HANGYUL · TOPIK VOCABULARY MASTERY

English edition

TOPIK Korean Words Level 4 · Intermediate

350 exam-relevant words in 14 units · an original example for every word · active recall and spaced review

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구하다 없애다 빌리다 제대로 고르다

마련되다 갖다 나누다 연락하다 속사

키우다

kiuda

to raise; to grow; to keep (a pet)

생활하다 새로 달라지다 이미 변하다

이전 순간 발전하다 미리 일정 점점

발달하다 첫 오늘날 확대하다 예전

Study guide · LEVEL 04

Han gyul

Start here

This guide teaches the 350 words of **Level 4 · Intermediate Korean** in 14 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.	**68**
●●○	**High**	Frequently seen and very useful.	**106**
●○○	**Standard**	Useful words seen in several exam rounds.	**124**
○○○	**Supporting**	Fewer appearances in the analyzed exams, included for a complete progression.	**52**

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 **키우다** kiuda ●●●

VERB to raise; to grow; to keep (a pet)

> 우리 집에서는 고양이 두 마리를 키워요.
> uri jibeseoneun goyangi du marireul kiwoyo
> We have two cats at home.

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	**Everyday Tasks** 일상의 일 처리	001–026	5
02	**Time and Development** 시간과 발전	027–051	9
03	**People and Character** 사람과 성격	052–076	13
04	**Judgment and Evaluation** 판단과 평가	077–103	17
05	**Community and Nation** 지역 사회와 국가	104–127	21
06	**Media and the Arts** 미디어와 예술	128–153	25
07	**School and Learning** 학교와 학습	154–177	29
08	**Science, Technology and Health** 과학, 기술과 건강	178–201	33
09	**Emotions and the Mind** 감정과 마음	202–226	37
10	**Shopping and Travel** 쇼핑과 여행	227–252	41
11	**Nature and the Environment** 자연과 환경	253–278	45
12	**Jobs and the Economy** 직업과 경제	279–302	49
13	**Linking and Quantity Words** 연결과 수량 표현	303–326	53
14	**Around the House** 집 안 생활	327–350	57
	Commonly confused words		61
	Exam insights		64
	Answer key		65
	Spaced review planner		72
	Frequency index & checklist		73

UNIT 1 · WORDS 001–026 · 14 CORE · 4 HIGH

Unit 1 · Everyday Tasks

일상의 일 처리

001 **키우다** kiuda ●●●

VERB to raise; to grow; to keep (a pet)

> 우리 집에서는 고양이 두 마리를 키워요.
> uri jibeseoneun goyangi du marireul kiwoyo
> We have two cats at home.

002 **구하다** guhada ●●●

VERB to look for; to find; to get

> 학교 근처에서 방을 구하고 있어요.
> hakgyo geuncheoeseo bangeul guhago isseoyo
> I'm looking for a room near school.

Also 'to save, rescue': 사람을 구하다.

003 **없애다** eopsaeda ●●●

VERB to get rid of; to remove

> 방 안의 냄새를 없애려고 창문을 열었어요.
> bang anui naemsaereul eopsaeryeogo changmuneul yeoreosseoyo
> I opened the window to get rid of the smell in the room.

004 **빌리다** billida ●●●

VERB to borrow; to rent

> 도서관에서 책을 세 권 빌렸어요.
> doseogwaneseo chaegeul se gwon billyeosseoyo
> I borrowed three books from the library.

To lend is 빌려주다.

005 **제대로** jedaero ●●●

ADVERB properly; right

> 어제는 너무 바빠서 밥을 제대로 못 먹었어요.
> eojeneun neomu bappaseo babeul jedaero mot meogeosseoyo
> I was so busy yesterday that I couldn't eat a proper meal.

Often with negatives: 제대로 못 자다 = not to sleep well.

006 **고르다** goreuda ●●●

VERB to choose; to pick

> 친구 생일 선물을 고르는 데 한 시간이 걸렸어요.
> chingu saengil seonmureul goreuneun de han sigani geollyeosseoyo
> It took me an hour to pick out a birthday present for my friend.

르-irregular: 골라요, 골랐어요.

007 **마련되다** maryeondoeda ●●●

VERB to be prepared; to be provided

> 입구에 손님을 위한 의자가 마련되어 있어요.
> ipgue sonnimeul wihan uijaga maryeondoeeo isseoyo
> Chairs have been set out by the entrance for guests.

Active form: 마련하다 (to prepare, arrange).

008 **갖다** gatda ●●●

VERB to have; to hold

> 요즘 사진 찍기에 관심을 갖게 됐어요.
> yojeum sajin jjikgie gwansimeul gatge dwaesseoyo
> Lately I've gotten into taking photos.

Short form of 가지다. 관심을 갖다 = to take an interest in.

009 **나누다** nanuda ●●●

VERB to divide; to share

> 피자를 여덟 조각으로 나눠서 먹었어요.
> pijareul yeodeol jogageuro nanwoseo meogeosseoyo
> We cut the pizza into eight slices and ate it.

이야기를 나누다 = to have a talk; 나눠 주다 = to hand out.

010 **연락하다** yeollakada ●●●

VERB to contact; to get in touch

> 도착하면 바로 연락할게요.
> dochakamyeon baro yeollakalgeyo
> I'll get in touch as soon as I arrive.

Person + 에게 연락하다.

011 **순서** sunseo ●●○

NOUN order; turn

> 줄을 서서 순서를 기다려 주세요.
> jureul seoseo sunseoreul gidaryeo juseyo
> Please line up and wait your turn.

순서대로 = in order.

012 **맞추다** matchuda ●●●

VERB to match; to adjust; to set

> 음악에 맞춰서 다 같이 춤을 췄어요.
> eumage matchwoseo da gachi chumeul chwosseoyo
> We all danced to the music.

N에 맞춰(서) = to N, in time with N (음악에 맞춰서). 시간을 맞추다 = to agree on or set a time.

013 **살리다** sallida ●●○

VERB to save; to bring back to life

> 물을 줬더니 시들던 꽃을 살릴 수 있었어요.
> mureul jwotdeoni sideuldeon kkocheul sallil su isseosseoyo
> I watered the wilting flowers and managed to bring them back.

Causative of 살다. Also 'make the most of': 장점을 살리다.

014 **잘못** jalmot ●●●

ADVERB wrongly; by mistake

> 버스를 잘못 타서 학교에 늦었어요.
> beoseureul jalmot taseo hakgyoe neujeosseoyo
> I got on the wrong bus and was late for school.

Also a noun: 제 잘못이에요 = It's my fault.

015 **알아보다** araboda ●●●

VERB to look into; to find out; to recognize

> 방학 동안 할 수 있는 아르바이트를 알아보고 있어요.
> banghak dongan hal su inneun areubaiteureul arabogo isseoyo
> I'm looking into part-time jobs I can do over vacation.

Also 'to recognize': 저를 알아보시겠어요? = Do you recognize me?

016 **움직이다** umjigida ●●○

VERB to move

> 사진 찍을 테니까 움직이지 마세요.
> sajin jjigeul tenikka umjigiji maseyo
> I'm about to take the picture, so don't move.

017 **데리다** derida ●○○

VERB to take (someone) along; to bring

> 주말에 강아지를 데리고 공원에 갔어요.
> jumare gangajireul derigo gongwone gasseoyo
> I took my dog to the park on the weekend.

Only in 데리고, 데리러, 데려가다/오다. For elders use 모시다.

018 **일상** ilsang ●●○

NOUN daily life; everyday life

> 스마트폰은 이제 우리 일상의 일부가 됐어요.
> seumateuponeun ije uri ilsangui ilbuga dwaesseoyo
> Smartphones are now part of our everyday lives.

일상생활 = daily life; 일상적 = everyday.

019 **그러다** geureoda ●●●

VERB to do that; to act that way

> 계속 그러다가는 감기에 걸려요.
> gyesok geureodaganeun gamgie geollyeoyo
> If you keep that up, you're going to catch a cold.

Contraction of 그렇게 하다. 그러다(가) = if you keep doing that / and then.

020 **나서다** naseoda ●○○

VERB to set out; to leave; to step forward

> 아침 일찍 우산을 챙겨서 집을 나섰어요.
> achim iljjik usaneul chaenggyeoseo jibeul naseosseoyo
> I grabbed an umbrella and headed out early in the morning.

집을 나서다 = to leave home. Also 'to step up, volunteer'.

021 **부탁하다** butakada ●○○

VERB to ask a favor; to request

> 친구에게 이사를 도와 달라고 부탁했어요.
> chinguege isareul dowa dallago butakaesseoyo
> I asked a friend to help me move.

-아/어 달라고 부탁하다. 부탁해요 = please / I'm counting on you.

022 **편리하다** pyeollihada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be convenient; to be handy

> 집 앞에 편의점이 있어서 정말 편리해요.
> jip ape pyeonuijeomi isseoseo jeongmal pyeollihaeyo
> There's a convenience store right outside my place, which is really handy.

023 **간단하다** gandanhada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be simple; to be easy

> 이 요리는 만드는 방법이 아주 간단해요.
> i yorineun mandeuneun bangbeobi aju gandanhaeyo
> This dish is very simple to make.

024 **놓치다** notchida ○○○

VERB to miss; to let slip

> 늦게 일어나서 버스를 놓쳤어요.
> neutge ireonaseo beoseureul notchyeosseoyo
> I got up late and missed the bus.

For a bus, a chance or a ball; missing a person is 보고 싶다.

025 **안전하다** anjeonhada ○○○

ADJECTIVE to be safe

> 이 동네는 밤에도 안전한 편이에요.
> i dongneneun bamedo anjeonhan pyeonieyo
> This neighborhood is pretty safe, even at night.

Adverb: 안전하게 = safely (안전하게 운전하세요).

026 **생활하다** saenghwalhada ○○○

VERB to live; to lead one's daily life

> 기숙사에서 생활하니까 학교가 가까워요.
> gisuksaeseo saenghwalhanikka hakgyoga gakkawoyo
> I live in the dorm, so school is close by.

Focuses on daily life and routine; 살다 is more general.

Unit review 01 · Everyday Tasks

A What does it mean?

1 잘못 _____

2 맞추다 _____

3 일상 _____

4 제대로 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 to take (someone) along; to bring _____

2 to divide; to share _____

3 to look for; to find; to get _____

4 to contact; to get in touch _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 물을 줬더니 시들던 꽃을 _____ 수 있었어요.
I watered the wilting flowers and managed to bring them back.

2 우리 집에서는 고양이 두 마리를 _____.
We have two cats at home.

3 계속 _____ 감기에 걸려요.
If you keep that up, you're going to catch a cold.

4 입구에 손님을 위한 의자가 _____ 있어요.
Chairs have been set out by the entrance for guests.

D Choose the best word.

1 사진 찍을 테니까 _____ 마세요.

A 빌리다 B 그러다 C 나서다 D 움직이다

2 아침 일찍 우산을 챙겨서 집을 _____.

A 데리다 B 나서다 C 키우다 D 구하다

3 늦게 일어나서 버스를 _____.

A 놓치다 B 고르다 C 키우다 D 부탁하다

E Match each word to its meaning.

1 간단하다 _____ a order; turn

2 안전하다 _____ b to choose; to pick

3 고르다 _____ c to live; to lead one's daily life

4 생활하다 _____ d to be safe

5 순서 _____ e to be simple; to be easy

Self-check

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

UNIT 2 · WORDS 027–051 · 9 CORE · 6 HIGH

Unit 2 · Time and Development

시간과 발전

027 **새로** saero ●●●

ADVERB newly; anew

> 회사 앞에 빵집이 새로 생겼어요.
> hoesa ape ppangjibi saero saenggyeosseoyo
> A new bakery opened in front of my office.

028 **달라지다** dallajida ●●●

VERB to change; to become different

> 머리를 자르니까 분위기가 많이 달라졌네요.
> meorireul jareunikka bunwigiga mani dallajyeonneyo
> You look really different with your new haircut.

029 **이미** imi ●●●

ADVERB already

> 제가 도착했을 때 영화는 이미 시작했어요.
> jega dochakaesseul ttae yeonghwaneun imi sijakaesseoyo
> The movie had already started when I arrived.

030 **변하다** byeonhada ●●●

VERB to change

> 십 년 만에 와 보니 동네가 많이 변했네요.
> sip nyeon mane wa boni dongnega mani byeonhaenneyo
> Coming back after ten years, I see the neighborhood has really changed.

031 **이전** ijeon ●●○

NOUN before; previous; former

> 이전에 살던 집은 회사에서 멀었어요.
> ijeone saldeon jibeun hoesaeseo meoreosseoyo
> The place I lived in before was far from work.

Opposite: 이후 (after).

032 **순간** sungan ●●●

NOUN moment; instant

> 문을 여는 순간 고양이가 밖으로 뛰어나갔어요.
> muneul yeoneun sungan goyangiga bakkeuro ttwieonagasseoyo
> The moment I opened the door, the cat ran outside.

-는 순간 = the moment (that) ....

033 **발전하다** baljeonhada ●●○

VERB to develop; to advance

> 기술이 발전하면서 생활이 더 편리해졌어요.
> gisuri baljeonhamyeonseo saenghwari deo pyeollihaejyeosseoyo
> As technology advanced, life became more convenient.

034 **미리** miri ●●●

ADVERB in advance; ahead of time

> 주말에는 사람이 많으니까 미리 예약하세요.
> jumareneun sarami maneunikka miri yeyakaseyo
> It gets crowded on weekends, so book ahead.

035 **일정** iljeong ●●●

NOUN schedule; itinerary

> 이번 주는 일정이 많아서 조금 바빠요.
> ibeon juneun iljeongi manaseo jogeum bappayo
> I have a lot on my schedule this week, so I'm a bit busy.

036 **점점** jeomjeom ●●○

ADVERB gradually; more and more

> 날씨가 점점 따뜻해지고 있어요.
> nalssiga jeomjeom ttatteutaejigo isseoyo
> The weather is gradually getting warmer.

Often with -아/어지다 (to become).

037 **발달하다** baldalhada ●●○

VERB to develop; to be well developed

> 이 지역은 교통이 잘 발달해서 살기 좋아요.
> i jiyeogeun gyotongi jal baldalhaeseo salgi joayo
> This area has great transportation, so it's a nice place to live.

Like 발전하다, but often for the body, skills and systems.

038 **첫** cheot ●●○

DETERMINER first

> 오늘은 대학교 첫 수업이 있는 날이에요.
> oneureun daehakgyo cheot sueobi inneun narieyo
> Today is my first day of college classes.

Only before nouns: 첫 만남 (first meeting), 첫눈 (first snow).

039 **오늘날** oneullal ●●●

NOUN today; nowadays

> 오늘날에는 누구나 쉽게 사진을 찍을 수 있어요.
> oneullareneun nuguna swipge sajineul jjigeul su isseoyo
> Nowadays anyone can easily take photos.

More formal than 요즘; common in writing.

040 **확대하다** hwakdaehada ●○○

VERB to expand; to enlarge

> 회사는 내년에 해외 사업을 확대할 계획이에요.
> hoesaneun naenyeone haeoe saeobeul hwakdaehal gyehoegieyo
> The company plans to expand its overseas business next year.

041 **예전** yejeon ●○○

NOUN the past; the old days

> 이 동네는 예전보다 많이 조용해졌어요.
> i dongneneun yejeonboda mani joyonghaejyeosseoyo
> This neighborhood has gotten much quieter than it used to be.

예전에 = in the past, before; 예전처럼 = like before.

042 **오랫동안** oraetdongan ●○○

NOUN for a long time

> 그 빵집은 오랫동안 같은 자리를 지켜 왔어요.
> geu ppangjibeun oraetdongan gateun jarireul jikyeo wasseoyo
> That bakery has stayed in the same spot for a long time.

Works like an adverb. Compare 오랜만에 = for the first time in a long while.

043 **오랜** oraen ●○○

DETERMINER long; long-standing

> 오랜 시간 준비한 시험에 드디어 합격했어요.
> oraen sigan junbihan siheome deudieo hapgyeokaesseoyo
> I finally passed the exam I'd spent a long time preparing for.

Only before nouns: 오랜 시간, 오랜 친구. Compare 오래 (adverb): 오래 기다렸어요.

044 **최초** choecho ●○○

NOUN the first; first-ever

> 그 사람은 이 상을 받은 최초의 한국인이에요.
> geu sarameun i sangeul badeun choechoui hanguginieyo
> He's the first Korean ever to receive this award.

Usually 최초의 + noun or 최초로 = for the first time ever.

045 **높아지다** nopajida ●●●

VERB to rise; to get higher; to grow

> 이 가수의 인기가 해외에서도 점점 높아지고 있어요.
> i gasuui ingiga haeoeeseodo jeomjeom nopajigo isseoyo
> This singer is becoming more and more popular overseas, too.

046 **늘** neul ●○○

ADVERB always; all the time

> 할머니는 늘 웃는 얼굴로 저를 맞아 주세요.
> halmeonineun neul unneun eolgullo jeoreul maja juseyo
> My grandmother always greets me with a smile.

Similar to 항상.

047 **이르다** ireuda ●●○

VERB to reach; to arrive at; to come to

> 긴 토론 끝에 드디어 결론에 이르렀어요.
> gin toron kkeute deudieo gyeollone ireureosseoyo
> After a long debate, we finally reached a conclusion.

Irregular: 이르다 → 이르러. N에 이르다; N에 이르기까지 = all the way to N.

048 **커지다** keojida ●○○

VERB to get bigger; to grow; to get louder

> 음악 소리가 갑자기 커져서 깜짝 놀랐어요.
> eumak soriga gapjagi keojyeoseo kkamjjak nollasseoyo
> The music suddenly got louder, and it startled me.

049 **지난해** jinanhae ●○○

NOUN last year

> 올해는 지난해보다 관광객이 훨씬 많아요.
> olhaeneun jinanhaeboda gwangwanggaegi hwolssin manayo
> We have a lot more tourists this year than last year.

Same as 작년; 지난해 is a bit more formal (news, reports).

050 **평소** pyeongso ○○○

NOUN usual; usually; normally

> 오늘은 평소보다 일찍 일어났어요.
> oneureun pyeongsoboda iljjik ireonasseoyo
> I woke up earlier than usual today.

평소에 = usually; 평소보다 = than usual.

051 **넓히다** neolpida ●○○

VERB to widen; to broaden; to expand

> 여행을 통해 시야를 넓힐 수 있어요.
> yeohaengeul tonghae siyareul neolpil su isseoyo
> Travel can broaden your horizons.

시야를/생각을 넓히다 = to broaden one's horizons/ thinking.

Unit review 02 · Time and Development

A What does it mean?

1 오랜 _____

2 발달하다 _____

3 넓히다 _____

4 순간 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 newly; anew _____

2 always; all the time _____

3 before; previous; former _____

4 first _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 회사는 내년에 해외 사업을 _____ 계획이에요.
The company plans to expand its overseas business next year.

2 그 사람은 이 상을 받은 _____의 한국인이에요.
He's the first Korean ever to receive this award.

3 이번 주는 _____이 많아서 조금 바빠요.
I have a lot on my schedule this week, so I'm a bit busy.

4 기술이 _____ 생활이 더 편리해졌어요.
As technology advanced, life became more convenient.

D Choose the best word.

1 머리를 자르니까 분위기가 많이 _____.

A 달라지다 B 발전하다 C 높아지다 D 커지다

2 그 빵집은 _____ 같은 자리를 지켜 왔어요.

A 평소 B 최초 C 오랫동안 D 이전

3 음악 소리가 갑자기 _____ 깜짝 놀랐어요.

A 발전하다 B 넓히다 C 변하다 D 커지다

E Which word sounds natural here?

식당에서 다른 사람과 우산이 _____.
My umbrella got mixed up with someone else's at the restaurant.

A 변하다 B 바뀌다

Self-check

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

UNIT 3 · WORDS 052–076 · 6 CORE · 9 HIGH

Unit 3 · People and Character

사람과 성격

052 **고객** gogaek ●●●

NOUN customer; client

> 고객 센터에 전화해서 물어봤어요.
> gogaek senteoe jeonhwahaeseo mureobwasseoyo
> I called customer service and asked.

Formal word; in shops staff often say 고객님 to customers.

053 **자기** jagi ●●●

PRONOUN oneself; one's own

> 아이가 자기 방을 혼자 청소했어요.
> aiga jagi bangeul honja cheongsohaesseoyo
> The child cleaned his room all by himself.

Refers back to the subject: 'his/her own'. Couples also use 자기 to mean 'honey'.

054 **성공하다** seonggonghada ●●●

VERB to succeed; to be successful

> 형은 작은 가게를 열어서 크게 성공했어요.
> hyeongeun jageun gagereul yeoreoseo keuge seonggonghaesseoyo
> My brother opened a small shop and became very successful.

N에 성공하다 = to succeed at N.

055 **어리다** eorida ●●●

ADJECTIVE to be young; to be little

> 저는 어렸을 때 시골에서 자랐어요.
> jeoneun eoryeosseul ttae sigoreseo jarasseoyo
> I spent my childhood in the countryside.

어렸을 때 = when I was young.

056 **성공** seonggong ●●●

NOUN success

> 모두의 도움 덕분에 행사가 큰 성공을 거두었어요.
> moduui doum deokbune haengsaga keun seonggongeul geodueosseoyo
> Thanks to everyone's help, the event was a big success.

성공을 거두다 = to achieve success.

057 **청소년** cheongsonyeon ●●●

NOUN teenager; youth

> 이 도서관에는 청소년을 위한 공간이 따로 있어요.
> i doseogwaneneun cheongsonyeoneul wihan gonggani ttaro isseoyo
> This library has a separate space just for teens.

