HANGYUL · TOPIK VOCABULARY MASTERY

English edition

TOPIK Korean Words Level 5 · Upper Intermediate

400 exam-relevant words in 16 units · an original example for every word · active recall and spaced review

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유도하다

처리

반면

바탕 달리 인정하다

유사하다 오히려 삼다

동일하다 특정 과연

영향

yeonghyang

influence; effect; impact

Study guide · LEVEL 05

Han gyul

Start here

This guide teaches the 400 words of **Level 5 · Upper-Intermediate Korean** in 16 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.	**78**
●●○	**High**	Frequently seen and very useful.	**121**
●○○	**Standard**	Useful words seen in several exam rounds.	**141**
○○○	**Supporting**	Fewer appearances in the analyzed exams, included for a complete progression.	**60**

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 **영향** yeonghyang ●●●

NOUN influence; effect; impact

> 부모님의 말씀이 제 진로에 큰 영향을 주었어요.
> bumonimui malsseumi je jilloe keun yeonghyangeul jueosseoyo
> My parents' advice had a big influence on my career path.

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

2 Part of speech and the natural English meaning.

3 An original example sentence with romanization and translation.

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

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UNIT 1 · WORDS 001–024 · 10 CORE · 5 HIGH

Unit 1 · Causes and Solutions

원인과 해결

001 영향 yeonghyang ●●●

NOUN influence; effect; impact

> 부모님의 말씀이 제 진로에 큰 영향을 주었어요.
> bumonimui malsseumi je jilloe keun yeonghyangeul jueosseoyo
> My parents' advice had a big influence on my career path.

영향을 주다/미치다 = to affect; 영향을 받다 = to be affected.

002 방안 bangan ●●●

NOUN plan; measure; way

> 회사에서 야근을 줄일 방안을 찾고 있어요.
> hoesaeseo yageuneul juril banganeul chatgo isseoyo
> The company is looking for ways to cut down on overtime.

Common in formal contexts: 방안을 마련하다/찾다/제시하다.

003 현상 hyeonsang ●●●

NOUN phenomenon

> 겨울에 창문에 물방울이 생기는 건 자연스러운 현상이에요.
> gyeoure changmune mulbanguri saenggineun geon jayeonseureoun hyeonsangieyo
> It's a natural phenomenon for water droplets to form on windows in winter.

004 인하다 inhada ●●●

VERB to be due to; because of (로 인해)

> 공사로 인해 오늘은 이 길을 이용할 수 없어요.
> gongsaro inhae oneureun i gireul iyonghal su eopseoyo
> Due to construction, this road is closed today.

Used as N(으)로 인해(서) or N(으)로 인한 N = due to N; formal, common in notices and news.

005 피해 pihae ●●●

NOUN damage; harm; trouble

> 옆집에 피해가 가지 않게 밤에는 음악을 작게 들어요.
> yeopjibe pihaega gaji anke bameneun eumageul jakge deureoyo
> At night I keep my music down so it doesn't bother the neighbors.

피해를 주다 = to cause harm/trouble; 피해를 입다/보다 = to suffer damage.

006 원인 wonin ●●●

NOUN cause; reason

> 기사님이 고장의 원인을 금방 찾아냈어요.
> gisanimi gojangui woninеul geumbang chajanaesseoyo
> The repairman found the cause of the breakdown right away.

007 부담 budam ●●●

NOUN burden; pressure

> 비싼 학원비가 부모님께 큰 부담이 돼요.
> bissan hagwonbiga bumonimkke keun budami dwaeyo
> The expensive cram school fees are a big burden on my parents.

부담이 되다/크다; 부담스럽다 = to feel like too much, to be awkward.

008 우려하다 uryeohada ●●●

VERB to be concerned; to worry

> 주민들은 근처에 공장이 생기면 소음이 심해질 것을 우려한다.
> jumindeureun geuncheoe gongjangi saenggimyeon soeumi simhaejil geoseul uryeohanda
> Residents are concerned that a factory nearby will bring more noise.

More formal than 걱정하다; very common in news and essays.

009 **대책** daechaek ●●●

NOUN measure; countermeasure; plan

> 주차 문제를 해결할 대책이 필요해요.
> jucha munjereul haegyeolhal daechaegi piryohaeyo
> We need measures to solve the parking problem.

대책을 세우다/마련하다 = to come up with measures.

010 **한계** hangye ●●○

NOUN limit; limitation

> 혼자 하기에는 한계가 있어서 친구에게 도움을 청했어요.
> honja hagieneun hangyega isseoseo chinguege doumeul cheonghaesseoyo
> There was only so much I could do alone, so I asked a friend for help.

한계가 있다 = to have limits; 한계를 느끼다 = to feel one has reached one's limit.

011 **요소** yoso ●●●

NOUN element; factor

> 좋은 영화의 가장 중요한 요소는 탄탄한 이야기예요.
> joeun yeonghwaui gajang jungyohan yosoneun tantanhan iyagiyeyo
> The most important element of a good movie is a solid story.

012 **개선** gaeseon ●●○

NOUN improvement

> 학생 식당 메뉴는 개선이 필요해요.
> haksaeng sikdang menyuneun gaeseoni piryohaeyo
> The student cafeteria menu needs improvement.

개선하다 = to improve; 개선되다 = to be improved.

013 **유도하다** yudohada ●●○

VERB to encourage; to draw; to induce

> 할인 행사로 손님들의 방문을 유도했어요.
> harin haengsaro sonnimdeurui bangmuneul yudohaesseoyo
> We used a sale to draw customers into the store.

Often with 관심/참여/방문을 유도하다.

014 **위기** wigi ●○○

NOUN crisis

> 그 가게는 문을 닫을 위기에 놓였지만 단골들 덕분에 살아났어요.
> geu gageneun muneul dadeul wigie noyeotjiman dangoldeul deokbune saranasseoyo
> The shop was on the verge of closing, but its regulars saved it.

-(으)ㄹ 위기에 놓이다 = to be at risk of; 위기를 극복하다 = to overcome a crisis.

015 **탓** tat ●○○

NOUN fault; blame; because of

> 늦잠을 잔 탓에 수업에 지각했어요.
> neutjameul jan tase sueobe jigakaesseoyo
> I was late for class because I overslept.

-(으)ㄴ 탓에 = because of (bad result); 남 탓을 하다 = to blame others.

016 **개선하다** gaeseonhada ●●○

VERB to improve

> 회사는 직원들이 일하는 공간을 개선하기로 했어요.
> hoesaneun jigwondeuri ilhaneun gongganeul gaeseonhagiro haesseoyo
> The company decided to improve the space where its employees work.

017 **처리하다** cheorihada ●○○

VERB to handle; to take care of

> 오늘 처리해야 할 일이 너무 많아요.
> oneul cheorihaeya hal iri neomu manayo
> I have way too much to take care of today.

018 **우려** uryeo ●○○

NOUN concern; worry

> 비가 많이 와서 행사가 취소될 우려가 있어요.
> biga mani waseo haengsaga chwisodoel uryeoga isseoyo
> It's raining hard, so there's a risk the event will be canceled.

-(으)ㄹ 우려가 있다 = there is a risk that...

019 **처리** cheori ●○○

NOUN handling; processing; disposal

> 음식물 쓰레기 처리 방법이 바뀌었어요.
> eumsingmul sseuregi cheori bangbeobi bakkwieosseoyo
> The rules for getting rid of food waste have changed.

020 **유발하다** yubalhada ●○○

VERB to cause; to trigger

> 작은 오해가 큰 갈등을 유발하기도 해요.
> jageun ohaega keun galdeungeul yubalhagido haeyo
> A small misunderstanding can sometimes lead to a big conflict.

