HANGYUL · TOPIK VOCABULARY MASTERY

English edition

TOPIK Korean Words Level 3 · Lower Intermediate

300 exam-relevant words in 12 units · an original example for every word · active recall and spaced review

토픽 필수 어휘 3단계

효과 나타나다 결과 떨어지다 이유 문제
발생하다 줄이다 미치다 가능하다
기준 목적
결 부족하다
통하다 정도
위하다 대하다 없이 직접 필요
이러하다 이상 대부분 대신 일부 주로
또한 그대로 의하다 관련 전체 매우

방법

bangbeop

way; method

Han gyul

Start here

This guide teaches the 300 words of **Level 3 · Lower-Intermediate Korean** in 12 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.	**60**
●●○	**High**	Frequently seen and very useful.	**90**
●○○	**Standard**	Useful words seen in several exam rounds.	**105**
○○○	**Supporting**	Fewer appearances in the analyzed exams, included for a complete progression.	**45**

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 **방법** bangbeop ●●●

NOUN way; method

> 이 문제를 푸는 방법을 알려 주세요.
> i munjereul puneun bangbeobeul allyeo juseyo
> Please tell me how to solve this problem.

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.

Contents

01	**Causes, Effects and Trends** 원인, 결과와 증감	001–025	**5**
02	**Key Expressions for Reading** 독해 핵심 표현	026–051	**9**
03	**Opinions and Communication** 의견과 의사소통	052–074	**13**
04	**Economy and Work** 경제와 일	075–100	**17**
05	**Society and Safety** 사회와 안전	101–123	**21**
06	**Media, Culture and Events** 대중문화와 행사	124–147	**25**
07	**Time and Change** 시간과 변화	148–174	**29**
08	**Space, Shape and Position** 공간, 모양과 위치	175–199	**33**
09	**Feelings, Effort and Family** 감정, 노력과 가족	200–226	**37**
10	**Science, Research and Nature** 과학, 연구와 자연	227–250	**41**
11	**Daily Actions and Food** 일상 동작과 음식	251–278	**45**
12	**Questions, Numbers and Body** 의문사, 숫자와 몸	279–300	**49**
	Commonly confused words		**53**
	Exam insights		**56**
	Answer key		**57**
	Spaced review planner		**62**
	Frequency index & checklist		**63**

UNIT 1 · WORDS 001–025 · 7 CORE · 10 HIGH

Unit 1 · Causes, Effects and Trends

원인, 결과와 증감

001 **방법** bangbeop ●●●

NOUN way; method

> 이 문제를 푸는 방법을 알려 주세요.
> i munjereul puneun bangbeobeul allyeo juseyo
> Please tell me how to solve this problem.

002 **효과** hyogwa ●●●

NOUN effect

> 이 공부 방법은 효과가 정말 좋아요.
> i gongbu bangbeobeun hyogwaga jeongmal joayo
> This study method works really well.

효과가 있다/없다 = "to work / not work".

003 **나타나다** natanada ●●●

VERB to appear; to show up

> 구름 사이로 해가 나타났어요.
> gureum sairo haega natanasseoyo
> The sun came out from behind the clouds.

004 **결과** gyeolgwa ●●●

NOUN result; outcome

> 시험 결과는 다음 주에 나와요.
> siheom gyeolgwaneun daeum jue nawayo
> The test results come out next week.

005 **떨어지다** tteoreojida ●●○

VERB to fall; to drop

> 밤이 되자 기온이 많이 떨어졌어요.
> bami doeja gioni mani tteoreojyeosseoyo
> When night came, the temperature dropped a lot.

Also "to fail" (시험에 떨어지다) and "to run out" (돈이 떨어지다).

006 **이유** iyu ●●●

NOUN reason

> 늦은 이유를 말해 주세요.
> neujeun iyureul malhae juseyo
> Please tell me why you were late.

007 **문제** munje ●●●

NOUN problem; question

> 시험 문제가 생각보다 쉬웠어요.
> siheom munjega saenggakboda swiwosseoyo
> The exam questions were easier than I thought.

Means both a test question and a problem to solve: 문제가 생기다.

008 **발생하다** balsaenghada ●●●

VERB to occur; to happen

> 문제가 발생하면 저에게 연락하세요.
> munjega balsaenghamyeon jeoege yeollakaseyo
> If a problem comes up, contact me.

Formal; used for incidents and problems. Everyday word: 생기다.

009 **줄이다** jurida ●●○

VERB to reduce; to cut down

> 건강을 위해 단 음식을 줄였어요.
> geongangeul wihae dan eumsigeul juryeosseoyo
> I cut down on sweets for my health.

Causative of 줄다 "to decrease". Opposite: 늘리다.

010 **높이다** nopida ●●○

VERB to raise; to increase

> 한국어 실력을 높이려고 매일 연습해요.
> hangugeo sillyeogeul nopiryeogo maeil yeonseupaeyo
> I practice every day to improve my Korean.

Causative of 높다: 실력/효과/속도를 높이다. Opposite: 낮추다. For prices, 올리다 is more common.

011 **미치다** michida ●●○

VERB to have (an influence); to affect

> 날씨는 기분에 영향을 미쳐요.
> nalssineun gibune yeonghyangeul michyeoyo
> The weather affects your mood.

Almost always 영향을 미치다. A different 미치다 means "to go crazy".

012 **가능하다** ganeunghada ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be possible

> 예약은 전화로도 가능해요.
> yeyageun jeonhwarodo ganeunghaeyo
> You can also make a reservation by phone.

Opposite: 불가능하다.

013 **늘다** neulda ●●○

VERB to increase; to grow

> 요즘 한국어를 배우는 사람이 늘었어요.
> yojeum hangugeoreul baeuneun sarami neureosseoyo
> More people are learning Korean these days.

Intransitive; the transitive form is 늘리다. Opposite: 줄다.

014 **넘다** neomda ●●○

VERB to go over; to exceed

> 기다린 지 한 시간이 넘었어요.
> gidarin ji han sigani neomeosseoyo
> I've been waiting for over an hour.

015 **해결하다** haegyeolhada ●●○

VERB to solve; to resolve

> 친구와 이야기해서 문제를 해결했어요.
> chinguwa iyagihaeseo munjereul haegyeolhaesseoyo
> I solved the problem by talking with my friend.

016 **늘리다** neullida ●●○

VERB to increase; to extend

> 운동 시간을 하루 한 시간으로 늘렸어요.
> undong siganeul haru han siganeuro neullyeosseoyo
> I increased my exercise time to an hour a day.

Transitive form of 늘다. Opposite: 줄이다.

017 **기준** gijun ●●○

NOUN standard; criterion

> 회사를 고를 때 제일 중요한 기준은 분위기예요.
> hoesareul goreul ttae jeil jungyohan gijuneun bunwigiyeyo
> When I choose a company, my most important criterion is the atmosphere.

018 **목적** mokjeok ●○○

NOUN purpose; goal

> 이번 여행의 목적은 휴식이에요.
> ibeon yeohaengui mokjeogeun hyusigieyo
> The purpose of this trip is to rest.

019 **문제점** munjejeom ●○○

NOUN problem; drawback

> 이 계획의 문제점은 비용이에요.
> i gyehoegui munjejeomeun biyongieyo
> The problem with this plan is the cost.

Points to a specific weak point; compare 문제.

020 **늘어나다** neureonada ●○○

VERB to increase; to grow

> 요즘 혼자 사는 사람이 늘어났어요.
> yojeum honja saneun sarami neureonasseoyo
> More and more people live alone these days.

Opposite: 줄어들다.

021 **줄다** julda ●○○

VERB to decrease; to go down

> 운동을 시작하고 몸무게가 줄었어요.
> undongeul sijakago mommugega jureosseoyo
> My weight went down after I started exercising.

Opposite: 늘다. 줄어들다 has a similar meaning.

022 **해결** haegyeol ●○○

NOUN solution; resolution

> 이 문제는 해결이 쉽지 않아요.
> i munjeneun haegyeori swipji anayo
> This problem isn't easy to solve.

해결하다 = to solve; 해결되다 = to be solved.

023 **부족하다** bujokada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be lacking; to not have enough

> 요즘 잠이 부족해서 피곤해요.
> yojeum jami bujokaeseo pigonhaeyo
> I'm tired because I haven't been getting enough sleep lately.

Pattern: N이/가 부족하다 (to be short on N).

024 **낮다** natda ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be low

> 이 의자는 너무 낮아서 불편해요.
> i uijaneun neomu najaseo bulpyeonhaeyo
> This chair is too low, so it's uncomfortable.

Opposite: 높다.

025 **오르다** oreuda ●○○

VERB to climb; to go up; to rise

> 주말에 친구와 산에 올랐어요.
> jumare chinguwa sane ollasseoyo
> I climbed a mountain with a friend on the weekend.

르 irregular: 올라요, 올랐어요. Also 값이 오르다 (prices go up).

Unit review 01 · Causes, Effects and Trends

A What does it mean?

1 결과 _____

2 나타나다 _____

3 늘다 _____

4 기준 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 to occur; to happen _____

2 to raise; to increase _____

3 to increase; to grow _____

4 to go over; to exceed _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 이번 여행의 _____은 휴식이에요.
The purpose of this trip is to rest.

2 날씨는 기분에 영향을 _____.
The weather affects your mood.

3 이 계획의 _____은 비용이에요.
The problem with this plan is the cost.

4 밤이 되자 기온이 많이 _____.
When night came, the temperature dropped a lot.

D Choose the best word.

1 이 문제는 _____이 쉽지 않아요.

A 기준 B 목적 C 해결 D 문제

2 주말에 친구와 산에 _____.

A 오르다 B 떨어지다 C 발생하다 D 미치다

3 건강을 위해 단 음식을 _____.

A 줄다 B 줄이다 C 높이다 D 미치다

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	해결하다	_____	a	to be possible
2	가능하다	_____	b	reason
3	이유	_____	c	way; method
4	낮다	_____	d	to solve; to resolve
5	방법	_____	e	to be low

Self-check

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

UNIT 2 · WORDS 026–051 · 12 CORE · 6 HIGH

Unit 2 · Key Expressions for Reading

독해 핵심 표현

026 경우 gyeongu ●●●

NOUN case; situation

> 비가 오는 경우에는 행사가 취소돼요.
> biga oneun gyeongueneun haengsaga chwisodwaeyo
> If it rains, the event will be canceled.

Often used as -는/(으)ㄹ 경우(에) "in case of, if".

027 따르다 ttareuda ●●●

VERB to follow; to go by

> 일기 예보에 따르면 내일 눈이 온대요.
> ilgi yeboe ttareumyeon naeil nuni ondaeyo
> According to the forecast, it's going to snow tomorrow.

Common patterns: N에 따르면 "according to N", N에 따라 "depending on N".

028 통하다 tonghada ●●●

VERB to go through; via

> 친구를 통해 그 소식을 들었어요.
> chingureul tonghae geu sosigeul deureosseoyo
> I heard the news through a friend.

N을/를 통해(서) = "through, by means of N".

029 정도 jeongdo ●●●

NOUN degree; about

> 집에서 학교까지 십 분 정도 걸려요.
> jibeseo hakgyokkaji sip bun jeongdo geollyeoyo
> It takes about ten minutes from home to school.

After a number it means "about, around": 한 시간 정도.

030 위하다 wihada ●●●

VERB for the sake of; to care for

> 가족을 위해 아침마다 요리를 해요.
> gajogeul wihae achimmada yorireul haeyo
> I cook every morning for my family.

Used as N을/를 위해(서) "for N" and -기 위해(서) "in order to".

031 대하다 daehada ●●●

VERB about; regarding

> 한국 역사에 대해 더 알고 싶어요.
> hanguk yeoksae daehae deo algo sipeoyo
> I want to learn more about Korean history.

N에 대해(서) "about N"; before a noun: N에 대한 N.

032 없이 eopsi ●●●

ADVERB without

> 아빠는 하루도 쉬는 날 없이 일하세요.
> appaneun harudo swineun nal eopsi ilhaseyo
> My dad works without a single day off.

Follows a noun: 걱정 없이 "without worry", 말없이 "silently".

033 점 jeom ●●●

NOUN point; aspect

> 이 집은 교통이 편리한 점이 좋아요.
> i jibeun gyotongi pyeollihan jeomi joayo
> What's nice about this house is the easy access to transportation.

Often -다는 점, -(으)ㄴ 점 "the fact/point that".

034 직접 jikjeop ●●●

ADVERB in person; directly

> 이 케이크는 제가 직접 만들었어요.
> i keikeuneun jega jikjeop mandeureosseoyo
> I made this cake myself.

035 **필요** piryo ●●●

NOUN need; necessity

> 걱정할 필요 없어요.
> geokjeonghal piryo eopseoyo
> There's no need to worry.

-(으)ㄹ 필요가 있다/없다 "there is (no) need to." Also 필요하다 "to need."

036 **이러하다** ireohada ●●●

ADJECTIVE to be like this; such

> 이러한 방법은 처음 들어 봐요.
> ireohan bangbeobeun cheoeum deureo bwayo
> I've never heard of a method like this before.

Mostly used as 이러한 + noun (more formal than 이런).

037 **이상** isang ●●●

NOUN more than; or more

> 이 영화는 백만 명 이상이 봤어요.
> i yeonghwaneun baengman myeong isangi bwasseoyo
> More than a million people saw this movie.

Opposite: 이하. Other 이상 words mean "strange" and "ideal".

038 **예** ye ●●○

NOUN example

> 예를 들어 설명해 주시겠어요?
> yereul deureo seolmyeonghae jusigesseoyo
> Could you explain with an example?

예를 들어(서) = "for example". Also 예 "yes" (polite).

039 **대부분** daebubun ●○○

NOUN most; the majority

> 반 친구들 대부분이 축구를 좋아해요.
> ban chingudeul daebubuni chukgureul joahaeyo
> Most of my classmates like soccer.

Also used as an adverb: 대부분 맞아요 "mostly right".

040 **대신** daesin ●●○

NOUN instead; in place of

> 커피 대신 차를 마실게요.
> keopi daesin chareul masilgeyo
> I'll have tea instead of coffee.

N 대신(에) "instead of N"; -는 대신(에) "instead of doing".

041 **일부** ilbu ●●○

NOUN part; some

> 월급의 일부를 매달 저축해요.
> wolgeubui ilbureul maedal jeochukaeyo
> I save part of my salary every month.

Opposite: 전부.

042 **주로** juro ●○○

ADVERB mostly; mainly

> 주말에는 주로 집에서 쉬어요.
> jumareneun juro jibeseo swieoyo
> On weekends, I mostly rest at home.

043 **또한** ttohan ●●○

ADVERB also; moreover

> 이 방은 넓고 또한 조용해요.
> i bangeun neolgo ttohan joyonghaeyo
> This room is spacious and also quiet.

More formal than 또; common in writing.

044 **그대로** geudaero ●●○

ADVERB as it is; just as it was

> 방을 그대로 두고 나가세요.
> bangeul geudaero dugo nagaseyo
> Please leave the room as it is.

045 **의하다** uihada ●○○

VERB to be based on; according to

> 일기 예보에 의하면 내일 비가 온대요.
> ilgi yeboe uihamyeon naeil biga ondaeyo
> According to the weather forecast, it's going to rain tomorrow.

Used in fixed forms: N에 의하면 (according to N), N에 의해 (by N).

046 **관련** gwallyeon ●○○

NOUN relation; connection; related

> 이 책은 한국 역사와 관련이 있어요.
> i chaegeun hanguk yeoksawa gwallyeoni isseoyo
> This book has to do with Korean history.

Patterns: N과/와 관련(이) 있다, N과/와 관련된 N (related to N).

047 **부분** bubun ●●○

NOUN part; portion

> 이 영화는 마지막 부분이 제일 재미있었어요.
> i yeonghwaneun majimak bubuni jeil jaemiisseosseoyo
> The last part of this movie was the most fun.

048 **전체** jeonche ●○○

NOUN the whole; all; entire

> 우리 반 전체가 같이 소풍을 갔어요.
> uri ban jeonchega gachi sopungeul gasseoyo
> Our whole class went on a picnic together.

049 **매우** maeu ●○○

ADVERB very; extremely

> 오늘 시험 문제가 매우 어려웠어요.
> oneul siheom munjega maeu eoryeowosseoyo
> Today's test questions were extremely hard.

More formal than 아주 or 정말; common in writing.

050 **이때** ittae ●○○

NOUN at this point; in this case; at this time

> 이때 소금을 조금 넣으면 더 맛있어요.
> ittae sogeumeul jogeum neoeumyeon deo masisseoyo
> At this point, adding a little salt makes it taste even better.

Refers back to a situation just described; common in explanations: 이때 ~하면 좋아요.

