HANGYUL · TOPIK VOCABULARY MASTERY

English edition

TOPIK Korean Words Level 1 · Essential Beginner

200 exam-relevant words in 8 units · an original example for every word · active recall and spaced review

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하다 되다 그래서 없다 그런데 그렇다

우리 안 그 그리고 저 못 이 좀 네

거디 그러면

다 먹다

다 주다

가지다 타다 다니다 듣다 나다 찾다

보내다 알다 마시다 살다 기다리다

나오다 들다 바꾸다 모르다 좋다 많다 잘

있다

itda

to have; to be (there)

Han gyul

Start here

This guide teaches the 200 words of **Level 1 · Essential Beginner Korean** in 8 short units. Each word comes with an English meaning, romanization, an original example sentence and its translation.

What you will achieve

You will recognize these words when you hear and read them, recall them from English, and use them in a natural sentence.

How the words were selected

We extracted all 2,040 listening and reading questions of the 12 TOPIK rounds that the official site publishes for 2014–2025 (TOPIK I and II). Only verified text is counted (2,035 questions; 5 listening items could not be transcribed reliably and 13 reading passages are withheld by the site), and every counted occurrence links to its source question. Words were ranked by how often and how widely they appear, combined with learner usefulness, then grouped into Hangyul's six levels.

What the priority marks mean

●●●	**Core**	Study first. Among the most frequent and widespread words of this level in the analyzed exams.	**40**
●●○	**High**	Frequently seen and very useful.	**60**
●○○	**Standard**	Useful words seen in several exam rounds.	**70**
○○○	**Supporting**	Fewer appearances in the analyzed exams, included for a complete progression.	**30**

Marks are relative to this level: Core = top 20% by priority and found in at least half of the analyzed rounds; High = the next 30% and in at least a quarter of the rounds. Hangyul's levels are an educational classification, not an official TOPIK word list. Frequencies describe past published papers only and do not predict future questions.

How to study

1 **Watch one unit of the video** (about 5 minutes). You hear each word, its meaning, the example and its translation.

2 **Read the same unit here.** Say each word and example out loud. Start with the words marked Core.

3 **Close the book and recall.** Do the unit review without looking back. Retrieving a word is what makes it stick.

4 **Check and mark.** Use the answer key, then tick each word K (know it), A (almost) or R (need review) in the quick reference.

5 **Review on schedule.** Revisit the unit on Day 1, 3, 7, 14 and 30. Focus on the words you marked A or R.

Suggested review schedule

Day 0	Day 1	Day 3	Day 7	Day 14	Day 30
First study	Quick recall	Review	Review	Review	Final consolidation

A flexible recommendation, not a fixed rule: short daily sessions of 15 to 20 minutes work better than one long session. The planner near the end of this guide has a checkbox for every unit and day.

How to read an entry

001 **있다** itda ●●●

ADJECTIVE to have; to be (there)

> 저는 동생이 한 명 있어요.
> jeoneun dongsaengi han myeong isseoyo
> I have one younger sibling.

1 Number, Korean word, romanization and its priority mark.

2 Part of speech and the natural English meaning.

3 An original example sentence with romanization and translation.

4 A short usage note when it helps you use the word correctly.

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UNIT 1 · WORDS 001–025 · 14 CORE · 2 HIGH

Unit 1 · Core Words

기본 단어

001 **있다** itda ●●●

ADJECTIVE to have; to be (there)

> 저는 동생이 한 명 있어요.
> jeoneun dongsaengi han myeong isseoyo
> I have one younger sibling.

N이/가 있어요 means 'there is N' or 'I have N'. Opposite: 없다.

002 **하다** hada ●●●

VERB to do

> 주말에 숙제를 해요.
> jumare sukjereul haeyo
> I do my homework on the weekend.

Joins many nouns to make verbs: 공부하다, 운동하다. 하다 → 해요.

003 **되다** doeda ●●●

VERB to become

> 저는 선생님이 되고 싶어요.
> jeoneun seonsaengnimi doego sipeoyo
> I want to become a teacher.

What you become takes 이/가: 의사가 되다 'to become a doctor'.

004 **그래서** geuraeseo ●●●

ADVERB so; that's why

> 피곤해요. 그래서 일찍 자요.
> pigonhaeyo. geuraeseo iljjik jayo
> I'm tired, so I'm going to bed early.

Starts a sentence that gives a result.

005 **없다** eopda ●●●

ADJECTIVE to not have; to not be (there)

> 오늘은 수업이 없어요.
> oneureun sueobi eopseoyo
> I don't have class today.

Opposite of 있다: 시간이 없어요 'I don't have time'.

006 **그런데** geureonde ●●●

ADVERB but; by the way

> 이 옷은 예뻐요. 그런데 좀 비싸요.
> i oseun yeppeoyo. geureonde jom bissayo
> This outfit is pretty, but it's a little expensive.

Also changes the topic: 'by the way'. Spoken short form: 근데.

007 **그렇다** geureota ●●●

ADJECTIVE to be so; to be like that

> 저도 그렇게 생각해요.
> jeodo geureoke saenggakaeyo
> I think so too.

Irregular: 그렇다 → 그래요, 그런, 그렇게.

008 **우리** uri ●●●

PRONOUN we; us; our

> 우리 같이 점심 먹어요.
> uri gachi jeomsim meogeoyo
> Let's have lunch together.

Also used for 'my' with family and home: 우리 엄마, 우리 집.

009 **안** an ●●●

ADVERB not; don't

> 저는 고기를 안 먹어요.
> jeoneun gogireul an meogeoyo
> I don't eat meat.

Goes right before the verb: 안 가요. With noun+하다: 공부 안 해요.

010 **그** geu ●●●

DETERMINER that; the

> 그 책 좀 보여 주세요.
> geu chaek jom boyeo juseyo
> Could you show me that book?

Points to something near you or already mentioned. Compare 이 'this', 저 'that over there'.

011 **그리고** geurigo ●●○

ADVERB and; and then

> 밥을 먹어요. 그리고 이를 닦아요.
> babeul meogeoyo. geurigo ireul dakkayo
> I eat, and then I brush my teeth.

Links two sentences. To link nouns use 하고 or 와/과.

012 **저** jeo ●●●

PRONOUN I; me (polite)

> 저는 미국에서 왔어요.
> jeoneun migugeseo wasseoyo
> I'm from the United States.

Humble form of 나. 저 + 가 → 제가; 저의 → 제.

013 **못** mot ●●●

ADVERB can't; unable to

> 어제는 바빠서 운동을 못 했어요.
> eojeneun bappaseo undongeul mot haesseoyo
> I was busy yesterday, so I couldn't work out.

Shows inability: 못 가요 'I can't go'. Compare 안 'don't'.

014 **이** i ●●●

DETERMINER this

> 이 가방은 얼마예요?
> i gabangeun eolmayeyo
> How much is this bag?

이 (this, near me), 그 (that, near you), 저 (that over there).

015 **좀** jom ●●○

ADVERB a little; please

> 물 좀 주세요.
> mul jom juseyo
> Could I get some water, please?

Short for 조금. Also softens requests: 좀 주세요.

016 **네** ne ●●●

INTERJECTION yes

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

Also means 'I see' or answers when called. More formal: 예.

017 **아니다** anida ●○○

ADJECTIVE to not be

> 저는 학생이 아니에요.
> jeoneun haksaengi anieyo
> I'm not a student.

N이/가 아니다; the negative of 이다.

018 **여기** yeogi ●○○

PRONOUN here

> 여기에 앉으세요.
> yeogie anjeuseyo
> Please have a seat here.

여기 'here', 거기 'there', 저기 'over there'.

019 **그럼** geureom ●○○

ADVERB then; in that case; sure

> 그럼 내일 다시 만나요.
> geureom naeil dasi mannayo
> Then let's meet again tomorrow.

Short for 그러면. As a reply it can mean 'Of course!'

020 **뭐** mwo ●○○

PRONOUN what

> 점심에 뭐 먹을까요?
> jeomsime mwo meogeulkkayo
> What should we have for lunch?

Spoken form of 무엇. 뭐 해요? "What are you doing?"

021 **거기** geogi ○○○

PRONOUN there

> 그럼 거기에서 만나요.
> geureom geogieseo mannayo
> Then let's meet there.

거기 = near the listener or already mentioned; 저기 = far from both.

022 **어디** eodi ○○○

PRONOUN where

> 화장실이 어디에 있어요?
> hwajangsiri eodie isseoyo
> Where is the restroom?

With a verb of motion: 어디에 가요? / 어디 가요?

023 **그러면** geureomyeon ○○○

ADVERB then; in that case; if so

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

Often shortened to 그럼 in speech.

024 **하지만** hajiman ○○○

ADVERB but; however

> 작은 집이에요. 하지만 편해요.
> jageun jibieyo. hajiman pyeonhaeyo
> It's a small house, but it's comfortable.

Starts a new sentence. Inside one sentence, use -지만: 작지만 편해요.

025 **이렇다** ireota ○○○

ADJECTIVE to be like this

> 이렇게 하면 돼요.
> ireoke hamyeon dwaeyo
> You just do it like this.

Irregular: 이렇다 → 이래요, 이런, 이렇게.

Unit review 01 · Core Words

A What does it mean?

1 그럼 _____

2 하다 _____

3 그 _____

4 어디 _____

5 이 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 here

2 to become

3 to have; to be (there)

4 to not have; to not be (there)

5 to be so; to be like that

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 저는 고기를 _____ 먹어요.
I don't eat meat.

2 저는 학생이 _____.
I'm not a student.

3 작은 집이에요. _____ 편해요.
It's a small house, but it's comfortable.

D Choose the best word.

1 이 옷은 예뻐요. _____ 좀 비싸요.

A 안 B 못 C 그럼 D 그런데

2 물 _____ 주세요.

A 좀 B 안 C 하지만 D 그리고

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	뭐	_____	a	I; me (polite)
2	저	_____	b	we; us; our
3	이렇다	_____	c	to be like this
4	우리	_____	d	so; that's why
5	그래서	_____	e	what

Self-check

Know it ☐ ___ / 25 Almost ☐ ___ Need review ☐ ___

UNIT 2 · WORDS 026–050 · 9 CORE · 12 HIGH

Unit 2 · Everyday Actions

일상 동작

026 보다 boda ●●●

VERB to see; to watch; to look at

> 저녁에 텔레비전을 봐요.
> jeonyeoge tellebijeoneul bwayo
> I watch TV in the evening.