Usually with negative results: 갈등/문제를 유발하다.

021 **결정적** gyeoljeongjeok ●○○

NOUN decisive; crucial

> 선생님의 조언이 제 진로 선택에 결정적인 영향을 줬어요.
> seonsaengnimui joeoni je jillo seontaege gyeoljeongjeogin yeonghyangeul jwosseoyo
> My teacher's advice had a decisive influence on my choice of career.

결정적인 N; 결정적으로 = decisively.

022 **해결책** haegyeolchaek ○○○

NOUN solution

> 모두 함께 고민하면 좋은 해결책이 나올 거예요.
> modu hamkke gominhamyeon joeun haegyeolchaegi naol geoyeyo
> If we all think it over together, we'll come up with a good solution.

해결책을 찾다/내놓다 = to find/propose a solution.

023 **요인** yoin ●●○

NOUN factor; cause

> 꾸준한 노력이 그의 성공 요인이었어요.
> kkujunhan noryeogi geuui seonggong yoinieosseoyo
> Steady effort was the key to his success.

024 **초래하다** choraehada ○○○

VERB to bring about; to cause

> 작은 실수가 큰 손실을 초래할 수도 있다.
> jageun silsuga keun sonsireul choraehal sudo itda
> A small mistake can lead to a big loss.

Used for negative outcomes: 문제를/결과를/손실을 초래하다.

Unit review 01 · Causes and Solutions

A What does it mean?

1 탓 _____

2 피해 _____

3 요소 _____

4 결정적 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 measure; countermeasure; plan _____

2 phenomenon _____

3 improvement _____

4 crisis _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 모두 함께 고민하면 좋은 _____이 나올 거예요.
If we all think it over together, we'll come up with a good solution.

2 음식물 쓰레기 _____ 방법이 바뀌었어요.
The rules for getting rid of food waste have changed.

3 주민들은 근처에 공장이 생기면 소음이 심해질 것을 _____.
Residents are concerned that a factory nearby will bring more noise.

4 작은 실수가 큰 손실을 _____ 수도 있다.
A small mistake can lead to a big loss.

5 부모님의 말씀이 제 진로에 큰 _____을 주었어요.
My parents' advice had a big influence on my career path.

D Choose the best word.

1 비싼 학원비가 부모님께 큰 _____이 돼요.

A 부담 B 요소 C 현상 D 한계

2 혼자 하기에는 _____가 있어서 친구에게 도움을 청했어요.

A 탓 B 위기 C 한계 D 요인

3 회사에서 야근을 줄일 _____을 찾고 있어요.

A 부담 B 방안 C 우려 D 원인

E Match each word to its meaning.

1 처리하다 _____ a concern; worry

2 유도하다 _____ b to encourage; to draw; to induce

3 유발하다 _____ c to handle; to take care of

4 우려 _____ d to cause; to trigger

5 개선하다 _____ e to improve

Self-check

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

UNIT 2 · WORDS 025–051 · 7 CORE · 9 HIGH

Unit 2 · Building an Argument

논리적인 주장

025 비하다 bihada ●●●

VERB to compare; compared to (에 비해)

> 올해는 작년에 비해 눈이 많이 왔어요.
> olhaeneun jangnyeone bihae nuni mani wasseoyo
> We've had a lot more snow this year compared to last year.

Almost always used as N에 비해(서) = compared to N, or N에 비하면.

026 사례 sarye ●●●

NOUN case; example; instance

> 다른 학교의 성공 사례를 참고해 보세요.
> dareun hakgyoui seonggong saryereul chamgohae boseyo
> Try looking at success stories from other schools.

027 제시하다 jesihada ●●●

VERB to present; to put forward

> 팀장님이 회의에서 새로운 해결책을 제시했어요.
> timjangnimi hoeuieseo saeroun haegyeolchaegeul jesihaesseoyo
> The team leader put forward a new solution at the meeting.

Also 'to show (ID)': 신분증을 제시하다.

028 입장 ipjang ●●●

NOUN position; standpoint; point of view

> 상대방의 입장에서 한번 생각해 보세요.
> sangdaebangui ipjangeseo hanbeon saenggakae boseyo
> Try looking at it from the other person's point of view.

Homograph 입장 = entrance, admission, e.g. 입장권 (admission ticket).

029 따라서 ttaraseo ●●●

ADVERB therefore; thus

> 따라서 모든 직원은 이 규칙을 지켜야 한다.
> ttaraseo modeun jigwoneun i gyuchigeul jikyeoya handa
> Therefore, all employees must follow this rule.

Formal 'therefore' at the start of a sentence; in speech, 그래서 is more common.

030 반면 banmyeon ●●○

NOUN on the other hand; whereas

> 형은 조용한 반면에 동생은 아주 활발해요.
> hyeongeun joyonghan banmyeone dongsaengeun aju hwalbalhaeyo
> The older brother is quiet, whereas the younger one is very outgoing.

-(으)ㄴ/는 반면(에) = whereas; 반면(에) at the start of a sentence = on the other hand.

031 바탕 batang ●●○

NOUN basis; foundation

> 이 영화는 실제 이야기를 바탕으로 만든 거예요.
> i yeonghwaneun silje iyagireul batangeuro mandeun geoyeyo
> This movie is based on a true story.

N을/를 바탕으로 = based on N. Also 'background (color)': 흰 바탕.

032 달리 dalli ●●●

ADVERB unlike; differently

> 언니는 저와 달리 운동을 아주 잘해요.
> eonnineun jeowa dalli undongeul aju jalhaeyo
> Unlike me, my older sister is really good at sports.

N와/과 달리 = unlike N; 예상과 달리 = contrary to expectations.

033 **지적하다** jijeokada ●●○

VERB to point out

> 선생님이 제 발음의 문제를 지적해 주셨어요.
> seonsaengnimi je bareumui munjereul jijeokae jusyeosseoyo
> My teacher pointed out the problems with my pronunciation.

034 **근거** geungeo ●●○

NOUN basis; grounds; evidence

> 그 이야기는 아무런 근거가 없는 소문이에요.
> geu iyagineun amureon geungeoga eomneun somunieyo
> That story is just a groundless rumor.

근거가 있다/없다; N을/를 근거로 = on the basis of N.

035 **주장** jujang ●○○

NOUN claim; argument; assertion

> 그 사람의 주장에는 설득력이 있어요.
> geu saramui jujangeneun seoldeungnyeogi isseoyo
> That person's argument is convincing.

주장하다 = to claim, insist. Homograph 주장 = team captain.

036 **인정하다** injeonghada ●●○

VERB to admit; to acknowledge; to recognize

> 동생이 자기 실수를 솔직하게 인정했어요.
> dongsaengi jagi silsureul soljikage injeonghaesseoyo
> My younger brother honestly admitted his mistake.

Also 'to recognize (ability)': 실력을 인정받다.

037 **유사하다** yusahada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be similar

> 두 회사의 로고가 너무 유사해서 헷갈려요.
> du hoesaui rogoga neomu yusahaeseo hetgallyeoyo
> The two companies' logos are so similar that I get them mixed up.

Formal synonym of 비슷하다: N와/과 유사하다.

038 **실제로** siljero ●●○

ADVERB actually; in reality; in person

> 사진으로 볼 때보다 실제로 보니까 훨씬 커요.
> sajineuro bol ttaeboda siljero bonikka hwolssin keoyo
> It's much bigger in person than it looks in pictures.