051 **아무** amu ●○○

DETERMINER any; no (with a negative)

> 이번 주말에는 아무 계획도 없어요.
> ibeon jumareneun amu gyehoekdo eopseoyo
> I don't have any plans this weekend.

Usually with 도 + a negative: 아무 말도 안 했어요 'said nothing'. 아무거나 = anything at all.

Unit review 02 · Key Expressions for Reading

A What does it mean?

1 아무 _____

2 그대로 _____

3 점 _____

4 이러하다 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 the whole; all; entire _____

2 degree; about _____

3 case; situation _____

4 to follow; to go by _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 이 영화는 백만 명 _____이 봤어요.
More than a million people saw this movie.

2 반 친구들 _____이 축구를 좋아해요.
Most of my classmates like soccer.

3 오늘 시험 문제가 _____ 어려웠어요.
Today's test questions were extremely hard.

4 이 책은 한국 역사와 _____ 있어요.
This book has to do with Korean history.

D Choose the best word.

1 커피 _____ 차를 마실게요.

A 이상 B 대신 C 예 D 필요

2 주말에는 _____ 집에서 쉬어요.

A 없이 B 직접 C 주로 D 또한

3 월급의 _____를 매달 저축해요.

A 전체 B 대신 C 경우 D 일부

E Which word sounds natural here?

고등학생 _____ 매일 늦게까지 공부했어요.
When I was in high school, I studied late every day.

A 경우 B 때

Self-check

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

UNIT 3 · WORDS 052–074 · 6 CORE · 9 HIGH

Unit 3 · Opinions and Communication

의견과 의사소통

052 **관심** gwansim ●●●

NOUN interest

> 저는 요리에 관심이 많아요.
> jeoneun yorie gwansimi manayo
> I'm really interested in cooking.

N에 관심이 있다/많다 = "to be interested in N".

053 **다양하다** dayanghada ●●●

ADJECTIVE to be various; to be diverse

> 이 가게에는 다양한 빵이 있어요.
> i gageeneun dayanghan ppangi isseoyo
> This shop has all kinds of bread.

054 **확인하다** hwaginhada ●●●

VERB to check; to confirm

> 주문하기 전에 주소를 다시 확인했어요.
> jumunhagi jeone jusoreul dasi hwaginhaesseoyo
> I double-checked the address before ordering.

055 **의견** uigyeon ●●●

NOUN opinion; view

> 회의에서 제 의견을 발표했어요.
> hoeuieseo je uigyeoneul balpyohaesseoyo
> I presented my opinion at the meeting.

056 **알리다** allida ●●●

VERB to let know; to inform

> 결과가 나오면 바로 알려 드릴게요.
> gyeolgwaga naomyeon baro allyeo deurilgeyo
> I'll let you know as soon as the results come out.

Causative of 알다. Honorific: 알려 드리다.

057 **맞다** matda ●●●

VERB to be right; to be correct

> 네, 그 말이 맞아요.
> ne, geu mari majayo
> Yes, that's right.

맞다 is a verb in Korean, so the modifier is 맞는: 맞는 답.

058 **정하다** jeonghada ●●○

VERB to decide; to set

> 여행 날짜를 아직 못 정했어요.
> yeohaeng naljjareul ajik mot jeonghaesseoyo
> I haven't decided the travel dates yet.

059 **강조하다** gangjohada ●●○

VERB to emphasize; to stress

> 선생님은 복습을 늘 강조하세요.
> seonsaengnimeun bokseubeul neul gangjohaseyo
> Our teacher always stresses the importance of review.

060 **의미** uimi ●●○

NOUN meaning

> 이 단어의 의미를 모르겠어요.
> i daneoui uimireul moreugesseoyo
> I don't know what this word means.

Same as 뜻, but more formal.

061 **밝히다** balkida ●●○

VERB to reveal; to make clear

> 그 배우는 결혼 소식을 직접 밝혔어요.
> geu baeuneun gyeolhon sosigeul jikjeop balkyeosseoyo
> The actor announced the wedding news himself.

Also "to light up" (불을 밝히다).

062 **행동** haengdong ●●○

NOUN behavior; action

> 말보다 행동이 더 중요해요.
> malboda haengdongi deo jungyohaeyo
> Actions speak louder than words.

행동하다 "to act, behave".

063 **요구하다** yoguhada ●○○

VERB to demand; to ask for

> 손님이 새 물건으로 교환을 요구했어요.
> sonnimi sae mulgeoneuro gyohwaneul yoguhaesseoyo
> The customer asked to exchange it for a new one.

Stronger than 부탁하다; often used for rights or conditions.

064 **사실** sasil ●○○

NOUN fact; truth

> 그 소문은 사실이 아니에요.
> geu somuneun sasiri anieyo
> That rumor isn't true.

Also an adverb "actually, to be honest": 사실 저도 몰랐어요.

065 **고려하다** goryeohada ●○○

VERB to consider; to take into account

> 날씨를 고려해서 여행 날짜를 정했어요.
> nalssireul goryeohaeseo yeohaeng naljjareul jeonghaesseoyo
> We picked the travel dates with the weather in mind.

066 **이해하다** ihaehada ●●○

VERB to understand

> 이 문법은 이해하기 어려워요.
> i munbeobeun ihaehagi eoryeowoyo
> This grammar point is hard to understand.

067 **표현하다** pyohyeonhada ●○○

VERB to express

> 언니는 그림으로 감정을 표현해요.
> eonnineun geurimeuro gamjeongeul pyohyeonhaeyo
> My older sister expresses her feelings through painting.

068 **긍정적** geungjeongjeok ●●○

NOUN positive

> 언제나 긍정적인 생각을 하려고 해요.
> eonjena geungjeongjeogin saenggageul haryeogo haeyo
> I always try to think positively.

Used as 긍정적이다 or 긍정적인 + noun. Opposite: 부정적.

069 **선택하다** seontaekada ●●○

VERB to choose; to select

> 마음에 드는 색을 하나 선택하세요.
> maeume deuneun saegeul hana seontaekaseyo
> Choose one color that you like.

070 **원하다** wonhada ●●○

VERB to want; to wish for

> 원하는 시간에 언제든지 오세요.
> wonhaneun sigane eonjedeunji oseyo
> Come any time you want.

Takes an object: N을/를 원하다. Often used before nouns: 원하는 것 (what you want).

071 **기대하다** gidaehada ●○○

VERB to look forward to; to expect

> 이번 여행을 정말 기대하고 있어요.
> ibeon yeohaengeul jeongmal gidaehago isseoyo
> I'm really looking forward to this trip.

072 **적극적** jeokgeukjeok ●○○

NOUN active; proactive; enthusiastic

> 그 학생은 수업 시간에 아주 적극적이에요.
> geu haksaengeun sueop sigane aju jeokgeukjeogieyo
> That student is very active in class.

Opposite: 소극적 (passive). Adverb: 적극적으로.

073 **질문** jilmun ○○○

NOUN question

> 선생님이 제 질문에 친절하게 대답해 주셨어요.
> seonsaengnimi je jilmune chinjeolhage daedapae jusyeosseoyo
> My teacher kindly answered my question.

질문에 대답하다 = to answer a question.

074 **대화** daehwa ○○○

NOUN conversation; talk

> 외국인 친구와 한국어로 대화를 해 봤어요.
> oegugin chinguwa hangugeoro daehwareul hae bwasseoyo
> I tried having a conversation in Korean with a friend from abroad.

대화를 나누다 = to have a conversation.

Unit review 03 · Opinions and Communication

A What does it mean?

1 질문 _____

2 요구하다 _____

3 이해하다 _____

4 행동 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 conversation; talk _____

2 to reveal; to make clear _____

3 positive _____

4 to consider; to take into account _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 네, 그 말이 _____.
Yes, that's right.

2 언니는 그림으로 감정을 _____.
My older sister expresses her feelings through painting.

3 이 가게에는 _____ 빵이 있어요.
This shop has all kinds of bread.

4 여행 날짜를 아직 못 _____.
I haven't decided the travel dates yet.

D Choose the best word.

1 그 소문은 _____이 아니에요.

A 긍정적 B 사실 C 의견 D 행동

2 _____ 시간에 언제든지 오세요.

A 강조하다 B 선택하다 C 맞다 D 원하다

3 저는 요리에 _____이 많아요.

A 관심 B 사실 C 의견 D 대화

E Match each word to its meaning.

1 강조하다 _____ a active; proactive; enthusiastic

2 선택하다 _____ b opinion; view

3 확인하다 _____ c to choose; to select

4 의견 _____ d to check; to confirm

5 적극적 _____ e to emphasize; to stress

Self-check

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

UNIT 4 · WORDS 075–100 · 4 CORE · 14 HIGH

Unit 4 · Economy and Work

경제와 일

075 **이용하다** iyonghada ●●●

VERB to use; to take

> 주말에는 지하철을 이용해요.
> jumareneun jihacheoreul iyonghaeyo
> I take the subway on weekends.

Common with facilities and services: 도서관/버스를 이용하다.

076 **제품** jepum ●●●

NOUN product

> 이 회사는 주방 제품을 만들어요.
> i hoesaneun jubang jepumeul mandeureoyo
> This company makes kitchen products.

077 **경제** gyeongje ●●●

NOUN economy

> 신문에서 경제 기사를 자주 읽어요.
> sinmuneseo gyeongje gisareul jaju ilgeoyo
> I often read about the economy in the newspaper.

078 **사용** sayong ●●○

NOUN use; usage

> 수업 시간에는 휴대폰 사용이 안 돼요.
> sueop siganeneun hyudaepon sayongi an dwaeyo
> You can't use your phone during class.

Verb: 사용하다 "to use".

079 **능력** neungnyeok ●●○

NOUN ability; skill

> 제 친구는 외국어 능력이 뛰어나요.
> je chinguneun oegugeo neungnyeogi ttwieonayo
> My friend has excellent foreign language skills.

080 **직원** jigwon ●●○

NOUN employee; staff member

> 은행 직원이 친절하게 안내해 줬어요.
> eunhaeng jigwoni chinjeolhage annaehae jwosseoyo
> The bank employee kindly helped me.

081 **사용되다** sayongdoeda ●●○

VERB to be used

> 이 방은 회의실로 사용돼요.
> i bangeun hoeuisillo sayongdwaeyo
> This room is used as a meeting room.

Passive of 사용하다: N(으)로 사용되다 "to be used as N".

082 **활용하다** hwaryonghada ●●○

VERB to make use of; to use

> 남은 밥을 활용해서 볶음밥을 만들었어요.
> nameun babeul hwaryonghaeseo bokkeumbabeul mandeureosseoyo
> I used leftover rice to make fried rice.

Suggests using something well or creatively; compare 이용하다.

083 **소비자** sobija ●●○

NOUN consumer

> 소비자들은 싸고 좋은 물건을 찾아요.
> sobijadeureun ssago joeun mulgeoneul chajayo
> Consumers look for cheap, good-quality goods.

084 **가격** gagyeok ●●○

NOUN price

> 이 가게는 가격이 싸요.
> i gageneun gagyeogi ssayo
> This store has low prices.

Same as 값, but more formal.

085 **판매** panmae ●●○

NOUN sale; selling

> 표 판매는 온라인에서만 해요.
> pyo panmaeneun ollaineseoman haeyo
> Tickets are sold only online.

판매하다 "to sell" (formal for 팔다).

086 **사업** saeop ●●●

NOUN business

> 삼촌은 작은 사업을 시작했어요.
> samchoneun jageun saeobeul sijakaesseoyo
> My uncle started a small business.

087 **비용** biyong ●●○

NOUN cost; expense

> 여행 비용이 생각보다 많이 들었어요.
> yeohaeng biyongi saenggakboda mani deureosseoyo
> The trip cost more than I expected.

비용이 들다 = "to cost".

088 **이용** iyong ●●○

NOUN use; usage

> 이 카드는 버스 이용 시 할인이 돼요.
> i kadeuneun beoseu iyong si harini dwaeyo
> This card gives you a discount when you take the bus.

Often with facilities and services: 시설 이용, 이용 시간.

089 **전문가** jeonmunga ●●○

NOUN expert; specialist

> 전문가에게 조언을 들었어요.
> jeonmungaege joeoneul deureosseoyo
> I got advice from an expert.

090 **조건** jogeon ●○○

NOUN condition; terms; requirement

> 이 회사는 근무 조건이 좋아서 인기가 많아요.
> i hoesaneun geunmu jogeoni joaseo ingiga manayo
> This company is popular because its working conditions are good.

091 **서비스** seobiseu ●●○

NOUN service

> 이 식당은 서비스가 정말 좋아요.
> i sikdangeun seobiseuga jeongmal joayo
> The service at this restaurant is really good.

Also means a free extra: 서비스로 음료를 줬어요 (They gave me a drink on the house).

092 **업무** eommu ●●○

NOUN work; duties; tasks

> 오늘은 업무가 많아서 늦게 퇴근해요.
> oneureun eommuga manaseo neutge toegeunhaeyo
> I have a lot of work today, so I'll be getting off work late.

093 **상품** sangpum ●○○

NOUN product; goods; merchandise

> 이 가게는 다양한 상품을 팔아요.
> i gageneun dayanghan sangpumeul parayo
> This store sells a wide variety of products.

A different 상품 means a prize.

094 **신청** sincheong ●○○

NOUN application; sign-up

> 장학금 신청은 이번 주 금요일까지예요.
> janghakgeum sincheongeun ibeon ju geumyoilkkajiyeyo
> Scholarship applications are due this Friday.

Verb: 신청하다 (to apply for). 신청서 = application form.

095 **전문** jeonmun ●●○

NOUN specialty; expert; professional

> 이 일을 하려면 전문 지식이 필요해요.
> i ireul haryeomyeon jeonmun jisigi piryohaeyo
> You need expert knowledge to do this job.

Usually before a noun: 전문 지식 (expert knowledge), 전문 병원 (specialty hospital). 전문가 = expert.

096 **해외** haeoe ●○○

NOUN overseas; abroad

> 제 친구는 해외에서 일하고 있어요.
> je chinguneun haeoeeseo ilhago isseoyo
> My friend is working overseas.

해외여행 = overseas travel. Similar: 외국 (foreign country).

097 **제공하다** jegonghada ●○○

VERB to provide; to offer

> 이 호텔은 아침 식사를 무료로 제공해요.
> i hotereun achim siksareul muryoro jegonghaeyo
> This hotel offers free breakfast.

098 **담당하다** damdanghada ●○○

VERB to be in charge of; to handle

> 제가 이번 행사 준비를 담당했어요.
> jega ibeon haengsa junbireul damdanghaesseoyo
> I was in charge of preparing for this event.

담당자 = the person in charge.

099 **사무실** samusil ●○○

NOUN office

> 사무실은 이 건물 3층에 있어요.
> samusireun i geonmul samcheunge isseoyo
> The office is on the third floor of this building.

100 **카드** kadeu ○○○

NOUN card; credit card

> 현금 대신 카드로 계산할게요.
> hyeongeum daesin kadeuro gyesanhalgeyo
> I'll pay by card instead of cash.

카드로 계산하다 = to pay by card.

Unit review 04 · Economy and Work

A What does it mean?

1 활용하다 _____

2 전문 _____

3 소비자 _____

4 이용하다 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 work; duties; tasks _____

2 use; usage _____

3 cost; expense _____

4 office _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 이 카드는 버스 _____ 시 할인이 돼요.
This card gives you a discount when you take the bus.

2 장학금 _____은 이번 주 금요일까지예요.
Scholarship applications are due this Friday.

3 이 회사는 주방 _____을 만들어요.
This company makes kitchen products.

4 삼촌은 작은 _____을 시작했어요.
My uncle started a small business.

D Choose the best word.

1 은행 _____이 친절하게 안내해 줬어요.

A 경제 B 소비자 C 사업 D 직원

2 제 친구는 외국어 _____이 뛰어나요.

A 사용 B 소비자 C 능력 D 업무

3 현금 대신 _____로 계산할게요.

A 카드 B 사무실 C 조건 D 업무

E Which word sounds natural here?

이 단어는 요즘 젊은 사람들 사이에서 많이 _____.
This word is used a lot among young people these days.

A 사용되다 B 사용하다

Self-check

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

UNIT 5 · WORDS 101–123 · 7 CORE · 7 HIGH

Unit 5 · Society and Safety

사회와 안전

101 **사회** sahoe ●●●

NOUN society

> 요즘 사회 문제에 관심이 생겼어요.
> yojeum sahoe munjee gwansimi saenggyeosseoyo
> I've become interested in social issues lately.

102 **국가** gukga ●●●

NOUN country; nation

> 이 축제는 여러 국가에서 열려요.
> i chukjeneun yeoreo gukgaeseo yeollyeoyo
> This festival is held in several countries.