보다 → 봐요. Also used for reading a newspaper or taking a test: 시험을 보다.

027 오다 oda ●●●

VERB to come

> 친구가 우리 집에 와요.
> chinguga uri jibe wayo
> My friend is coming over to my place.

오다 → 와요. Also used for rain and snow: 비가 와요.

028 가다 gada ●●●

VERB to go

> 토요일에 바다에 가요.
> toyoire badae gayo
> I'm going to the beach on Saturday.

Destination takes 에: 학교에 가요.

029 먹다 meokda ●●●

VERB to eat

> 점심에 라면을 먹어요.
> jeomsime ramyeoneul meogeoyo
> I eat ramyeon for lunch.

Honorific: 드시다.

030 만들다 mandeulda ●●●

VERB to make

> 엄마하고 김밥을 만들었어요.
> eommahago gimbabeul mandeureosseoyo
> I made gimbap with my mom.

ㄹ drops before ㄴ/ㅂ/ㅅ: 만드세요, 만드는.

031 쓰다 sseuda ●●●

VERB to write

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

Other words spelled 쓰다: 'to use', 'to wear (a hat)', 'to be bitter'.

032 사다 sada ●●●

VERB to buy

> 편의점에서 우유를 샀어요.
> pyeonuijeomeseo uyureul sasseoyo
> I bought milk at the convenience store.

Opposite: 팔다 'to sell'.

033 받다 batda ●●●

VERB to receive; to get

> 친구한테서 편지를 받았어요.
> chinguhanteseo pyeonjireul badasseoyo
> I got a letter from a friend.

From someone: N한테서/에게서 받다. Opposite: 주다.

034 만나다 mannada ●●●

VERB to meet; to see (someone)

> 내일 역 앞에서 만나요.
> naeil yeok apeseo mannayo
> Let's meet in front of the station tomorrow.

Takes 을/를 or 하고: 친구를 만나다, 친구하고 만나다.

035 주다 juda ●●○

VERB to give

> 아이에게 사탕을 줬어요.
> aiege satangeul jwosseoyo
> I gave the child some candy.

To elders use 드리다. -아/어 주다 means 'do something for someone'.

036 **가지다** gajida ●●○

VERB to have; to take

> 이거 가져도 돼요?
> igeo gajyeodo dwaeyo
> Can I have this?

가지고 있다 'to have'; 가지고 오다 'to bring'.

037 **타다** tada ●●○

VERB to ride; to take (a bus, etc.)

> 저는 지하철을 타고 와요.
> jeoneun jihacheoreul tago wayo
> I come by subway.

Takes 을/를: 버스를 타다. Getting off is 내리다.

038 **다니다** danida ●●○

VERB to attend; to go (regularly)

> 동생은 고등학교에 다녀요.
> dongsaengeun godeunghakgyoe danyeoyo
> My younger sibling goes to high school.

For places you go regularly: 학교에 다니다, 회사에 다니다.

039 **듣다** deutda ●●○

VERB to listen; to hear

> 버스에서 음악을 들어요.
> beoseueseo eumageul deureoyo
> I listen to music on the bus.

ㄷ-irregular: 듣 + 어요 → 들어요. 수업을 듣다 'to take a class'.

040 **나다** nada ●●○

VERB to come out; to occur

> 부엌에서 좋은 냄새가 나요.
> bueokeseo joeun naemsaega nayo
> Something smells good in the kitchen.

Used with things that appear: 냄새가/소리가/열이 나다.

041 **찾다** chatda ●●○

VERB to look for; to find

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

Also 돈을 찾다 'to withdraw money'.

042 **보내다** bonaeda ●●○

VERB to send

> 친구에게 메시지를 보냈어요.
> chinguege mesijireul bonaesseoyo
> I sent my friend a message.

Also 'to spend (time)': 주말을 잘 보내세요.

043 **알다** alda ●●○

VERB to know

> 제 전화번호 알아요?
> je jeonhwabeonho arayo
> Do you know my phone number?

ㄹ drops: 아세요, 아는. Opposite: 모르다.

044 **마시다** masida ●●○

VERB to drink

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

Honorific: 드시다.

045 **살다** salda ●●○

VERB to live

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

ㄹ drops before ㄴ/ㅂ/ㅅ: 사세요, 사는.

046 **기다리다** gidarida ●○○

VERB to wait; to wait for

> 버스를 기다리고 있어요.
> beoseureul gidarigo isseoyo
> I'm waiting for the bus.

What you wait for takes 을/를.

047 **나오다** naoda ●●○

VERB to come out

> 언니가 방에서 나왔어요.
> eonniga bangeseo nawasseoyo
> My older sister came out of her room.

Opposite: 들어가다.

048 **들다** deulda ●○○

VERB to go in; to be in; to like (with 마음에)

> 이 가방이 마음에 들어요.
> i gabangi maeume deureoyo
> I like this bag.

마음에 들다 'to like': the thing liked takes 이/가. A different 들다 means 'to hold, to lift'.

049 **바꾸다** bakkuda ●○○

VERB to change; to exchange

> 이 옷을 큰 사이즈로 바꾸고 싶어요.
> i oseul keun saijeuro bakkugo sipeoyo
> I'd like to exchange this for a bigger size.

A로 바꾸다 'to change into A'.

050 **모르다** moreuda ●○○

VERB to not know

> 그 사람 이름을 몰라요.
> geu saram ireumeul mollayo
> I don't know that person's name.

르-irregular: 모르 + 아요 → 몰라요. Opposite: 알다.

Unit review 02 · Everyday Actions

A What does it mean?

1 보다 _____

2 나다 _____

3 알다 _____

4 주다 _____

5 오다 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 to wait; to wait for _____

2 to make _____

3 to drink _____

4 to not know _____

5 to ride; to take (a bus, etc.) _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 여기에 이름을 _____ 주세요.
Please write your name here.

2 이거 _____ 돼요?
Can I have this?

3 친구에게 메시지를 _____.
I sent my friend a message.

D Choose the best word.

1 저는 서울에 _____.

A 만들다 B 살다 C 나다 D 모르다

2 토요일에 바다에 _____.

A 가다 B 타다 C 알다 D 만들다

E Which word sounds natural here?

추워서 코트를 _____.
It's cold, so I'm putting on a coat.

A 입다 B 쓰다

Self-check

Know it ☐ ___ / 25 Almost ☐ ___ Need review ☐ ___

UNIT 3 · WORDS 051–076 · 6 CORE · 6 HIGH

Unit 3 · Describing Things

모양과 상태 표현

051 좋다 jota ●●●

ADJECTIVE to be good; to be nice

> 이 노래 정말 좋아요.
> i norae jeongmal joayo
> This song is really good.

Compare 좋아하다 'to like' (takes 을/를).

052 많다 manta ●●●

ADJECTIVE to be many; to be a lot

> 이 식당은 손님이 많아요.
> i sikdangeun sonnimi manayo
> This restaurant has a lot of customers.

Opposite: 적다.

053 잘 jal ●●●

ADVERB well

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

잘하다 (one word) means 'to be good at': 노래를 잘해요.

054 많이 mani ●●●

ADVERB a lot; much

> 어제 비가 많이 왔어요.
> eoje biga mani wasseoyo
> It rained a lot yesterday.

055 더 deo ●●●

ADVERB more

> 물 좀 더 주세요.
> mul jom deo juseyo
> Could I have a little more water, please?

056 같다 gatda ●●●

ADJECTIVE to be the same; to be alike

> 우리는 나이가 같아요.
> urineun naiga gatayo
> We're the same age.

Opposite: 다르다. -(으)ㄴ 것 같다 means 'it seems'.

057 정말 jeongmal ●●○

ADVERB really; truly

> 이 김치 정말 맛있어요.
> i gimchi jeongmal masisseoyo
> This kimchi is really good.

Alone, 정말? means 'Really?'

058 크다 keuda ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be big; to be large

> 이 신발은 저한테 커요.
> i sinbareun jeohante keoyo
> These shoes are too big for me.

크 + 어요 → 커요. 키가 크다 'to be tall'.

059 아주 aju ●○○

ADVERB very

> 이 케이크는 아주 달아요.
> i keikeuneun aju darayo
> This cake is very sweet.

Similar to 정말 and 너무; goes before adjectives and adverbs: 아주 좋아요.

060 작다 jakda ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be small; to be little

> 이 바지는 좀 작아요.
> i bajineun jom jagayo
> These pants are a little small.

키가 작다 'to be short'. Opposite: 크다.

061 **힘들다** himdeulda ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be hard; to be tiring

> 오늘 일이 많아서 힘들어요.
> oneul iri manaseo himdeureoyo
> I'm worn out because I have a lot of work today.

062 **재미있다** jaemiitda ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be fun; to be interesting

> 축구 경기가 너무 재미있었어요.
> chukgu gyeonggiga neomu jaemiisseosseoyo
> The soccer game was so much fun.

Opposite: 재미없다.

063 **어떻다** eotteota ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be how; to be like what

> 새로 이사한 집은 어때요?
> saero isahan jibeun eottaeyo
> How's the new place you moved into?

Irregular: 어때요, 어떤, 어떻게.

064 **여러** yeoreo ●●○

DETERMINER several; various

> 저는 여러 나라에 가 봤어요.
> jeoneun yeoreo narae ga bwasseoyo
> I've been to several countries.

여러 가지 'various kinds'.

065 **예쁘다** yeppeuda ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be pretty

> 그 원피스 정말 예뻐요.
> geu wonpiseu jeongmal yeppeoyo
> That dress is really pretty.

예쁘 + 어요 → 예뻐요.

066 **맛있다** masitda ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be delicious; to be tasty

> 엄마가 만든 음식은 맛있어요.
> eommaga mandeun eumsigeun masisseoyo
> The food my mom makes is delicious.

Opposite: 맛없다.