039 **제안하다** jeanhada ●●○

VERB to propose; to suggest

> 친구가 주말에 같이 등산하자고 제안했어요.
> chinguga jumare gachi deungsanhajago jeanhaesseoyo
> My friend suggested going hiking together this weekend.

-자고 제안하다 = to suggest doing something together.

040 **오히려** ohiryeo ●●●

ADVERB rather; on the contrary; instead

> 제가 잘못했는데 친구가 오히려 먼저 사과했어요.
> jega jalmotaenneunde chinguga ohiryeo meonjeo sagwahaesseoyo
> I was the one in the wrong, but my friend apologized first instead.

Signals the opposite of what you'd expect.

041 **삼다** samda ●○○

VERB to take as; to make into; to use as

> 저는 실패를 좋은 경험으로 삼으려고 해요.
> jeoneun silpaereul joeun gyeongheomeuro sameuryeogo haeyo
> I try to treat failure as a valuable experience.

N을/를 N(으)로 삼다 = to take N as N (e.g. 친구로 삼다 = to make someone a friend).

042 **동일하다** dongilhada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be identical; to be the same

> 두 제품은 디자인만 다르고 성능은 동일해요.
> du jepumeun dijainman dareugo seongneungeun dongilhaeyo
> The two products differ only in design; their performance is identical.

Formal synonym of 같다: N와/과 동일하다.

043 **특정** teukjeong ●○○

NOUN particular; specific

> 이 할인은 특정 요일에만 받을 수 있어요.
> i harineun teukjeong yoireman badeul su isseoyo
> You can only get this discount on certain days of the week.

Used before nouns: 특정 시간, 특정 지역.

044 **증명하다** jeungmyeonghada ●○○

VERB to prove

> 이 서류로 주소를 증명할 수 있어요.
> i seoryuro jusoreul jeungmyeonghal su isseoyo
> You can prove your address with this document.

증명서 = certificate.

045 **취지** chwiji ●●○

NOUN purpose; intent

> 이 행사의 취지는 이웃끼리 서로 돕자는 거예요.
> i haengsaui chwijineun iutkkiri seoro dopjaneun geoyeyo
> The point of this event is for neighbors to help each other.

046 **여부** yeobu ○○○

NOUN whether (or not)

> 참석 여부를 금요일까지 알려 주세요.
> chamseok yeobureul geumyoilkkaji allyeo juseyo
> Please let us know by Friday whether you can attend.

N 여부 = whether N: 참석 여부, 합격 여부.

047 **과연** gwayeon ○○○

ADVERB as expected; indeed

> 소문대로 그 식당 음식은 과연 맛있었어요.
> somundaero geu sikdang eumsigeun gwayeon masisseosseoyo
> Just as people said, the food at that restaurant really was delicious.

In questions it means 'I wonder...': 과연 가능할까요?

048 **위주** wiju ○○○

NOUN mainly; focus

> 요즘은 채소 위주로 식사를 하고 있어요.
> yojeumeun chaeso wijuro siksareul hago isseoyo
> These days, I'm eating mostly vegetables.

N 위주로 = mainly N, with N at the center.

049 **그래도** geuraedo ●●○

ADVERB still; even so; but still

> 많이 피곤했지만 그래도 운동은 했어요.
> mani pigonhaetjiman geuraedo undongeun haesseoyo
> I was really tired, but I still worked out.

050 **측면** cheungmyeon ○○○

NOUN aspect; side

> 이 계획은 비용 측면에서 문제가 있어요.
> i gyehoegeun biyong cheungmyeoneseo munjega isseoyo
> This plan has problems in terms of cost.

N 측면에서 = in terms of N.

051 **면** myeon ●○○

NOUN side; aspect

> 그 친구는 생각보다 다정한 면이 있어요.
> geu chinguneun saenggakboda dajeonghan myeoni isseoyo
> That friend has a sweeter side than you'd think.

Homographs: 면 cotton, 면 noodles.

Unit review 02 · Building an Argument

A What does it mean?

1 그래도 _____

2 제안하다 _____

3 증명하다 _____

4 위주 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 basis; grounds; evidence _____

2 actually; in reality; in person _____

3 whether (or not) _____

4 to present; to put forward _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 상대방의 _____에서 한번 생각해 보세요.
Try looking at it from the other person's point of view.

2 그 사람의 _____에는 설득력이 있어요.
That person's argument is convincing.

3 _____ 모든 직원은 이 규칙을 지켜야 한다.
Therefore, all employees must follow this rule.

4 다른 학교의 성공 _____를 참고해 보세요.
Try looking at success stories from other schools.

5 이 영화는 실제 이야기를 _____으로 만든 거예요.
This movie is based on a true story.

D Choose the best word.

1 이 할인은 _____ 요일에만 받을 수 있어요.

A 특정 B 반면 C 바탕 D 근거

2 선생님이 제 발음의 문제를 _____ 주셨어요.

A 인정하다 B 지적하다 C 삼다 D 제시하다

3 이 계획은 비용 _____에서 문제가 있어요.

A 측면 B 바탕 C 주장 D 위주

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	유사하다	_____	a	on the other hand; whereas
2	동일하다	_____	b	purpose; intent
3	반면	_____	c	as expected; indeed
4	취지	_____	d	to be similar
5	과연	_____	e	to be identical; to be the same

Self-check

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

UNIT 3 · WORDS 052–075 · 4 CORE · 8 HIGH

Unit 3 · Thinking and Judgment

생각과 판단

052 **가치** gachi ●●●

NOUN value; worth

> 이 오래된 시계는 역사적 가치가 높아요.
> i oraedoen sigyeneun yeoksajeok gachiga nopayo
> This old clock has great historical value.

가치가 있다/높다 = to be valuable; 가치를 인정받다 = to be recognized as valuable.

053 **파악하다** paakada ●●●

VERB to grasp; to figure out; to get a sense of

> 새 팀장님은 팀의 분위기를 빨리 파악했어요.
> sae timjangnimeun timui bunwigireul ppalli paakaesseoyo
> The new team leader quickly got a sense of the team's mood.

054 **부정적** bujeongjeok ●●●

NOUN negative

> 그 친구는 모든 일을 부정적으로 봐서 같이 있으면 힘들어요.
> geu chinguneun modeun ireul bujeongjeogeuro bwaseo gachi isseumyeon himdeureoyo
> My friend sees everything so negatively that it's exhausting to be around him.

Used as 부정적인 N or 부정적으로. Opposite: 긍정적.

055 **존재하다** jonjaehada ●●○

VERB to exist

> 세상에는 정말 다양한 문화가 존재해요.
> sesangeneun jeongmal dayanghan munhwaga jonjaehaeyo
> There are so many different cultures in the world.

Formal synonym of 있다.

056 **평가하다** pyeonggahada ●●○

VERB to evaluate; to assess; to judge

> 사람을 겉모습만 보고 평가하면 안 돼요.
> sarameul geonmoseumman bogo pyeonggahamyeon an dwaeyo
> You shouldn't judge people by their looks alone.

057 **적절하다** jeokjeolhada ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be appropriate; to be suitable

> 그 옷은 면접에 적절하지 않은 것 같아요.
> geu oseun myeonjeobe jeokjeolhaji aneun geot gatayo
> I don't think that outfit is appropriate for a job interview.

N에 적절하다; 적절한 N = an appropriate N.

058 **가능** ganeung ●●○

NOUN possible; possibility

> 예약 가능 시간을 확인하세요.
> yeyak ganeung siganeul hwaginhaseyo
> Please check the available booking times.

Mostly as 가능하다 (to be possible) or N 가능 on signs (주차 가능 = parking available). 가능성 = possibility.

