KOREAN VOCABULARY MASTERY

English edition

Essential Korean Words

500 words · an example sentence for every word · chapter reviews

일상 회화 필수 단어 500

진짜

jinjja

really

Han gyul

How to study with this guide

1. Watch one chapter of the video. For every word you hear the meaning, the Korean word twice, and a real example sentence.
2. Read the same chapter here. Say each word and its example sentence out loud.
3. Do the chapter review without looking back, then check the answers at the back.
4. Tick a box in the quick reference each time you can recall a word from its meaning.

> Romanization helps you start, but try to read the Hangul. Example sentences use natural polite speech (해요 style) unless they are clearly casual.

Review schedule

Day 1	Day 2	Day 4	Day 7	Day 14	Day 30
Learn a chapter (25 words)	Review it with the video	Chapter review again	Quick reference: cover the Korean	Say the examples aloud	Tick the words you still know

How to read an entry

001 **네** ne

EXPRESSION yes

> 네, 저도 커피 좋아해요.
> ne, jeodo keopi joahaeyo
> Yes, I like coffee too.

Polite and neutral; also used to show you're listening.

1. Word number, the Korean word and its romanization. The video reads the word twice.
2. Part of speech and the English meaning.
3. A natural example sentence, its romanization and its translation: the word in real use.
4. A short usage note, when it helps you choose the right word.

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CHAPTER 1 · WORDS 001–025

First Words: Yes, No and Survival Basics

첫 단어

001 네 ne

EXPRESSION yes

> 네, 저도 커피 좋아해요.
> ne, jeodo keopi joahaeyo
> Yes, I like coffee too.

Polite and neutral; also used to show you're listening.

002 아니요 aniyo

EXPRESSION no

> 아니요, 저는 술을 안 마셔요.
> aniyo, jeoneun sureul an masyeoyo
> No, I don't drink.

Polite form; casual is 아니.

003 안녕하세요 annyeonghaseyo

EXPRESSION hello; hi (polite)

> 안녕하세요, 저는 민지예요.
> annyeonghaseyo, jeoneun minjiyeyo
> Hi, I'm Minji.

Works any time of day, for hello and good morning or afternoon.

004 괜찮다 gwaenchanta

ADJECTIVE to be okay; fine

> 저는 괜찮아요. 걱정하지 마세요.
> jeoneun gwaenchanayo. geokjeonghaji maseyo
> I'm okay. Don't worry.

괜찮아요 can also politely decline an offer: "No thanks, I'm fine."

005 좋다 jota

ADJECTIVE to be good; nice

> 오늘 날씨가 정말 좋아요.
> oneul nalssiga jeongmal joayo
> The weather is really nice today.

006 있다 itda

VERB to have; to be (somewhere)

> 혹시 펜 있어요?
> hoksi pen isseoyo
> Do you happen to have a pen?

Dictionaries list 있다 as both a verb and an adjective; its opposite 없다 is an adjective.

007 없다 eopda

ADJECTIVE to not have; to not be there

> 지금 집에 아무도 없어요.
> jigeum jibe amudo eopseoyo
> There's no one home right now.

008 주다 juda

VERB to give

> 친구가 이 책을 줬어요.
> chinguga i chaegeul jwosseoyo
> My friend gave me this book.

주세요 (please give me) is the most useful request ending.

009 이거 igeo

PRONOUN this (thing)

> 이거 얼마예요?
> igeo eolmayeyo
> How much is this?

Spoken form of 이것.

010 그거 geugeo

PRONOUN that (thing); it

> 그거 어디서 샀어요?
> geugeo eodiseo sasseoyo
> Where did you buy that?

Points to something near the listener or already mentioned.

011 **여기** yeogi

PRONOUN here

> 여기 앉아도 돼요?
> yeogi anjado dwaeyo
> Can I sit here?

012 **거기** geogi

PRONOUN there (near you)

> 거기 날씨는 어때요?
> geogi nalssineun eottaeyo
> How's the weather there?

Refers to where the listener is, or a place already mentioned.

013 **다시** dasi

ADVERB again

> 내일 다시 올게요.
> naeil dasi olgeyo
> I'll come back tomorrow.

014 **진짜** jinja

ADVERB really; for real

> 진짜 오랜만이에요!
> jinja oraenmanieyo
> It's really been forever!

Casual-sounding; very common in speech. 진짜요? means "Really?"

015 **아니다** anida

ADJECTIVE to not be

> 저는 일본 사람이 아니에요.
> jeoneun ilbon sarami anieyo
> I'm not Japanese.

Pattern: noun + 이/가 아니에요 = "is not ..."

016 **좀** jom

ADVERB a little; please (softener)

> 창문 좀 열어 주세요.
> changmun jom yeoreo juseyo
> Could you open the window, please?

Softens requests and makes them sound gentler.

017 **저거** jeogeo

PRONOUN that (thing over there)

> 저거 뭐예요?
> jeogeo mwoyeyo
> What's that over there?

For things far from both speaker and listener.

018 **저기** jeogi

PRONOUN over there

> 저기 카페에서 만나요.
> jeogi kapeeseo mannayo
> Let's meet at that café over there.

저기요 also means "Excuse me" to get attention.

019 **감사하다** gamsahada

VERB to thank; to be grateful

> 도와주셔서 감사합니다.
> dowajusyeoseo gamsahamnida
> Thank you for helping me.

감사합니다 is a bit more formal than 고맙습니다.

020 **고맙다** gomapda

ADJECTIVE to be thankful; thanks

> 선물 고마워요!
> seonmul gomawoyo
> Thanks for the gift!

ㅂ-irregular: 고맙다 → 고마워요.

021 **미안하다** mianhada

ADJECTIVE to be sorry

> 늦어서 미안해요.
> neujeoseo mianhaeyo
> Sorry I'm late.

For friends and equals; use 죄송하다 with elders or strangers.

022 **죄송하다** joesonghada

ADJECTIVE to be sorry (formal)

> 죄송합니다, 제가 실수했어요.
> joesonghamnida, jega silsuhaesseoyo
> I'm so sorry, that was my mistake.

More formal and humble than 미안하다.

023 **잠깐** jamkkan

ADVERB for a moment; hold on

> 잠깐만 기다려 주세요.
> jamkkanman gidaryeo juseyo
> Please wait just a moment.

잠깐만요! alone means "Hold on!" or "Excuse me, coming through!"

024 **화장실** hwajangsil

NOUN bathroom; restroom

> 화장실이 어디예요?
> hwajangsiri eodiyeyo
> Where's the restroom?

025 **맞다** matda

VERB to be right; correct

> 네, 맞아요. 제 가방이에요.
> ne, majayo. je gabangieyo
> Yes, that's right. It's my bag.

Chapter review

01 · First Words: Yes, No and Survival Basics

A What does it mean?

1 다시 _____

2 진짜 _____

3 아니다 _____

4 있다 _____

5 좀 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 there (near you) _____

2 to not have; to not be there _____

3 here _____

4 that (thing); it _____

5 yes _____

C Fill in the missing word.

1 네, _____. 제 가방이에요.
Yes, that's right. It's my bag.

2 도와주셔서 _____.
Thank you for helping me.

3 _____만 기다려 주세요.
Please wait just a moment.

CHAPTER 2 · WORDS 026–050

Me, You and Other People

나와 사람들

026 나 na

PRONOUN I; me (casual)

> 나 지금 집이야.
> na jigeum jibiya
> I'm home right now.

Casual; only with close friends or younger people. Polite form is 저.

027 저 jeo

PRONOUN I; me (polite)

> 저는 미국에서 왔어요.
> jeoneun migugeseo wasseoyo
> I'm from the U.S.

Humble "I"; use with strangers and elders.

028 우리 uri

PRONOUN we; us; our

> 우리 집은 학교에서 가까워요.
> uri jibeun hakgyoeseo gakkawoyo
> Our house is close to the school.

Often means "my" for family and home: 우리 엄마 = my mom.

029 사람 saram

NOUN person; people

> 오늘 카페에 사람이 많아요.
> oneul kapee sarami manayo
> There are a lot of people at the café today.

030 알다 alda

VERB to know

> 그 식당 알아요?
> geu sikdang arayo
> Do you know that restaurant?

031 모르다 moreuda

VERB to not know

> 죄송해요, 잘 모르겠어요.
> joesonghaeyo, jal moreugesseoyo
> Sorry, I'm not sure.

모르겠어요 sounds softer than 몰라요. 르-irregular: 몰라요.

032 친구 chingu

NOUN friend

> 주말에 친구를 만나요.
> jumare chingureul mannayo
> I'm meeting a friend this weekend.

친구 means a same-age friend; older friends get other titles.

033 이름 ireum

NOUN name

> 이름이 뭐예요?
> ireumi mwoyeyo
> What's your name?

More respectful: 성함이 어떻게 되세요?

034 남자 namja

NOUN man; male

> 남자 화장실은 이쪽이에요.
> namja hwajangsireun ijjogieyo
> The men's restroom is this way.

035 여자 yeoja

NOUN woman; female

> 우리 반에는 여자가 더 많아요.
> uri baneneun yeojaga deo manayo
> There are more women in our class.

036 **학생** haksaeng

NOUN student

> 혹시 학생이세요?
> hoksi haksaengiseyo
> Are you a student, by any chance?

037 **선생님** seonsaengnim

NOUN teacher

> 우리 선생님은 정말 재미있어요.
> uri seonsaengnimeun jeongmal jaemiisseoyo
> Our teacher is really fun.

Also a respectful title for doctors and other professionals.

038 **한국** hanguk

NOUN Korea

> 한국 드라마를 자주 봐요.
> hanguk deuramareul jaju bwayo
> I often watch Korean dramas.

039 **같이** gachi

ADVERB together

> 같이 영화 볼래요?
> gachi yeonghwa bollaeyo
> Want to watch a movie together?

040 **살다** salda

VERB to live

> 저는 서울에 살아요.
> jeoneun seoure sarayo
> I live in Seoul.

Use 에 for where you live: 서울에 살아요.

041 **한국어** hangugeo

NOUN Korean (language)

> 한국어 공부가 재미있어요.
> hangugeo gongbuga jaemiisseoyo
> Studying Korean is fun.

042 **반갑다** bangapda

ADJECTIVE to be glad (to see someone)

> 만나서 반가워요.
> mannaseo bangawoyo
> Nice to meet you.

ㅂ-irregular: 반갑다 → 반가워요.

043 **너** neo

PRONOUN you (casual)

> 너 이거 먹을래?
> neo igeo meogeullae
> Do you want some of this?

Casual; only for close friends or younger people, never elders.

044 **아이** ai

NOUN child; kid

> 아이가 몇 살이에요?
> aiga myeot sarieyo
> How old is your child?

Often shortened to 애 in speech.

045 **손님** sonnim

NOUN customer; guest

> 오늘 저녁에 손님이 오세요.
> oneul jeonyeoge sonnimi oseyo
> We have guests coming over this evening.

Also what staff call customers: 손님, 주문하시겠어요?

046 **영어** yeongeo

NOUN English (language)

> 영어 할 줄 알아요?
> yeongeo hal jul arayo
> Can you speak English?

047 **아저씨** ajeossi

NOUN mister; middle-aged man

> 아저씨, 여기서 내려 주세요.
> ajeossi, yeogiseo naeryeo juseyo
> Sir, please let me off here.

Friendly way to address a middle-aged man, like a taxi driver.

048 **혼자** honja

ADVERB alone; by oneself

> 혼자 여행해 봤어요?
> honja yeohaenghae bwasseoyo
> Have you ever traveled alone?

049 **나라** nara

NOUN country

> 어느 나라 사람이에요?
> eoneu nara saramieyo
> What country are you from?

Literally "a person of which country?"

050 **외국인** oegugin

NOUN foreigner

> 외국인도 이 카드를 만들 수 있어요?
> oegugindo i kadeureul mandeul su isseoyo
> Can foreigners get this card too?

Chapter review 02 · Me, You and Other People

A What does it mean?

1 이름 _____
2 반갑다 _____
3 우리 _____
4 외국인 _____
5 나라 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 Korean (language) _____
2 you (casual) _____
3 English (language) _____
4 customer; guest _____
5 man; male _____

C Fill in the missing word.

1 오늘 카페에 _____이 많아요.
There are a lot of people at the café today.

2 그 식당 _____?
Do you know that restaurant?

3 혹시 _____이세요?
Are you a student, by any chance?

CHAPTER 3 · WORDS 051–075

Everyday Actions

매일 하는 동작

051 하다 hada

VERB to do

> 오늘 뭐 할 거예요?
> oneul mwo hal geoyeyo
> What are you going to do today?

하다 becomes 해요 in polite present tense.

052 가다 gada

VERB to go

> 지금 집에 가요.
> jigeum jibe gayo
> I'm heading home now.

053 오다 oda

VERB to come

> 버스가 안 와요.
> beoseuga an wayo
> The bus isn't coming.

054 먹다 meokda

VERB to eat

> 아침 먹었어요?
> achim meogeosseoyo
> Did you have breakfast?

Asking if someone has eaten is a common, caring greeting.

055 보다 boda

VERB to see; to look; to watch

> 어제 그 드라마 봤어요?
> eoje geu deurama bwasseoyo
> Did you watch that drama yesterday?

056 말하다 malhada

VERB to speak; to say; to tell

> 천천히 말해 주세요.
> cheoncheonhi malhae juseyo
> Please speak slowly.

057 받다 batda

VERB to receive; to get

> 제 메시지 받았어요?
> je mesiji badasseoyo
> Did you get my message?

058 쓰다 sseuda

VERB to write; to use

> 여기에 이름을 써 주세요.
> yeogie ireumeul sseo juseyo
> Please write your name here.

Also means "to use" and "to wear (glasses, a hat)"; context decides.

059 생각하다 saenggakada

VERB to think

> 어떻게 생각해요?
> eotteoke saenggakaeyo
> What do you think?

Korean asks 어떻게 (how), not 뭐 (what), for opinions.

060 마시다 masida

VERB to drink

> 저는 아침마다 커피를 마셔요.
> jeoneun achimmada keopireul masyeoyo
> I drink coffee every morning.

061 **자다** jada

VERB to sleep

> 어젯밤에 잘 잤어요?
> eojetbame jal jasseoyo
> Did you sleep well last night?

062 **사다** sada

VERB to buy

> 마트에서 과일을 샀어요.
> mateueseo gwaireul sasseoyo
> I bought some fruit at the grocery store.

063 **좋아하다** joahada

VERB to like

> 무슨 음식 좋아해요?
> museun eumsik joahaeyo
> What kind of food do you like?

Takes 을/를: 커피를 좋아해요.

064 **되다** doeda

VERB to become; to work out

> 제 꿈은 의사가 되는 거예요.
> je kkumeun uisaga doeneun geoyeyo
> My dream is to become a doctor.

Takes 이/가: 의사가 되다 = to become a doctor.

065 **일어나다** ireonada

VERB to get up; to wake up

> 오늘 몇 시에 일어났어요?
> oneul myeot sie ireonasseoyo
> What time did you get up today?

066 **듣다** deutda

VERB to listen; to hear

> 저는 운동할 때 음악을 들어요.
> jeoneun undonghal ttae eumageul deureoyo
> I listen to music when I work out.

ㄷ-irregular: 듣다 → 들어요.

067 **찾다** chatda

VERB to look for; to find

> 지갑을 찾고 있어요.
> jigabeul chatgo isseoyo
> I'm looking for my wallet.

068 **빨리** ppalli

ADVERB quickly; fast

> 빨리 오세요! 영화 시작해요.
> ppalli oseyo! yeonghwa sijakaeyo
> Hurry! The movie's starting.

069 **기다리다** gidarida

VERB to wait

> 어디서 기다릴까요?
> eodiseo gidarilkkayo
> Where should I wait?

070 **놀다** nolda

VERB to play; to hang out

> 주말에 친구들이랑 놀았어요.
> jumare chingudeurirang norasseoyo
> I hung out with my friends over the weekend.

Adults use it too, meaning to hang out or have fun.

071 **만들다** mandeulda

VERB to make

> 엄마가 김밥을 만들어 주셨어요.
> eommaga gimbabeul mandeureo jusyeosseoyo
> My mom made gimbap for me.

072 **보내다** bonaeda

VERB to send; to spend (time)

> 사진 보냈어요.
> sajin bonaesseoyo
> I sent you the photos.

Also "to spend (time)": 주말 잘 보내세요!

073 **쉬다** swida

VERB to rest; to take a break

> 오늘은 집에서 쉬고 싶어요.
> oneureun jibeseo swigo sipeoyo
> I just want to rest at home today.

074 **그냥** geunyang

ADVERB just; simply

> 그냥 집에 있을래요.
> geunyang jibe isseullaeyo
> I think I'll just stay home.

075 **앉다** anda

VERB to sit (down)

> 이쪽으로 앉으세요.
> ijjogeuro anjeuseyo
> Please have a seat over here.

Chapter review 03 · Everyday Actions

A What does it mean?

1 쓰다 _____
2 놀다 _____
3 일어나다 _____
4 자다 _____
5 오다 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 to become; to work out _____
2 to drink _____
3 to do _____
4 quickly; fast _____
5 to rest; to take a break _____

C Fill in the missing word.

1 지갑을 _____ 있어요.
I'm looking for my wallet.

2 천천히 _____ 주세요.
Please speak slowly.

3 사진 _____.
I sent you the photos.