067 **필요하다** piryohada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to need; to be necessary

> 저는 새 노트북이 필요해요.
> jeoneun sae noteubugi piryohaeyo
> I need a new laptop.

What is needed takes 이/가: 돈이 필요해요.

068 **빨리** ppalli ●○○

ADVERB quickly; fast

> 아침을 빨리 먹었어요.
> achimeul ppalli meogeosseoyo
> I ate breakfast quickly.

Opposite: 천천히 'slowly'.

069 **아프다** apeuda ●○○

ADJECTIVE to hurt; to be sick

> 감기 때문에 목이 아파요.
> gamgi ttaemune mogi apayo
> My throat hurts because of a cold.

아프 + 아요 → 아파요. Body part takes 이/가: 머리가 아파요.

070 **어렵다** eoryeopda ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be difficult; to be hard

> 한국어 문법은 좀 어려워요.
> hangugeo munbeobeun jom eoryeowoyo
> Korean grammar is a little hard.

ㅂ-irregular: 어렵 + 어요 → 어려워요. Opposite: 쉽다.

071 **괜찮다** gwaenchanta ○○○

ADJECTIVE to be okay; to be fine

> 저는 내일도 괜찮아요.
> jeoneun naeildo gwaenchanayo
> Tomorrow works for me too.

072 **쉽다** swipda ○○○

ADJECTIVE to be easy

> 이 문제는 아주 쉬워요.
> i munjeneun aju swiwoyo
> This question is very easy.

ㅂ-irregular: 쉽 + 어요 → 쉬워요. Opposite: 어렵다.

073 **다른** dareun ●○○

DETERMINER other; different; another

> 다른 색깔도 있어요?
> dareun saekkkaldo isseoyo
> Do you have it in another color?

074 **너무** neomu ○○○

ADVERB too; so; very

> 이 커피는 너무 뜨거워요.
> i keopineun neomu tteugeowoyo
> This coffee is too hot.

Literally 'too much,' but in speech it often just means 'very.'

075 **즐겁다** jeulgeopda ○○○

ADJECTIVE to be fun; to be enjoyable

> 여행은 정말 즐거웠어요.
> yeohaengeun jeongmal jeulgeowosseoyo
> The trip was really fun.

ㅂ-irregular: 즐겁 + 어요 → 즐거워요.

076 **조금** jogeum ○○○

ADVERB a little; a bit

> 조금만 기다려 주세요.
> jogeumman gidaryeo juseyo
> Please wait just a moment.

Short form in speech: 좀.

Unit review 03 · Describing Things

A What does it mean?

1 재미있다 _____

2 너무 _____

3 여러 _____

4 조금 _____

5 예쁘다 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 quickly; fast

2 to be okay; to be fine

3 other; different; another

4 to need; to be necessary

5 to be big; to be large

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 우리는 나이가 _____.
We're the same age.

2 엄마가 만든 음식은 _____.
The food my mom makes is delicious.

3 어제 비가 _____ 왔어요.
It rained a lot yesterday.

D Choose the best word.

1 여행은 정말 _____.

A 어떻다 B 맛있다 C 즐겁다 D 필요하다

2 새로 이사한 집은 _____?

A 즐겁다 B 크다 C 어떻다 D 많다

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	아주	_____	a	to be many; to be a lot
2	쉽다	_____	b	to be good; to be nice
3	많다	_____	c	to be easy
4	어렵다	_____	d	very
5	좋다	_____	e	to be difficult; to be hard

Self-check

Know it ☐ ___ / 26 Almost ☐ ___ Need review ☐ ___

UNIT 4 · WORDS 077–103 · 2 CORE · 13 HIGH

Unit 4 · Time and Days

시간과 요일

077 **때** ttae ●●●

NOUN when; time

> 어릴 때 부산에 살았어요.
> eoril ttae busane sarasseoyo
> I lived in Busan when I was little.

Used after a verb as -(으)ㄹ 때 'when ~': 밥을 먹을 때.

078 **시간** sigan ●●●

NOUN time; hour

> 오늘은 시간이 없어요.
> oneureun sigani eopseoyo
> I don't have time today.

Counting hours: 한 시간, 두 시간. Clock time uses 시: 세 시.

079 **지금** jigeum ●●○

ADVERB now; right now

> 지금 어디에 있어요?
> jigeum eodie isseoyo
> Where are you right now?

080 **전** jeon ●●○

NOUN before; ago

> 식사 전에 손을 씻어요.
> siksa jeone soneul ssiseoyo
> I wash my hands before meals.

-기 전에 'before ~ing'. With time: 3년 전에 'three years ago'.

081 **요즘** yojeum ●●○

NOUN these days; lately

> 요즘 많이 바빠요.
> yojeum mani bappayo
> I'm really busy these days.

082 **후** hu ●●○

NOUN after; later

> 수업 후에 친구를 만나요.
> sueop hue chingureul mannayo
> I meet my friend after class.

-(으)ㄴ 후에 'after ~ing': 밥을 먹은 후에.

083 **다음** daeum ●●○

NOUN next

> 다음 역에서 내려요.
> daeum yeogeseo naeryeoyo
> I get off at the next station.

다음 주 'next week', 다음 달 'next month'.

084 **자주** jaju ●●○

ADVERB often

> 저는 친구에게 자주 전화해요.
> jeoneun chinguege jaju jeonhwahaeyo
> I call my friends often.

085 **처음** cheoeum ●●○

NOUN first time; beginning

> 한국에 처음 왔어요.
> hanguge cheoeum wasseoyo
> This is my first time in Korea.

처음 뵙겠습니다 'Nice to meet you' (first meeting).

086 **오늘** oneul ●●○

NOUN today

> 오늘은 제 생일이에요.
> oneureun je saengirieyo
> Today is my birthday.

087 **아침** achim ●●○
NOUN morning; breakfast
> 아침에 빵을 먹어요.
> achime ppangeul meogeoyo
> I have bread in the morning.
Also means 'breakfast': 아침을 먹어요.

088 **이번** ibeon ●●○
NOUN this (time); this
> 이번 주말에 시간 있어요?
> ibeon jumare sigan isseoyo
> Are you free this weekend?
이번 주 'this week', 다음 주 'next week'.

089 **오래** orae ●●○
ADVERB for a long time; long
> 오래 기다렸어요?
> orae gidaryeosseoyo
> Did you wait long?

090 **내일** naeil ●●○
NOUN tomorrow
> 내일은 일찍 일어나야 해요.
> naeireun iljjik ireonaya haeyo
> I have to get up early tomorrow.

091 **주말** jumal ●●○
NOUN weekend
> 주말에 뭐 해요?
> jumare mwo haeyo
> What are you doing this weekend?

092 **동안** dongan ●○○
NOUN for; during
> 방학 동안 고향에 있었어요.
> banghak dongan gohyange isseosseoyo
> I was in my hometown during the vacation.
N 동안 or -는 동안 'while ~ing'.

093 **저녁** jeonyeok ●○○
NOUN evening; dinner
> 저녁에 같이 밥 먹어요.
> jeonyeoge gachi bap meogeoyo
> Let's eat together this evening.
Also means 'dinner': 저녁을 먹어요.

094 **매일** maeil ●○○
ADVERB every day
> 저는 매일 일기를 써요.
> jeoneun maeil ilgireul sseoyo
> I write in my diary every day.

095 **아직** ajik ●○○
ADVERB yet; still
> 아직 점심을 안 먹었어요.
> ajik jeomsimeul an meogeosseoyo
> I haven't had lunch yet.

096 **날** nal ●○○
NOUN day
> 오늘은 정말 좋은 날이에요.
> oneureun jeongmal joeun narieyo
> Today is a really good day.
어느 날 'one day'.

097 **오후** ohu ○○○
NOUN afternoon; p.m.
> 오후 세 시에 만나요.
> ohu se sie mannayo
> Let's meet at 3 p.m.
Opposite: 오전 'morning, a.m.'.

098 **이제** ije ○○○
ADVERB now; from now on
> 이제 집에 가야 해요.
> ije jibe gaya haeyo
> I have to go home now.
Suggests a change from before; compare 지금 'right now'.

099 **어제** eoje ●○○

ADVERB yesterday

> 어제 친구를 만났어요.
> eoje chingureul mannasseoyo
> I met a friend yesterday.

100 **다시** dasi ●○○

ADVERB again

> 다시 한번 말해 주세요.
> dasi hanbeon malhae juseyo
> Could you say that again, please?

101 **주** ju ●○○

NOUN week

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

이번 주 'this week', 지난주 'last week'.

102 **일찍** iljjik ○○○

ADVERB early

> 내일은 일찍 와 주세요.
> naeireun iljjik wa juseyo
> Please come early tomorrow.

Opposite: 늦게 (late).

103 **날짜** naljja ○○○

NOUN date

> 시험 날짜가 언제예요?
> siheom naljjaga eonjeyeyo
> When is the test date?

Unit review 04 · Time and Days

A What does it mean?

1 다음 _____
2 아직 _____
3 동안 _____
4 어제 _____
5 이제 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 before; ago _____
2 morning; breakfast _____
3 day _____
4 these days; lately _____
5 often _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 시험 _____가 언제예요?
When is the test date?

2 _____에 같이 밥 먹어요.
Let's eat together this evening.

3 _____ 한번 말해 주세요.
Could you say that again, please?

D Choose the best word.

1 다음 _____에 시험이 있어요.

A 오늘 B 때 C 아침 D 주

2 _____ 어디에 있어요?

A 오래 B 어제 C 지금 D 자주

E Which word sounds natural here?

_____ 점심을 안 먹었어요.
I haven't had lunch yet.

A 아직 B 벌써

Self-check

Know it ☐ ___ / 27 Almost ☐ ___ Need review ☐ ___

UNIT 5 · WORDS 104–128 · 2 CORE · 10 HIGH

Unit 5 · School, Work and Fun

학교와 일, 여가

104 **일** il ●●●

NOUN work; job; task

> 요즘 회사 일이 많아요.
> yojeum hoesa iri manayo
> I have a lot of work at the office these days.

Different words: 일 'day' and 일 'one'.