059 **살피다** salpida ●●○

VERB to look carefully; to check; to watch

> 길을 건널 때는 좌우를 잘 살펴야 해요.
> gireul geonneol ttaeneun jwaureul jal salpyeoya haeyo
> When you cross the street, look both ways carefully.

Also 'to look after': 아이를 살피다; 눈치를 살피다 = to read the room.

060 **인식** insik ●●○

NOUN awareness; perception

> 환경 보호에 대한 인식이 많이 높아졌어요.
> hwangyeong bohoe daehan insigi mani nopajyeosseoyo
> Awareness of environmental protection has grown a lot.

N에 대한 인식 = perception of N; 인식하다 = to recognize, be aware of.

061 **평가** pyeongga ●●○

NOUN evaluation; assessment; review

> 이 식당은 손님들에게 좋은 평가를 받고 있어요.
> i sikdangeun sonnimdeurege joeun pyeonggareul batgo isseoyo
> This restaurant is getting good reviews from customers.

평가를 받다 = to be evaluated/reviewed.

062 **여기다** yeogida ●●●

VERB to regard; to consider; to think of

> 저는 이 반지를 무엇보다 소중하게 여겨요.
> jeoneun i banjireul mueotboda sojunghage yeogyeoyo
> I treasure this ring more than anything.

N을/를 N(으)로 여기다 = to regard N as N; 소중하게 여기다 = to treasure.

063 **합리적** hamnijeok ●○○

NOUN reasonable; rational

> 합리적인 가격 덕분에 이 가게에는 손님이 많아요.
> hamnijeogin gagyeok deokbune i gageeneun sonnimi manayo
> This shop gets a lot of customers thanks to its reasonable prices.

Used as 합리적인 N or 합리적으로. Common with 가격/소비/판단.

064 **의의** uiui ●○○

NOUN significance; meaning

> 이번 봉사 활동은 우리에게 큰 의의가 있었어요.
> ibeon bongsa hwaldongeun uriege keun uiuiga isseosseoyo
> This volunteer work meant a great deal to us.

의의가 있다 = to be meaningful, significant.

065 **판단하다** pandanhada ●○○

VERB to judge; to decide

> 겉모습만 보고 사람을 판단하면 안 돼요.
> geonmoseumman bogo sarameul pandanhamyeon an dwaeyo
> You shouldn't judge people by their looks alone.

066 **의도** uido ●●○

NOUN intention; intent

> 그런 의도로 한 말은 아니었어요.
> geureon uidoro han mareun anieosseoyo
> I didn't mean it that way.

067 **동의하다** donguihada ●○○

VERB to agree

> 저도 그 의견에 전적으로 동의해요.
> jeodo geu uigyeone jeonjeogeuro donguihaeyo
> I completely agree with that opinion.

N에 동의하다 = to agree with/to N.

068 **관점** gwanjeom ●○○

NOUN point of view; perspective

> 같은 문제도 관점에 따라 다르게 보여요.
> gateun munjedo gwanjeome ttara dareuge boyeoyo
> The same problem can look different depending on your point of view.

관점에서 = from the perspective of.

069 **의식** uisik ○○○

NOUN awareness; consciousness

> 환경 문제에 대한 시민들의 의식이 높아졌어요.
> hwangyeong munjee daehan simindeurui uisigi nopajyeosseoyo
> People's awareness of environmental issues has grown.

의식을 잃다 = to lose consciousness. Homograph 의식 = ceremony.

070 **기울이다** giurida ●○○

VERB to tilt; to pay (attention)

> 선생님 말씀에 귀를 기울여 보세요.
> seonsaengnim malsseume gwireul giuryeo boseyo
> Try listening closely to what your teacher says.

귀를 기울이다 = to listen closely; 노력을 기울이다 = to make an effort.

071 **핵심** haeksim ●○○

NOUN core; key point

> 발표할 때는 핵심만 짧게 말하세요.
> balpyohal ttaeneun haeksimman jjalge malhaseyo
> When you give a presentation, keep it short and stick to the key points.

072 **진정하다** jinjeonghada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be true; to be genuine

> 진정한 친구는 힘들 때 곁에 있어 줘요.
> jinjeonghan chinguneun himdeul ttae gyeote isseo jwoyo
> A true friend stays by your side when times are hard.

Mostly 진정한 + noun. Different word: 진정하다 = to calm down.

073 **중시하다** jungsihada ○○○

VERB to value; to emphasize

> 우리 회사는 팀워크를 무엇보다 중시해요.
> uri hoesaneun timwokeureul mueotboda jungsihaeyo
> Our company values teamwork above all else.

Opposite: 경시하다 (to make light of).

074 **추구하다** chuguhada ●○○

VERB to pursue; to seek

> 저는 단순하고 편안한 삶을 추구해요.
> jeoneun dansunhago pyeonanhan salmeul chuguhaeyo
> I strive for a simple, comfortable life.

075 **지니다** jinida ○○○

VERB to have; to possess

> 그는 따뜻한 마음을 지닌 사람이에요.
> geuneun ttatteutan maeumeul jinin saramieyo
> He's a person with a warm heart.

Used for qualities and value: 가치/능력/의미를 지니다.

Unit review 03 · Thinking and Judgment

A What does it mean?

1 의식 _____

2 중시하다 _____

3 파악하다 _____

4 부정적 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 to be appropriate; to be suitable _____

2 reasonable; rational _____

3 to exist _____

4 awareness; perception _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 이 식당은 손님들에게 좋은 _____를 받고 있어요.
This restaurant is getting good reviews from customers.

2 겉모습만 보고 사람을 _____ 안 돼요.
You shouldn't judge people by their looks alone.

3 발표할 때는 _____만 짧게 말하세요.
When you give a presentation, keep it short and stick to the key points.

4 이번 봉사 활동은 우리에게 큰 _____가 있었어요.
This volunteer work meant a great deal to us.

5 그런 _____로 한 말은 아니었어요.
I didn't mean it that way.

D Choose the best word.

1 길을 건널 때는 좌우를 잘 _____ 해요.

A 여기다 B 추구하다 C 파악하다 D 살피다

2 선생님 말씀에 귀를 _____ 보세요.

A 기울이다 B 파악하다 C 판단하다 D 지니다

3 그는 따뜻한 마음을 _____ 사람이에요.

A 지니다 B 판단하다 C 여기다 D 살피다

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	추구하다	_____	a to regard; to consider; to think of
2	가능	_____	b to evaluate; to assess; to judge
3	평가하다	_____	c possible; possibility
4	여기다	_____	d point of view; perspective
5	관점	_____	e to pursue; to seek

Self-check

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

UNIT 4 · WORDS 076–100 · 6 CORE · 10 HIGH

Unit 4 · Government and Policy

정부와 정책

076 **정부** jeongbu ●●●

NOUN government

> 정부에서 노인들을 위한 일자리를 늘린대요.
> jeongbueseo noindeureul wihan iljarireul neullindaeyo
> I heard the government is creating more jobs for seniors.

077 **지원** jiwon ●●●

NOUN support; aid; assistance

> 학교의 지원 덕분에 해외 연수를 다녀왔어요.
> hakgyoui jiwon deokbune haeoe yeonsureul danyeowasseoyo
> Thanks to support from my school, I went on a study program abroad.

Homograph 지원 = application, e.g. 지원서 (application form).

078 **제도** jedo ●●●

NOUN system; program; institution

> 우리 회사에는 재택근무 제도가 있어요.
> uri hoesaeneun jaetaekgeunmu jedoga isseoyo
> Our company has a work-from-home program.