103 **인간** ingan ●●●

NOUN human; human being

> 개는 인간의 오랜 친구예요.
> gaeneun inganui oraen chinguyeyo
> Dogs have been humans' friends for a long time.

104 **역할** yeokhal ●●●

NOUN role; part

> 그 배우는 이번 영화에서 의사 역할을 맡았어요.
> geu baeuneun ibeon yeonghwaeseo uisa yeokhareul matasseoyo
> That actor plays a doctor in this movie.

역할을 하다/맡다 = "to play a role".

105 **지역** jiyeok ●●●

NOUN region; area

> 이 지역은 겨울에 눈이 많이 와요.
> i jiyeogeun gyeoure nuni mani wayo
> It snows a lot in this area in winter.

106 **사고** sago ●●●

NOUN accident

> 눈길에서는 사고가 나기 쉬워요.
> nungireseoneun sagoga nagi swiwoyo
> Accidents happen easily on snowy roads.

사고가 나다 = "an accident happens".

107 **개인** gaein ●●○

NOUN individual; personal

> 개인 정보는 다른 사람에게 알려 주지 마세요.
> gaein jeongboneun dareun saramege allyeo juji maseyo
> Don't share your personal information with others.

Often before a noun: 개인 정보 "personal information".

108 **시민** simin ●●●

NOUN citizen; resident

> 시민들이 공원에서 산책을 해요.
> simindeuri gongwoneseo sanchaegeul haeyo
> Residents are taking walks in the park.

109 **관리** gwalli ●●○

NOUN management; care

> 식물은 관리가 생각보다 어려워요.
> singmureun gwalliga saenggakboda eoryeowoyo
> Taking care of plants is harder than you'd think.

관리하다 "to manage, look after". Another 관리 means "official".

110 **안전** anjeon ●●○

NOUN safety

> 아이들의 안전이 제일 중요해요.
> aideurui anjeoni jeil jungyohaeyo
> Children's safety comes first.

안전하다 "to be safe".

111 **국민** gungmin ●●○

NOUN people (of a country); citizens

> 추석은 온 국민이 즐기는 명절이에요.
> chuseogeun on gungmini jeulgineun myeongjeorieyo
> Chuseok is a holiday the whole nation enjoys.

112 **지키다** jikida ●●○

VERB to keep; to protect

> 제 친구는 약속을 항상 잘 지켜요.
> je chinguneun yaksogeul hangsang jal jikyeoyo
> My friend is always good about keeping promises.

약속/규칙을 지키다 "to keep a promise / follow rules".

113 **법** beop ●●○

NOUN law

> 모든 사람은 법을 지켜야 해요.
> modeun sarameun beobeul jikyeoya haeyo
> Everyone has to obey the law.

The bound noun -는 법 means "way, how to": 만드는 법.

114 **막다** makda ●○○

VERB to block; to stop

> 큰 나무가 길을 막고 있어요.
> keun namuga gireul makgo isseoyo
> A big tree is blocking the road.

115 **세상** sesang ●○○

NOUN the world; life

> 세상에는 재미있는 일이 정말 많아요.
> sesangeneun jaemiinneun iri jeongmal manayo
> There are so many interesting things in the world.

116 **세계** segye ●●○

NOUN world; global

> 그 가수는 세계 여러 나라에서 인기가 많아요.
> geu gasuneun segye yeoreo naraeseo ingiga manayo
> That singer is popular in many countries around the world.

Often used before nouns: 세계 여행 (world travel), 세계 대회 (world competition).

117 **사회적** sahoejeok ●○○

NOUN social; socially

> 자원봉사는 사회적으로 의미 있는 일이에요.
> jawonbongsaneun sahoejeogeuro uimi inneun irieyo
> Volunteering is socially meaningful work.

Used before nouns (사회적 문제) or as 사회적으로 (socially).

118 **단체** danche ●○○

NOUN group; organization

> 우리 반은 졸업식에서 단체 사진을 찍었어요.
> uri baneun joreopsigeseo danche sajineul jjigeosseoyo
> Our class took a group photo at graduation.

119 **위험** wiheom ●○○

NOUN danger; risk

> 이 길은 밤에 사고 위험이 높아요.
> i gireun bame sago wiheomi nopayo
> There's a high risk of accidents on this road at night.

위험이 크다/높다 = the risk is high. Adjective: 위험하다.

120 **경찰** gyeongchal ●○○

NOUN police; police officer

> 길을 잃은 아이를 경찰이 도와줬어요.
> gireul ireun aireul gyeongchari dowajwosseoyo
> A police officer helped a lost child.

경찰서 = police station; 경찰관 = police officer.

121 **시** si ●○○

NOUN city; the city (government)

> 이 공원은 시에서 만들었어요.
> i gongwoneun sieseo mandeureosseoyo
> The city built this park.

Also follows city names: 서울시. Other 시: (o'clock: 세 시), (poem).

122 **위험하다** wiheomhada ○○○

ADJECTIVE to be dangerous

> 밤에 혼자 산에 가는 건 위험해요.
> bame honja sane ganeun geon wiheomhaeyo
> It's dangerous to go hiking alone at night.

Opposite: 안전하다 (to be safe).

123 **남녀** namnyeo ○○○

NOUN men and women

> 이 운동은 남녀 모두에게 인기가 있어요.
> i undongeun namnyeo moduege ingiga isseoyo
> This sport is popular with both men and women.

Unit review 05 · Society and Safety

A What does it mean?

1 세상 _____

2 위험하다 _____

3 경찰 _____

4 시 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 country; nation _____

2 world; global _____

3 to keep; to protect _____

4 law _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 이 운동은 _____ 모두에게 인기가 있어요.
This sport is popular with both men and women.

2 _____ 정보는 다른 사람에게 알려 주지 마세요.
Don't share your personal information with others.

3 식물은 _____가 생각보다 어려워요.
Taking care of plants is harder than you'd think.

4 개는 _____의 오랜 친구예요.
Dogs have been humans' friends for a long time.

D Choose the best word.

1 _____들이 공원에서 산책을 해요.

A 시민 B 국가 C 안전 D 시

2 이 길은 밤에 사고 _____이 높아요.

A 역할 B 세상 C 시민 D 위험

3 눈길에서는 _____가 나기 쉬워요.

A 경찰 B 국가 C 사고 D 지역

E Match each word to its meaning.

1 **역할** _____ a group; organization

2 **지역** _____ b society

3 **단체** _____ c role; part

4 **사회** _____ d region; area

5 **막다** _____ e to block; to stop

Self-check

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

UNIT 6 · WORDS 124–147 · 4 CORE · 14 HIGH

Unit 6 · Media, Culture and Events

대중문화와 행사

124 **문화** munhwa ●●●

NOUN culture

> 외국 문화를 배우는 것은 재미있어요.
> oeguk munhwareul baeuneun geoseun jaemiisseoyo
> Learning about foreign cultures is fun.

125 **정보** jeongbo ●●●

NOUN information

> 여행 정보는 인터넷에서 찾았어요.
> yeohaeng jeongboneun inteoneseseo chajasseoyo
> I found travel information online.

126 **내용** naeyong ●●●

NOUN content; what it's about

> 회의 내용을 노트에 정리했어요.
> hoeui naeyongeul noteue jeongnihaesseoyo
> I wrote up what was discussed at the meeting in my notebook.

127 **작가** jakga ●●○

NOUN writer; author

> 이 작가의 소설은 다 읽었어요.
> i jakgaui soseoreun da ilgeosseoyo
> I've read all of this author's novels.

128 **프로그램** peurogeuraem ●●●

NOUN program; show

> 저는 요리 프로그램을 즐겨 봐요.
> jeoneun yori peurogeuraemeul jeulgyeo bwayo
> I like watching cooking shows.

129 **대회** daehoe ●●○

NOUN competition; contest

> 다음 달 피아노 대회를 위해 매일 연습해요.
> daeum dal piano daehoereul wihae maeil yeonseupaeyo
> I practice every day for next month's piano competition.

130 **선수** seonsu ●●○

NOUN player; athlete

> 저 선수는 달리기가 정말 빨라요.
> jeo seonsuneun dalligiga jeongmal ppallayo
> That athlete is a really fast runner.

131 **즐기다** jeulgida ●●○

VERB to enjoy

> 휴가 때 바닷가에서 수영을 즐겼어요.
> hyuga ttae badatgaeseo suyeongeul jeulgyeosseoyo
> I enjoyed swimming at the beach during my vacation.

즐겨 + verb = "to like to do, often do": 즐겨 듣다.

132 **끌다** kkeulda ●●○

VERB to attract; to pull

> 이 노래는 요즘 큰 인기를 끌고 있어요.
> i noraeneun yojeum keun ingireul kkeulgo isseoyo
> This song is really popular right now.

Common: 인기를 끌다, 관심을 끌다. Literal: 가방을 끌다 "to drag a bag".

133 **행사** haengsa ●●○

NOUN event

> 학교에서 다음 주에 큰 행사가 있어요.
> hakgyoeseo daeum jue keun haengsaga isseoyo
> There's a big event at school next week.

134 **인기** ingi ●●○

NOUN popularity

> 이 가방은 젊은 사람들 사이에서 인기가 많아요.
> i gabangeun jeolmeun saramdeul saieseo ingiga manayo
> This bag is popular among young people.

인기가 있다/많다 = "to be popular".

135 **경기** gyeonggi ●●○

NOUN game; match

> 어제 축구 경기를 보러 갔어요.
> eoje chukgu gyeonggireul boreo gasseoyo
> I went to see a soccer game yesterday.

Another 경기 means "the economy, business conditions".

136 **공연** gongyeon ●●○

NOUN performance; show

> 주말에 친구와 뮤지컬 공연을 봤어요.
> jumare chinguwa myujikeol gongyeoneul bwasseoyo
> I saw a musical with a friend on the weekend.

137 **분위기** bunwigi ●●○

NOUN atmosphere; mood; vibe

> 이 카페는 분위기가 조용하고 좋아요.
> i kapeneun bunwigiga joyonghago joayo
> This café has a nice, quiet atmosphere.

138 **드라마** deurama ●●○

NOUN TV drama; TV series

> 요즘 한국 드라마를 매일 봐요.
> yojeum hanguk deuramareul maeil bwayo
> These days I watch Korean dramas every day.

139 **방송** bangsong ●●○

NOUN broadcast; broadcasting

> 라디오 방송에서 좋아하는 노래가 나왔어요.
> radio bangsongeseo joahaneun noraega nawasseoyo
> My favorite song came on the radio.

방송국 = broadcasting station; 방송하다 = to broadcast.

140 **빠지다** ppajida ●○○

VERB to fall into; to get hooked on

> 아이가 책 읽기에 푹 빠졌어요.
> aiga chaek ilgie puk ppajyeosseoyo
> My kid has gotten totally into reading.

Another 빠지다 means to come out or be missing: 머리가 빠지다 (hair falls out).

141 **예술** yesul ●●○

NOUN art; the arts

> 제 동생은 예술 고등학교에 다녀요.
> je dongsaengeun yesul godeunghakgyoe danyeoyo
> My younger sibling goes to an arts high school.

142 **열리다** yeollida ●○○

VERB to be held; to open

> 이번 주말에 공원에서 음악 축제가 열려요.
> ibeon jumare gongwoneseo eumak chukjega yeollyeoyo
> A music festival is being held in the park this weekend.

Also 문이 열리다 (a door opens). Another 열리다: 열매가 열리다 (fruit grows).

143 **대중** daejung ●○○

NOUN the public; the general public

> 이 노래는 대중에게 큰 인기를 얻었어요.
> i noraeneun daejungege keun ingireul eodeosseoyo
> This song became hugely popular with the public.

대중교통 = public transportation; 대중문화 = popular culture.

144 **진행되다** jinhaengdoeda ●○○

VERB to be held; to proceed; to go on

> 회의는 두 시간 동안 진행됐어요.
> hoeuineun du sigan dongan jinhaengdwaesseoyo
> The meeting went on for two hours.

Active form: 진행하다 (to run, to host).

145 **왕** wang ●●○

NOUN king

> 옛날에 이 궁궐에 왕이 살았어요.
> yennare i gunggwore wangi sarasseoyo
> Long ago, a king lived in this palace.

146 **카메라** kamera ○○○

NOUN camera

> 여행 갈 때 카메라를 꼭 가져가요.
> yeohaeng gal ttae kamerareul kkok gajyeogayo
> I always take a camera when I travel.

147 **재미** jaemi ○○○

NOUN fun; enjoyment

> 그림 그리기는 생각보다 재미가 있어요.
> geurim geurigineun saenggakboda jaemiga isseoyo
> Drawing is more fun than I expected.

재미있다 = to be fun; 재미없다 = to be boring.

Unit review 06 · Media, Culture and Events

A What does it mean?

1 작가 _____

2 끌다 _____

3 방송 _____

4 공연 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 the public; the general public _____

2 game; match _____

3 culture _____

4 atmosphere; mood; vibe _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 옛날에 이 궁궐에 _____이 살았어요.
Long ago, a king lived in this palace.

2 회의는 두 시간 동안 _____.
The meeting went on for two hours.

3 이번 주말에 공원에서 음악 축제가 _____.
A music festival is being held in the park this weekend.

4 아이가 책 읽기에 푹 _____.
My kid has gotten totally into reading.

D Choose the best word.

1 회의 _____을 노트에 정리했어요.

A 대중 B 재미 C 카메라 D 내용

2 다음 달 피아노 _____를 위해 매일 연습해요.

A 대중 B 대회 C 작가 D 경기

3 저는 요리 _____을 즐겨 봐요.

A 인기 B 프로그램 C 드라마 D 카메라

E Which word sounds natural here?

이번 대회가 부산에서 _____.
This competition will be held in Busan.

A 열리다 B 열다

Self-check

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

UNIT 7 · WORDS 148–174 · 5 CORE · 5 HIGH

Unit 7 · Time and Change

시간과 변화

148 **최근** choegeun ●●●

NOUN recently; lately

> 최근 날씨가 많이 추워졌어요.
> choegeun nalssiga mani chuwojyeosseoyo
> The weather has gotten a lot colder recently.

149 **변화** byeonhwa ●●●

NOUN change

> 봄에는 날씨 변화가 심해요.
> bomeneun nalssi byeonhwaga simhaeyo
> The weather changes a lot in spring.

150 **시대** sidae ●●●

NOUN era; times; age

> 시대가 바뀌면 유행도 바뀌어요.
> sidaega bakkwimyeon yuhaengdo bakkwieoyo
> When times change, trends change too.

151 **기간** gigan ●●○

NOUN period; term

> 방학 기간에 도서관은 일찍 문을 닫아요.
> banghak gigane doseogwaneun iljjik muneul dadayo
> During vacation, the library closes early.

152 **지나다** jinada ●●●

VERB to pass; to go by

> 벌써 일 년이 지났어요.
> beolsseo il nyeoni jinasseoyo
> A year has already gone by.

Modifier 지난 = "last": 지난주, 지난달.

153 **새롭다** saeropda ●●●

ADJECTIVE to be new; to be fresh

> 새로운 학교에서 친구를 많이 사귀었어요.
> saeroun hakgyoeseo chingureul mani sagwieosseoyo
> I made a lot of friends at my new school.

ㅂ-irregular: 새로워요, 새로운. Compare 새 + noun.

154 **예정** yejeong ●●○

NOUN plan; schedule

> 다음 달에 이사할 예정이에요.
> daeum dare isahal yejeongieyo
> I'm planning to move next month.

-(으)ㄹ 예정이다 = "to be scheduled/planning to".

155 **발전** baljeon ●●○

NOUN development; progress

> 도시의 발전으로 생활이 편해졌어요.
> dosiui baljeoneuro saenghwari pyeonhaejyeosseoyo
> Life has become easier as the city has developed.

Do not confuse with 발전 "power generation".

156 **바뀌다** bakkwida ●●○

VERB to change; to be changed

> 수업 시간이 오후로 바뀌었어요.
> sueop sigani ohuro bakkwieosseoyo
> The class time was changed to the afternoon.

Passive of 바꾸다: N이/가 N(으)로 바뀌다.

157 **과거** gwageo ●○○

NOUN the past

> 과거의 일은 잊고 앞으로 나아가요.
> gwageoui ireun itgo apeuro naagayo
> Let's forget the past and move forward.

Opposite: 미래 "future"; 현재 "present".

158 **보통** botong ●○○

ADVERB usually; normally

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

Also a noun "ordinary, average": 보통 사람.

159 **걸리다** geollida ●●○

VERB to take (time)

> 집에서 회사까지 한 시간 걸려요.
> jibeseo hoesakkaji han sigan geollyeoyo
> It takes an hour to get from home to work.