058 **태도** taedo ●●○

NOUN attitude; manner

> 그 학생은 수업 태도가 아주 좋아요.
> geu haksaengeun sueop taedoga aju joayo
> That student has a great attitude in class.

059 **상대** sangdae ●●○

NOUN the other person; partner; opponent

> 대화할 때는 상대의 눈을 보고 이야기하세요.
> daehwahal ttaeneun sangdaeui nuneul bogo iyagihaseyo
> When you talk with someone, look them in the eye.

Also 'opponent': 상대 팀 = the opposing team. Fuller form: 상대방.

060 **책임** chaegim ●●○

NOUN responsibility

> 실수를 했으면 책임을 지는 게 맞아요.
> silsureul haesseumyeon chaegimeul jineun ge majayo
> If you made a mistake, you should take responsibility.

책임을 지다 = to take responsibility; 책임감 = sense of responsibility.

061 **목소리** moksori ●●○

NOUN voice

> 전화로 엄마 목소리를 들으니까 마음이 놓였어요.
> jeonhwaro eomma moksorireul deureunikka maeumi noyeosseoyo
> Hearing my mom's voice on the phone put me at ease.

062 **남성** namseong ●○○

NOUN man; male

> 요즘은 요리를 배우는 남성이 많아졌어요.
> yojeumeun yorireul baeuneun namseongi manajyeosseoyo
> More men are learning to cook these days.

More formal than 남자; used in news and surveys. Opposite: 여성.

063 **대표** daepyo ●○○

NOUN representative

> 우리 반 대표로 제가 회의에 나갔어요.
> uri ban daepyoro jega hoeuie nagasseoyo
> I went to the meeting as our class representative.

국가 대표 = national team member; 대표적 = typical, representative.

064 **노인** noin ●○○

NOUN elderly person; senior

> 우리 동네에는 노인들이 운동하는 공원이 있어요.
> uri dongneeneun noindeuri undonghaneun gongwoni isseoyo
> Our neighborhood has a park where seniors exercise.

More polite: 어르신.

065 **젊다** jeomda ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be young

> 우리 선생님은 젊고 아주 친절하세요.
> uri seonsaengnimeun jeomgo aju chinjeolhaseyo
> Our teacher is young and very kind.

Used for adults; for children use 어리다. 젊은이 = young person.

066 **여성** yeoseong ●●○

NOUN woman; female

> 우리 회사에는 여성 직원이 더 많아요.
> uri hoesaeneun yeoseong jigwoni deo manayo
> Our company has more female employees than male.

More formal than 여자. Opposite: 남성.

067 **청년** cheongnyeon ●●○

NOUN young people; youth

> 이 마을에는 농사를 짓는 청년들이 많아요.
> i maeureneun nongsareul jinneun cheongnyeondeuri manayo
> Many young people farm in this village.

068 **활발하다** hwalbalhada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be lively; to be outgoing; to be active

> 제 동생은 활발해서 어디서나 친구를 잘 사귀어요.
> je dongsaengeun hwalbalhaeseo eodiseona chingureul jal sagwieoyo
> My little brother is so outgoing that he makes friends easily wherever he goes.

활발하게 이루어지다 = to be actively carried out (common in TOPIK reading).

069 **익숙하다** iksukada ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be used to; to be familiar with

> 이제 한국 생활에 많이 익숙해졌어요.
> ije hanguk saenghware mani iksukaejyeosseoyo
> I've gotten much more used to life in Korea now.

N에 익숙하다 = to be used to N; 익숙해지다 = to get used to.

070 **성격** seonggyeok ●○○

NOUN personality; character

> 제 친구는 성격이 밝고 친절해요.
> je chinguneun seonggyeogi balgo chinjeolhaeyo
> My friend has a cheerful, kind personality.

071 **습관** seupgwan ●○○

NOUN habit

> 자기 전에 휴대폰을 보는 습관을 고치고 싶어요.
> jagi jeone hyudaeponeul boneun seupgwaneul gochigo sipeoyo
> I want to break my habit of looking at my phone before bed.

072 **이웃** iut ●●○

NOUN neighbor

> 새로 이사 온 이웃에게 떡을 나눠 줬어요.
> saero isa on iusege tteogeul nanwo jwosseoyo
> I shared some rice cakes with our new neighbors.

073 **이기다** igida ○○○

VERB to win; to beat

> 어제 축구 경기에서 우리 팀이 이겼어요.
> eoje chukgu gyeonggieseo uri timi igyeosseoyo
> Our team won the soccer game yesterday.

N을/를 이기다 = to beat N. Opposite: 지다 (to lose).

074 **실패** silpae ●○○

NOUN failure

> 실패를 두려워하지 말고 다시 도전해 보세요.
> silpaereul duryeowohaji malgo dasi dojeonhae boseyo
> Don't be afraid of failure; give it another try.

실패하다 = to fail. Opposite: 성공 (success).

075 **성인** seongin ○○○

NOUN adult; grown-up

> 수영장 입장료는 성인 오천 원이에요.
> suyeongjang ipjangnyoneun seongin ocheon wonieyo
> Pool admission is 5,000 won for adults.

More formal than 어른; common on signs and price lists.

076 **모임** moim ○○○

NOUN gathering; get-together; meeting

> 이번 주말에 대학 친구들 모임이 있어요.
> ibeon jumare daehak chingudeul moimi isseoyo
> I have a get-together with my college friends this weekend.

A social or regular group meeting. For a formal work meeting, use 회의.

Unit review 03 · People and Character

A What does it mean?

1 여성 _____

2 고객 _____

3 활발하다 _____

4 이기다 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 adult; grown-up _____

2 failure _____

3 young people; youth _____

4 personality; character _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 자기 전에 휴대폰을 보는 _____을 고치고 싶어요.
I want to break my habit of looking at my phone before bed.

2 이번 주말에 대학 친구들 _____이 있어요.
I have a get-together with my college friends this weekend.

3 이제 한국 생활에 많이 _____.
I've gotten much more used to life in Korea now.

4 형은 작은 가게를 열어서 크게 _____.
My brother opened a small shop and became very successful.

D Choose the best word.

1 전화로 엄마 _____를 들으니까 마음이 놓였어요.

A 성격 B 이웃 C 목소리 D 남성

2 우리 동네에는 _____들이 운동하는 공원이 있어요.

A 고객 B 노인 C 실패 D 성공

3 새로 이사 온 _____에게 떡을 나눠 줬어요.

A 성공 B 책임 C 성격 D 이웃

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	성공	_____	a	oneself; one's own
2	대표	_____	b	representative
3	자기	_____	c	man; male
4	남성	_____	d	attitude; manner
5	태도	_____	e	success

Self-check

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

UNIT 4 · WORDS 077–103 · 6 CORE · 8 HIGH

Unit 4 · Judgment and Evaluation

판단과 평가

077 **선택** seontaek ●●●

NOUN choice; selection

> 어떤 전공을 고를지는 본인의 선택이에요.
> eotteon jeongongeul goreuljineun boninui seontaegieyo
> Which major you pick is your own choice.

선택하다 = to choose.

078 **결정** gyeoljeong ●●●

NOUN decision

> 회사를 그만두는 건 쉽지 않은 결정이었어요.
> hoesareul geumanduneun geon swipji aneun gyeoljeongieosseoyo
> Quitting my job wasn't an easy decision.

결정을 내리다 = to make a decision.

079 **특징** teukjing ●●●

NOUN characteristic; feature

> 이 지역 음식의 특징은 맵지 않다는 거예요.
> i jiyeok eumsigui teukjingeun maepji antaneun geoyeyo
> What's distinctive about the food here is that it isn't spicy.

080 **결정하다** gyeoljeonghada ●●●

VERB to decide

> 가족과 이야기한 후에 이사를 결정했어요.
> gajokgwa iyagihan hue isareul gyeoljeonghaesseoyo
> After talking it over with my family, I decided to move.

-기로 결정하다 = to decide to do.

081 **정확하다** jeonghwakada ●●●

ADJECTIVE to be accurate; to be exact

> 이 시계는 오래됐지만 시간이 정확해요.
> i sigyeneun oraedwaetjiman sigani jeonghwakaeyo
> This watch is old, but it keeps accurate time.

Adverb: 정확하게 / 정확히 (exactly).

082 **구체적** guchejeok ●●○

NOUN concrete; specific; detailed

> 계획을 좀 더 구체적으로 말해 주세요.
> gyehoegeul jom deo guchejeogeuro malhae juseyo
> Please tell me about your plan in more detail.

Before a noun: 구체적인 예 (a concrete example). Adverb: 구체적으로.

083 **질** jil ●●○

NOUN quality

> 이 가게는 값이 싸면서도 물건의 질이 좋아요.
> i gageneun gapsi ssamyeonseodo mulgeonui jiri joayo
> This store has low prices but still sells good-quality products.

질이 좋다/떨어지다. Compare 품질 (product quality).

084 **크기** keugi ●●●

NOUN size

> 이 가방은 크기가 작아서 들고 다니기 좋아요.
> i gabangeun keugiga jagaseo deulgo danigi joayo
> This bag is small, so it's easy to carry around.

085 **중요성** jungyoseong ●●○

NOUN importance

> 건강의 중요성을 깨달았어요.
> geongangui jungyoseongeul kkaedarasseoyo
> I realized the importance of health.

N의 중요성 = the importance of N. Related: 중요하다 'to be important' (Level 2), 중요시하다 'to regard as important'.

086 **부작용** bujagyong ●●○

NOUN side effect; downside

> 규칙을 너무 급하게 바꾸면 부작용이 생길 수 있어요.
> gyuchigeul neomu geupage bakkumyeon bujagyongi saenggil su isseoyo
> Changing the rules too quickly can have unwanted side effects.

087 **지나치다** jinachida ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be excessive; to go too far

> 커피를 지나치게 많이 마시면 잠이 안 와요.
> keopireul jinachige mani masimyeon jami an wayo
> If I drink too much coffee, I can't fall asleep.

Mostly 지나치게 (too much) or 지나친 + noun. The verb 지나치다 means 'to pass by'.

088 **불가능하다** bulganeunghada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be impossible

> 오늘까지 이 일을 다 끝내는 건 불가능해요.
> oneulkkaji i ireul da kkeunnaeneun geon bulganeunghaeyo
> There's no way I can finish all this work by today.

Opposite: 가능하다. Common pattern: -는 것은 불가능하다 'it is impossible to...'.

089 **판단** pandan ●○○

NOUN judgment; call; decision

> 그때 제 판단이 옳았다고 생각해요.
> geuttae je pandani oratdago saenggakaeyo
> I think I made the right call back then.

판단하다 = to judge; 판단을 내리다 = to make a judgment.

090 **장점** jangjeom ●●○

NOUN advantage; strength; strong point

> 이 집은 역에서 가깝다는 장점이 있어요.
> i jibeun yeogeseo gakkapdaneun jangjeomi isseoyo
> One plus of this house is that it's close to the station.

Opposite: 단점 (weakness, downside).

091 **나타내다** natanaeda ●○○

VERB to show; to represent; to express

> 이 그래프는 지난 오 년의 판매량을 나타내요.
> i geuraepeuneun jinan o nyeonui panmaeryangeul natanaeyo
> This graph shows sales over the past five years.

Compare 나타나다 (to appear).

092 **자연스럽다** jayeonseureopda ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be natural

> 사진 찍을 때 자연스럽게 웃어 보세요.
> sajin jjigeul ttae jayeonseureopge useo boseyo
> Try to smile naturally for the photo.

ㅂ-irregular: 자연스러워요.

093 **기본** gibon ●●○

NOUN basics; fundamentals; basic

> 운동을 잘하려면 기본부터 배워야 해요.
> undongeul jalharyeomyeon gibonbuteo baewoya haeyo
> To be good at a sport, you have to learn the basics first.

094 **차이** chai ●●○

NOUN difference; gap

> 두 제품은 가격 차이가 별로 없어요.
> du jepumeun gagyeok chaiga byeollo eopseoyo
> There's not much difference in price between the two products.

차이가 나다 = there is a difference; 차이가 크다 = the gap is big.

095 **비교하다** bigyohada ●○○

VERB to compare

> 물건을 사기 전에 가격을 꼼꼼히 비교해요.
> mulgeoneul sagi jeone gagyeogeul kkomkkomhi bigyohaeyo
> I carefully compare prices before I buy things.

A와/과 B를 비교하다 = to compare A and B.

096 **결정되다** gyeoljeongdoeda ●○○

VERB to be decided; to be set

> 회의 날짜가 다음 주 화요일로 결정됐어요.
> hoeui naljjaga daeum ju hwayoillo gyeoljeongdwaesseoyo
> The meeting date has been set for next Tuesday.

097 **충분하다** chungbunhada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be enough; to be sufficient

> 시간은 충분하니까 천천히 하세요.
> siganeun chungbunhanikka cheoncheonhi haseyo
> There's plenty of time, so take your time.

Adverb: 충분히 = enough, fully (충분히 쉬다).

098 **실제** silje ●○○

NOUN reality; actual; in real life

> 그 배우는 실제로 보니까 키가 더 컸어요.
> geu baeuneun siljero bonikka kiga deo keosseoyo
> When I saw that actor in person, he was taller than I expected.

실제로 = actually, in reality, in person.

099 **낫다** natda ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be better

> 혼자 가는 것보다 같이 가는 게 나아요.
> honja ganeun geotboda gachi ganeun ge naayo
> It's better to go together than to go alone.

ㅅ irregular: 나아요, 나은. The verb 낫다 means 'to get well' (감기가 나았어요).

100 **일반적** ilbanjeok ●○○

NOUN general; typical; common

> 일반적으로 아침에는 길이 많이 막혀요.
> ilbanjeogeuro achimeneun giri mani makyeoyo
> Generally, traffic is really heavy in the morning.

Used as 일반적인 + noun or 일반적으로 = generally.

101 **단순하다** dansunhada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be simple

> 이 게임은 규칙이 단순해서 누구나 할 수 있어요.
> i geimeun gyuchigi dansunhaeseo nuguna hal su isseoyo
> This game has simple rules, so anyone can play.

102 **일으키다** ireukida ●○○

VERB to cause; to bring about

> 작은 실수가 큰 문제를 일으킬 수 있어요.
> jageun silsuga keun munjereul ireukil su isseoyo
> A small mistake can cause a big problem.

Also 'to raise, help up': 넘어진 아이를 일으키다.

103 **완벽하다** wanbyeokada ○○○

ADJECTIVE to be perfect; to be flawless

> 그 배우는 한국어 발음이 완벽해요.
> geu baeuneun hangugeo bareumi wanbyeokaeyo
> That actor's Korean pronunciation is perfect.

Unit review 04 · Judgment and Evaluation

A What does it mean?

1 낫다 _____

2 크기 _____

3 특징 _____

4 기본 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 to be perfect; to be flawless _____

2 concrete; specific; detailed _____

3 importance _____

4 to be accurate; to be exact _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 이 그래프는 지난 오 년의 판매량을 _____.
This graph shows sales over the past five years.

2 물건을 사기 전에 가격을 꼼꼼히 _____.
I carefully compare prices before I buy things.

3 두 제품은 가격 _____가 별로 없어요.
There's not much difference in price between the two products.

4 커피를 _____ 많이 마시면 잠이 안 와요.
If I drink too much coffee, I can't fall asleep.

D Choose the best word.

1 _____으로 아침에는 길이 많이 막혀요.

A 크기 B 일반적 C 중요성 D 장점

2 회사를 그만두는 건 쉽지 않은 _____이었어요.

A 구체적 B 장점 C 결정 D 질

3 오늘까지 이 일을 다 끝내는 건 _____.

A 불가능하다 B 낫다 C 자연스럽다 D 지나치다

E Which word sounds natural here?

다리 상처가 다 _____ 다시 운동할 거예요.
Once the wound on my leg heals completely, I'll start working out again.

A 고치다 B 낫다

Self-check

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

UNIT 5 · WORDS 104–127 · 7 CORE · 10 HIGH

Unit 5 · Community and Nation

지역 사회와 국가

104 **지방** jibang ●●●

NOUN region; the provinces

> 저는 대학 때문에 지방에서 서울로 올라왔어요.
> jeoneun daehak ttaemune jibangeseo seoullo ollawasseoyo
> I moved up to Seoul from the provinces for college.

Also 'fat' (in food or the body), a different word with the same spelling.

105 **마을** maeul ●●●

NOUN village; town

> 할머니는 산 아래 작은 마을에 사세요.
> halmeonineun san arae jageun maeure saseyo
> My grandmother lives in a small village at the foot of a mountain.

106 **국내** gungnae ●●●

NOUN domestic; within the country

> 이번 휴가에는 해외 대신 국내 여행을 가요.
> ibeon hyugaeneun haeoe daesin gungnae yeohaengeul gayo
> For this vacation, I'm traveling domestically instead of going abroad.

Opposite: 해외 / 국외 (overseas).

107 **모이다** moida ●●●

VERB to gather; to get together

> 설날에는 온 가족이 할머니 댁에 모여요.
> seollareneun on gajogi halmeoni daege moyeoyo
> On Lunar New Year, the whole family gathers at Grandma's house.

Transitive form: 모으다 (to collect).

108 **전국** jeonguk ●●○

NOUN the whole country; nationwide

> 이 대회에는 전국에서 학생들이 참가해요.
> i daehoeeneun jeongugeseo haksaengdeuri chamgahaeyo
> Students from all over the country take part in this contest.

전국적으로 = nationwide.

109 **전통** jeontong ●●●

NOUN tradition; traditional

> 추석에는 전통 옷인 한복을 입는 사람도 있어요.
> chuseogeneun jeontong osin hanbogeul imneun saramdo isseoyo
> Some people wear hanbok, traditional Korean clothing, on Chuseok.

Used before nouns: 전통 음식 (traditional food). 전통적 = traditional.

110 **국제** gukje ●●●

NOUN international

> 이번 여름에 서울에서 국제 영화제가 열려요.
> ibeon yeoreume seoureseo gukje yeonghwajega yeollyeoyo
> An international film festival is being held in Seoul this summer.

Used before nouns: 국제 전화, 국제 대회. 국제적 = international.

111 **축제** chukje ●●●

NOUN festival

> 가을이 되면 우리 학교에서 큰 축제가 열려요.
> gaeuri doemyeon uri hakgyoeseo keun chukjega yeollyeoyo
> Every fall, our school holds a big festival.

축제가 열리다 = a festival is held.

112 **도로** doro ●●○

NOUN road

> 눈이 와서 도로가 많이 미끄러워요.
> nuni waseo doroga mani mikkeureowoyo
> It snowed, so the roads are really slippery.

113 **역사적** yeoksajeok ●●○

NOUN historical; historic

> 이 건물은 역사적으로 의미가 깊은 곳이에요.
> i geonmureun yeoksajeogeuro uimiga gipeun gosieyo
> This building has great historical significance.

Before a noun: 역사적인 날 (a historic day).

114 **놀이터** noriteo ●●○

NOUN playground

> 아이들이 놀이터에서 그네를 타고 있어요.
> aideuri noriteoeseo geunereul tago isseoyo
> The kids are on the swings at the playground.

115 **정치** jeongchi ●●○

NOUN politics

> 형은 대학에서 정치를 공부하고 있어요.
> hyeongeun daehageseo jeongchireul gongbuhago isseoyo
> My older brother is studying politics in college.

정치인 = politician; 정치적 = political.

116 **인구** ingu ●●○

NOUN population

> 이 도시는 십 년 동안 인구가 두 배로 늘었어요.
> i dosineun sip nyeon dongan inguga du baero neureosseoyo
> This city's population doubled in ten years.

117 **건축** geonchuk ●●○

NOUN architecture; construction

> 이 도서관은 건축 디자인이 독특해요.
> i doseogwaneun geonchuk dijaini dokteukaeyo
> This library has a unique architectural design.

건축가 = architect.

118 **센터** senteo ●●○

NOUN center

> 주말마다 동네 문화 센터에서 요가를 배워요.
> jumalmada dongne munhwa senteoeseo yogareul baewoyo
> I take yoga at the community center every weekend.

Used for facilities: 서비스 센터, 고객 센터. For 'middle' use 중심/가운데.

119 **시청** sicheong ●●○

NOUN city hall

> 서류를 떼러 시청에 다녀왔어요.
> seoryureul ttereo sicheonge danyeowasseoyo
> I went to city hall to get some documents.

Different 시청 = watching TV, as in 시청자.

120 **전하다** jeonhada ○○○

VERB to pass on; to convey; to tell

> 선생님께 감사의 마음을 전하고 싶어요.
> seonsaengnimkke gamsaui maeumeul jeonhago sipeoyo
> I want to express my gratitude to my teacher.

Common with 소식, 말, 마음: 안부를 전하다 = to send one's regards.

121 **화면** hwamyeon ●●○

NOUN screen

> 휴대폰 화면이 깨져서 수리를 맡겼어요.
> hyudaepon hwamyeoni kkaejyeoseo surireul matgyeosseoyo
> My phone screen cracked, so I took it in to be fixed.

122 **반대하다** bandaehada ●○○

VERB to oppose; to be against

> 부모님은 처음에 제 유학을 반대하셨어요.
> bumonimeun cheoeume je yuhageul bandaehasyeosseoyo
> At first, my parents were against my studying abroad.

N을/를 반대하다 or N에 반대하다. Opposite: 찬성하다 (to be for).