079 **기관** gigwan ●●●

NOUN institution; organization; agency

> 이 자격증은 공공 기관에서 발급해요.
> i jagyeokjeungeun gonggong gigwaneseo balgeupaeyo
> This certificate is issued by a public institution.

Homograph 기관 = organ (of the body).

080 **정책** jeongchaek ●●●

NOUN policy

> 시에서 자전거 이용을 늘리기 위한 정책을 내놓았어요.
> sieseo jajeongeo iyongeul neulligi wihan jeongchaegeul naenoasseoyo
> The city came up with a policy to get more people riding bikes.

정책을 세우다/시행하다 = to make/implement a policy.

081 **예산** yesan ●●○

NOUN budget

> 이번 여행은 예산이 부족해서 가까운 곳으로 가요.
> ibeon yeohaengeun yesani bujokaeseo gakkaun goseuro gayo
> Our budget is tight this time, so we're going somewhere nearby.

예산을 세우다/짜다 = to make a budget.

082 **촉구하다** chokguhada ●●○

VERB to urge; to call for

> 주민들은 공원을 깨끗하게 관리해 달라고 촉구했다.
> jumindeureun gongwoneul kkaekkeutage gwallihae dallago chokguhaetda
> Residents called on the city to keep the park clean.

Formal, used in news: N을/를 촉구하다, -(으)ㄹ 것을 촉구하다.

083 **반영하다** banyeonghada ●●○

VERB to reflect; to take into account

> 손님들의 의견을 반영해서 메뉴를 바꿨어요.
> sonnimdeurui uigyeoneul banyeonghaeseo menyureul bakkwosseoyo
> We changed the menu based on customer feedback.

의견/요구를 반영하다 = to take opinions/demands into account.

084 **선거** seongeo ●●○

NOUN election; vote

> 반장 선거에서 제 친구가 뽑혔어요.
> banjang seongeoeseo je chinguga ppopyeosseoyo
> My friend was elected class president.

선거에 나가다 = to run in an election.

085 **시행** sihaeng ●●●

NOUN implementation; enforcement

> 이 제도는 시행 초기라서 아직 문제가 많아요.
> i jedoneun sihaeng chogiraseo ajik munjega manayo
> This program has only just been put in place, so it still has a lot of problems.

시행하다 = to implement; 시행되다 = to take effect.

086 **실시하다** silsihada ●●○

VERB to carry out; to conduct; to hold

> 학교에서 다음 주에 소방 훈련을 실시해요.
> hakgyoeseo daeum jue sobang hullyeoneul silsihaeyo
> The school is holding a fire drill next week.

Formal: 조사/훈련/시험을 실시하다.

087 **민간** mingan ●●○

NOUN private (sector); civilian

> 이 공원은 민간 기업의 도움으로 만들어졌어요.
> i gongwoneun mingan gieobui doumeuro mandeureojyeosseoyo
> This park was built with help from private companies.

민간 기업 = private company (vs. government); 민간인 = civilian.

088 **신청서** sincheongseo ●●○

NOUN application form

> 이 신청서를 작성해서 금요일까지 내 주세요.
> i sincheongseoreul jakseonghaeseo geumyoilkkaji nae juseyo
> Please fill out this application form and turn it in by Friday.

신청서를 작성하다/내다 = to fill out/submit an application.

089 **시행되다** sihaengdoeda ●●○

VERB to take effect; to be implemented

> 주차 요금 인상은 다음 달부터 시행된다.
> jucha yogeum insangeun daeum dalbuteo sihaengdoenda
> The parking fee increase takes effect next month.

Common in news and notices about laws and rules.

090 **지원하다** jiwonhada ●●○

VERB to support; to fund

> 시에서 청년들의 창업을 지원하고 있어요.
> sieseo cheongnyeondeurui changeobeul jiwonhago isseoyo
> The city is supporting young people who start their own businesses.

Homograph 지원하다 = to apply for.

091 **강화하다** ganghwahada ●○○

VERB to strengthen; to tighten

> 학교는 학생 안전 교육을 강화하기로 했어요.
> hakgyoneun haksaeng anjeon gyoyugeul ganghwahagiro haesseoyo
> The school decided to strengthen safety education for students.

092 **적용되다** jeogyongdoeda ●○○

VERB to be applied; to apply

> 새 요금은 다음 달부터 적용돼요.
> sae yogeumeun daeum dalbuteo jeogyongdwaeyo
> The new rates apply starting next month.

093 **복지** bokji ●●○

NOUN welfare; benefits

> 이 회사는 직원 복지가 좋기로 유명해요.
> i hoesaneun jigwon bokjiga jokiro yumyeonghaeyo
> This company is known for its great employee benefits.

094 **절차** jeolcha ●○○

NOUN procedure; process

> 가입 절차가 간단해서 오 분이면 끝나요.
> gaip jeolchaga gandanhaeseo o bunimyeon kkeunnayo
> The sign-up process is simple, so it only takes five minutes.

095 **강력하다** gangnyeokada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be powerful; to be strong

> 이 청소기는 작지만 흡입력이 정말 강력해요.
> i cheongsogineun jakjiman heubimnyeogi jeongmal gangnyeokaeyo
> This vacuum cleaner is small, but its suction is really powerful.

096 **확대** hwakdae ●○○

NOUN expansion; enlargement; zoom

> 글씨가 작아서 화면 확대 기능을 썼어요.
> geulssiga jagaseo hwamyeon hwakdae gineungeul sseosseoyo
> The text was small, so I used the zoom function.

확대하다 = to expand, enlarge. Opposite: 축소.

097 **제한하다** jehanhada ○○○

VERB to limit; to restrict

> 이 수업은 인원을 스무 명으로 제한해요.
> i sueobeun inwoneul seumu myeongeuro jehanhaeyo
> This class is limited to twenty people.

098 **실시되다** silsidoeda ○○○

VERB to be carried out; to be put in place

> 다음 달부터 전 직원에게 안전 교육이 실시돼요.
> daeum dalbuteo jeon jigwonege anjeon gyoyugi silsidwaeyo
> Starting next month, safety training will be given to all employees.

099 **한국인** hangugin ○○○

NOUN Korean (person)

> 제 친구는 한국인이지만 미국에서 자랐어요.
> je chinguneun hanguginijiman migugeseo jarasseoyo
> My friend is Korean but grew up in America.

Formal; in conversation 한국 사람 is more common.

100 **의원** uiwon ○○○

NOUN council member; lawmaker

> 시 의원이 주민들의 이야기를 들으러 마을을 찾았어요.
> si uiwoni jumindeurui iyagireul deureureo maeureul chajasseoyo
> A city council member visited the town to hear from residents.

국회 의원 = member of the National Assembly. Homograph 의원 = clinic.

Unit review 04 · Government and Policy

A What does it mean?

1 제도 _____

2 반영하다 _____

3 강화하다 _____

4 시행 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 budget _____

2 institution; organization; agency _____

3 council member; lawmaker _____

4 to be powerful; to be strong _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 시에서 자전거 이용을 늘리기 위한 _____을 내놓았어요.
The city came up with a policy to get more people riding bikes.

2 제 친구는 _____이지만 미국에서 자랐어요.
My friend is Korean but grew up in America.

3 이 _____를 작성해서 금요일까지 내 주세요.
Please fill out this application form and turn it in by Friday.

4 학교에서 다음 주에 소방 훈련을 _____.
The school is holding a fire drill next week.

5 주민들은 공원을 깨끗하게 관리해 달라고 _____.
Residents called on the city to keep the park clean.

