TOPIK Korean Words Level 2 · Practical Beginner

250 exam-relevant words in 10 units · an original example for every word · active recall and spaced review

토픽 필수 어휘 2단계

아니요 고맙다 돕다 아 반갑다 이야기
부르다 말하다 오랜만 이야기하다 웃다

드리다

deurida

to give (to someone respected)

일어나다 계속 가끔 오전 밤 금요일 휴일
토요일 작년 항상 일요일 올해 옛날
천천히 내년 요일 지난주 갑자기 잠깐

Start here

This guide teaches the 250 words of **Level 2 · Practical Beginner Korean** in 10 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.	**47**
●●○	**High**	Frequently seen and very useful.	**76**
●○○	**Standard**	Useful words seen in several exam rounds.	**90**
○○○	**Supporting**	Fewer appearances in the analyzed exams, included for a complete progression.	**37**

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 드리다 deurida ●●●

VERB to give (to someone respected)

> 선생님께 꽃을 드렸어요.
> seonsaengnimkke kkocheul deuryeosseoyo
> I gave flowers to my teacher.

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 · 6 CORE · 9 HIGH

Unit 1 · Greetings and Talking

인사와 대화

001 드리다 deurida ●●●

VERB to give (to someone respected)

> 선생님께 꽃을 드렸어요.
> seonsaengnimkke kkocheul deuryeosseoyo
> I gave flowers to my teacher.

Honorific of 주다. The receiver takes 께 instead of 에게.

002 아니요 aniyo ●●●

INTERJECTION no

> 아니요, 괜찮아요.
> aniyo, gwaenchanayo
> No, thank you. I'm fine.

Short form in speech: 아뇨.

003 고맙다 gomapda ●●●

ADJECTIVE to be thankful; to be grateful

> 도와줘서 고마워요.
> dowajwoseo gomawoyo
> Thanks for helping me.

ㅂ irregular. More formal: 감사합니다.

004 돕다 dopda ●●●

VERB to help

> 주말에 친구 이사를 도왔어요.
> jumare chingu isareul dowasseoyo
> I helped my friend move on the weekend.

ㅂ irregular: 돕다 → 도와요, 도왔어요.

005 아 a ●●●

INTERJECTION ah; oh

> 아, 이제 알겠어요.
> a, ije algesseoyo
> Oh, now I get it.

Said when you suddenly realize, remember or notice something: 아, 맞다! 'Oh, right!'

006 반갑다 bangapda ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be glad (to see someone); to be pleased

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

ㅂ irregular. 만나서 반가워요 is the standard greeting when you meet someone.

007 이야기 iyagi ●●○

NOUN story; talk; conversation

> 친구와 이야기를 많이 나눴어요.
> chinguwa iyagireul mani nanwosseoyo
> I had a long talk with my friend.

Often shortened to 얘기 in speech.

008 부르다 bureuda ●●●

VERB to call

> 선생님이 제 이름을 불렀어요.
> seonsaengnimi je ireumeul bulleosseoyo
> The teacher called my name.

르 irregular: 불러요. Also 노래를 부르다 = to sing a song.

009 말하다 malhada ●●○

VERB to speak; to say; to tell

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

010 오랜만 oraenman ●●○

NOUN a long time (since)

> 정말 오랜만에 고향에 가요.
> jeongmal oraenmane gohyange gayo
> I'm going home for the first time in a long time.

오랜만이에요! = Long time no see!

011 **이야기하다** iyagihada ●●○

VERB to talk; to tell

> 부모님과 자주 전화로 이야기해요.
> bumonimgwa jaju jeonhwaro iyagihaeyo
> I often talk with my parents on the phone.

Often shortened to 얘기하다 in speech.

012 **웃다** utda ●●○

VERB to laugh; to smile

> 아기가 엄마를 보고 웃어요.
> agiga eommareul bogo useoyo
> The baby looks at Mom and smiles.

013 **소개하다** sogaehada ●●○

VERB to introduce

> 제 친구를 소개할게요.
> je chingureul sogaehalgeyo
> Let me introduce my friend.

014 **말** mal ●●○

NOUN words; speech; talk

> 그 사람은 말이 너무 빨라요.
> geu sarameun mari neomu ppallayo
> That person talks too fast.

말 also means 'horse.' 말이 많다 = to be talkative.

015 **미안하다** mianhada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be sorry

> 늦어서 정말 미안해요.
> neujeoseo jeongmal mianhaeyo
> I'm really sorry I'm late.

More polite: 죄송하다 (죄송해요, 죄송합니다).

016 **묻다** mutda ●○○

VERB to ask

> 길을 몰라서 사람들에게 물었어요.
> gireul mollaseo saramdeurege mureosseoyo
> I didn't know the way, so I asked some people.

ㄷ irregular: 묻다 → 물어요, 물었어요.

017 **설명하다** seolmyeonghada ●○○

VERB to explain

> 선생님이 문법을 쉽게 설명해요.
> seonsaengnimi munbeobeul swipge seolmyeonghaeyo
> The teacher explains grammar in a simple way.

018 **초대하다** chodaehada ●●○

VERB to invite

> 친구들을 생일 파티에 초대했어요.
> chingudeureul saengil patie chodaehaesseoyo
> I invited my friends to my birthday party.

019 **어서** eoseo ●○○

ADVERB quickly; please (come in)

> 어서 오세요. 몇 분이세요?
> eoseo oseyo. myeot buniseyo
> Welcome. How many are in your party?

어서 오세요 is the standard "Welcome" in shops and restaurants.

020 **감사하다** gamsahada ●○○

VERB to thank; to be grateful

> 도와주셔서 정말 감사해요.
> dowajusyeoseo jeongmal gamsahaeyo
> Thank you so much for your help.

감사합니다 is the most common polite "thank you." - 아/어 주셔서 감사해요 "thank you for..."

021 **축하하다** chukahada ●○○

VERB to congratulate

> 친구의 생일을 같이 축하했어요.
> chinguui saengireul gachi chukahaesseoyo
> We celebrated our friend's birthday together.

생일 축하해요! "Happy birthday!" 결혼 축하해요! "Congratulations on your wedding!"

022 **인사** insa ●○○

NOUN greeting; saying hello

> 아침에 이웃에게 인사를 했어요.
> achime iusege insareul haesseoyo
> I said hello to my neighbor this morning.

인사(를) 하다 = to greet, to say hello.

023 **사랑** sarang ●○○

NOUN love

> 부모님의 사랑에 늘 감사해요.
> bumonimui sarange neul gamsahaeyo
> I'm always grateful for my parents' love.

사랑하다 = to love; 사랑을 받다 = to be loved.

024 **안녕히** annyeonghi ●○○

ADVERB in peace; well (in goodbyes)

> 안녕히 가세요. 또 오세요!
> annyeonghi gaseyo. tto oseyo
> Goodbye. Please come again!

안녕히 가세요 to someone leaving; 안녕히 계세요 to someone staying.

025 **안녕하다** annyeonghada ○○○

ADJECTIVE to be well; to be at peace

> 여러분, 안녕하세요?
> yeoreobun, annyeonghaseyo
> Hello, everyone!

Mostly heard as the greeting 안녕하세요 'hello'; the formal version is 안녕하십니까.

Unit review 01 · Greetings and Talking

A What does it mean?

1 웃다 _____

2 고맙다 _____

3 안녕하다 _____

4 감사하다 _____

5 인사 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 to congratulate _____

2 no _____

3 a long time (since) _____

4 story; talk; conversation _____

5 to give (to someone respected) _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 선생님이 문법을 쉽게 _____.
The teacher explains grammar in a simple way.

2 친구들을 생일 파티에 _____.
I invited my friends to my birthday party.

3 길을 몰라서 사람들에게 _____.
I didn't know the way, so I asked some people.

D Choose the best word.

1 부모님과 자주 전화로 _____.

A 초대하다 B 이야기하다 C 부르다 D 감사하다

2 주말에 친구 이사를 _____.

A 말하다 B 웃다 C 묻다 D 돕다

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	어서	_____	a	quickly; please (come in)
2	아	_____	b	ah; oh
3	안녕히	_____	c	to call
4	부르다	_____	d	in peace; well (in goodbyes)
5	말	_____	e	words; speech; talk

Self-check

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

UNIT 2 · WORDS 026–049 · 8 CORE · 7 HIGH

Unit 2 · When and How Often

때와 빈도

026 **그때** geuttae ●●○

NOUN then; at that time

> 그때 저는 학생이었어요.
> geuttae jeoneun haksaengieosseoyo
> I was a student back then.

027 **달** dal ●●●

NOUN month

> 다음 달에 이사해요.
> daeum dare isahaeyo
> I'm moving next month.

Counting months: 한 달, 두 달. 달 also means 'moon'.

028 **바로** baro ●●●

ADVERB right away; directly

> 집에 오면 바로 손을 씻어요.
> jibe omyeon baro soneul ssiseoyo
> I wash my hands right after I get home.

029 **일어나다** ireonada ●●●

VERB to get up; to wake up

> 저는 일곱 시에 일어나요.
> jeoneun ilgop sie ireonayo
> I get up at seven.

030 **계속** gyesok ●●●

ADVERB continuously; nonstop

> 아침부터 비가 계속 와요.
> achimbuteo biga gyesok wayo
> It's been raining nonstop since morning.

031 **가끔** gakkeum ●●●

ADVERB sometimes; once in a while

> 가끔 혼자 영화를 봐요.
> gakkeum honja yeonghwareul bwayo
> I sometimes watch movies by myself.

032 **오전** ojeon ●●●

NOUN morning; a.m.

> 오전에는 수업이 있어요.
> ojeoneneun sueobi isseoyo
> I have class in the morning.

Opposite: 오후 (afternoon, p.m.).

033 **밤** bam ●●●

NOUN night

> 밤에 별이 정말 예뻐요.
> bame byeori jeongmal yeppeoyo
> The stars are so pretty at night.

밤 also means 'chestnut.'

034 **금요일** geumyoil ●●●

NOUN Friday

> 금요일 저녁에 영화를 봐요.
> geumyoil jeonyeoge yeonghwareul bwayo
> I'm watching a movie on Friday evening.

035 **휴일** hyuil ●●○

NOUN holiday; day off

> 휴일에는 집에서 쉬어요.
> hyuireneun jibeseo swieoyo
> I rest at home on my days off.

036 **토요일** toyoil ●●○

NOUN Saturday

> 토요일에 친구 집에 놀러 가요.
> toyoire chingu jibe nolleo gayo
> I'm going over to my friend's place on Saturday.

037 **작년** jangnyeon ●●○
NOUN last year
> 작년에 한국에 왔어요.
> jangnyeone hanguge wasseoyo
> I came to Korea last year.

038 **항상** hangsang ●●○
ADVERB always
> 저는 항상 아침을 먹어요.
> jeoneun hangsang achimeul meogeoyo
> I always eat breakfast.

039 **일요일** iryoil ●●○
NOUN Sunday
> 일요일에는 늦게까지 자요.
> iryoireneun neutgekkaji jayo
> On Sundays I sleep in.

040 **올해** olhae ●●○
NOUN this year
> 올해 대학교에 들어갔어요.
> olhae daehakgyoe deureogasseoyo
> I started college this year.

041 **옛날** yennal ●○○
NOUN the old days; long ago
> 옛날에 여기에 학교가 있었어요.
> yennare yeogie hakgyoga isseosseoyo
> There used to be a school here long ago.

042 **천천히** cheoncheonhi ●○○
ADVERB slowly
> 천천히 드세요.
> cheoncheonhi deuseyo
> Please take your time eating.

043 **내년** naenyeon ●○○
NOUN next year
> 내년에 한국에 가고 싶어요.
> naenyeone hanguge gago sipeoyo
> I want to go to Korea next year.

044 **요일** yoil ●○○
NOUN day of the week
> 오늘이 무슨 요일이에요?
> oneuri museun yoirieyo
> What day is it today?

045 **지난주** jinanju ●○○
NOUN last week
> 지난주에 친구를 만났어요.
> jinanjue chingureul mannasseoyo
> I met a friend last week.