123 **반대** bandae ●○○

NOUN the opposite; opposition

> '크다'의 반대는 '작다'예요.
> keudaui bandaeneun jakdayeyo
> 'Small' is the opposite of 'big'.

Also 'opposition': 반대 의견 = an opposing opinion. 반대하다 = to oppose.

124 **정치적** jeongchijeok ○○○

NOUN political

> 그 영화에는 정치적인 내용이 거의 없어요.
> geu yeonghwaeneun jeongchijeogin naeyongi geoui eopseoyo
> That movie has hardly any political content.

Used as 정치적인 + noun or 정치적으로 + verb.

125 **참가하다** chamgahada ●○○

VERB to participate; to take part; to enter

> 이번 마라톤 대회에 참가하기로 했어요.
> ibeon maraton daehoee chamgahagiro haesseoyo
> I've decided to enter this marathon.

N에 참가하다 (events, contests). Compare 참석하다 (meetings, ceremonies).

126 **교류** gyoryu ○○○

NOUN exchange; interaction

> 두 학교는 매년 학생 교류를 하고 있어요.
> du hakgyoneun maenyeon haksaeng gyoryureul hago isseoyo
> The two schools hold a student exchange every year.

교류하다 = to interact; 문화 교류 = cultural exchange.

127 **공사** gongsa ●○○

NOUN construction; construction work

> 옆 건물 공사 때문에 너무 시끄러워요.
> yeop geonmul gongsa ttaemune neomu sikkeureowoyo
> It's so noisy because of the construction next door.

공사 중 = under construction.

Unit review 05 · Community and Nation

A What does it mean?

1 정치 _____

2 축제 _____

3 전하다 _____

4 정치적 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 historical; historic _____

2 tradition; traditional _____

3 center _____

4 playground _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 저는 대학 때문에 _____에서 서울로 올라왔어요.
I moved up to Seoul from the provinces for college.

2 '크다'의 _____는 '작다'예요.
'Small' is the opposite of 'big'.

3 이 도시는 십 년 동안 _____가 두 배로 늘었어요.
This city's population doubled in ten years.

4 두 학교는 매년 학생 _____를 하고 있어요.
The two schools hold a student exchange every year.

D Choose the best word.

1 이번 휴가에는 해외 대신 _____ 여행을 가요.

A 센터 B 마을 C 지방 D 국내

2 휴대폰 _____이 깨져서 수리를 맡겼어요.

A 인구 B 도로 C 정치 D 화면

3 설날에는 온 가족이 할머니 댁에 _____.

A 반대하다 B 참가하다 C 전하다 D 모이다

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	반대하다	_____	a	to oppose; to be against
2	마을	_____	b	village; town
3	참가하다	_____	c	to participate; to take part; to enter
4	시청	_____	d	architecture; construction
5	건축	_____	e	city hall

Self-check

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

UNIT 6 · WORDS 128–153 · 3 CORE · 10 HIGH

Unit 6 · Media and the Arts

미디어와 예술

128 **디자인** dijain ●●●

NOUN design

> 이 가방은 디자인이 단순해서 마음에 들어요.
> i gabangeun dijaini dansunhaeseo maeume deureoyo
> I like this bag because its design is simple.

129 **담기다** damgida ●●○

VERB to be contained; to be filled with

> 할머니의 편지에는 따뜻한 마음이 담겨 있었어요.
> halmeoniui pyeonjieneun ttatteutan maeumi damgyeo isseosseoyo
> My grandmother's letter was full of warmth.

Passive of 담다. Often figurative: 마음이 담기다, 추억이 담기다.

130 **이미지** imiji ●●○

NOUN image; impression

> 그 배우는 밝고 친절한 이미지로 인기가 많아요.
> geu baeuneun balgo chinjeolhan imijiro ingiga manayo
> That actor is popular for his bright, friendly image.

131 **놀이** nori ●●●

NOUN play; game

> 어릴 때 친구들과 즐겨 하던 놀이가 생각나요.
> eoril ttae chingudeulgwa jeulgyeo hadeon noriga saenggangnayo
> I remember the games I used to play with my friends as a kid.

Compounds: 놀이터 (playground), 놀이공원 (amusement park).

132 **광고** gwanggo ●●○

NOUN ad; commercial

> 텔레비전 광고를 보고 이 과자를 사 봤어요.
> tellebijeon gwanggoreul bogo i gwajareul sa bwasseoyo
> I tried this snack after seeing it in a TV commercial.

133 **관객** gwangaek ●●●

NOUN audience; spectators

> 공연이 끝나자 관객들이 크게 박수를 쳤어요.
> gongyeoni kkeunnaja gwangaekdeuri keuge baksureul chyeosseoyo
> When the show ended, the audience burst into applause.

134 **표현** pyohyeon ●●○

NOUN expression

> 한국어에는 날씨와 관련된 재미있는 표현이 많아요.
> hangugeoeneun nalssiwa gwallyeondoen jaemiinneun pyohyeoni manayo
> Korean has lots of fun expressions about the weather.

표현하다 = to express.

135 **배경** baegyeong ●○○

NOUN background; setting

> 이 드라마는 1980년대 서울을 배경으로 해요.
> i deuramaneun cheongubaekpalsimnyeondae seoureul baegyeongeuro haeyo
> This drama is set in 1980s Seoul.

N을 배경으로 하다 = to be set in N.

136 **배우** baeu ●●○

NOUN actor; actress

> 그 배우는 웃는 모습이 참 멋있어요.
> geu baeuneun unneun moseubi cham meosisseoyo
> That actor has a really great smile.

137 **미술** misul ●●○

NOUN art; fine arts

> 저는 고등학교 때 미술 시간을 제일 좋아했어요.
> jeoneun godeunghakgyo ttae misul siganeul jeil joahaesseoyo
> In high school, art class was my favorite.

미술관 = art museum.

138 **기사** gisa ●○○

NOUN article; news story

> 오늘 아침 신문에서 재미있는 기사를 읽었어요.
> oneul achim sinmuneseo jaemiinneun gisareul ilgeosseoyo
> I read an interesting article in the newspaper this morning.

Different 기사: driver or technician (택시 기사, 수리 기사).

139 **악기** akgi ●●○

NOUN musical instrument

> 피아노 말고 다른 악기도 배우고 싶어요.
> piano malgo dareun akgido baeugo sipeoyo
> Besides the piano, I'd like to learn another instrument.

악기를 연주하다 = to play an instrument.

140 **시청자** sicheongja ●●○

NOUN viewer; TV audience

> 방송국은 시청자의 의견을 듣고 내용을 바꿨어요.
> bangsonggugeun sicheongjaui uigyeoneul deutgo naeyongeul bakkwosseoyo
> The station changed the show after hearing from viewers.

141 **화가** hwaga ●○○

NOUN painter; artist

> 그 화가는 주로 바다 그림을 그려요.
> geu hwaganeun juro bada geurimeul geuryeoyo
> That painter mostly paints the sea.

Don't confuse with 화가 나다 (to get angry).

142 **연기** yeongi ●○○

NOUN acting; performance

> 그 배우의 연기를 보고 많이 울었어요.
> geu baeuui yeongireul bogo mani ureosseoyo
> That actor's performance really made me cry.

연기하다 = to act. Other 연기: smoke, postponement.

143 **소설** soseol ●○○

NOUN novel; fiction

> 요즘 추리 소설을 읽는 재미에 빠졌어요.
> yojeum churi soseoreul ingneun jaemie ppajyeosseoyo
> These days I've gotten hooked on reading mystery novels.

144 **출연하다** churyeonhada ●○○

VERB to appear (on a show); to star in

> 좋아하는 배우가 이번 드라마에 출연해요.
> joahaneun baeuga ibeon deuramae churyeonhaeyo
> My favorite actor is appearing in this new drama.

N에 출연하다 = to appear in/on N.

145 **전시회** jeonsihoe ●●○

NOUN exhibition; exhibit

> 주말에 친구와 사진 전시회에 다녀왔어요.
> jumare chinguwa sajin jeonsihoee danyeowasseoyo
> I went to a photo exhibition with a friend over the weekend.

전시회를 열다 = to hold an exhibition.

146 **기자** gija ●○○

NOUN reporter; journalist

> 기자가 시민들에게 의견을 물었어요.
> gijaga simindeurege uigyeoneul mureosseoyo
> The reporter asked people on the street for their opinions.

147 **촬영하다** chwaryeonghada ○○○

VERB to film; to shoot (a photo or video)

> 공원에서 영화를 촬영하고 있어요.
> gongwoneseo yeonghwareul chwaryeonghago isseoyo
> They're shooting a movie in the park.

148 **만화** manhwa ●●○

NOUN comics; cartoon

> 어렸을 때 만화를 보면서 그림을 따라 그렸어요.
> eoryeosseul ttae manhwareul bomyeonseo geurimeul ttara geuryeosseoyo
> When I was little, I used to copy the drawings in comics.

만화책 = comic book; 만화 영화 = animated film.

149 **콘서트** konseoteu ●○○

NOUN concert

> 좋아하는 가수의 콘서트 표를 겨우 샀어요.
> joahaneun gasuui konseoteu pyoreul gyeou sasseoyo
> I barely managed to get tickets to my favorite singer's concert.

150 **모델** model ●○○

NOUN model

> 제 친구는 패션 잡지 모델로 일해요.
> je chinguneun paesyeon japji modello ilhaeyo
> My friend works as a model for fashion magazines.

Also a product model: 최신 모델 = the latest model.

151 **독서** dokseo ●○○

NOUN reading

> 제 취미는 독서와 등산이에요.
> je chwimineun dokseowa deungsanieyo
> My hobbies are reading and hiking.

152 **주제** juje ○○○

NOUN topic; theme; subject

> 이번 발표 주제를 아직 못 정했어요.
> ibeon balpyo jujereul ajik mot jeonghaesseoyo
> I haven't picked a topic for my presentation yet.

153 **촬영** chwaryeong ●○○

NOUN filming; shoot

> 드라마 촬영 때문에 길이 막혔어요.
> deurama chwaryeong ttaemune giri makyeosseoyo
> The road was blocked because of a TV drama shoot.

촬영하다 = to film; 사진 촬영 금지 = no photography.

Unit review 06 · Media and the Arts

A What does it mean?

1 연기 _____

2 전시회 _____

3 촬영 _____

4 시청자 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 musical instrument _____

2 actor; actress _____

3 audience; spectators _____

4 art; fine arts _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 한국어에는 날씨와 관련된 재미있는 _____이 많아요.
Korean has lots of fun expressions about the weather.

2 그 _____는 주로 바다 그림을 그려요.
That painter mostly paints the sea.

3 제 친구는 패션 잡지 _____로 일해요.
My friend works as a model for fashion magazines.

4 좋아하는 배우가 이번 드라마에 _____.
My favorite actor is appearing in this new drama.

D Choose the best word.

1 오늘 아침 신문에서 재미있는 _____를 읽었어요.

A 콘서트 B 주제 C 기사 D 화가

2 어렸을 때 _____를 보면서 그림을 따라 그렸어요.

A 만화 B 소설 C 놀이 D 전시회

3 이 드라마는 1980년대 서울을 _____으로 해요.

A 만화 B 놀이 C 시청자 D 배경

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	담기다	____	a	to be contained; to be filled with
2	기자	____	b	novel; fiction
3	놀이	____	c	play; game
4	소설	____	d	reporter; journalist
5	독서	____	e	reading

Self-check

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

UNIT 7 · WORDS 154–177 · 3 CORE · 7 HIGH

Unit 7 · School and Learning

학교와 학습

154 **주장하다** jujanghada ●●●

VERB to claim; to insist; to argue

> 형은 자기가 옳다고 끝까지 주장했어요.
> hyeongeun jagiga oltago kkeutkkaji jujanghaesseoyo
> My older brother insisted to the end that he was right.

Often with -다고: ...다고 주장하다 = to claim that ....

155 **비판하다** bipanhada ●●○

VERB to criticize

> 다른 사람의 의견을 무조건 비판하면 안 돼요.
> dareun saramui uigyeoneul mujogeon bipanhamyeon an dwaeyo
> You shouldn't automatically criticize other people's opinions.

156 **상** sang ●●●

NOUN prize; award

> 동생이 그림 대회에서 상을 받았어요.
> dongsaengi geurim daehoeeseo sangeul badasseoyo
> My little brother won a prize in a drawing contest.

상을 받다 = to win an award. Different 상: 'top' and 'table' (밥상).

157 **글** geul ●●○

NOUN writing; text; article

> 제 글이 학교 신문에 실렸어요.
> je geuri hakgyo sinmune sillyeosseoyo
> Something I wrote was published in the school newspaper.

글을 쓰다 = to write (an essay, post, etc.).

158 **기록하다** girokada ●●○

VERB to record; to write down

> 저는 매일 쓴 돈을 공책에 기록해요.
> jeoneun maeil sseun doneul gongchaege girokaeyo
> I keep a record of what I spend each day in a notebook.

Noun: 기록 (record). 기록을 세우다 = to set a record.

159 **발표하다** balpyohada ●●○

VERB to present; to announce

> 내일 수업 시간에 조별 과제를 발표해요.
> naeil sueop sigane jobyeol gwajereul balpyohaeyo
> We're presenting our group project in class tomorrow.

Both 'to give a presentation' and 'to officially announce'.

160 **신청하다** sincheonghada ●●●

VERB to apply for; to sign up for

> 이번 학기에 한국어 수업을 신청했어요.
> ibeon hakgie hangugeo sueobeul sincheonghaesseoyo
> I signed up for a Korean class this semester.

신청서 = application form.

161 **기르다** gireuda ●○○

VERB to raise; to develop; to grow

> 책을 많이 읽으면 생각하는 힘을 기를 수 있어요.
> chaegeul mani ilgeumyeon saenggakaneun himeul gireul su isseoyo
> Reading a lot helps you build your thinking skills.

Like 키우다, but also for skills, habits and hair (머리를 기르다). 르-irregular: 길러요.

162 **기억하다** gieokada ●○○
VERB to remember
> 제 이름을 기억해 줘서 고마워요.
> je ireumeul gieokae jwoseo gomawoyo
> Thanks for remembering my name.

기억이 나다 = to come to mind.

163 **발표** balpyo ●●○
NOUN presentation; announcement
> 다음 주 발표 준비 때문에 정신이 없어요.
> daeum ju balpyo junbi ttaemune jeongsini eopseoyo
> I'm swamped getting ready for next week's presentation.

발표를 하다 = to give a presentation.

164 **적용하다** jeogyonghada ●○○
VERB to apply; to put into practice
> 수업에서 배운 내용을 생활에 적용해 보세요.
> sueobeseo baeun naeyongeul saenghware jeogyonghae boseyo
> Try putting what you learned in class into practice in daily life.

N을 N에 적용하다 = to apply A to B.

165 **뜻** tteut ●●○
NOUN meaning; intention
> 이 표현의 뜻을 잘 모르겠어요.
> i pyohyeonui tteuseul jal moreugesseoyo
> I don't really know what this expression means.

166 **체육** cheyuk ●○○
NOUN physical education; P.E.
> 오늘 체육 시간에 친구들과 축구를 했어요.
> oneul cheyuk sigane chingudeulgwa chukgureul haesseoyo
> In P.E. class today, I played soccer with my friends.

167 **반복하다** banbokada ●○○
VERB to repeat; to do again and again
> 새 단어는 여러 번 반복해서 외워요.
> sae daneoneun yeoreo beon banbokaeseo oewoyo
> I memorize new words by repeating them over and over.

168 **규칙** gyuchik ○○○
NOUN rule; regulation
> 도서관에서는 규칙을 꼭 지켜 주세요.
> doseogwaneseoneun gyuchigeul kkok jikyeo juseyo
> Please be sure to follow the rules in the library.

규칙을 지키다 = to follow the rules; 규칙적 = regular.

169 **과제** gwaje ●○○
NOUN assignment; task; challenge
> 오늘 밤에는 과제를 끝내야 해서 바빠요.
> oneul bameneun gwajereul kkeunnaeya haeseo bappayo
> I'm busy tonight because I have to finish my assignment.

170 **마치다** machida ●○○
VERB to finish; to complete
> 수업을 마치고 친구와 도서관에 갔어요.
> sueobeul machigo chinguwa doseogwane gasseoyo
> After class, I went to the library with a friend.

171 **제출하다** jechulhada ●○○
VERB to submit; to hand in; to turn in
> 신청서는 금요일까지 사무실에 제출하세요.
> sincheongseoneun geumyoilkkaji samusire jechulhaseyo
> Please submit your application to the office by Friday.

172 **따다** ttada ●○○
VERB to get (a license); to win (a medal); to pick
> 언니가 올해 운전면허를 땄어요.
> eonniga olhae unjeonmyeonheoreul ttasseoyo
> My older sister got her driver's license this year.

면허/자격증을 따다 = to get a license; 메달을 따다 = to win a medal; 과일을 따다 = to pick fruit.

173 **찾아보다** chajaboda ●●○

VERB to look up; to look for; to search

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

174 **목표** mokpyo ○○○

NOUN goal; target

> 올해 목표는 책을 스무 권 읽는 거예요.
> olhae mokpyoneun chaegeul seumu gwon ingneun geoyeyo
> My goal this year is to read twenty books.

목표를 세우다 = to set a goal; 목표를 이루다 = to reach a goal.

175 **적극** jeokgeuk ○○○

ADVERB actively; enthusiastically

> 학생들은 수업에 적극 참여했어요.
> haksaengdeureun sueobe jeokgeuk chamyeohaesseoyo
> The students took an active part in class.

Often 적극 + verb, or 적극적으로; 적극적 = active, proactive.

176 **실수** silsu ○○○

NOUN mistake; error; slip

> 발표할 때 긴장해서 실수를 했어요.
> balpyohal ttae ginjanghaeseo silsureul haesseoyo
> I got nervous during my presentation and made a mistake.

실수하다 = to make a mistake. Homograph 실수 = real number (math).

177 **학원** hagwon ●○○

NOUN private academy; cram school

> 저는 저녁마다 영어 학원에 다녀요.
> jeoneun jeonyeongmada yeongeo hagwone danyeoyo
> I go to an English academy every evening.

학원에 다니다 = to attend an academy.

Unit review 07 · School and Learning

A What does it mean?

1 발표 _____

2 기억하다 _____

3 글 _____

4 제출하다 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 to apply; to put into practice

2 physical education; P.E.

3 prize; award

4 to criticize

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 수업을 _____ 친구와 도서관에 갔어요.
After class, I went to the library with a friend.

2 올해 _____는 책을 스무 권 읽는 거예요.
My goal this year is to read twenty books.

3 저는 저녁마다 영어 _____에 다녀요.
I go to an English academy every evening.

4 모르는 단어는 사전에서 _____.
Look up any words you don't know in the dictionary.

D Choose the best word.

1 내일 수업 시간에 조별 과제를 _____.

A 발표하다 B 신청하다 C 제출하다 D 찾아보다

2 오늘 밤에는 _____를 끝내야 해서 바빠요.

A 규칙 B 글 C 목표 D 과제

3 새 단어는 여러 번 _____ 외워요.

A 기르다 B 기억하다 C 주장하다 D 반복하다

E Match each word to its meaning.

1 신청하다 ____ a to get (a license); to win (a medal); to pick

2 기르다 ____ b rule; regulation

3 따다 ____ c to raise; to develop; to grow

4 주장하다 ____ d to claim; to insist; to argue

5 규칙 ____ e to apply for; to sign up for

Self-check

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

UNIT 8 · WORDS 178–201 · 3 CORE · 6 HIGH

Unit 8 · Science, Technology and Health

과학, 기술과 건강

178 **발견하다** balgyeonhada ●●●

VERB to discover; to find

> 책 사이에서 오래된 사진 한 장을 발견했어요.
> chaek saieseo oraedoen sajin han jangeul balgyeonhaesseoyo
> I found an old photo tucked inside a book.

179 **개발하다** gaebalhada ●●○

VERB to develop

> 우리 팀은 요즘 새로운 앱을 개발하고 있어요.
> uri timeun yojeum saeroun aebeul gaebalhago isseoyo
> Our team is developing a new app these days.

180 **치료** chiryo ●●○

NOUN treatment; therapy

> 다리를 다쳐서 한 달 동안 치료를 받았어요.
> darireul dachyeoseo han dal dongan chiryoreul badasseoyo
> I hurt my leg and got treatment for a month.

치료를 받다 = to get treatment; 치료하다 = to treat.

181 **홈페이지** hompeiji ●●●

NOUN website; homepage

> 모임 장소는 동아리 홈페이지에 올려 두었어요.
> moim jangsoneun dongari hompeijie ollyeo dueosseoyo
> I posted the meeting place on our club's website.

Korean uses 홈페이지 for a whole website, not just its front page.

182 **연구하다** yeonguhada ●●○

VERB to research; to study

> 삼촌은 대학에서 바다 생물을 연구해요.
> samchoneun daehageseo bada saengmureul yeonguhaeyo
> My uncle studies sea creatures at a university.

183 **인터넷** inteonet ●●●

NOUN the internet; online

> 요즘은 인터넷으로 장을 보는 사람이 많아요.
> yojeumeun inteoneseuro jangeul boneun sarami manayo
> These days lots of people buy their groceries online.

인터넷으로 = online (by internet).

184 **발견되다** balgyeondoeda ●●○

VERB to be discovered; to be found

> 우리 마을 근처에서 오래된 그릇이 발견됐어요.
> uri maeul geuncheoeseo oraedoen geureusi balgyeondwaesseoyo
> Some old bowls were discovered near our village.

185 **열** yeol ●●○

NOUN heat; fever

> 감기에 걸려서 열이 많이 났어요.
> gamgie geollyeoseo yeori mani nasseoyo
> I caught a cold and had a high fever.