CHAPTER 4 · WORDS 076–100

Counting with Native Korean Numbers

고유어 숫자

076 **하나** hana

NUMBER one (native)

> 이거 하나 주세요.
> igeo hana juseyo
> One of these, please.

Becomes 한 before counters: 한 개, 한 명.

077 **둘** dul

NUMBER two (native)

> 둘 중에 뭐가 더 좋아요?
> dul junge mwoga deo joayo
> Which of the two do you like better?

Becomes 두 before counters: 두 개.

078 **셋** set

NUMBER three (native)

> 하나, 둘, 셋 하면 사진 찍을게요.
> hana, dul, set hamyeon sajin jjigeulgeyo
> I'll take the picture on "one, two, three."

Becomes 세 before counters: 세 개.

079 **넷** net

NUMBER four (native)

> 우리 가족은 넷이에요.
> uri gajogeun nesieyo
> There are four of us in my family.

Becomes 네 before counters: 네 명.

080 **다섯** daseot

NUMBER five (native)

> 사과 다섯 개에 만 원이에요.
> sagwa daseot gaee man wonieyo
> It's ten thousand won for five apples.

081 **여섯** yeoseot

NUMBER six (native)

> 우리 딸은 여섯 살이에요.
> uri ttareun yeoseot sarieyo
> Our daughter is six years old.

082 **일곱** ilgop

NUMBER seven (native)

> 카페는 아침 일곱 시에 문을 열어요.
> kapeneun achim ilgop sie muneul yeoreoyo
> The café opens at seven in the morning.

Native numbers are used for hours: 일곱 시 = seven o'clock.

083 **여덟** yeodeol

NUMBER eight (native)

> 어제 여덟 시간 동안 잤어요.
> eoje yeodeol sigan dongan jasseoyo
> I slept for eight hours last night.

084 **아홉** ahop

NUMBER nine (native)

> 수업은 아홉 시에 시작해요.
> sueobeun ahop sie sijakaeyo
> Class starts at nine.

085 **열** yeol

NUMBER ten (native)

> 열 시 전에 집에 가야 해요.
> yeol si jeone jibe gaya haeyo
> I have to get home before ten.

086 **개** gae

COUNTER counter for things

> 아이스크림 두 개 주세요.
> aiseukeurim du gae juseyo
> Two ice creams, please.

General counter for things; use with native numbers.

087 **더** deo

ADVERB more

> 밥 좀 더 주세요.
> bap jom deo juseyo
> Could I have a little more rice?

088 **많다** manta

ADJECTIVE to be many; a lot

> 숙제가 너무 많아요.
> sukjega neomu manayo
> I have so much homework.

089 **명** myeong

COUNTER counter for people

> 우리 반 학생은 열 명이에요.
> uri ban haksaengeun yeol myeongieyo
> There are ten students in our class.

Honorific counter for people is 분: 몇 분이세요?

090 **번** beon

COUNTER times; number

> 제주도에 두 번 가 봤어요.
> jejudoe du beon ga bwasseoyo
> I've been to Jeju Island twice.

091 **몇** myeot

DETERMINER how many; a few

> 지금 몇 시예요?
> jigeum myeot siyeyo
> What time is it now?

092 **살** sal

COUNTER years old

> 저는 언니보다 두 살 어려요.
> jeoneun eonniboda du sal eoryeoyo
> I'm two years younger than my older sister.

Use native numbers with 살: 스무 살, 두 살.

093 **적다** jeokda

ADJECTIVE to be few; little

> 이 식당은 양이 좀 적어요.
> i sikdangeun yangi jom jeogeoyo
> The portions at this restaurant are a bit small.

적다 = little in amount; 작다 = small in size.

094 **나이** nai

NOUN age

> 실례지만, 나이가 어떻게 되세요?
> sillyejiman, naiga eotteoke doeseyo
> Excuse me, but may I ask how old you are?

Koreans often ask age to choose the right politeness level.

095 **반** ban

NOUN half; class

> 피자를 반만 먹었어요.
> pijareul banman meogeosseoyo
> I only ate half of the pizza.

Also means "class": 우리 반 = our class.

096 **정도** jeongdo

NOUN about; degree; extent

> 집에서 회사까지 삼십 분 정도 걸려요.
> jibeseo hoesakkaji samsip bun jeongdo geollyeoyo
> It takes about thirty minutes from home to work.

Goes after the number: 삼십 분 정도 = about thirty minutes.

097 **잔** jan

COUNTER cup; glass (counter)

> 커피 두 잔 주세요.
> keopi du jan juseyo
> Two coffees, please.

Used with native Korean numbers: 한 잔, 두 잔.

098 **남다** namda

VERB to be left over; to remain

> 케이크가 조금 남았어요.
> keikeuga jogeum namasseoyo
> There's a little cake left.

099 **숫자** sutja

NOUN number; numeral

> 이 숫자는 어떻게 읽어요?
> i sutjaneun eotteoke ilgeoyo
> How do you read this number?

100 **걸리다** geollida

VERB to take (time)

> 서울역까지 한 시간 걸려요.
> seoullyeokkkaji han sigan geollyeoyo
> It takes an hour to get to Seoul Station.

Used with time: 십 분 걸려요 means it takes ten minutes.

Chapter review 04 · Counting with Native Korean Numbers

A What does it mean?

1 개 _____
2 남다 _____
3 명 _____
4 넷 _____
5 걸리다 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 three (native) _____
2 more _____
3 to be few; little _____
4 six (native) _____
5 about; degree; extent _____

C Fill in the missing word.

1 이 _____는 어떻게 읽어요?
How do you read this number?

2 _____ 시 전에 집에 가야 해요.
I have to get home before ten.

3 이거 _____ 주세요.
One of these, please.

CHAPTER 5 · WORDS 101–125

Food and Drink

음식과 음료

101 음식 eumsik

NOUN food

> 이 동네에는 맛있는 음식이 많아요.
> i dongneeneun masinneun eumsigi manayo
> There's a lot of good food in this neighborhood.

102 밥 bap

NOUN rice; meal

> 같이 밥 먹어요.
> gachi bap meogeoyo
> Let's grab a meal together.

밥 also means "a meal"; 밥 먹었어요? is a friendly greeting.

103 물 mul

NOUN water

> 물 한 잔 주세요.
> mul han jan juseyo
> A glass of water, please.

104 **맛있다** masitda

ADJECTIVE to be delicious; tasty

> 이 집 김치찌개 정말 맛있어요.
> i jip gimchijjigae jeongmal masisseoyo
> The kimchi stew here is really good.

105 **배고프다** baegopeuda

ADJECTIVE to be hungry

> 배고파요. 뭐 먹을까요?
> baegopayo. mwo meogeulkkayo
> I'm hungry. What should we eat?

— drops: 배고프다 → 배고파요.

106 **커피** keopi

NOUN coffee

> 커피 마시러 갈래요?
> keopi masireo gallaeyo
> Want to go get coffee?

107 **고기** gogi

NOUN meat

> 고기 좀 더 구울까요?
> gogi jom deo guulkkayo
> Should I grill some more meat?

108 **술** sul

NOUN alcohol; a drink

> 술 잘 마셔요?
> sul jal masyeoyo
> Are you a good drinker?

술 covers all alcohol, especially soju.

109 **맛** mat

NOUN taste; flavor

> 이 아이스크림은 무슨 맛이에요?
> i aiseukeurimeun museun masieyo
> What flavor is this ice cream?

110 **시키다** sikida

VERB to order (food); to have someone do

> 배달 음식 시킬까요?
> baedal eumsik sikilkkayo
> Should we order delivery?

Casual and very common for ordering food or delivery.

111 **맵다** maepda

ADJECTIVE to be spicy

> 이거 많이 매워요?
> igeo mani maewoyo
> Is this very spicy?

ㅂ-irregular: 맵다 → 매워요.

112 **과일** gwail

NOUN fruit

> 저는 과일 중에 딸기를 제일 좋아해요.
> jeoneun gwail junge ttalgireul jeil joahaeyo
> Strawberries are my favorite fruit.

113 **치킨** chikin

NOUN fried chicken

> 오늘 저녁은 치킨 어때요?
> oneul jeonyeogeun chikin eottaeyo
> How about fried chicken for dinner tonight?

114 **우유** uyu

NOUN milk

> 우유가 다 떨어졌어요.
> uyuga da tteoreojyeosseoyo
> We're out of milk.

115 **빵** ppang

NOUN bread

> 빵 사러 갈까요?
> ppang sareo galkkayo
> Shall we go buy some bread?

116 **김치** gimchi

NOUN kimchi

> 할머니가 김치를 직접 만드셨어요.
> halmeoniga gimchireul jikjeop mandeusyeosseoyo
> My grandma made the kimchi herself.

117 **사과** sagwa

NOUN apple

> 사과가 아주 달아요.
> sagwaga aju darayo
> The apples are really sweet.

Different from 사과 "apology."

118 **라면** ramyeon

NOUN ramyeon; instant noodles

> 배고프면 라면 끓여 줄게요.
> baegopeumyeon ramyeon kkeuryeo julgeyo
> If you're hungry, I'll make you some ramyeon.

Ramyeon is "boiled" (끓이다), not "cooked."

119 **메뉴** menyu

NOUN menu

> 오늘 점심 메뉴가 뭐예요?
> oneul jeomsim menyuga mwoyeyo
> What's on the lunch menu today?

A physical menu is usually called 메뉴판.

120 **맛없다** madeopda

ADJECTIVE to taste bad

> 이 집은 비싸고 맛없어요.
> i jibeun bissago madeopseoyo
> This place is expensive, and the food isn't good.

121 **요리하다** yorihada

VERB to cook

> 저는 요리하는 걸 좋아해요.
> jeoneun yorihaneun geol joahaeyo
> I love to cook.

122 **주문하다** jumunhada

VERB to order

> 온라인으로 책을 주문했어요.
> ollaineuro chaegeul jumunhaesseoyo
> I ordered a book online.

123 **계란** gyeran

NOUN egg

> 라면에 계란 넣을까요?
> ramyeone gyeran neoeulkkayo
> Should I put an egg in the ramyeon?

달걀 means the same thing.

124 **맥주** maekju

NOUN beer

> 시원한 맥주 한 잔 어때요?
> siwonhan maekju han jan eottaeyo
> How about a nice cold beer?

125 **과자** gwaja

NOUN snack; chips; cookies

> 영화 볼 때 과자 먹을래요?
> yeonghwa bol ttae gwaja meogeullaeyo
> Want some snacks while we watch the movie?

Chapter review 05 · Food and Drink

A What does it mean?

1 우유 _____

2 배고프다 _____

3 라면 _____

4 과자 _____

5 사과 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 beer

2 to be spicy

3 to order (food); to have someone do

4 meat

5 water

C Fill in the missing word.

1 이 아이스크림은 무슨 _____이에요?
What flavor is this ice cream?

2 이 집 김치찌개 정말 _____.
The kimchi stew here is really good.

3 오늘 저녁은 _____ 어때요?
How about fried chicken for dinner tonight?

CHAPTER 6 · WORDS 126–150

Family and Relationships

가족과 관계

126 **가족** gajok

NOUN family

> 주말에 가족이랑 바다에 갔어요.
> jumare gajogirang badae gasseoyo
> I went to the beach with my family over the weekend.

127 **엄마** eomma

NOUN mom

> 엄마한테 전화해야 해요.
> eommahante jeonhwahaeya haeyo
> I need to call my mom.

Warm and casual; adults use it too.

128 **아빠** appa

NOUN dad

> 아빠가 차로 데려다주셨어요.
> appaga charo deryeodajusyeosseoyo
> My dad gave me a ride.

Warm and casual; adults use it too.

129 **동생** dongsaeng

NOUN younger sibling

> 동생이 있어요?
> dongsaengi isseoyo
> Do you have any younger siblings?

남동생 = younger brother; 여동생 = younger sister.

130 **부모님** bumonim

NOUN parents

> 부모님은 부산에 사세요.
> bumonimeun busane saseyo
> My parents live in Busan.

Honorific; use 사세요 rather than 살아요 for parents.

131 **사랑하다** saranghada

VERB to love

> 사랑해요, 엄마.
> saranghaeyo, eomma
> I love you, Mom.

132 **형** hyeong

NOUN older brother (used by men)

> 제 남자친구는 형이 두 명 있어요.
> je namjachinguneun hyeongi du myeong isseoyo
> My boyfriend has two older brothers.

Only males call an older brother 형.

133 **오빠** oppa

NOUN older brother (used by women)

> 우리 오빠는 군대에 있어요.
> uri oppaneun gundaee isseoyo
> My older brother is in the army.

Women also call close older male friends 오빠.

134 **누나** nuna

NOUN older sister (used by men)

> 제 친구 민수는 누나가 한 명 있어요.
> je chingu minsuneun nunaga han myeong isseoyo
> My friend Minsu has one older sister.

Only males call an older sister 누나.

135 **언니** eonni

NOUN older sister (used by women)

> 언니랑 쇼핑하러 갔어요.
> eonnirang syopinghareo gasseoyo
> I went shopping with my older sister.

Women also call close older female friends 언니.

136 **할머니** halmeoni

NOUN grandmother

> 할머니 댁에 자주 가요.
> halmeoni daege jaju gayo
> I often visit my grandma's house.

댁 is the honorific word for someone's home.

137 **할아버지** harabeoji

NOUN grandfather

> 할아버지는 매일 아침 산책하세요.
> harabeojineun maeil achim sanchaekaseyo
> My grandfather takes a walk every morning.

138 **귀엽다** gwiyeopda

ADJECTIVE to be cute

> 강아지가 너무 귀여워요!
> gangajiga neomu gwiyeowoyo
> The puppy is so cute!

ㅂ-irregular: 귀엽다 → 귀여워요.

139 **어머니** eomeoni

NOUN mother

> 어머니는 선생님이세요.
> eomeonineun seonsaengnimiseyo
> My mother is a teacher.

More formal than 엄마.

140 **아버지** abeoji

NOUN father

> 아버지는 회사에 다니세요.
> abeojineun hoesae daniseyo
> My father works for a company.

More formal than 아빠.

141 **남자친구** namjachingu

NOUN boyfriend

> 남자친구 있어요?
> namjachingu isseoyo
> Do you have a boyfriend?

Often shortened to 남친 in casual speech.

142 **여자친구** yeojachingu

NOUN girlfriend

> 오빠는 여자친구랑 제주도로 여행 갔어요.
> oppaneun yeojachingurang jejudoro yeohaeng gasseoyo
> My older brother went on a trip to Jeju with his girlfriend.

Often shortened to 여친 in casual speech.

143 **결혼** gyeolhon

NOUN marriage; wedding

> 결혼 축하해요!
> gyeolhon chukahaeyo
> Congratulations on your wedding!

Verb form: 결혼하다 = to get married.

144 **아들** adeul

NOUN son

> 아들이 이번에 대학교에 들어갔어요.
> adeuri ibeone daehakgyoe deureogasseoyo
> My son just started college.

145 **딸** ttal

NOUN daughter

> 딸이 엄마를 많이 닮았어요.
> ttari eommareul mani dalmasseoyo
> The daughter looks a lot like her mom.

146 **남편** nampyeon

NOUN husband

> 남편이랑 같이 장을 봤어요.
> nampyeonirang gachi jangeul bwasseoyo
> I went grocery shopping with my husband.

147 **아내** anae

NOUN wife

> 민수 씨는 아내 생일 선물을 사야 해요.
> minsu ssineun anae saengil seonmureul saya haeyo
> Minsu needs to buy a birthday present for his wife.

와이프 is also common in casual speech.

148 **친절하다** chinjeolhada

ADJECTIVE to be kind; friendly

> 호텔 직원이 아주 친절했어요.
> hotel jigwoni aju chinjeolhaesseoyo
> The hotel staff were very friendly.

149 **키우다** kiuda

VERB to raise; to grow

> 저는 집에서 고양이를 키워요.
> jeoneun jibeseo goyangireul kiwoyo
> I have a cat at home.

Used for raising children, pets, and plants.

150 **헤어지다** heeojida

VERB to break up; to part

> 남자친구랑 헤어졌어요.
> namjachingurang heeojyeosseoyo
> I broke up with my boyfriend.

Also simply "to part ways" after meeting someone.

Chapter review 06 · Family and Relationships

A What does it mean?

1 아내 _____

2 어머니 _____

3 헤어지다 _____

4 동생 _____

5 귀엽다 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 older brother (used by women) _____

2 girlfriend _____

3 boyfriend _____

4 grandmother _____

5 older brother (used by men) _____

C Fill in the missing word.

1 _____는 회사에 다니세요.
My father works for a company.

2 _____이랑 같이 장을 봤어요.
I went grocery shopping with my husband.

3 _____이 엄마를 많이 닮았어요.
The daughter looks a lot like her mom.

CHAPTER 7 · WORDS 151–175

Time and Days

시간과 날

151 **시간** sigan

NOUN time; hour

> 내일 시간 있어요?
> naeil sigan isseoyo
> Are you free tomorrow?

시간 있어요? literally "Do you have time?"

152 **지금** jigeum

NOUN now

> 지금 어디예요?
> jigeum eodiyeyo
> Where are you right now?

153 **때** ttae

NOUN time; when

> 어릴 때 피아노를 배웠어요.
> eoril ttae pianoreul baewosseoyo
> I learned piano when I was little.

Pattern: verb + -(으)ㄹ 때 = "when ..."