046 **갑자기** gapjagi ●○○
ADVERB suddenly; all of a sudden
> 갑자기 비가 오기 시작했어요.
> gapjagi biga ogi sijakaesseoyo
> It suddenly started to rain.

047 **잠깐** jamkkan ○○○
ADVERB for a moment; for a second
> 잠깐 여기서 기다려 주세요.
> jamkkan yeogiseo gidaryeo juseyo
> Please wait here for a moment.

More casual than 잠시. 잠깐만요! "Just a second!"

048 **일주일** iljuil ○○○
NOUN one week; a week
> 일주일에 세 번 운동해요.
> iljuire se beon undonghaeyo
> I work out three times a week.

049 **언제** eonje ○○○
PRONOUN when
> 생일이 언제예요?
> saengiri eonjeyeyo
> When is your birthday?

언제든지 = anytime; 언제부터 = since when.

Unit review 02 · When and How Often

A What does it mean?

1 달 _____

2 계속 _____

3 바로 _____

4 일요일 _____

5 작년 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 then; at that time _____

2 for a moment; for a second _____

3 to get up; to wake up _____

4 morning; a.m. _____

5 always _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 _____에 여기에 학교가 있었어요.
There used to be a school here long ago.

2 _____ 비가 오기 시작했어요.
It suddenly started to rain.

3 _____에 별이 정말 예뻐요.
The stars are so pretty at night.

D Choose the best word.

1 _____ 드세요.

A 계속 B 갑자기 C 항상 D 천천히

2 _____에 세 번 운동해요.

A 올해 B 내년 C 그때 D 일주일

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	지난주	_____	a	sometimes; once in a while
2	토요일	_____	b	Friday
3	가끔	_____	c	Saturday
4	금요일	_____	d	when
5	언제	_____	e	last week

Self-check

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

UNIT 3 · WORDS 050–074 · 8 CORE · 6 HIGH

Unit 3 · Getting Around Town

교통과 이동

050 늦다 neutda ●●●

VERB to be late

> 죄송해요, 오늘 좀 늦었어요.
> joesonghaeyo, oneul jom neujeosseoyo
> Sorry, I'm a little late today.

051 우체국 ucheguk ●●●

NOUN post office

> 우체국에서 소포를 보냈어요.
> uchegugeseo soporeul bonaesseoyo
> I sent a package at the post office.

052 들어가다 deureogada ●●●

VERB to go in; to enter

> 방에 들어가서 좀 쉬세요.
> bange deureogaseo jom swiseyo
> Go into your room and get some rest.

053 지하철 jihacheol ●●●

NOUN subway; metro

> 저는 지하철로 출근해요.
> jeoneun jihacheollo chulgeunhaeyo
> I take the subway to work.

지하철을 타다 = to take the subway.

054 버스 beoseu ●●●

NOUN bus

> 학교까지 버스로 십 분 걸려요.
> hakgyokkaji beoseuro sip bun geollyeoyo
> It takes ten minutes to get to school by bus.

버스를 타다 = to take the bus.

055 공항 gonghang ●●●

NOUN airport

> 공항까지 버스로 가요.
> gonghangkkaji beoseuro gayo
> I go to the airport by bus.

056 나가다 nagada ●●●

VERB to go out; to leave

> 저녁에 산책하러 나가요.
> jeonyeoge sanchaekareo nagayo
> I go out for a walk in the evening.

057 가깝다 gakkapda ●●●

ADJECTIVE to be close; to be near

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

ㅂ irregular: 가깝다 → 가까워요. Use N에서 가깝다.

058 서점 seojeom ●●○

NOUN bookstore

> 서점에서 사전을 샀어요.
> seojeomeseo sajeoneul sasseoyo
> I bought a dictionary at the bookstore.

059 출발하다 chulbalhada ●●○

VERB to depart; to leave

> 기차가 열 시에 출발해요.
> gichaga yeol sie chulbalhaeyo
> The train leaves at ten.

060 도착하다 dochakada ●●○

VERB to arrive

> 비행기가 공항에 도착했어요.
> bihaenggiga gonghange dochakaesseoyo
> The plane arrived at the airport.

061 기차 gicha ●●○

NOUN train

> 기차를 타고 부산에 가요.
> gichareul tago busane gayo
> I'm taking the train to Busan.

062 **표** pyo ●●○

NOUN ticket

> 영화 표를 두 장 샀어요.
> yeonghwa pyoreul du jang sasseoyo
> I bought two movie tickets.

Counter for tickets: 장.

063 **호텔** hotel ●○○

NOUN hotel

> 이 호텔에서는 바다가 보여요.
> i hotereseoneun badaga boyeoyo
> You can see the ocean from this hotel.

064 **비행기** bihaenggi ●●○

NOUN airplane; plane

> 비행기를 타고 여행을 가요.
> bihaenggireul tago yeohaengeul gayo
> I'm going on a trip by plane.

065 **들어오다** deureooda ●○○

VERB to come in; to enter

> 신발 벗고 들어오세요.
> sinbal beotgo deureooseyo
> Please take off your shoes and come in.

066 **자동차** jadongcha ●○○

NOUN car; automobile

> 우리 집 자동차는 하얀색이에요.
> uri jip jadongchaneun hayansaegieyo
> Our family car is white.

In speech, 차 is more common.

067 **다녀오다** danyeooda ●○○

VERB to go and come back; to visit

> 어제 고향에 다녀왔어요.
> eoje gohyange danyeowasseoyo
> I visited my hometown yesterday.

잘 다녀오세요! = Have a good day/trip! (said to someone leaving)

068 **돌아오다** doraoda ●○○

VERB to come back; to return

> 아빠는 일곱 시에 집에 돌아와요.
> appaneun ilgop sie jibe dorawayo
> Dad comes home at seven.

069 **교통** gyotong ●○○

NOUN traffic; transportation

> 서울은 교통이 편리해요.
> seoureun gyotongi pyeollihaeyo
> Getting around Seoul is easy.

070 **도시** dosi ●○○

NOUN city

> 제 고향은 작은 도시예요.
> je gohyangeun jageun dosiyeyo
> My hometown is a small city.

071 **복잡하다** bokjapada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be crowded; to be complicated

> 아침에는 지하철이 복잡해요.
> achimeneun jihacheori bokjapaeyo
> The subway is crowded in the morning.

072 **돌아가다** doragada ○○○

VERB to go back; to return

> 방학에 고향으로 돌아가요.
> banghage gohyangeuro doragayo
> I'm going back to my hometown for the break.

073 **멀다** meolda ○○○

ADJECTIVE to be far

> 집에서 회사까지 좀 멀어요.
> jibeseo hoesakkaji jom meoreoyo
> It's a bit far from my home to the office.

Pattern: A에서 B까지 멀다. Opposite: 가깝다.

074 **떠나다** tteonada ○○○

VERB to leave; to set off

> 내일 부산으로 여행을 떠나요.
> naeil busaneuro yeohaengeul tteonayo
> Tomorrow I'm leaving on a trip to Busan.

여행을 떠나다 "to go on a trip"; 집을 떠나다 "to leave home."

Unit review 03 · Getting Around Town

A What does it mean?

1 비행기 _____

2 교통 _____

3 멀다 _____

4 나가다 _____

5 출발하다 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 to arrive

2 to be crowded; to be complicated

3 train

4 to come back; to return

5 subway; metro

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 학교까지 _____로 십 분 걸려요.
It takes ten minutes to get to school by bus.

2 방에 _____ 좀 쉬세요.
Go into your room and get some rest.

3 신발 벗고 _____.
Please take off your shoes and come in.

D Choose the best word.

1 죄송해요, 오늘 좀 _____.

A 늦다 B 들어가다 C 도착하다 D 돌아가다

2 내일 부산으로 여행을 _____.

A 다녀오다 B 돌아가다 C 떠나다 D 늦다

E Match each word to its meaning.

1 다녀오다 ____ a car; automobile

2 가깝다 ____ b airport

3 자동차 ____ c to go and come back; to visit

4 공항 ____ d to be close; to be near

5 표 ____ e ticket

Self-check

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

UNIT 4 · WORDS 075–099 · 2 CORE · 9 HIGH

Unit 4 · Questions and Position Words

질문과 위치 표현

075 몇 myeot ●●●

DETERMINER how many; what (number)

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

몇 시 = what time; 몇 개 = how many.

076 새 sae ●●●

DETERMINER new

> 어제 새 가방을 샀어요.
> eoje sae gabangeul sasseoyo
> I bought a new bag yesterday.

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

077 이곳 igot ●●○

PRONOUN this place; here

> 이곳은 제가 자주 가는 카페예요.
> igoseun jega jaju ganeun kapeyeyo
> This is a café I go to often.

A bit more formal than 여기.

078 이런 ireon ●●○

DETERMINER this kind of; such

> 저도 이런 가방을 사고 싶어요.
> jeodo ireon gabangeul sago sipeoyo
> I want to buy a bag like this too.

Comes before a noun: 이런 옷 "clothes like this."
Compare 그런, 저런.

079 생각하다 saenggakada ●●○

VERB to think

> 주말 계획을 생각하고 있어요.
> jumal gyehoegeul saenggakago isseoyo
> I'm thinking about my weekend plans.

080 그것 geugeot ●●○

PRONOUN that; it

> 그것은 제 우산이에요.
> geugeoseun je usanieyo
> That's my umbrella.

In speech: 그거; 그것은 → 그건, 그것을 → 그걸.

081 근처 geuncheo ●●○

NOUN nearby; vicinity

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

N 근처에 = near N.

082 적다 jeokda ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be few; to be little

> 평일에는 손님이 적어요.
> pyeongireneun sonnimi jeogeoyo
> There aren't many customers on weekdays.

Opposite: 많다. Don't confuse with 작다 (to be small).

083 위 wi ●●○

NOUN top; above; on

> 책상 위에 휴대폰이 있어요.
> chaeksang wie hyudaeponi isseoyo
> There's a phone on the desk.

Used after a noun: 책상 위에 "on the desk."
Opposite: 아래 "below."

084 옆 yeop ●●○

NOUN side; next to

> 제 옆에 앉으세요.
> je yeope anjeuseyo
> Have a seat next to me.

N 옆에 = next to N.

085 **다르다** dareuda ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be different

> 언니와 저는 성격이 달라요.
> eonniwa jeoneun seonggyeogi dallayo
> My older sister and I have different personalities.

르 irregular: 다르다 → 달라요.

086 **어떤** eotteon ●○○

DETERMINER what kind of; some

> 어떤 음식을 좋아하세요?
> eotteon eumsigeul joahaseyo
> What kind of food do you like?

In a statement it means "some, a certain": 어떤 사람.

087 **이거** igeo ●○○

PRONOUN this; this thing

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

Spoken form of 이것. With particles: 이게 (= 이것이), 이건 (= 이것은), 이걸 (= 이것을).

088 **무슨** museun ●○○

DETERMINER what; what kind of

> 무슨 음악을 좋아해요?
> museun eumageul joahaeyo
> What kind of music do you like?

Always comes before a noun. 무슨 일이에요? = What's going on?

089 **나** na ●○○

PRONOUN I; me

> 나도 같이 갈래.
> nado gachi gallae
> I want to come too.

Plain form; use 저 with strangers and elders. 나 + 가 → 내가.

090 **그렇지만** geureochiman ●○○

ADVERB but; however

> 이 옷은 예뻐요. 그렇지만 비싸요.
> i oseun yeppeoyo. geureochiman bissayo
> These clothes are pretty. But they're expensive.

Starts a sentence; same as 하지만. Within one sentence use -지만.

091 **밖** bak ●○○

NOUN outside

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

092 **왜** wae ●○○

ADVERB why

> 어제 왜 학교에 안 왔어요?
> eoje wae hakgyoe an wasseoyo
> Why didn't you come to school yesterday?

093 **꼭** kkok ●○○

ADVERB without fail; definitely; be sure to

> 내일 꼭 오세요.
> naeil kkok oseyo
> Be sure to come tomorrow.