열이 나다 = to have a fever. Don't confuse with 열 (ten).

186 **통신** tongsin ●○○

NOUN telecommunications; communication

> 이 회사는 통신 요금이 싼 편이에요.
> i hoesaneun tongsin yogeumi ssan pyeonieyo
> This carrier's phone plans are fairly cheap.

통신사 = phone carrier.

187 **다치다** dachida ●●○

VERB to get hurt; to be injured

> 넘어져서 무릎을 조금 다쳤어요.
> neomeojyeoseo mureupeul jogeum dachyeosseoyo
> I fell and hurt my knee a little.

Body part + 을/를 다치다.

188 **신체** sinche ●○○

NOUN body; physical

> 신체 건강을 위해 매일 30분씩 걸어요.
> sinche geongangeul wihae maeil samsipbunssik georeoyo
> I walk for 30 minutes every day to stay physically healthy.

More formal than 몸; common in 신체 활동, 신체 건강.

189 **피부** pibu ●○○

NOUN skin

> 겨울에는 피부가 건조해지기 쉬워요.
> gyeoureneun pibuga geonjohaejigi swiwoyo
> Your skin gets dry easily in winter.

190 **과학적** gwahakjeok ●○○

NOUN scientific; scientifically

> 이 방법은 과학적으로 효과가 증명됐어요.
> i bangbeobeun gwahakjeogeuro hyogwaga jeungmyeongdwaesseoyo
> This method has been scientifically proven to work.

Used as 과학적인 + noun or 과학적으로 + verb.

191 **메시지** mesiji ●○○

NOUN message

> 친구가 생일 축하 메시지를 보내 줬어요.
> chinguga saengil chukha mesijireul bonae jwosseoyo
> My friend sent me a birthday message.

Also the message or point of a work: 영화의 메시지.

192 **상처** sangcheo ○○○

NOUN wound; cut; hurt feelings

> 넘어져서 무릎에 상처가 났어요.
> neomeojyeoseo mureupe sangcheoga nasseoyo
> I fell and got a cut on my knee.

상처가 나다 = to get a cut; 상처를 받다 = to get one's feelings hurt.

193 **땀** ttam ○○○

NOUN sweat

> 날씨가 더워서 땀을 많이 흘렸어요.
> nalssiga deowoseo ttameul mani heullyeosseoyo
> It was hot, so I sweated a lot.

땀을 흘리다 = to sweat; 땀이 나다 = to break a sweat.

194 **증상** jeungsang ●○○

NOUN symptom

> 기침과 콧물 같은 감기 증상이 있어요.
> gichimgwa konmul gateun gamgi jeungsangi isseoyo
> I have cold symptoms like a cough and a runny nose.

195 **이메일** imeil ●○○

NOUN email

> 회의 자료는 이메일로 보내 드릴게요.
> hoeui jaryoneun imeillo bonae deurilgeyo
> I'll send you the meeting materials by email.

196 **기계** gigye ●○○

NOUN machine

> 이 기계는 사용 방법이 좀 어려워요.
> i gigyeneun sayong bangbeobi jom eoryeowoyo
> This machine is a little hard to use.

197 **전자** jeonja ○○○

NOUN electronic; electronics

> 새로 나온 전자 제품을 구경하러 갔어요.
> saero naon jeonja jepumeul gugyeonghareo gasseoyo
> I went to check out the latest electronics.

Used before nouns: 전자 제품, 전자 기기, 전자 사전.

198 **출발** chulbal ○○○

NOUN departure; start

> 비 때문에 비행기 출발이 한 시간 늦어졌어요.
> bi ttaemune bihaenggi chulbari han sigan neujeojyeosseoyo
> Because of the rain, the flight's departure was delayed by an hour.

Verb form: 출발하다 'to depart'. Use 에서 for the starting point: 서울에서 출발해요.

199 **약하다** yakada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be weak

> 저는 몸이 약해서 감기에 자주 걸려요.
> jeoneun momi yakaeseo gamgie jaju geollyeoyo
> I'm not very strong, so I catch colds often.

Opposite: 강하다. N에 약하다 = to be weak against N (추위에 약하다).

200 **연구소** yeonguso ○○○

NOUN research institute; lab

> 삼촌은 로봇 연구소에서 일해요.
> samchoneun robot yeongusoeseo ilhaeyo
> My uncle works at a robotics research institute.

201 **관찰하다** gwanchalhada ○○○

VERB to observe; to watch closely

> 아이들이 돋보기로 개미를 관찰해요.
> aideuri dotbogiro gaemireul gwanchalhaeyo
> The kids are observing ants with a magnifying glass.

Unit review 08 · Science, Technology and Health

A What does it mean?

1 치료 _____

2 전자 _____

3 상처 _____

4 통신 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 to be discovered; to be found _____

2 website; homepage _____

3 scientific; scientifically _____

4 symptom _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 친구가 생일 축하 _____를 보내 줬어요.
My friend sent me a birthday message.

2 요즘은 _____으로 장을 보는 사람이 많아요.
These days lots of people buy their groceries online.

3 책 사이에서 오래된 사진 한 장을 _____.
I found an old photo tucked inside a book.

4 삼촌은 대학에서 바다 생물을 _____.
My uncle studies sea creatures at a university.

D Choose the best word.

1 이 _____는 사용 방법이 좀 어려워요.

A 피부 B 기계 C 메시지 D 치료

2 _____ 건강을 위해 매일 30분씩 걸어요.

A 인터넷 B 통신 C 이메일 D 신체

3 감기에 걸려서 _____이 많이 났어요.

A 과학적 B 상처 C 전자 D 열

E Which word sounds natural here?

회의 자료에서 잘못된 숫자를 _____.
I found a wrong number in the meeting materials.

A 발견하다 B 발명하다

Self-check

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

UNIT 9 · WORDS 202–226 · 4 CORE · 7 HIGH

Unit 9 · Emotions and the Mind

감정과 마음

202 **편하다** pyeonhada ●●●

ADJECTIVE to be comfortable; to be convenient

> 이 신발은 가벼워서 오래 걸어도 편해요.
> i sinbareun gabyeowoseo orae georeodo pyeonhaeyo
> These shoes are light, so they're comfortable even on long walks.

203 **행복** haengbok ●●●

NOUN happiness

> 가족과 함께하는 시간이 저에게는 가장 큰 행복이에요.
> gajokgwa hamkkehaneun sigani jeoegeneun gajang keun haengbogieyo
> Spending time with my family is what makes me happiest.

204 **불편하다** bulpyeonhada ●●●

ADJECTIVE to be uncomfortable; to be inconvenient

> 집이 역에서 멀어서 좀 불편해요.
> jibi yeogeseo meoreoseo jom bulpyeonhaeyo
> My place is far from the station, so it's a bit inconvenient.

Opposite: 편하다. 마음이 불편하다 = to feel uneasy.

205 **감정** gamjeong ●●○

NOUN emotion; feeling

> 아빠는 자기 감정을 잘 드러내지 않아요.
> appaneun jagi gamjeongeul jal deureonaeji anayo
> My dad doesn't really show his feelings.

206 **믿다** mitda ●●○

VERB to believe; to trust

> 저는 친구의 말을 끝까지 믿었어요.
> jeoneun chinguui mareul kkeutkkaji mideosseoyo
> I trusted what my friend said to the very end.

믿을 수 있는 사람 = someone you can trust.

207 **받아들이다** badadeurida ●○○

VERB to accept; to take

> 동생은 제 충고를 기분 좋게 받아들였어요.
> dongsaengeun je chunggoreul gibun joke badadeuryeosseoyo
> My younger brother took my advice in good spirits.

208 **편안하다** pyeonanhada ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be comfortable; to be at ease

> 이 음악을 들으면 마음이 편안해져요.
> i eumageul deureumyeon maeumi pyeonanhaejyeoyo
> Listening to this music puts my mind at ease.

Stresses calm and ease; 편하다 also means 'convenient'.

209 **기대** gidae ●●○

NOUN expectation; anticipation

> 새 학기에 대한 기대가 커요.
> sae hakgie daehan gidaega keoyo
> I'm really looking forward to the new semester.

기대가 크다; 기대하다 = to look forward to, expect.

210 **행복하다** haengbokada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be happy

> 생일에 친구들이 축하해 줘서 정말 행복했어요.
> saengire chingudeuri chukahae jwoseo jeongmal haengbokaesseoyo
> My friends celebrated my birthday, and I was so happy.

211 **떨리다** tteollida ●○○

VERB to shake; to tremble; to be nervous

> 처음 무대에 올라갈 때 너무 떨렸어요.
> cheoeum mudaee ollagal ttae neomu tteollyeosseoyo
> I was so nervous the first time I went on stage.

떨려요 = I'm nervous.

212 **만족하다** manjokada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be satisfied; to be happy with

> 저는 지금 사는 집에 아주 만족해요.
> jeoneun jigeum saneun jibe aju manjokaeyo
> I'm very happy with the place I live now.

N에 만족하다 = to be satisfied with N.

213 **자유롭다** jayuropda ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be free

> 우리 회사는 출근 시간이 자유로워요.
> uri hoesaneun chulgeun sigani jayurowoyo
> At my company, you're free to choose when you start work.

ㅂ-irregular. Adverb: 자유롭게 (freely).

214 **고민** gomin ●●○

NOUN worry; concern

> 요즘 진로 때문에 고민이 많아요.
> yojeum jillo ttaemune gomini manayo
> I've been worrying a lot about my future lately.

고민하다 = to think hard about, agonize over.

215 **포기하다** pogihada ●○○

VERB to give up

> 힘들어도 끝까지 포기하지 마세요.
> himdeureodo kkeutkkaji pogihaji maseyo
> Even if it's hard, don't give up.

216 **고민하다** gominhada ●●○

VERB to think hard about; to worry about

> 어떤 선물을 살지 한참 고민했어요.
> eotteon seonmureul salji hancham gominhaesseoyo
> I thought hard for a long time about which gift to buy.

217 **심리** simni ●○○

NOUN psychology; state of mind

> 아이의 심리를 이해하는 것이 중요해요.
> aiui simnireul ihaehaneun geosi jungyohaeyo
> It's important to understand how a child thinks and feels.

218 **희망** huimang ●○○

NOUN hope; wish

> 그 노래는 많은 사람들에게 희망을 주었어요.
> geu noraeneun maneun saramdeurege huimangeul jueosseoyo
> That song gave a lot of people hope.

219 **정신** jeongsin ○○○

NOUN mind; spirit; mental

> 충분히 쉬는 것도 정신 건강에 좋아요.
> chungbunhi swineun geotdo jeongsin geongange joayo
> Getting enough rest is good for your mental health, too.

정신이 없다 = to be swamped or flustered.

220 **바라다** barada ●●●

VERB to hope; to wish

> 시험에 꼭 합격하기를 바라요.
> siheome kkok hapgyeokagireul barayo
> I really hope you pass the exam.

-기를 바라다 = to hope that. Standard form is 바라요, not 바래요.

221 **의심하다** uisimhada ○○○

VERB to doubt; to suspect

> 처음에는 그 소문을 의심했어요.
> cheoeumeneun geu somuneul uisimhaesseoyo
> At first, I doubted that rumor.

222 **고통** gotong ●○○

NOUN pain; suffering

> 그 가수는 오랜 고통을 이겨 내고 다시 무대에 섰어요.
> geu gasuneun oraen gotongeul igyeo naego dasi mudaee seosseoyo
> That singer overcame a long period of suffering and returned to the stage.

고통을 주다 = to cause pain; 고통을 받다 = to suffer.

223 **특별하다** teukbyeolhada ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be special

> 오늘은 특별한 날이라서 케이크를 샀어요.
> oneureun teukbyeolhan nariraseo keikeureul sasseoyo
> Today is a special day, so I bought a cake.

Adverb: 특별히 = especially, specially.

224 **울리다** ullida ○○○

VERB to ring; to sound; to move (deeply)

> 수업 시작을 알리는 종이 울렸어요.
> sueop sijageul allineun jongi ullyeosseoyo
> The bell rang to signal the start of class.

마음을 울리다 = to touch one's heart. Homograph: 울리다 = to make someone cry.

225 **웃음** useum ○○○

NOUN laughter; laugh; smile

> 친구의 농담에 웃음이 터졌어요.
> chinguui nongdame useumi teojyeosseoyo
> I burst out laughing at my friend's joke.

웃음이 나다 = to feel like laughing; 웃음이 터지다 = to burst out laughing.

226 **꿈꾸다** kkumkkuda ○○○

VERB to dream of; to hope for

> 저는 어릴 때부터 요리사가 되기를 꿈꿔 왔어요.
> jeoneun eoril ttaebuteo yorisaga doegireul kkumkkwo wasseoyo
> I've dreamed of becoming a chef since I was little.

Unit review 09 · Emotions and the Mind

A What does it mean?

1 정신 _____

2 특별하다 _____

3 행복 _____

4 믿다 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 to be uncomfortable; to be inconvenient

_____

2 to be comfortable; to be convenient

_____

3 to give up

_____

4 expectation; anticipation

_____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 요즘 진로 때문에 _____이 많아요.
I've been worrying a lot about my future lately.

2 친구의 농담에 _____이 터졌어요.
I burst out laughing at my friend's joke.

3 저는 어릴 때부터 요리사가 되기를 _____ 왔어요.
I've dreamed of becoming a chef since I was little.

4 생일에 친구들이 축하해 줘서 정말 _____.
My friends celebrated my birthday, and I was so happy.

D Choose the best word.

1 이 음악을 들으면 마음이 _____.

A 특별하다 B 편안하다 C 행복하다 D 자유롭다

2 아이의 _____를 이해하는 것이 중요해요.

A 정신 B 행복 C 웃음 D 심리

3 시험에 꼭 합격하기를 _____.

A 꿈꾸다 B 받아들이다 C 바라다 D 믿다

E Match each word to its meaning.

1 고민하다 _____ a to shake; to tremble; to be nervous

2 희망 _____ b hope; wish

3 의심하다 _____ c to doubt; to suspect

4 자유롭다 _____ d to be free

5 떨리다 _____ e to think hard about; to worry about

Self-check

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

UNIT 10 · WORDS 227–252 · 3 CORE · 9 HIGH

Unit 10 · Shopping and Travel

쇼핑과 여행

227 **카페** kape ●●●

NOUN café; coffee shop

> 주말에는 카페에서 책을 읽으면서 쉬어요.
> jumareneun kapeeseo chaegeul ilgeumyeonseo swieoyo
> On weekends I relax at a café with a book.

228 **안내** annae ●●●

NOUN information; guidance

> 안내 데스크에서 지도를 한 장 받았어요.
> annae deseukeueseo jidoreul han jang badasseoyo
> I picked up a map at the information desk.

안내하다 = to guide, show around; 안내 방송 = announcement.

229 **방문하다** bangmunhada ●●○

VERB to visit

> 다음 달에 부모님이 한국을 방문하실 거예요.
> daeum dare bumonimi hangugeul bangmunhasil geoyeyo
> My parents are going to visit Korea next month.

More formal than 가다/오다. Takes 을/를: 회사를 방문하다.

230 **화장품** hwajangpum ●●○

NOUN cosmetics; skin-care products

> 언니는 피부가 예민해서 화장품을 꼼꼼하게 골라요.
> eonnineun pibuga yeminhaeseo hwajangpumeul kkomkkomhage gollayo
> My older sister has sensitive skin, so she's careful about choosing cosmetics.

231 **무료** muryo ●●●

NOUN free (of charge)

> 이 박물관은 수요일마다 입장이 무료예요.
> i bangmulgwaneun suyoilmada ipjangi muryoyeyo
> Admission to this museum is free every Wednesday.

Opposite: 유료 (paid). 무료로 = for free.

232 **달리다** dallida ●●○

VERB to run; to dash

> 아이들이 운동장에서 신나게 달리고 있어요.
> aideuri undongjangeseo sinnage dalligo isseoyo
> The kids are happily running around the playground.

Homographs: 문에 달린 종 (to hang, be attached); N에 달려 있다 = to depend on N.

233 **속도** sokdo ●●○

NOUN speed

> 학교 앞에서는 속도를 줄여야 해요.
> hakgyo apeseoneun sokdoreul juryeoya haeyo
> You have to slow down near schools.

속도를 줄이다/내다 = to slow down/speed up.

234 **예약** yeyak ●●○

NOUN reservation; booking

> 금요일 저녁으로 식당 예약을 해 두었어요.
> geumyoil jeonyeogeuro sikdang yeyageul hae dueosseoyo
> I made a dinner reservation for Friday evening.

예약하다 = to book; 예약을 취소하다 = to cancel a booking.

235 **마트** mateu ●●○

NOUN supermarket; grocery store

> 퇴근길에 마트에 들러서 우유를 샀어요.
> toegeungire mateue deulleoseo uyureul sasseoyo
> I stopped by the supermarket on my way home from work and bought milk.

236 **요금** yogeum ●○○

NOUN fee; fare; charge

> 다음 달부터 버스 요금이 조금 올라요.
> daeum dalbuteo beoseu yogeumi jogeum ollayo
> Bus fares are going up a little next month.

For services: 전기 요금, 택시 요금. For goods use 가격.

237 **열차** yeolcha ●●○

NOUN train

> 부산행 열차는 3번 승강장에서 출발해요.
> busanhaeng yeolchaneun sambeon seunggangjangeseo chulbalhaeyo
> The train to Busan leaves from platform 3.

More formal than 기차; heard in station announcements.

238 **교환** gyohwan ●○○

NOUN exchange; swap

> 사이즈가 안 맞아서 교환을 요청했어요.
> saijeuga an majaseo gyohwaneul yocheonghaesseoyo
> The size didn't fit, so I asked for an exchange.

교환하다 = to exchange; 교환이나 환불 = an exchange or a refund.

239 **운전자** unjeonja ●○○

NOUN driver

> 운전자는 횡단보도 앞에서 속도를 줄여야 해요.
> unjeonjaneun hoengdanbodo apeseo sokdoreul juryeoya haeyo
> Drivers have to slow down in front of crosswalks.

240 **대중교통** daejunggyotong ●○○

NOUN public transportation; public transit

> 출근할 때는 주로 대중교통을 이용해요.
> chulgeunhal ttaeneun juro daejunggyotongeul iyonghaeyo
> I usually take public transportation to work.

대중교통을 이용하다 = to use/take public transportation.

241 **연휴** yeonhyu ●○○

NOUN holiday weekend; days off in a row

> 이번 연휴에 가족과 함께 바닷가에 가요.
> ibeon yeonhyue gajokgwa hamkke badatgae gayo
> I'm going to the beach with my family over this holiday weekend.

242 **관광객** gwangwanggaek ●●○

NOUN tourist; visitor

> 주말이라서 시장에 관광객이 많아요.
> jumariraseo sijange gwangwanggaegi manayo
> It's the weekend, so the market is full of tourists.

243 **편의점** pyeonuijeom ●○○

NOUN convenience store

> 집 앞 편의점에서 우유를 샀어요.
> jip ap pyeonuijeomeseo uyureul sasseoyo
> I bought milk at the convenience store in front of my place.

244 **주문하다** jumunhada ●●○

VERB to order

> 인터넷으로 운동화를 주문했어요.
> inteoneseuro undonghwareul jumunhaesseoyo
> I ordered sneakers online.

245 **관광** gwangwang ○○○

NOUN sightseeing; tourism

> 오후에는 시내 관광을 할 예정이에요.
> ohueneun sinae gwangwangeul hal yejeongieyo
> In the afternoon, we're going sightseeing downtown.

246 **이동** idong ○○○

NOUN movement; moving; travel

> 이동 시간이 길어서 차 안에서 잠을 잤어요.
> idong sigani gireoseo cha aneseo jameul jasseoyo
> The trip was long, so I slept in the car.

이동하다 = to move (from place to place).

247 **우표** upyo ●○○

NOUN stamp; postage stamp

> 편지 봉투에 우표를 붙이는 걸 잊었어요.
> pyeonji bongtue upyoreul buchineun geol ijeosseoyo
> I forgot to put a stamp on the envelope.

248 **정상** jeongsang ●○○

NOUN top; summit; peak

> 두 시간 만에 산 정상에 도착했어요.
> du sigan mane san jeongsange dochakaesseoyo
> We reached the top of the mountain in two hours.

Homograph 정상 = normal: 정상 체온 = normal body temperature.

249 **멀리** meolli ●○○

ADVERB far; far away

> 공을 최대한 멀리 던져 보세요.
> gongeul choedaehan meolli deonjyeo boseyo
> Try throwing the ball as far as you can.

250 **예약하다** yeyakada ●○○

VERB to reserve; to book; to make a reservation

> 토요일 저녁으로 식당을 예약했어요.
> toyoil jeonyeogeuro sikdangeul yeyakaesseoyo
> I booked a table at a restaurant for Saturday evening.

251 **방문** bangmun ○○○

NOUN visit

> 할머니 댁 방문은 다음 주로 미뤘어요.
> halmeoni daek bangmuneun daeum juro mirwosseoyo
> We put off our visit to Grandma's until next week.

방문하다 = to visit. Homograph 방문 = door of a room.

252 **계산** gyesan ○○○

NOUN calculation; paying the bill

> 오늘 저녁 계산은 제가 할게요.
> oneul jeonyeok gyesaneun jega halgeyo
> I'll get the check for dinner tonight.

계산하다 = to calculate; to pay (at a store or restaurant).

Unit review 10 · Shopping and Travel

A What does it mean?