154 **오늘** oneul

NOUN today

> 오늘은 일찍 자고 싶어요.
> oneureun iljjik jago sipeoyo
> I want to go to bed early today.

155 **내일** naeil

NOUN tomorrow

> 내일 봐요!
> naeil bwayo
> See you tomorrow!

156 **어제** eoje

NOUN yesterday

> 어제 너무 피곤했어요.
> eoje neomu pigonhaesseoyo
> I was so tired yesterday.

157 **다음** daeum

NOUN next

> 다음 주에 다시 만나요.
> daeum jue dasi mannayo
> Let's meet again next week.

158 **시** si

COUNTER o'clock; hour

> 세 시 반에 만날까요?
> se si bane mannalkkayo
> Shall we meet at three thirty?

Use native numbers with 시: 한 시, 두 시, 세 시.

159 **아직** ajik

ADVERB still; not yet

> 저는 아직 저녁을 안 먹었어요.
> jeoneun ajik jeonyeogeul an meogeosseoyo
> I haven't had dinner yet.

With a negative, 아직 means "not yet."

160 **시작하다** sijakada

VERB to start; to begin

> 다음 주부터 운동을 시작해요.
> daeum jubuteo undongeul sijakaeyo
> I'm starting to work out next week.

161 **끝나다** kkeunnada

VERB to end; to be over

> 회의가 생각보다 일찍 끝났어요.
> hoeuiga saenggakboda iljjik kkeunnasseoyo
> The meeting ended earlier than I expected.

162 **아침** achim

NOUN morning; breakfast

> 아침에는 너무 졸려요.
> achimeneun neomu jollyeoyo
> I'm so sleepy in the mornings.

Also means "breakfast": 아침 먹었어요?

163 **점심** jeomsim

NOUN lunch; midday

> 오늘 점심은 김밥을 먹었어요.
> oneul jeomsimeun gimbabeul meogeosseoyo
> I had gimbap for lunch today.

164 **저녁** jeonyeok

NOUN evening; dinner

> 저녁에 뭐 먹고 싶어요?
> jeonyeoge mwo meokgo sipeoyo
> What do you want for dinner?

Means both "evening" and "dinner."

165 **요즘** yojeum

NOUN these days; lately

> 요즘 어떻게 지내요?
> yojeum eotteoke jinaeyo
> How have you been lately?

166 **매일** maeil

ADVERB every day

> 저는 매일 한국어를 공부해요.
> jeoneun maeil hangugeoreul gongbuhaeyo
> I study Korean every day.

167 **처음** cheoeum

NOUN first time; beginning

> 김치는 처음 먹어 봐요.
> gimchineun cheoeum meogeo bwayo
> This is my first time trying kimchi.

168 **이번** ibeon

NOUN this time; this (coming)

> 이번 주말에 뭐 해요?
> ibeon jumare mwo haeyo
> What are you doing this weekend?

169 **전** jeon

NOUN before; ago

> 삼 년 전에 한국에 왔어요.
> sam nyeon jeone hanguge wasseoyo
> I came to Korea three years ago.

Goes after the time: 삼 년 전 = three years ago.

170 **이제** ije

ADVERB now; from now on

> 이제 괜찮아요.
> ije gwaenchanayo
> I'm okay now.

171 **밤** bam

NOUN night

> 밤에 혼자 다니지 마세요.
> bame honja daniji maseyo
> Don't walk around alone at night.

Different from 밤 "chestnut."

172 **주말** jumal

NOUN weekend

> 주말 잘 보내세요!
> jumal jal bonaeseyo
> Have a great weekend!

173 **나중** najung

NOUN later

> 나중에 시간 있을 때 봐요.
> najunge sigan isseul ttae bwayo
> Let's get together later when you have time.

Usually used as 나중에.

174 **벌써** beolsseo

ADVERB already

> 벌써 열 시예요?
> beolsseo yeol siyeyo
> It's already ten?

175 **며칠** myeochil

NOUN a few days; what date

> 며칠 전에 그 친구를 만났어요.
> myeochil jeone geu chingureul mannasseoyo
> I met that friend a few days ago.

Also asks the date: 오늘이 며칠이에요? Never spelled 몇일.

Chapter review 07 · Time and Days

A What does it mean?

1 오늘 _____

2 시작하다 _____

3 때 _____

4 밤 _____

5 전 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 yesterday _____

2 o'clock; hour _____

3 now _____

4 weekend _____

5 every day _____

Chapter review 07 · Time and Days

C Fill in the missing word.

1 _____ 괜찮아요.
I'm okay now.

2 _____ 전에 그 친구를 만났어요.
I met that friend a few days ago.

3 _____ 봐요!
See you tomorrow!

CHAPTER 8 · WORDS 176–200

Describing Things

모양과 성질

176 **크다** keuda
ADJECTIVE to be big
> 이 신발은 저한테 좀 커요.
> i sinbareun jeohante jom keoyo
> These shoes are a little big on me.

— drops: 크다 → 커요.

177 **같다** gatda
ADJECTIVE to be the same; to be like
> 우리는 같은 회사에 다녀요.
> urineun gateun hoesae danyeoyo
> We work at the same company.

178 **작다** jakda
ADJECTIVE to be small
> 제 방은 작지만 따뜻해요.
> je bangeun jakjiman ttatteutaeyo
> My room is small but cozy.

179 **어렵다** eoryeopda
ADJECTIVE to be difficult; hard
> 한국어 발음이 좀 어려워요.
> hangugeo bareumi jom eoryeowoyo
> Korean pronunciation is a bit hard.

ㅂ-irregular: 어렵다 → 어려워요.

180 **재미있다** jaemiitda
ADJECTIVE to be fun; interesting
> 그 영화 재미있었어요?
> geu yeonghwa jaemiisseosseoyo
> Was the movie good?

181 **제일** jeil
ADVERB the most; best
> 여기서 제일 인기 있는 메뉴가 뭐예요?
> yeogiseo jeil ingi inneun menyuga mwoyeyo
> What's the most popular dish here?

가장 means the same but sounds more formal.

182 **나쁘다** nappeuda

ADJECTIVE to be bad

> 눈이 나빠서 안경을 써요.
> nuni nappaseo angyeongeul sseoyo
> I wear glasses because my eyesight is bad.

— drops: 나쁘다 → 나빠요.

183 **바쁘다** bappeuda

ADJECTIVE to be busy

> 요즘 일 때문에 너무 바빠요.
> yojeum il ttaemune neomu bappayo
> I've been so busy with work lately.

— drops: 바쁘다 → 바빠요.

184 **예쁘다** yeppeuda

ADJECTIVE to be pretty

> 그 원피스 정말 예쁘네요!
> geu wonpiseu jeongmal yeppeuneyo
> That dress is so pretty!

185 **쉽다** swipda

ADJECTIVE to be easy

> 이 문제는 생각보다 쉬워요.
> i munjeneun saenggakboda swiwoyo
> This problem is easier than I thought.

ㅂ-irregular: 쉽다 → 쉬워요.

186 **다르다** dareuda

ADJECTIVE to be different

> 한국어와 영어는 많이 달라요.
> hangugeowa yeongeoneun mani dallayo
> Korean and English are very different.

르-irregular: 다르다 → 달라요.

187 **이상하다** isanghada

ADJECTIVE to be strange; weird

> 이 우유 맛이 좀 이상해요.
> i uyu masi jom isanghaeyo
> This milk tastes a little weird.

188 **멋있다** meositda

ADJECTIVE to be cool; stylish

> 그 재킷 멋있어요!
> geu jaekit meosisseoyo
> That jacket looks great!

189 **새** sae

DETERMINER new

> 새 핸드폰이 마음에 들어요.
> sae haendeuponi maeume deureoyo
> I really like my new phone.

Always comes right before a noun: 새 옷, 새 친구.

190 **길다** gilda

ADJECTIVE to be long

> 줄이 너무 길어요.
> juri neomu gireoyo
> The line is so long.

191 **짧다** jjalda

ADJECTIVE to be short

> 여름 방학이 너무 짧아요.
> yeoreum banghagi neomu jjalbayo
> Summer vacation is way too short.

192 **색깔** saekkkal

NOUN color

> 이 가방 다른 색깔도 있어요?
> i gabang dareun saekkkaldo isseoyo
> Does this bag come in other colors?

193 **빨간색** ppalgansaek

NOUN red

> 빨간색 우산을 잃어버렸어요.
> ppalgansaek usaneul ireobeoryeosseoyo
> I lost my red umbrella.

194 **파란색** paransaek

NOUN blue

> 파란색 셔츠가 잘 어울려요.
> paransaek syeocheuga jal eoullyeoyo
> The blue shirt looks good on you.

195 **검은색** geomeunsaek

NOUN black

> 저는 검은색 옷을 자주 입어요.
> jeoneun geomeunsaek oseul jaju ibeoyo
> I often wear black clothes.

196 **흰색** huinsaek

NOUN white

> 흰색 운동화는 금방 더러워져요.
> huinsaek undonghwaneun geumbang deoreowojyeoyo
> White sneakers get dirty fast.

197 **노란색** noransaek

NOUN yellow

> 노란색 꽃이 정말 예뻐요.
> noransaek kkochi jeongmal yeppeoyo
> The yellow flowers are so pretty.

198 **모양** moyang

NOUN shape

> 이 쿠키는 별 모양이에요.
> i kukineun byeol moyangieyo
> These cookies are star-shaped.

199 **크기** keugi

NOUN size

> 크기가 딱 맞아요.
> keugiga ttak majayo
> The size is just right.

200 **초록색** choroksaek

NOUN green

> 신호등이 초록색으로 바뀌었어요.
> sinhodeungi choroksaegeuro bakkwieosseoyo
> The light turned green.

Chapter review 08 · Describing Things

A What does it mean?

1 어렵다 _____
2 바쁘다 _____
3 재미있다 _____
4 짧다 _____
5 초록색 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 to be small _____
2 to be strange; weird _____
3 to be long _____
4 red _____
5 white _____

C Fill in the missing word.

1 여기서 _____ 인기 있는 메뉴가 뭐예요?
What's the most popular dish here?

2 이 문제는 생각보다 _____.
This problem is easier than I thought.

3 그 원피스 정말 _____!
That dress is so pretty!

CHAPTER 9 · WORDS 201–225

Questions and Connectors

질문과 연결

201 뭐 mwo

PRONOUN what

> 이게 뭐예요?
> ige mwoyeyo
> What is this?

Casual spoken form of 무엇.

202 그리고 geurigo

ADVERB and; and then

> 샤워했어요. 그리고 바로 잤어요.
> syawohaesseoyo. geurigo baro jasseoyo
> I took a shower, and then I went straight to bed.

203 그래서 geuraeseo

ADVERB so; therefore

> 비가 왔어요. 그래서 집에 있었어요.
> biga wasseoyo. geuraeseo jibe isseosseoyo
> It rained, so I stayed home.

204 그런데 geureonde

ADVERB but; by the way

> 그런데 민수 씨는 어디 갔어요?
> geureonde minsu ssineun eodi gasseoyo
> By the way, where did Minsu go?

Often shortened to 근데 in speech.

205 누구 nugu

PRONOUN who

> 누구 생일이에요?
> nugu saengirieyo
> Whose birthday is it?

Becomes 누가 before 이/가: 누가 왔어요?

206 어디 eodi

PRONOUN where

> 어디 가요?
> eodi gayo
> Where are you going?

207 무슨 museun

DETERMINER what (kind of)

> 무슨 일 있어요?
> museun il isseoyo
> Is something wrong?

무슨 일 있어요? is a set phrase meaning "Is something wrong?" or "What's going on?"

208 언제 eonje

ADVERB when

> 언제 한국에 와요?
> eonje hanguge wayo
> When are you coming to Korea?

209 왜 wae

ADVERB why

> 왜 이렇게 늦었어요?
> wae ireoke neujeosseoyo
> Why are you so late?

210 어떻게 eotteoke

ADVERB how

> 공항까지 어떻게 가요?
> gonghangkkaji eotteoke gayo
> How do I get to the airport?

211 그럼 geureom

ADVERB then; in that case; sure

> 그럼 내일 만나요.
> geureom naeil mannayo
> Okay, then let's meet tomorrow.

212 **얼마** eolma

NOUN how much

> 택시비가 얼마 나왔어요?
> taeksibiga eolma nawasseoyo
> How much was the taxi fare?

213 **말** mal

NOUN word; language; speech

> 제 말 들려요?
> je mal deullyeoyo
> Can you hear me?

Here 말 means what someone says; different from 말 "horse."

214 **그렇다** geureota

ADJECTIVE to be so; to be like that

> 아, 그래요? 몰랐어요.
> a, geuraeyo? mollasseoyo
> Oh, really? I didn't know that.

그래요? is a common reaction: "Is that so?"

215 **어느** eoneu

DETERMINER which

> 어느 쪽으로 가야 돼요?
> eoneu jjogeuro gaya dwaeyo
> Which way should I go?

Always comes before a noun: 어느 쪽, 어느 나라.

216 **얼마나** eolmana

ADVERB how much; how long; how many

> 여기서 공항까지 얼마나 걸려요?
> yeogiseo gonghangkkaji eolmana geollyeoyo
> How long does it take to get to the airport from here?

217 **어떻다** eotteota

ADJECTIVE to be how; what something is like

> 한국 생활은 어때요?
> hanguk saenghwareun eottaeyo
> How's life in Korea?

ㅎ-irregular: 어떻다 → 어때요. Also used for suggestions.

218 **문제** munje

NOUN problem; question (on a test)

> 컴퓨터에 문제가 생겼어요.
> keompyuteoe munjega saenggyeosseoyo
> Something's wrong with my computer.

219 **아마** ama

ADVERB probably; maybe

> 아마 민수 씨도 올 거예요.
> ama minsu ssido ol geoyeyo
> Minsu will probably come too.

Often pairs with -(으)ㄹ 거예요.

220 **물어보다** mureoboda

VERB to ask

> 모르면 선생님한테 물어보세요.
> moreumyeon seonsaengnimhante mureoboseyo
> If you don't know, ask the teacher.

221 **혹시** hoksi

ADVERB by any chance

> 혹시 이 근처에 약국 있어요?
> hoksi i geuncheoe yakguk isseoyo
> Is there a pharmacy nearby, by any chance?

A soft, polite way to start a question.

222 **질문** jilmun

NOUN question

> 질문이 하나 있어요.
> jilmuni hana isseoyo
> I have a question.

223 **사실** sasil

ADVERB actually; in fact

> 사실 저 매운 거 못 먹어요.
> sasil jeo maeun geo mot meogeoyo
> Actually, I can't eat spicy food.

At the start of a sentence, 사실 means "actually" or "to be honest."

224 **뜻** tteut

NOUN meaning

> 이 단어는 무슨 뜻이에요?
> i daneoneun museun tteusieyo
> What does this word mean?

225 **대답** daedap

NOUN answer

> 대답이 늦어서 죄송해요.
> daedabi neujeoseo joesonghaeyo
> Sorry for the late reply.

Chapter review 09 · Questions and Connectors

A What does it mean?

1 아마 _____
2 질문 _____
3 뜻 _____
4 그리고 _____
5 어떻다 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 where _____
2 what (kind of) _____
3 who _____
4 how much _____
5 word; language; speech _____

C Fill in the missing word.

1 _____ 한국에 와요?
When are you coming to Korea?

2 공항까지 _____ 가요?
How do I get to the airport?

3 _____ 이 근처에 약국 있어요?
Is there a pharmacy nearby, by any chance?

CHAPTER 10 · WORDS 226–250

How Much, How Often, How Well

정도와 빈도

226 **너무** neomu

ADVERB too; so; very

> 어제 너무 많이 먹었어요.
> eoje neomu mani meogeosseoyo
> I ate way too much yesterday.

Originally "too much," now very commonly just "so" or "very."

227 **정말** jeongmal

ADVERB really; truly

> 정말 감사합니다.
> jeongmal gamsahamnida
> Thank you so much.

228 **많이** mani

ADVERB a lot; much

> 많이 드세요.
> mani deuseyo
> Eat up! / Please, enjoy.

Literally "eat a lot"; said warmly when serving food.

229 **조금** jogeum

ADVERB a little; a bit

> 한국어를 조금 할 수 있어요.
> hangugeoreul jogeum hal su isseoyo
> I can speak a little Korean.

Often shortened to 좀.

230 **잘** jal

ADVERB well

> 잘 먹겠습니다!
> jal meokgetseumnida
> Thank you, I'll enjoy this!

Said before eating; literally "I will eat well."

231 **안** an

ADVERB not; don't

> 오늘은 안 바빠요.
> oneureun an bappayo
> I'm not busy today.

Goes right before the verb or adjective.

232 **다** da

ADVERB all; everything

> 월급을 벌써 다 썼어요.
> wolgeubeul beolsseo da sseosseoyo
> I've already spent my whole paycheck.

233 **못** mot

ADVERB can't; unable to

> 어제 잠을 못 잤어요.
> eoje jameul mot jasseoyo
> I couldn't sleep last night.

못 = can't; 안 = don't/won't.

234 **잘하다** jalhada

VERB to be good at; to do well

> 수지 씨는 노래를 정말 잘해요.
> suji ssineun noraereul jeongmal jalhaeyo
> Suji is a really good singer.

Written as one word: 잘하다.

235 **또** tto

ADVERB again; also

> 또 만나요!
> tto mannayo
> See you again!