Pattern: A에서 B까지 (time) 걸리다. Also 감기에 걸리다 (to catch a cold).

160 **사라지다** sarajida ●○○

VERB to disappear; to vanish

> 고양이가 갑자기 사라졌어요.
> goyangiga gapjagi sarajyeosseoyo
> The cat suddenly disappeared.

161 **미래** mirae ●○○

NOUN the future

> 미래에는 로봇이 집안일을 다 할 거예요.
> miraeeneun robosi jibannireul da hal geoyeyo
> In the future, robots will do all the housework.

162 **발달** baldal ●○○

NOUN development; advancement

> 인터넷의 발달로 생활이 편리해졌어요.
> inteonesui baldallo saenghwari pyeollihaejyeosseoyo
> Thanks to the development of the internet, life has become more convenient.

Pattern: N의 발달로 (thanks to the development of N). Verb: 발달하다.

163 **현재** hyeonjae ●○○

NOUN the present; now; current

> 현재 시간은 오후 세 시예요.
> hyeonjae siganeun ohu se siyeyo
> The current time is 3 p.m.

164 **세기** segi ●○○

NOUN century

> 이 건물은 18세기에 지어졌어요.
> i geonmureun sippalsegie jieojyeosseoyo
> This building was built in the 18th century.

165 **이후** ihu ●○○

NOUN after; since

> 그날 이후로 우리는 친한 친구가 됐어요.
> geunal ihuro urineun chinhan chinguga dwaesseoyo
> From that day on, we became close friends.

N 이후(로) = after / since N. Opposite: 이전.

166 **현대** hyeondae ●○○

NOUN modern times; modern

> 현대 사회에서는 휴대폰이 꼭 필요해요.
> hyeondae sahoeeseoneun hyudaeponi kkok piryohaeyo
> In modern society, a cell phone is a must.

Adjective-like: 현대적 (modern).

167 **하루** haru ●○○

NOUN a day; one day

> 하루에 물을 여덟 잔 정도 마셔요.
> harue mureul yeodeol jan jeongdo masyeoyo
> I drink about eight glasses of water a day.

하루에 = per day; 하루 종일 = all day long.

168 **곧** got ●○○

ADVERB soon; shortly

> 버스가 곧 도착할 거예요.
> beoseuga got dochakal geoyeyo
> The bus will be here soon.

169 **시작되다** sijakdoeda ●○○

VERB to begin; to start

> 다음 주부터 방학이 시작돼요.
> daeum jubuteo banghagi sijakdwaeyo
> Vacation starts next week.

Use 시작되다 when the event itself starts; 시작하다 when someone starts it.

170 **마지막** majimak ○○○

NOUN last; final

> 오늘이 이번 학기 마지막 수업이에요.
> oneuri ibeon hakgi majimak sueobieyo
> Today is the last class of the semester.

Opposite: 처음.

171 **그동안** geudongan ●○○

NOUN meanwhile; all this time

> 그동안 잘 지냈어요?
> geudongan jal jinaesseoyo
> How have you been?

Common greeting after a long time apart.

172 **시작** sijak ○○○

NOUN start; beginning

> 시작이 반이에요.
> sijagi banieyo
> Getting started is half the battle.

A common saying (시작이 반이다). Verb: 시작하다.

173 **며칠** myeochil ○○○

NOUN a few days; what date

> 며칠 동안 집에서 푹 쉬었어요.
> myeochil dongan jibeseo puk swieosseoyo
> I rested at home for a few days.

Also 'what date': 오늘이 며칠이에요? Never spelled 몇일.

174 **벌써** beolsseo ●○○

ADVERB already

> 벌써 12월이 됐어요.
> beolsseo sibiwori dwaesseoyo
> It's already December.

Unit review 07 · Time and Change

A What does it mean?

1 새롭다 _____

2 미래 _____

3 마지막 _____

4 과거 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 development; progress _____

2 change _____

3 to disappear; to vanish _____

4 after; since _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 집에서 회사까지 한 시간 _____.
It takes an hour to get from home to work.

2 인터넷의 _____로 생활이 편리해졌어요.
Thanks to the development of the internet, life has become more convenient.

3 _____ 사회에서는 휴대폰이 꼭 필요해요.
In modern society, a cell phone is a must.

4 _____이 반이에요.
Getting started is half the battle.

D Choose the best word.

1 _____가 바뀌면 유행도 바뀌어요.

A 발전 B 미래 C 기간 D 시대

2 수업 시간이 오후로 _____.

A 바뀌다 B 시작되다 C 지나다 D 걸리다

3 _____에 물을 여덟 잔 정도 마셔요.

A 하루 B 과거 C 마지막 D 그동안

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	기간	_____	a	to pass; to go by
2	지나다	_____	b	to begin; to start
3	예정	_____	c	plan; schedule
4	현재	_____	d	period; term
5	시작되다	_____	e	the present; now; current

Self-check

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

UNIT 8 · WORDS 175–199 · 3 CORE · 7 HIGH

Unit 8 · Space, Shape and Position

공간, 모양과 위치

175 **보이다** boida ●●●

VERB to be seen; to be visible

> 창문 밖으로 바다가 보여요.
> changmun bakkeuro badaga boyeoyo
> You can see the ocean out the window.

Passive of 보다: the thing seen takes 이/가. With -아/어 보이다 it means "to look (+adj)".

176 **속** sok ●●●

NOUN inside; in

> 가방 속에 우산이 들어 있어요.
> gabang soge usani deureo isseoyo
> There's an umbrella in my bag.

Similar to 안, but suggests deep inside: 물속, 마음속.

177 **공간** gonggan ●●●

NOUN space; room

> 방이 작아서 책상을 놓을 공간이 없어요.
> bangi jagaseo chaeksangeul noeul gonggani eopseoyo
> My room is small, so there's no space for a desk.

178 **모습** moseup ●●○

NOUN appearance; look

> 무대 위 동생의 모습이 멋있었어요.
> mudae wi dongsaengui moseubi meosisseosseoyo
> My younger brother looked great on stage.

179 **모양** moyang ●●○

NOUN shape

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

180 **강하다** ganghada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be strong

> 오늘은 바람이 아주 강해요.
> oneureun barami aju ganghaeyo
> The wind is really strong today.

Opposite: 약하다.

181 **시설** siseol ●●○

NOUN facilities

> 이 호텔은 운동 시설이 좋아요.
> i hotereun undong siseori joayo
> This hotel has good fitness facilities.

182 **빠르다** ppareuda ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be fast; to be quick

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

르-irregular: 빨라요, 빨랐어요.

183 **사이** sai ●●○

NOUN between; relationship

> 우리 집은 은행과 학교 사이에 있어요.
> uri jibeun eunhaenggwa hakgyo saie isseoyo
> My house is between the bank and the school.

Also "relationship": 친한 사이 "close friends".

184 **방향** banghyang ●●○

NOUN direction

> 역은 이 방향으로 쭉 가면 돼요.
> yeogeun i banghyangeuro jjuk gamyeon dwaeyo
> Just go straight this way to the station.

185 **주변** jubyeon ●○○

NOUN surroundings; nearby area

> 회사 주변에 맛집이 많아요.
> hoesa jubyeone matjibi manayo
> There are lots of good restaurants near my office.

N 주변 = "around N, near N".

186 **부드럽다** budeureopda ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be soft; to be gentle

> 이 빵은 정말 부드러워요.
> i ppangeun jeongmal budeureowoyo
> This bread is really soft.

ㅂ irregular: 부드러워요, 부드러운.

187 **위치** wichi ●○○

NOUN location; position

> 지도에서 학교 위치를 확인해 보세요.
> jidoeseo hakgyo wichireul hwaginhae boseyo
> Check the school's location on the map.

188 **색** saek ●●○

NOUN color

> 무슨 색을 제일 좋아해요?
> museun saegeul jeil joahaeyo
> What color do you like best?

In everyday speech 색깔 is also common.

189 **종류** jongnyu ●○○

NOUN kind; type; sort

> 이 빵집에는 빵 종류가 정말 많아요.
> i ppangjibeneun ppang jongnyuga jeongmal manayo
> This bakery has so many kinds of bread.

여러 종류의 N = many kinds of N.

190 **소리** sori ●○○

NOUN sound; noise

> 밖에서 이상한 소리가 들려요.
> bakkeseo isanghan soriga deullyeoyo
> I hear a strange noise outside.

소리가 나다 = a sound is made; 소리를 지르다 = to shout.

191 **길다** gilda ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be long

> 줄이 너무 길어서 기다리기 힘들어요.
> juri neomu gireoseo gidarigi himdeureoyo
> The line is so long that it's hard to wait.

ㄹ drops before ㄴ: 긴 머리, 기네요.

192 **뒤** dwi ●○○

NOUN back; behind; after

> 학교 뒤에 큰 공원이 있어요.
> hakgyo dwie keun gongwoni isseoyo
> There's a big park behind the school.

Time: 일주일 뒤 (a week later). Opposite: 앞.

193 **올라가다** ollagada ●○○

VERB to go up; to climb

> 엘리베이터로 오 층에 올라가요.
> ellibeiteoro o cheunge ollagayo
> I go up to the fifth floor by elevator.

Opposite: 내려가다. Motion toward the speaker is 올라오다.

194 **끝** kkeut ●○○

NOUN end

> 이 길 끝에 우체국이 있어요.
> i gil kkeute uchegugi isseoyo
> There's a post office at the end of this road.

끝이 is pronounced [끄치]; 끝에 is [끄테]. 끝나다 = to end.

195 **거리** geori ●○○

NOUN street; road

> 주말에는 거리에 사람이 많아요.
> jumareneun georie sarami manayo
> There are lots of people on the street on weekends.

Homonym: 거리 also means "distance."

196 **아래** arae ●○○

NOUN below; under

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

Opposite: 위 (above).

197 **밑** mit ○○○

NOUN bottom; under

> 신발은 침대 밑에 있어요.
> sinbareun chimdae mite isseoyo
> The shoes are under the bed.

Similar to 아래, but 밑 suggests directly underneath.

198 **흰색** huinsaek ○○○

NOUN white

> 흰색 셔츠에 커피를 쏟았어요.
> huinsaek syeocheue keopireul ssodasseoyo
> I spilled coffee on my white shirt.

Also 하얀색. 흰 is always pronounced [힌].

199 **가운데** gaunde ●○○

NOUN middle; center; among

> 방 가운데에 큰 테이블이 있어요.
> bang gaundee keun teibeuri isseoyo
> There's a big table in the middle of the room.

Also 'among': 이 가운데 하나를 고르세요 (Pick one of these).

Unit review 08 · Space, Shape and Position

A What does it mean?

1 위치 _____

2 주변 _____

3 빠르다 _____

4 공간 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 sound; noise _____

2 to be seen; to be visible _____

3 below; under _____

4 kind; type; sort _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 우리 집은 은행과 학교 _____에 있어요.
My house is between the bank and the school.

2 방 _____에 큰 테이블이 있어요.
There's a big table in the middle of the room.

3 신발은 침대 _____에 있어요.
The shoes are under the bed.

4 줄이 너무 _____ 기다리기 힘들어요.
The line is so long that it's hard to wait.

D Choose the best word.

1 가방 _____에 우산이 들어 있어요.

A 속 B 색 C 끝 D 모습

2 무대 위 동생의 _____이 멋있었어요.

A 흰색 B 모습 C 모양 D 시설

3 오늘은 바람이 아주 _____.

A 부드럽다 B 길다 C 강하다 D 빠르다

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	색	_____	a	color
2	올라가다	_____	b	to go up; to climb
3	모양	_____	c	shape
4	끝	_____	d	end
5	시설	_____	e	facilities

Self-check

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

UNIT 9 · WORDS 200–226 · 4 CORE · 4 HIGH

Unit 9 · Feelings, Effort and Family

감정, 노력과 가족

200 **자신** jasin ●●●

NOUN oneself; one's own self

> 자신의 생각을 솔직하게 말해 보세요.
> jasinui saenggageul soljikage malhae boseyo
> Try to say what you really think, honestly.

Do not confuse with 자신 "confidence", as in 자신이 있다.

201 **얻다** eotda ●●●

VERB to get; to gain

> 친구의 말에 용기를 얻었어요.
> chinguui mare yonggireul eodeosseoyo
> My friend's words gave me courage.

202 **도움** doum ●●●

NOUN help

> 친구의 조언이 큰 도움이 됐어요.
> chinguui joeoni keun doumi dwaesseoyo
> My friend's advice was a big help.

도움이 되다 = "to be helpful"; 도움을 받다 = "to get help".

203 **이루어지다** irueojida ●●○

VERB to come true; to be achieved

> 드디어 제 꿈이 이루어졌어요.
> deudieo je kkumi irueojyeosseoyo
> My dream finally came true.

Also "to be made up of": N(으)로 이루어지다.

204 **느끼다** neukkida ●●●

VERB to feel

> 아침 공기에서 가을을 느꼈어요.
> achim gonggieseo gaeureul neukkyeosseoyo
> I felt autumn in the morning air.

205 **노력** noryeok ●●○

NOUN effort

> 노력 없이 얻을 수 있는 것은 없어요.
> noryeok eopsi eodeul su inneun geoseun eopseoyo
> Nothing comes without effort.

노력하다 "to try hard"; 노력을 기울이다 "to make an effort".

206 **노력하다** noryeokada ●○○

VERB to try hard; to make an effort

> 한국어를 잘하려고 매일 노력해요.
> hangugeoreul jalharyeogo maeil noryeokaeyo
> I work hard every day to get good at Korean.

-(으)려고 노력하다 = "to try hard to do".

207 **관계** gwangye ●●○

NOUN relationship; relation

> 그 두 사람은 어떤 관계예요?
> geu du sarameun eotteon gwangyeyeyo
> What's the relationship between those two?

208 **경험** gyeongheom ●○○

NOUN experience

> 저는 외국에서 살아 본 경험이 있어요.
> jeoneun oegugeseo sara bon gyeongheomi isseoyo
> I have experience living abroad.

-아/어 본 경험이 있다 = "to have experience doing".

209 **상대방** sangdaebang ●○○

NOUN the other person; the other party

> 대화할 때는 상대방의 말을 잘 들어야 해요.
> daehwahal ttaeneun sangdaebangui mareul jal deureoya haeyo
> In a conversation, you should listen carefully to the other person.

210 **느낌** neukkim ●○○

NOUN feeling; impression

> 이 카페는 따뜻한 느낌을 줘요.
> i kapeneun ttatteutan neukkimeul jwoyo
> This cafe has a warm feel to it.

느낌을 주다 = "to give a feeling"; 느낌이 들다 = "to get a feeling".

211 **스스로** seuseuro ●○○

ADVERB by oneself; on one's own

> 우리 아이는 숙제를 스스로 해요.
> uri aineun sukjereul seuseuro haeyo
> My child does their homework on their own.

212 **기회** gihoe ●●○

NOUN chance; opportunity

> 이번 기회에 한국어를 열심히 배우고 싶어요.
> ibeon gihoee hangugeoreul yeolsimhi baeugo sipeoyo
> I want to take this chance to study Korean hard.

이번 기회에 = taking this opportunity. 기회가 있다/없다.

213 **어려움** eoryeoum ●○○

NOUN difficulty; hardship

> 처음에는 언어 때문에 어려움이 많았어요.
> cheoeumeneun eoneo ttaemune eoryeoumi manasseoyo
> At first, I had a lot of difficulty because of the language.

From 어렵다 (to be difficult). 어려움을 겪다 = to go through hardship.

214 **이루다** iruda ●○○

VERB to achieve; to accomplish

> 열심히 노력해서 꿈을 이루었어요.
> yeolsimhi noryeokaeseo kkumeul irueosseoyo
> I worked hard and made my dream come true.

Key collocation: 꿈을 이루다 (to achieve a dream). Spoken: 이뤘어요.

215 **눈물** nunmul ●○○

NOUN tears

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

눈물이 나다 = tears come; 눈물을 흘리다 = to shed tears.

216 **부모** bumo ●○○

NOUN parents

> 아이들은 부모를 보고 배워요.
> aideureun bumoreul bogo baewoyo
> Children learn by watching their parents.

Add 님 to speak respectfully about parents: 부모님.

217 **걱정하다** geokjeonghada ●○○

VERB to worry

> 엄마가 제 건강을 많이 걱정하세요.
> eommaga je geongangeul mani geokjeonghaseyo
> My mom worries a lot about my health.

Noun: 걱정 (worry). 걱정이 되다 = to be worried.

218 **스트레스** seuteureseu ○○○

NOUN stress

> 저는 노래를 부르면서 스트레스를 풀어요.
> jeoneun noraereul bureumyeonseo seuteureseureul pureoyo
> I relieve stress by singing.