105 **학교** hakgyo ●●●

NOUN school

> 학교까지 버스로 가요.
> hakgyokkaji beoseuro gayo
> I take the bus to school.

106 **운동** undong ●●○

NOUN exercise; workout; sports

> 저는 매일 아침 운동을 해요.
> jeoneun maeil achim undongeul haeyo
> I work out every morning.

운동하다 'to exercise'.

107 **좋아하다** joahada ●●○

VERB to like

> 동생은 고양이를 좋아해요.
> dongsaengeun goyangireul joahaeyo
> My younger sibling likes cats.

Takes 을/를: 커피를 좋아해요. Compare 좋다 with 이/가.

108 **회사** hoesa ●●○

NOUN company; office

> 저는 아홉 시까지 회사에 가요.
> jeoneun ahop sikkaji hoesae gayo
> I get to the office by nine.

회사에 다니다 'to work for a company'.

109 **그림** geurim ●●○

NOUN picture; painting; drawing

> 벽에 예쁜 그림이 있어요.
> byeoge yeppeun geurimi isseoyo
> There's a pretty painting on the wall.

그림을 그리다 'to draw a picture'.

110 **책** chaek ●●○

NOUN book

> 가방에 책이 세 권 있어요.
> gabange chaegi se gwon isseoyo
> There are three books in my bag.

Counter for books: 권.

111 **배우다** baeuda ●●○

VERB to learn

> 저는 피아노를 배워요.
> jeoneun pianoreul baewoyo
> I'm learning piano.

Opposite: 가르치다 'to teach'.

112 **시작하다** sijakada ●●○

VERB to start; to begin

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

Opposite: 끝나다 / 끝내다.

113 **노래** norae ●●○

NOUN song; singing

> 동생이 노래를 불러요.
> dongsaengi noraereul bulleoyo
> My younger sibling is singing.

노래를 부르다 'to sing a song'.

114 **일하다** ilhada ●●○

VERB to work

> 저는 은행에서 일해요.
> jeoneun eunhaengeseo ilhaeyo
> I work at a bank.

The workplace takes 에서.

115 **읽다** ikda ●○○

VERB to read

> 저는 매일 신문을 읽어요.
> jeoneun maeil sinmuneul ilgeoyo
> I read the newspaper every day.

116 **영화** yeonghwa ●●○

NOUN movie; film

> 무슨 영화를 좋아해요?
> museun yeonghwareul joahaeyo
> What kind of movies do you like?

117 **치다** chida ●○○

VERB to play (tennis, piano, etc.)

> 저는 피아노를 칠 수 있어요.
> jeoneun pianoreul chil su isseoyo
> I can play the piano.

For hitting sports and keyboard instruments: 테니스를 치다, 피아노를 치다.

118 **끝나다** kkeunnada ●○○

VERB to end; to be over

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

To end something yourself: 끝내다.

119 **그리다** geurida ●○○

VERB to draw; to paint

> 아이가 엄마 얼굴을 그렸어요.
> aiga eomma eolgureul geuryeosseoyo
> The child drew a picture of their mom.

그림을 그리다 'to draw a picture'.

120 **사진** sajin ●○○

NOUN photo; picture

> 이 사진 좀 보세요.
> i sajin jom boseyo
> Take a look at this photo.

사진을 찍다 'to take a photo'.

121 **쉬다** swida ●○○

VERB to rest; to take a break

> 피곤하면 조금 쉬세요.
> pigonhamyeon jogeum swiseyo
> If you're tired, rest a bit.

Also 'to be closed (for the day)': 가게가 쉬어요.

122 **찍다** jjikda ●○○

VERB to take (a photo)

> 여행에서 사진을 많이 찍었어요.
> yeohaengeseo sajineul mani jjigeosseoyo
> I took a lot of pictures on my trip.

사진을 찍다 'to take a picture'.

123 **가르치다** gareuchida ●○○

VERB to teach

> 저는 아이들에게 영어를 가르쳐요.
> jeoneun aideurege yeongeoreul gareuchyeoyo
> I teach English to children.

Opposite: 배우다 'to learn'.

124 **수업** sueop ●○○

NOUN class; lesson

> 한국어 수업은 재미있어요.
> hangugeo sueobeun jaemiisseoyo
> Korean class is fun.

수업을 듣다 'to take a class'.

125 **도서관** doseogwan ○○○

NOUN library

> 도서관에서 공부해요.
> doseogwaneseo gongbuhaeyo
> I study at the library.

126 **계획** gyehoek ○○○

NOUN plan

> 방학 계획이 있어요?
> banghak gyehoegi isseoyo
> Do you have any plans for vacation?

계획을 세우다 'to make a plan'.

127 **방학** banghak ○○○

NOUN school vacation; break

> 방학에 아르바이트를 해요.
> banghage areubaiteureul haeyo
> I work a part-time job during vacation.

여름 방학 'summer vacation'.

128 **음악** eumak ○○○

NOUN music

> 무슨 음악을 자주 들어요?
> museun eumageul jaju deureoyo
> What kind of music do you often listen to?

Unit review 05 · School, Work and Fun

A What does it mean?

1 찍다 _____

2 수업 _____

3 도서관 _____

4 사진 _____

5 그림 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 to draw; to paint

2 to play (tennis, piano, etc.)

3 music

4 to learn

5 to read

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 _____까지 버스로 가요.
I take the bus to school.

2 동생이 _____를 불러요.
My younger sibling is singing.

3 피곤하면 조금 _____.
If you're tired, rest a bit.

D Choose the best word.

1 동생은 고양이를 _____.

A 배우다 B 일하다 C 좋아하다 D 읽다

2 수업은 아홉 시에 _____.

A 일하다 B 그리다 C 가르치다 D 시작하다

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	계획	_____	a	school vacation; break
2	회사	_____	b	movie; film
3	방학	_____	c	work; job; task
4	영화	_____	d	plan
5	일	_____	e	company; office

Self-check

Know it ☐ ___ / 25 Almost ☐ ___ Need review ☐ ___

UNIT 6 · WORDS 129–153 · 5 CORE · 3 HIGH

Unit 6 · People and Family

사람과 가족

129 **사람** saram ●●●

NOUN person; people

> 카페에 사람이 많아요.
> kapee sarami manayo
> There are a lot of people in the café.

130 **친구** chingu ●●●

NOUN friend

> 제 친구는 한국 사람이에요.
> je chinguneun hanguk saramieyo
> My friend is Korean.

131 **여자** yeoja ●●●

NOUN woman; girl

> 저 여자는 누구예요?
> jeo yeojaneun nuguyeyo
> Who is that woman?

여자 친구 means 'girlfriend'.

132 **남자** namja ●●●

NOUN man; boy

> 남자 화장실은 어디예요?
> namja hwajangsireun eodiyeyo
> Where's the men's restroom?

남자 친구 means 'boyfriend'.

133 **가족** gajok ●●○

NOUN family

> 우리 가족은 네 명이에요.
> uri gajogeun ne myeongieyo
> There are four people in my family.

134 **아이** ai ●●●

NOUN child; kid

> 아이가 방에서 자고 있어요.
> aiga bangeseo jago isseoyo
> The child is sleeping in the room.

Short form: 애.

135 **이름** ireum ●●○

NOUN name

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

Polite: 성함이 어떻게 되세요?

136 **동생** dongsaeng ●○○

NOUN younger sibling

> 제 동생은 열 살이에요.
> je dongsaengeun yeol sarieyo
> My younger sibling is ten years old.

남동생 'younger brother', 여동생 'younger sister'.

137 **선물** seonmul ●●○

NOUN gift; present

> 이 시계는 선물이에요.
> i sigyeneun seonmurieyo
> This watch is a gift.

선물을 주다/받다 'to give/get a gift'.

138 **혼자** honja ●○○

NOUN alone; by oneself

> 저는 혼자 살아요.
> jeoneun honja sarayo
> I live alone.

139 **마음** maeum ●○○

NOUN heart; mind

> 제 친구는 마음이 따뜻해요.
> je chinguneun maeumi ttatteutaeyo
> My friend is warm-hearted.

마음에 들다 'to like (something)'.

140 **학생** haksaeng ●○○

NOUN student

> 우리 반에는 학생이 열 명 있어요.
> uri baneneun haksaengi yeol myeong isseoyo
> There are ten students in our class.

141 **기분** gibun ●○○

NOUN mood; feeling

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

142 **손님** sonnim ●○○

NOUN customer; guest

> 오늘 가게에 손님이 많아요.
> oneul gagee sonnimi manayo
> There are a lot of customers at the store today.

143 **나라** nara ●○○

NOUN country

> 어느 나라에서 왔어요?
> eoneu naraeseo wasseoyo
> What country are you from?

144 **아버지** abeoji ●○○

NOUN father

> 아버지는 요리를 잘하세요.
> abeojineun yorireul jalhaseyo
> My father is a good cook.

Casual: 아빠.

145 **고향** gohyang ●○○

NOUN hometown

> 제 고향은 부산이에요.
> je gohyangeun busanieyo
> My hometown is Busan.

146 **선생님** seonsaengnim ●○○

NOUN teacher

> 우리 선생님은 친절해요.
> uri seonsaengnimeun chinjeolhaeyo
> Our teacher is kind.

Also used to address doctors and other professionals politely.

147 **생일** saengil ●○○

NOUN birthday

> 생일 축하해요!
> saengil chukahaeyo
> Happy birthday!

Honorific: 생신.

148 **모두** modu ○○○

ADVERB all; everyone

> 학생들이 모두 교실에 있어요.
> haksaengdeuri modu gyosire isseoyo
> All the students are in the classroom.

149 **어머니** eomeoni ●○○

NOUN mother

> 어머니는 회사에 다니세요.
> eomeonineun hoesae daniseyo
> My mother works at a company.

Casual: 엄마.

150 **약속** yaksok ○○○

NOUN plans; appointment; promise

> 오늘 친구하고 약속이 있어요.
> oneul chinguhago yaksogi isseoyo
> I have plans with a friend today.

약속하다 'to promise'; 약속을 지키다 'to keep a promise'.

151 **전화** jeonhwa ●○○

NOUN phone; phone call

> 어제 엄마한테 전화를 했어요.
> eoje eommahante jeonhwareul haesseoyo
> I called my mom yesterday.