1 우표 _____

2 속도 _____

3 마트 _____

4 이동 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 to reserve; to book; to make a reservation

_____

2 cosmetics; skin-care products

_____

3 reservation; booking

_____

4 sightseeing; tourism

_____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 다음 달에 부모님이 한국을 _____ 거예요.
My parents are going to visit Korea next month.

2 오늘 저녁 _____은 제가 할게요.
I'll get the check for dinner tonight.

3 두 시간 만에 산 _____에 도착했어요.
We reached the top of the mountain in two hours.

4 이 박물관은 수요일마다 입장이 _____예요.
Admission to this museum is free every Wednesday.

D Choose the best word.

1 다음 달부터 버스 _____이 조금 올라요.

A 속도 B 대중교통 C 우표 D 요금

2 주말이라서 시장에 _____이 많아요.

A 화장품 B 연휴 C 운전자 D 관광객

3 집 앞 _____에서 우유를 샀어요.

A 무료 B 예약 C 편의점 D 화장품

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	멀리	_____	a	driver
2	달리다	_____	b	to run; to dash
3	운전자	_____	c	to order
4	교환	_____	d	far; far away
5	주문하다	_____	e	exchange; swap

Self-check

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

UNIT 11 · WORDS 253–278 · 2 CORE · 9 HIGH

Unit 11 · Nature and the Environment

자연과 환경

253 **공기** gonggi ●●●

NOUN air

> 아침에 창문을 열고 신선한 공기를 마셨어요.
> achime changmuneul yeolgo sinseonhan gonggireul masyeosseoyo
> I opened the window in the morning and breathed in the fresh air.

공기가 맑다 = the air is clean.

254 **지구** jigu ●●○

NOUN the Earth; the planet

> 지구를 지키려고 일회용 컵을 쓰지 않아요.
> jigureul jikiryeogo ilhoeyong keobeul sseuji anayo
> I don't use disposable cups, to help protect the planet.

Different 지구 = district, zone.

255 **전기** jeongi ●●○

NOUN electricity; power

> 전기를 아끼려고 안 쓰는 플러그를 뽑아요.
> jeongireul akkiryeogo an sseuneun peulleogeureul ppobayo
> I unplug things I'm not using to save electricity.

Other 전기: 'biography', 'first half (of a term)'.

256 **빛** bit ●●○

NOUN light

> 창문으로 밝은 빛이 들어왔어요.
> changmuneuro balgeun bichi deureowasseoyo
> Bright light came in through the window.

빛이 나다 = to shine. In compounds it can mean 'hue': 갈색빛 (a brownish hue).

257 **심하다** simhada ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be severe; to be bad

> 어제는 바람이 너무 심해서 밖에 못 나갔어요.
> eojeneun barami neomu simhaeseo bakke mot nagasseoyo
> The wind was so bad yesterday that I couldn't go out.

Adverb: 심하게 (badly). 심한 감기 = a bad cold.

258 **심각하다** simgakada ●●●

ADJECTIVE to be serious; to be grave

> 환경 문제가 갈수록 심각해지고 있어요.
> hwangyeong munjega galsurok simgakaejigo isseoyo
> Environmental problems are getting more and more serious.

259 **새끼** saekki ●●○

NOUN baby animal; young

> 우리 집 고양이가 새끼를 네 마리 낳았어요.
> uri jip goyangiga saekkireul ne mari naasseoyo
> Our cat had four kittens.

For animals. Said of people it can be a rude slur, so avoid that use.

260 **에너지** eneoji ●●○

NOUN energy

> 햇빛으로 에너지를 만드는 집이 늘고 있어요.
> haetbicheuro eneojireul mandeuneun jibi neulgo isseoyo
> More and more homes are making their own energy from sunlight.

261 **깊다** gipda ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be deep

> 이 강은 생각보다 물이 깊어요.
> i gangeun saenggakboda muri gipeoyo
> This river is deeper than it looks.

Also figurative: 생각이 깊다 = to be thoughtful.

262 **숲** sup ●○○

NOUN forest; woods

> 주말에 가족과 숲에서 산책을 했어요.
> jumare gajokgwa supeseo sanchaegeul haesseoyo
> I went for a walk in the woods with my family on the weekend.

263 **뜨다** tteuda ●○○

VERB to rise; to float

> 산 위에서 해가 뜨는 걸 봤어요.
> san wieseo haega tteuneun geol bwasseoyo
> We watched the sun rise from the top of the mountain.

Other uses: 눈을 뜨다 (to open one's eyes), 물에 뜨다 (to float).

264 **모래** morae ●○○

NOUN sand

> 아이들이 바닷가에서 모래로 성을 만들어요.
> aideuri badatgaeseo moraero seongeul mandeureoyo
> The kids are building a sandcastle on the beach.

265 **땅** ttang ●○○

NOUN ground; land

> 비가 와서 땅이 아직 젖어 있어요.
> biga waseo ttangi ajik jeojeo isseoyo
> It rained, so the ground is still wet.

266 **알** al ●●○

NOUN egg

> 새가 둥지에 알을 세 개 낳았어요.
> saega dungjie areul se gae naasseoyo
> The bird laid three eggs in its nest.

General word for eggs; the egg you eat is usually 달걀 or 계란.

267 **그치다** geuchida ●○○

VERB to stop; to let up

> 비가 그치면 산책하러 나갈까요?
> biga geuchimyeon sanchaekareo nagalkkayo
> Shall we go out for a walk once the rain stops?

Common with 비, 눈, 울음: 아이가 울음을 그쳤다 = the child stopped crying.

268 **심다** simda ●●○

VERB to plant

> 봄이 되면 마당에 꽃을 심을 거예요.
> bomi doemyeon madange kkocheul simeul geoyeyo
> When spring comes, I'm going to plant flowers in the yard.

269 **쌓이다** ssaida ●○○

VERB to pile up; to build up

> 밤새 눈이 많이 쌓였어요.
> bamsae nuni mani ssayeosseoyo
> A lot of snow piled up overnight.

스트레스가 쌓이다 = stress builds up.

270 **흐르다** heureuda ●○○

VERB to flow; to run (water); to pass (time)

> 마을 앞으로 맑은 강물이 흘러요.
> maeul apeuro malgeun gangmuri heulleoyo
> A clear river flows past the front of the village.

Irregular: 흐르다 → 흘러요. Also for time: 시간이 흐르다 = time passes.

271 **빗물** binmul ●○○

NOUN rainwater; rain

> 창문을 열어 두어서 빗물이 들어왔어요.
> changmuneul yeoreo dueoseo binmuri deureowasseoyo
> I left the window open, so rain got in.

272 **발생** balsaeng ○○○

NOUN occurrence; outbreak

> 문제 발생 시 고객 센터로 연락해 주세요.
> munje balsaeng si gogaek senteoro yeollakae juseyo
> If a problem occurs, please contact the customer service center.

Formal; 발생하다 = to occur. N 발생 시 = when N occurs.

273 **온도** ondo ●○○

NOUN temperature

> 에어컨 온도를 조금 높여 주세요.
> eeokeon ondoreul jogeum nopyeo juseyo
> Please raise the temperature on the air conditioner a little.

274 **태풍** taepung ●○○

NOUN typhoon

> 태풍이 온다고 해서 여행을 미뤘어요.
> taepungi ondago haeseo yeohaengeul mirwosseoyo
> We put off our trip because a typhoon was coming.

275 **나뭇잎** namunnip ○○○

NOUN leaf; leaves

> 가을이 되자 나뭇잎이 빨갛게 물들었어요.
> gaeuri doeja namunnibi ppalgake muldeureosseoyo
> When fall came, the leaves turned red.

276 **나비** nabi ●○○

NOUN butterfly

> 꽃밭에 노란 나비가 날아다녀요.
> kkotbate noran nabiga naradanyeoyo
> Yellow butterflies are fluttering around the flower bed.

277 **플라스틱** peullaseutik ●○○

NOUN plastic

> 플라스틱 컵 대신 텀블러를 써요.
> peullaseutik keop daesin teombeulleoreul sseoyo
> I use a reusable tumbler instead of plastic cups.

278 **뿌리** ppuri ○○○

NOUN root

> 이 나무는 뿌리가 땅속 깊이 뻗어 있어요.
> i namuneun ppuriga ttangsok gipi ppeodeo isseoyo
> This tree's roots reach deep underground.

Also figurative: 문화의 뿌리 = the roots of a culture.

Unit review 11 · Nature and the Environment

A What does it mean?

1 심다 _____

2 지구 _____

3 쌓이다 _____

4 발생 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 egg _____

2 ground; land _____

3 to be serious; to be grave _____

4 butterfly _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 창문으로 밝은 _____이 들어왔어요.
Bright light came in through the window.

2 햇빛으로 _____를 만드는 집이 늘고 있어요.
More and more homes are making their own energy from sunlight.

3 산 위에서 해가 _____ 걸 봤어요.
We watched the sun rise from the top of the mountain.

4 어제는 바람이 너무 _____ 밖에 못 나갔어요.
The wind was so bad yesterday that I couldn't go out.

D Choose the best word.

1 비가 _____ 산책하러 나갈까요?

A 흐르다 B 그치다 C 심다 D 뜨다

2 _____를 아끼려고 안 쓰는 플러그를 뽑아요.

A 모래 B 전기 C 태풍 D 알

3 아침에 창문을 열고 신선한 _____를 마셨어요.

A 땅 B 온도 C 빗물 D 공기

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	모래	_____	a	temperature
2	플라스틱	_____	b	sand
3	뿌리	_____	c	typhoon
4	태풍	_____	d	root
5	온도	_____	e	plastic

Self-check

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

UNIT 12 · WORDS 279–302 · 3 CORE · 7 HIGH

Unit 12 · Jobs and the Economy

직업과 경제

279 **직업** jigeop ●●●

NOUN job; occupation

> 제 꿈은 사람들을 돕는 직업을 갖는 거예요.
> je kkumeun saramdeureul domneun jigeobeul ganneun geoyeyo
> My dream is to have a job where I help people.

280 **경제적** gyeongjejeok ●●●

NOUN economic; financial; economical

> 대학생 때는 부모님께 경제적 도움을 받았어요.
> daehaksaeng ttaeneun bumonimkke gyeongjejeok doumeul badasseoyo
> In college, I got financial help from my parents.

Before a noun: 경제적 도움, 경제적인 문제. Also 'economical, cost-saving'.

281 **직장** jikjang ●●○

NOUN workplace; job; work

> 집에서 직장까지 지하철로 삼십 분 걸려요.
> jibeseo jikjangkkaji jihacheollo samsip bun geollyeoyo
> It takes thirty minutes by subway to get to work.

직장인 = office worker.

282 **판매하다** panmaehada ●●○

VERB to sell

> 이 빵집은 아침 일곱 시부터 빵을 판매해요.
> i ppangjibeun achim ilgop sibuteo ppangeul panmaehaeyo
> This bakery starts selling bread at 7 a.m.

More formal than 팔다; common in notices and ads.

283 **경영** gyeongyeong ●●○

NOUN management; running a business

> 새 사장님이 오신 뒤로 회사 경영이 안정됐어요.
> sae sajangnimi osin dwiro hoesa gyeongyeongi anjeongdwaesseoyo
> The company has been on firmer footing since the new president took over.

경영하다 = to run (a business).

284 **세금** segeum ●●●

NOUN tax

> 올해부터 세금을 인터넷으로 낼 수 있어요.
> olhaebuteo segeumeul inteoneseuro nael su isseoyo
> Starting this year, you can pay your taxes online.

세금을 내다 = to pay taxes.

285 **부족** bujok ●●○

NOUN shortage; lack

> 수면 부족 때문에 수업 시간에 졸았어요.
> sumyeon bujok ttaemune sueop sigane jorasseoyo
> I nodded off in class from lack of sleep.

부족하다 = to be lacking. Different 부족 = tribe.

286 **맡기다** matgida ●●○

VERB to leave with; to entrust

> 여행 가는 동안 친구에게 강아지를 맡겼어요.
> yeohaeng ganeun dongan chinguege gangajireul matgyeosseoyo
> I left my dog with a friend while I was traveling.

Person + 에게 N을 맡기다. Compare 맡다 (to take charge of).

287 **이익** iik ●●○

NOUN profit; benefit

> 이번 행사로 가게가 큰 이익을 얻었어요.
> ibeon haengsaro gagega keun iigeul eodeosseoyo
> The shop made a big profit from this event.

Opposite: 손해 (loss).

288 **수입** suip ●○○

NOUN import; importing

> 요즘 외국 과일의 수입이 늘고 있어요.
> yojeum oeguk gwairui suibi neulgo isseoyo
> Imports of foreign fruit are increasing these days.

Opposite: 수출 (export). Homograph 수입 = income.

289 **전달하다** jeondalhada ●○○

VERB to deliver; to pass along; to convey

> 회의 내용을 팀원들에게 메일로 전달했어요.
> hoeui naeyongeul timwondeurege meillo jeondalhaesseoyo
> I passed along the meeting notes to my team by email.

More formal than 전하다; used for messages, information and items.

290 **근무** geunmu ●○○

NOUN work; duty; shift

> 저는 토요일에도 오전 근무가 있어요.
> jeoneun toyoiredo ojeon geunmuga isseoyo
> I have a morning shift on Saturdays, too.

근무하다 = to work (at a job); 근무 시간 = working hours.

291 **맡다** matda ●○○

VERB to take charge of; to be in charge of

> 이번 프로젝트는 제가 맡게 되었어요.
> ibeon peurojekteuneun jega matge doeeosseoyo
> I've been put in charge of this project.

Homograph: 냄새를 맡다 = to smell something.

292 **부동산** budongsan ●○○

NOUN real estate; property

> 집을 구하려고 동네 부동산에 가 봤어요.
> jibeul guharyeogo dongne budongsane ga bwasseoyo
> I went to a local real estate office to look for a place.

Also short for 부동산 중개소 (real estate agency).

293 **공장** gongjang ○○○

NOUN factory; plant

> 이 공장에서는 자동차 부품을 만들어요.
> i gongjangeseoneun jadongcha bupumeul mandeureoyo
> This factory makes car parts.

294 **진행하다** jinhaenghada ●●○

VERB to carry out; to conduct; to run (an event)

> 다음 주에 고객 만족도 조사를 진행할 예정이에요.
> daeum jue gogaek manjokdo josareul jinhaenghal yejeongieyo
> We're planning to conduct a customer satisfaction survey next week.

Also 'to host': 방송을 진행하다 = to host a show.

295 **서류** seoryu ●○○

NOUN documents; paperwork

> 필요한 서류를 챙겨서 은행에 갔어요.
> piryohan seoryureul chaenggyeoseo eunhaenge gasseoyo
> I gathered the documents I needed and went to the bank.

296 **사원** sawon ●○○

NOUN employee; staff member

> 신입 사원들이 오늘 처음 출근했어요.
> sinip sawondeuri oneul cheoeum chulgeunhaesseoyo
> The new employees started work today.

신입 사원 = new employee; 회사원 = office worker.

297 **내놓다** naenota ○○○

VERB to put out; to release; to come out with

> 그 회사는 올봄에 새 휴대폰을 내놓았어요.
> geu hoesaneun olbome sae hyudaeponeul naenoasseoyo
> That company released a new phone this spring.

298 **저축** jeochuk ●○○

NOUN savings; saving

> 올해부터 매달 저축을 더 많이 하기로 했어요.
> olhaebuteo maedal jeochugeul deo mani hagiro haesseoyo
> Starting this year, I've decided to save more every month.

저축하다 = to save (money).

299 **임시** imsi ●○○

NOUN temporary; provisional

> 새 건물이 생길 때까지 임시 사무실을 써요.
> sae geonmuri saenggil ttaekkaji imsi samusireul sseoyo
> We're using a temporary office until the new building is ready.

Used before nouns: 임시 휴업 = temporarily closed; 임시 공휴일.

300 **근로자** geulloja ○○○

NOUN worker; employee

> 이 회사는 근로자들의 휴가를 늘렸어요.
> i hoesaneun geullojadeurui hyugareul neullyeosseoyo
> This company gave its workers more vacation days.

Formal/legal term; in everyday speech, 직원 is more common.

301 **참석하다** chamseokada ○○○

VERB to attend

> 내일 오전 회의에 꼭 참석해 주세요.
> naeil ojeon hoeuie kkok chamseokae juseyo
> Please make sure to attend tomorrow morning's meeting.

N에 참석하다 (meetings, ceremonies). Compare 참가하다 (contests, events).

302 **제한** jehan ○○○

NOUN limit; restriction

> 이 놀이 기구는 키 제한이 있어요.
> i nori giguneun ki jehani isseoyo
> This ride has a height limit.

제한하다 = to limit; 제한 시간 = time limit; 나이 제한 = age limit.

Unit review 12 · Jobs and the Economy

A What does it mean?

1 맡다 _____

2 부족 _____

3 부동산 _____

4 수입 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 to attend

2 job; occupation

3 to sell

4 management; running a business

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 그 회사는 올봄에 새 휴대폰을 _____.
That company released a new phone this spring.

2 올해부터 매달 _____을 더 많이 하기로 했어요.
Starting this year, I've decided to save more every month.

3 신입 _____들이 오늘 처음 출근했어요.
The new employees started work today.

4 여행 가는 동안 친구에게 강아지를 _____.
I left my dog with a friend while I was traveling.

D Choose the best word.

1 필요한 _____를 챙겨서 은행에 갔어요.

A 부동산 B 서류 C 근무 D 직장

2 대학생 때는 부모님께 _____ 도움을 받았어요.

A 경제적 B 공장 C 직업 D 사원

3 다음 주에 고객 만족도 조사를 _____ 예정이에요.

A 전달하다 B 맡다 C 진행하다 D 판매하다

E Which word sounds natural here?

다음 주에 친구 결혼식에 _____.
I'm going to my friend's wedding next week.

A 참석하다 B 참가하다

Self-check

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

UNIT 13 · WORDS 303–326 · 4 CORE · 7 HIGH

Unit 13 · Linking and Quantity Words

연결과 수량 표현

303 **포함되다** pohamdoeda ●●●

VERB to be included

> 이 가격에는 아침 식사가 포함되어 있어요.
> i gagyeogeneun achim siksaga pohamdoeeo isseoyo
> Breakfast is included in this price.

304 **중심** jungsim ●●●

NOUN center; middle; core

> 우리 호텔은 도시 중심에 있어서 교통이 편해요.
> uri hotereun dosi jungsime isseoseo gyotongi pyeonhaeyo
> Our hotel is in the city center, so it's easy to get around.

Also figurative: 관심의 중심 = the center of attention.

305 **관련되다** gwallyeondoeda ●●○

VERB to be related; to be connected

> 졸업 후에 환경과 관련된 일을 하고 싶어요.
> joreop hue hwangyeonggwa gwallyeondoen ireul hago sipeoyo
> After graduating, I want to do work related to the environment.

N과/와 관련되다. Often 관련된 + noun.

306 **거의** geoui ●●○

ADVERB almost; nearly

> 숙제는 거의 다 끝났어요.
> sukjeneun geoui da kkeunnasseoyo
> I'm almost done with my homework.

거의 다 = almost all; 거의 없다 = hardly any.

307 **덕분** deokbun ●●○

NOUN thanks to

> 친구 덕분에 이사를 빨리 끝냈어요.
> chingu deokbune isareul ppalli kkeunnaesseoyo
> Thanks to my friend, I finished moving quickly.

N 덕분에 / -은 덕분에. Used for good results only.

308 **특히** teuki ●●●

ADVERB especially; particularly

> 저는 과일을 좋아하는데 특히 딸기를 좋아해요.
> jeoneun gwaireul joahaneunde teuki ttalgireul joahaeyo
> I like fruit, especially strawberries.

309 **기타** gita ●○○

NOUN other; miscellaneous; etc.

> 기타 문의 사항은 이메일로 보내 주세요.
> gita munui sahangeun imeillo bonae juseyo
> Please send any other questions by email.

Mostly written (forms, charts). Different 기타 = guitar: 기타를 치다.

310 **각** gak ●○○

DETERMINER each; every

> 회의 전에 각 팀에서 한 명씩 와 주세요.
> hoeui jeone gak timeseo han myeongssik wa juseyo
> Before the meeting, please send one person from each team.

Only before nouns; a bit formal. 각자 = each person.

311 **충분히** chungbunhi ●●○

ADVERB enough; sufficiently

> 시험 전날에는 잠을 충분히 자는 게 좋아요.
> siheom jeonnareneun jameul chungbunhi janeun ge joayo
> It's best to get enough sleep the night before an exam.

312 **일반** ilban ●○○

NOUN general; ordinary; the general public

> 이 공연장은 다음 달부터 일반 시민에게도 열려요.
> i gongyeonjangeun daeum dalbuteo ilban siminegedo yeollyeoyo
> Starting next month, this concert hall will also be open to the general public.

Mostly used before a noun: 일반 시민, 일반 가정.

313 **단순히** dansunhi ●●○

ADVERB simply; merely; just

> 이 일은 단순히 돈을 벌기 위한 게 아니에요.
> i ireun dansunhi doneul beolgi wihan ge anieyo
> This job isn't simply about making money.

314 **관하다** gwanhada ●○○

VERB to be about; regarding; concerning

> 한국 역사에 관한 책을 읽고 있어요.
> hanguk yeoksae gwanhan chaegeul ilgo isseoyo
> I'm reading a book about Korean history.

Used as N에 관한 + noun or N에 관해(서) + verb, meaning 'about N.'