094 **그러나** geureona ●○○

ADVERB but; however

> 비가 왔어요. 그러나 춥지 않았어요.
> biga wasseoyo. geureona chupji anasseoyo
> It rained, but it wasn't cold.

More formal or written than 하지만.

095 **이것** igeot ●○○

PRONOUN this; this one

> 이것은 제 가방이에요.
> igeoseun je gabangieyo
> This is my bag.

In speech often shortened: 이거, 이게 (= 이것이).

096 **누구** nugu ●○○

PRONOUN who

> 이 우산은 누구 거예요?
> i usaneun nugu geoyeyo
> Whose umbrella is this?

Before 가 it becomes 누가: 누가 왔어요? 누구나 = anyone.

097 **모든** modeun ●○○

DETERMINER all; every

> 모든 학생이 시험을 봤어요.
> modeun haksaengi siheomeul bwasseoyo
> All the students took the test.

Comes right before a noun: 모든 사람.

098 **지하** jiha ●○○

NOUN basement; underground

> 주차장은 지하에 있어요.
> juchajangeun jihae isseoyo
> The parking lot is in the basement.

099 **비슷하다** biseutada ○○○

ADJECTIVE to be similar; to be alike

> 저와 동생은 얼굴이 비슷해요.
> jeowa dongsaengeun eolguri biseutaeyo
> My younger sibling and I look alike.

Unit review 04 · Questions and Position Words

A What does it mean?

1 이런 _____

2 이것 _____

3 왜 _____

4 모든 _____

5 이거 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 to think _____

2 new _____

3 top; above; on _____

4 that; it _____

5 outside _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 내일 _____ 오세요.
Be sure to come tomorrow.

2 주차장은 _____에 있어요.
The parking lot is in the basement.

3 저와 동생은 얼굴이 _____.
My younger sibling and I look alike.

D Choose the best word.

1 _____도 같이 갈래.

A 그것 B 이곳 C 누구 D 나

2 집 _____에 공원이 있어요.

A 위 B 지하 C 옆 D 근처

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	다르다	_____	a	to be different
2	그렇지만	_____	b	what; what kind of
3	이곳	_____	c	side; next to
4	옆	_____	d	but; however
5	무슨	_____	e	this place; here

Self-check

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

UNIT 5 · WORDS 100–124 · 5 CORE · 8 HIGH

Unit 5 · Family and Health

가족과 건강

100 **피곤하다** pigonhada ●●●

ADJECTIVE to be tired

> 오늘은 정말 피곤해요.
> oneureun jeongmal pigonhaeyo
> I'm really tired today.

101 **언니** eonni ●●●

NOUN older sister (for a woman)

> 언니는 저보다 키가 커요.
> eonnineun jeoboda kiga keoyo
> My older sister is taller than me.

Only women say 언니; men say 누나 for an older sister.

102 **할머니** halmeoni ●●○

NOUN grandmother; grandma

> 할머니는 시골에 사세요.
> halmeonineun sigore saseyo
> My grandmother lives in the countryside.

Use honorific verbs with 할머니: 사세요, 계세요, 주무세요.

103 **약국** yakguk ●●●

NOUN pharmacy; drugstore

> 약국은 은행 옆에 있어요.
> yakgugeun eunhaeng yeope isseoyo
> The pharmacy is next to the bank.

104 **병원** byeongwon ●●●

NOUN hospital; doctor's office

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

105 **바쁘다** bappeuda ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be busy

> 요즘 일이 많아서 바빠요.
> yojeum iri manaseo bappayo
> I'm busy these days because I have a lot of work.

으 irregular: 바쁘다 → 바빠요.

106 **머리** meori ●●○

NOUN head; hair

> 어제 미용실에서 머리를 잘랐어요.
> eoje miyongsireseo meorireul jallasseoyo
> I got a haircut at the salon yesterday.

머리 means both 'head' and 'hair on the head.'

107 **눈** nun ●●○

NOUN eye

> 졸려서 눈을 감았어요.
> jollyeoseo nuneul gamasseoyo
> I was sleepy, so I closed my eyes.

눈 also means 'snow': 눈이 와요 = It's snowing.

108 **결혼식** gyeolhonsik ●●●

NOUN wedding

> 다음 달에 친구 결혼식이 있어요.
> daeum dare chingu gyeolhonsigi isseoyo
> My friend's wedding is next month.

109 **잠** jam ●●○

NOUN sleep

> 어젯밤에 잠을 잘 못 잤어요.
> eojetbame jameul jal mot jasseoyo
> I didn't sleep well last night.

잠을 자다 = to sleep.

110 **형** hyeong ●●○

NOUN older brother (for a man)

> 형은 대학생이에요.
> hyeongeun daehaksaengieyo
> My older brother is a college student.

Only men say 형; women say 오빠 for an older brother.

111 **약** yak ●●○

NOUN medicine

> 약을 먹고 일찍 잤어요.
> yageul meokgo iljjik jasseoyo
> I took some medicine and went to bed early.

Use 먹다: 약을 먹다 = to take medicine.

112 **어린이** eorini ●●○

NOUN child; kid

> 이 책은 어린이에게 인기가 많아요.
> i chaegeun eoriniege ingiga manayo
> This book is very popular with children.

Slightly formal; 아이 is more common in speech.

113 **씻다** ssitda ●○○

VERB to wash

> 밥 먹기 전에 손을 씻어요.
> bap meokgi jeone soneul ssiseoyo
> I wash my hands before I eat.

114 **몸** mom ●○○

NOUN body; health

> 요즘 몸이 좀 안 좋아요.
> yojeum momi jom an joayo
> I haven't been feeling well lately.

몸이 안 좋다 = to not feel well.

115 **나쁘다** nappeuda ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be bad

> 오늘은 날씨가 나빠요.
> oneureun nalssiga nappayo
> The weather is bad today.

으 irregular: 나쁘다 → 나빠요.

116 **다리** dari ●○○

NOUN leg

> 오래 걸어서 다리가 아파요.
> orae georeoseo dariga apayo
> My legs hurt from walking so long.

다리 also means 'bridge.'

117 **얼굴** eolgul ●○○

NOUN face

> 아기 얼굴이 정말 귀여워요.
> agi eolguri jeongmal gwiyeowoyo
> The baby's face is so cute.

118 **부모님** bumonim ●○○

NOUN parents

> 부모님은 서울에 사세요.
> bumonimeun seoure saseyo
> My parents live in Seoul.

Honorific; use verbs like 사세요, 계세요.

119 **태어나다** taeeonada ○○○

VERB to be born

> 저는 서울에서 태어났어요.
> jeoneun seoureseo taeeonasseoyo
> I was born in Seoul.

120 **주인** juin ○○○

NOUN owner

> 이 강아지의 주인을 찾고 있어요.
> i gangajiui juineul chatgo isseoyo
> I'm looking for this puppy's owner.

121 **목** mok ○○○

NOUN neck; throat

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

목이 아프다 can mean a sore throat or a sore neck.

122 **아내** anae ○○○

NOUN wife

> 제 아내는 요리를 잘해요.
> je anaeneun yorireul jalhaeyo
> My wife is a good cook.

123 **의사** uisa ○○○

NOUN doctor; physician

> 제 언니는 의사예요.
> je eonnineun uisayeyo
> My older sister is a doctor.

124 **결혼** gyeolhon ○○○

NOUN marriage; wedding

> 두 사람의 결혼을 축하해요!
> du saramui gyeolhoneul chukahaeyo
> Congratulations on your marriage!

Unit review 05 · Family and Health

A What does it mean?

1 약 _____

2 결혼 _____

3 태어나다 _____

4 머리 _____

5 다리 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 owner _____

2 face _____

3 grandmother; grandma _____

4 child; kid _____

5 to be bad _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 졸려서 _____을 감았어요.
I was sleepy, so I closed my eyes.

2 감기 때문에 _____에 갔어요.
I went to the doctor because of a cold.

3 감기 때문에 _____이 아파요.
My throat hurts because of a cold.

D Choose the best word.

1 _____은 서울에 사세요.

A 의사 B 머리 C 몸 D 부모님

2 다음 달에 친구 _____이 있어요.

A 잠 B 결혼식 C 어린이 D 병원

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	씻다	_____	a	doctor; physician
2	형	_____	b	to wash
3	바쁘다	_____	c	body; health
4	의사	_____	d	to be busy
5	몸	_____	e	older brother (for a man)

Self-check

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

UNIT 6 · WORDS 125–148 · 3 CORE · 8 HIGH

Unit 6 · Seasons and Nature

계절과 자연

125 **유명하다** yumyeonghada ●●●

ADJECTIVE to be famous

이 식당은 비빔밥이 유명해요.
i sikdangeun bibimbabi yumyeonghaeyo
This restaurant is famous for its bibimbap.

126 **여름** yeoreum ●●●

NOUN summer

여름에는 수박을 많이 먹어요.
yeoreumeneun subageul mani meogeoyo
I eat a lot of watermelon in summer.

127 **외국** oeguk ●●●

NOUN foreign country; abroad

외국에 가 본 적이 있어요?
oeguge ga bon jeogi isseoyo
Have you ever been abroad?

128 **바다** bada ●●○

NOUN sea; ocean

여름에 바다에서 수영했어요.
yeoreume badaeseo suyeonghaesseoyo
I swam in the ocean in the summer.

129 **봄** bom ●●○

NOUN spring

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

130 **계절** gyejeol ●●○

NOUN season

어느 계절을 좋아해요?
eoneu gyejeoreul joahaeyo
Which season do you like?

131 **겨울** gyeoul ●●○

NOUN winter

겨울에는 스키를 타요.
gyeoureneun seukireul tayo
I go skiing in the winter.

132 **외국인** oegugin ●●○

NOUN foreigner

외국인 친구와 같이 살아요.
oegugin chinguwa gachi sarayo
I live with a friend from another country.

133 **아름답다** areumdapda ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be beautiful

가을 산이 정말 아름다워요.
gaeul sani jeongmal areumdawoyo
The mountains are really beautiful in the fall.

ㅂ irregular: 아름답다 → 아름다워요.

134 **나무** namu ●●○

NOUN tree; wood

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

135 **경치** gyeongchi ●●○

NOUN scenery; view

산 위에서 보는 경치가 좋아요.
san wieseo boneun gyeongchiga joayo
The view from the top of the mountain is great.

136 **조용하다** joyonghada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be quiet

도서관은 아주 조용해요.
doseogwaneun aju joyonghaeyo
The library is very quiet.

137 **내리다** naerida ●○○

VERB to fall (of rain or snow)

> 밤새 눈이 많이 내렸어요.
> bamsae nuni mani naeryeosseoyo
> A lot of snow fell overnight.

Also 'to get off': 버스에서 내리다.

138 **깨끗하다** kkaekkeutada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be clean

> 방이 아주 깨끗해요.
> bangi aju kkaekkeutaeyo
> The room is very clean.

139 **하늘** haneul ●○○

NOUN sky

> 오늘은 하늘이 정말 맑아요.
> oneureun haneuri jeongmal malgayo
> The sky is really clear today.

140 **장미** jangmi ●●○

NOUN rose

> 생일에 빨간 장미를 받았어요.
> saengire ppalgan jangmireul badasseoyo
> I got red roses for my birthday.

141 **가을** gaeul ●○○

NOUN fall; autumn

> 가을에는 하늘이 높고 맑아요.
> gaeureneun haneuri nopgo malgayo
> In the fall, the sky is high and clear.

142 **춥다** chupda ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be cold

> 밖이 너무 추워요.
> bakki neomu chuwoyo
> It's really cold outside.

ㅂ-irregular: 춥다 → 추워요. For cold objects use 차갑다.

143 **동물** dongmul ●○○

NOUN animal

> 어떤 동물을 키워요?
> eotteon dongmureul kiwoyo
> What kind of animal do you have?

144 **넓다** neolda ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be wide; to be spacious

> 새 집은 거실이 넓어요.
> sae jibeun geosiri neolbeoyo
> The new house has a spacious living room.

145 **불다** bulda ●○○

VERB to blow

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

바람이 불다 "the wind blows." Also 풍선을 불다 "to blow up a balloon."