전화(를) 하다 'to call'; 전화를 받다 'to answer the phone'.

152 **나이** nai ○○○

NOUN age

> 나이가 어떻게 돼요?
> naiga eotteoke dwaeyo
> How old are you?

Honorific: 연세.

153 **생각** saenggak ○○○

NOUN thought; idea

> 그거 좋은 생각이에요!
> geugeo joeun saenggagieyo
> That's a great idea!

Unit review 06 · People and Family

A What does it mean?

1 생각 _____
2 선생님 _____
3 생일 _____
4 남자 _____
5 동생 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 age _____
2 heart; mind _____
3 woman; girl _____
4 all; everyone _____
5 customer; guest _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 _____이 뭐예요?
What's your name?

2 오늘 _____이 정말 좋아요.
I'm in a really good mood today.

3 제 _____는 한국 사람이에요.
My friend is Korean.

D Choose the best word.

1 이 시계는 _____이에요.

A 아이 B 선물 C 아버지 D 기분

2 어제 엄마한테 _____를 했어요.

A 전화 B 생일 C 친구 D 학생

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	어머니	_____	a	plans; appointment; promise
2	약속	_____	b	student
3	학생	_____	c	father
4	가족	_____	d	mother
5	아버지	_____	e	family

Self-check

Know it ☐ ___ / 25 Almost ☐ ___ Need review ☐ ___

UNIT 7 · WORDS 154–176 · 1 CORE · 6 HIGH

Unit 7 · Shops and Eating Out

가게와 음식

154 **한** han ●●●

DETERMINER one (before counters)

> 저는 매일 한 시간 걸어요.
> jeoneun maeil han sigan georeoyo
> I walk for an hour every day.

하나 becomes 한 before counters: 한 개, 한 명, 한 시.

155 **음식** eumsik ●●○

NOUN food

> 저는 한국 음식을 좋아해요.
> jeoneun hanguk eumsigeul joahaeyo
> I like Korean food.

156 **옷** ot ●●○

NOUN clothes; clothing

> 백화점에서 새 옷을 샀어요.
> baekhwajeomeseo sae oseul sasseoyo
> I bought new clothes at the department store.

옷을 입다 'to put on clothes'.

157 **가게** gage ●●○

NOUN store; shop

> 이 가게는 빵이 맛있어요.
> i gageneun ppangi masisseoyo
> This shop has delicious bread.

158 **시장** sijang ●●○

NOUN market

> 시장에서 생선을 사요.
> sijangeseo saengseoneul sayo
> I buy fish at the market.

A different word 시장 means 'mayor'.

159 **식당** sikdang ●●○

NOUN restaurant; cafeteria

> 학교 식당은 싸고 맛있어요.
> hakgyo sikdangeun ssago masisseoyo
> The school cafeteria is cheap and tasty.

160 **하나** hana ●○○

NUMERAL one

> 사과 하나 주세요.
> sagwa hana juseyo
> One apple, please.

Before counters it becomes 한: 한 개.

161 **은행** eunhaeng ●○○

NOUN bank

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

162 **사용하다** sayonghada ●○○

VERB to use

> 이 컴퓨터를 사용해도 돼요?
> i keompyuteoreul sayonghaedo dwaeyo
> May I use this computer?

Similar to 쓰다, which is more common in everyday speech.

163 **물건** mulgeon ●●○

NOUN thing; item; stuff

> 이 가게는 물건이 싸요.
> i gageneun mulgeoni ssayo
> Things are cheap at this store.

164 **생기다** saenggida ●○○

VERB to come up; to open (new); to happen

> 집 앞에 카페가 생겼어요.
> jip ape kapega saenggyeosseoyo
> A café opened in front of my house.

일이 생기다 'something comes up'.

165 **내다** naeda ●○○

VERB to pay; to hand in

> 제가 커피값을 낼게요.
> jega keopigapseul naelgeyo
> I'll pay for the coffee.

돈을 내다 'to pay'; 숙제를 내다 'to hand in homework'.

166 **돈** don ●○○

NOUN money

> 지갑에 돈이 없어요.
> jigabe doni eopseoyo
> I don't have any money in my wallet.

167 **입다** ipda ●○○

VERB to wear; to put on

> 오늘 청바지를 입었어요.
> oneul cheongbajireul ibeosseoyo
> I'm wearing jeans today.

입다 for clothes; 신다 for shoes; 쓰다 for hats and glasses.

168 **넣다** neota ●○○

VERB to put in; to insert

> 커피에 설탕을 넣어요.
> keopie seoltangeul neoeoyo
> I put sugar in my coffee.

169 **두** du ●○○

DETERMINER two (before counters)

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

둘 becomes 두 before counters: 두 개, 두 명.

170 **맛** mat ○○○

NOUN taste; flavor

> 이 수프는 맛이 어때요?
> i supeuneun masi eottaeyo
> How does this soup taste?

171 **문** mun ●○○

NOUN door

> 문 좀 닫아 주세요.
> mun jom dada juseyo
> Could you close the door, please?

문을 열다/닫다 'to open/close the door'.

172 **열다** yeolda ○○○

VERB to open

> 창문을 열어도 돼요?
> changmuneul yeoreodo dwaeyo
> Can I open the window?

Opposite: 닫다.

173 **팔다** palda ●○○

VERB to sell

> 이 가게에서 우산을 팔아요?
> i gageeseo usaneul parayo
> Do they sell umbrellas at this store?

ㄹ drops: 파세요, 파는. Opposite: 사다.

174 **층** cheung ○○○

NOUN floor; story

> 사무실은 오 층에 있어요.
> samusireun o cheunge isseoyo
> The office is on the fifth floor.

Use Sino-Korean numbers: 일 층, 이 층, 삼 층.

175 **요리** yori ●○○

NOUN cooking; dish

> 저는 요리를 잘 못해요.
> jeoneun yorireul jal motaeyo
> I'm not a good cook.

요리하다 'to cook'.

176 **값** gap ○○○

NOUN price; cost

> 이 가방은 값이 좀 비싸요.
> i gabangeun gapsi jom bissayo
> This bag is a bit pricey.

Unit review 07 · Shops and Eating Out

A What does it mean?

1 맛 _____
2 생기다 _____
3 팔다 _____
4 가게 _____
5 음식 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 cooking; dish _____
2 price; cost _____
3 restaurant; cafeteria _____
4 to use _____
5 bank _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 사과 _____ 주세요.
One apple, please.

2 저는 매일 _____ 시간 걸어요.
I walk for an hour every day.

3 _____에서 생선을 사요.
I buy fish at the market.

D Choose the best word.

1 _____ 좀 닫아 주세요.

A 값 B 문 C 맛 D 은행

2 제가 커피값을 _____.

A 열다 B 내다 C 사용하다 D 팔다

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	두	_____	a	clothes; clothing
2	옷	_____	b	thing; item; stuff
3	열다	_____	c	two (before counters)
4	넣다	_____	d	to put in; to insert
5	물건	_____	e	to open

Self-check

Know it ☐ ___ / 23 Almost ☐ ___ Need review ☐ ___

UNIT 8 · WORDS 177–200 · 1 CORE · 8 HIGH

Unit 8 · Places and Outings

장소와 나들이

177 **집** jip ●●●

NOUN house; home

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

우리 집 is the usual way to say 'my house'. Honorific: 댁.

178 **같이** gachi ●●○

ADVERB together

> 주말에 같이 영화 봐요.
> jumare gachi yeonghwa bwayo
> Let's watch a movie together this weekend.

Similar to 함께, which is a little more formal.

179 **앞** ap ●●○

NOUN front; in front of

> 학교 앞에 편의점이 있어요.
> hakgyo ape pyeonuijeomi isseoyo
> There's a convenience store in front of the school.

N 앞에 'in front of N'. Opposite: 뒤.

180 **함께** hamkke ●●○

ADVERB together; with

> 가족과 함께 여행을 가요.
> gajokgwa hamkke yeohaengeul gayo
> I'm going on a trip with my family.

Often N와/과 함께 'together with N'.

181 **곳** got ●●○

NOUN place; spot

> 제주도는 아름다운 곳이에요.
> jejudoneun areumdaun gosieyo
> Jeju Island is a beautiful place.

182 **여행** yeohaeng ●●○

NOUN trip; travel

> 방학에 제주도로 여행을 가요.
> banghage jejudoro yeohaengeul gayo
> I'm taking a trip to Jeju Island during vacation.

여행을 가다 'to go on a trip'.

183 **장소** jangso ●●○

NOUN place; location

> 모임 장소가 어디예요?
> moim jangsoga eodiyeyo
> Where is the meeting place?

184 **꽃** kkot ●●○

NOUN flower

> 봄에는 꽃이 많이 피어요.
> bomeneun kkochi mani pieoyo
> Lots of flowers bloom in spring.

꽃이 피다 'flowers bloom'.

185 **자전거** jajeongeo ●●○

NOUN bicycle; bike

> 동생이 새 자전거를 샀어요.
> dongsaengi sae jajeongeoreul sasseoyo
> My younger sibling bought a new bike.

자전거를 타다 'to ride a bike'.

186 **방** bang ●○○

NOUN room

> 방이 좀 더워요.
> bangi jom deowoyo
> The room is a little hot.

187 **비** bi ●○○

NOUN rain

> 밖에 비가 와요.
> bakke biga wayo
> It's raining outside.

비가 오다 / 비가 내리다 'to rain'.

188 **차** cha ●○○

NOUN car

> 제 차는 하얀색이에요.
> je chaneun hayansaegieyo
> My car is white.

A different word 차 means 'tea': 차를 마시다.

189 **또** tto ●○○

ADVERB again; also

> 또 늦었어요?
> tto neujeosseoyo
> You're late again?

190 **날씨** nalssi ●○○

NOUN weather

> 내일 날씨가 어때요?
> naeil nalssiga eottaeyo
> What's the weather like tomorrow?

191 **걷다** geotda ●○○

VERB to walk

> 저녁을 먹고 좀 걸어요.
> jeonyeogeul meokgo jom georeoyo
> I take a short walk after dinner.

ㄷ-irregular: 걷 + 어요 → 걸어요.