D Choose the best word.

1 가입 _____가 간단해서 오 분이면 끝나요.

A 한국인 B 지원 C 절차 D 의원

2 새 요금은 다음 달부터 _____.

A 지원하다 B 실시하다 C 실시되다 D 적용되다

3 이 수업은 인원을 스무 명으로 _____.

A 실시하다 B 강화하다 C 시행되다 D 제한하다

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	지원하다	____	a	election; vote
2	선거	____	b	expansion; enlargement; zoom
3	확대	____	c	government
4	정부	____	d	to take effect; to be implemented
5	시행되다	____	e	to support; to fund

Self-check

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

UNIT 5 · WORDS 101–127 · 7 CORE · 8 HIGH

Unit 5 · Change and Trends

변화와 추세

101 **시기** sigi ●●●

NOUN time; period; season

> 지금이 여행하기에 가장 좋은 시기예요.
> jigeumi yeohaenghagie gajang joeun sigiyeyo
> Now is the best time of year to travel.

Homograph 시기 = the right moment, timing.

102 **줄어들다** jureodeulda ●●●

VERB to decrease; to go down; to shrink

> 요즘 가게에 손님이 많이 줄어들었어요.
> yojeum gagee sonnimi mani jureodeureosseoyo
> The shop has had a lot fewer customers lately.

Opposite: 늘어나다.

103 **이어지다** ieojida ●●●

VERB to continue; to go on; to be connected

> 축하 공연이 밤늦게까지 이어졌어요.
> chukha gongyeoni bamneutgekkaji ieojyeosseoyo
> The celebration performances went on until late at night.

Also 'to lead to': 좋은 결과로 이어지다.

104 **기존** gijon ●●●

NOUN existing; previous

> 새 모델은 기존 제품보다 가볍고 가격도 싸요.
> sae modereun gijon jepumboda gabyeopgo gagyeokdo ssayo
> The new model is lighter and cheaper than the previous product.

Used before a noun: 기존의 방법 = the existing method.

105 **비율** biyul ●●○

NOUN ratio; proportion; rate

> 우리 반은 여학생의 비율이 더 높아요.
> uri baneun yeohaksaengui biyuri deo nopayo
> Our class has a higher proportion of female students.

106 **등장하다** deungjanghada ●●○

VERB to appear; to emerge; to show up

> 드라마 마지막 회에 유명한 배우가 깜짝 등장했어요.
> deurama majimak hoee yumyeonghan baeuga kkamjjak deungjanghaesseoyo
> A famous actor made a surprise appearance in the drama's final episode.

107 **증가하다** jeunggahada ●●●

VERB to increase; to grow

> 최근 혼자 사는 사람이 크게 증가했다.
> choegeun honja saneun sarami keuge jeunggahaetda
> The number of people living alone has risen sharply in recent years.

Formal synonym of 늘다/늘어나다; opposite: 감소하다.

108 **움직임** umjigim ●●○

NOUN movement; motion

> 고양이는 작은 움직임에도 금방 반응해요.
> goyangineun jageun umjigimedo geumbang baneunghaeyo
> Cats react quickly to even the smallest movement.

Noun from 움직이다; also 'trend, move': 변화의 움직임.

109 **일정하다** iljeonghada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be constant; to be regular; to be fixed

> 매일 일정한 시간에 자는 게 좋아요.
> maeil iljeonghan sigane janeun ge joayo
> It's good to go to bed at the same time every day.

Don't confuse with the noun 일정 (schedule).

110 **감소하다** gamsohada ●●●

VERB to decrease; to decline

> 올해 관광객 수가 작년보다 10% 감소했다.
> olhae gwangwanggaek suga jangnyeonboda sip peosenteu gamsohaetda
> The number of tourists fell by 10% from last year.

Formal synonym of 줄다/줄어들다; opposite: 증가하다.

111 **수준** sujun ●●○

NOUN level; standard

> 제 한국어 수준에 맞는 책을 찾고 있어요.
> je hangugeo sujune manneun chaegeul chatgo isseoyo
> I'm looking for books that match my Korean level.

수준이 높다/낮다; 생활 수준 = standard of living.

112 **낮추다** natchuda ●●○

VERB to lower; to turn down; to reduce

> 에어컨 온도를 조금만 낮춰 주세요.
> eeokeon ondoreul jogeumman natchwo juseyo
> Please lower the temperature on the air conditioner a little.

Opposite: 높이다. 목소리를 낮추다 = to lower one's voice.

113 **예상되다** yesangdoeda ●○○

VERB to be expected; to be predicted

> 이번 주말에는 많은 비가 예상돼요.
> ibeon jumareneun maneun biga yesangdwaeyo
> Heavy rain is expected this weekend.

Common in forecasts and news; active form: 예상하다.

114 **여전히** yeojeonhi ●●○

ADVERB still; as always

> 십 년 만에 만났는데 친구는 여전히 밝고 친절했어요.
> sip nyeon mane mannanneunde chinguneun yeojeonhi balgo chinjeolhaesseoyo
> I saw my friend for the first time in ten years, and she was still cheerful and kind.

여전하다 = to be the same as ever.

115 **더욱** deouk ●●○

ADVERB even more; all the more

> 봄이 되니 공원이 더욱 아름다워졌어요.
> bomi doeni gongwoni deouk areumdawojyeosseoyo
> Now that spring is here, the park has become even more beautiful.

Stronger, more written version of 더.

116 **예측하다** yecheukada ●○○

VERB to predict; to forecast

> 날씨를 정확하게 예측하는 것은 쉽지 않아요.
> nalssireul jeonghwakage yecheukaneun geoseun swipji anayo
> It's not easy to predict the weather accurately.

117 **감소** gamso ●○○

NOUN decrease; drop

> 손님이 줄어서 가게 매출 감소가 걱정이에요.
> sonnimi jureoseo gage maechul gamsoga geokjeongieyo
> Fewer customers are coming, so I'm worried about falling sales.

감소하다 = to decrease. Opposite: 증가.

118 **초기** chogi ●●○

NOUN early stage; beginning

> 회사를 세운 초기에는 직원이 세 명뿐이었어요.
> hoesareul seun chogieneun jigwoni se myeongppunieosseoyo
> In the company's early days, there were only three employees.

Opposite: 말기 (final stage). 중기 = middle stage.

119 **경향** gyeonghyang ●○○

NOUN tendency; trend

> 요즘은 결혼을 늦게 하는 경향이 있어요.
> yojeumeun gyeolhoneul neutge haneun gyeonghyangi isseoyo
> These days, people tend to get married later.

-는 경향이 있다 = to tend to...

120 **상승하다** sangseunghada ●○○

VERB to rise; to go up

> 여름이 되면서 기온이 계속 상승하고 있어요.
> yeoreumi doemyeonseo gioni gyesok sangseunghago isseoyo
> With summer coming, the temperature keeps rising.

Opposite: 하락하다.

121 **잇다** itda ●●●

VERB to connect; to link

> 이 다리는 섬과 육지를 이어 줘요.
> i darineun seomgwa yukjireul ieo jwoyo
> This bridge connects the island to the mainland.

ㅅ-irregular: 이어요, 이었어요. Also N에 이어 = following N: 작년에 이어 올해도.

122 **예상하다** yesanghada ○○○

VERB to expect; to anticipate

> 예상한 것보다 시험이 훨씬 쉬웠어요.
> yesanghan geotboda siheomi hwolssin swiwosseoyo
> The exam was much easier than I expected.