146 **시원하다** siwonhada ○○○

ADJECTIVE to be cool; to be refreshing

> 오늘은 바람이 시원해요.
> oneureun barami siwonhaeyo
> The breeze is nice and cool today.

Also used for pleasantly cold drinks: 시원한 물.

147 **높다** nopda ○○○

ADJECTIVE to be high; to be tall

> 저 산은 정말 높아요.
> jeo saneun jeongmal nopayo
> That mountain is really high.

For buildings and mountains. For people use 키가 크다.

148 **바람** baram ○○○

NOUN wind

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

바람이 불다 = the wind blows. Another 바람 means wish or hope.

Unit review 06 · Seasons and Nature

A What does it mean?

1 바다 _____

2 아름답다 _____

3 시원하다 _____

4 조용하다 _____

5 깨끗하다 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 foreigner _____

2 to be high; to be tall _____

3 summer _____

4 to be wide; to be spacious _____

5 fall; autumn _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 오늘은 _____이 많이 불어요.
It's really windy today.

2 오늘은 _____이 정말 맑아요.
The sky is really clear today.

3 이 식당은 비빔밥이 _____.
This restaurant is famous for its bibimbap.

D Choose the best word.

1 _____에는 스키를 타요.

A 외국인 B 경치 C 겨울 D 바다

2 공원에 큰 _____가 많아요.

A 외국인 B 나무 C 가을 D 장미

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	춥다	_____	a	spring
2	불다	_____	b	to be cold
3	동물	_____	c	animal
4	봄	_____	d	scenery; view
5	경치	_____	e	to blow

Self-check

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

UNIT 7 · WORDS 149–173 · 3 CORE · 11 HIGH

Unit 7 · Hobbies and Free Time

취미와 여가 생활

149 **취미** chwimi ●●●

NOUN hobby

제 취미는 요리예요.
je chwimineun yoriyeyo
My hobby is cooking.

150 **박물관** bangmulgwan ●●●

NOUN museum

박물관은 월요일에 쉬어요.
bangmulgwaneun woryoire swieoyo
The museum is closed on Mondays.

151 **춤** chum ●●●

NOUN dance; dancing

동생은 춤을 잘 춰요.
dongsaengeun chumeul jal chwoyo
My younger sibling is a good dancer.

춤을 추다 'to dance'.

152 **연습** yeonseup ●●○

NOUN practice

저녁마다 피아노 연습을 해요.
jeonyeongmada piano yeonseubeul haeyo
I practice the piano every evening.

연습(을) 하다 = to practice.

153 **가수** gasu ●●○

NOUN singer

저는 이 가수를 정말 좋아해요.
jeoneun i gasureul jeongmal joahaeyo
I really love this singer.

154 **생활** saenghwal ●●○

NOUN life; daily life

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

155 **텔레비전** tellebijeon ●●○

NOUN television; TV

저녁에 가족과 텔레비전을 봐요.
jeonyeoge gajokgwa tellebijeoneul bwayo
I watch TV with my family in the evening.

Also called 티브이 (TV).

156 **테니스** teniseu ●●○

NOUN tennis

토요일에 친구와 테니스를 쳐요.
toyoire chinguwa teniseureul chyeoyo
I play tennis with a friend on Saturdays.

Use 치다: 테니스를 치다 = to play tennis.

157 **컴퓨터** keompyuteo ●●○

NOUN computer

컴퓨터로 숙제를 해요.
keompyuteoro sukjereul haeyo
I do my homework on the computer.

158 **운동장** undongjang ●●○

NOUN playground; sports field

아이들이 운동장에서 축구를 해요.
aideuri undongjangeseo chukgureul haeyo
The kids are playing soccer on the field.

159 **싫어하다** sireohada ●●○

VERB to dislike; to hate

저는 매운 음식을 싫어해요.
jeoneun maeun eumsigeul sireohaeyo
I don't like spicy food.

Takes 을/를: 음식을 싫어해요. Compare 싫다: 음식이 싫어요.

160 **지내다** jinaeda ●○○

VERB to get along; to spend time

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

잘 지냈어요? = How have you been?

161 **추다** chuda ●○○

VERB to dance

> 파티에서 친구들과 춤을 췄어요.
> patieseo chingudeulgwa chumeul chwosseoyo
> I danced with my friends at the party.

Always used with 춤: 춤을 추다 = to dance.

162 **수영** suyeong ●●○

NOUN swimming

> 저는 수영을 잘 못해요.
> jeoneun suyeongeul jal motaeyo
> I'm not very good at swimming.

수영(을) 하다 = to swim.

163 **게임** geim ●●○

NOUN game; video game

> 동생은 매일 게임을 해요.
> dongsaengeun maeil geimeul haeyo
> My younger brother plays video games every day.

164 **연습하다** yeonseupada ●○○

VERB to practice

> 매일 한국어 발음을 연습해요.
> maeil hangugeo bareumeul yeonseupaeyo
> I practice my Korean pronunciation every day.

165 **놀다** nolda ●○○

VERB to play; to hang out

> 주말에 친구 집에서 놀았어요.
> jumare chingu jibeseo norasseoyo
> I hung out at my friend's place on the weekend.

166 **수영장** suyeongjang ●●○

NOUN swimming pool

> 여름에는 수영장에 사람이 많아요.
> yeoreumeneun suyeongjange sarami manayo
> The swimming pool is crowded in the summer.

167 **여행하다** yeohaenghada ●○○

VERB to travel

> 방학에 제주도를 여행했어요.
> banghage jejudoreul yeohaenghaesseoyo
> I traveled around Jeju Island during vacation.

168 **축구** chukgu ●○○

NOUN soccer; football

> 주말에 친구들과 축구를 해요.
> jumare chingudeulgwa chukgureul haeyo
> I play soccer with friends on weekends.

축구를 하다 "to play soccer"; 축구를 보다 "to watch soccer."

169 **자리** jari ○○○

NOUN seat; place

> 창가 자리에 앉고 싶어요.
> changga jarie ango sipeoyo
> I'd like to sit by the window.

170 **싫다** silta ○○○

ADJECTIVE to not like; to hate

> 저는 추운 날씨가 싫어요.
> jeoneun chuun nalssiga sireoyo
> I don't like cold weather.

The thing disliked takes 이/가: 날씨가 싫어요. Compare 싫어하다.

171 **등산** deungsan ○○○

NOUN hiking; mountain climbing

> 주말마다 아빠와 등산을 가요.
> jumalmada appawa deungsaneul gayo
> I go hiking with my dad every weekend.

172 **운동하다** undonghada ○○○

VERB to exercise; to work out

> 아침마다 공원에서 운동해요.
> achimmada gongwoneseo undonghaeyo
> I exercise in the park every morning.

173 **피아노** piano ●○○

NOUN piano

> 동생은 매일 피아노를 쳐요.
> dongsaengeun maeil pianoreul chyeoyo
> My younger sibling plays the piano every day.

Use 치다 for piano: 피아노를 치다.

Unit review 07 · Hobbies and Free Time

A What does it mean?

1 게임 _____
2 박물관 _____
3 지내다 _____
4 여행하다 _____
5 운동하다 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 television; TV _____
2 to not like; to hate _____
3 practice _____
4 singer _____
5 piano _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 주말마다 아빠와 _____을 가요.
I go hiking with my dad every weekend.

2 매일 한국어 발음을 _____.
I practice my Korean pronunciation every day.

3 동생은 _____을 잘 춰요.
My younger sibling is a good dancer.

D Choose the best word.

1 파티에서 친구들과 춤을 _____.

A 지내다 B 놀다 C 여행하다 D 추다

2 창가 _____에 앉고 싶어요.

A 컴퓨터 B 자리 C 피아노 D 수영

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	운동장	_____	a	playground; sports field
2	싫어하다	_____	b	tennis
3	수영	_____	c	swimming
4	테니스	_____	d	to dislike; to hate
5	축구	_____	e	soccer; football

Self-check

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

UNIT 8 · WORDS 174–198 · 4 CORE · 7 HIGH

Unit 8 · Clothes and Shopping

옷과 쇼핑

174 **가방** gabang ●●●

NOUN bag

> 이 가방은 너무 무거워요.
> i gabangeun neomu mugeowoyo
> This bag is too heavy.

가방을 메다 = to carry a bag on your back.

175 **백화점** baekhwajeom ●●●

NOUN department store

> 주말에 백화점에 갔어요.
> jumare baekhwajeome gasseoyo
> I went to the department store on the weekend.

176 **신발** sinbal ●●●

NOUN shoes

> 집에 들어갈 때 신발을 벗어요.
> jibe deureogal ttae sinbareul beoseoyo
> We take off our shoes when we go into the house.

신발을 신다 = to put on shoes; 벗다 = to take off.

177 **싸다** ssada ●●●

ADJECTIVE to be cheap; to be inexpensive

> 이 시장은 과일이 싸요.
> i sijangeun gwairi ssayo
> Fruit is cheap at this market.

Opposite: 비싸다 (to be expensive).

178 **얼마** eolma ●●○

NOUN how much

> 이 사과는 얼마예요?
> i sagwaneun eolmayeyo
> How much are these apples?

얼마예요? = How much is it? 얼마 전에 = a little while ago.

179 **선물하다** seonmulhada ●●○

VERB to give as a gift

> 엄마에게 꽃을 선물했어요.
> eommaege kkocheul seonmulhaesseoyo
> I gave my mom flowers.

180 **비싸다** bissada ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be expensive

> 이 신발은 좀 비싸요.
> i sinbareun jom bissayo
> These shoes are a bit expensive.

Opposite: 싸다 (to be cheap).

181 **색깔** saekkkal ●●○

NOUN color

> 무슨 색깔을 좋아해요?
> museun saekkkareul joahaeyo
> What color do you like?

182 **모자** moja ●●○

NOUN hat; cap

> 밖이 추워서 모자를 썼어요.
> bakki chuwoseo mojareul sseosseoyo
> It was cold outside, so I wore a hat.

Use 쓰다 for hats: 모자를 쓰다.

183 **안경** angyeong ●●○

NOUN glasses; eyeglasses

> 책을 읽을 때 안경을 써요.
> chaegeul ilgeul ttae angyeongeul sseoyo
> I wear glasses when I read.

Use 쓰다: 안경을 쓰다 = to wear glasses.

184 **세** se ●○○

DETERMINER three

> 사과 세 개 주세요.
> sagwa se gae juseyo
> Three apples, please.

셋 becomes 세 before counters: 세 개, 세 시, 세 명.

185 **신다** sinda ●○○

VERB to put on; to wear (shoes, socks)

> 추워서 두꺼운 양말을 신었어요.
> chuwoseo dukkeoun yangmareul sineosseoyo
> It was cold, so I put on thick socks.

Only for footwear. Clothes: 입다; hats: 쓰다.

186 **가볍다** gabyeopda ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be light

> 이 가방은 작고 가벼워요.
> i gabangeun jakgo gabyeowoyo
> This bag is small and light.

ㅂ irregular: 가볍다 → 가벼워요. Opposite: 무겁다.

187 **한복** hanbok ●●○

NOUN hanbok; traditional Korean clothes

> 설날에 한복을 입었어요.
> seollare hanbogeul ibeosseoyo
> I wore a hanbok on Lunar New Year's Day.

188 **무겁다** mugeopda ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be heavy

> 가방이 너무 무거워요.
> gabangi neomu mugeowoyo
> The bag is too heavy.

ㅂ-irregular: 무겁다 → 무거워요. Opposite: 가볍다.

189 **구두** gudu ●○○

NOUN dress shoes; leather shoes

> 회사에 갈 때 구두를 신어요.
> hoesae gal ttae gudureul sineoyo
> I wear dress shoes when I go to work.

Use 신다 for footwear: 구두를 신다.

190 **지갑** jigap ●○○

NOUN wallet

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

191 **쇼핑** syoping ●○○

NOUN shopping

> 언니와 같이 쇼핑을 했어요.
> eonniwa gachi syopingeul haesseoyo
> I went shopping with my older sister.

쇼핑(을) 하다 = to shop.