236 **먼저** meonjeo

ADVERB first; ahead

> 먼저 가세요.
> meonjeo gaseyo
> Please go ahead.

먼저 갈게요 = "I'll head out first" when leaving.

237 **아주** aju

ADVERB very

> 아주 좋은 생각이에요.
> aju joeun saenggagieyo
> That's a great idea.

238 **계속** gyesok

ADVERB continuously; keep (doing)

> 아이가 계속 울어요.
> aiga gyesok ureoyo
> The child keeps crying.

239 **못하다** motada

VERB to be bad at; to be unable to do

> 저는 수영을 못해요.
> jeoneun suyeongeul motaeyo
> I can't swim.

Written as one word when it means "be bad at."

240 **필요하다** piryohada

ADJECTIVE to be needed; necessary

> 도움이 필요하면 말해 주세요.
> doumi piryohamyeon malhae juseyo
> Let me know if you need help.

Takes 이/가: 도움이 필요해요.

241 **보통** botong

ADVERB usually; normally

> 보통 아침은 안 먹어요.
> botong achimeun an meogeoyo
> I usually skip breakfast.

242 **꼭** kkok

ADVERB definitely; be sure to; exactly

> 다음에 꼭 다시 오세요.
> daeume kkok dasi oseyo
> Please be sure to come again.

243 **별로** byeollo

ADVERB not really; not particularly

> 저는 단 거 별로 안 좋아해요.
> jeoneun dan geo byeollo an joahaeyo
> I don't really like sweets.

Used with a negative: 별로 안 … = "not really …"

244 **아까** akka

ADVERB a while ago; earlier

> 아까 전화했는데 안 받았어요.
> akka jeonhwahaenneunde an badasseoyo
> I called earlier, but you didn't pick up.

245 **이따가** ittaga

ADVERB later (today); in a bit

> 이따가 다시 연락할게요.
> ittaga dasi yeollakalgeyo
> I'll get back to you in a bit.

For later the same day; 나중에 is more open-ended.

246 **중요하다** jungyohada

ADJECTIVE to be important

> 건강이 제일 중요해요.
> geongangi jeil jungyohaeyo
> Health is the most important thing.

247 **자주** jaju

ADVERB often

> 여기 자주 와요?
> yeogi jaju wayo
> Do you come here often?

248 **가끔** gakkeum

ADVERB sometimes

> 가끔 혼자 영화를 봐요.
> gakkeum honja yeonghwareul bwayo
> Sometimes I go to the movies alone.

249 **항상** hangsang

ADVERB always

> 언니는 항상 웃어요.
> eonnineun hangsang useoyo
> My older sister is always smiling.

250 **늦다** neutda

VERB to be late

> 오늘 회의에 조금 늦었어요.
> oneul hoeuie jogeum neujeosseoyo
> I was a little late for the meeting today.

Chapter review

10 · How Much, How Often, How Well

A What does it mean?

1 늦다 _____
2 잘하다 _____
3 조금 _____
4 아주 _____
5 계속 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 can't; unable to _____
2 a lot; much _____
3 not; don't _____
4 first; ahead _____
5 to be important _____

C Fill in the missing word.

1 어제 _____ 많이 먹었어요.
I ate way too much yesterday.

2 _____ 아침은 안 먹어요.
I usually skip breakfast.

3 _____ 전화했는데 안 받았어요.
I called earlier, but you didn't pick up.

CHAPTER 11 · WORDS 251–275

Sino-Korean Numbers, Money and Dates

한자어 숫자와 돈

251 일 il

NUMBER one (Sino)

> 일 층에 편의점이 있어요.
> il cheunge pyeonuijeomi isseoyo
> There's a convenience store on the first floor.

Sino-Korean numbers are used for floors: 일 층, 이 층, 삼 층.

252 이 i

NUMBER two (Sino)

> 이 더하기 이는 사예요.
> i deohagi ineun sayeyo
> Two plus two is four.

Sino-Korean numbers are used for math, prices, dates, and minutes.

253 삼 sam

NUMBER three (Sino)

> 삼 년 동안 한국어를 배웠어요.
> sam nyeon dongan hangugeoreul baewosseoyo
> I studied Korean for three years.

254 사 sa

NUMBER four (Sino)

> 사 인분 주세요.
> sa inbun juseyo
> Four servings, please.

인분 means 'servings'; very common when ordering Korean BBQ.

255 오 o

NUMBER five (Sino)

> 오 번 문제가 제일 어려워요.
> o beon munjega jeil eoryeowoyo
> Question number five is the hardest.

256 육 yuk

NUMBER six (Sino)

> 육 번 출구로 나오세요.
> yuk beon chulguro naoseyo
> Take Exit 6.

257 칠 chil

NUMBER seven (Sino)

> 칠월은 정말 더워요.
> chirworeun jeongmal deowoyo
> July is really hot.

Months use Sino-Korean numbers + 월: 칠월 = July.

258 팔 pal

NUMBER eight (Sino)

> 팔 층 버튼 좀 눌러 주세요.
> pal cheung beoteun jom nulleo juseyo
> Could you press the button for the eighth floor?

259 구 gu

NUMBER nine (Sino)

> 책 구 쪽을 펴 주세요.
> chaek gu jjogeul pyeo juseyo
> Please open your books to page nine.

260 십 sip

NUMBER ten (Sino)

> 십 분만 기다려 주세요.
> sip bunman gidaryeo juseyo
> Please wait just ten minutes.

261 **백** baek

NUMBER hundred

> 시험에서 백 점 받았어요!
> siheomeseo baek jeom badasseoyo
> I got a hundred on the test!

Say just 백, not 일백, for one hundred.

262 **천** cheon

NUMBER thousand

> 이 볼펜은 천 원이에요.
> i bolpeneun cheon wonieyo
> This pen is 1,000 won.

Say just 천, not 일천, for one thousand.

263 **만** man

NUMBER ten thousand

> 택시비가 만 원 나왔어요.
> taeksibiga man won nawasseoyo
> The taxi fare came to 10,000 won.

Koreans count large numbers in units of ten thousand (만).

264 **분** bun

COUNTER minute

> 지하철로 이십 분 걸려요.
> jihacheollo isip bun geollyeoyo
> It takes twenty minutes by subway.

Minutes use Sino-Korean numbers; hours use native numbers.

265 **돈** don

NOUN money

> 요즘 돈을 좀 아껴야 해요.
> yojeum doneul jom akkyeoya haeyo
> I need to save some money these days.

266 **원** won

COUNTER won (Korean currency)

> 커피 한 잔에 오천 원이에요.
> keopi han jane ocheon wonieyo
> Coffee is 5,000 won a cup.

267 **카드** kadeu

NOUN card; credit card

> 카드 돼요?
> kadeu dwaeyo
> Do you take cards?

Common, polite shop phrase for asking about card payment.

268 **생일** saengil

NOUN birthday

> 내일이 제 생일이에요.
> naeiri je saengirieyo
> Tomorrow is my birthday.

269 **날짜** naljja

NOUN date

> 회의 날짜를 바꿀 수 있어요?
> hoeui naljjareul bakkul su isseoyo
> Can we change the meeting date?

270 **번호** beonho

NOUN number

> 대기 번호가 몇 번이에요?
> daegi beonhoga myeot beonieyo
> What's your waiting number?

271 **전화번호** jeonhwabeonho

NOUN phone number

> 전화번호 좀 알려 줄 수 있어요?
> jeonhwabeonho jom allyeo jul su isseoyo
> Could you give me your phone number?

272 **주소** juso

NOUN address

> 여기 주소 좀 보내 주세요.
> yeogi juso jom bonae juseyo
> Please send me the address of this place.

273 **현금** hyeongeum

NOUN cash

> 현금으로 낼게요.
> hyeongeumeuro naelgeyo
> I'll pay in cash.

274 **비밀번호** bimilbeonho

NOUN password; PIN

> 와이파이 비밀번호가 뭐예요?
> waipai bimilbeonhoga mwoyeyo
> What's the Wi-Fi password?

275 **년** nyeon

COUNTER year (counter)

> 한국에서 이 년 동안 살았어요.
> hangugeseo i nyeon dongan sarasseoyo
> I lived in Korea for two years.

Used with Sino-Korean numbers: 이 년 (two years), 이천이십육 년 (2026).

Chapter review

11 · Sino-Korean Numbers, Money and Dates

A What does it mean?

1 번호 _____
2 원 _____
3 사 _____
4 십 _____
5 팔 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 seven (Sino) _____
2 minute _____
3 thousand _____
4 phone number _____
5 two (Sino) _____

C Fill in the missing word.

1 내일이 제 _____이에요.
Tomorrow is my birthday.

2 회의 _____를 바꿀 수 있어요?
Can we change the meeting date?

3 요즘 _____을 좀 아껴야 해요.
I need to save some money these days.

CHAPTER 12 · WORDS 276–300

Home and Everyday Objects

집과 물건

276 **집** jip

NOUN house; home

> 오늘은 일찍 집에 갈 거예요.
> oneureun iljjik jibe gal geoyeyo
> I'm going home early today.

277 **핸드폰** haendeupon

NOUN cell phone

> 핸드폰 배터리가 다 됐어요.
> haendeupon baeteoriga da dwaesseoyo
> My phone battery died.

Also called 휴대폰 or just 폰.

278 **방** bang

NOUN room

> 제 방은 2층에 있어요.
> je bangeun icheunge isseoyo
> My room is on the second floor.

279 **컴퓨터** keompyuteo

NOUN computer

> 컴퓨터가 갑자기 꺼졌어요.
> keompyuteoga gapjagi kkeojyeosseoyo
> My computer suddenly shut off.

280 **편하다** pyeonhada

ADJECTIVE to be comfortable; convenient

> 이 소파 정말 편해요.
> i sopa jeongmal pyeonhaeyo
> This sofa is really comfortable.

281 **씻다** ssitda

VERB to wash

> 밥 먹기 전에 손 씻으세요.
> bap meokgi jeone son ssiseuseyo
> Wash your hands before you eat.

282 **물건** mulgeon

NOUN thing; item; stuff

> 이 가게에는 예쁜 물건이 많아요.
> i gageeneun yeppeun mulgeoni manayo
> This shop has lots of pretty things.

283 **넣다** neota

VERB to put in

> 가방에 우산을 넣었어요.
> gabange usaneul neoeosseoyo
> I put an umbrella in my bag.

284 **놓다** nota

VERB to put; to place

> 열쇠를 책상 위에 놓았어요.
> yeolsoereul chaeksang wie noasseoyo
> I put the keys on the desk.

In speech, 놓았어요 is often shortened to 놨어요.

285 **문** mun

NOUN door

> 문 앞에 택배가 있어요.
> mun ape taekbaega isseoyo
> There's a package at the door.

286 **열다** yeolda

VERB to open

> 이 병 좀 열어 줄 수 있어요?
> i byeong jom yeoreo jul su isseoyo
> Could you open this bottle for me?

287 **닫다** datda

VERB to close

> 나갈 때 문 꼭 닫아 주세요.
> nagal ttae mun kkok dada juseyo
> Please make sure to close the door when you leave.

288 **켜다** kyeoda

VERB to turn on

> 더운데 에어컨 좀 켜 주세요.
> deounde eeokeon jom kyeo juseyo
> It's hot. Please turn on the air conditioner.

289 **끄다** kkeuda

VERB to turn off

> 영화관에서는 핸드폰을 꺼 주세요.
> yeonghwagwaneseoneun haendeuponeul kkeo juseyo
> Please turn off your phone in the movie theater.

끄다 becomes 꺼요: the ㅡ drops before -어.

290 **깨끗하다** kkaekkeutada

ADJECTIVE to be clean

> 방이 정말 깨끗하네요.
> bangi jeongmal kkaekkeutaneyo
> Your room is really clean.

291 **침대** chimdae

NOUN bed

> 주말에는 침대에서 안 나와요.
> jumareneun chimdaeeseo an nawayo
> On weekends, I don't get out of bed.

292 **의자** uija

NOUN chair

> 이 의자에 앉아도 돼요?
> i uijae anjado dwaeyo
> May I sit in this chair?

293 **책상** chaeksang

NOUN desk

> 새 책상을 샀어요.
> sae chaeksangeul sasseoyo
> I bought a new desk.

294 **텔레비전** tellebijeon

NOUN TV; television

> 저녁에는 가족이랑 텔레비전을 봐요.
> jeonyeogeneun gajogirang tellebijeoneul bwayo
> In the evening, I watch TV with my family.

In conversation, people often just say 티비 (TV).

295 **우산** usan

NOUN umbrella

> 비가 오니까 우산 가져가세요.
> biga onikka usan gajyeogaseyo
> It's raining, so take an umbrella.

296 **시계** sigye

NOUN clock; watch

> 제 시계가 좀 느려요.
> je sigyega jom neuryeoyo
> My watch is a little slow.

297 **아파트** apateu

NOUN apartment

> 저희 가족은 아파트에 살아요.
> jeohui gajogeun apateue sarayo
> My family lives in an apartment.

In Korea, 아파트 usually means a unit in a large high-rise complex.

298 **냉장고** naengjanggo

NOUN refrigerator; fridge

> 우유는 냉장고에 있어요.
> uyuneun naengjanggoe isseoyo
> The milk is in the fridge.

299 **불** bul

NOUN light; fire

> 자기 전에 불 좀 꺼 줄래요?
> jagi jeone bul jom kkeo jullaeyo
> Could you turn off the light before bed?

불 means both 'light' and 'fire'; context tells you which.

300 **창문** changmun

NOUN window

> 날씨가 좋아서 창문을 열었어요.
> nalssiga joaseo changmuneul yeoreosseoyo
> The weather was nice, so I opened the window.

Chapter review 12 · Home and Everyday Objects

A What does it mean?

1 시계 _____

2 침대 _____

3 씻다 _____

4 의자 _____

5 방 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 desk _____

2 to be comfortable; convenient _____

3 computer _____

4 to close _____

5 door _____

C Fill in the missing word.

1 우유는 _____에 있어요.
The milk is in the fridge.

2 가방에 우산을 _____.
I put an umbrella in my bag.

3 이 병 좀 _____ 줄 수 있어요?
Could you open this bottle for me?

CHAPTER 13 · WORDS 301–325

Places Around Town

동네의 장소

301 **학교** hakgyo

NOUN school

> 동생은 학교에 걸어서 가요.
> dongsaengeun hakgyoe georeoseo gayo
> My younger sibling walks to school.

302 **회사** hoesa

NOUN company; office

> 회사가 집에서 가까워요.
> hoesaga jibeseo gakkawoyo
> My office is close to my house.

303 **식당** sikdang

NOUN restaurant

> 이 근처에 맛있는 식당 있어요?
> i geuncheoe masinneun sikdang isseoyo
> Is there a good restaurant around here?

304 **병원** byeongwon

NOUN hospital; clinic

> 감기 때문에 병원에 갔어요.
> gamgi ttaemune byeongwone gasseoyo
> I went to the doctor because of a cold.

병원 covers both hospitals and small clinics.

305 **가게** gage

NOUN store; shop

> 이 가게는 몇 시에 문 열어요?
> i gageneun myeot sie mun yeoreoyo
> What time does this shop open?

306 **근처** geuncheo

NOUN nearby; the area around

> 집 근처에 공원이 있어요.
> jip geuncheoe gongwoni isseoyo
> There's a park near my house.

307 **다니다** danida

VERB to attend; to go to regularly

> 저는 서울에 있는 회사에 다녀요.
> jeoneun seoure inneun hoesae danyeoyo
> I work at a company in Seoul.

Means going somewhere regularly, like school, work, or a gym.

308 **곳** got

NOUN place

> 여기는 제가 제일 좋아하는 곳이에요.
> yeogineun jega jeil joahaneun gosieyo
> This is my favorite place.

309 **카페** kape

NOUN café; coffee shop

> 카페에서 친구를 기다리고 있어요.
> kapeeseo chingureul gidarigo isseoyo
> I'm waiting for a friend at a café.

310 **역** yeok

NOUN station

> 역에서 집까지 걸어서 십 분 걸려요.
> yeogeseo jipkkaji georeoseo sip bun geollyeoyo
> It's a ten-minute walk from the station to my house.

311 **마트** mateu

NOUN supermarket; grocery store

> 퇴근길에 마트에 들를게요.
> toegeungire mateue deulleulgeyo
> I'll stop by the supermarket on my way home from work.

312 **편의점** pyeonuijeom

NOUN convenience store

> 편의점에서 컵라면을 사 먹었어요.
> pyeonuijeomeseo keomnamyeoneul sa meogeosseoyo
> I grabbed a cup of instant noodles at the convenience store.

313 **유명하다** yumyeonghada

ADJECTIVE to be famous

> 이 식당은 비빔밥으로 유명해요.
> i sikdangeun bibimbabeuro yumyeonghaeyo
> This restaurant is famous for its bibimbap.

314 **약국** yakguk

NOUN pharmacy

> 약국이 어디에 있어요?
> yakgugi eodie isseoyo
> Where is the pharmacy?

315 **은행** eunhaeng

NOUN bank

> 은행에서 돈을 찾았어요.
> eunhaengeseo doneul chajasseoyo
> I took out money at the bank.

돈을 찾다 means 'to withdraw money.'

316 **시장** sijang

NOUN market

> 시장에서 떡볶이를 먹었어요.
> sijangeseo tteokbokkireul meogeosseoyo
> I ate tteokbokki at the market.