123 **기대되다** gidaedoeda ●○○

VERB to be anticipated; to look forward to

> 다음 주 여행이 벌써부터 기대돼요.
> daeum ju yeohaengi beolsseobuteo gidaedwaeyo
> I'm already looking forward to next week's trip.

The thing anticipated is the subject: 여행이 기대돼요.

124 **흐름** heureum ○○○

NOUN flow; trend

> 시대의 흐름에 맞게 생각도 바뀌어야 해요.
> sidaeui heureume matge saenggakdo bakkwieoya haeyo
> Our way of thinking has to change with the times.

From 흐르다 (to flow). 시대의 흐름 = the trend of the times.

125 **지속적** jisokjeok ●○○

NOUN continuous; constant

> 외국어 실력은 지속적인 연습이 있어야 늘어요.
> oegugeo sillyeogeun jisokjeogin yeonseubi isseoya neureoyo
> Your foreign-language skills only improve with constant practice.

지속적인 N; 지속적으로 = continuously.

126 **끊임없이** kkeunimeopsi ○○○

ADVERB constantly; endlessly

> 그는 꿈을 이루기 위해 끊임없이 노력했어요.
> geuneun kkumeul irugi wihae kkeunimeopsi noryeokaesseoyo
> He worked tirelessly to achieve his dream.

127 **향후** hyanghu ○○○

NOUN in the future; the coming (years)

> 향후 계획에 대해 팀장님과 이야기를 나눴어요.
> hyanghu gyehoege daehae timjangnimgwa iyagireul nanwosseoyo
> I talked with my team leader about our plans going forward.

Formal; often with a time span: 향후 5년 = the next five years.

Unit review 05 · Change and Trends

A What does it mean?

1 여전히 _____

2 감소하다 _____

3 예측하다 _____

4 초기 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 to be constant; to be regular; to be fixed

_____

2 ratio; proportion; rate

_____

3 time; period; season

_____

4 to rise; to go up

_____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 다음 주 여행이 벌써부터 _____.
I'm already looking forward to next week's trip.

2 손님이 줄어서 가게 매출 _____가 걱정이에요.
Fewer customers are coming, so I'm worried about falling sales.

3 이 다리는 섬과 육지를 _____ 줘요.
This bridge connects the island to the mainland.

4 그는 꿈을 이루기 위해 _____ 노력했어요.
He worked tirelessly to achieve his dream.

5 최근 혼자 사는 사람이 크게 _____.
The number of people living alone has risen sharply in recent years.

D Choose the best word.

1 _____ 것보다 시험이 훨씬 쉬웠어요.

A 감소하다 B 등장하다 C 예상하다 D 상승하다

2 고양이는 작은 _____에도 금방 반응해요.

A 흐름 B 수준 C 시기 D 움직임

3 제 한국어 _____에 맞는 책을 찾고 있어요.

A 초기 B 향후 C 수준 D 비율

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	등장하다	_____	a	to lower; to turn down; to reduce
2	향후	_____	b	in the future; the coming (years)
3	예상되다	_____	c	to appear; to emerge; to show up
4	이어지다	_____	d	to continue; to go on; to be connected
5	낮추다	_____	e	to be expected; to be predicted

Self-check

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

UNIT 6 · WORDS 128–153 · 7 CORE · 7 HIGH

Unit 6 · Planning and Management

계획과 운영

128 **방식** bangsik ●●●

NOUN way; method; style

> 사람마다 공부하는 방식이 조금씩 달라요.
> sarammada gongbuhaneun bangsigi jogeumssik dallayo
> Everyone studies in a slightly different way.

129 **과정** gwajeong ●●●

NOUN process; course

> 결과보다 과정이 더 중요할 때도 있어요.
> gyeolgwaboda gwajeongi deo jungyohal ttaedo isseoyo
> Sometimes the process matters more than the result.

Homograph 과정 = course, program of study (e.g. 석사 과정 = master's program).

130 **운영하다** unyeonghada ●●●

VERB to run; to operate; to manage

> 부모님은 작은 빵집을 운영하세요.
> bumonimeun jageun ppangjibeul unyeonghaseyo
> My parents run a small bakery.

131 **효과적** hyogwajeok ●●●

NOUN effective

> 단어는 소리 내어 읽으면 더 효과적으로 외울 수 있어요.
> daneoneun sori naeeo ilgeumyeon deo hyogwajeogeuro oeul su isseoyo
> You can memorize words more effectively if you read them out loud.

Used as 효과적인 N or 효과적으로 (effectively).

132 **유지하다** yujihada ●●●

VERB to maintain; to keep

> 건강을 유지하려고 매일 30분씩 걸어요.
> geongangeul yujiharyeogo maeil samsipbunssik georeoyo
> I walk for 30 minutes every day to stay healthy.

133 **운영** unyeong ●●○

NOUN operation; running; management

> 박물관의 운영 시간은 오후 6시까지예요.
> bangmulgwanui unyeong siganeun ohu yeoseot sikkajiyeyo
> The museum is open until 6 p.m.

운영 시간 = business hours; 운영하다 = to run.

134 **확보하다** hwakbohada ●●○

VERB to secure; to obtain

> 표를 일찍 예매해서 좋은 자리를 확보했어요.
> pyoreul iljjik yemaehaeseo joeun jarireul hwakbohaesseoyo
> I booked tickets early and secured good seats.

자리/시간/예산을 확보하다.

135 **단계** dangye ●●○

NOUN stage; step; level

> 이 게임은 단계가 올라갈수록 어려워져요.
> i geimeun dangyega ollagalsurok eoryeowojyeoyo
> This game gets harder with every level.

단계적으로 = step by step.

136 **관리하다** gwallihada ●●●

VERB to manage; to take care of

> 누나는 용돈을 꼼꼼하게 관리해요.
> nunaneun yongdoneul kkomkkomhage gwallihaeyo
> My older sister manages her allowance carefully.

건강/시간/돈을 관리하다.

137 **요청하다** yocheonghada ●○○

VERB to request; to ask for

> 호텔에 수건을 더 갖다 달라고 요청했어요.
> hotere sugeoneul deo gatda dallago yocheonghaesseoyo
> I asked the hotel to bring more towels.

N에/에게 N을/를 요청하다; more formal than 부탁하다.

138 **갖추다** gatchuda ●●●

VERB to have; to be equipped with; to meet (requirements)

> 이 호텔은 수영장과 헬스장까지 갖추고 있어요.
> i hotereun suyeongjanggwa helseujangkkaji gatchugo isseoyo
> This hotel even has a swimming pool and a gym.

시설/자격/조건을 갖추다 = to have facilities/ qualifications/requirements.

139 **거치다** geochida ●●○

VERB to go via; to go through

> 서울에서 부산까지 대전을 거쳐서 갔어요.
> seoureseo busankkaji daejeoneul geochyeoseo gasseoyo
> We went from Seoul to Busan by way of Daejeon.

Also abstract: 여러 단계를 거치다 = to go through several stages.

140 **마련** maryeon ●○○

NOUN preparation; getting (something) ready

> 결혼 전에는 내 집 마련이 가장 큰 걱정이에요.
> gyeolhon jeoneneun nae jip maryeoni gajang keun geokjeongieyo
> Before marriage, getting a home of your own is the biggest worry.

마련하다 = to prepare, arrange. Different use: -기 마련이다 = to be bound to.

141 **도입하다** doipada ●●○

VERB to introduce; to adopt

> 학교에서 올해부터 전자 출석 시스템을 도입했어요.
> hakgyoeseo olhaebuteo jeonja chulseok siseutemeul doipaesseoyo
> The school adopted an electronic attendance system this year.

제도/기술/시스템을 도입하다.