192 **시계** sigye ●○○

NOUN clock; watch

> 새 시계가 정말 예뻐요.
> sae sigyega jeongmal yeppeoyo
> The new watch is really pretty.

손목시계 is specifically a wristwatch.

193 **운동화** undonghwa ●○○

NOUN sneakers; running shoes

> 새 운동화가 아주 가벼워요.
> sae undonghwaga aju gabyeowoyo
> My new sneakers are really light.

194 **치마** chima ●○○

NOUN skirt

> 오늘은 치마를 입고 싶어요.
> oneureun chimareul ipgo sipeoyo
> I want to wear a skirt today.

195 **바지** baji ○○○

NOUN pants; trousers

> 이 바지는 좀 길어요.
> i bajineun jom gireoyo
> These pants are a bit long.

196 **천** cheon ○○○

NUMERAL thousand

> 이 빵은 하나에 천 원이에요.
> i ppangeun hanae cheon wonieyo
> This bread is one thousand won apiece.

Sino-Korean number: 천 원 "1,000 won." Say 천, not 일천.

197 **짧다** jjalda ○○○

ADJECTIVE to be short

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

For length, not height. For a short person use 키가 작다.

198 **청바지** cheongbaji ○○○

NOUN jeans

> 주말에는 보통 청바지를 입어요.
> jumareneun botong cheongbajireul ibeoyo
> I usually wear jeans on weekends.

Unit review 08 · Clothes and Shopping

A What does it mean?

1 가방 _____

2 안경 _____

3 신발 _____

4 백화점 _____

5 세 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 jeans _____

2 wallet _____

3 shopping _____

4 clock; watch _____

5 hat; cap _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 이 시장은 과일이 _____.
Fruit is cheap at this market.

2 오늘은 _____를 입고 싶어요.
I want to wear a skirt today.

3 이 빵은 하나에 _____ 원이에요.
This bread is one thousand won apiece.

D Choose the best word.

1 새 _____가 아주 가벼워요.

A 지갑 B 한복 C 청바지 D 운동화

2 회사에 갈 때 _____를 신어요.

A 백화점 B 한복 C 청바지 D 구두

E Which word sounds natural here?

오늘은 운동화를 _____.
I'm wearing sneakers today.

A 신다 B 입다

Self-check

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

UNIT 9 · WORDS 199–223 · 3 CORE · 8 HIGH

Unit 9 · Meals and Flavors

식사와 맛

199 **식사** siksa ●●●

NOUN meal

> 식사 맛있게 하세요.
> siksa masitge haseyo
> Enjoy your meal.

Polite word for a meal; 식사하다 'to have a meal'.

200 **물** mul ●●●

NOUN water

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

201 **배** bae ●●●

NOUN stomach; belly

> 점심을 안 먹어서 배가 고파요.
> jeomsimeul an meogeoseo baega gopayo
> I'm hungry because I skipped lunch.

배가 고프다 = to be hungry. 배 also means 'pear' and 'boat.'

202 **밥** bap ●●○

NOUN cooked rice; meal

> 같이 밥 먹으러 가요.
> gachi bap meogeureo gayo
> Let's go get something to eat.

밥 often means 'a meal' in general: 밥 먹었어요? = Have you eaten?

203 **빵** ppang ●●○

NOUN bread

> 아침에 빵과 우유를 먹어요.
> achime ppanggwa uyureul meogeoyo
> I have bread and milk for breakfast.

204 **놓다** nota ●●○

VERB to put; to place

> 책을 책상 위에 놓았어요.
> chaegeul chaeksang wie noasseoyo
> I put the book on the desk.

205 **김치** gimchi ●●○

NOUN kimchi

> 이 김치는 조금 매워요.
> i gimchineun jogeum maewoyo
> This kimchi is a little spicy.

206 **과자** gwaja ●●○

NOUN snack; cookie; cracker

> 아이들이 과자를 좋아해요.
> aideuri gwajareul joahaeyo
> Kids love snacks.

207 **김밥** gimbap ●○○

NOUN gimbap; Korean seaweed rice roll

> 소풍 갈 때 김밥을 싸요.
> sopung gal ttae gimbabeul ssayo
> I pack gimbap when I go on a picnic.

208 **커피** keopi ●●○

NOUN coffee

> 아침마다 커피를 한 잔 마셔요.
> achimmada keopireul han jan masyeoyo
> I have a cup of coffee every morning.

209 **그릇** geureut ●●○

NOUN bowl; dish

> 그릇에 밥을 담아 주세요.
> geureuse babeul dama juseyo
> Please put the rice in a bowl.

210 **라면** ramyeon ●●○

NOUN ramen; instant noodles

> 배가 고파서 라면을 끓였어요.
> baega gopaseo ramyeoneul kkeuryeosseoyo
> I was hungry, so I made some ramen.

Use 끓이다: 라면을 끓이다 = to cook ramen.

211 **사과** sagwa ●○○

NOUN apple

> 아침마다 사과를 하나 먹어요.
> achimmada sagwareul hana meogeoyo
> I eat an apple every morning.

사과 also means 'apology': 사과하다 = to apologize.

212 **불고기** bulgogi ●○○

NOUN bulgogi; Korean marinated beef

> 불고기는 달고 맛있어요.
> bulgogineun dalgo masisseoyo
> Bulgogi is sweet and delicious.

213 **메뉴** menyu ●○○

NOUN menu

> 메뉴 좀 보여 주세요.
> menyu jom boyeo juseyo
> Can I see the menu, please?

214 **컵** keop ●○○

NOUN cup

> 컵에 물을 따라 주세요.
> keobe mureul ttara juseyo
> Please pour some water into the cup.

215 **딸기** ttalgi ●○○

NOUN strawberry

> 저는 딸기를 제일 좋아해요.
> jeoneun ttalgireul jeil joahaeyo
> I like strawberries the most.

216 **달다** dalda ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be sweet

> 이 케이크는 너무 달아요.
> i keikeuneun neomu darayo
> This cake is too sweet.

ㄹ drops before -ㄴ: 단 음식 (sweet food).

217 **과일** gwail ●○○

NOUN fruit

> 저는 매일 과일을 먹어요.
> jeoneun maeil gwaireul meogeoyo
> I eat fruit every day.

218 **주스** juseu ●○○

NOUN juice

> 오렌지 주스 한 잔 주세요.
> orenji juseu han jan juseyo
> An orange juice, please.

219 **우유** uyu ○○○

NOUN milk

> 아침마다 우유를 한 잔 마셔요.
> achimmada uyureul han jan masyeoyo
> I drink a glass of milk every morning.

220 **맵다** maepda ○○○

ADJECTIVE to be spicy; to be hot

> 이 떡볶이는 너무 매워요.
> i tteokbokkineun neomu maewoyo
> This tteokbokki is too spicy.

ㅂ-irregular: 맵다 → 매워요.

221 **요리하다** yorihada ○○○

VERB to cook

> 주말에는 집에서 요리해요.
> jumareneun jibeseo yorihaeyo
> I cook at home on weekends.

222 **고프다** gopeuda ○○○

ADJECTIVE to be hungry

> 배가 고파서 라면을 먹었어요.
> baega gopaseo ramyeoneul meogeosseoyo
> I was hungry, so I ate ramen.

Always with 배: 배가 고프다 "to be hungry." 으 drops: 고파요.

223 **설탕** seoltang ○○○

NOUN sugar

> 커피에 설탕을 넣지 마세요.
> keopie seoltangeul neochi maseyo
> Please don't put sugar in the coffee.

Unit review 09 · Meals and Flavors

A What does it mean?

1 달다 _____

2 배 _____

3 우유 _____

4 라면 _____

5 주스 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 bread _____

2 coffee _____

3 to be hungry _____

4 bulgogi; Korean marinated beef _____

5 snack; cookie; cracker _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 저는 매일 _____을 먹어요.
I eat fruit every day.

2 _____ 맛있게 하세요.
Enjoy your meal.

3 커피에 _____을 넣지 마세요.
Please don't put sugar in the coffee.

D Choose the best word.

1 같이 _____ 먹으러 가요.

A 커피 B 라면 C 밥 D 과일

2 아침마다 _____를 하나 먹어요.

A 사과 B 불고기 C 컵 D 라면

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	맵다	____	a	to be spicy; to be hot
2	그릇	____	b	gimbap; Korean seaweed rice roll
3	딸기	____	c	strawberry
4	컵	____	d	bowl; dish
5	김밥	____	e	cup

Self-check

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

UNIT 10 · WORDS 224–250 · 5 CORE · 3 HIGH

Unit 10 · Study and Home Life

공부와 집안 생활

224 **공부** gongbu ●●●

NOUN study; studying

> 도서관에서 한국어 공부를 해요.
> doseogwaneseo hangugeo gongbureul haeyo
> I study Korean at the library.

공부(를) 하다 = to study.

225 **준비하다** junbihada ●●●

VERB to prepare; to get ready

> 엄마가 저녁을 준비해요.
> eommaga jeonyeogeul junbihaeyo
> Mom is getting dinner ready.

226 **시험** siheom ●●○

NOUN test; exam

> 내일 한국어 시험이 있어요.
> naeil hangugeo siheomi isseoyo
> I have a Korean test tomorrow.

시험을 보다 = to take a test.

227 **책상** chaeksang ●●●

NOUN desk

> 책상 위에 컴퓨터가 있어요.
> chaeksang wie keompyuteoga isseoyo
> There's a computer on the desk.

228 **공부하다** gongbuhada ●●●

VERB to study

> 카페에서 친구와 공부해요.
> kapeeseo chinguwa gongbuhaeyo
> I study with a friend at a café.

229 **청소** cheongso ●●●

NOUN cleaning

> 토요일마다 방 청소를 해요.
> toyoilmada bang cheongsoreul haeyo
> I clean my room every Saturday.

청소(를) 하다 = to clean.

230 **교실** gyosil ●●○

NOUN classroom

> 교실에 학생이 열 명 있어요.
> gyosire haksaengi yeol myeong isseoyo
> There are ten students in the classroom.

231 **잡다** japda ●○○

VERB to hold; to grab; to catch

> 아이가 엄마 손을 잡았어요.
> aiga eomma soneul jabasseoyo
> The child took Mom's hand.

택시를 잡다 = to catch a taxi.

232 **준비** junbi ●○○

NOUN preparation

> 여행 준비는 다 했어요?
> yeohaeng junbineun da haesseoyo
> Are you all ready for your trip?

준비(를) 하다 = to prepare.

233 **편지** pyeonji ●○○

NOUN letter

> 할머니께 편지를 썼어요.
> halmeonikke pyeonjireul sseosseoyo
> I wrote a letter to my grandmother.

편지를 쓰다 = to write a letter.

234 **회의** hoeui ●●○
NOUN meeting
> 오후 두 시에 회의가 있어요.
> ohu du sie hoeuiga isseoyo
> I have a meeting at two in the afternoon.

235 **닫다** datda ●○○
VERB to close; to shut
> 추워서 창문을 닫았어요.
> chuwoseo changmuneul dadasseoyo
> It was cold, so I closed the window.

Opposite: 열다 (to open).

236 **청소하다** cheongsohada ●○○
VERB to clean
> 주말에 집을 청소해요.
> jumare jibeul cheongsohaeyo
> I clean the house on weekends.

237 **침대** chimdae ●○○
NOUN bed
> 침대가 커서 아주 편해요.
> chimdaega keoseo aju pyeonhaeyo
> The bed is big, so it's very comfortable.

238 **열심히** yeolsimhi ●○○
ADVERB hard; diligently
> 시험 때문에 열심히 공부해요.
> siheom ttaemune yeolsimhi gongbuhaeyo
> I'm studying hard for the test.

239 **중요하다** jungyohada ●○○
ADJECTIVE to be important
> 건강이 제일 중요해요.
> geongangi jeil jungyohaeyo
> Health is the most important thing.

240 **버리다** beorida ●○○
VERB to throw away; to discard
> 쓰레기는 여기에 버리세요.
> sseuregineun yeogie beoriseyo
> Please throw your trash away here.

After a verb (-아/어 버리다) it means "completely": 다 먹어 버렸어요.