315 **아무리** amuri ●●○

ADVERB no matter how; however (much)

> 아무리 바빠도 아침은 꼭 먹어요.
> amuri bappado achimeun kkok meogeoyo
> No matter how busy I am, I always eat breakfast.

Used with -아/어도: 아무리 ~아/어도 = no matter how ~.

316 **그런** geureon ●●●

DETERMINER such; that kind of

> 저도 그런 경험이 있어서 이해해요.
> jeodo geureon gyeongheomi isseoseo ihaehaeyo
> I've had that kind of experience too, so I understand.

Compare 이런 (this kind of) and 저런 (that kind of, over there).

317 **및** mit ●○○

ADVERB and; as well as

> 숙소 예약 및 취소는 앱에서 할 수 있어요.
> sukso yeyak mit chwisoneun aebeseo hal su isseoyo
> You can book and cancel your accommodations in the app.

Formal/written 'and' between nouns, common in notices and documents.

318 **최대** choedae ○○○

NOUN maximum; the largest; up to

> 이 엘리베이터는 최대 열 명까지 탈 수 있어요.
> i ellibeiteoneun choedae yeol myeongkkaji tal su isseoyo
> Up to ten people can ride this elevator.

최대 + number + 까지 = up to; 최대한 = as much as possible.

319 **숫자** sutja ●○○

NOUN number; digit

> 비밀번호에는 숫자와 문자를 섞어 쓰세요.
> bimilbeonhoeneun sutjawa munjareul seokkeo sseuseyo
> Use a mix of numbers and letters in your password.

320 **폭** pok ○○○

NOUN width; range; scope

> 이 길은 폭이 좁아서 차가 다니기 어려워요.
> i gireun pogi jobaseo chaga danigi eoryeowoyo
> This road is so narrow that it's hard for cars to get through.

선택의 폭 = range of choices; 큰 폭으로 = by a large margin.

321 **그냥** geunyang ●●○

ADVERB just; simply; as is

> 피곤해서 그냥 집에 있었어요.
> pigonhaeseo geunyang jibe isseosseoyo
> I was tired, so I just stayed home.

Very common in speech; 그냥요 = 'no reason, just because.'

322 **취하다** chwihada ○○○

VERB to take (rest, a stance, action)

> 주말에는 집에서 충분한 휴식을 취했어요.
> jumareneun jibeseo chungbunhan hyusigeul chwihaesseoyo
> I got plenty of rest at home over the weekend.

Fixed phrases: 휴식을 취하다, 태도를 취하다. Homograph 취하다 = to get drunk.

323 **즉** jeuk ●○○

ADVERB that is; in other words; namely

> 그분은 우리 엄마의 언니, 즉 제 이모예요.
> geubuneun uri eommaui eonni, jeuk je imoyeyo
> She's my mom's older sister—in other words, my aunt.

Formal/written; same meaning as 다시 말해.

324 **따로** ttaro ○○○

ADVERB separately; apart; extra

> 음료는 따로 계산해야 해요.
> eumnyoneun ttaro gyesanhaeya haeyo
> You have to pay for drinks separately.

따로 살다 = to live apart; 따로따로 = each separately.

325 **지다** jida ○○○

VERB to take (responsibility); to owe

> 제가 실수한 일이니까 제가 책임을 질게요.
> jega silsuhan irinikka jega chaegimeul jilgeyo
> It was my mistake, so I'll take responsibility.

책임을 지다 = take responsibility; 빚을 지다 = owe money. Homographs: 해가 지다 (set), 경기에 지다 (lose).

326 **한편** hanpyeon ○○○

ADVERB meanwhile; on the other hand

> 한편 오늘 오후에는 비 소식도 있어요.
> hanpyeon oneul ohueneun bi sosikdo isseoyo
> Meanwhile, rain is also in the forecast for this afternoon.

Links a new but related point, often at the start of a sentence; common in news and writing.

Unit review 13 · Linking and Quantity Words

A What does it mean?

1 특히 _____

2 그런 _____

3 기타 _____

4 거의 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 number; digit _____

2 and; as well as _____

3 meanwhile; on the other hand _____

4 no matter how; however (much) _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 피곤해서 _____ 집에 있었어요.
I was tired, so I just stayed home.

2 주말에는 집에서 충분한 휴식을 _____.
I got plenty of rest at home over the weekend.

3 한국 역사에 _____ 책을 읽고 있어요.
I'm reading a book about Korean history.

4 이 공연장은 다음 달부터 _____ 시민에게도 열려요.
Starting next month, this concert hall will also be open to the general public.

D Choose the best word.

1 이 길은 _____이 좁아서 차가 다니기 어려워요.

A 숫자 B 일반 C 기타 D 폭

2 이 일은 _____ 돈을 벌기 위한 게 아니에요.

A 단순히 B 및 C 즉 D 거의

3 음료는 _____ 계산해야 해요.

A 즉 B 따로 C 단순히 D 특히

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	즉	_____	a	that is; in other words; namely
2	덕분	_____	b	each; every
3	지다	_____	c	thanks to
4	관련되다	_____	d	to be related; to be connected
5	각	_____	e	to take (responsibility); to owe

Self-check

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

UNIT 14 · WORDS 327–350 · 1 CORE · 7 HIGH

Unit 14 · Around the House

집 안 생활

327 **옮기다** omgida ●●●

VERB to move; to carry

> 책상을 창문 옆으로 옮겼어요.
> chaeksangeul changmun yeopeuro omgyeosseoyo
> I moved the desk next to the window.

Also 'to transfer': 회사를 옮기다 = to change jobs.

328 **붙이다** buchida ●●○

VERB to stick; to attach

> 냉장고에 가족사진을 붙여 놓았어요.
> naengjanggoe gajoksajineul buchyeo noasseoyo
> I stuck a family photo on the fridge.

Causative of 붙다.

329 **흘리다** heullida ●○○

VERB to shed; to spill

> 운동을 했더니 땀을 많이 흘렸어요.
> undongeul haetdeoni ttameul mani heullyeosseoyo
> I worked out and sweated a lot.

땀/눈물을 흘리다 = to sweat / shed tears. Also 'to spill': 물을 흘리다.

330 **꺼내다** kkeonaeda ●●○

VERB to take out; to pull out

> 가방에서 지갑을 꺼내서 계산했어요.
> gabangeseo jigabeul kkeonaeseo gyesanhaesseoyo
> I took my wallet out of my bag and paid.

Also 'to bring up (a topic)': 이야기를 꺼내다.

331 **고치다** gochida ●●○

VERB to fix; to repair; to correct

> 아빠가 고장 난 의자를 직접 고치셨어요.
> appaga gojang nan uijareul jikjeop gochisyeosseoyo
> My dad fixed the broken chair himself.

Also 'to correct': 틀린 글자를 고치다.

332 **붙다** butda ●●○

VERB to stick; to be attached; to pass

> 벽에 공지 사항이 붙어 있어요.
> byeoge gongji sahangi buteo isseoyo
> There's a notice posted on the wall.

Casual: 시험에 붙다 = to pass an exam.

333 **거실** geosil ●●○

NOUN living room

> 주말에는 가족이 거실에 모여 영화를 봐요.
> jumareneun gajogi geosire moyeo yeonghwareul bwayo
> On weekends, my family gets together in the living room to watch movies.

334 **화분** hwabun ●●○

NOUN flowerpot; potted plant

> 창가에 작은 화분을 몇 개 놓았어요.
> changgae jageun hwabuneul myeot gae noasseoyo
> I put a few small potted plants by the window.

335 **유리** yuri ●○○

NOUN glass

> 유리로 된 컵은 깨지기 쉬우니까 조심하세요.
> yuriro doen keobeun kkaejigi swiunikka josimhaseyo
> Glass cups break easily, so be careful.

336 **벽** byeok ●○○

NOUN wall

> 가족사진을 거실 벽에 걸었어요.
> gajoksajineul geosil byeoge georeosseoyo
> I hung the family photo on the living room wall.

337 **채소** chaeso ●○○

NOUN vegetables; veggies

> 건강을 위해 매일 채소를 챙겨 먹어요.
> geongangeul wihae maeil chaesoreul chaenggyeo meogeoyo
> I make sure to eat vegetables every day to stay healthy.

338 **시키다** sikida ○○○

VERB to order (food); to make (someone) do

> 배가 고파서 피자를 시켰어요.
> baega gopaseo pijareul sikyeosseoyo
> I was hungry, so I ordered pizza.

Also 'to have someone do': 동생에게 청소를 시켰다.

339 **보관하다** bogwanhada ●○○

VERB to keep; to store

> 남은 음식은 냉장고에 보관하세요.
> nameun eumsigeun naengjanggoe bogwanhaseyo
> Keep leftover food in the refrigerator.

340 **바닥** badak ●○○

NOUN floor; bottom

> 물을 바닥에 쏟아서 걸레로 닦았어요.
> mureul badage ssodaseo geollero dakkasseoyo
> I spilled water on the floor and wiped it up with a rag.

341 **신선하다** sinseonhada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be fresh

> 이 시장은 채소가 싸고 신선해요.
> i sijangeun chaesoga ssago sinseonhaeyo
> The vegetables at this market are cheap and fresh.

342 **가득** gadeuk ●●○

ADVERB full; to the brim

> 냉장고에 과일이 가득 들어 있어요.
> naengjanggoe gwairi gadeuk deureo isseoyo
> The fridge is full of fruit.

가득 차다 = to be full; 가득하다 = to be full of.

343 **닿다** data ●○○

VERB to touch; to reach

> 키가 작아서 선반에 손이 닿지 않아요.
> kiga jagaseo seonbane soni dachi anayo
> I'm too short to reach the shelf.

N에 닿다. 연락이 닿다 = to get in touch.

344 **정리하다** jeongnihada ○○○

VERB to organize; to tidy up; to sum up

> 주말에 옷장을 깨끗하게 정리했어요.
> jumare otjangeul kkaekkeutage jeongnihaesseoyo
> I cleaned out and organized my closet over the weekend.

Also 'to sum up': 생각을 정리하다 = to organize one's thoughts.

345 **도구** dogu ○○○

NOUN tool; instrument

> 이 상자에 필요한 도구가 다 들어 있어요.
> i sangjae piryohan doguga da deureo isseoyo
> All the tools you need are in this box.

346 **음료** eumnyo ○○○

NOUN drink; beverage

> 음료는 따뜻한 것과 차가운 것 중에 고르세요.
> eumnyoneun ttatteutan geotgwa chagaun geot junge goreuseyo
> You can choose either a hot or a cold drink.

More formal than 마실 것; 음료수 = soft drink.

347 **먼지** meonji ●○○

NOUN dust

> 오랫동안 안 쓴 책상에 먼지가 쌓였어요.
> oraetdongan an sseun chaeksange meonjiga ssayeosseoyo
> Dust has piled up on the desk I haven't used in a long time.

미세 먼지 = fine dust (air pollution).

348 **높이** nopi ○○○

ADVERB high; highly

> 새들이 하늘 높이 날아가요.
> saedeuri haneul nopi naragayo
> The birds are flying high in the sky.

As an adverb, 'high'; as a noun, 높이 = height.

349 **좁다** jopda ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be narrow; to be small (space)

> 제 방은 좁지만 햇빛이 잘 들어요.
> je bangeun jopjiman haetbichi jal deureoyo
> My room is small, but it gets lots of sunlight.

Opposite: 넓다. For space and width (좁은 길, 방이 좁다); for 'few in number' use 적다.

350 **구멍** gumeong ○○○

NOUN hole

> 양말에 구멍이 나서 새로 샀어요.
> yangmare gumeongi naseo saero sasseoyo
> My socks got a hole in them, so I bought new ones.

구멍이 나다 = to get a hole.

Unit review 14 · Around the House

A What does it mean?

1 거실 _____

2 고치다 _____

3 벽 _____

4 바닥 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 high; highly _____

2 to move; to carry _____

3 to keep; to store _____

4 to touch; to reach _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 이 시장은 채소가 싸고 _____.
The vegetables at this market are cheap and fresh.

2 운동을 했더니 땀을 많이 _____.
I worked out and sweated a lot.

3 _____는 따뜻한 것과 차가운 것 중에 고르세요.
You can choose either a hot or a cold drink.

4 이 상자에 필요한 _____가 다 들어 있어요.
All the tools you need are in this box.

D Choose the best word.

1 냉장고에 가족사진을 _____ 놓았어요.

A 붙이다 B 흘리다 C 고치다 D 붙다

2 오랫동안 안 쓴 책상에 _____가 쌓였어요.

A 거실 B 유리 C 먼지 D 채소

3 벽에 공지 사항이 _____ 있어요.

A 붙이다 B 붙다 C 정리하다 D 옮기다

E Which word sounds natural here?

열심히 공부해서 대학 입학시험에 _____.
I studied hard and passed the college entrance exam.

A 붙다 B 붙이다

Self-check

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

Commonly confused words

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

키우다 VS 기르다 NEAR-SYNONYMS / COLLOCATION

Both mean 'raise' (pets, plants, children). 키우다 also means 'make bigger': 꿈을 키우다, 실력을 키우다. 기르다 also means 'grow out' hair or a beard and 'build' habits: 머리를 기르다, 습관을 기르다.

> 그는 작은 가게를 큰 회사로 키웠어요.
> He grew a small shop into a big company.

> 요즘 머리를 기르고 있어요.
> I'm growing my hair out these days.

변하다 VS 바뀌다 NEAR-SYNONYMS

변하다 = the nature or state of something changes over time (맛이 변하다, 사람이 변하다). 바뀌다 = one thing is replaced or switched for another (신호가 바뀌다, 가방이 바뀌다). Mixed-up items are only 바뀌다.

> 우유 맛이 변해서 버렸어요.
> The milk went bad, so I threw it out.

> 신호가 초록불로 바뀌었어요.
> The light turned green.

발견하다 VS 발명하다 SIMILAR WORDS

발견하다 = find something that already existed but wasn't known or noticed (a new star, a mistake). 발명하다 = invent something that didn't exist before (a machine, a tool).

> 과학자들이 새로운 별을 발견했어요.
> Scientists discovered a new star.

> 에디슨은 전구를 발명했어요.
> Edison invented the light bulb.

고치다 VS 낫다 VERB PAIR (TRANSITIVE/INTRANSITIVE)

고치다 is transitive: a person fixes or cures something (병을 고치다, 의자를 고치다). 낫다 is intransitive: an illness or wound gets better (감기가 낫다). Note: 낫다 → 나아요, 나았어요.

> 아버지가 고장 난 의자를 고치셨어요.
> My father fixed the broken chair.

> 약을 먹고 푹 쉬니까 감기가 나았어요.
> I took medicine and rested well, and my cold went away.

편하다 VS 편리하다 NEAR-SYNONYMS

편하다 = comfortable or at ease, physically or emotionally (의자가 편하다, 마음이 편하다). 편리하다 = convenient, easy to use or reach (교통이 편리하다). Feelings and people are 편하다, never 편리하다.

이 신발은 가볍고 정말 편해요.
These shoes are light and really comfortable.

집 근처에 지하철역이 있어서 편리해요.
There's a subway station near my place, so it's convenient.

참석하다 VS 참가하다 NEAR-SYNONYMS / COLLOCATION

참석하다 = attend a meeting, ceremony, or gathering (회의, 결혼식). 참가하다 = take part in an activity or competition as a participant (대회, 마라톤). Think 'be present' vs. 'join in and compete.'

내일 오전 회의에 참석할 거예요.
I'll attend tomorrow morning's meeting.

동생이 마라톤 대회에 참가했어요.
My younger brother ran in a marathon.

맡다 VS 맡기다 VERB PAIR (TAKE ON / ENTRUST)

맡다 = take on or be in charge of something yourself (일을 맡다, 역할을 맡다). 맡기다 = leave something with someone or entrust it to them (짐을 맡기다). The receiver 맡다; the one handing over 맡기다.

이번 프로젝트는 제가 맡았어요.
I'm in charge of this project.

호텔 프런트에 가방을 맡겼어요.
I left my bag at the hotel front desk.

붙다 VS 붙이다 VERB PAIR (INTRANSITIVE/TRANSITIVE)

붙다 is intransitive: something is stuck or attached, and it also means 'pass' (시험에 붙다). 붙이다 is transitive: you stick or attach something (우표를 붙이다).

냉장고에 메모가 붙어 있어요.
There's a note stuck on the fridge.

봉투에 우표를 붙여서 보냈어요.
I put a stamp on the envelope and mailed it.

이전 VS 예전 NEAR-SYNONYMS

이전 = before a specific reference point (결혼 이전, 2010년 이전). 예전 = the old days, some time ago, with no reference point (예전에, 예전처럼). After a noun or a date, use 이전.

2010년 이전의 자료는 없어요.
There's no data from before 2010.

예전에는 여기가 논이었어요.
This used to be a rice paddy.

결정하다 VS 결정되다 ACTIVE/PASSIVE

결정하다 = a person decides (N을 결정하다, V-기로 결정하다). 결정되다 = something is decided or settled, focusing on the result (N이 결정되다), often when who decided doesn't matter.

저는 유학을 가기로 결정했어요.
I decided to study abroad.

회의 날짜가 다음 주 월요일로 결정됐어요.
The meeting has been set for next Monday.

고민하다 VS 걱정하다 NEAR-SYNONYMS

걱정하다 = worry, feel anxious that something bad may happen. 고민하다 = think hard about a problem or choice, be torn over what to do. Weighing options is 고민하다.

어떤 전공을 고를지 고민하고 있어요.
I'm torn over which major to choose.

엄마는 늘 제 건강을 걱정하세요.
My mom always worries about my health.

모이다 VS 모으다 VERB PAIR (INTRANSITIVE/TRANSITIVE)

모이다 is intransitive: people or things gather (사람들이 모이다). 모으다 is transitive: someone collects or gathers them (돈을 모으다, 우표를 모으다).

광장에 사람들이 많이 모였어요.
A lot of people gathered in the square.

여행을 가려고 돈을 모으고 있어요.
I'm saving money for a trip.

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

알아보다	to look into; to find out; to recognize	32×
부탁하다	to ask a favor; to request	17×
기자	reporter; journalist	15×
체육	physical education; P.E.	11×
공사	construction; construction work	9×
인구	population	18×
서류	documents; paperwork	12×
열차	train	17×

Mainly seen in reading

저축	savings; saving	18×
숫자	number; digit	13×
상처	wound; cut; hurt feelings	11×
소설	novel; fiction	10×
땀	sweat	10×
근로자	worker; employee	10×
전자	electronic; electronics	9×
희망	hope; wish	9×

Most widespread across rounds

알아보다	to look into; to find out; to recognize	12/12 rounds
결정	decision	11/12 rounds
안내	information; guidance	10/12 rounds
신청하다	to apply for; to sign up for	10/12 rounds
갖다	to have; to hold	10/12 rounds
무료	free (of charge)	10/12 rounds
홈페이지	website; homepage	10/12 rounds
고르다	to choose; to pick	10/12 rounds

Answer key

01 Everyday Tasks

A1 wrongly; by mistake
A2 to match; to adjust; to set
A3 daily life; everyday life
A4 properly; right
B1 데리다
B2 나누다
B3 구하다
B4 연락하다
C1 살릴 (살리다)
C2 키워요 (키우다)
C3 그러다가는 (그러다)
C4 마련되어 (마련되다)
D1 **D** 움직이다 · 움직이다 means “to move”, which fits: “I'm about to take the picture, so don't move.” Others: 그러다 = to do that; to act that way, 빌리다 = to borrow; to rent, 나서다 = to set out; to leave; to step forward.
D2 **B** 나서다 · 나서다 means “to set out; to leave; to step forward”, which fits: “I grabbed an umbrella and headed out early in the morning.” Others: 구하다 = to look for; to find; to get, 키우다 = to raise; to grow; to keep (a pet), 데리다 = to take (someone) along; to bring.
D3 **A** 놓치다 · 놓치다 means “to miss; to let slip”, which fits: “I got up late and missed the bus.” Others: 고르다 = to choose; to pick, 부탁하다 = to ask a favor; to request, 키우다 = to raise; to grow; to keep (a pet).
E 1–e, 2–d, 3–b, 4–c, 5–a

02 Time and Development

A1 long; long-standing
A2 to develop; to be well developed
A3 to widen; to broaden; to expand
A4 moment; instant
B1 새로
B2 늘
B3 이전
B4 첫
C1 확대할 (확대하다)
C2 최초
C3 일정
C4 발전하면서 (발전하다)
D1 **A** 달라지다 · 달라지다 means “to change; to become different”, which fits: “You look really different with your new haircut.” Others: 커지다 = to get bigger; to grow; to get louder, 발전하다 = to develop; to advance, 높아지다 = to rise; to get higher; to grow.
D2 **C** 오랫동안 · 오랫동안 means “for a long time”, which fits: “That bakery has stayed in the same spot for a long time.” Others: 평소 = usual; usually; normally, 이전 = before; previous; former, 최초 = the first; first-ever.
D3 **D** 커지다 · 커지다 means “to get bigger; to grow; to get louder”, which fits: “The music suddenly got louder, and it startled me.” Others: 넓히다 = to widen; to broaden; to expand, 변하다 = to change, 발전하다 = to develop; to advance.
E **B** · The umbrellas were swapped, not changed in nature, so 바뀌다 (바뀌었어요). 변하다 would mean the umbrella itself changed.