192 **앉다** anda ○○○

VERB to sit; to sit down

> 여기에 앉으세요.
> yeogie anjeuseyo
> Please have a seat here.

193 **길** gil ○○○

NOUN road; street; way

> 길을 건널 때 조심하세요.
> gireul geonneol ttae josimhaseyo
> Be careful when you cross the street.

길을 묻다 = to ask for directions; 길이 막히다 = the traffic is bad.

194 **건강** geongang ●○○

NOUN health

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

건강하다 'to be healthy'.

195 **자다** jada ○○○

VERB to sleep; to go to bed

> 저는 보통 열한 시에 자요.
> jeoneun botong yeolhan sie jayo
> I usually go to bed at eleven.

Honorific: 주무시다.

196 **극장** geukjang ●○○

NOUN theater; movie theater

> 극장 앞에서 만나요.
> geukjang apeseo mannayo
> Let's meet in front of the theater.

197 **공원** gongwon ●○○

NOUN park

> 주말에 공원에서 산책해요.
> jumare gongwoneseo sanchaekaeyo
> I take walks in the park on weekends.

198 **우산** usan ●○○

NOUN umbrella

> 우산을 안 가지고 왔어요.
> usaneul an gajigo wasseoyo
> I didn't bring an umbrella.

우산을 쓰다 'to use an umbrella'.

199 **산** san ●○○

NOUN mountain

> 주말에 친구들과 산에 가요.
> jumare chingudeulgwa sane gayo
> I'm going to the mountains with friends this weekend.

200 **먼저** meonjeo ○○○

ADVERB first; before

> 먼저 손을 씻으세요.
> meonjeo soneul ssiseuseyo
> Wash your hands first.

Unit review 08 · Places and Outings

A What does it mean?

1 먼저 _____

2 길 _____

3 자전거 _____

4 같이 _____

5 앉다 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 to sleep; to go to bed _____

2 weather _____

3 front; in front of _____

4 flower _____

5 house; home _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 _____이 좀 더워요.
The room is a little hot.

2 모임 _____가 어디예요?
Where is the meeting place?

3 _____ 앞에서 만나요.
Let's meet in front of the theater.

D Choose the best word.

1 방학에 제주도로 _____을 가요.

A 여행 B 극장 C 날씨 D 길

2 밖에 _____가 와요.

A 비 B 공원 C 건강 D 자전거

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	건강	_____	a	mountain
2	산	_____	b	place; spot
3	곳	_____	c	park
4	공원	_____	d	again; also
5	또	_____	e	health

Self-check

Know it ☐ ___ / 24 Almost ☐ ___ Need review ☐ ___

Commonly confused words

Pairs from this level that learners often mix up. Read the difference, then check yourself with the examples.

입다 VS 쓰다 CLOTHING VERBS

입다 is for clothes worn on the body: shirts, pants, coats. 쓰다 is for things on your head or face: hats, glasses, masks. (쓰다 also means 'write' and 'use.')

오늘은 코트를 입어요.
I'm wearing a coat today.

동생이 모자를 써요.
My little brother is putting on a hat.

가다 VS 오다 DIRECTION VERBS

가다 = move away from where the speaker is. 오다 = move toward the speaker. On the phone, 'I'm coming to your place' is 지금 가요 in Korean, because you are leaving your own spot.

저는 내일 학교에 가요.
I'm going to school tomorrow.

친구가 우리 집에 와요.
My friend is coming to my house.

주다 VS 받다 GIVE VS RECEIVE

주다 = give: the subject hands something over (N에게 주다). 받다 = receive: the subject gets something (N에게서 받다). Same event, opposite viewpoint.

동생에게 선물을 줘요.
I give my little sister a present.

친구에게서 꽃을 받았어요.
I got flowers from a friend.

보다 VS 만나다 SEE VS MEET

보다 = see or watch: movies, TV, a show, things. 만나다 = meet a person, usually by plan: 친구를 만나요. With movies and TV, only 보다 works.

저녁에 영화를 봐요.
I'm watching a movie this evening.

공원에서 친구를 만나요.
I'm meeting a friend at the park.

좋다 VS 좋아하다 ADJECTIVE VS VERB

좋다 is an adjective, 'to be good,' used with 이/가: 날씨가 좋아요. 좋아하다 is a verb, 'to like,' used with 을/를: 저는 커피를 좋아해요. With 이/가, 좋다 can also express your own liking: 저는 음악이 좋아요 = I like music. With 을/를, only 좋아하다 works.

오늘 날씨가 좋아요.
The weather is nice today.

동생은 노래를 좋아해요.
My little brother likes singing.

많다 VS 많이 ADJECTIVE VS ADVERB

많다 is an adjective, 'to be many/much,' and describes a noun: 사람이 많아요. 많이 is an adverb, 'a lot,' and goes before a verb: 많이 먹어요.

시장에 사람이 많아요.
There are a lot of people at the market.

아침을 많이 먹었어요.
I ate a lot for breakfast.

없다 VS 아니다 NOT EXIST VS IS NOT

없다 means 'there isn't' or 'don't have' (existence): 돈이 없어요. 아니다 means 'is not' (identity): 저는 학생이 아니에요. Ask: is something missing, or is A not B?

오늘은 시간이 없어요.
I don't have time today.

이건 제 책이 아니에요.
This isn't my book.

작다 VS 적다 SIZE VS AMOUNT

작다 = small in size: 작은 가방. 적다 = few or little in number or amount: 사람이 적어요. Opposites: 크다 ↔ 작다, 많다 ↔ 적다.

제 방은 아주 작아요.
My room is very small.

오늘은 손님이 적어요.
There are few customers today.

하나 VS 한 NATIVE NUMBER FORMS

하나 is the native Korean 'one' used on its own. Right before a counter it shortens to 한: 한 개, 한 명, 한 시. The same happens with 둘 → 두, 셋 → 세, 넷 → 네.

사과가 하나 있어요.
There's one apple.

커피 한 잔 주세요.
One cup of coffee, please.

아직 VS 벌써 STILL/YET VS ALREADY

아직 = still, or not yet: something hasn't happened (아직 안 먹었어요) or is still going on. 벌써 = already, sooner than expected: 벌써 다 먹었어요?

동생은 아직 자요.
My little brother is still sleeping.

벌써 저녁이에요?
It's already evening?

Exam insights

Observations from the verified corpus: 2,035 questions of 12 published rounds (2014–2025). "Rounds" counts how many of the 12 analyzed TOPIK I rounds contain the word; counts (×) cover all analyzed papers. These are study statistics, not predictions.

Mainly heard in listening

네	yes	236×
여자	woman; girl	273×
그럼	then; in that case; sure	80×
남자	man; boy	275×
뭐	what	45×
좀	a little; please	127×
어떻다	to be how; to be like what	72×
괜찮다	to be okay; to be fine	33×

Mainly seen in reading

걷다	to walk	31×
아버지	father	69×
어머니	mother	37×
친구	friend	188×
즐겁다	to be fun; to be enjoyable	19×
저	I; me (polite)	643×
그래서	so; that's why	134×
마음	heart; mind	54×

Most widespread across rounds

있다	to have; to be (there)	12/12 rounds
하다	to do	12/12 rounds
저	I; me (polite)	12/12 rounds
이	this	12/12 rounds
가다	to go	12/12 rounds
사람	person; people	12/12 rounds
되다	to become	12/12 rounds
좋다	to be good; to be nice	12/12 rounds

Answer key

01 Core Words

A1 then; in that case; sure
A2 to do
A3 that; the
A4 where
A5 this
B1 여기
B2 되다
B3 있다
B4 없다
B5 그렇다
C1 안
C2 아니에요 (아니다)
C3 하지만 · also accepted: 그런데, 그렇지만
D1 **D** 그런데 · 그런데 means “but; by the way”, which fits: “This outfit is pretty, but it's a little expensive.” Others: 못 = can't; unable to, 안 = not; don't, 그럼 = then; in that case; sure.
D2 **A** 좀 · 좀 means “a little; please”, which fits: “Could I get some water, please?” Others: 그리고 = and; and then, 하지만 = but; however, 안 = not; don't.
E 1–e, 2–a, 3–c, 4–b, 5–d

02 Everyday Actions

A1 to see; to watch; to look at
A2 to come out; to occur
A3 to know
A4 to give
A5 to come
B1 기다리다
B2 만들다
B3 마시다
B4 모르다
B5 타다
C1 써 (쓰다)
C2 가져도 (가지다)
C3 보냈어요 (보내다)
D1 **B** 살다 · 살다 means “to live”, which fits: “I live in Seoul.” Others: 만들다 = to make, 나다 = to come out; to occur, 모르다 = to not know.
D2 **A** 가다 · 가다 means “to go”, which fits: “I'm going to the beach on Saturday.” Others: 만들다 = to make, 타다 = to ride; to take (a bus, etc.), 알다 = to know.
E **A** · A coat goes on the body, so 입다 (입어요). 쓰다 is for hats and glasses.

03 Describing Things

A1 to be fun; to be interesting
A2 too; so; very
A3 several; various
A4 a little; a bit
A5 to be pretty
B1 빨리
B2 괜찮다
B3 다른
B4 필요하다
B5 크다
C1 같아요 (같다)
C2 맛있어요 (맛있다)
C3 많이
D1 **C** 즐겁다 · 즐겁다 means “to be fun; to be enjoyable”, which fits: “The trip was really fun.” Others: 필요하다 = to need; to be necessary, 어떻다 = to be how; to be like what, 맛있다 = to be delicious; to be tasty.
D2 **C** 어떻다 · 어떻다 means “to be how; to be like what”, which fits: “How's the new place you moved into?” Others: 즐겁다 = to be fun; to be enjoyable, 크다 = to be big; to be large, 많다 = to be many; to be a lot.
E 1–d, 2–c, 3–a, 4–e, 5–b

04 Time and Days

A1 next
A2 yet; still
A3 for; during
A4 yesterday
A5 now; from now on
B1 전
B2 아침
B3 날
B4 요즘
B5 자주
C1 날짜
C2 저녁
C3 다시
D1 **D** 주 · 주 means “week”, which fits: “I have a test next week.” Others: 때 = when; time, 오늘 = today, 아침 = morning; breakfast.
D2 **C** 지금 · 지금 means “now; right now”, which fits: “Where are you right now?” Others: 자주 = often, 오래 = for a long time; long, 어제 = yesterday.
E **A** · 'Not yet' with a negative is 아직 안. 벌써 means something already happened.