241 **졸업하다** joreopada ●○○
VERB to graduate
> 언니가 지난달에 대학을 졸업했어요.
> eonniga jinandare daehageul joreopaesseoyo
> My older sister graduated from college last month.

Takes 을/를: 대학을 졸업하다.

242 **의자** uija ○○○
NOUN chair
> 의자에 앉아서 잠깐 쉬어요.
> uijae anjaseo jamkkan swieoyo
> I sit on a chair and rest for a bit.

243 **졸업** joreop ○○○
NOUN graduation
> 졸업 정말 축하해요!
> joreop jeongmal chukahaeyo
> Congratulations on your graduation!

244 **기숙사** gisuksa ●○○
NOUN dormitory; dorm
> 저는 학교 기숙사에 살아요.
> jeoneun hakgyo gisuksae sarayo
> I live in the school dormitory.

245 **도와주다** dowajuda ○○○
VERB to help
> 이것 좀 도와주세요.
> igeot jom dowajuseyo
> Could you help me with this?

도와주세요 = Please help me.

246 **연필** yeonpil ●○○
NOUN pencil
> 시험에는 연필을 쓰세요.
> siheomeneun yeonpireul sseuseyo
> Please use a pencil for the test.

247 **신문** sinmun ○○○
NOUN newspaper
> 아버지는 아침에 신문을 읽어요.
> abeojineun achime sinmuneul ilgeoyo
> My father reads the newspaper in the morning.

248 **사전** sajeon ○○○

NOUN dictionary

> 모르는 단어는 사전에서 찾아요.
> moreuneun daneoneun sajeoneseo chajayo
> I look up words I don't know in the dictionary.

Homonym: 사전에 means "in advance."

249 **창문** changmun ○○○

NOUN window

> 더워서 창문을 열었어요.
> deowoseo changmuneul yeoreosseoyo
> It was hot, so I opened the window.

250 **대학** daehak ○○○

NOUN university; college

> 형은 대학에서 경제학을 공부해요.
> hyeongeun daehageseo gyeongjehageul gongbuhaeyo
> My older brother studies economics in college.

Unit review 10 · Study and Home Life

A What does it mean?

1 기숙사 _____

2 공부하다 _____

3 사전 _____

4 신문 _____

5 잡다 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 meeting _____

2 chair _____

3 test; exam _____

4 to be important _____

5 desk _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 추워서 창문을 _____.
It was cold, so I closed the window.

2 엄마가 저녁을 _____.
Mom is getting dinner ready.

3 이것 좀 _____.
Could you help me with this?

D Choose the best word.

1 더워서 _____을 열었어요.

A 시험 B 공부 C 준비 D 창문

2 쓰레기는 여기에 _____.

A 잡다 B 준비하다 C 버리다 D 졸업하다

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	연필	_____	a	graduation
2	교실	_____	b	classroom
3	침대	_____	c	pencil
4	졸업	_____	d	cleaning
5	청소	_____	e	bed

Self-check

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

Commonly confused words

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

신다 VS 입다 CLOTHING VERBS

신다 is only for footwear and socks: 신발, 구두, 운동화, 양말. 입다 is for clothes on the body: 바지, 치마, 청바지. Pants take 입다 even though they cover your legs.

새 구두를 신었어요.
I put on my new dress shoes.

오늘은 치마를 입어요.
I'm wearing a skirt today.

말하다 VS 이야기하다 SAY VS TALK

말하다 = say or speak; it focuses on what one person says: 이름을 말해 주세요. 이야기하다 = talk, chat, or tell a story, usually with someone: 친구하고 이야기해요.

다시 한번 말해 주세요.
Please say it one more time.

친구하고 이야기했어요.
I talked with my friend.

싫다 VS 싫어하다 ADJECTIVE VS VERB

싫다 is an adjective used with 이/가, mostly for your own feelings: 저는 비가 싫어요. 싫어하다 is a verb used with 을/를, and is the normal choice for other people: 동생은 우유를 싫어해요.

저는 추운 날이 싫어요.
I don't like cold days.

고양이는 물을 싫어해요.
Cats hate water.

드리다 VS 주다 HONORIFIC VERBS

Both mean 'give.' Use 드리다 (with 께) when giving to someone you should respect: parents, grandparents, teachers, customers. Use 주다 for friends and younger people.

부모님께 꽃을 드렸어요.
I gave my parents flowers.

동생에게 과자를 줬어요.
I gave my little brother some snacks.

계시다 VS 있다 HONORIFIC VERBS

계시다 is the honorific of 있다 when it means 'be (somewhere)': 할머니가 집에 계세요. When 있다 means 'have,' don't use 계시다: 저는 시간이 있어요.

아버지는 회사에 계세요.
My father is at work.

저는 내일 시간이 있어요.
I have time tomorrow.

잊어버리다 VS 잃어버리다 FORGET VS LOSE

잊어버리다 = forget: something leaves your mind (a name, a promise, homework). 잃어버리다 = lose: a thing you had is gone (a wallet, keys). Watch the spelling: 잊- vs 잃-.

친구 생일을 잊어버렸어요.
I forgot my friend's birthday.

열쇠를 잃어버렸어요.
I lost my keys.

일찍 VS 빨리 EARLY VS FAST

일찍 = early, before the usual time: 일찍 일어나요. 빨리 = fast or quickly, about speed: 빨리 걸어요. Opposites: 일찍 ↔ 늦게, 빨리 ↔ 천천히.

저는 매일 일찍 일어나요.
I get up early every day.

그 친구는 말을 빨리 해요.
That friend talks fast.

들어가다 VS 들어오다 DIRECTION VERBS

These work like 가다/오다. 들어가다 = go in, away from the speaker. 들어오다 = come in, toward the speaker, who is already inside. A person in the room says 들어오세요.

지금 교실에 들어가요.
I'm going into the classroom now.

고양이가 방에 들어왔어요.
The cat came into the room.

거기 VS 저기 PLACE WORDS

여기 = here, near me. 거기 = there, near you, or a place we already mentioned. 저기 = over there, far from both of us but in sight. On the phone, the other person's place is 거기.

서점이요? 저도 거기 가요.
The bookstore? I'm going there too.

저기 정류장이 있어요.
There's a bus stop over there.

미안하다 VS 죄송하다 POLITENESS LEVEL

Both mean 'sorry.' 죄송하다 is more polite: use it with elders, teachers, bosses, customers, and strangers. 미안하다 is for friends, family, and people your age or younger.

어제는 정말 미안해요.
I'm really sorry about yesterday.

손님, 정말 죄송해요.
I'm truly sorry, sir.

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

아니요	no	59×
아	ah; oh	37×
안녕히	in peace; well (in goodbyes)	9×
안녕하다	to be well; to be at peace	7×
이거	this; this thing	24×
회의	meeting	34×
언제	when	21×
잠깐	for a moment; for a second	13×

Mainly seen in reading

형	older brother (for a man)	21×
컵	cup	10×
그러나	but; however	68×
하늘	sky	13×
언니	older sister (for a woman)	19×
테니스	tennis	19×
과일	fruit	18×
웃다	to laugh; to smile	17×

Most widespread across rounds

아니요	no	12/12 rounds
우체국	post office	12/12 rounds
취미	hobby	11/12 rounds
약국	pharmacy; drugstore	11/12 rounds
반갑다	to be glad (to see someone); to be pleased	11/12 rounds
백화점	department store	10/12 rounds
서점	bookstore	10/12 rounds
오전	morning; a.m.	10/12 rounds

Answer key

01 Greetings and Talking

A1 to laugh; to smile
A2 to be thankful; to be grateful
A3 to be well; to be at peace
A4 to thank; to be grateful
A5 greeting; saying hello
B1 축하하다
B2 아니요
B3 오랜만
B4 이야기
B5 드리다
C1 설명해요 (설명하다)
C2 초대했어요 (초대하다)
C3 물었어요 (묻다)
D1 **B** 이야기하다 · 이야기하다 means “to talk; to tell”, which fits: “I often talk with my parents on the phone.” Others: 감사하다 = to thank; to be grateful, 부르다 = to call, 초대하다 = to invite.
D2 **D** 돕다 · 돕다 means “to help”, which fits: “I helped my friend move on the weekend.” Others: 묻다 = to ask, 말하다 = to speak; to say; to tell, 웃다 = to laugh; to smile.
E 1–a, 2–b, 3–d, 4–c, 5–e

02 When and How Often

A1 month
A2 continuously; nonstop
A3 right away; directly
A4 Sunday
A5 last year
B1 그때
B2 잠깐
B3 일어나다
B4 오전
B5 항상
C1 옛날
C2 갑자기
C3 밤
D1 **D** 천천히 · 천천히 means “slowly”, which fits: “Please take your time eating.” Others: 갑자기 = suddenly; all of a sudden, 계속 = continuously; nonstop, 항상 = always.
D2 **D** 일주일 · 일주일 means “one week; a week”, which fits: “I work out three times a week.” Others: 내년 = next year, 올해 = this year, 그때 = then; at that time.
E 1–e, 2–c, 3–a, 4–b, 5–d

03 Getting Around Town

A1 airplane; plane
A2 traffic; transportation
A3 to be far
A4 to go out; to leave
A5 to depart; to leave
B1 도착하다
B2 복잡하다
B3 기차
B4 돌아오다
B5 지하철
C1 버스
C2 들어가서 (들어가다)
C3 들어오세요 (들어오다)
D1 **A** 늦다 · 늦다 means “to be late”, which fits: “Sorry, I'm a little late today.” Others: 들어가다 = to go in; to enter, 도착하다 = to arrive, 돌아가다 = to go back; to return.
D2 **C** 떠나다 · 떠나다 means “to leave; to set off”, which fits: “Tomorrow I'm leaving on a trip to Busan.” Others: 다녀오다 = to go and come back; to visit, 늦다 = to be late, 돌아가다 = to go back; to return.
E 1–c, 2–d, 3–a, 4–b, 5–e

04 Questions and Position Words

A1 this kind of; such
A2 this; this one
A3 why
A4 all; every
A5 this; this thing
B1 생각하다
B2 새
B3 위
B4 그것
B5 밖
C1 꼭
C2 지하
C3 비슷해요 (비슷하다)
D1 **D** 나 · 나 means “I; me”, which fits: “I want to come too.” Others: 누구 = who, 그것 = that; it, 이곳 = this place; here.
D2 **D** 근처 · 근처 means “nearby; vicinity”, which fits: “There's a park near my house.” Others: 옆 = side; next to, 지하 = basement; underground, 위 = top; above; on.
E 1–a, 2–d, 3–e, 4–c, 5–b

05 Family and Health

A1 medicine
A2 marriage; wedding
A3 to be born
A4 head; hair
A5 leg
B1 주인
B2 얼굴
B3 할머니
B4 어린이
B5 나쁘다
C1 눈
C2 병원
C3 목
D1 **D** 부모님 · 부모님 means “parents”, which fits: “My parents live in Seoul.” Others: 의사 = doctor; physician, 몸 = body; health, 머리 = head; hair.
D2 **B** 결혼식 · 결혼식 means “wedding”, which fits: “My friend's wedding is next month.” Others: 병원 = hospital; doctor's office, 잠 = sleep, 어린이 = child; kid.
E 1–b, 2–e, 3–d, 4–a, 5–c

06 Seasons and Nature

A1 sea; ocean
A2 to be beautiful
A3 to be cool; to be refreshing
A4 to be quiet
A5 to be clean
B1 외국인
B2 높다
B3 여름
B4 넓다
B5 가을
C1 바람
C2 하늘
C3 유명해요 (유명하다)
D1 **C** 겨울 · 겨울 means “winter”, which fits: “I go skiing in the winter.” Others: 경치 = scenery; view, 바다 = sea; ocean, 외국인 = foreigner.
D2 **B** 나무 · 나무 means “tree; wood”, which fits: “There are lots of big trees in the park.” Others: 가을 = fall; autumn, 외국인 = foreigner, 장미 = rose.
E 1–b, 2–e, 3–c, 4–a, 5–d

07 Hobbies and Free Time

A1 game; video game
A2 museum
A3 to get along; to spend time
A4 to travel
A5 to exercise; to work out
B1 텔레비전
B2 싫다
B3 연습
B4 가수
B5 피아노
C1 등산
C2 연습해요 (연습하다)
C3 춤
D1 **D** 추다 · 추다 means “to dance”, which fits: “I danced with my friends at the party.” Others: 놀다 = to play; to hang out, 여행하다 = to travel, 지내다 = to get along; to spend time.
D2 **B** 자리 · 자리 means “seat; place”, which fits: “I'd like to sit by the window.” Others: 피아노 = piano, 컴퓨터 = computer, 수영 = swimming.
E 1–a, 2–d, 3–c, 4–b, 5–e

08 Clothes and Shopping

A1 bag
A2 glasses; eyeglasses
A3 shoes
A4 department store
A5 three
B1 청바지
B2 지갑
B3 쇼핑
B4 시계
B5 모자
C1 싸요 (싸다)
C2 치마
C3 천
D1 **D** 운동화 · 운동화 means “sneakers; running shoes”, which fits: “My new sneakers are really light.” Others: 한복 = hanbok; traditional Korean clothes, 지갑 = wallet, 청바지 = jeans.
D2 **D** 구두 · 구두 means “dress shoes; leather shoes”, which fits: “I wear dress shoes when I go to work.” Others: 청바지 = jeans, 백화점 = department store, 한복 = hanbok; traditional Korean clothes.
E **A** · Sneakers go on your feet, so 신다 (신어요).