스트레스를 받다 = to get stressed; 스트레스를 풀다 = to relieve stress.

219 **아빠** appa ●○○

NOUN dad

> 아빠는 요리를 정말 잘하세요.
> appaneun yorireul jeongmal jalhaseyo
> My dad is a really good cook.

Casual and warm; 아버지 is more formal.

220 **꿈** kkum ○○○

NOUN dream

> 제 꿈은 세계 여행을 하는 거예요.
> je kkumeun segye yeohaengeul haneun geoyeyo
> My dream is to travel around the world.

Sleeping dream: 꿈을 꾸다 (to have a dream).

221 **아들** adeul ○○○

NOUN son

> 제 아들은 올해 초등학생이 됐어요.
> je adeureun olhae chodeunghaksaengi dwaesseoyo
> My son started elementary school this year.

Opposite: 딸 (daughter).

222 **남편** nampyeon ○○○

NOUN husband

> 남편은 회사원이에요.
> nampyeoneun hoesawonieyo
> My husband is an office worker.

223 **아기** agi ○○○

NOUN baby

> 아기가 엄마 품에서 잠들었어요.
> agiga eomma pumeseo jamdeureosseoyo
> The baby fell asleep in its mother's arms.

224 **놀라다** nollada ○○○

VERB to be surprised; to be startled

> 갑자기 큰 소리가 나서 깜짝 놀랐어요.
> gapjagi keun soriga naseo kkamjjak nollasseoyo
> A sudden loud noise really startled me.

Often with 깜짝: 깜짝 놀라다 (to be startled).

225 **딸** ttal ○○○

NOUN daughter

> 제 딸은 올해 초등학생이 됐어요.
> je ttareun olhae chodeunghaksaengi dwaesseoyo
> My daughter started elementary school this year.

Opposite: 아들 'son'. Someone else's daughter is politely called 따님.

226 **엄마** eomma ○○○

NOUN mom

> 엄마가 만든 김치찌개가 제일 맛있어요.
> eommaga mandeun gimchijjigaega jeil masisseoyo
> My mom's kimchi stew is the best.

Casual and warm; 어머니 is more formal.

Unit review 09 · Feelings, Effort and Family

A What does it mean?

1 노력하다 _____

2 어려움 _____

3 자신 _____

4 눈물 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 daughter _____

2 the other person; the other party _____

3 parents _____

4 dream _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 이번 _____에 한국어를 열심히 배우고 싶어요.
I want to take this chance to study Korean hard.

2 이 카페는 따뜻한 _____을 줘요.
This cafe has a warm feel to it.

3 엄마가 제 건강을 많이 _____.
My mom worries a lot about my health.

4 그 두 사람은 어떤 _____예요?
What's the relationship between those two?

D Choose the best word.

1 _____가 만든 김치찌개가 제일 맛있어요.

A 엄마 B 꿈 C 상대방 D 눈물

2 _____가 엄마 품에서 잠들었어요.

A 관계 B 아기 C 상대방 D 어려움

3 _____는 요리를 정말 잘하세요.

A 스트레스 B 아빠 C 부모 D 관계

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	이루어지다	_____	a	to get; to gain
2	얻다	_____	b	by oneself; on one's own
3	이루다	_____	c	to achieve; to accomplish
4	스트레스	_____	d	stress
5	스스로	_____	e	to come true; to be achieved

Self-check

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

UNIT 10 · WORDS 227–250 · 5 CORE · 5 HIGH

Unit 10 · Science, Research and Nature

과학, 연구와 자연

227 **기술** gisul ●●●

NOUN technology; skill

> 요즘 기술이 정말 빨리 발전해요.
> yojeum gisuri jeongmal ppalli baljeonhaeyo
> Technology is advancing really fast these days.

228 **환경** hwangyeong ●●●

NOUN environment

> 환경을 위해 개인 컵을 가지고 다녀요.
> hwangyeongeul wihae gaein keobeul gajigo danyeoyo
> I carry my own cup to help the environment.

229 **연구** yeongu ●●●

NOUN research; study

> 언니는 대학원에서 언어 연구를 해요.
> eonnineun daehagwoneseo eoneo yeongureul haeyo
> My older sister does language research in grad school.

연구하다 "to research"; 연구를 하다 also works.

230 **교육** gyoyuk ●●●

NOUN education

> 요즘 부모들은 자녀 교육에 관심이 많아요.
> yojeum bumodeureun janyeo gyoyuge gwansimi manayo
> Parents these days care a lot about their children's education.

231 **분석하다** bunseokada ●●○

VERB to analyze

> 시험 결과를 분석해 보니 문법이 약했어요.
> siheom gyeolgwareul bunseokae boni munbeobi yakaesseoyo
> When I analyzed my test results, grammar turned out to be my weak spot.

232 **자료** jaryo ●●●

NOUN materials; data

> 발표 자료를 아직 못 만들었어요.
> balpyo jaryoreul ajik mot mandeureosseoyo
> I haven't finished making my presentation materials yet.

233 **조사** josa ●●○

NOUN survey; investigation

> 이번 조사에서 재미있는 결과가 나왔어요.
> ibeon josaeseo jaemiinneun gyeolgwaga nawasseoyo
> This survey turned up some interesting results.

설문 조사 = "questionnaire survey".

234 **보호** boho ●●○

NOUN protection

> 자연 보호를 위해 쓰레기를 주워요.
> jayeon bohoreul wihae sseuregireul juwoyo
> We pick up trash to protect nature.

보호하다 "to protect".

235 **식물** singmul ●●○

NOUN plant

> 베란다에서 식물을 키우고 있어요.
> berandaeseo singmureul kiugo isseoyo
> I'm growing plants on the balcony.

Opposite: 동물 "animal".

236 **과학** gwahak ●●○

NOUN science

> 동생은 과학 시간을 제일 좋아해요.
> dongsaengeun gwahak siganeul jeil joahaeyo
> My younger sibling likes science class the most.

237 **조사하다** josahada ●○○

VERB to investigate; to survey

> 학생들이 좋아하는 음식을 조사했어요.
> haksaengdeuri joahaneun eumsigeul josahaesseoyo
> We surveyed what foods students like.

238 **자라다** jarada ●○○

VERB to grow; to grow up

> 할머니 댁 마당에서 사과나무가 자라요.
> halmeoni daek madangeseo sagwanamuga jarayo
> An apple tree grows in Grandma's yard.

For people: 서울에서 자랐어요 (I grew up in Seoul).

239 **자연** jayeon ●○○

NOUN nature

> 주말에는 자연 속에서 쉬고 싶어요.
> jumareneun jayeon sogeseo swigo sipeoyo
> On weekends I want to relax out in nature.

자연스럽다 = to be natural.

240 **불** bul ●○○

NOUN light; fire

> 나갈 때 방에 불을 꺼 주세요.
> nagal ttae bange bureul kkeo juseyo
> Please turn off the light in your room when you go out.

불을 켜다/끄다 = to turn a light on/off. 불이 나다 = a fire breaks out.

241 **밝다** bakda ○○○

ADJECTIVE to be bright; to be cheerful

> 이 방은 창문이 커서 밝아요.
> i bangeun changmuni keoseo balgayo
> This room is bright because it has big windows.

Also for people: 성격이 밝다 (to have a cheerful personality).

242 **쓰레기** sseuregi ○○○

NOUN trash; garbage

> 쓰레기는 정해진 날에만 버려야 해요.
> sseuregineun jeonghaejin nareman beoryeoya haeyo
> You can only put out the trash on certain days.

쓰레기를 버리다 = to throw away trash; 쓰레기통 = trash can.

243 **설명** seolmyeong ●○○

NOUN explanation

> 선생님 설명이 아주 쉬웠어요.
> seonsaengnim seolmyeongi aju swiwosseoyo
> The teacher's explanation was very easy to understand.

244 **해** hae ○○○

NOUN sun

> 아침 일찍 해가 뜨는 것을 봤어요.
> achim iljjik haega tteuneun geoseul bwasseoyo
> I watched the sun rise early in the morning.

해가 뜨다/지다 = the sun rises/sets. 해 also means year: 새해.

245 **소금** sogeum ○○○

NOUN salt

> 국에 소금을 조금 넣으세요.
> guge sogeumeul jogeum neoeuseyo
> Add a little salt to the soup.

246 **낮** nat ○○○

NOUN daytime; day

> 낮에는 덥고 밤에는 시원해요.
> najeneun deopgo bameneun siwonhaeyo
> It's hot during the day and cool at night.

Opposite: 밤 (night).

247 **잎** ip ○○○

NOUN leaf

> 이 식물은 잎이 넓고 커요.
> i singmureun ipi neolgo keoyo
> This plant has big, wide leaves.

Leaves of a tree: 나뭇잎. 잎이 is pronounced [이피].

248 **죽다** jukda ○○○

VERB to die

> 물을 안 줘서 꽃이 죽었어요.
> mureul an jwoseo kkochi jugeosseoyo
> The flowers died because I didn't water them.

For people, the respectful form is 돌아가시다. Also emphatic: 배고파 죽겠어요 (I'm starving).

249 **점심** jeomsim ○○○

NOUN lunch

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

Also means midday: 점심때 "around noon."

250 **고등학생** godeunghaksaeng ○○○

NOUN high school student

> 고등학생 때 처음 한국어를 배웠어요.
> godeunghaksaeng ttae cheoeum hangugeoreul baewosseoyo
> I first learned Korean when I was in high school.

N 때 = when (I was) N.

Unit review 10 · Science, Research and Nature

A What does it mean?

1 과학 _____

2 해 _____

3 조사 _____

4 조사하다 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 research; study _____

2 trash; garbage _____

3 to die _____

4 to analyze _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 요즘 _____이 정말 빨리 발전해요.
Technology is advancing really fast these days.

2 선생님 _____이 아주 쉬웠어요.
The teacher's explanation was very easy to understand.

3 이 방은 창문이 커서 _____.
This room is bright because it has big windows.

4 오늘 _____은 김밥을 먹었어요.
I had gimbap for lunch today.

D Choose the best word.

1 자연 _____를 위해 쓰레기를 주워요.

A 해 B 자연 C 고등학생 D 보호

2 _____을 위해 개인 컵을 가지고 다녀요.

A 연구 B 식물 C 쓰레기 D 환경

3 주말에는 _____ 속에서 쉬고 싶어요.

A 교육 B 환경 C 점심 D 자연

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	불	_____	a	light; fire
2	고등학생	_____	b	high school student
3	낮	_____	c	materials; data
4	소금	_____	d	salt
5	자료	_____	e	daytime; day

Self-check

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

UNIT 11 · WORDS 251–278 · 1 CORE · 5 HIGH

Unit 11 · Daily Actions and Food

일상 동작과 음식

251 **활동** hwaldong ●●●

NOUN activity

> 주말마다 봉사 활동을 해요.
> jumalmada bongsa hwaldongeul haeyo
> I do volunteer work every weekend.

252 **재료** jaeryo ●●○

NOUN ingredient; material

> 김밥 재료를 사러 시장에 갔어요.
> gimbap jaeryoreul sareo sijange gasseoyo
> I went to the market to buy ingredients for gimbap.

253 **세우다** seuda ●●○

VERB to make (a plan); to set up

> 방학 계획을 세웠어요.
> banghak gyehoegeul sewosseoyo
> I made plans for my vacation.

Common: 계획을 세우다 "to make a plan", 차를 세우다 "to stop a car".

254 **두다** duda ●●○

VERB to put; to leave

> 휴대폰을 책상 위에 두었어요.
> hyudaeponeul chaeksang wie dueosseoyo
> I left my phone on the desk.

Contracted form: 뒀어요.

255 **남다** namda ●●○

VERB to remain; to be left over

> 음식이 많이 남았어요.
> eumsigi mani namasseoyo
> There's a lot of food left over.

256 **모으다** moeuda ●●○

VERB to collect; to save up

> 여행을 가려고 돈을 모으고 있어요.
> yeohaengeul garyeogo doneul moeugo isseoyo
> I'm saving up money to go on a trip.

Also used for people and things: 우표를 모으다 "to collect stamps".

257 **담다** damda ●○○

VERB to put in; to fill

> 도시락에 김밥을 담았어요.
> dosirage gimbabeul damasseoyo
> I packed gimbap in a lunch box.

N에 N을/를 담다. Also figurative: 마음을 담다 "to put one's heart into".

258 **짓다** jitda ●○○

VERB to build; to make

> 우리 동네에 새 도서관을 짓고 있어요.
> uri dongnee sae doseogwaneul jitgo isseoyo
> They're building a new library in our neighborhood.

ㅅ irregular: 지어요, 지었어요. Also 밥을 짓다 (cook rice), 이름을 짓다 (give a name).

259 **마련하다** maryeonhada ●○○

VERB to prepare; to arrange; to get

> 부모님 선물을 마련하려고 돈을 모았어요.
> bumonim seonmureul maryeonharyeogo doneul moasseoyo
> I saved money to get a present for my parents.

260 **남기다** namgida ●○○

VERB to leave; to leave over

> 음식을 남기지 말고 다 드세요.
> eumsigeul namgiji malgo da deuseyo
> Please eat it all and don't leave any food behind.

Also 메시지를 남기다 (to leave a message).

261 **식품** sikpum ●○○

NOUN food; food products

> 이 가게는 신선한 식품만 팔아요.
> i gageneun sinseonhan sikpumman parayo
> This store sells only fresh food.

262 **양** yang ●○○

NOUN amount; quantity

> 이 식당은 음식 양이 많아요.
> i sikdangeun eumsik yangi manayo
> This restaurant serves big portions.

Homographs: 양 = sheep; 양 = Miss (title).

263 **병** byeong ●○○

NOUN bottle

> 빈 병은 여기에 버리세요.
> bin byeongeun yeogie beoriseyo
> Please throw empty bottles away here.

Also a counter: 물 두 병. A different 병 means illness: 병이 나다.

264 **서다** seoda ●○○

VERB to stand; to stop

> 버스 정류장에 사람들이 줄을 서 있어요.
> beoseu jeongnyujange saramdeuri jureul seo isseoyo
> People are standing in line at the bus stop.

줄을 서다 = to stand in line. 서 있다 = to be standing.

265 **가져오다** gajyeooda ●○○

VERB to bring

> 내일 수업에 사전을 가져오세요.
> naeil sueobe sajeoneul gajyeooseyo
> Please bring a dictionary to class tomorrow.

Opposite direction: 가져가다 (to take with you).

266 **잃다** ilta ●○○

VERB to lose

> 길을 잃어서 한참 헤맸어요.
> gireul ireoseo hancham hemaesseoyo
> I got lost and wandered around for a while.

길을 잃다 = to get lost. For lost objects, 잃어버리다 is more common.

267 **종이** jongi ●○○

NOUN paper

> 이 종이에 이름을 써 주세요.
> i jongie ireumeul sseo juseyo
> Please write your name on this sheet of paper.

Counter for sheets of paper: 장 (종이 한 장).

268 **전화하다** jeonhwahada ●○○

VERB to call; to phone

> 이따가 다시 전화할게요.
> ittaga dasi jeonhwahalgeyo
> I'll call you again later.

Takes 에게/한테: 친구한테 전화하다 "to call a friend."

269 **장** jang ●○○

NOUN market; grocery shopping

> 주말마다 엄마와 같이 장을 봐요.
> jumalmada eommawa gachi jangeul bwayo
> I go grocery shopping with my mom every weekend.

Mostly in 장을 보다 (to go grocery shopping). The counter 장 is for flat things: 표 두 장.

270 **걸다** geolda ○○○

VERB to hang; to make (a phone call)

> 벽에 가족사진을 걸었어요.
> byeoge gajoksajineul georeosseoyo
> I hung a family photo on the wall.

Also 전화를 걸다 (to make a call). ㄹ drops: 거세요, 건.

271 **공** gong ●○○

NOUN ball

> 아이들이 운동장에서 공을 차고 있어요.
> aideuri undongjangeseo gongeul chago isseoyo
> The kids are kicking a ball around the playground.

공을 차다 = to kick a ball; 공을 던지다 = to throw a ball.

272 **잃어버리다** ireobeorida ○○○

VERB to lose; to misplace

> 지하철에서 우산을 잃어버렸어요.
> jihacheoreseo usaneul ireobeoryeosseoyo
> I lost my umbrella on the subway.

For lost objects. Don't confuse with 잊어버리다 "to forget."

273 **잊다** itda ○○○

VERB to forget

> 친구 생일을 잊지 않았어요.
> chingu saengireul itji anasseoyo
> I didn't forget my friend's birthday.

274 **피자** pija ○○○

NOUN pizza

> 저녁으로 피자를 시켜 먹었어요.
> jeonyeogeuro pijareul sikyeo meogeosseoyo
> We ordered pizza for dinner.