317 **공원** gongwon

NOUN park

> 저녁에 공원에서 산책해요.
> jeonyeoge gongwoneseo sanchaekaeyo
> I take a walk in the park in the evening.

318 **공항** gonghang

NOUN airport

> 공항까지 버스로 한 시간 걸려요.
> gonghangkkaji beoseuro han sigan geollyeoyo
> It takes an hour to get to the airport by bus.

319 **대학교** daehakgyo

NOUN university; college

> 오빠는 대학교 삼 학년이에요.
> oppaneun daehakgyo sam hangnyeonieyo
> My older brother is a junior in college.

320 **도서관** doseogwan

NOUN library

> 주말에 도서관에서 공부해요.
> jumare doseogwaneseo gongbuhaeyo
> I study at the library on weekends.

321 **도시** dosi

NOUN city

> 부산은 바다가 있는 도시예요.
> busaneun badaga inneun dosiyeyo
> Busan is a city by the sea.

322 **건물** geonmul

NOUN building

> 저 높은 건물이 우리 회사예요.
> jeo nopeun geonmuri uri hoesayeyo
> That tall building is where I work.

323 **호텔** hotel

NOUN hotel

> 호텔 체크인은 세 시부터예요.
> hotel chekeuineun se sibuteoyeyo
> Hotel check-in starts at three.

324 **동네** dongne

NOUN neighborhood

> 우리 동네는 조용해서 좋아요.
> uri dongneneun joyonghaeseo joayo
> I like my neighborhood because it's quiet.

325 **백화점** baekwajeom

NOUN department store

> 주말이라서 백화점에 사람이 많아요.
> jumariraseo baekwajeome sarami manayo
> It's the weekend, so the department store is crowded.

Chapter review 13 · Places Around Town

A What does it mean?

1 도서관 _____

2 곳 _____

3 가게 _____

4 식당 _____

5 학교 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 to attend; to go to regularly _____

2 hospital; clinic _____

3 university; college _____

4 nearby; the area around _____

5 department store _____

C Fill in the missing word.

1 _____에서 떡볶이를 먹었어요.
I ate tteokbokki at the market.

2 _____까지 버스로 한 시간 걸려요.
It takes an hour to get to the airport by bus.

3 퇴근길에 _____에 들를게요.
I'll stop by the supermarket on my way home from work.

CHAPTER 14 · WORDS 326–350

Getting Around: Transport and Directions

교통과 방향

326 앞 ap

NOUN front; in front of

> 학교 앞에서 만나요.
> hakgyo apeseo mannayo
> Let's meet in front of the school.

327 뒤 dwi

NOUN back; behind

> 편의점은 은행 뒤에 있어요.
> pyeonuijeomeun eunhaeng dwie isseoyo
> The convenience store is behind the bank.

328 **위** wi

NOUN top; above; on

> 핸드폰은 침대 위에 있어요.
> haendeuponeun chimdae wie isseoyo
> Your phone is on the bed.

329 **타다** tada

VERB to ride; to take (a bus, a taxi)

> 회사에 갈 때 버스를 타요.
> hoesae gal ttae beoseureul tayo
> I take the bus to work.

Use 을/를 for the vehicle you ride: 버스를 타요. 버스에 타요 is also correct, but it means getting on(to) the bus.

330 **내리다** naerida

VERB to get off; to fall (rain, snow)

> 다음 역에서 내리세요.
> daeum yeogeseo naeriseyo
> Get off at the next station.

331 **나가다** nagada

VERB to go out; to leave

> 잠깐 밖에 나갔다 올게요.
> jamkkan bakke nagatda olgeyo
> I'm going to step out for a minute.

332 **차** cha

NOUN car

> 출근 시간이라서 차가 많이 막혀요.
> chulgeun siganiraseo chaga mani makyeoyo
> It's rush hour, so traffic is really bad.

차가 막히다 literally 'cars are blocked' = traffic is heavy.

333 **옆** yeop

NOUN side; next to

> 제 옆에 앉으세요.
> je yeope anjeuseyo
> Sit next to me.

334 **버스** beoseu

NOUN bus

> 버스가 아직 안 왔어요.
> beoseuga ajik an wasseoyo
> The bus hasn't come yet.

335 **지하철** jihacheol

NOUN subway

> 지하철이 버스보다 빨라요.
> jihacheori beoseuboda ppallayo
> The subway is faster than the bus.

336 **길** gil

NOUN road; way

> 이 길로 쭉 가세요.
> i gillo jjuk gaseyo
> Go straight down this road.

337 **쪽** jjok

NOUN side; direction; way

> 지금 역 쪽으로 가고 있어요.
> jigeum yeok jjogeuro gago isseoyo
> I'm heading toward the station now.

338 **들어가다** deureogada

VERB to go in; to enter

> 추우니까 안으로 들어가요.
> chuunikka aneuro deureogayo
> It's cold, so let's go inside.

339 **나오다** naoda

VERB to come out

> 방금 집에서 나왔어요.
> banggeum jibeseo nawasseoyo
> I just left the house.

340 **걷다** geotda

VERB to walk

> 저는 매일 삼십 분씩 걸어요.
> jeoneun maeil samsip bunssik georeoyo
> I walk for thirty minutes every day.

Irregular: ㄷ becomes ㄹ before a vowel (걷다 → 걸어요).

341 **택시** taeksi

NOUN taxi

> 늦어서 택시를 탔어요.
> neujeoseo taeksireul tasseoyo
> I was late, so I took a taxi.

342 **아래** arae

NOUN below; under

> 고양이가 책상 아래에 있어요.
> goyangiga chaeksang araee isseoyo
> The cat is under the desk.

밑 is a common, slightly more casual synonym.

343 **밖** bak

NOUN outside

> 밖에서 기다릴게요.
> bakkeseo gidarilgeyo
> I'll wait outside.

344 **멀다** meolda

ADJECTIVE to be far

> 집에서 학교까지 멀어요?
> jibeseo hakgyokkaji meoreoyo
> Is it far from your house to school?

345 **가깝다** gakkapda

ADJECTIVE to be close; near

> 지하철역이 아주 가까워요.
> jihacheollyeogi aju gakkawoyo
> The subway station is very close.

Irregular: ㅂ becomes 우 before a vowel (가깝다 → 가까워요).

346 **기차** gicha

NOUN train

> 기차를 타고 부산에 갔어요.
> gichareul tago busane gasseoyo
> I went to Busan by train.

347 **비행기** bihaenggi

NOUN airplane

> 비행기 표가 너무 비싸요.
> bihaenggi pyoga neomu bissayo
> Plane tickets are so expensive.

348 **표** pyo

NOUN ticket

> 표 두 장 주세요.
> pyo du jang juseyo
> Two tickets, please.

Count tickets with 장, the counter for flat things.

349 **왼쪽** oenjjok

NOUN left

> 엘리베이터는 왼쪽에 있어요.
> ellibeiteoneun oenjjoge isseoyo
> The elevator is on the left.

350 **오른쪽** oreunjjok

NOUN right

> 오른쪽으로 돌면 바로 은행이 있어요.
> oreunjjogeuro dolmyeon baro eunhaengi isseoyo
> Turn right and the bank is right there.

Chapter review 14 · Getting Around: Transport and Directions

A What does it mean?

1 버스 _____

2 택시 _____

3 뒤 _____

4 아래 _____

5 들어가다 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 to walk _____

2 right _____

3 top; above; on _____

4 road; way _____

5 train _____

C Fill in the missing word.

1 학교 _____에서 만나요.
Let's meet in front of the school.

2 _____ 표가 너무 비싸요.
Plane tickets are so expensive.

3 집에서 학교까지 _____?
Is it far from your house to school?

CHAPTER 15 · WORDS 351–375

Shopping and Clothes

쇼핑과 옷

351 옷 ot

NOUN clothes

> 주말에 옷 사러 갈래요?
> jumare ot sareo gallaeyo
> Do you want to go clothes shopping this weekend?

352 입다 ipda

VERB to wear; to put on (clothes)

> 오늘 뭐 입을 거예요?
> oneul mwo ibeul geoyeyo
> What are you going to wear today?

입다 is for clothes; hats use 쓰다, shoes use 신다.

353 비싸다 bissada

ADJECTIVE to be expensive

> 이 가방은 좀 비싸네요.
> i gabangeun jom bissaneyo
> This bag is a bit pricey.

354 싸다 ssada

ADJECTIVE to be cheap

> 여기 과일이 정말 싸요.
> yeogi gwairi jeongmal ssayo
> The fruit here is really cheap.

355 **바꾸다** bakkuda

VERB to change; to exchange

> 작은 사이즈로 바꿀 수 있어요?
> jageun saijeuro bakkul su isseoyo
> Can I exchange this for a smaller size?

356 **마음에 들다** maeume deulda

EXPRESSION to like; to be to your liking

> 이 색깔이 정말 마음에 들어요.
> i saekkkari jeongmal maeume deureoyo
> I really like this color.

Literally "to enter the heart." The thing you like is the subject: 이 색깔이 마음에 들어요.

357 **팔다** palda

VERB to sell

> 여기 우유 팔아요?
> yeogi uyu parayo
> Do you sell milk here?

358 **포장** pojang

NOUN wrapping; takeout; to go

> 남은 음식은 포장해 갈게요.
> nameun eumsigeun pojanghae galgeyo
> I'll take the leftovers to go.

포장해 주세요 = 'Wrap it up, please' or 'To go, please.'

359 **값** gap

NOUN price; cost

> 채소 값이 많이 올랐어요.
> chaeso gapsi mani ollasseoyo
> Vegetable prices have gone up a lot.

360 **벗다** beotda

VERB to take off (clothes, shoes)

> 여기서 신발을 벗어 주세요.
> yeogiseo sinbareul beoseo juseyo
> Please take off your shoes here.

361 **바지** baji

NOUN pants

> 이 바지 좀 입어 봐도 돼요?
> i baji jom ibeo bwado dwaeyo
> Can I try on these pants?

362 **신발** sinbal

NOUN shoes

> 새 신발이라서 발이 좀 아파요.
> sae sinbariraseo bari jom apayo
> My feet hurt a little because these shoes are new.

Use 신다 for putting on shoes.

363 **가방** gabang

NOUN bag

> 가방이 너무 무거워요.
> gabangi neomu mugeowoyo
> My bag is so heavy.

364 **쇼핑** syoping

NOUN shopping

> 주말에 친구랑 쇼핑했어요.
> jumare chingurang syopinghaesseoyo
> I went shopping with a friend on the weekend.

365 **계산** gyesan

NOUN the bill; paying; calculation

> 계산은 어디서 해요?
> gyesaneun eodiseo haeyo
> Where do I pay?

366 **고르다** goreuda

VERB to choose; to pick

> 마음에 드는 거 하나 고르세요.
> maeume deuneun geo hana goreuseyo
> Pick one that you like.

Irregular: 고르다 → 골라요.

367 **내다** naeda

VERB to pay; to hand in

> 오늘은 제가 낼게요.
> oneureun jega naelgeyo
> Today's on me.

368 **모자** moja

NOUN hat; cap

> 햇빛이 강해서 모자를 썼어요.
> haetbichi ganghaeseo mojareul sseosseoyo
> The sun was strong, so I wore a hat.

Use 쓰다 for hats and glasses, not 입다.

369 **지갑** jigap

NOUN wallet

> 지갑을 집에 두고 왔어요.
> jigabeul jibe dugo wasseoyo
> I left my wallet at home.

370 **안경** angyeong

NOUN glasses

> 안경을 안 쓰면 잘 안 보여요.
> angyeongeul an sseumyeon jal an boyeoyo
> I can't see well without my glasses.

371 **서비스** seobiseu

NOUN service; on the house

> 이건 서비스예요.
> igeon seobiseuyeyo
> This one's on the house.

In Korea, 서비스 often means a free extra from the shop.

372 **티셔츠** tisyeocheu

NOUN T-shirt

> 흰색 티셔츠를 하나 샀어요.
> huinsaek tisyeocheureul hana sasseoyo
> I bought a white T-shirt.

373 **무료** muryo

NOUN free (of charge)

> 여기는 주차가 무료예요.
> yeogineun juchaga muryoyeyo
> Parking is free here.

374 **할인** harin

NOUN discount

> 학생 할인 있어요?
> haksaeng harin isseoyo
> Is there a student discount?

375 **봉투** bongtu

NOUN bag; envelope

> 봉투 필요하세요?
> bongtu piryohaseyo
> Do you need a bag?

Store clerks ask this; plastic bags usually cost extra in Korea.

Chapter review 15 · Shopping and Clothes

A What does it mean?

1 입다 _____

2 값 _____

3 비싸다 _____

4 티셔츠 _____

5 쇼핑 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 discount _____

2 to take off (clothes, shoes) _____

3 glasses _____

4 to like; to be to your liking _____

5 pants _____

Chapter review 15 · Shopping and Clothes

C Fill in the missing word.

1 오늘은 제가 _____.
Today's on me.

2 작은 사이즈로 _____ 수 있어요?
Can I exchange this for a smaller size?

3 여기 우유 _____?
Do you sell milk here?

CHAPTER 16 · WORDS 376–400

Feelings and Reactions

감정과 반응

376 **힘들다** himdeulda
ADJECTIVE to be hard; tiring

> 요즘 일이 많아서 힘들어요.
> yojeum iri manaseo himdeureoyo
> I have a lot of work these days, so it's tough.

377 **기분** gibun
NOUN mood; feeling

> 오늘 기분이 정말 좋아요.
> oneul gibuni jeongmal joayo
> I'm in a really good mood today.

378 **마음** maeum
NOUN heart; mind

> 마음이 정말 따뜻한 사람이에요.
> maeumi jeongmal ttatteutan saramieyo
> She's a really warm-hearted person.

379 **웃다** utda
VERB to laugh; to smile

> 아기가 저를 보고 웃었어요.
> agiga jeoreul bogo useosseoyo
> The baby looked at me and smiled.

380 **스트레스** seuteureseu
NOUN stress

> 시험 때문에 스트레스를 많이 받아요.
> siheom ttaemune seuteureseureul mani badayo
> I'm really stressed out because of exams.

스트레스를 받다 = to get stressed.

381 **와** wa
EXPRESSION wow

> 와, 진짜 맛있다!
> wa, jinja masitda
> Wow, this is really good!

Casual exclamation; the plain -다 ending here is a natural spoken reaction.

382 **궁금하다** gunggeumhada
ADJECTIVE to be curious; to wonder

> 한국 생활이 어떤지 궁금해요.
> hanguk saenghwari eotteonji gunggeumhaeyo
> I'm curious what life in Korea is like.

383 **화나다** hwanada

VERB to get angry

> 친구가 또 늦어서 화났어요.
> chinguga tto neujeoseo hwanasseoyo
> I got angry because my friend was late again.

384 **다행** dahaeng

NOUN relief; a good thing

> 다치지 않아서 다행이에요.
> dachiji anaseo dahaengieyo
> I'm glad you didn't get hurt.

다행이에요 = 'What a relief' or 'Thank goodness.'

385 **슬프다** seulpeuda

ADJECTIVE to be sad

> 그 영화는 너무 슬퍼요.
> geu yeonghwaneun neomu seulpeoyo
> That movie is so sad.

386 **울다** ulda

VERB to cry

> 아기가 밤새 울었어요.
> agiga bamsae ureosseoyo
> The baby cried all night.

387 **대단하다** daedanhada

ADJECTIVE to be amazing; impressive

> 혼자서 다 만들다니 정말 대단해요.
> honjaseo da mandeuldani jeongmal daedanhaeyo
> You made it all by yourself? That's amazing.

388 **심심하다** simsimhada

ADJECTIVE to be bored

> 주말에 할 일이 없어서 심심해요.
> jumare hal iri eopseoseo simsimhaeyo
> I'm bored because I have nothing to do this weekend.

389 **걱정하다** geokjeonghada

VERB to worry

> 저는 괜찮으니까 걱정하지 마세요.
> jeoneun gwaenchaneunikka geokjeonghaji maseyo
> I'm fine, so don't worry.

390 **놀라다** nollada

VERB to be surprised

> 갑자기 전화가 와서 깜짝 놀랐어요.
> gapjagi jeonhwaga waseo kkamjjak nollasseoyo
> My phone suddenly rang, and it really startled me.

391 **기쁘다** gippeuda

ADJECTIVE to be glad; happy

> 다시 만나서 정말 기뻐요.
> dasi mannaseo jeongmal gippeoyo
> I'm so happy to see you again.

392 **행복하다** haengbokada

ADJECTIVE to be happy

> 가족이랑 같이 있을 때 제일 행복해요.
> gajogirang gachi isseul ttae jeil haengbokaeyo
> I'm happiest when I'm with my family.

393 **무섭다** museopda

ADJECTIVE to be scary; to be scared

> 저는 밤에 혼자 있는 게 무서워요.
> jeoneun bame honja inneun ge museowoyo
> I'm scared of being alone at night.

무섭다 means both 'scary' and 'scared'; context decides.

394 **기억하다** gieokada

VERB to remember

> 제 이름 기억해요?
> je ireum gieokaeyo
> Do you remember my name?

395 **꿈** kkum

NOUN dream

> 어젯밤에 이상한 꿈을 꿨어요.
> eojetbame isanghan kkumeul kkwosseoyo
> I had a strange dream last night.

In Korean you "dream a dream": 꿈을 꾸다.