09 Meals and Flavors

A1 to be sweet
A2 stomach; belly
A3 milk
A4 ramen; instant noodles
A5 juice
B1 빵
B2 커피
B3 고프다
B4 불고기
B5 과자
C1 과일
C2 식사
C3 설탕
D1 **C** 밥 · 밥 means “cooked rice; meal”, which fits: “Let's go get something to eat.” Others: 커피 = coffee, 과일 = fruit, 라면 = ramen; instant noodles.
D2 **A** 사과 · 사과 means “apple”, which fits: “I eat an apple every morning.” Others: 라면 = ramen; instant noodles, 불고기 = bulgogi; Korean marinated beef, 컵 = cup.
E 1–a, 2–d, 3–c, 4–e, 5–b

10 Study and Home Life

A1 dormitory; dorm
A2 to study
A3 dictionary
A4 newspaper
A5 to hold; to grab; to catch
B1 회의
B2 의자
B3 시험
B4 중요하다
B5 책상
C1 닫았어요 (닫다)
C2 준비해요 (준비하다)
C3 도와주세요 (도와주다)
D1 **D** 창문 · 창문 means “window”, which fits: “It was hot, so I opened the window.” Others: 준비 = preparation, 공부 = study; studying, 시험 = test; exam.
D2 **C** 버리다 · 버리다 means “to throw away; to discard”, which fits: “Please throw your trash away here.” Others: 잡다 = to hold; to grab; to catch, 준비하다 = to prepare; to get ready, 졸업하다 = to graduate.
E 1–c, 2–b, 3–e, 4–a, 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	Greetings and Talking	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
02	When and How Often	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
03	Getting Around Town	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
04	Questions and Position Words	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
05	Family and Health	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
06	Seasons and Nature	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
07	Hobbies and Free Time	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
08	Clothes and Shopping	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
09	Meals and Flavors	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
10	Study and Home Life	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___

Frequency index & checklist

All 250 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
002	**아니요**	no	●●●	12/12	59 / 0	☐ ☐ ☐
051	**우체국**	post office	●●●	12/12	12 / 9	☐ ☐ ☐
103	**약국**	pharmacy; drugstore	●●●	11/12	16 / 4	☐ ☐ ☐
149	**취미**	hobby	●●●	11/12	11 / 13	☐ ☐ ☐
032	**오전**	morning; a.m.	●●●	10/12	10 / 12	☐ ☐ ☐
175	**백화점**	department store	●●●	10/12	16 / 12	☐ ☐ ☐
001	**드리다**	to give (to someone respected)	●●●	9/12	52 / 9	☐ ☐ ☐
003	**고맙다**	to be thankful; to be grateful	●●●	9/12	19 / 3	☐ ☐ ☐
005	**아**	ah; oh	●●●	9/12	37 / 0	☐ ☐ ☐
027	**달**	month	●●●	9/12	15 / 15	☐ ☐ ☐
028	**바로**	right away; directly	●●●	9/12	33 / 24	☐ ☐ ☐
030	**계속**	continuously; nonstop	●●●	9/12	17 / 19	☐ ☐ ☐
031	**가끔**	sometimes; once in a while	●●●	9/12	5 / 14	☐ ☐ ☐
050	**늦다**	to be late	●●●	9/12	22 / 20	☐ ☐ ☐
053	**지하철**	subway; metro	●●●	9/12	10 / 15	☐ ☐ ☐
055	**공항**	airport	●●●	9/12	7 / 14	☐ ☐ ☐
057	**가깝다**	to be close; to be near	●●●	9/12	14 / 10	☐ ☐ ☐
100	**피곤하다**	to be tired	●●●	9/12	20 / 10	☐ ☐ ☐
125	**유명하다**	to be famous	●●●	9/12	13 / 17	☐ ☐ ☐
126	**여름**	summer	●●●	9/12	3 / 16	☐ ☐ ☐
199	**식사**	meal	●●●	9/12	19 / 17	☐ ☐ ☐
224	**공부**	study; studying	●●●	9/12	14 / 14	☐ ☐ ☐
004	**돕다**	to help	●●●	8/12	23 / 24	☐ ☐ ☐
029	**일어나다**	to get up; to wake up	●●●	8/12	17 / 29	☐ ☐ ☐
034	**금요일**	Friday	●●●	8/12	17 / 9	☐ ☐ ☐

052	들어가다	to go in; to enter	●●●	8/12	27 / 15	☐☐☐
056	나가다	to go out; to leave	●●●	8/12	21 / 19	☐☐☐
075	몇	how many; what (number)	●●●	8/12	27 / 10	☐☐☐
076	새	new	●●●	8/12	7 / 34	☐☐☐
174	가방	bag	●●●	8/12	29 / 31	☐☐☐
177	싸다	to be cheap; to be inexpensive	●●●	8/12	19 / 18	☐☐☐
201	배	stomach; belly	●●●	8/12	23 / 15	☐☐☐
033	밤	night	●●●	7/12	12 / 24	☐☐☐
054	버스	bus	●●●	7/12	18 / 19	☐☐☐
101	언니	older sister (for a woman)	●●●	7/12	2 / 19	☐☐☐
150	박물관	museum	●●●	7/12	27 / 32	☐☐☐
151	춤	dance; dancing	●●●	7/12	6 / 26	☐☐☐
176	신발	shoes	●●●	7/12	37 / 13	☐☐☐
200	물	water	●●●	7/12	48 / 46	☐☐☐
225	준비하다	to prepare; to get ready	●●●	7/12	27 / 27	☐☐☐
227	책상	desk	●●●	7/12	19 / 4	☐☐☐
228	공부하다	to study	●●●	7/12	16 / 7	☐☐☐
008	부르다	to call	●●●	6/12	10 / 26	☐☐☐
104	병원	hospital; doctor's office	●●●	6/12	17 / 31	☐☐☐
108	결혼식	wedding	●●●	6/12	14 / 13	☐☐☐
127	외국	foreign country; abroad	●●●	6/12	11 / 13	☐☐☐
229	청소	cleaning	●●●	6/12	13 / 14	☐☐☐
006	반갑다	to be glad (to see someone); to be pleased	●●○	11/12	12 / 6	☐☐☐
026	그때	then; at that time	●●○	10/12	4 / 16	☐☐☐
035	휴일	holiday; day off	●●○	10/12	9 / 7	☐☐☐
058	서점	bookstore	●●○	10/12	12 / 12	☐☐☐
010	오랜만	a long time (since)	●●○	9/12	9 / 12	☐☐☐
077	이곳	this place; here	●●○	9/12	23 / 17	☐☐☐
130	계절	season	●●○	9/12	6 / 11	☐☐☐
179	선물하다	to give as a gift	●●○	9/12	6 / 11	☐☐☐

011	이야기하다	to talk; to tell	●●○	8/12	5 / 8	☐☐☐
013	소개하다	to introduce	●●○	8/12	27 / 13	☐☐☐
059	출발하다	to depart; to leave	●●○	8/12	9 / 11	☐☐☐
152	연습	practice	●●○	8/12	16 / 15	☐☐☐
158	운동장	playground; sports field	●●○	8/12	7 / 5	☐☐☐
230	교실	classroom	●●○	8/12	13 / 9	☐☐☐
009	말하다	to speak; to say; to tell	●●○	7/12	22 / 29	☐☐☐
036	토요일	Saturday	●●○	7/12	11 / 10	☐☐☐
037	작년	last year	●●○	7/12	36 / 7	☐☐☐
038	항상	always	●●○	7/12	6 / 12	☐☐☐
039	일요일	Sunday	●●○	7/12	6 / 9	☐☐☐
040	올해	this year	●●○	7/12	23 / 22	☐☐☐
060	도착하다	to arrive	●●○	7/12	15 / 13	☐☐☐
078	이런	this kind of; such	●●○	7/12	41 / 43	☐☐☐
079	생각하다	to think	●●○	7/12	65 / 59	☐☐☐
080	그것	that; it	●●○	7/12	15 / 22	☐☐☐
081	근처	nearby; vicinity	●●○	7/12	11 / 9	☐☐☐
082	적다	to be few; to be little	●●○	7/12	14 / 33	☐☐☐
105	바쁘다	to be busy	●●○	7/12	12 / 12	☐☐☐
110	형	older brother (for a man)	●●○	7/12	0 / 21	☐☐☐
128	바다	sea; ocean	●●○	7/12	9 / 22	☐☐☐
135	경치	scenery; view	●●○	7/12	6 / 6	☐☐☐
159	싫어하다	to dislike; to hate	●●○	7/12	7 / 9	☐☐☐
178	얼마	how much	●●○	7/12	18 / 14	☐☐☐
180	비싸다	to be expensive	●●○	7/12	15 / 11	☐☐☐
181	색깔	color	●●○	7/12	16 / 11	☐☐☐
202	밥	cooked rice; meal	●●○	7/12	9 / 11	☐☐☐
226	시험	test; exam	●●○	7/12	13 / 10	☐☐☐
012	웃다	to laugh; to smile	●●○	6/12	2 / 17	☐☐☐
018	초대하다	to invite	●●○	6/12	4 / 13	☐☐☐
061	기차	train	●●○	6/12	14 / 16	☐☐☐

062	**표**	ticket	●●○	6/12	14 / 8	☐☐☐
083	**위**	top; above; on	●●○	6/12	15 / 18	☐☐☐
084	**옆**	side; next to	●●○	6/12	11 / 15	☐☐☐
085	**다르다**	to be different	●●○	6/12	27 / 41	☐☐☐
106	**머리**	head; hair	●●○	6/12	7 / 20	☐☐☐
109	**잠**	sleep	●●○	6/12	4 / 12	☐☐☐
111	**약**	medicine	●●○	6/12	12 / 20	☐☐☐
112	**어린이**	child; kid	●●○	6/12	6 / 15	☐☐☐
129	**봄**	spring	●●○	6/12	4 / 11	☐☐☐
132	**외국인**	foreigner	●●○	6/12	12 / 14	☐☐☐
153	**가수**	singer	●●○	6/12	18 / 20	☐☐☐
154	**생활**	life; daily life	●●○	6/12	25 / 32	☐☐☐
007	**이야기**	story; talk; conversation	●●○	5/12	9 / 35	☐☐☐
131	**겨울**	winter	●●○	5/12	2 / 16	☐☐☐
156	**테니스**	tennis	●●○	5/12	2 / 19	☐☐☐
157	**컴퓨터**	computer	●●○	5/12	12 / 12	☐☐☐
166	**수영장**	swimming pool	●●○	5/12	12 / 7	☐☐☐
182	**모자**	hat; cap	●●○	5/12	10 / 10	☐☐☐
183	**안경**	glasses; eyeglasses	●●○	5/12	3 / 16	☐☐☐
203	**빵**	bread	●●○	5/12	5 / 23	☐☐☐
204	**놓다**	to put; to place	●●○	5/12	6 / 10	☐☐☐
205	**김치**	kimchi	●●○	5/12	6 / 11	☐☐☐
206	**과자**	snack; cookie; cracker	●●○	5/12	16 / 15	☐☐☐
014	**말**	words; speech; talk	●●○	4/12	36 / 45	☐☐☐
064	**비행기**	airplane; plane	●●○	4/12	14 / 11	☐☐☐
102	**할머니**	grandmother; grandma	●●○	4/12	7 / 45	☐☐☐
107	**눈**	eye	●●○	4/12	6 / 44	☐☐☐
134	**나무**	tree; wood	●●○	4/12	31 / 24	☐☐☐
140	**장미**	rose	●●○	4/12	12 / 2	☐☐☐
155	**텔레비전**	television; TV	●●○	4/12	7 / 14	☐☐☐
162	**수영**	swimming	●●○	4/12	10 / 6	☐☐☐