시켜 먹다 = to order (food) in.

275 **벗다** beotda ○○○

VERB to take off

> 방에 들어갈 때 신발을 벗으세요.
> bange deureogal ttae sinbareul beoseuseyo
> Please take off your shoes when you go into the room.

Opposites: 입다 (clothes), 신다 (shoes), 쓰다 (hat, glasses).

276 **뜨겁다** tteugeopda ○○○

ADJECTIVE to be hot

> 국이 뜨거우니까 조심하세요.
> gugi tteugeounikka josimhaseyo
> The soup is hot, so be careful.

For objects and food; for weather use 덥다. ㅂ irregular: 뜨거워요.

277 **뛰다** ttwida ○○○

VERB to run; to jump

> 늦어서 버스 정류장까지 뛰었어요.
> neujeoseo beoseu jeongnyujangkkaji ttwieosseoyo
> I was late, so I ran to the bus stop.

Another 뛰다: 가슴이 뛰다 (heart pounds).

278 **운전하다** unjeonhada ○○○

VERB to drive

> 저는 주말에만 차를 운전해요.
> jeoneun jumareman chareul unjeonhaeyo
> I only drive on weekends.

운전면허 = driver's license.

Unit review 11 · Daily Actions and Food

A What does it mean?

1 양 _____

2 뜨겁다 _____

3 전화하다 _____

4 남기다 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 market; grocery shopping _____

2 to put in; to fill _____

3 ball _____

4 to build; to make _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 길을 _____ 한참 헤맸어요.
I got lost and wandered around for a while.

2 버스 정류장에 사람들이 줄을 _____ 있어요.
People are standing in line at the bus stop.

3 휴대폰을 책상 위에 _____.
I left my phone on the desk.

4 방학 계획을 _____.
I made plans for my vacation.

D Choose the best word.

1 음식이 많이 _____.

A 남기다 B 뛰다 C 잃다 D 남다

2 빈 _____은 여기에 버리세요.

A 병 B 식품 C 종이 D 재료

3 늦어서 버스 정류장까지 _____.

A 잊다 B 짓다 C 세우다 D 뛰다

E Match each word to its meaning.

1 활동 ____ a to lose; to misplace

2 식품 ____ b food; food products

3 운전하다 ____ c to drive

4 걸다 ____ d activity

5 잃어버리다 ____ e to hang; to make (a phone call)

Self-check

Know it ☐ ___ / 28 Almost ☐ ___ Need review ☐ ___

UNIT 12 · WORDS 279–300 · 2 CORE · 4 HIGH

Unit 12 · Questions, Numbers and Body

의문사, 숫자와 몸

279 **수** su ●●●

NOUN number

> 올해 신입생 수가 많이 늘었어요.
> olhae sinipsaeng suga mani neureosseoyo
> The number of new students went up a lot this year.

Different from the 수 in -(으)ㄹ 수 있다 "can".

280 **가장** gajang ●●●

ADVERB most; the most

> 저는 여름을 가장 좋아해요.
> jeoneun yeoreumeul gajang joahaeyo
> I like summer the most.

Same as 제일, but slightly more formal.

281 **서로** seoro ●●○

ADVERB each other; mutually

> 우리는 서로 많이 도와요.
> urineun seoro mani dowayo
> We help each other a lot.

282 **무엇** mueot ●●○

PRONOUN what

> 주말에 무엇을 하고 싶어요?
> jumare mueoseul hago sipeoyo
> What do you want to do this weekend?

In speech it's usually shortened: 뭐, 뭘 (무엇을), 뭐가.

283 **힘** him ●○○

NOUN strength; power; energy

> 아침을 안 먹어서 힘이 없어요.
> achimeul an meogeoseo himi eopseoyo
> I skipped breakfast, so I have no energy.

힘(이) 없다 = to have no energy. 힘내세요! = Cheer up! / Hang in there!

284 **역사** yeoksa ●●○

NOUN history

> 저는 한국 역사에 관심이 많아요.
> jeoneun hanguk yeoksae gwansimi manayo
> I'm very interested in Korean history.

285 **손** son ●●○

NOUN hand

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

286 **환자** hwanja ●○○

NOUN patient

> 병원 대기실에 환자가 많았어요.
> byeongwon daegisire hwanjaga manasseoyo
> There were a lot of patients in the hospital waiting room.

287 **건물** geonmul ●○○

NOUN building

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

288 **어느** eoneu ●○○

DETERMINER which; a certain

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

Always comes before a noun. 어느 날 = one day.

289 따뜻하다 ttatteutada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be warm

> 오늘은 날씨가 따뜻해요.
> oneureun nalssiga ttatteutaeyo
> The weather is warm today.

Also describes kind people: 마음이 따뜻하다 "warm-hearted."

290 만 man ●○○

NUMERAL ten thousand

> 이 티셔츠는 만 원이에요.
> i tisyeocheuneun man wonieyo
> This T-shirt is 10,000 won.

Korean counts by 10,000s: 만 = 10,000, 십만 = 100,000, 백만 = 1,000,000.

291 운전 unjeon ○○○

NOUN driving

> 우리 아빠는 운전을 잘해요.
> uri appaneun unjeoneul jalhaeyo
> My dad is a good driver.

운전을 하다 "to drive"; 운전면허 "driver's license."

292 얼마나 eolmana ●○○

ADVERB how (much / long / many)

> 여기에서 역까지 얼마나 걸려요?
> yeogieseo yeokkkaji eolmana geollyeoyo
> How long does it take to get from here to the station?

Also exclamatory: 얼마나 예쁜지 몰라요! (You don't know how pretty it is!)

293 가슴 gaseum ○○○

NOUN chest; heart

> 그 노래를 들으면 가슴이 따뜻해져요.
> geu noraereul deureumyeon gaseumi ttatteutaejyeoyo
> That song warms my heart.

가슴이 아프다 = to feel heartbroken; 가슴이 뛰다 = heart pounds.

294 입 ip ○○○

NOUN mouth

> 음식을 입에 넣고 말하지 마세요.
> eumsigeul ibe neoko malhaji maseyo
> Don't talk with food in your mouth.

295 번호 beonho ●○○

NOUN number

> 제 휴대폰 번호를 알려 드릴게요.
> je hyudaepon beonhoreul allyeo deurilgeyo
> I'll give you my cell phone number.

전화번호 = phone number; 번호표 = number ticket.

296 아파트 apateu ○○○

NOUN apartment; apartment complex

> 우리 가족은 아파트 10층에 살아요.
> uri gajogeun apateu sipcheunge sarayo
> My family lives on the 10th floor of an apartment building.

In Korea, 아파트 usually means a unit in a large high-rise complex, and it is often owned, not rented.

297 발 bal ○○○

NOUN foot

> 오래 걸어서 발이 아파요.
> orae georeoseo bari apayo
> My feet hurt from walking so long.

298 반 ban ○○○

NOUN half

> 케이크를 반으로 잘라서 나눠 먹었어요.
> keikeureul baneuro jallaseo nanwo meogeosseoyo
> We cut the cake in half and shared it.

두 시 반 = 2:30. Another 반 means class: 우리 반.

299 개 gae ○○○

NOUN dog

> 우리 집 개는 산책을 좋아해요.
> uri jip gaeneun sanchaegeul joahaeyo
> Our dog loves going for walks.

Another 개 is a counter for things: 사과 두 개.

300 **감기** gamgi ○○○

NOUN cold (illness)

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

감기에 걸리다 = to catch a cold.

Unit review 12 · Questions, Numbers and Body

A What does it mean?

1 따뜻하다 _____

2 수 _____

3 입 _____

4 개 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 driving _____

2 patient _____

3 hand _____

4 most; the most _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 _____ 나라에서 왔어요?
Which country are you from?

2 오래 걸어서 _____이 아파요.
My feet hurt from walking so long.

3 이 티셔츠는 _____ 원이에요.
This T-shirt is 10,000 won.

4 _____에 걸려서 학교에 못 갔어요.
I had a cold, so I couldn't go to school.

D Choose the best word.

1 아침을 안 먹어서 _____이 없어요.

A 개 B 건물 C 감기 D 힘

2 그 노래를 들으면 _____이 따뜻해져요.

A 건물 B 힘 C 가슴 D 개

3 저 높은 _____이 우리 회사예요.

A 수 B 감기 C 건물 D 가슴

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	무엇	_____	a	what
2	얼마나	_____	b	how (much / long / many)
3	역사	_____	c	each other; mutually
4	반	_____	d	history
5	서로	_____	e	half

Self-check

Know it ☐ ___ / 22 Almost ☐ ___ Need review ☐ ___

Commonly confused words

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

늘다 VS 늘리다 VERB PAIR (INTRANSITIVE/TRANSITIVE)

늘다 is intransitive: something increases on its own (N이/가 늘다). 늘리다 is transitive: someone increases something on purpose (N을/를 늘리다). Ask yourself: is someone acting on an object?

요즘 외국인 관광객이 많이 늘었어요.
Foreign tourists have increased a lot lately.

회사에서 직원 수를 늘리기로 했어요.
The company decided to increase its number of employees.

줄다 VS 줄이다 VERB PAIR (INTRANSITIVE/TRANSITIVE)

줄다 is intransitive: an amount goes down (N이/가 줄다). 줄이다 is transitive: you reduce or cut down on something (N을/를 줄이다). Same logic as 늘다/늘리다.

날씨가 추워지면서 손님이 줄었어요.
Customers dropped off as the weather got colder.

건강을 위해 설탕을 줄이고 있어요.
I'm cutting down on sugar for my health.

사용되다 VS 사용하다 ACTIVE/PASSIVE

사용하다 is active: a person uses something (N을 사용하다). 사용되다 is passive: something is used, usually with no user mentioned (N이 사용되다). It is common when describing materials and purposes.

이 재료는 주로 화장품에 사용돼요.
This ingredient is mainly used in cosmetics.

저는 매일 이 앱을 사용해요.
I use this app every day.

발전 VS 발달 NEAR-SYNONYMS

Both mean 'development.' 발전 is progress toward a better, more advanced state (경제 발전, 기술 발전). 발달 is natural growth of the body or mind, or the spread of a system (신체 발달, 교통의 발달).

이 도시는 빠른 경제 발전을 이루었어요.
This city achieved rapid economic development.

아이의 언어 발달이 조금 늦은 편이에요.
The child's language development is a little slow.

이용하다 VS 사용하다 NEAR-SYNONYMS / COLLOCATION

사용하다 = use a tool or object for its function (컴퓨터, 볼펜). 이용하다 = make use of a facility, service, or means of transport (지하철, 도서관), or take advantage of something. Places and services usually take 이용하다.

출근할 때 지하철을 이용해요.
I take the subway to work.

이 볼펜 잠깐 사용해도 돼요?
Can I use this pen for a second?

떨어지다 VS 떨어뜨리다 VERB PAIR (INTRANSITIVE/TRANSITIVE)

떨어지다 is intransitive: something falls, or prices and grades drop. 떨어뜨리다 is transitive: someone drops something, often by accident. If there is an object with 을/를, use 떨어뜨리다.

시험 성적이 지난번보다 떨어졌어요.
My test score dropped from last time.

길에서 휴대폰을 떨어뜨렸어요.
I dropped my phone on the street.

열리다 VS 열다 ACTIVE/PASSIVE

열다 is active: someone opens something or holds an event (파티를 열다). 열리다 is passive: a door opens or an event is held (축제가 열리다). News and notices usually say 행사가 열리다.

다음 달에 시청 앞에서 축제가 열려요.
A festival will be held in front of City Hall next month.

우리 반은 금요일에 파티를 열 거예요.
Our class is going to throw a party on Friday.

경우 VS 때 NEAR-SYNONYMS

때 is a point or period in time ('when': 어릴 때). 경우 is a case or situation ('if/in the event of': 비가 올 경우). 경우 sounds like a rule or condition, so it can't describe periods of your life.

비가 올 경우에는 행사가 취소돼요.
In case of rain, the event will be canceled.

저는 어릴 때 시골에서 살았어요.
I lived in the countryside when I was little.

덥다 VS 뜨겁다 NEAR-SYNONYMS (TEMPERATURE)

덥다 describes hot weather or how hot you feel in the air around you. 뜨겁다 describes things that are hot to the touch: water, food, a pan. A hot summer day is 덥다; hot coffee is 뜨겁다.

오늘은 정말 더워서 땀이 나요.
It's so hot today that I'm sweating.

국이 뜨거우니까 조심하세요.
The soup is hot, so be careful.

걸리다 VS 걸다 VERB PAIR (INTRANSITIVE/TRANSITIVE)

걸다 is transitive: hang something, or make a call (전화를 걸다). 걸리다 is intransitive/passive: be hung, take time (시간이 걸리다), or catch an illness (감기에 걸리다).

> 집에서 회사까지 한 시간 걸려요.
> It takes an hour to get from my house to work.

> 친구에게 전화를 걸었어요.
> I called my friend.

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 II rounds contain the word; counts (×) cover all analyzed papers. These are study statistics, not predictions.

Mainly heard in listening

자료	materials; data	51×
벌써	already	10×
전문	specialty; expert; professional	28×
사무실	office	20×
카드	card; credit card	17×
조사하다	to investigate; to survey	18×
곧	soon; shortly	17×
사업	business	51×

Mainly seen in reading

해	sun	9×
입	mouth	9×
개	dog	9×
남녀	men and women	8×
흰색	white	8×
꿈	dream	8×
엄마	mom	8×
거리	street; road	21×

Most widespread across rounds

위하다	for the sake of; to care for	12/12 rounds
대하다	about; regarding	12/12 rounds
방법	way; method	12/12 rounds
보이다	to be seen; to be visible	12/12 rounds
문제	problem; question	12/12 rounds
다양하다	to be various; to be diverse	12/12 rounds
통하다	to go through; via	12/12 rounds
따르다	to follow; to go by	12/12 rounds

Answer key

01 Causes, Effects and Trends

A1 result; outcome
A2 to appear; to show up
A3 to increase; to grow
A4 standard; criterion
B1 발생하다
B2 높이다
B3 늘어나다
B4 넘다
C1 목적
C2 미쳐요 (미치다)
C3 문제점
C4 떨어졌어요 (떨어지다)
D1 **C** 해결 · 해결 means “solution; resolution”, which fits: “This problem isn't easy to solve.” Others: 기준 = standard; criterion, 목적 = purpose; goal, 문제 = problem; question.
D2 **A** 오르다 · 오르다 means “to climb; to go up; to rise”, which fits: “I climbed a mountain with a friend on the weekend.” Others: 미치다 = to have (an influence); to affect, 떨어지다 = to fall; to drop, 발생하다 = to occur; to happen.
D3 **B** 줄이다 · 줄이다 means “to reduce; to cut down”, which fits: “I cut down on sweets for my health.” Others: 미치다 = to have (an influence); to affect, 줄다 = to decrease; to go down, 높이다 = to raise; to increase.
E 1–d, 2–a, 3–b, 4–e, 5–c

02 Key Expressions for Reading

A1 any; no (with a negative)
A2 as it is; just as it was
A3 point; aspect
A4 to be like this; such
B1 전체
B2 정도
B3 경우
B4 따르다
C1 이상
C2 대부분
C3 매우
C4 관련이 (관련)
D1 **B** 대신 · 대신 means “instead; in place of”, which fits: “I'll have tea instead of coffee.” Others: 필요 = need; necessity, 예 = example, 이상 = more than; or more.
D2 **C** 주로 · 주로 means “mostly; mainly”, which fits: “On weekends, I mostly rest at home.” Others: 직접 = in person; directly, 없이 = without, 또한 = also; moreover.
D3 **D** 일부 · 일부 means “part; some”, which fits: “I save part of my salary every month.” Others: 대신 = instead; in place of, 경우 = case; situation, 전체 = the whole; all; entire.
E **B** · This is a past period of someone's life, so 때 is right. 경우 means 'in the case of' and sounds like a condition or rule.