396 **신나다** sinnada

VERB to be excited

> 내일부터 방학이라서 너무 신나요.
> naeilbuteo banghagiraseo neomu sinnayo
> Vacation starts tomorrow, so I'm so excited.

397 **짜증 나다** jjajeung nada

VERB to be annoyed

> 버스가 또 늦게 와서 짜증 나요.
> beoseuga tto neutge waseo jjajeung nayo
> The bus was late again, so I'm annoyed.

Fairly casual; avoid saying it to elders or in formal settings.

398 **대박** daebak

EXPRESSION awesome; jackpot (slang)

> 대박, 콘서트 표 구했어!
> daebak, konseoteu pyo guhaesseo
> Awesome, I got the concert tickets!

Slang; use it with friends, not with elders or in formal settings.

399 **느끼다** neukkida

VERB to feel

> 저도 똑같이 느꼈어요.
> jeodo ttokgachi neukkyeosseoyo
> I felt the same way.

400 **눈물** nunmul

NOUN tears

> 영화가 너무 슬퍼서 눈물이 났어요.
> yeonghwaga neomu seulpeoseo nunmuri nasseoyo
> The movie was so sad that I cried.

눈물이 나다 = to tear up (literally "tears come out").

Chapter review 16 · Feelings and Reactions

A What does it mean?

1 행복하다 _____
2 걱정하다 _____
3 꿈 _____
4 기분 _____
5 다행 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 to remember _____
2 heart; mind _____
3 to be excited _____
4 to cry _____
5 to be surprised _____

C Fill in the missing word.

1 _____, 진짜 맛있다!
Wow, this is really good!

2 저는 밤에 혼자 있는 게 _____.
I'm scared of being alone at night.

3 버스가 또 늦게 와서 _____.
The bus was late again, so I'm annoyed.

CHAPTER 17 · WORDS 401–425

Body and Health

몸과 건강

401 머리 meori

NOUN head; hair

> 어제 머리를 짧게 잘랐어요.
> eoje meorireul jjalge jallasseoyo
> I got my hair cut short yesterday.

머리 means both 'head' and 'hair'.

402 눈 nun

NOUN eye

> 눈에 뭐가 들어갔어요.
> nune mwoga deureogasseoyo
> Something got in my eye.

403 손 son

NOUN hand

> 손이 너무 차가워요.
> soni neomu chagawoyo
> My hands are so cold.

404 아프다 apeuda

ADJECTIVE to be sick; to hurt

> 어디가 아파요?
> eodiga apayo
> Where does it hurt?

405 피곤하다 pigonhada

ADJECTIVE to be tired

> 어제 늦게 자서 너무 피곤해요.
> eoje neutge jaseo neomu pigonhaeyo
> I went to bed late last night, so I'm really tired.

406 몸 mom

NOUN body

> 오늘은 몸이 좀 안 좋아요.
> oneureun momi jom an joayo
> I'm not feeling well today.

407 배 bae

NOUN stomach; belly

> 점심을 너무 많이 먹어서 배가 아파요.
> jeomsimeul neomu mani meogeoseo baega apayo
> I ate too much at lunch, and now my stomach hurts.

408 약 yak

NOUN medicine

> 식사 후에 이 약을 드세요.
> siksa hue i yageul deuseyo
> Take this medicine after meals.

Koreans "eat" medicine: 약을 먹다 (honorific: 드시다).

409 감기 gamgi

NOUN a cold

> 감기에 걸려서 학교에 못 갔어요.
> gamgie geollyeoseo hakgyoe mot gasseoyo
> I caught a cold, so I couldn't go to school.

감기에 걸리다 = to catch a cold.

410 조심하다 josimhada

VERB to be careful

> 밖이 추우니까 감기 조심하세요.
> bakki chuunikka gamgi josimhaseyo
> It's cold out, so be careful not to catch a cold.

411 얼굴 eolgul

NOUN face

> 얼굴이 좀 피곤해 보여요.
> eolguri jom pigonhae boyeoyo
> You look a little tired.

412 **입** ip

NOUN mouth

> 입을 크게 벌려 보세요.
> ibeul keuge beollyeo boseyo
> Open your mouth wide, please.

413 **건강** geongang

NOUN health

> 건강을 위해서 매일 걸어요.
> geongangeul wihaeseo maeil georeoyo
> I walk every day for my health.

414 **졸리다** jollida

VERB to be sleepy

> 점심 먹고 나니까 너무 졸려요.
> jeomsim meokgo nanikka neomu jollyeoyo
> I'm so sleepy after lunch.

415 **코** ko

NOUN nose

> 감기 때문에 코가 막혔어요.
> gamgi ttaemune koga makyeosseoyo
> My nose is stuffy because of a cold.

416 **귀** gwi

NOUN ear

> 할머니는 귀가 잘 안 들리세요.
> halmeonineun gwiga jal an deulliseyo
> My grandmother is hard of hearing.

417 **발** bal

NOUN foot

> 발 사이즈가 어떻게 되세요?
> bal saijeuga eotteoke doeseyo
> What's your shoe size?

418 **다리** dari

NOUN leg

> 오래 서 있어서 다리가 아파요.
> orae seo isseoseo dariga apayo
> My legs hurt from standing for a long time.

419 **목** mok

NOUN neck; throat

> 노래를 많이 불러서 목이 아파요.
> noraereul mani bulleoseo mogi apayo
> My throat hurts from singing so much.

420 **키** ki

NOUN height

> 동생이 저보다 키가 커요.
> dongsaengi jeoboda kiga keoyo
> My younger sibling is taller than me.

키가 크다 = tall, 키가 작다 = short.

421 **의사** uisa

NOUN doctor

> 우리 언니는 의사예요.
> uri eonnineun uisayeyo
> My older sister is a doctor.

422 **죽다** jukda

VERB to die

> 물을 안 줘서 꽃이 다 죽었어요.
> mureul an jwoseo kkochi da jugeosseoyo
> I forgot to water them, so all the flowers died.

For people, use the honorific 돌아가시다 (to pass away).

423 **다치다** dachida

VERB to get hurt; to injure

> 축구하다가 다리를 다쳤어요.
> chukguhadaga darireul dachyeosseoyo
> I hurt my leg playing soccer.

424 **위험하다** wiheomhada

ADJECTIVE to be dangerous

> 여기서 수영하면 위험해요.
> yeogiseo suyeonghamyeon wiheomhaeyo
> It's dangerous to swim here.

425 **낫다** natda

VERB to get better; to recover

> 약 먹고 푹 쉬면 금방 나을 거예요.
> yak meokgo puk swimyeon geumbang naeul geoyeyo
> If you take your medicine and rest, you'll get better soon.

Irregular: ㅅ drops before a vowel (낫다 → 나아요).

Chapter review

17 · Body and Health

A What does it mean?

1 약 _____

2 의사 _____

3 발 _____

4 건강 _____

5 입 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 body _____

2 hand _____

3 face _____

4 to be careful _____

5 to be sick; to hurt _____

C Fill in the missing word.

1 어제 _____를 짧게 잘랐어요.
I got my hair cut short yesterday.

2 동생이 저보다 _____가 커요.
My younger sibling is taller than me.

3 약 먹고 푹 쉬면 금방 _____ 거예요.
If you take your medicine and rest, you'll get better soon.

CHAPTER 18 · WORDS 426–450

School and Work

학교와 일

426 **공부** gongbu

NOUN study; studying

> 오늘은 공부가 잘 안 돼요.
> oneureun gongbuga jal an dwaeyo
> I just can't focus on studying today.

427 **책** chaek

NOUN book

> 자기 전에 책을 조금 읽어요.
> jagi jeone chaegeul jogeum ilgeoyo
> I read a little before bed.

428 **배우다** baeuda

VERB to learn

> 요즘 피아노를 배우고 있어요.
> yojeum pianoreul baeugo isseoyo
> I'm learning piano these days.

429 **일하다** ilhada

VERB to work

> 언니는 병원에서 일해요.
> eonnineun byeongwoneseo ilhaeyo
> My older sister works at a hospital.

430 **수업** sueop

NOUN class; lesson

> 수업이 몇 시에 끝나요?
> sueobi myeot sie kkeunnayo
> What time does class end?

431 **시험** siheom

NOUN test; exam

> 다음 주에 시험이 있어요.
> daeum jue siheomi isseoyo
> I have a test next week.

432 **읽다** ikda

VERB to read

> 이 메뉴 좀 읽어 주세요.
> i menyu jom ilgeo juseyo
> Could you read this menu for me?

433 **단어** daneo

NOUN word; vocabulary

> 모르는 단어는 사전에서 찾아보세요.
> moreuneun daneoneun sajeoneseo chajaboseyo
> Look up words you don't know in the dictionary.

434 **가르치다** gareuchida

VERB to teach

> 어머니는 초등학교에서 영어를 가르치세요.
> eomeonineun chodeunghakgyoeseo yeongeoreul gareuchiseyo
> My mother teaches English at an elementary school.

-세요 here is honorific, showing respect for one's mother, not a command.

435 **이해하다** ihaehada

VERB to understand

> 천천히 말해 주시면 이해할 수 있어요.
> cheoncheonhi malhae jusimyeon ihaehal su isseoyo
> If you speak slowly, I can understand.

436 **연습하다** yeonseupada

VERB to practice

> 매일 발음을 연습해요.
> maeil bareumeul yeonseupaeyo
> I practice pronunciation every day.

437 **잊어버리다** ijeobeorida

VERB to forget

> 우산 가져오는 걸 잊어버렸어요.
> usan gajyeooneun geol ijeobeoryeosseoyo
> I forgot to bring my umbrella.

438 **숙제** sukje

NOUN homework

> 숙제 다 했어요?
> sukje da haesseoyo
> Did you finish your homework?

439 **방학** banghak

NOUN school vacation; break

> 여름 방학에 뭐 할 거예요?
> yeoreum banghage mwo hal geoyeyo
> What are you going to do over summer break?

방학 is a school break; workers use 휴가.

440 **한글** hangeul

NOUN Hangeul; the Korean alphabet

> 한글은 배우기 쉬워요.
> hangeureun baeugi swiwoyo
> Hangeul is easy to learn.

441 **회의** hoeui

NOUN meeting

> 세 시에 회의가 있어요.
> se sie hoeuiga isseoyo
> I have a meeting at three.

442 **사무실** samusil

NOUN office

> 사무실이 몇 층이에요?
> samusiri myeot cheungieyo
> What floor is the office on?

443 **종이** jongi

NOUN paper

> 종이 한 장만 주세요.
> jongi han jangman juseyo
> Could I have a sheet of paper?

444 **대학생** daehaksaeng

NOUN college student

> 오빠는 대학생인데 아르바이트도 해요.
> oppaneun daehaksaenginde areubaiteudo haeyo
> My older brother is a college student, and he has a part-time job too.

445 **실수** silsu

NOUN mistake

> 실수해도 괜찮아요.
> silsuhaedo gwaenchanayo
> It's okay to make mistakes.

446 **직업** jigeop

NOUN job; occupation

> 실례지만 직업이 뭐예요?
> sillyejiman jigeobi mwoyeyo
> Excuse me, but what do you do for a living?

447 **직장** jikjang

NOUN workplace; job

> 요즘 직장 생활이 너무 바빠요.
> yojeum jikjang saenghwari neomu bappayo
> I've been really busy at work lately.

448 **월급** wolgeup

NOUN monthly salary; pay

> 오늘 월급 받는 날이에요!
> oneul wolgeup banneun narieyo
> Today is payday!

449 **휴가** hyuga

NOUN vacation; time off

> 다음 주에 휴가를 내요.
> daeum jue hyugareul naeyo
> I'm taking time off next week.

휴가를 내다 = to take time off work.

450 **똑똑하다** ttokttokada

ADJECTIVE to be smart

> 그 아이는 정말 똑똑해요.
> geu aineun jeongmal ttokttokaeyo
> That kid is really smart.

Chapter review 18 · School and Work

A What does it mean?

1 수업 _____

2 가르치다 _____

3 잊어버리다 _____

4 방학 _____

5 회의 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 paper _____

2 word; vocabulary _____

3 book _____

4 to read _____

5 Hangeul; the Korean alphabet _____

C Fill in the missing word.

1 매일 발음을 _____.
I practice pronunciation every day.

2 오빠는 _____인데 아르바이트도 해요.
My older brother is a college student, and he has a part-time job too.

3 _____ 다 했어요?
Did you finish your homework?

CHAPTER 19 · WORDS 451–475

Free Time and Social Life

여가와 만남

451 **만나다** mannada

VERB to meet

> 내일 몇 시에 만날까요?
> naeil myeot sie mannalkkayo
> What time should we meet tomorrow?

452 **약속** yaksok

NOUN plans; appointment; promise

> 오늘 저녁에 친구랑 약속이 있어요.
> oneul jeonyeoge chingurang yaksogi isseoyo
> I have plans with a friend tonight.

약속 covers plans to meet someone, appointments, and promises.

453 **전화** jeonhwa

NOUN phone call; phone

> 나중에 다시 전화할게요.
> najunge dasi jeonhwahalgeyo
> I'll call you back later.

454 **영화** yeonghwa

NOUN movie

> 영화 몇 시에 시작해요?
> yeonghwa myeot sie sijakaeyo
> What time does the movie start?

455 **이야기** iyagi

NOUN story; talk

> 할머니가 재미있는 이야기를 해 주셨어요.
> halmeoniga jaemiinneun iyagireul hae jusyeosseoyo
> My grandmother told me a fun story.

Often shortened to 얘기 in speech.

456 **노래** norae

NOUN song

> 요즘 이 노래를 자주 들어요.
> yojeum i noraereul jaju deureoyo
> I listen to this song a lot these days.

457 **운동** undong

NOUN exercise; sports

> 저는 아침마다 운동해요.
> jeoneun achimmada undonghaeyo
> I work out every morning.

458 **여행** yeohaeng

NOUN trip; travel

> 제주도로 여행 가고 싶어요.
> jejudoro yeohaeng gago sipeoyo
> I want to take a trip to Jeju Island.

459 **사진** sajin

NOUN photo; picture

> 이거 우리 가족 사진이에요.
> igeo uri gajok sajinieyo
> This is a photo of my family.

460 **도와주다** dowajuda

VERB to help (someone)

> 이것 좀 도와줄 수 있어요?
> igeot jom dowajul su isseoyo
> Could you help me with this?

461 **게임** geim

NOUN game; video game

> 동생은 매일 게임만 해요.
> dongsaengeun maeil geimman haeyo
> My younger sibling does nothing but play video games every day.

462 **선물** seonmul

NOUN gift; present

> 친구 생일 선물을 샀어요.
> chingu saengil seonmureul sasseoyo
> I bought a birthday present for my friend.

463 **연락하다** yeollakada

VERB to contact; to get in touch

> 도착하면 연락할게요.
> dochakamyeon yeollakalgeyo
> I'll let you know when I get there.

464 **드라마** deurama

NOUN TV drama; show

> 요즘 한국 드라마에 빠졌어요.
> yojeum hanguk deuramae ppajyeosseoyo
> I'm hooked on Korean dramas these days.

465 **축하하다** chukahada

VERB to congratulate

> 생일 축하해요!
> saengil chukahaeyo
> Happy birthday!

466 **부르다** bureuda

VERB to sing; to call (out)

> 노래방에서 노래를 불렀어요.
> noraebangeseo noraereul bulleosseoyo
> I sang at a karaoke place.

Irregular: 부르다 → 불러요.

467 **문자** munja

NOUN text message

> 이따가 문자 보낼게요.
> ittaga munja bonaelgeyo
> I'll text you later.

468 **친하다** chinhada

ADJECTIVE to be close (as friends)

> 저랑 제일 친한 친구예요.
> jeorang jeil chinhan chinguyeyo
> She's my closest friend.

469 **찍다** jjikda

VERB to take (a photo)

> 어제 친구들이랑 사진을 많이 찍었어요.
> eoje chingudeurirang sajineul mani jjigeosseoyo
> I took a lot of photos with my friends yesterday.

470 **취미** chwimi

NOUN hobby

> 취미가 뭐예요?
> chwimiga mwoyeyo
> What are your hobbies?

471 **음악** eumak

NOUN music

> 음악을 들으면서 공부해요.
> eumageul deureumyeonseo gongbuhaeyo
> I study while listening to music.

472 **인터넷** inteonet

NOUN internet

> 호텔 인터넷이 너무 느려요.
> hotel inteonesi neomu neuryeoyo
> The hotel internet is so slow.

473 **대화** daehwa

NOUN conversation

> 한국 친구랑 한국어로 대화해 봤어요.
> hanguk chingurang hangugeoro daehwahae bwasseoyo
> I tried having a conversation in Korean with a Korean friend.

474 **즐기다** jeulgida

VERB to enjoy

> 요즘 혼자 여행하는 걸 즐겨요.
> yojeum honja yeohaenghaneun geol jeulgyeoyo
> These days I enjoy traveling alone.

475 **모이다** moida

VERB to gather; to get together

> 설날에는 가족들이 다 모여요.
> seollareneun gajokdeuri da moyeoyo
> On Lunar New Year, the whole family gets together.

Chapter review 19 · Free Time and Social Life

A What does it mean?

1 친하다 _____

2 약속 _____

3 노래 _____

4 연락하다 _____

5 만나다 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 movie _____

2 text message _____

3 exercise; sports _____

4 music _____

5 to help (someone) _____

Chapter review 19 · Free Time and Social Life

C Fill in the missing word.