208	커피	coffee	●●○	4/12	29 / 11	☐☐☐
210	라면	ramen; instant noodles	●●○	4/12	10 / 15	☐☐☐
163	게임	game; video game	●●○	3/12	15 / 15	☐☐☐
187	한복	hanbok; traditional Korean clothes	●●○	3/12	12 / 15	☐☐☐
209	그릇	bowl; dish	●●○	3/12	16 / 7	☐☐☐
234	회의	meeting	●●○	3/12	34 / 2	☐☐☐
015	미안하다	to be sorry	●○○	8/12	10 / 5	☐☐☐
016	묻다	to ask	●○○	7/12	17 / 10	☐☐☐
019	어서	quickly; please (come in)	●○○	7/12	8 / 2	☐☐☐
021	축하하다	to congratulate	●○○	7/12	9 / 4	☐☐☐
024	안녕히	in peace; well (in goodbyes)	●○○	7/12	9 / 0	☐☐☐
088	무슨	what; what kind of	●○○	7/12	13 / 3	☐☐☐
090	그렇지만	but; however	●○○	7/12	4 / 5	☐☐☐
136	조용하다	to be quiet	●○○	7/12	3 / 9	☐☐☐
160	지내다	to get along; to spend time	●○○	7/12	10 / 8	☐☐☐
188	무겁다	to be heavy	●○○	7/12	9 / 6	☐☐☐
191	쇼핑	shopping	●○○	7/12	5 / 8	☐☐☐
207	김밥	gimbap; Korean seaweed rice roll	●○○	7/12	6 / 7	☐☐☐
017	설명하다	to explain	●○○	6/12	33 / 19	☐☐☐
020	감사하다	to thank; to be grateful	●○○	6/12	12 / 4	☐☐☐
022	인사	greeting; saying hello	●○○	6/12	4 / 7	☐☐☐
044	요일	day of the week	●○○	6/12	5 / 4	☐☐☐
063	호텔	hotel	●○○	6/12	19 / 5	☐☐☐
069	교통	traffic; transportation	●○○	6/12	15 / 25	☐☐☐
086	어떤	what kind of; some	●○○	6/12	33 / 20	☐☐☐
087	이거	this; this thing	●○○	6/12	24 / 1	☐☐☐
092	왜	why	●○○	6/12	28 / 5	☐☐☐
094	그러나	but; however	●○○	6/12	5 / 68	☐☐☐
115	나쁘다	to be bad	●○○	6/12	3 / 14	☐☐☐
133	아름답다	to be beautiful	●○○	6/12	15 / 12	☐☐☐
138	깨끗하다	to be clean	●○○	6/12	8 / 20	☐☐☐

145	불다	to blow	●○○	6/12	4 / 4	☐☐☐
161	추다	to dance	●○○	6/12	6 / 9	☐☐☐
164	연습하다	to practice	●○○	6/12	8 / 10	☐☐☐
165	놀다	to play; to hang out	●○○	6/12	6 / 10	☐☐☐
184	세	three	●○○	6/12	5 / 10	☐☐☐
185	신다	to put on; to wear (shoes, socks)	●○○	6/12	10 / 3	☐☐☐
212	불고기	bulgogi; Korean marinated beef	●○○	6/12	1 / 8	☐☐☐
213	메뉴	menu	●○○	6/12	6 / 2	☐☐☐
214	컵	cup	●○○	6/12	0 / 10	☐☐☐
232	준비	preparation	●○○	6/12	19 / 5	☐☐☐
235	닫다	to close; to shut	●○○	6/12	8 / 7	☐☐☐
236	청소하다	to clean	●○○	6/12	4 / 7	☐☐☐
238	열심히	hard; diligently	●○○	6/12	7 / 5	☐☐☐
041	옛날	the old days; long ago	●○○	5/12	6 / 12	☐☐☐
042	천천히	slowly	●○○	5/12	12 / 10	☐☐☐
043	내년	next year	●○○	5/12	3 / 8	☐☐☐
045	지난주	last week	●○○	5/12	8 / 5	☐☐☐
046	갑자기	suddenly; all of a sudden	●○○	5/12	5 / 8	☐☐☐
065	들어오다	to come in; to enter	●○○	5/12	11 / 9	☐☐☐
067	다녀오다	to go and come back; to visit	●○○	5/12	17 / 6	☐☐☐
089	나	I; me	●○○	5/12	82 / 116	☐☐☐
091	밖	outside	●○○	5/12	14 / 12	☐☐☐
093	꼭	without fail; definitely; be sure to	●○○	5/12	12 / 9	☐☐☐
097	모든	all; every	●○○	5/12	12 / 22	☐☐☐
113	씻다	to wash	●○○	5/12	2 / 16	☐☐☐
114	몸	body; health	●○○	5/12	12 / 37	☐☐☐
116	다리	leg	●○○	5/12	4 / 23	☐☐☐
137	내리다	to fall (of rain or snow)	●○○	5/12	10 / 22	☐☐☐
141	가을	fall; autumn	●○○	5/12	3 / 10	☐☐☐
142	춥다	to be cold	●○○	5/12	7 / 4	☐☐☐
144	넓다	to be wide; to be spacious	●○○	5/12	13 / 9	☐☐☐

167	여행하다	to travel	●○○	5/12	2 / 13	☐☐☐
168	축구	soccer; football	●○○	5/12	13 / 2	☐☐☐
186	가볍다	to be light	●○○	5/12	9 / 13	☐☐☐
190	지갑	wallet	●○○	5/12	8 / 15	☐☐☐
211	사과	apple	●○○	5/12	15 / 10	☐☐☐
216	달다	to be sweet	●○○	5/12	4 / 6	☐☐☐
217	과일	fruit	●○○	5/12	2 / 18	☐☐☐
233	편지	letter	●○○	5/12	15 / 14	☐☐☐
239	중요하다	to be important	●○○	5/12	61 / 54	☐☐☐
066	자동차	car; automobile	●○○	4/12	6 / 17	☐☐☐
068	돌아오다	to come back; to return	●○○	4/12	3 / 21	☐☐☐
070	도시	city	●○○	4/12	11 / 32	☐☐☐
095	이것	this; this one	●○○	4/12	16 / 17	☐☐☐
096	누구	who	●○○	4/12	13 / 19	☐☐☐
098	지하	basement; underground	●○○	4/12	5 / 7	☐☐☐
139	하늘	sky	●○○	4/12	1 / 13	☐☐☐
189	구두	dress shoes; leather shoes	●○○	4/12	10 / 7	☐☐☐
193	운동화	sneakers; running shoes	●○○	4/12	9 / 9	☐☐☐
194	치마	skirt	●○○	4/12	1 / 7	☐☐☐
215	딸기	strawberry	●○○	4/12	2 / 7	☐☐☐
218	주스	juice	●○○	4/12	5 / 6	☐☐☐
237	침대	bed	●○○	4/12	16 / 5	☐☐☐
241	졸업하다	to graduate	●○○	4/12	2 / 11	☐☐☐
246	연필	pencil	●○○	4/12	8 / 5	☐☐☐
023	사랑	love	●○○	3/12	8 / 16	☐☐☐
071	복잡하다	to be crowded; to be complicated	●○○	3/12	12 / 13	☐☐☐
117	얼굴	face	●○○	3/12	5 / 12	☐☐☐
118	부모님	parents	●○○	3/12	10 / 15	☐☐☐
143	동물	animal	●○○	3/12	10 / 46	☐☐☐
192	시계	clock; watch	●○○	3/12	10 / 6	☐☐☐
240	버리다	to throw away; to discard	●○○	3/12	15 / 8	☐☐☐

173	피아노	piano	●○○	2/12	2 / 16	☐☐☐
231	잡다	to hold; to grab; to catch	●○○	2/12	10 / 31	☐☐☐
244	기숙사	dormitory; dorm	●○○	2/12	13 / 4	☐☐☐
025	안녕하다	to be well; to be at peace	○○○	6/12	7 / 0	☐☐☐
048	일주일	one week; a week	○○○	6/12	8 / 5	☐☐☐
047	잠깐	for a moment; for a second	○○○	5/12	13 / 2	☐☐☐
099	비슷하다	to be similar; to be alike	○○○	5/12	10 / 12	☐☐☐
146	시원하다	to be cool; to be refreshing	○○○	5/12	3 / 9	☐☐☐
171	등산	hiking; mountain climbing	○○○	5/12	3 / 8	☐☐☐
172	운동하다	to exercise; to work out	○○○	5/12	6 / 4	☐☐☐
195	바지	pants; trousers	○○○	5/12	7 / 2	☐☐☐
196	천	thousand	○○○	5/12	4 / 7	☐☐☐
219	우유	milk	○○○	5/12	7 / 7	☐☐☐
242	의자	chair	○○○	5/12	7 / 4	☐☐☐
243	졸업	graduation	○○○	5/12	5 / 6	☐☐☐
245	도와주다	to help	○○○	5/12	7 / 11	☐☐☐
049	언제	when	○○○	4/12	21 / 2	☐☐☐
073	멀다	to be far	○○○	4/12	6 / 6	☐☐☐
119	태어나다	to be born	○○○	4/12	3 / 9	☐☐☐
123	의사	doctor; physician	○○○	4/12	2 / 10	☐☐☐
148	바람	wind	○○○	4/12	5 / 11	☐☐☐
170	싫다	to not like; to hate	○○○	4/12	3 / 5	☐☐☐
220	맵다	to be spicy; to be hot	○○○	4/12	3 / 5	☐☐☐
221	요리하다	to cook	○○○	4/12	2 / 7	☐☐☐
222	고프다	to be hungry	○○○	4/12	4 / 6	☐☐☐
248	사전	dictionary	○○○	4/12	11 / 8	☐☐☐
249	창문	window	○○○	4/12	6 / 4	☐☐☐
072	돌아가다	to go back; to return	○○○	3/12	3 / 13	☐☐☐
074	떠나다	to leave; to set off	○○○	3/12	4 / 9	☐☐☐
120	주인	owner	○○○	3/12	4 / 20	☐☐☐
121	목	neck; throat	○○○	3/12	8 / 13	☐☐☐

122	**아내**	wife	○○○	3/12	2 / 10	☐☐☐
124	**결혼**	marriage; wedding	○○○	3/12	2 / 13	☐☐☐
147	**높다**	to be high; to be tall	○○○	3/12	26 / 39	☐☐☐
169	**자리**	seat; place	○○○	3/12	26 / 14	☐☐☐
197	**짧다**	to be short	○○○	3/12	4 / 21	☐☐☐
198	**청바지**	jeans	○○○	3/12	2 / 9	☐☐☐
247	**신문**	newspaper	○○○	2/12	9 / 12	☐☐☐
250	**대학**	university; college	○○○	2/12	19 / 12	☐☐☐
223	**설탕**	sugar	○○○	1/12	2 / 15	☐☐☐

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 3.

Han gyul

When life gives you a tangerine, Talk Hangyul.