03 People and Character

A1 woman; female
A2 customer; client
A3 to be lively; to be outgoing; to be active
A4 to win; to beat
B1 성인
B2 실패
B3 청년
B4 성격
C1 습관
C2 모임
C3 익숙해졌어요 (익숙하다)
C4 성공했어요 (성공하다)
D1 **C** 목소리 · 목소리 means “voice”, which fits: “Hearing my mom's voice on the phone put me at ease.” Others: 이웃 = neighbor, 남성 = man; male, 성격 = personality; character.
D2 **B** 노인 · 노인 means “elderly person; senior”, which fits: “Our neighborhood has a park where seniors exercise.” Others: 성공 = success, 고객 = customer; client, 실패 = failure.
D3 **D** 이웃 · 이웃 means “neighbor”, which fits: “I shared some rice cakes with our new neighbors.” Others: 책임 = responsibility, 성격 = personality; character, 성공 = success.
E 1–e, 2–b, 3–a, 4–c, 5–d

04 Judgment and Evaluation

A1 to be better
A2 size
A3 characteristic; feature
A4 basics; fundamentals; basic
B1 완벽하다
B2 구체적
B3 중요성
B4 정확하다
C1 나타내요 (나타내다)
C2 비교해요 (비교하다)
C3 차이
C4 지나치게 (지나치다)
D1 **B** 일반적 · 일반적 means “general; typical; common”, which fits: “Generally, traffic is really heavy in the morning.” Others: 중요성 = importance, 크기 = size, 장점 = advantage; strength; strong point.
D2 **C** 결정 · 결정 means “decision”, which fits: “Quitting my job wasn't an easy decision.” Others: 장점 = advantage; strength; strong point, 질 = quality, 구체적 = concrete; specific; detailed.
D3 **A** 불가능하다 · 불가능하다 means “to be impossible”, which fits: “There's no way I can finish all this work by today.” Others: 지나치다 = to be excessive; to go too far, 자연스럽다 = to be natural, 낫다 = to be better.
E **B** · 상처가 is the subject and heals by itself, so intransitive 낫다 (나으면). 고치다 needs someone acting on an object.

05 Community and Nation

A1 politics
A2 festival
A3 to pass on; to convey; to tell
A4 political
B1 역사적
B2 전통
B3 센터
B4 놀이터
C1 지방
C2 반대
C3 인구
C4 교류
D1 **D** 국내 · 국내 means “domestic; within the country”, which fits: “For this vacation, I'm traveling domestically instead of going abroad.” Others: 마을 = village; town, 지방 = region; the provinces, 센터 = center.
D2 **D** 화면 · 화면 means “screen”, which fits: “My phone screen cracked, so I took it in to be fixed.” Others: 정치 = politics, 도로 = road, 인구 = population.
D3 **D** 모이다 · 모이다 means “to gather; to get together”, which fits: “On Lunar New Year, the whole family gathers at Grandma's house.” Others: 반대하다 = to oppose; to be against, 참가하다 = to participate; to take part; to enter, 전하다 = to pass on; to convey; to tell.
E 1–a, 2–b, 3–c, 4–e, 5–d

06 Media and the Arts

A1 acting; performance
A2 exhibition; exhibit
A3 filming; shoot
A4 viewer; TV audience
B1 악기
B2 배우
B3 관객
B4 미술
C1 표현
C2 화가
C3 모델
C4 출연해요 (출연하다)
D1 **C** 기사 · 기사 means “article; news story”, which fits: “I read an interesting article in the newspaper this morning.” Others: 화가 = painter; artist, 콘서트 = concert, 주제 = topic; theme; subject.
D2 **A** 만화 · 만화 means “comics; cartoon”, which fits: “When I was little, I used to copy the drawings in comics.” Others: 놀이 = play; game, 소설 = novel; fiction, 전시회 = exhibition; exhibit.
D3 **D** 배경 · 배경 means “background; setting”, which fits: “This drama is set in 1980s Seoul.” Others: 만화 = comics; cartoon, 놀이 = play; game, 시청자 = viewer; TV audience.
E 1–a, 2–d, 3–c, 4–b, 5–e

07 School and Learning

A1 presentation; announcement
A2 to remember
A3 writing; text; article
A4 to submit; to hand in; to turn in
B1 적용하다
B2 체육
B3 상
B4 비판하다
C1 마치고 (마치다)
C2 목표
C3 학원
C4 찾아보세요 (찾아보다)
D1 **A** 발표하다 · 발표하다 means “to present; to announce”, which fits: “We're presenting our group project in class tomorrow.” Others: 신청하다 = to apply for; to sign up for, 제출하다 = to submit; to hand in; to turn in, 찾아보다 = to look up; to look for; to search.
D2 **D** 과제 · 과제 means “assignment; task; challenge”, which fits: “I'm busy tonight because I have to finish my assignment.” Others: 규칙 = rule; regulation, 글 = writing; text; article, 목표 = goal; target.
D3 **D** 반복하다 · 반복하다 means “to repeat; to do again and again”, which fits: “I memorize new words by repeating them over and over.” Others: 기억하다 = to remember, 기르다 = to raise; to develop; to grow, 주장하다 = to claim; to insist; to argue.
E 1–e, 2–c, 3–a, 4–d, 5–b

08 Science, Technology and Health

A1 treatment; therapy
A2 electronic; electronics
A3 wound; cut; hurt feelings
A4 telecommunications; communication
B1 발견되다
B2 홈페이지
B3 과학적
B4 증상
C1 메시지
C2 인터넷
C3 발견했어요 (발견하다)
C4 연구해요 (연구하다)
D1 **B** 기계 · 기계 means “machine”, which fits: “This machine is a little hard to use.” Others: 피부 = skin, 메시지 = message, 치료 = treatment; therapy.
D2 **D** 신체 · 신체 means “body; physical”, which fits: “I walk for 30 minutes every day to stay physically healthy.” Others: 인터넷 = the internet; online, 통신 = telecommunications; communication, 이메일 = email.
D3 **D** 열 · 열 means “heat; fever”, which fits: “I caught a cold and had a high fever.” Others: 전자 = electronic; electronics, 상처 = wound; cut; hurt feelings, 과학적 = scientific; scientifically.
E **A** · The wrong number was already there and you noticed it, so 발견하다. 발명하다 is for creating something new.

09 Emotions and the Mind

A1 mind; spirit; mental
A2 to be special
A3 happiness
A4 to believe; to trust
B1 불편하다
B2 편하다
B3 포기하다
B4 기대
C1 고민
C2 웃음
C3 꿈꿔 (꿈꾸다)
C4 행복했어요 (행복하다)
D1 **B** 편안하다 · 편안하다 means “to be comfortable; to be at ease”, which fits: “Listening to this music puts my mind at ease.” Others: 자유롭다 = to be free, 특별하다 = to be special, 행복하다 = to be happy.
D2 **D** 심리 · 심리 means “psychology; state of mind”, which fits: “It's important to understand how a child thinks and feels.” Others: 정신 = mind; spirit; mental, 웃음 = laughter; laugh; smile, 행복 = happiness.
D3 **C** 바라다 · 바라다 means “to hope; to wish”, which fits: “I really hope you pass the exam.” Others: 받아들이다 = to accept; to take, 믿다 = to believe; to trust, 꿈꾸다 = to dream of; to hope for.
E 1–e, 2–b, 3–c, 4–d, 5–a

10 Shopping and Travel

A1 stamp; postage stamp
A2 speed
A3 supermarket; grocery store
A4 movement; moving; travel
B1 예약하다
B2 화장품
B3 예약
B4 관광
C1 방문하실 (방문하다)
C2 계산
C3 정상
C4 무료
D1 **D** 요금 · 요금 means “fee; fare; charge”, which fits: “Bus fares are going up a little next month.” Others: 우표 = stamp; postage stamp, 대중교통 = public transportation; public transit, 속도 = speed.
D2 **D** 관광객 · 관광객 means “tourist; visitor”, which fits: “It's the weekend, so the market is full of tourists.” Others: 화장품 = cosmetics; skin-care products, 연휴 = holiday weekend; days off in a row, 운전자 = driver.
D3 **C** 편의점 · 편의점 means “convenience store”, which fits: “I bought milk at the convenience store in front of my place.” Others: 무료 = free (of charge), 화장품 = cosmetics; skin-care products, 예약 = reservation; booking.
E 1–d, 2–b, 3–a, 4–e, 5–c

11 Nature and the Environment

A1 to plant
A2 the Earth; the planet
A3 to pile up; to build up
A4 occurrence; outbreak
B1 알
B2 땅
B3 심각하다
B4 나비
C1 빛
C2 에너지
C3 뜨는 (뜨다)
C4 심해서 (심하다)
D1 **B** 그치다 · 그치다 means “to stop; to let up”, which fits: “Shall we go out for a walk once the rain stops?” Others: 심다 = to plant, 뜨다 = to rise; to float, 흐르다 = to flow; to run (water); to pass (time).
D2 **B** 전기 · 전기 means “electricity; power”, which fits: “I unplug things I'm not using to save electricity.” Others: 모래 = sand, 알 = egg, 태풍 = typhoon.
D3 **D** 공기 · 공기 means “air”, which fits: “I opened the window in the morning and breathed in the fresh air.” Others: 온도 = temperature, 빗물 = rainwater; rain, 땅 = ground; land.
E 1–b, 2–e, 3–d, 4–c, 5–a

12 Jobs and the Economy

A1 to take charge of; to be in charge of
A2 shortage; lack
A3 real estate; property
A4 import; importing
B1 참석하다
B2 직업
B3 판매하다
B4 경영
C1 내놓았어요 (내놓다)
C2 저축
C3 사원
C4 맡겼어요 (맡기다)
D1 **B** 서류 · 서류 means “documents; paperwork”, which fits: “I gathered the documents I needed and went to the bank.” Others: 근무 = work; duty; shift, 부동산 = real estate; property, 직장 = workplace; job; work.
D2 **A** 경제적 · 경제적 means “economic; financial; economical”, which fits: “In college, I got financial help from my parents.” Others: 사원 = employee; staff member, 공장 = factory; plant, 직업 = job; occupation.
D3 **C** 진행하다 · 진행하다 means “to carry out; to conduct; to run (an event)”, which fits: “We're planning to conduct a customer satisfaction survey next week.” Others: 전달하다 = to deliver; to pass along; to convey, 맡다 = to take charge of; to be in charge of, 판매하다 = to sell.
E **A** · A wedding is a ceremony you attend, so 참석하다. 참가하다 is for joining activities or competitions.

13 Linking and Quantity Words

A1 especially; particularly
A2 such; that kind of
A3 other; miscellaneous; etc.
A4 almost; nearly
B1 숫자
B2 및
B3 한편
B4 아무리
C1 그냥
C2 취했어요 (취하다)
C3 관한 (관하다)
C4 일반
D1 **D** 폭 · 폭 means “width; range; scope”, which fits: “This road is so narrow that it's hard for cars to get through.” Others: 기타 = other; miscellaneous; etc., 숫자 = number; digit, 일반 = general; ordinary; the general public.
D2 **A** 단순히 · 단순히 means “simply; merely; just”, which fits: “This job isn't simply about making money.” Others: 및 = and; as well as, 거의 = almost; nearly, 즉 = that is; in other words; namely.
D3 **B** 따로 · 따로 means “separately; apart; extra”, which fits: “You have to pay for drinks separately.” Others: 즉 = that is; in other words; namely, 단순히 = simply; merely; just, 특히 = especially; particularly.
E 1–a, 2–c, 3–e, 4–d, 5–b

14 Around the House

A1 living room
A2 to fix; to repair; to correct
A3 wall
A4 floor; bottom
B1 높이
B2 옮기다
B3 보관하다
B4 닿다
C1 신선해요 (신선하다)
C2 흘렸어요 (흘리다)
C3 음료
C4 도구
D1 **A** 붙이다 · 붙이다 means “to stick; to attach”, which fits: “I stuck a family photo on the fridge.” Others: 흘리다 = to shed; to spill, 고치다 = to fix; to repair; to correct, 붙다 = to stick; to be attached; to pass.
D2 **C** 먼지 · 먼지 means “dust”, which fits: “Dust has piled up on the desk I haven't used in a long time.” Others: 유리 = glass, 거실 = living room, 채소 = vegetables; veggies.
D3 **B** 붙다 · 붙다 means “to stick; to be attached; to pass”, which fits: “There's a notice posted on the wall.” Others: 붙이다 = to stick; to attach, 정리하다 = to organize; to tidy up; to sum up, 옮기다 = to move; to carry.
E **A** · 'Pass an exam' is 시험에 붙다 (붙었어요), with no object. 붙이다 means sticking something onto something.

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	Everyday Tasks	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
02	Time and Development	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
03	People and Character	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
04	Judgment and Evaluation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
05	Community and Nation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
06	Media and the Arts	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
07	School and Learning	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
08	Science, Technology and Health	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
09	Emotions and the Mind	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
10	Shopping and Travel	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
11	Nature and the Environment	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
12	Jobs and the Economy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
13	Linking and Quantity Words	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
14	Around the House	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___

Frequency index & checklist

All 350 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
015	알아보다	to look into; to find out; to recognize	●●●	12/12	32 / 0	☐ ☐ ☐
078	결정	decision	●●●	11/12	11 / 12	☐ ☐ ☐
003	없애다	to get rid of; to remove	●●●	10/12	8 / 8	☐ ☐ ☐
006	고르다	to choose; to pick	●●●	10/12	15 / 11	☐ ☐ ☐
008	갖다	to have; to hold	●●●	10/12	22 / 10	☐ ☐ ☐
028	달라지다	to change; to become different	●●●	10/12	7 / 13	☐ ☐ ☐
045	높아지다	to rise; to get higher; to grow	●●●	10/12	6 / 9	☐ ☐ ☐
056	성공	success	●●●	10/12	14 / 10	☐ ☐ ☐
160	신청하다	to apply for; to sign up for	●●●	10/12	26 / 12	☐ ☐ ☐
181	홈페이지	website; homepage	●●●	10/12	12 / 16	☐ ☐ ☐
220	바라다	to hope; to wish	●●●	10/12	18 / 7	☐ ☐ ☐
228	안내	information; guidance	●●●	10/12	18 / 22	☐ ☐ ☐
231	무료	free (of charge)	●●●	10/12	15 / 16	☐ ☐ ☐
002	구하다	to look for; to find; to get	●●●	9/12	16 / 10	☐ ☐ ☐
007	마련되다	to be prepared; to be provided	●●●	9/12	8 / 11	☐ ☐ ☐
009	나누다	to divide; to share	●●●	9/12	9 / 14	☐ ☐ ☐
010	연락하다	to contact; to get in touch	●●●	9/12	17 / 6	☐ ☐ ☐
014	잘못	wrongly; by mistake	●●●	9/12	16 / 8	☐ ☐ ☐
027	새로	newly; anew	●●●	9/12	20 / 12	☐ ☐ ☐
029	이미	already	●●●	9/12	9 / 7	☐ ☐ ☐
030	변하다	to change	●●●	9/12	6 / 15	☐ ☐ ☐
032	순간	moment; instant	●●●	9/12	8 / 10	☐ ☐ ☐
035	일정	schedule; itinerary	●●●	9/12	21 / 4	☐ ☐ ☐
054	성공하다	to succeed; to be successful	●●●	9/12	13 / 8	☐ ☐ ☐
055	어리다	to be young; to be little	●●●	9/12	15 / 21	☐ ☐ ☐

079	**특징**	characteristic; feature	●●●	9/12	10 / 9	☐☐☐
080	**결정하다**	to decide	●●●	9/12	10 / 13	☐☐☐
107	**모이다**	to gather; to get together	●●●	9/12	8 / 15	☐☐☐
183	**인터넷**	the internet; online	●●●	9/12	24 / 19	☐☐☐
202	**편하다**	to be comfortable; to be convenient	●●●	9/12	24 / 20	☐☐☐
204	**불편하다**	to be uncomfortable; to be inconvenient	●●●	9/12	19 / 8	☐☐☐
258	**심각하다**	to be serious; to be grave	●●●	9/12	8 / 7	☐☐☐
304	**중심**	center; middle; core	●●●	9/12	2 / 14	☐☐☐
316	**그런**	such; that kind of	●●●	9/12	19 / 5	☐☐☐
001	**키우다**	to raise; to grow; to keep (a pet)	●●●	8/12	8 / 23	☐☐☐
004	**빌리다**	to borrow; to rent	●●●	8/12	29 / 20	☐☐☐
005	**제대로**	properly; right	●●●	8/12	7 / 9	☐☐☐
012	**맞추다**	to match; to adjust; to set	●●●	8/12	2 / 15	☐☐☐
019	**그러다**	to do that; to act that way	●●●	8/12	15 / 9	☐☐☐
034	**미리**	in advance; ahead of time	●●●	8/12	17 / 10	☐☐☐
039	**오늘날**	today; nowadays	●●●	8/12	3 / 11	☐☐☐
052	**고객**	customer; client	●●●	8/12	23 / 17	☐☐☐
077	**선택**	choice; selection	●●●	8/12	4 / 23	☐☐☐
081	**정확하다**	to be accurate; to be exact	●●●	8/12	8 / 10	☐☐☐
084	**크기**	size	●●●	8/12	10 / 9	☐☐☐
128	**디자인**	design	●●●	8/12	17 / 19	☐☐☐
154	**주장하다**	to claim; to insist; to argue	●●●	8/12	9 / 8	☐☐☐
156	**상**	prize; award	●●●	8/12	22 / 16	☐☐☐
279	**직업**	job; occupation	●●●	8/12	14 / 27	☐☐☐
280	**경제적**	economic; financial; economical	●●●	8/12	13 / 11	☐☐☐
303	**포함되다**	to be included	●●●	8/12	8 / 10	☐☐☐
327	**옮기다**	to move; to carry	●●●	8/12	12 / 6	☐☐☐
053	**자기**	oneself; one's own	●●●	7/12	16 / 16	☐☐☐
106	**국내**	domestic; within the country	●●●	7/12	9 / 10	☐☐☐
110	**국제**	international	●●●	7/12	11 / 10	☐☐☐

178	**발견하다**	to discover; to find	●●●	7/12	5 / 13	☐☐☐
227	**카페**	café; coffee shop	●●●	7/12	24 / 31	☐☐☐
253	**공기**	air	●●●	7/12	7 / 20	☐☐☐
308	**특히**	especially; particularly	●●●	7/12	10 / 13	☐☐☐
057	**청소년**	teenager; youth	●●●	6/12	14 / 10	☐☐☐
104	**지방**	region; the provinces	●●●	6/12	3 / 16	☐☐☐
105	**마을**	village; town	●●●	6/12	24 / 16	☐☐☐
109	**전통**	tradition; traditional	●●●	6/12	14 / 20	☐☐☐
111	**축제**	festival	●●●	6/12	34 / 53	☐☐☐
131	**놀이**	play; game	●●●	6/12	10 / 10	☐☐☐
133	**관객**	audience; spectators	●●●	6/12	17 / 5	☐☐☐
203	**행복**	happiness	●●●	6/12	6 / 30	☐☐☐
284	**세금**	tax	●●●	6/12	16 / 7	☐☐☐
038	**첫**	first	●●○	9/12	10 / 8	☐☐☐
129	**담기다**	to be contained; to be filled with	●●○	9/12	3 / 10	☐☐☐
155	**비판하다**	to criticize	●●○	9/12	9 / 6	☐☐☐
179	**개발하다**	to develop	●●○	9/12	7 / 6	☐☐☐
182	**연구하다**	to research; to study	●●○	9/12	6 / 5	☐☐☐
229	**방문하다**	to visit	●●○	9/12	6 / 8	☐☐☐
294	**진행하다**	to carry out; to conduct; to run (an event)	●●○	9/12	10 / 5	☐☐☐
328	**붙이다**	to stick; to attach	●●○	9/12	6 / 6	☐☐☐
011	**순서**	order; turn	●●○	8/12	2 / 11	☐☐☐
031	**이전**	before; previous; former	●●○	8/12	5 / 9	☐☐☐
060	**책임**	responsibility	●●○	8/12	7 / 5	☐☐☐
082	**구체적**	concrete; specific; detailed	●●○	8/12	8 / 6	☐☐☐
085	**중요성**	importance	●●○	8/12	9 / 8	☐☐☐
090	**장점**	advantage; strength; strong point	●●○	8/12	6 / 8	☐☐☐
092	**자연스럽다**	to be natural	●●○	8/12	5 / 6	☐☐☐
108	**전국**	the whole country; nationwide	●●○	8/12	6 / 8	☐☐☐
121	**화면**	screen	●●○	8/12	8 / 7	☐☐☐