05 School, Work and Fun

A1 to take (a photo)
A2 class; lesson
A3 library
A4 photo; picture
A5 picture; painting; drawing
B1 그리다
B2 치다
B3 음악
B4 배우다
B5 읽다
C1 학교
C2 노래
C3 쉬세요 (쉬다)
D1 **C** 좋아하다 · 좋아하다 means “to like”, which fits: “My younger sibling likes cats.” Others: 읽다 = to read, 배우다 = to learn, 일하다 = to work.
D2 **D** 시작하다 · 시작하다 means “to start; to begin”, which fits: “Class starts at nine.” Others: 가르치다 = to teach, 일하다 = to work, 그리다 = to draw; to paint.
E 1–d, 2–e, 3–a, 4–b, 5–c

06 People and Family

A1 thought; idea
A2 teacher
A3 birthday
A4 man; boy
A5 younger sibling
B1 나이
B2 마음
B3 여자
B4 모두
B5 손님
C1 이름
C2 기분
C3 친구
D1 **B** 선물 · 선물 means “gift; present”, which fits: “This watch is a gift.” Others: 아버지 = father, 아이 = child; kid, 기분 = mood; feeling.
D2 **A** 전화 · 전화 means “phone; phone call”, which fits: “I called my mom yesterday.” Others: 학생 = student, 친구 = friend, 생일 = birthday.
E 1–d, 2–a, 3–b, 4–e, 5–c

07 Shops and Eating Out

A1 taste; flavor
A2 to come up; to open (new); to happen
A3 to sell
A4 store; shop
A5 food
B1 요리
B2 값
B3 식당
B4 사용하다
B5 은행
C1 하나
C2 한
C3 시장
D1 **B** 문 · 문 means “door”, which fits: “Could you close the door, please?” Others: 맛 = taste; flavor, 값 = price; cost, 은행 = bank.
D2 **B** 내다 · 내다 means “to pay; to hand in”, which fits: “I'll pay for the coffee.” Others: 팔다 = to sell, 사용하다 = to use, 열다 = to open.
E 1–c, 2–a, 3–e, 4–d, 5–b

08 Places and Outings

A1 first; before
A2 road; street; way
A3 bicycle; bike
A4 together
A5 to sit; to sit down
B1 자다
B2 날씨
B3 앞
B4 꽃
B5 집
C1 방
C2 장소
C3 극장
D1 **A** 여행 · 여행 means “trip; travel”, which fits: “I'm taking a trip to Jeju Island during vacation.” Others: 극장 = theater; movie theater, 날씨 = weather, 길 = road; street; way.
D2 **A** 비 · 비 means “rain”, which fits: “It's raining outside.” Others: 자전거 = bicycle; bike, 건강 = health, 공원 = park.
E 1–e, 2–a, 3–b, 4–c, 5–d

Spaced review planner

Tick each box when you finish the review. Count your K / A / R marks after Day 30.

Unit		Day 0	Day 1	Day 3	Day 7	Day 14	Day 30	K · A · R
01	Core Words	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
02	Everyday Actions	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
03	Describing Things	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
04	Time and Days	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
05	School, Work and Fun	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
06	People and Family	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
07	Shops and Eating Out	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
08	Places and Outings	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___

Frequency index & checklist

All 200 words by priority. Rounds = analyzed TOPIK I rounds that contain the word (of 12). L / R = verified occurrences in listening and reading across all analyzed papers (TOPIK I and II). Cover the Korean column to test yourself, then tick K (know it), A (almost) or R (need review).

NO.	WORD	MEANING	TIER	ROUNDS	L / R	K A R
001	있다	to have; to be (there)	●●●	12/12	661 / 850	☐ ☐ ☐
002	하다	to do	●●●	12/12	554 / 567	☐ ☐ ☐
003	되다	to become	●●●	12/12	286 / 339	☐ ☐ ☐
004	그래서	so; that's why	●●●	12/12	37 / 134	☐ ☐ ☐
005	없다	to not have; to not be (there)	●●●	12/12	201 / 183	☐ ☐ ☐
006	그런데	but; by the way	●●●	12/12	63 / 96	☐ ☐ ☐
007	그렇다	to be so; to be like that	●●●	12/12	124 / 24	☐ ☐ ☐
008	우리	we; us; our	●●●	12/12	93 / 123	☐ ☐ ☐
009	안	not; don't	●●●	12/12	137 / 53	☐ ☐ ☐
010	그	that; the	●●●	12/12	80 / 151	☐ ☐ ☐
012	저	I; me (polite)	●●●	12/12	172 / 643	☐ ☐ ☐
013	못	can't; unable to	●●●	12/12	92 / 91	☐ ☐ ☐
014	이	this	●●●	12/12	399 / 345	☐ ☐ ☐
016	네	yes	●●●	12/12	236 / 1	☐ ☐ ☐
026	보다	to see; to watch; to look at	●●●	12/12	205 / 235	☐ ☐ ☐
027	오다	to come	●●●	12/12	150 / 131	☐ ☐ ☐
028	가다	to go	●●●	12/12	377 / 260	☐ ☐ ☐
029	먹다	to eat	●●●	12/12	89 / 159	☐ ☐ ☐
030	만들다	to make	●●●	12/12	125 / 168	☐ ☐ ☐
031	쓰다	to write	●●●	12/12	79 / 116	☐ ☐ ☐
032	사다	to buy	●●●	12/12	160 / 134	☐ ☐ ☐
033	받다	to receive; to get	●●●	12/12	128 / 148	☐ ☐ ☐
034	만나다	to meet; to see (someone)	●●●	12/12	64 / 65	☐ ☐ ☐
051	좋다	to be good; to be nice	●●●	12/12	309 / 202	☐ ☐ ☐
052	많다	to be many; to be a lot	●●●	12/12	188 / 203	☐ ☐ ☐

053	잘	well	●●●	12/12	136 / 141	☐☐☐
054	많이	a lot; much	●●●	12/12	113 / 120	☐☐☐
055	더	more	●●●	12/12	128 / 137	☐☐☐
056	같다	to be the same; to be alike	●●●	12/12	145 / 86	☐☐☐
077	때	when; time	●●●	12/12	166 / 279	☐☐☐
078	시간	time; hour	●●●	12/12	123 / 112	☐☐☐
104	일	work; job; task	●●●	12/12	120 / 147	☐☐☐
105	학교	school	●●●	12/12	47 / 52	☐☐☐
129	사람	person; people	●●●	12/12	225 / 401	☐☐☐
130	친구	friend	●●●	12/12	42 / 188	☐☐☐
131	여자	woman; girl	●●●	12/12	273 / 4	☐☐☐
132	남자	man; boy	●●●	12/12	275 / 10	☐☐☐
154	한	one (before counters)	●●●	12/12	125 / 132	☐☐☐
177	집	house; home	●●●	12/12	84 / 109	☐☐☐
134	아이	child; kid	●●●	10/12	81 / 132	☐☐☐
011	그리고	and; and then	●●○	12/12	22 / 48	☐☐☐
036	가지다	to have; to take	●●○	12/12	58 / 45	☐☐☐
057	정말	really; truly	●●○	12/12	43 / 22	☐☐☐
079	지금	now; right now	●●○	12/12	66 / 28	☐☐☐
080	전	before; ago	●●○	12/12	55 / 68	☐☐☐
081	요즘	these days; lately	●●○	12/12	48 / 50	☐☐☐
082	후	after; later	●●○	12/12	38 / 68	☐☐☐
084	자주	often	●●○	12/12	49 / 56	☐☐☐
085	처음	first time; beginning	●●○	12/12	39 / 49	☐☐☐
089	오래	for a long time; long	●●○	12/12	24 / 41	☐☐☐
090	내일	tomorrow	●●○	12/12	42 / 27	☐☐☐
091	주말	weekend	●●○	12/12	26 / 50	☐☐☐
106	운동	exercise; workout; sports	●●○	12/12	52 / 38	☐☐☐
107	좋아하다	to like	●●○	12/12	34 / 77	☐☐☐
108	회사	company; office	●●○	12/12	91 / 94	☐☐☐
109	그림	picture; painting; drawing	●●○	12/12	36 / 68	☐☐☐

111	배우다	to learn	●●○	12/12	43 / 43	☐☐☐
112	시작하다	to start; to begin	●●○	12/12	52 / 49	☐☐☐
133	가족	family	●●○	12/12	29 / 58	☐☐☐
135	이름	name	●●○	12/12	29 / 45	☐☐☐
137	선물	gift; present	●●○	12/12	35 / 26	☐☐☐
155	음식	food	●●○	12/12	43 / 76	☐☐☐
156	옷	clothes; clothing	●●○	12/12	32 / 45	☐☐☐
157	가게	store; shop	●●○	12/12	52 / 49	☐☐☐
159	식당	restaurant; cafeteria	●●○	12/12	47 / 39	☐☐☐
178	같이	together	●●○	12/12	43 / 46	☐☐☐
179	앞	front; in front of	●●○	12/12	36 / 56	☐☐☐
182	여행	trip; travel	●●○	12/12	58 / 57	☐☐☐
183	장소	place; location	●●○	12/12	37 / 42	☐☐☐
015	좀	a little; please	●●○	11/12	127 / 8	☐☐☐
035	주다	to give	●●○	11/12	82 / 79	☐☐☐
037	타다	to ride; to take (a bus, etc.)	●●○	11/12	32 / 64	☐☐☐
038	다니다	to attend; to go (regularly)	●●○	11/12	21 / 50	☐☐☐
039	듣다	to listen; to hear	●●○	11/12	43 / 54	☐☐☐
040	나다	to come out; to occur	●●○	11/12	27 / 58	☐☐☐
041	찾다	to look for; to find	●●○	11/12	67 / 73	☐☐☐
042	보내다	to send	●●○	11/12	47 / 39	☐☐☐
043	알다	to know	●●○	11/12	68 / 40	☐☐☐
044	마시다	to drink	●●○	11/12	28 / 34	☐☐☐
058	크다	to be big; to be large	●●○	11/12	54 / 103	☐☐☐
060	작다	to be small; to be little	●●○	11/12	19 / 46	☐☐☐
061	힘들다	to be hard; to be tiring	●●○	11/12	39 / 38	☐☐☐
062	재미있다	to be fun; to be interesting	●●○	11/12	28 / 31	☐☐☐
064	여러	several; various	●●○	11/12	30 / 70	☐☐☐
083	다음	next	●●○	11/12	62 / 25	☐☐☐
086	오늘	today	●●○	11/12	46 / 41	☐☐☐
087	아침	morning; breakfast	●●○	11/12	41 / 33	☐☐☐