03 Opinions and Communication

A1 question
A2 to demand; to ask for
A3 to understand
A4 behavior; action
B1 대화
B2 밝히다
B3 긍정적
B4 고려하다
C1 맞아요 (맞다)
C2 표현해요 (표현하다)
C3 다양한 (다양하다)
C4 정했어요 (정하다)
D1 **B** 사실 · 사실 means “fact; truth”, which fits: “That rumor isn't true.” Others: 긍정적 = positive, 행동 = behavior; action, 의견 = opinion; view.
D2 **D** 원하다 · 원하다 means “to want; to wish for”, which fits: “Come any time you want.” Others: 맞다 = to be right; to be correct, 강조하다 = to emphasize; to stress, 선택하다 = to choose; to select.
D3 **A** 관심 · 관심 means “interest”, which fits: “I'm really interested in cooking.” Others: 대화 = conversation; talk, 사실 = fact; truth, 의견 = opinion; view.
E 1–e, 2–c, 3–d, 4–b, 5–a

04 Economy and Work

A1 to make use of; to use
A2 specialty; expert; professional
A3 consumer
A4 to use; to take
B1 업무
B2 사용
B3 비용
B4 사무실
C1 이용
C2 신청
C3 제품
C4 사업
D1 **D** 직원 · 직원 means “employee; staff member”, which fits: “The bank employee kindly helped me.” Others: 경제 = economy, 사업 = business, 소비자 = consumer.
D2 **C** 능력 · 능력 means “ability; skill”, which fits: “My friend has excellent foreign language skills.” Others: 소비자 = consumer, 업무 = work; duties; tasks, 사용 = use; usage.
D3 **A** 카드 · 카드 means “card; credit card”, which fits: “I'll pay by card instead of cash.” Others: 사무실 = office, 업무 = work; duties; tasks, 조건 = condition; terms; requirement.
E **A** · The subject is the word being used, not the people using it, so passive 사용되다 (사용돼요). 사용하다 would need a person as the subject.

05 Society and Safety

A1 the world; life
A2 to be dangerous
A3 police; police officer
A4 city; the city (government)
B1 국가
B2 세계
B3 지키다
B4 법
C1 남녀
C2 개인
C3 관리
C4 인간
D1 **A** 시민 · 시민 means “citizen; resident”, which fits: “Residents are taking walks in the park.” Others: 국가 = country; nation, 안전 = safety, 시 = city; the city (government).
D2 **D** 위험 · 위험 means “danger; risk”, which fits: “There's a high risk of accidents on this road at night.” Others: 시민 = citizen; resident, 세상 = the world; life, 역할 = role; part.
D3 **C** 사고 · 사고 means “accident”, which fits: “Accidents happen easily on snowy roads.” Others: 국가 = country; nation, 지역 = region; area, 경찰 = police; police officer.
E 1–c, 2–d, 3–a, 4–b, 5–e

06 Media, Culture and Events

A1 writer; author
A2 to attract; to pull
A3 broadcast; broadcasting
A4 performance; show
B1 대중
B2 경기
B3 문화
B4 분위기
C1 왕
C2 진행됐어요 (진행되다)
C3 열려요 (열리다)
C4 빠졌어요 (빠지다)
D1 **D** 내용 · 내용 means “content; what it's about”, which fits: “I wrote up what was discussed at the meeting in my notebook.” Others: 재미 = fun; enjoyment, 카메라 = camera, 대중 = the public; the general public.
D2 **B** 대회 · 대회 means “competition; contest”, which fits: “I practice every day for next month's piano competition.” Others: 작가 = writer; author, 대중 = the public; the general public, 경기 = game; match.
D3 **B** 프로그램 · 프로그램 means “program; show”, which fits: “I like watching cooking shows.” Others: 인기 = popularity, 카메라 = camera, 드라마 = TV drama; TV series.
E **A** · 대회가 is the subject and no organizer is named, so passive 열리다 (열려요). 열다 needs an object: 대회를 열다.

07 Time and Change

A1 to be new; to be fresh
A2 the future
A3 last; final
A4 the past
B1 발전
B2 변화
B3 사라지다
B4 이후
C1 걸려요 (걸리다)
C2 발달 · also accepted: 발전
C3 현대
C4 시작
D1 **D** 시대 · 시대 means “era; times; age”, which fits: “When times change, trends change too.” Others: 기간 = period; term, 발전 = development; progress, 미래 = the future.
D2 **A** 바뀌다 · 바뀌다 means “to change; to be changed”, which fits: “The class time was changed to the afternoon.” Others: 지나다 = to pass; to go by, 걸리다 = to take (time), 시작되다 = to begin; to start.
D3 **A** 하루 · 하루 means “a day; one day”, which fits: “I drink about eight glasses of water a day.” Others: 그동안 = meanwhile; all this time, 마지막 = last; final, 과거 = the past.
E 1–d, 2–a, 3–c, 4–e, 5–b

08 Space, Shape and Position

A1 location; position
A2 surroundings; nearby area
A3 to be fast; to be quick
A4 space; room
B1 소리
B2 보이다
B3 아래
B4 종류
C1 사이
C2 가운데
C3 밑
C4 길어서 (길다)
D1 **A** 속 · 속 means “inside; in”, which fits: “There's an umbrella in my bag.” Others: 색 = color, 끝 = end, 모습 = appearance; look.
D2 **B** 모습 · 모습 means “appearance; look”, which fits: “My younger brother looked great on stage.” Others: 시설 = facilities, 흰색 = white, 모양 = shape.
D3 **C** 강하다 · 강하다 means “to be strong”, which fits: “The wind is really strong today.” Others: 부드럽다 = to be soft; to be gentle, 길다 = to be long, 빠르다 = to be fast; to be quick.
E 1–a, 2–b, 3–c, 4–d, 5–e

09 Feelings, Effort and Family

A1 to try hard; to make an effort
A2 difficulty; hardship
A3 oneself; one's own self
A4 tears
B1 딸
B2 상대방
B3 부모
B4 꿈
C1 기회
C2 느낌
C3 걱정하세요 (걱정하다)
C4 관계
D1 **A** 엄마 · 엄마 means “mom”, which fits: “My mom's kimchi stew is the best.” Others: 꿈 = dream, 상대방 = the other person; the other party, 눈물 = tears.
D2 **B** 아기 · 아기 means “baby”, which fits: “The baby fell asleep in its mother's arms.” Others: 상대방 = the other person; the other party, 관계 = relationship; relation, 어려움 = difficulty; hardship.
D3 **B** 아빠 · 아빠 means “dad”, which fits: “My dad is a really good cook.” Others: 스트레스 = stress, 부모 = parents, 관계 = relationship; relation.
E 1–e, 2–a, 3–c, 4–d, 5–b

10 Science, Research and Nature

A1 science
A2 sun
A3 survey; investigation
A4 to investigate; to survey
B1 연구
B2 쓰레기
B3 죽다
B4 분석하다
C1 기술
C2 설명
C3 밝아요 (밝다)
C4 점심
D1 **D** 보호 · 보호 means “protection”, which fits: “We pick up trash to protect nature.” Others: 자연 = nature, 고등학생 = high school student, 해 = sun.
D2 **D** 환경 · 환경 means “environment”, which fits: “I carry my own cup to help the environment.” Others: 쓰레기 = trash; garbage, 연구 = research; study, 식물 = plant.
D3 **D** 자연 · 자연 means “nature”, which fits: “On weekends I want to relax out in nature.” Others: 점심 = lunch, 교육 = education, 환경 = environment.
E 1–a, 2–b, 3–e, 4–d, 5–c

11 Daily Actions and Food

A1 amount; quantity
A2 to be hot
A3 to call; to phone
A4 to leave; to leave over
B1 장
B2 담다
B3 공
B4 짓다
C1 잃어서 (잃다)
C2 서 (서다)
C3 두었어요 (두다)
C4 세웠어요 (세우다)
D1 **D** 남다 · 남다 means “to remain; to be left over”, which fits: “There's a lot of food left over.” Others: 남기다 = to leave; to leave over, 뛰다 = to run; to jump, 잃다 = to lose.
D2 **A** 병 · 병 means “bottle”, which fits: “Please throw empty bottles away here.” Others: 종이 = paper, 식품 = food; food products, 재료 = ingredient; material.
D3 **D** 뛰다 · 뛰다 means “to run; to jump”, which fits: “I was late, so I ran to the bus stop.” Others: 세우다 = to make (a plan); to set up, 잊다 = to forget, 짓다 = to build; to make.
E 1–d, 2–b, 3–c, 4–e, 5–a

12 Questions, Numbers and Body

A1 to be warm
A2 number
A3 mouth
A4 dog
B1 운전
B2 환자
B3 손
B4 가장
C1 어느
C2 발
C3 만
C4 감기
D1 **D** 힘 · 힘 means “strength; power; energy”, which fits: “I skipped breakfast, so I have no energy.” Others: 건물 = building, 감기 = cold (illness), 개 = dog.
D2 **C** 가슴 · 가슴 means “chest; heart”, which fits: “That song warms my heart.” Others: 개 = dog, 힘 = strength; power; energy, 건물 = building.
D3 **C** 건물 · 건물 means “building”, which fits: “That tall building is where my company is.” Others: 수 = number, 가슴 = chest; heart, 감기 = cold (illness).
E 1–a, 2–b, 3–d, 4–e, 5–c

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	Causes, Effects and Trends	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
02	Key Expressions for Reading	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
03	Opinions and Communication	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
04	Economy and Work	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
05	Society and Safety	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
06	Media, Culture and Events	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
07	Time and Change	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
08	Space, Shape and Position	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
09	Feelings, Effort and Family	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
10	Science, Research and Nature	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
11	Daily Actions and Food	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
12	Questions, Numbers and Body	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___

Frequency index & checklist

All 300 words by priority. Rounds = analyzed TOPIK II 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	방법	way; method	●●●	12/12	64 / 81	☐ ☐ ☐
002	효과	effect	●●●	12/12	24 / 29	☐ ☐ ☐
003	나타나다	to appear; to show up	●●●	12/12	13 / 24	☐ ☐ ☐
006	이유	reason	●●●	12/12	40 / 28	☐ ☐ ☐
007	문제	problem; question	●●●	12/12	71 / 47	☐ ☐ ☐
026	경우	case; situation	●●●	12/12	29 / 54	☐ ☐ ☐
027	따르다	to follow; to go by	●●●	12/12	34 / 69	☐ ☐ ☐
028	통하다	to go through; via	●●●	12/12	37 / 71	☐ ☐ ☐
029	정도	degree; about	●●●	12/12	23 / 37	☐ ☐ ☐
030	위하다	for the sake of; to care for	●●●	12/12	191 / 229	☐ ☐ ☐
031	대하다	about; regarding	●●●	12/12	161 / 145	☐ ☐ ☐
033	점	point; aspect	●●●	12/12	19 / 29	☐ ☐ ☐
034	직접	in person; directly	●●●	12/12	35 / 33	☐ ☐ ☐
035	필요	need; necessity	●●●	12/12	42 / 29	☐ ☐ ☐
036	이러하다	to be like this; such	●●●	12/12	7 / 41	☐ ☐ ☐
037	이상	more than; or more	●●●	12/12	17 / 23	☐ ☐ ☐
052	관심	interest	●●●	12/12	33 / 42	☐ ☐ ☐
053	다양하다	to be various; to be diverse	●●●	12/12	48 / 67	☐ ☐ ☐
054	확인하다	to check; to confirm	●●●	12/12	43 / 25	☐ ☐ ☐
055	의견	opinion; view	●●●	12/12	31 / 15	☐ ☐ ☐
056	알리다	to let know; to inform	●●●	12/12	63 / 31	☐ ☐ ☐
057	맞다	to be right; to be correct	●●●	12/12	38 / 27	☐ ☐ ☐
075	이용하다	to use; to take	●●●	12/12	41 / 37	☐ ☐ ☐
076	제품	product	●●●	12/12	45 / 42	☐ ☐ ☐
101	사회	society	●●●	12/12	31 / 38	☐ ☐ ☐

102	국가	country; nation	●●●	12/12	26 / 47	☐☐☐
103	인간	human; human being	●●●	12/12	20 / 29	☐☐☐
124	문화	culture	●●●	12/12	22 / 41	☐☐☐
126	내용	content; what it's about	●●●	12/12	35 / 22	☐☐☐
148	최근	recently; lately	●●●	12/12	22 / 48	☐☐☐
149	변화	change	●●●	12/12	19 / 36	☐☐☐
152	지나다	to pass; to go by	●●●	12/12	21 / 38	☐☐☐
153	새롭다	to be new; to be fresh	●●●	12/12	46 / 42	☐☐☐
175	보이다	to be seen; to be visible	●●●	12/12	56 / 67	☐☐☐
176	속	inside; in	●●●	12/12	9 / 40	☐☐☐
200	자신	oneself; one's own self	●●●	12/12	33 / 53	☐☐☐
201	얻다	to get; to gain	●●●	12/12	19 / 25	☐☐☐
202	도움	help	●●●	12/12	31 / 38	☐☐☐
279	수	number	●●●	12/12	21 / 30	☐☐☐
280	가장	most; the most	●●●	12/12	39 / 26	☐☐☐
004	결과	result; outcome	●●●	11/12	33 / 30	☐☐☐
008	발생하다	to occur; to happen	●●●	11/12	22 / 35	☐☐☐
032	없이	without	●●●	11/12	13 / 34	☐☐☐
104	역할	role; part	●●●	11/12	13 / 35	☐☐☐
105	지역	region; area	●●●	11/12	26 / 22	☐☐☐
106	사고	accident	●●●	11/12	34 / 20	☐☐☐
108	시민	citizen; resident	●●●	11/12	26 / 22	☐☐☐
125	정보	information	●●●	11/12	29 / 48	☐☐☐
150	시대	era; times; age	●●●	11/12	27 / 38	☐☐☐
177	공간	space; room	●●●	11/12	42 / 22	☐☐☐
204	느끼다	to feel	●●●	11/12	17 / 30	☐☐☐
227	기술	technology; skill	●●●	11/12	36 / 70	☐☐☐
228	환경	environment	●●●	11/12	40 / 50	☐☐☐
229	연구	research; study	●●●	11/12	31 / 49	☐☐☐
230	교육	education	●●●	11/12	31 / 19	☐☐☐
232	자료	materials; data	●●●	11/12	51 / 4	☐☐☐

251	활동	activity	●●●	11/12	31 / 48	☐☐☐
077	경제	economy	●●●	10/12	25 / 64	☐☐☐
086	사업	business	●●●	9/12	51 / 13	☐☐☐
128	프로그램	program; show	●●●	9/12	32 / 29	☐☐☐
005	떨어지다	to fall; to drop	●●○	12/12	13 / 23	☐☐☐
009	줄이다	to reduce; to cut down	●●○	12/12	23 / 25	☐☐☐
010	높이다	to raise; to increase	●●○	12/12	14 / 27	☐☐☐
011	미치다	to have (an influence); to affect	●●○	12/12	17 / 25	☐☐☐
013	늘다	to increase; to grow	●●○	12/12	13 / 36	☐☐☐
014	넘다	to go over; to exceed	●●○	12/12	8 / 18	☐☐☐
015	해결하다	to solve; to resolve	●●○	12/12	19 / 18	☐☐☐
058	정하다	to decide; to set	●●○	12/12	16 / 21	☐☐☐
078	사용	use; usage	●●○	12/12	11 / 29	☐☐☐
081	사용되다	to be used	●●○	12/12	17 / 14	☐☐☐
082	활용하다	to make use of; to use	●●○	12/12	22 / 25	☐☐☐
151	기간	period; term	●●○	12/12	26 / 28	☐☐☐
154	예정	plan; schedule	●●○	12/12	24 / 11	☐☐☐
231	분석하다	to analyze	●●○	12/12	25 / 11	☐☐☐
012	가능하다	to be possible	●●○	11/12	24 / 18	☐☐☐
016	늘리다	to increase; to extend	●●○	11/12	18 / 22	☐☐☐
038	예	example	●●○	11/12	9 / 20	☐☐☐
040	대신	instead; in place of	●●○	11/12	7 / 22	☐☐☐
043	또한	also; moreover	●●○	11/12	4 / 28	☐☐☐
044	그대로	as it is; just as it was	●●○	11/12	12 / 15	☐☐☐
059	강조하다	to emphasize; to stress	●●○	11/12	16 / 10	☐☐☐
066	이해하다	to understand	●●○	11/12	11 / 18	☐☐☐
068	긍정적	positive	●●○	11/12	12 / 16	☐☐☐
070	원하다	to want; to wish for	●●○	11/12	19 / 12	☐☐☐
079	능력	ability; skill	●●○	11/12	11 / 23	☐☐☐
080	직원	employee; staff member	●●○	11/12	25 / 21	☐☐☐
087	비용	cost; expense	●●○	11/12	29 / 14	☐☐☐