158	기록하다	to record; to write down	●●○	8/12	7 / 7	☐☐☐
173	찾아보다	to look up; to look for; to search	●●○	8/12	9 / 3	☐☐☐
180	치료	treatment; therapy	●●○	8/12	5 / 10	☐☐☐
256	빛	light	●●○	8/12	4 / 10	☐☐☐
282	판매하다	to sell	●●○	8/12	12 / 6	☐☐☐
332	붙다	to stick; to be attached; to pass	●●○	8/12	1 / 8	☐☐☐
342	가득	full; to the brim	●●○	8/12	4 / 8	☐☐☐
018	일상	daily life; everyday life	●●○	7/12	3 / 10	☐☐☐
033	발전하다	to develop; to advance	●●○	7/12	2 / 9	☐☐☐
036	점점	gradually; more and more	●●○	7/12	4 / 11	☐☐☐
037	발달하다	to develop; to be well developed	●●○	7/12	4 / 7	☐☐☐
058	태도	attitude; manner	●●○	7/12	5 / 6	☐☐☐
059	상대	the other person; partner; opponent	●●○	7/12	8 / 9	☐☐☐
061	목소리	voice	●●○	7/12	6 / 19	☐☐☐
072	이웃	neighbor	●●○	7/12	3 / 8	☐☐☐
083	질	quality	●●○	7/12	6 / 11	☐☐☐
086	부작용	side effect; downside	●●○	7/12	6 / 8	☐☐☐
094	차이	difference; gap	●●○	7/12	2 / 11	☐☐☐
113	역사적	historical; historic	●●○	7/12	7 / 8	☐☐☐
130	이미지	image; impression	●●○	7/12	3 / 11	☐☐☐
134	표현	expression	●●○	7/12	4 / 7	☐☐☐
159	발표하다	to present; to announce	●●○	7/12	4 / 16	☐☐☐
165	뜻	meaning; intention	●●○	7/12	6 / 5	☐☐☐
185	열	heat; fever	●●○	7/12	5 / 11	☐☐☐
208	편안하다	to be comfortable; to be at ease	●●○	7/12	7 / 9	☐☐☐
216	고민하다	to think hard about; to worry about	●●○	7/12	6 / 7	☐☐☐
223	특별하다	to be special	●●○	7/12	18 / 12	☐☐☐
232	달리다	to run; to dash	●●○	7/12	7 / 5	☐☐☐
234	예약	reservation; booking	●●○	7/12	10 / 11	☐☐☐
235	마트	supermarket; grocery store	●●○	7/12	17 / 11	☐☐☐
244	주문하다	to order	●●○	7/12	26 / 5	☐☐☐

255	전기	electricity; power	●●○	7/12	5 / 7	☐☐☐
285	부족	shortage; lack	●●○	7/12	11 / 5	☐☐☐
305	관련되다	to be related; to be connected	●●○	7/12	8 / 6	☐☐☐
307	덕분	thanks to	●●○	7/12	7 / 14	☐☐☐
311	충분히	enough; sufficiently	●●○	7/12	6 / 5	☐☐☐
315	아무리	no matter how; however (much)	●●○	7/12	5 / 5	☐☐☐
321	그냥	just; simply; as is	●●○	7/12	13 / 5	☐☐☐
330	꺼내다	to take out; to pull out	●●○	7/12	10 / 3	☐☐☐
331	고치다	to fix; to repair; to correct	●●○	7/12	15 / 11	☐☐☐
013	살리다	to save; to bring back to life	●●○	6/12	3 / 9	☐☐☐
016	움직이다	to move	●●○	6/12	1 / 18	☐☐☐
047	이르다	to reach; to arrive at; to come to	●●○	6/12	2 / 8	☐☐☐
069	익숙하다	to be used to; to be familiar with	●●○	6/12	9 / 6	☐☐☐
114	놀이터	playground	●●○	6/12	17 / 4	☐☐☐
117	건축	architecture; construction	●●○	6/12	16 / 4	☐☐☐
118	센터	center	●●○	6/12	17 / 7	☐☐☐
139	악기	musical instrument	●●○	6/12	13 / 11	☐☐☐
163	발표	presentation; announcement	●●○	6/12	11 / 6	☐☐☐
184	발견되다	to be discovered; to be found	●●○	6/12	9 / 10	☐☐☐
206	믿다	to believe; to trust	●●○	6/12	3 / 10	☐☐☐
209	기대	expectation; anticipation	●●○	6/12	4 / 8	☐☐☐
214	고민	worry; concern	●●○	6/12	5 / 9	☐☐☐
230	화장품	cosmetics; skin-care products	●●○	6/12	8 / 8	☐☐☐
233	속도	speed	●●○	6/12	10 / 6	☐☐☐
257	심하다	to be severe; to be bad	●●○	6/12	6 / 7	☐☐☐
259	새끼	baby animal; young	●●○	6/12	14 / 4	☐☐☐
260	에너지	energy	●●○	6/12	6 / 8	☐☐☐
261	깊다	to be deep	●●○	6/12	10 / 4	☐☐☐
281	직장	workplace; job; work	●●○	6/12	7 / 8	☐☐☐
313	단순히	simply; merely; just	●●○	6/12	3 / 9	☐☐☐
333	거실	living room	●●○	6/12	9 / 4	☐☐☐

065	젊다	to be young	●●○	5/12	9 / 11	☐☐☐
066	여성	woman; female	●●○	5/12	1 / 12	☐☐☐
115	정치	politics	●●○	5/12	16 / 4	☐☐☐
119	시청	city hall	●●○	5/12	6 / 12	☐☐☐
137	미술	art; fine arts	●●○	5/12	3 / 9	☐☐☐
145	전시회	exhibition; exhibit	●●○	5/12	13 / 16	☐☐☐
148	만화	comics; cartoon	●●○	5/12	2 / 24	☐☐☐
157	글	writing; text; article	●●○	5/12	3 / 15	☐☐☐
187	다치다	to get hurt; to be injured	●●○	5/12	10 / 11	☐☐☐
205	감정	emotion; feeling	●●○	5/12	7 / 10	☐☐☐
242	관광객	tourist; visitor	●●○	5/12	6 / 11	☐☐☐
254	지구	the Earth; the planet	●●○	5/12	3 / 10	☐☐☐
283	경영	management; running a business	●●○	5/12	17 / 4	☐☐☐
287	이익	profit; benefit	●●○	5/12	5 / 8	☐☐☐
306	거의	almost; nearly	●●○	5/12	5 / 12	☐☐☐
334	화분	flowerpot; potted plant	●●○	5/12	12 / 12	☐☐☐
093	기본	basics; fundamentals; basic	●●○	4/12	10 / 2	☐☐☐
112	도로	road	●●○	4/12	15 / 18	☐☐☐
116	인구	population	●●○	4/12	18 / 3	☐☐☐
132	광고	ad; commercial	●●○	4/12	11 / 7	☐☐☐
136	배우	actor; actress	●●○	4/12	12 / 18	☐☐☐
140	시청자	viewer; TV audience	●●○	4/12	4 / 12	☐☐☐
237	열차	train	●●○	4/12	17 / 3	☐☐☐
266	알	egg	●●○	4/12	6 / 9	☐☐☐
268	심다	to plant	●●○	4/12	10 / 7	☐☐☐
286	맡기다	to leave with; to entrust	●●○	4/12	6 / 8	☐☐☐
067	청년	young people; youth	●●○	3/12	6 / 11	☐☐☐
021	부탁하다	to ask a favor; to request	●○○	8/12	17 / 1	☐☐☐
041	예전	the past; the old days	●○○	8/12	6 / 10	☐☐☐
097	충분하다	to be enough; to be sufficient	●○○	8/12	4 / 4	☐☐☐
099	낫다	to be better	●○○	8/12	4 / 5	☐☐☐

167	반복하다	to repeat; to do again and again	●○○	8/12	5 / 6	☐☐☐
195	이메일	email	●○○	8/12	10 / 8	☐☐☐
207	받아들이다	to accept; to take	●○○	8/12	2 / 7	☐☐☐
309	기타	other; miscellaneous; etc.	●○○	8/12	15 / 9	☐☐☐
022	편리하다	to be convenient; to be handy	●○○	7/12	5 / 9	☐☐☐
048	커지다	to get bigger; to grow; to get louder	●○○	7/12	2 / 8	☐☐☐
063	대표	representative	●○○	7/12	5 / 5	☐☐☐
068	활발하다	to be lively; to be outgoing; to be active	●○○	7/12	6 / 4	☐☐☐
087	지나치다	to be excessive; to go too far	●○○	7/12	2 / 7	☐☐☐
088	불가능하다	to be impossible	●○○	7/12	4 / 6	☐☐☐
098	실제	reality; actual; in real life	●○○	7/12	4 / 5	☐☐☐
101	단순하다	to be simple	●○○	7/12	5 / 4	☐☐☐
122	반대하다	to oppose; to be against	●○○	7/12	5 / 2	☐☐☐
188	신체	body; physical	●○○	7/12	3 / 6	☐☐☐
212	만족하다	to be satisfied; to be happy with	●○○	7/12	6 / 5	☐☐☐
238	교환	exchange; swap	●○○	7/12	8 / 8	☐☐☐
310	각	each; every	●○○	7/12	4 / 6	☐☐☐
336	벽	wall	●○○	7/12	3 / 6	☐☐☐
349	좁다	to be narrow; to be small (space)	●○○	7/12	6 / 2	☐☐☐
017	데리다	to take (someone) along; to bring	●○○	6/12	4 / 9	☐☐☐
020	나서다	to set out; to leave; to step forward	●○○	6/12	3 / 6	☐☐☐
023	간단하다	to be simple; to be easy	●○○	6/12	5 / 8	☐☐☐
040	확대하다	to expand; to enlarge	●○○	6/12	1 / 7	☐☐☐
042	오랫동안	for a long time	●○○	6/12	4 / 12	☐☐☐
051	넓히다	to widen; to broaden; to expand	●○○	6/12	7 / 3	☐☐☐
070	성격	personality; character	●○○	6/12	6 / 7	☐☐☐
089	판단	judgment; call; decision	●○○	6/12	3 / 6	☐☐☐
096	결정되다	to be decided; to be set	●○○	6/12	5 / 3	☐☐☐
102	일으키다	to cause; to bring about	●○○	6/12	4 / 3	☐☐☐
123	반대	the opposite; opposition	●○○	6/12	4 / 5	☐☐☐

125	참가하다	to participate; to take part; to enter	●○○	6/12	7 / 11	☐☐☐
135	배경	background; setting	●○○	6/12	4 / 6	☐☐☐
161	기르다	to raise; to develop; to grow	●○○	6/12	4 / 7	☐☐☐
162	기억하다	to remember	●○○	6/12	3 / 12	☐☐☐
164	적용하다	to apply; to put into practice	●○○	6/12	1 / 7	☐☐☐
177	학원	private academy; cram school	●○○	6/12	7 / 17	☐☐☐
199	약하다	to be weak	●○○	6/12	4 / 6	☐☐☐
211	떨리다	to shake; to tremble; to be nervous	●○○	6/12	2 / 7	☐☐☐
213	자유롭다	to be free	●○○	6/12	5 / 8	☐☐☐
218	희망	hope; wish	●○○	6/12	0 / 9	☐☐☐
239	운전자	driver	●○○	6/12	4 / 6	☐☐☐
248	정상	top; summit; peak	●○○	6/12	4 / 5	☐☐☐
250	예약하다	to reserve; to book; to make a reservation	●○○	6/12	17 / 4	☐☐☐
263	뜨다	to rise; to float	●○○	6/12	2 / 6	☐☐☐
265	땅	ground; land	●○○	6/12	5 / 4	☐☐☐
269	쌓이다	to pile up; to build up	●○○	6/12	3 / 5	☐☐☐
270	흐르다	to flow; to run (water); to pass (time)	●○○	6/12	1 / 8	☐☐☐
273	온도	temperature	●○○	6/12	5 / 7	☐☐☐
289	전달하다	to deliver; to pass along; to convey	●○○	6/12	5 / 4	☐☐☐
295	서류	documents; paperwork	●○○	6/12	12 / 2	☐☐☐
296	사원	employee; staff member	●○○	6/12	8 / 3	☐☐☐
339	보관하다	to keep; to store	●○○	6/12	5 / 6	☐☐☐
340	바닥	floor; bottom	●○○	6/12	7 / 5	☐☐☐
341	신선하다	to be fresh	●○○	6/12	4 / 6	☐☐☐
043	오랜	long; long-standing	●○○	5/12	4 / 6	☐☐☐
044	최초	the first; first-ever	●○○	5/12	3 / 4	☐☐☐
046	늘	always; all the time	●○○	5/12	2 / 5	☐☐☐
062	남성	man; male	●○○	5/12	5 / 6	☐☐☐
064	노인	elderly person; senior	●○○	5/12	4 / 8	☐☐☐
071	습관	habit	●○○	5/12	8 / 4	☐☐☐

074	**실패**	failure	●○○	5/12	6 / 3	☐☐☐
091	**나타내다**	to show; to represent; to express	●○○	5/12	3 / 5	☐☐☐
095	**비교하다**	to compare	●○○	5/12	4 / 5	☐☐☐
100	**일반적**	general; typical; common	●○○	5/12	5 / 5	☐☐☐
127	**공사**	construction; construction work	●○○	5/12	9 / 1	☐☐☐
141	**화가**	painter; artist	●○○	5/12	4 / 11	☐☐☐
142	**연기**	acting; performance	●○○	5/12	4 / 9	☐☐☐
143	**소설**	novel; fiction	●○○	5/12	0 / 10	☐☐☐
144	**출연하다**	to appear (on a show); to star in	●○○	5/12	5 / 6	☐☐☐
153	**촬영**	filming; shoot	●○○	5/12	7 / 4	☐☐☐
170	**마치다**	to finish; to complete	●○○	5/12	4 / 5	☐☐☐
172	**따다**	to get (a license); to win (a medal); to pick	●○○	5/12	3 / 7	☐☐☐
186	**통신**	telecommunications; communication	●○○	5/12	2 / 8	☐☐☐
190	**과학적**	scientific; scientifically	●○○	5/12	3 / 6	☐☐☐
191	**메시지**	message	●○○	5/12	4 / 11	☐☐☐
210	**행복하다**	to be happy	●○○	5/12	3 / 16	☐☐☐
215	**포기하다**	to give up	●○○	5/12	2 / 6	☐☐☐
217	**심리**	psychology; state of mind	●○○	5/12	6 / 5	☐☐☐
240	**대중교통**	public transportation; public transit	●○○	5/12	4 / 7	☐☐☐
243	**편의점**	convenience store	●○○	5/12	6 / 16	☐☐☐
249	**멀리**	far; far away	●○○	5/12	4 / 8	☐☐☐
267	**그치다**	to stop; to let up	●○○	5/12	4 / 4	☐☐☐
290	**근무**	work; duty; shift	●○○	5/12	3 / 6	☐☐☐
291	**맡다**	to take charge of; to be in charge of	●○○	5/12	2 / 6	☐☐☐
312	**일반**	general; ordinary; the general public	●○○	5/12	4 / 4	☐☐☐
314	**관하다**	to be about; regarding; concerning	●○○	5/12	3 / 5	☐☐☐
317	**및**	and; as well as	●○○	5/12	1 / 8	☐☐☐
323	**즉**	that is; in other words; namely	●○○	5/12	2 / 6	☐☐☐
329	**흘리다**	to shed; to spill	●○○	5/12	1 / 12	☐☐☐
343	**닿다**	to touch; to reach	●○○	5/12	3 / 5	☐☐☐

347	먼지	dust	●○○	5/12	1 / 10	☐☐☐
049	지난해	last year	●○○	4/12	2 / 5	☐☐☐
138	기사	article; news story	●○○	4/12	2 / 8	☐☐☐
149	콘서트	concert	●○○	4/12	7 / 6	☐☐☐
151	독서	reading	●○○	4/12	8 / 5	☐☐☐
166	체육	physical education; P.E.	●○○	4/12	11 / 1	☐☐☐
171	제출하다	to submit; to hand in; to turn in	●○○	4/12	6 / 5	☐☐☐
189	피부	skin	●○○	4/12	3 / 12	☐☐☐
194	증상	symptom	●○○	4/12	9 / 4	☐☐☐
196	기계	machine	●○○	4/12	3 / 5	☐☐☐
222	고통	pain; suffering	●○○	4/12	6 / 3	☐☐☐
236	요금	fee; fare; charge	●○○	4/12	2 / 12	☐☐☐
262	숲	forest; woods	●○○	4/12	2 / 7	☐☐☐
264	모래	sand	●○○	4/12	1 / 9	☐☐☐
277	플라스틱	plastic	●○○	4/12	1 / 12	☐☐☐
288	수입	import; importing	●○○	4/12	7 / 4	☐☐☐
335	유리	glass	●○○	4/12	1 / 9	☐☐☐
337	채소	vegetables; veggies	●○○	4/12	3 / 23	☐☐☐
150	모델	model	●○○	3/12	7 / 3	☐☐☐
169	과제	assignment; task; challenge	●○○	3/12	6 / 5	☐☐☐
241	연휴	holiday weekend; days off in a row	●○○	3/12	2 / 13	☐☐☐
274	태풍	typhoon	●○○	3/12	6 / 15	☐☐☐
319	숫자	number; digit	●○○	3/12	0 / 13	☐☐☐
146	기자	reporter; journalist	●○○	2/12	15 / 1	☐☐☐
247	우표	stamp; postage stamp	●○○	2/12	6 / 7	☐☐☐
271	빗물	rainwater; rain	●○○	2/12	12 / 4	☐☐☐
276	나비	butterfly	●○○	2/12	5 / 7	☐☐☐
292	부동산	real estate; property	●○○	2/12	1 / 10	☐☐☐
298	저축	savings; saving	●○○	2/12	0 / 18	☐☐☐
299	임시	temporary; provisional	●○○	2/12	11 / 2	☐☐☐
025	안전하다	to be safe	○○○	6/12	3 / 5	☐☐☐

050	**평소**	usual; usually; normally	○○○	6/12	4 / 4	☐☐☐
221	**의심하다**	to doubt; to suspect	○○○	6/12	2 / 4	☐☐☐
272	**발생**	occurrence; outbreak	○○○	6/12	5 / 3	☐☐☐
301	**참석하다**	to attend	○○○	6/12	5 / 1	☐☐☐
322	**취하다**	to take (rest, a stance, action)	○○○	6/12	0 / 6	☐☐☐
338	**시키다**	to order (food); to make (someone) do	○○○	6/12	0 / 8	☐☐☐
024	**놓치다**	to miss; to let slip	○○○	5/12	2 / 5	☐☐☐
026	**생활하다**	to live; to lead one's daily life	○○○	5/12	2 / 5	☐☐☐
103	**완벽하다**	to be perfect; to be flawless	○○○	5/12	3 / 4	☐☐☐
126	**교류**	exchange; interaction	○○○	5/12	3 / 4	☐☐☐
147	**촬영하다**	to film; to shoot (a photo or video)	○○○	5/12	3 / 4	☐☐☐
174	**목표**	goal; target	○○○	5/12	0 / 8	☐☐☐
175	**적극**	actively; enthusiastically	○○○	5/12	4 / 4	☐☐☐
192	**상처**	wound; cut; hurt feelings	○○○	5/12	0 / 11	☐☐☐
193	**땀**	sweat	○○○	5/12	0 / 10	☐☐☐
197	**전자**	electronic; electronics	○○○	5/12	0 / 9	☐☐☐
201	**관찰하다**	to observe; to watch closely	○○○	5/12	2 / 4	☐☐☐
226	**꿈꾸다**	to dream of; to hope for	○○○	5/12	1 / 4	☐☐☐
246	**이동**	movement; moving; travel	○○○	5/12	3 / 5	☐☐☐
297	**내놓다**	to put out; to release; to come out with	○○○	5/12	0 / 7	☐☐☐
302	**제한**	limit; restriction	○○○	5/12	4 / 2	☐☐☐
320	**폭**	width; range; scope	○○○	5/12	2 / 4	☐☐☐
326	**한편**	meanwhile; on the other hand	○○○	5/12	0 / 5	☐☐☐
348	**높이**	high; highly	○○○	5/12	3 / 4	☐☐☐
073	**이기다**	to win; to beat	○○○	4/12	7 / 4	☐☐☐
075	**성인**	adult; grown-up	○○○	4/12	4 / 5	☐☐☐
120	**전하다**	to pass on; to convey; to tell	○○○	4/12	4 / 4	☐☐☐
124	**정치적**	political	○○○	4/12	2 / 6	☐☐☐
168	**규칙**	rule; regulation	○○○	4/12	1 / 8	☐☐☐
176	**실수**	mistake; error; slip	○○○	4/12	4 / 7	☐☐☐

198	**출발**	departure; start	○○○	4/12	2 / 6	☐☐☐
224	**울리다**	to ring; to sound; to move (deeply)	○○○	4/12	3 / 3	☐☐☐
251	**방문**	visit	○○○	4/12	5 / 5	☐☐☐
318	**최대**	maximum; the largest; up to	○○○	4/12	2 / 4	☐☐☐
324	**따로**	separately; apart; extra	○○○	4/12	5 / 3	☐☐☐
325	**지다**	to take (responsibility); to owe	○○○	4/12	1 / 4	☐☐☐
344	**정리하다**	to organize; to tidy up; to sum up	○○○	4/12	8 / 11	☐☐☐
346	**음료**	drink; beverage	○○○	4/12	2 / 10	☐☐☐
350	**구멍**	hole	○○○	4/12	3 / 3	☐☐☐
076	**모임**	gathering; get-together; meeting	○○○	3/12	16 / 18	☐☐☐
152	**주제**	topic; theme; subject	○○○	3/12	4 / 2	☐☐☐
200	**연구소**	research institute; lab	○○○	3/12	4 / 4	☐☐☐
219	**정신**	mind; spirit; mental	○○○	3/12	2 / 5	☐☐☐
225	**웃음**	laughter; laugh; smile	○○○	3/12	2 / 8	☐☐☐
245	**관광**	sightseeing; tourism	○○○	3/12	2 / 8	☐☐☐
252	**계산**	calculation; paying the bill	○○○	3/12	5 / 2	☐☐☐
275	**나뭇잎**	leaf; leaves	○○○	3/12	5 / 5	☐☐☐
278	**뿌리**	root	○○○	3/12	0 / 8	☐☐☐
300	**근로자**	worker; employee	○○○	3/12	0 / 10	☐☐☐
345	**도구**	tool; instrument	○○○	3/12	1 / 6	☐☐☐
293	**공장**	factory; plant	○○○	2/12	2 / 8	☐☐☐

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 5.

Han gyul

When life gives you a tangerine, Talk Hangyul.