110	책	book	●●○	11/12	95 / 79	☐☐☐
113	노래	song; singing	●●○	11/12	18 / 44	☐☐☐
114	일하다	to work	●●○	11/12	37 / 32	☐☐☐
158	시장	market	●●○	11/12	29 / 75	☐☐☐
180	함께	together; with	●●○	11/12	37 / 75	☐☐☐
181	곳	place; spot	●●○	11/12	66 / 63	☐☐☐
185	자전거	bicycle; bike	●●○	11/12	25 / 35	☐☐☐
045	살다	to live	●●○	10/12	25 / 59	☐☐☐
047	나오다	to come out	●●○	10/12	51 / 52	☐☐☐
088	이번	this (time); this	●●○	10/12	66 / 46	☐☐☐
184	꽃	flower	●●○	10/12	33 / 41	☐☐☐
116	영화	movie; film	●●○	9/12	49 / 54	☐☐☐
163	물건	thing; item; stuff	●●○	9/12	51 / 59	☐☐☐
017	아니다	to not be	●○○	12/12	76 / 69	☐☐☐
046	기다리다	to wait; to wait for	●○○	12/12	30 / 22	☐☐☐
059	아주	very	●○○	12/12	17 / 24	☐☐☐
065	예쁘다	to be pretty	●○○	12/12	19 / 21	☐☐☐
161	은행	bank	●○○	12/12	17 / 18	☐☐☐
190	날씨	weather	●○○	12/12	29 / 20	☐☐☐
018	여기	here	●○○	11/12	55 / 19	☐☐☐
019	그럼	then; in that case; sure	●○○	11/12	80 / 2	☐☐☐
048	들다	to go in; to be in; to like (with 마음에)	●○○	11/12	39 / 56	☐☐☐
049	바꾸다	to change; to exchange	●○○	11/12	59 / 39	☐☐☐
063	어떻다	to be how; to be like what	●○○	11/12	72 / 10	☐☐☐
066	맛있다	to be delicious; to be tasty	●○○	11/12	14 / 29	☐☐☐
067	필요하다	to need; to be necessary	●○○	11/12	90 / 65	☐☐☐
092	동안	for; during	●○○	11/12	24 / 44	☐☐☐
093	저녁	evening; dinner	●○○	11/12	16 / 20	☐☐☐
094	매일	every day	●○○	11/12	12 / 34	☐☐☐
099	어제	yesterday	●○○	11/12	32 / 7	☐☐☐
118	끝나다	to end; to be over	●○○	11/12	32 / 22	☐☐☐

120	사진	photo; picture	●○○	11/12	47 / 42	☐☐☐
121	쉬다	to rest; to take a break	●○○	11/12	32 / 17	☐☐☐
123	가르치다	to teach	●○○	11/12	17 / 16	☐☐☐
136	동생	younger sibling	●○○	11/12	9 / 27	☐☐☐
138	혼자	alone; by oneself	●○○	11/12	24 / 32	☐☐☐
139	마음	heart; mind	●○○	11/12	16 / 54	☐☐☐
141	기분	mood; feeling	●○○	11/12	10 / 20	☐☐☐
147	생일	birthday	●○○	11/12	11 / 20	☐☐☐
160	하나	one	●○○	11/12	35 / 53	☐☐☐
165	내다	to pay; to hand in	●○○	11/12	27 / 47	☐☐☐
187	비	rain	●○○	11/12	26 / 42	☐☐☐
196	극장	theater; movie theater	●○○	11/12	24 / 20	☐☐☐
020	뭐	what	●○○	10/12	45 / 2	☐☐☐
050	모르다	to not know	●○○	10/12	28 / 35	☐☐☐
068	빨리	quickly; fast	●○○	10/12	30 / 36	☐☐☐
069	아프다	to hurt; to be sick	●○○	10/12	16 / 22	☐☐☐
095	아직	yet; still	●○○	10/12	48 / 23	☐☐☐
101	주	week	●○○	10/12	33 / 26	☐☐☐
115	읽다	to read	●○○	10/12	32 / 52	☐☐☐
117	치다	to play (tennis, piano, etc.)	●○○	10/12	12 / 30	☐☐☐
119	그리다	to draw; to paint	●○○	10/12	16 / 37	☐☐☐
122	찍다	to take (a photo)	●○○	10/12	18 / 38	☐☐☐
142	손님	customer; guest	●○○	10/12	37 / 30	☐☐☐
143	나라	country	●○○	10/12	35 / 36	☐☐☐
145	고향	hometown	●○○	10/12	13 / 23	☐☐☐
162	사용하다	to use	●○○	10/12	33 / 84	☐☐☐
164	생기다	to come up; to open (new); to happen	●○○	10/12	31 / 58	☐☐☐
167	입다	to wear; to put on	●○○	10/12	22 / 25	☐☐☐
186	방	room	●○○	10/12	18 / 24	☐☐☐
188	차	car	●○○	10/12	31 / 41	☐☐☐
189	또	again; also	●○○	10/12	15 / 40	☐☐☐

194	건강	health	●○○	10/12	22 / 59	☐☐☐
197	공원	park	●○○	10/12	41 / 35	☐☐☐
070	어렵다	to be difficult; to be hard	●○○	9/12	43 / 58	☐☐☐
073	다른	other; different; another	●○○	9/12	81 / 61	☐☐☐
096	날	day	●○○	9/12	17 / 48	☐☐☐
124	수업	class; lesson	●○○	9/12	38 / 28	☐☐☐
140	학생	student	●○○	9/12	54 / 49	☐☐☐
146	선생님	teacher	●○○	9/12	20 / 29	☐☐☐
151	전화	phone; phone call	●○○	9/12	15 / 34	☐☐☐
166	돈	money	●○○	9/12	18 / 39	☐☐☐
168	넣다	to put in; to insert	●○○	9/12	14 / 40	☐☐☐
169	두	two (before counters)	●○○	9/12	37 / 24	☐☐☐
171	문	door	●○○	9/12	20 / 32	☐☐☐
173	팔다	to sell	●○○	9/12	15 / 26	☐☐☐
175	요리	cooking; dish	●○○	9/12	13 / 28	☐☐☐
191	걷다	to walk	●○○	9/12	4 / 31	☐☐☐
198	우산	umbrella	●○○	9/12	16 / 18	☐☐☐
100	다시	again	●○○	8/12	43 / 32	☐☐☐
144	아버지	father	●○○	8/12	9 / 69	☐☐☐
149	어머니	mother	●○○	7/12	8 / 37	☐☐☐
199	산	mountain	●○○	7/12	18 / 28	☐☐☐
023	그러면	then; in that case; if so	○○○	11/12	10 / 18	☐☐☐
071	괜찮다	to be okay; to be fine	○○○	11/12	33 / 5	☐☐☐
097	오후	afternoon; p.m.	○○○	11/12	16 / 21	☐☐☐
098	이제	now; from now on	○○○	11/12	20 / 15	☐☐☐
103	날짜	date	○○○	11/12	18 / 16	☐☐☐
125	도서관	library	○○○	11/12	24 / 18	☐☐☐
150	약속	plans; appointment; promise	○○○	11/12	12 / 16	☐☐☐
152	나이	age	○○○	11/12	13 / 16	☐☐☐
192	앉다	to sit; to sit down	○○○	11/12	21 / 9	☐☐☐
021	거기	there	○○○	10/12	14 / 14	☐☐☐

074	**너무**	too; so; very	○○○	10/12	31 / 13	☐☐☐
075	**즐겁다**	to be fun; to be enjoyable	○○○	10/12	5 / 19	☐☐☐
102	**일찍**	early	○○○	10/12	15 / 9	☐☐☐
126	**계획**	plan	○○○	10/12	25 / 20	☐☐☐
127	**방학**	school vacation; break	○○○	10/12	16 / 10	☐☐☐
148	**모두**	all; everyone	○○○	10/12	17 / 33	☐☐☐
170	**맛**	taste; flavor	○○○	10/12	27 / 34	☐☐☐
174	**층**	floor; story	○○○	10/12	24 / 18	☐☐☐
176	**값**	price; cost	○○○	10/12	15 / 14	☐☐☐
022	**어디**	where	○○○	9/12	39 / 9	☐☐☐
024	**하지만**	but; however	○○○	9/12	20 / 51	☐☐☐
025	**이렇다**	to be like this	○○○	9/12	32 / 27	☐☐☐
072	**쉽다**	to be easy	○○○	9/12	29 / 56	☐☐☐
076	**조금**	a little; a bit	○○○	9/12	12 / 16	☐☐☐
153	**생각**	thought; idea	○○○	9/12	20 / 32	☐☐☐
172	**열다**	to open	○○○	9/12	13 / 39	☐☐☐
193	**길**	road; street; way	○○○	9/12	18 / 35	☐☐☐
195	**자다**	to sleep; to go to bed	○○○	9/12	8 / 20	☐☐☐
200	**먼저**	first; before	○○○	9/12	34 / 22	☐☐☐
128	**음악**	music	○○○	8/12	29 / 42	☐☐☐

Keep going

01	Finish today's unit review before you sleep, then check the answer key.
02	Follow the planner: Day 1, Day 3, Day 7, Day 14 and Day 30 for every unit.
03	When every unit is ticked, continue with Level 2.

Han gyul

When life gives you a tangerine, Talk Hangyul.