110	안전	safety	●●○	11/12	11 / 25	☐☐☐
131	즐기다	to enjoy	●●○	11/12	8 / 20	☐☐☐
156	바뀌다	to change; to be changed	●●○	11/12	15 / 24	☐☐☐
159	걸리다	to take (time)	●●○	11/12	16 / 16	☐☐☐
178	모습	appearance; look	●●○	11/12	17 / 26	☐☐☐
181	시설	facilities	●●○	11/12	29 / 11	☐☐☐
182	빠르다	to be fast; to be quick	●●○	11/12	14 / 19	☐☐☐
203	이루어지다	to come true; to be achieved	●●○	11/12	14 / 26	☐☐☐
205	노력	effort	●●○	11/12	15 / 20	☐☐☐
234	보호	protection	●●○	11/12	7 / 19	☐☐☐
252	재료	ingredient; material	●●○	11/12	8 / 21	☐☐☐
281	서로	each other; mutually	●●○	11/12	10 / 23	☐☐☐
282	무엇	what	●●○	11/12	25 / 17	☐☐☐
285	손	hand	●●○	11/12	4 / 24	☐☐☐
041	일부	part; some	●●○	10/12	9 / 16	☐☐☐
047	부분	part; portion	●●○	10/12	17 / 14	☐☐☐
060	의미	meaning	●●○	10/12	13 / 19	☐☐☐
061	밝히다	to reveal; to make clear	●●○	10/12	9 / 13	☐☐☐
069	선택하다	to choose; to select	●●○	10/12	10 / 19	☐☐☐
085	판매	sale; selling	●●○	10/12	17 / 21	☐☐☐
088	이용	use; usage	●●○	10/12	18 / 22	☐☐☐
089	전문가	expert; specialist	●●○	10/12	21 / 16	☐☐☐
109	관리	management; care	●●○	10/12	18 / 18	☐☐☐
112	지키다	to keep; to protect	●●○	10/12	9 / 21	☐☐☐
127	작가	writer; author	●●○	10/12	6 / 28	☐☐☐
130	선수	player; athlete	●●○	10/12	28 / 29	☐☐☐
133	행사	event	●●○	10/12	52 / 32	☐☐☐
134	인기	popularity	●●○	10/12	28 / 41	☐☐☐
135	경기	game; match	●●○	10/12	28 / 20	☐☐☐
155	발전	development; progress	●●○	10/12	18 / 27	☐☐☐
179	모양	shape	●●○	10/12	8 / 35	☐☐☐

183	사이	between; relationship	●●○	10/12	7 / 19	☐☐☐
184	방향	direction	●●○	10/12	11 / 13	☐☐☐
188	색	color	●●○	10/12	14 / 24	☐☐☐
233	조사	survey; investigation	●●○	10/12	19 / 20	☐☐☐
253	세우다	to make (a plan); to set up	●●○	10/12	19 / 17	☐☐☐
254	두다	to put; to leave	●●○	10/12	12 / 22	☐☐☐
255	남다	to remain; to be left over	●●○	10/12	19 / 15	☐☐☐
256	모으다	to collect; to save up	●●○	10/12	15 / 20	☐☐☐
017	기준	standard; criterion	●●○	9/12	15 / 19	☐☐☐
083	소비자	consumer	●●○	9/12	14 / 32	☐☐☐
084	가격	price	●●○	9/12	29 / 31	☐☐☐
091	서비스	service	●●○	9/12	44 / 19	☐☐☐
092	업무	work; duties; tasks	●●○	9/12	21 / 10	☐☐☐
095	전문	specialty; expert; professional	●●○	9/12	28 / 4	☐☐☐
107	개인	individual; personal	●●○	9/12	28 / 28	☐☐☐
111	국민	people (of a country); citizens	●●○	9/12	19 / 18	☐☐☐
113	법	law	●●○	9/12	13 / 19	☐☐☐
129	대회	competition; contest	●●○	9/12	51 / 25	☐☐☐
132	끌다	to attract; to pull	●●○	9/12	9 / 21	☐☐☐
136	공연	performance; show	●●○	9/12	32 / 48	☐☐☐
137	분위기	atmosphere; mood; vibe	●●○	9/12	14 / 17	☐☐☐
207	관계	relationship; relation	●●○	9/12	15 / 13	☐☐☐
212	기회	chance; opportunity	●●○	9/12	20 / 10	☐☐☐
235	식물	plant	●●○	9/12	22 / 23	☐☐☐
062	행동	behavior; action	●●○	8/12	14 / 20	☐☐☐
138	드라마	TV drama; TV series	●●○	8/12	22 / 33	☐☐☐
139	방송	broadcast; broadcasting	●●○	8/12	22 / 24	☐☐☐
284	역사	history	●●○	8/12	24 / 16	☐☐☐
116	세계	world; global	●●○	7/12	10 / 23	☐☐☐
141	예술	art; the arts	●●○	7/12	8 / 20	☐☐☐
145	왕	king	●●○	7/12	14 / 24	☐☐☐

236	과학	science	●●○	7/12	8 / 26	☐☐☐
042	주로	mostly; mainly	●○○	12/12	8 / 15	☐☐☐
158	보통	usually; normally	●○○	12/12	7 / 42	☐☐☐
187	위치	location; position	●○○	12/12	28 / 11	☐☐☐
021	줄다	to decrease; to go down	●○○	11/12	9 / 19	☐☐☐
039	대부분	most; the majority	●○○	11/12	5 / 14	☐☐☐
065	고려하다	to consider; to take into account	●○○	11/12	8 / 16	☐☐☐
180	강하다	to be strong	●○○	11/12	7 / 14	☐☐☐
192	뒤	back; behind; after	●○○	11/12	16 / 8	☐☐☐
206	노력하다	to try hard; to make an effort	●○○	11/12	5 / 18	☐☐☐
208	경험	experience	●○○	11/12	12 / 8	☐☐☐
210	느낌	feeling; impression	●○○	11/12	5 / 11	☐☐☐
260	남기다	to leave; to leave over	●○○	11/12	7 / 10	☐☐☐
019	문제점	problem; drawback	●○○	10/12	16 / 10	☐☐☐
020	늘어나다	to increase; to grow	●○○	10/12	10 / 12	☐☐☐
023	부족하다	to be lacking; to not have enough	●○○	10/12	13 / 10	☐☐☐
045	의하다	to be based on; according to	●○○	10/12	10 / 9	☐☐☐
048	전체	the whole; all; entire	●○○	10/12	4 / 16	☐☐☐
063	요구하다	to demand; to ask for	●○○	10/12	9 / 12	☐☐☐
067	표현하다	to express	●○○	10/12	2 / 17	☐☐☐
071	기대하다	to look forward to; to expect	●○○	10/12	12 / 13	☐☐☐
072	적극적	active; proactive; enthusiastic	●○○	10/12	11 / 9	☐☐☐
094	신청	application; sign-up	●○○	10/12	25 / 18	☐☐☐
097	제공하다	to provide; to offer	●○○	10/12	7 / 17	☐☐☐
098	담당하다	to be in charge of; to handle	●○○	10/12	8 / 10	☐☐☐
114	막다	to block; to stop	●○○	10/12	6 / 16	☐☐☐
140	빠지다	to fall into; to get hooked on	●○○	10/12	6 / 11	☐☐☐
142	열리다	to be held; to open	●○○	10/12	16 / 12	☐☐☐
144	진행되다	to be held; to proceed; to go on	●○○	10/12	13 / 7	☐☐☐
157	과거	the past	●○○	10/12	5 / 14	☐☐☐
168	곧	soon; shortly	●○○	10/12	17 / 4	☐☐☐

209	상대방	the other person; the other party	●○○	10/12	20 / 8	☐☐☐
213	어려움	difficulty; hardship	●○○	10/12	13 / 14	☐☐☐
237	조사하다	to investigate; to survey	●○○	10/12	18 / 4	☐☐☐
257	담다	to put in; to fill	●○○	10/12	5 / 15	☐☐☐
288	어느	which; a certain	●○○	10/12	8 / 11	☐☐☐
018	목적	purpose; goal	●○○	9/12	13 / 13	☐☐☐
024	낮다	to be low	●○○	9/12	9 / 14	☐☐☐
025	오르다	to climb; to go up; to rise	●○○	9/12	6 / 8	☐☐☐
046	관련	relation; connection; related	●○○	9/12	10 / 8	☐☐☐
049	매우	very; extremely	●○○	9/12	6 / 15	☐☐☐
064	사실	fact; truth	●○○	9/12	9 / 13	☐☐☐
090	조건	condition; terms; requirement	●○○	9/12	3 / 13	☐☐☐
093	상품	product; goods; merchandise	●○○	9/12	8 / 19	☐☐☐
119	위험	danger; risk	●○○	9/12	7 / 16	☐☐☐
161	미래	the future	●○○	9/12	7 / 14	☐☐☐
162	발달	development; advancement	●○○	9/12	14 / 11	☐☐☐
163	현재	the present; now; current	●○○	9/12	6 / 13	☐☐☐
165	이후	after; since	●○○	9/12	7 / 11	☐☐☐
167	하루	a day; one day	●○○	9/12	6 / 23	☐☐☐
185	주변	surroundings; nearby area	●○○	9/12	9 / 18	☐☐☐
186	부드럽다	to be soft; to be gentle	●○○	9/12	3 / 19	☐☐☐
189	종류	kind; type; sort	●○○	9/12	14 / 14	☐☐☐
211	스스로	by oneself; on one's own	●○○	9/12	7 / 11	☐☐☐
214	이루다	to achieve; to accomplish	●○○	9/12	10 / 13	☐☐☐
217	걱정하다	to worry	●○○	9/12	10 / 7	☐☐☐
239	자연	nature	●○○	9/12	13 / 10	☐☐☐
259	마련하다	to prepare; to arrange; to get	●○○	9/12	5 / 13	☐☐☐
263	병	bottle	●○○	9/12	13 / 11	☐☐☐
283	힘	strength; power; energy	●○○	9/12	10 / 17	☐☐☐
289	따뜻하다	to be warm	●○○	9/12	3 / 13	☐☐☐
022	해결	solution; resolution	●○○	8/12	11 / 17	☐☐☐

051	아무	any; no (with a negative)	●○○	8/12	5 / 6	☐☐☐
096	해외	overseas; abroad	●○○	8/12	23 / 11	☐☐☐
099	사무실	office	●○○	8/12	20 / 3	☐☐☐
115	세상	the world; life	●○○	8/12	4 / 16	☐☐☐
117	사회적	social; socially	●○○	8/12	16 / 18	☐☐☐
118	단체	group; organization	●○○	8/12	8 / 9	☐☐☐
160	사라지다	to disappear; to vanish	●○○	8/12	7 / 15	☐☐☐
164	세기	century	●○○	8/12	11 / 12	☐☐☐
169	시작되다	to begin; to start	●○○	8/12	10 / 8	☐☐☐
190	소리	sound; noise	●○○	8/12	11 / 23	☐☐☐
191	길다	to be long	●○○	8/12	6 / 13	☐☐☐
261	식품	food; food products	●○○	8/12	17 / 16	☐☐☐
262	양	amount; quantity	●○○	8/12	5 / 15	☐☐☐
265	가져오다	to bring	●○○	8/12	15 / 5	☐☐☐
266	잃다	to lose	●○○	8/12	3 / 8	☐☐☐
290	만	ten thousand	●○○	8/12	16 / 12	☐☐☐
292	얼마나	how (much / long / many)	●○○	8/12	9 / 5	☐☐☐
143	대중	the public; the general public	●○○	7/12	6 / 17	☐☐☐
166	현대	modern times; modern	●○○	7/12	8 / 10	☐☐☐
174	벌써	already	●○○	7/12	10 / 1	☐☐☐
193	올라가다	to go up; to climb	●○○	7/12	5 / 11	☐☐☐
196	아래	below; under	●○○	7/12	3 / 8	☐☐☐
216	부모	parents	●○○	7/12	6 / 14	☐☐☐
238	자라다	to grow; to grow up	●○○	7/12	3 / 17	☐☐☐
243	설명	explanation	●○○	7/12	13 / 8	☐☐☐
258	짓다	to build; to make	●○○	7/12	12 / 14	☐☐☐
264	서다	to stand; to stop	●○○	7/12	2 / 11	☐☐☐
267	종이	paper	●○○	7/12	12 / 10	☐☐☐
268	전화하다	to call; to phone	●○○	7/12	11 / 9	☐☐☐
269	장	market; grocery shopping	●○○	7/12	3 / 12	☐☐☐
050	이때	at this point; in this case; at this time	●○○	6/12	3 / 7	☐☐☐

194	끝	end	●○○	6/12	8 / 4	☐☐☐
195	거리	street; road	●○○	6/12	1 / 21	☐☐☐
215	눈물	tears	●○○	6/12	2 / 21	☐☐☐
286	환자	patient	●○○	6/12	7 / 20	☐☐☐
287	건물	building	●○○	6/12	10 / 14	☐☐☐
295	번호	number	●○○	6/12	15 / 9	☐☐☐
120	경찰	police; police officer	●○○	5/12	10 / 18	☐☐☐
171	그동안	meanwhile; all this time	●○○	5/12	6 / 6	☐☐☐
199	가운데	middle; center; among	●○○	5/12	3 / 6	☐☐☐
240	불	light; fire	●○○	5/12	2 / 10	☐☐☐
121	시	city; the city (government)	●○○	4/12	2 / 10	☐☐☐
219	아빠	dad	●○○	3/12	5 / 15	☐☐☐
271	공	ball	●○○	3/12	2 / 20	☐☐☐
220	꿈	dream	○○○	7/12	0 / 8	☐☐☐
074	대화	conversation; talk	○○○	6/12	3 / 6	☐☐☐
122	위험하다	to be dangerous	○○○	6/12	5 / 5	☐☐☐
170	마지막	last; final	○○○	6/12	4 / 8	☐☐☐
172	시작	start; beginning	○○○	6/12	7 / 3	☐☐☐
218	스트레스	stress	○○○	6/12	5 / 9	☐☐☐
224	놀라다	to be surprised; to be startled	○○○	6/12	2 / 6	☐☐☐
241	밝다	to be bright; to be cheerful	○○○	6/12	4 / 11	☐☐☐
270	걸다	to hang; to make (a phone call)	○○○	6/12	6 / 5	☐☐☐
272	잃어버리다	to lose; to misplace	○○○	6/12	5 / 10	☐☐☐
276	뜨겁다	to be hot	○○○	6/12	1 / 6	☐☐☐
294	입	mouth	○○○	6/12	0 / 9	☐☐☐
073	질문	question	○○○	5/12	7 / 9	☐☐☐
123	남녀	men and women	○○○	5/12	0 / 8	☐☐☐
147	재미	fun; enjoyment	○○○	5/12	5 / 5	☐☐☐
244	해	sun	○○○	5/12	0 / 9	☐☐☐
248	죽다	to die	○○○	5/12	1 / 6	☐☐☐
273	잊다	to forget	○○○	5/12	2 / 8	☐☐☐

291	**운전**	driving	○○○	5/12	5 / 15	☐☐☐
296	**아파트**	apartment; apartment complex	○○○	5/12	4 / 11	☐☐☐
300	**감기**	cold (illness)	○○○	5/12	6 / 5	☐☐☐
100	**카드**	card; credit card	○○○	4/12	17 / 3	☐☐☐
173	**며칠**	a few days; what date	○○○	4/12	3 / 4	☐☐☐
197	**밑**	bottom; under	○○○	4/12	1 / 4	☐☐☐
198	**흰색**	white	○○○	4/12	0 / 8	☐☐☐
222	**남편**	husband	○○○	4/12	2 / 8	☐☐☐
223	**아기**	baby	○○○	4/12	4 / 7	☐☐☐
226	**엄마**	mom	○○○	4/12	0 / 8	☐☐☐
242	**쓰레기**	trash; garbage	○○○	4/12	3 / 10	☐☐☐
247	**잎**	leaf	○○○	4/12	2 / 10	☐☐☐
249	**점심**	lunch	○○○	4/12	11 / 6	☐☐☐
250	**고등학생**	high school student	○○○	4/12	2 / 5	☐☐☐
275	**벗다**	to take off	○○○	4/12	2 / 5	☐☐☐
277	**뛰다**	to run; to jump	○○○	4/12	2 / 5	☐☐☐
293	**가슴**	chest; heart	○○○	4/12	6 / 3	☐☐☐
297	**발**	foot	○○○	4/12	1 / 10	☐☐☐
146	**카메라**	camera	○○○	3/12	11 / 8	☐☐☐
221	**아들**	son	○○○	3/12	1 / 6	☐☐☐
225	**딸**	daughter	○○○	3/12	1 / 8	☐☐☐
246	**낮**	daytime; day	○○○	3/12	3 / 9	☐☐☐
274	**피자**	pizza	○○○	3/12	2 / 8	☐☐☐
298	**반**	half	○○○	3/12	5 / 8	☐☐☐
299	**개**	dog	○○○	3/12	0 / 9	☐☐☐
245	**소금**	salt	○○○	2/12	13 / 9	☐☐☐
278	**운전하다**	to drive	○○○	2/12	5 / 9	☐☐☐

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 4.

Han gyul

When life gives you a tangerine, Talk Hangyul.