1 나중에 다시 _____할게요.
I'll call you back later.

2 한국 친구랑 한국어로 _____해 봤어요.
I tried having a conversation in Korean with a Korean friend.

3 생일 _____!
Happy birthday!

CHAPTER 20 · WORDS 476–500

Weather, Seasons and Nature

날씨와 자연

476 날씨 nalssi
NOUN weather
> 날씨가 좋으면 같이 산책해요.
> nalssiga joeumyeon gachi sanchaekaeyo
> If the weather's nice, let's take a walk together.

477 덥다 deopda
ADJECTIVE to be hot (weather)
> 오늘 너무 더워요.
> oneul neomu deowoyo
> It's so hot today.

Irregular: 덥다 → 더워요. Used for weather, not hot food.

478 춥다 chupda
ADJECTIVE to be cold (weather)
> 밖이 많이 추워요?
> bakki mani chuwoyo
> Is it really cold outside?

Irregular: 춥다 → 추워요. Used for weather and feeling cold.

479 시원하다 siwonhada
ADJECTIVE to be cool; refreshing
> 시원한 물 한 잔 주세요.
> siwonhan mul han jan juseyo
> A glass of cold water, please.

Also used for refreshing food or a satisfying feeling.

480 비 bi
NOUN rain
> 내일 비가 온대요.
> naeil biga ondaeyo
> They say it's going to rain tomorrow.

Korean says 'rain comes': 비가 오다.

481 고양이 goyangi
NOUN cat
> 고양이가 소파에서 자고 있어요.
> goyangiga sopaeseo jago isseoyo
> The cat is sleeping on the sofa.

482 **강아지** gangaji

NOUN puppy; dog

> 저녁마다 강아지랑 산책해요.
> jeonyeongmada gangajirang sanchaekaeyo
> I go for a walk with my dog every evening.

강아지 literally means puppy, but people use it for pet dogs of any age.

483 **바람** baram

NOUN wind

> 바람이 많이 차가워졌어요.
> barami mani chagawojyeosseoyo
> The wind has gotten a lot colder.

484 **따뜻하다** ttatteutada

ADJECTIVE to be warm

> 따뜻한 차 한 잔 드릴까요?
> ttatteutan cha han jan deurilkkayo
> Can I get you a cup of hot tea?

485 **봄** bom

NOUN spring

> 봄이 오니까 날씨가 따뜻해졌어요.
> bomi onikka nalssiga ttatteutaejyeosseoyo
> Spring is here, and the weather has gotten warmer.

486 **여름** yeoreum

NOUN summer

> 여름에는 바다에 자주 가요.
> yeoreumeneun badae jaju gayo
> I often go to the beach in the summer.

487 **가을** gaeul

NOUN fall; autumn

> 가을에는 단풍이 정말 예뻐요.
> gaeureneun danpungi jeongmal yeppeoyo
> The fall foliage is really beautiful.

488 **겨울** gyeoul

NOUN winter

> 겨울에는 눈이 많이 와요.
> gyeoureneun nuni mani wayo
> It snows a lot in the winter.

489 **산** san

NOUN mountain

> 주말에 가족이랑 산에 가요.
> jumare gajogirang sane gayo
> I go hiking in the mountains with my family on weekends.

490 **바다** bada

NOUN sea; ocean; beach

> 바다를 보면 마음이 편해져요.
> badareul bomyeon maeumi pyeonhaejyeoyo
> Looking at the ocean puts my mind at ease.

491 **꽃** kkot

NOUN flower

> 엄마한테 꽃을 선물했어요.
> eommahante kkocheul seonmulhaesseoyo
> I gave my mom flowers.

492 **해** hae

NOUN sun; year

> 벌써 해가 졌어요.
> beolsseo haega jyeosseoyo
> The sun has already set.

해 also means 'year', as in 새해 (New Year).

493 **하늘** haneul

NOUN sky

> 오늘 하늘이 정말 파래요.
> oneul haneuri jeongmal paraeyo
> The sky is really blue today.

494 **나무** namu

NOUN tree; wood

> 공원에 큰 나무가 많아요.
> gongwone keun namuga manayo
> There are a lot of big trees in the park.

495 **동물** dongmul

NOUN animal

> 어떤 동물을 좋아해요?
> eotteon dongmureul joahaeyo
> What animals do you like?

496 **불다** bulda

VERB to blow (wind)

> 오늘은 바람이 많이 불어요.
> oneureun barami mani bureoyo
> It's really windy today.

497 **구름** gureum

NOUN cloud

> 하늘에 구름이 하나도 없어요.
> haneure gureumi hanado eopseoyo
> There isn't a single cloud in the sky.

498 **강** gang

NOUN river

> 저녁에 강을 따라 걸었어요.
> jeonyeoge gangeul ttara georeosseoyo
> I walked along the river in the evening.

499 **별** byeol

NOUN star

> 시골에서는 별이 정말 잘 보여요.
> sigoreseoneun byeori jeongmal jal boyeoyo
> You can really see the stars in the countryside.

500 **날** nal

NOUN day

> 오늘은 날이 정말 좋네요.
> oneureun nari jeongmal jonneyo
> It's a really nice day today.

날이 좋다 also means the weather is nice.

Chapter review

20 · Weather, Seasons and Nature

A What does it mean?

1 겨울 _____

2 가을 _____

3 강아지 _____

4 시원하다 _____

5 여름 _____

B How do you say it in Korean?

1 weather _____

2 tree; wood _____

3 to be warm _____

4 river _____

5 cat _____

C Fill in the missing word.

1 오늘 너무 _____.
It's so hot today.

2 _____를 보면 마음이 편해져요.
Looking at the ocean puts my mind at ease.

3 오늘은 _____이 정말 좋네요.
It's a really nice day today.

Answers

01 First Words: Yes, No and Survival Basics

A1 again
A2 really; for real
A3 to not be
A4 to have; to be (somewhere)
A5 a little; please (softener)
B1 거기
B2 없다
B3 여기
B4 그거
B5 네
C1 맞아요 (맞다)
C2 감사합니다 (감사하다)
C3 잠깐 (잠깐)

02 Me, You and Other People

A1 name
A2 to be glad (to see someone)
A3 we; us; our
A4 foreigner
A5 country
B1 한국어
B2 너
B3 영어
B4 손님
B5 남자
C1 사람 (사람)
C2 알아요 (알다)
C3 학생 (학생)

03 Everyday Actions

A1 to write; to use
A2 to play; to hang out
A3 to get up; to wake up
A4 to sleep
A5 to come
B1 되다
B2 마시다
B3 하다
B4 빨리
B5 쉬다
C1 찾고 (찾다)
C2 말해 (말하다)
C3 보냈어요 (보내다)

04 Counting with Native Korean Numbers

A1 counter for things
A2 to be left over; to remain
A3 counter for people
A4 four (native)
A5 to take (time)
B1 셋
B2 더
B3 적다
B4 여섯
B5 정도
C1 숫자 (숫자)
C2 열 (열)
C3 하나 (하나)

05 Food and Drink

A1 milk
A2 to be hungry
A3 ramyeon; instant noodles
A4 snack; chips; cookies
A5 apple
B1 맥주
B2 맵다
B3 시키다
B4 고기
B5 물
C1 맛 (맛)
C2 맛있어요 (맛있다)
C3 치킨 (치킨)

06 Family and Relationships

A1 wife
A2 mother
A3 to break up; to part
A4 younger sibling
A5 to be cute
B1 오빠
B2 여자친구
B3 남자친구
B4 할머니
B5 형
C1 아버지 (아버지)
C2 남편 (남편)
C3 딸 (딸)

07 Time and Days

A1 today
A2 to start; to begin
A3 time; when
A4 night
A5 before; ago
B1 어제
B2 시
B3 지금
B4 주말
B5 매일
C1 이제 (이제)
C2 며칠 (며칠)
C3 내일 (내일)

08 Describing Things

A1 to be difficult; hard
A2 to be busy
A3 to be fun; interesting
A4 to be short
A5 green
B1 작다
B2 이상하다
B3 길다
B4 빨간색
B5 흰색
C1 제일 (제일)
C2 쉬워요 (쉽다)
C3 예쁘네요 (예쁘다)

09 Questions and Connectors

A1 probably; maybe
A2 question
A3 meaning
A4 and; and then
A5 to be how; what something is like
B1 어디
B2 무슨
B3 누구
B4 얼마
B5 말
C1 언제 (언제)
C2 어떻게 (어떻게)
C3 혹시 (혹시)

10 How Much, How Often, How Well

A1 to be late
A2 to be good at; to do well
A3 a little; a bit
A4 very
A5 continuously; keep (doing)
B1 못
B2 많이
B3 안
B4 먼저
B5 중요하다
C1 너무 (너무)
C2 보통 (보통)
C3 아까 (아까)

11 Sino-Korean Numbers, Money and Dates

A1 number
A2 won (Korean currency)
A3 four (Sino)
A4 ten (Sino)
A5 eight (Sino)
B1 칠
B2 분
B3 천
B4 전화번호
B5 이
C1 생일 (생일)
C2 날짜 (날짜)
C3 돈 (돈)

12 Home and Everyday Objects

A1 clock; watch
A2 bed
A3 to wash
A4 chair
A5 room
B1 책상
B2 편하다
B3 컴퓨터
B4 닫다
B5 문
C1 냉장고 (냉장고)
C2 넣었어요 (넣다)
C3 열어 (열다)

13 Places Around Town

A1 library
A2 place
A3 store; shop
A4 restaurant
A5 school
B1 다니다
B2 병원
B3 대학교
B4 근처
B5 백화점
C1 시장 (시장)
C2 공항 (공항)
C3 마트 (마트)

14 Getting Around: Transport and Directions

A1 bus
A2 taxi
A3 back; behind
A4 below; under
A5 to go in; to enter
B1 걷다
B2 오른쪽
B3 위
B4 길
B5 기차
C1 앞 (앞)
C2 비행기 (비행기)
C3 멀어요 (멀다)

15 Shopping and Clothes

A1 to wear; to put on (clothes)
A2 price; cost
A3 to be expensive
A4 T-shirt
A5 shopping
B1 할인
B2 벗다
B3 안경
B4 마음에 들다
B5 바지
C1 낼게요 (내다)
C2 바꿀 (바꾸다)
C3 팔아요 (팔다)

16 Feelings and Reactions

A1 to be happy
A2 to worry
A3 dream
A4 mood; feeling
A5 relief; a good thing
B1 기억하다
B2 마음
B3 신나다
B4 울다
B5 놀라다
C1 와 (와)
C2 무서워요 (무섭다)
C3 짜증 나요 (짜증 나다)

17 Body and Health

A1 medicine
A2 doctor
A3 foot
A4 health
A5 mouth
B1 몸
B2 손
B3 얼굴
B4 조심하다
B5 아프다
C1 머리 (머리)
C2 키 (키)
C3 나을 (낫다)

18 School and Work

A1 class; lesson
A2 to teach
A3 to forget
A4 school vacation; break
A5 meeting
B1 종이
B2 단어
B3 책
B4 읽다
B5 한글
C1 연습해요 (연습하다)
C2 대학생 (대학생)
C3 숙제 (숙제)

19 Free Time and Social Life

A1 to be close (as friends)
A2 plans; appointment; promise
A3 song
A4 to contact; to get in touch
A5 to meet
B1 영화
B2 문자
B3 운동
B4 음악
B5 도와주다
C1 전화 (전화)
C2 대화 (대화)
C3 축하해요 (축하하다)

20 Weather, Seasons and Nature

A1 winter
A2 fall; autumn
A3 puppy; dog
A4 to be cool; refreshing
A5 summer
B1 날씨
B2 나무
B3 따뜻하다
B4 강
B5 고양이
C1 더워요 (덥다)
C2 바다 (바다)
C3 날 (날)

Quick reference & checklist

Cover the Korean column, recall each word from its meaning, and tick a box each time you get it right.

01 First Words: Yes, No and Survival Basics

001	네	yes	☐☐☐
002	아니요	no	☐☐☐
003	안녕하세요	hello; hi (polite)	☐☐☐
004	괜찮다	to be okay; fine	☐☐☐
005	좋다	to be good; nice	☐☐☐
006	있다	to have; to be (somewhere)	☐☐☐
007	없다	to not have; to not be there	☐☐☐
008	주다	to give	☐☐☐
009	이거	this (thing)	☐☐☐
010	그거	that (thing); it	☐☐☐
011	여기	here	☐☐☐
012	거기	there (near you)	☐☐☐
013	다시	again	☐☐☐
014	진짜	really; for real	☐☐☐
015	아니다	to not be	☐☐☐
016	좀	a little; please (softener)	☐☐☐
017	저거	that (thing over there)	☐☐☐
018	저기	over there	☐☐☐
019	감사하다	to thank; to be grateful	☐☐☐
020	고맙다	to be thankful; thanks	☐☐☐
021	미안하다	to be sorry	☐☐☐
022	죄송하다	to be sorry (formal)	☐☐☐
023	잠깐	for a moment; hold on	☐☐☐
024	화장실	bathroom; restroom	☐☐☐
025	맞다	to be right; correct	☐☐☐

02 Me, You and Other People

026	나	I; me (casual)	☐☐☐
027	저	I; me (polite)	☐☐☐
028	우리	we; us; our	☐☐☐
029	사람	person; people	☐☐☐
030	알다	to know	☐☐☐
031	모르다	to not know	☐☐☐
032	친구	friend	☐☐☐
033	이름	name	☐☐☐
034	남자	man; male	☐☐☐
035	여자	woman; female	☐☐☐
036	학생	student	☐☐☐
037	선생님	teacher	☐☐☐
038	한국	Korea	☐☐☐
039	같이	together	☐☐☐
040	살다	to live	☐☐☐
041	한국어	Korean (language)	☐☐☐
042	반갑다	to be glad (to see someone)	☐☐☐
043	너	you (casual)	☐☐☐
044	아이	child; kid	☐☐☐
045	손님	customer; guest	☐☐☐
046	영어	English (language)	☐☐☐
047	아저씨	mister; middle-aged man	☐☐☐
048	혼자	alone; by oneself	☐☐☐
049	나라	country	☐☐☐

050	외국인	foreigner	☐☐☐

03 Everyday Actions

051	하다	to do	☐☐☐
052	가다	to go	☐☐☐
053	오다	to come	☐☐☐
054	먹다	to eat	☐☐☐
055	보다	to see; to look; to watch	☐☐☐
056	말하다	to speak; to say; to tell	☐☐☐
057	받다	to receive; to get	☐☐☐
058	쓰다	to write; to use	☐☐☐
059	생각하다	to think	☐☐☐
060	마시다	to drink	☐☐☐
061	자다	to sleep	☐☐☐
062	사다	to buy	☐☐☐
063	좋아하다	to like	☐☐☐
064	되다	to become; to work out	☐☐☐
065	일어나다	to get up; to wake up	☐☐☐
066	듣다	to listen; to hear	☐☐☐
067	찾다	to look for; to find	☐☐☐
068	빨리	quickly; fast	☐☐☐
069	기다리다	to wait	☐☐☐
070	놀다	to play; to hang out	☐☐☐
071	만들다	to make	☐☐☐
072	보내다	to send; to spend (time)	☐☐☐
073	쉬다	to rest; to take a break	☐☐☐
074	그냥	just; simply	☐☐☐
075	앉다	to sit (down)	☐☐☐

04 Counting with Native Korean Numbers

076	하나	one (native)	☐☐☐
077	둘	two (native)	☐☐☐
078	셋	three (native)	☐☐☐
079	넷	four (native)	☐☐☐
080	다섯	five (native)	☐☐☐
081	여섯	six (native)	☐☐☐
082	일곱	seven (native)	☐☐☐
083	여덟	eight (native)	☐☐☐
084	아홉	nine (native)	☐☐☐
085	열	ten (native)	☐☐☐
086	개	counter for things	☐☐☐
087	더	more	☐☐☐
088	많다	to be many; a lot	☐☐☐
089	명	counter for people	☐☐☐
090	번	times; number	☐☐☐
091	몇	how many; a few	☐☐☐
092	살	years old	☐☐☐
093	적다	to be few; little	☐☐☐
094	나이	age	☐☐☐
095	반	half; class	☐☐☐
096	정도	about; degree; extent	☐☐☐
097	잔	cup; glass (counter)	☐☐☐
098	남다	to be left over; to remain	☐☐☐
099	숫자	number; numeral	☐☐☐
100	걸리다	to take (time)	☐☐☐

05 Food and Drink

101	음식	food	☐☐☐
102	밥	rice; meal	☐☐☐
103	물	water	☐☐☐
104	맛있다	to be delicious; tasty	☐☐☐
105	배고프다	to be hungry	☐☐☐
106	커피	coffee	☐☐☐
107	고기	meat	☐☐☐
108	술	alcohol; a drink	☐☐☐
109	맛	taste; flavor	☐☐☐
110	시키다	to order (food); to have someone do	☐☐☐
111	맵다	to be spicy	☐☐☐
112	과일	fruit	☐☐☐
113	치킨	fried chicken	☐☐☐
114	우유	milk	☐☐☐
115	빵	bread	☐☐☐
116	김치	kimchi	☐☐☐
117	사과	apple	☐☐☐
118	라면	ramyeon; instant noodles	☐☐☐
119	메뉴	menu	☐☐☐
120	맛없다	to taste bad	☐☐☐
121	요리하다	to cook	☐☐☐
122	주문하다	to order	☐☐☐
123	계란	egg	☐☐☐
124	맥주	beer	☐☐☐
125	과자	snack; chips; cookies	☐☐☐

06 Family and Relationships

126	가족	family	☐☐☐
127	엄마	mom	☐☐☐
128	아빠	dad	☐☐☐
129	동생	younger sibling	☐☐☐
130	부모님	parents	☐☐☐
131	사랑하다	to love	☐☐☐
132	형	older brother (used by men)	☐☐☐
133	오빠	older brother (used by women)	☐☐☐
134	누나	older sister (used by men)	☐☐☐
135	언니	older sister (used by women)	☐☐☐
136	할머니	grandmother	☐☐☐
137	할아버지	grandfather	☐☐☐
138	귀엽다	to be cute	☐☐☐
139	어머니	mother	☐☐☐
140	아버지	father	☐☐☐
141	남자친구	boyfriend	☐☐☐
142	여자친구	girlfriend	☐☐☐
143	결혼	marriage; wedding	☐☐☐
144	아들	son	☐☐☐
145	딸	daughter	☐☐☐
146	남편	husband	☐☐☐
147	아내	wife	☐☐☐
148	친절하다	to be kind; friendly	☐☐☐
149	키우다	to raise; to grow	☐☐☐

150	헤어지다	to break up; to part	☐☐☐

07 Time and Days

151	시간	time; hour	☐☐☐
152	지금	now	☐☐☐
153	때	time; when	☐☐☐
154	오늘	today	☐☐☐
155	내일	tomorrow	☐☐☐
156	어제	yesterday	☐☐☐
157	다음	next	☐☐☐
158	시	o'clock; hour	☐☐☐
159	아직	still; not yet	☐☐☐
160	시작하다	to start; to begin	☐☐☐
161	끝나다	to end; to be over	☐☐☐
162	아침	morning; breakfast	☐☐☐
163	점심	lunch; midday	☐☐☐
164	저녁	evening; dinner	☐☐☐
165	요즘	these days; lately	☐☐☐
166	매일	every day	☐☐☐
167	처음	first time; beginning	☐☐☐
168	이번	this time; this (coming)	☐☐☐
169	전	before; ago	☐☐☐
170	이제	now; from now on	☐☐☐
171	밤	night	☐☐☐
172	주말	weekend	☐☐☐
173	나중	later	☐☐☐
174	벌써	already	☐☐☐
175	며칠	a few days; what date	☐☐☐

08 Describing Things

176	크다	to be big	☐☐☐
177	같다	to be the same; to be like	☐☐☐
178	작다	to be small	☐☐☐
179	어렵다	to be difficult; hard	☐☐☐
180	재미있다	to be fun; interesting	☐☐☐
181	제일	the most; best	☐☐☐
182	나쁘다	to be bad	☐☐☐
183	바쁘다	to be busy	☐☐☐
184	예쁘다	to be pretty	☐☐☐
185	쉽다	to be easy	☐☐☐
186	다르다	to be different	☐☐☐
187	이상하다	to be strange; weird	☐☐☐
188	멋있다	to be cool; stylish	☐☐☐
189	새	new	☐☐☐
190	길다	to be long	☐☐☐
191	짧다	to be short	☐☐☐
192	색깔	color	☐☐☐
193	빨간색	red	☐☐☐
194	파란색	blue	☐☐☐
195	검은색	black	☐☐☐
196	흰색	white	☐☐☐
197	노란색	yellow	☐☐☐
198	모양	shape	☐☐☐
199	크기	size	☐☐☐
200	초록색	green	☐☐☐

09 Questions and Connectors

201	뭐	what	☐☐☐
202	그리고	and; and then	☐☐☐
203	그래서	so; therefore	☐☐☐
204	그런데	but; by the way	☐☐☐
205	누구	who	☐☐☐
206	어디	where	☐☐☐
207	무슨	what (kind of)	☐☐☐
208	언제	when	☐☐☐
209	왜	why	☐☐☐
210	어떻게	how	☐☐☐
211	그럼	then; in that case; sure	☐☐☐
212	얼마	how much	☐☐☐
213	말	word; language; speech	☐☐☐
214	그렇다	to be so; to be like that	☐☐☐
215	어느	which	☐☐☐
216	얼마나	how much; how long; how many	☐☐☐
217	어떻다	to be how; what something is like	☐☐☐
218	문제	problem; question (on a test)	☐☐☐
219	아마	probably; maybe	☐☐☐
220	물어보다	to ask	☐☐☐
221	혹시	by any chance	☐☐☐
222	질문	question	☐☐☐
223	사실	actually; in fact	☐☐☐
224	뜻	meaning	☐☐☐
225	대답	answer	☐☐☐

10 How Much, How Often, How Well

226	너무	too; so; very	☐☐☐
227	정말	really; truly	☐☐☐
228	많이	a lot; much	☐☐☐
229	조금	a little; a bit	☐☐☐
230	잘	well	☐☐☐
231	안	not; don't	☐☐☐
232	다	all; everything	☐☐☐
233	못	can't; unable to	☐☐☐
234	잘하다	to be good at; to do well	☐☐☐
235	또	again; also	☐☐☐
236	먼저	first; ahead	☐☐☐
237	아주	very	☐☐☐
238	계속	continuously; keep (doing)	☐☐☐
239	못하다	to be bad at; to be unable to do	☐☐☐
240	필요하다	to be needed; necessary	☐☐☐
241	보통	usually; normally	☐☐☐
242	꼭	definitely; be sure to; exactly	☐☐☐
243	별로	not really; not particularly	☐☐☐
244	아까	a while ago; earlier	☐☐☐
245	이따가	later (today); in a bit	☐☐☐
246	중요하다	to be important	☐☐☐
247	자주	often	☐☐☐
248	가끔	sometimes	☐☐☐

249	항상	always	☐☐☐
250	늦다	to be late	☐☐☐

11 Sino-Korean Numbers, Money and Dates

251	일	one (Sino)	☐☐☐
252	이	two (Sino)	☐☐☐
253	삼	three (Sino)	☐☐☐
254	사	four (Sino)	☐☐☐
255	오	five (Sino)	☐☐☐
256	육	six (Sino)	☐☐☐
257	칠	seven (Sino)	☐☐☐
258	팔	eight (Sino)	☐☐☐
259	구	nine (Sino)	☐☐☐
260	십	ten (Sino)	☐☐☐
261	백	hundred	☐☐☐
262	천	thousand	☐☐☐
263	만	ten thousand	☐☐☐
264	분	minute	☐☐☐
265	돈	money	☐☐☐
266	원	won (Korean currency)	☐☐☐
267	카드	card; credit card	☐☐☐
268	생일	birthday	☐☐☐
269	날짜	date	☐☐☐
270	번호	number	☐☐☐
271	전화번호	phone number	☐☐☐
272	주소	address	☐☐☐
273	현금	cash	☐☐☐
274	비밀번호	password; PIN	☐☐☐
275	년	year (counter)	☐☐☐

12 Home and Everyday Objects

276	집	house; home	☐☐☐
277	핸드폰	cell phone	☐☐☐
278	방	room	☐☐☐
279	컴퓨터	computer	☐☐☐
280	편하다	to be comfortable; convenient	☐☐☐
281	씻다	to wash	☐☐☐
282	물건	thing; item; stuff	☐☐☐
283	넣다	to put in	☐☐☐
284	놓다	to put; to place	☐☐☐
285	문	door	☐☐☐
286	열다	to open	☐☐☐
287	닫다	to close	☐☐☐
288	켜다	to turn on	☐☐☐
289	끄다	to turn off	☐☐☐
290	깨끗하다	to be clean	☐☐☐
291	침대	bed	☐☐☐
292	의자	chair	☐☐☐
293	책상	desk	☐☐☐
294	텔레비전	TV; television	☐☐☐
295	우산	umbrella	☐☐☐
296	시계	clock; watch	☐☐☐
297	아파트	apartment	☐☐☐
298	냉장고	refrigerator; fridge	☐☐☐
299	불	light; fire	☐☐☐
300	창문	window	☐☐☐

13 Places Around Town

301	학교	school	☐☐☐
302	회사	company; office	☐☐☐
303	식당	restaurant	☐☐☐
304	병원	hospital; clinic	☐☐☐
305	가게	store; shop	☐☐☐
306	근처	nearby; the area around	☐☐☐
307	다니다	to attend; to go to regularly	☐☐☐
308	곳	place	☐☐☐
309	카페	café; coffee shop	☐☐☐
310	역	station	☐☐☐
311	마트	supermarket; grocery store	☐☐☐
312	편의점	convenience store	☐☐☐
313	유명하다	to be famous	☐☐☐
314	약국	pharmacy	☐☐☐
315	은행	bank	☐☐☐
316	시장	market	☐☐☐
317	공원	park	☐☐☐
318	공항	airport	☐☐☐
319	대학교	university; college	☐☐☐
320	도서관	library	☐☐☐
321	도시	city	☐☐☐
322	건물	building	☐☐☐
323	호텔	hotel	☐☐☐
324	동네	neighborhood	☐☐☐
325	백화점	department store	☐☐☐

14 Getting Around: Transport and Directions

326	앞	front; in front of	☐☐☐
327	뒤	back; behind	☐☐☐
328	위	top; above; on	☐☐☐
329	타다	to ride; to take (a bus, a taxi)	☐☐☐
330	내리다	to get off; to fall (rain, snow)	☐☐☐
331	나가다	to go out; to leave	☐☐☐
332	차	car	☐☐☐
333	옆	side; next to	☐☐☐
334	버스	bus	☐☐☐
335	지하철	subway	☐☐☐
336	길	road; way	☐☐☐
337	쪽	side; direction; way	☐☐☐
338	들어가다	to go in; to enter	☐☐☐
339	나오다	to come out	☐☐☐
340	걷다	to walk	☐☐☐
341	택시	taxi	☐☐☐
342	아래	below; under	☐☐☐
343	밖	outside	☐☐☐
344	멀다	to be far	☐☐☐
345	가깝다	to be close; near	☐☐☐
346	기차	train	☐☐☐
347	비행기	airplane	☐☐☐
348	표	ticket	☐☐☐
349	왼쪽	left	☐☐☐
350	오른쪽	right	☐☐☐

15 Shopping and Clothes

351	옷	clothes	☐☐☐
352	입다	to wear; to put on (clothes)	☐☐☐
353	비싸다	to be expensive	☐☐☐
354	싸다	to be cheap	☐☐☐
355	바꾸다	to change; to exchange	☐☐☐
356	마음에 들다	to like; to be to your liking	☐☐☐
357	팔다	to sell	☐☐☐
358	포장	wrapping; takeout; to go	☐☐☐
359	값	price; cost	☐☐☐
360	벗다	to take off (clothes, shoes)	☐☐☐
361	바지	pants	☐☐☐
362	신발	shoes	☐☐☐
363	가방	bag	☐☐☐
364	쇼핑	shopping	☐☐☐
365	계산	the bill; paying; calculation	☐☐☐
366	고르다	to choose; to pick	☐☐☐
367	내다	to pay; to hand in	☐☐☐
368	모자	hat; cap	☐☐☐
369	지갑	wallet	☐☐☐
370	안경	glasses	☐☐☐
371	서비스	service; on the house	☐☐☐
372	티셔츠	T-shirt	☐☐☐
373	무료	free (of charge)	☐☐☐
374	할인	discount	☐☐☐
375	봉투	bag; envelope	☐☐☐

16 Feelings and Reactions

376	힘들다	to be hard; tiring	☐☐☐
377	기분	mood; feeling	☐☐☐
378	마음	heart; mind	☐☐☐
379	웃다	to laugh; to smile	☐☐☐
380	스트레스	stress	☐☐☐
381	와	wow	☐☐☐
382	궁금하다	to be curious; to wonder	☐☐☐
383	화나다	to get angry	☐☐☐
384	다행	relief; a good thing	☐☐☐
385	슬프다	to be sad	☐☐☐
386	울다	to cry	☐☐☐
387	대단하다	to be amazing; impressive	☐☐☐
388	심심하다	to be bored	☐☐☐
389	걱정하다	to worry	☐☐☐
390	놀라다	to be surprised	☐☐☐
391	기쁘다	to be glad; happy	☐☐☐
392	행복하다	to be happy	☐☐☐
393	무섭다	to be scary; to be scared	☐☐☐
394	기억하다	to remember	☐☐☐
395	꿈	dream	☐☐☐
396	신나다	to be excited	☐☐☐
397	짜증 나다	to be annoyed	☐☐☐
398	대박	awesome; jackpot (slang)	☐☐☐

399	느끼다	to feel	☐☐☐
400	눈물	tears	☐☐☐

17 Body and Health

401	머리	head; hair	☐☐☐
402	눈	eye	☐☐☐
403	손	hand	☐☐☐
404	아프다	to be sick; to hurt	☐☐☐
405	피곤하다	to be tired	☐☐☐
406	몸	body	☐☐☐
407	배	stomach; belly	☐☐☐
408	약	medicine	☐☐☐
409	감기	a cold	☐☐☐
410	조심하다	to be careful	☐☐☐
411	얼굴	face	☐☐☐
412	입	mouth	☐☐☐
413	건강	health	☐☐☐
414	졸리다	to be sleepy	☐☐☐
415	코	nose	☐☐☐
416	귀	ear	☐☐☐
417	발	foot	☐☐☐
418	다리	leg	☐☐☐
419	목	neck; throat	☐☐☐
420	키	height	☐☐☐
421	의사	doctor	☐☐☐
422	죽다	to die	☐☐☐
423	다치다	to get hurt; to injure	☐☐☐
424	위험하다	to be dangerous	☐☐☐
425	낫다	to get better; to recover	☐☐☐

18 School and Work

426	공부	study; studying	☐☐☐
427	책	book	☐☐☐
428	배우다	to learn	☐☐☐
429	일하다	to work	☐☐☐
430	수업	class; lesson	☐☐☐
431	시험	test; exam	☐☐☐
432	읽다	to read	☐☐☐
433	단어	word; vocabulary	☐☐☐
434	가르치다	to teach	☐☐☐
435	이해하다	to understand	☐☐☐
436	연습하다	to practice	☐☐☐
437	잊어버리다	to forget	☐☐☐
438	숙제	homework	☐☐☐
439	방학	school vacation; break	☐☐☐
440	한글	Hangeul; the Korean alphabet	☐☐☐
441	회의	meeting	☐☐☐
442	사무실	office	☐☐☐
443	종이	paper	☐☐☐
444	대학생	college student	☐☐☐
445	실수	mistake	☐☐☐
446	직업	job; occupation	☐☐☐
447	직장	workplace; job	☐☐☐
448	월급	monthly salary; pay	☐☐☐
449	휴가	vacation; time off	☐☐☐

450	똑똑하다	to be smart	☐☐☐

19 Free Time and Social Life

451	만나다	to meet	☐☐☐
452	약속	plans; appointment; promise	☐☐☐
453	전화	phone call; phone	☐☐☐
454	영화	movie	☐☐☐
455	이야기	story; talk	☐☐☐
456	노래	song	☐☐☐
457	운동	exercise; sports	☐☐☐
458	여행	trip; travel	☐☐☐
459	사진	photo; picture	☐☐☐
460	도와주다	to help (someone)	☐☐☐
461	게임	game; video game	☐☐☐
462	선물	gift; present	☐☐☐
463	연락하다	to contact; to get in touch	☐☐☐
464	드라마	TV drama; show	☐☐☐
465	축하하다	to congratulate	☐☐☐
466	부르다	to sing; to call (out)	☐☐☐
467	문자	text message	☐☐☐
468	친하다	to be close (as friends)	☐☐☐
469	찍다	to take (a photo)	☐☐☐
470	취미	hobby	☐☐☐
471	음악	music	☐☐☐
472	인터넷	internet	☐☐☐
473	대화	conversation	☐☐☐
474	즐기다	to enjoy	☐☐☐
475	모이다	to gather; to get together	☐☐☐

20 Weather, Seasons and Nature

476	날씨	weather	☐☐☐
477	덥다	to be hot (weather)	☐☐☐
478	춥다	to be cold (weather)	☐☐☐
479	시원하다	to be cool; refreshing	☐☐☐
480	비	rain	☐☐☐
481	고양이	cat	☐☐☐
482	강아지	puppy; dog	☐☐☐
483	바람	wind	☐☐☐
484	따뜻하다	to be warm	☐☐☐
485	봄	spring	☐☐☐
486	여름	summer	☐☐☐
487	가을	fall; autumn	☐☐☐
488	겨울	winter	☐☐☐
489	산	mountain	☐☐☐
490	바다	sea; ocean; beach	☐☐☐
491	꽃	flower	☐☐☐
492	해	sun; year	☐☐☐
493	하늘	sky	☐☐☐
494	나무	tree; wood	☐☐☐
495	동물	animal	☐☐☐
496	불다	to blow (wind)	☐☐☐
497	구름	cloud	☐☐☐
498	강	river	☐☐☐
499	별	star	☐☐☐
500	날	day	☐☐☐

Keep going

01	Use five new words in a message or out loud today.
02	Rewatch one chapter of the video before bed, without looking at the screen.
03	Come back to this checklist after a week and tick the words you still know.

Han gyul

When life gives you a tangerine, Talk Hangyul.