142 **수단** sudan ●○○

NOUN means; way; method

> 말은 생각을 전하는 가장 기본적인 수단이에요.
> mareun saenggageul jeonhaneun gajang gibonjeogin sudanieyo
> Speech is the most basic means of sharing our thoughts.

교통수단 = means of transportation; 수단과 방법을 가리지 않다 = by any means.

143 **진행** jinhaeng ●●○

NOUN progress; proceeding; running (of an event)

> 회의 진행이 너무 느려서 답답했어요.
> hoeui jinhaengi neomu neuryeoseo dapdapaesseoyo
> The meeting moved so slowly that it was frustrating.

진행하다 = to proceed, host; 진행자 = host, MC.

144 **도입** doip ●○○

NOUN introduction; adoption

> 새 기술의 도입으로 업무 시간이 줄었어요.
> sae gisurui doibeuro eommu sigani jureosseoyo
> Work hours went down with the introduction of new technology.

도입하다 = to introduce, adopt (a system, technology).

145 **들이다** deurida ●○○

VERB to spend; to put in

> 그 케이크는 정성을 들여서 만든 거예요.
> geu keikeuneun jeongseongeul deuryeoseo mandeun geoyeyo
> I put a lot of care into making that cake.

시간/돈/정성을 들이다 = to put in time/money/care.

146 **사항** sahang ●○○

NOUN matter; item; details

> 궁금한 사항이 있으면 언제든지 물어보세요.
> gunggeumhan sahangi isseumyeon eonjedeunji mureoboseyo
> If you have any questions, feel free to ask anytime.

Common in notices: 주의 사항, 변경 사항, 참고 사항.

147 **우선** useon ○○○

NOUN priority; first place

> 무엇보다 안전이 우선이에요.
> mueotboda anjeoni useonieyo
> Safety comes first, above everything else.

Also an adverb 'first': 우선 밥부터 먹어요. 최우선 = top priority.

148 **외부** oebu ●○○

NOUN outside; exterior

> 회의 내용은 외부에 알리지 마세요.
> hoeui naeyongeun oebue alliji maseyo
> Please don't share what was said in the meeting with outsiders.

Opposite: 내부.

149 **내부** naebu ●●○

NOUN inside; interior

> 이 건물은 밖에서 보면 작지만 내부는 넓어요.
> i geonmureun bakkeseo bomyeon jakjiman naebuneun neolbeoyo
> This building looks small from the outside, but it's spacious inside.

Opposite: 외부.

150 **변경하다** byeongyeonghada ○○○

VERB to change; to modify

> 비행기 예약 날짜를 다음 주로 변경했어요.
> bihaenggi yeyak naljjareul daeum juro byeongyeonghaesseoyo
> I changed my flight reservation to next week.

More formal than 바꾸다; used for plans, dates, settings.

151 **펼치다** pyeolchida ○○○

VERB to open; to unfold; to spread

> 책을 펼치자마자 잠이 들었어요.
> chaegeul pyeolchijamaja jami deureosseoyo
> I fell asleep as soon as I opened the book.

Also: 꿈을 펼치다 (to realize a dream), 좋은 경기를 펼치다 (to play a great game).

152 **효율적** hyoyuljeok ●○○

NOUN efficient

> 시간을 효율적으로 쓰려면 계획을 먼저 세우세요.
> siganeul hyoyuljeogeuro sseuryeomyeon gyehoegeul meonjeo seuseyo
> If you want to use your time efficiently, make a plan first.

효율적인 N; 효율적으로 = efficiently.

153 **원활하다** wonhwalhada ○○○

ADJECTIVE to be smooth; to run smoothly

> 새 도로가 생겨서 교통이 원활해졌어요.
> sae doroga saenggyeoseo gyotongi wonhwalhaejyeosseoyo
> Traffic has been flowing smoothly since the new road opened.

Often adverb 원활하게: 원활하게 진행되다 = to go smoothly.

Unit review 06 · Planning and Management

A What does it mean?

1 요청하다 _____

2 관리하다 _____

3 효율적 _____

4 확보하다 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 priority; first place _____

2 effective _____

3 to maintain; to keep _____

4 operation; running; management _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 이 호텔은 수영장과 헬스장까지 _____ 있어요.
This hotel even has a swimming pool and a gym.

2 회의 _____이 너무 느려서 답답했어요.
The meeting moved so slowly that it was frustrating.

3 학교에서 올해부터 전자 출석 시스템을 _____.
The school adopted an electronic attendance system this year.

4 책을 _____ 잠이 들었어요.
I fell asleep as soon as I opened the book.

5 말은 생각을 전하는 가장 기본적인 _____이에요.
Speech is the most basic means of sharing our thoughts.

D Choose the best word.

1 결과보다 _____이 더 중요할 때도 있어요.

A 과정 B 마련 C 진행 D 도입

2 이 게임은 _____가 올라갈수록 어려워져요.

A 과정 B 우선 C 단계 D 방식

3 결혼 전에는 내 집 _____이 가장 큰 걱정이에요.

A 내부 B 효과적 C 마련 D 우선

E Which word sounds natural here?

비밀번호를 정기적으로 _____ 것이 안전해요.
It's safer to change your password regularly.

A 변경하다 B 변하다

Self-check

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

UNIT 7 · WORDS 154–177 · 5 CORE · 10 HIGH

Unit 7 · Economy and Industry

경제와 산업

154 **기업** gieop ●●●

NOUN company; business

> 이 기업은 직원 교육에 많은 돈을 투자해요.
> i gieobeun jigwon gyoyuge maneun doneul tujahaeyo
> This company invests a lot of money in training its employees.

155 **성장** seongjang ●●●

NOUN growth

> 아이들의 성장에는 충분한 잠이 꼭 필요해요.
> aideurui seongjangeneun chungbunhan jami kkok piryohaeyo
> Getting enough sleep is essential for children's growth.

156 **산업** saneop ●●●

NOUN industry

> 관광 산업은 이 도시의 중요한 수입원이에요.
> gwangwang saneobeun i dosiui jungyohan suibwonieyo
> Tourism is an important source of income for this city.

157 **규모** gyumo ●●●

NOUN scale; size

> 이번 축제는 작년보다 규모가 두 배로 커졌어요.
> ibeon chukjeneun jangnyeonboda gyumoga du baero keojyeosseoyo
> This year's festival is twice as big as last year's.

규모가 크다/작다; 대규모 = large-scale, 소규모 = small-scale.

158 **투자** tuja ●●○

NOUN investment

> 그 회사는 친환경 에너지에 큰 투자를 했어요.
> geu hoesaneun chinhwangyeong eneojie keun tujareul haesseoyo
> That company made a big investment in green energy.

투자를 하다 = 투자하다; 투자를 받다 = to receive investment.

159 **투자하다** tujahada ●●○

VERB to invest

> 요즘 자기 계발에 시간을 투자하고 있어요.
> yojeum jagi gyebare siganeul tujahago isseoyo
> These days I'm investing my time in self-improvement.

N에 (돈/시간을) 투자하다.

160 **업체** eopche ●●○

NOUN company; business; vendor

> 이사할 때 이사 업체에 짐 정리를 맡겼어요.
> isahal ttae isa eopchee jim jeongnireul matgyeosseoyo
> When I moved, I had a moving company do the packing.

Usually after a type of business: 이사 업체, 배달 업체, 청소 업체.

161 **소득** sodeuk ●●●

NOUN income; earnings

> 올해는 작년보다 소득이 조금 늘었어요.
> olhaeneun jangnyeonboda sodeugi jogeum neureosseoyo
> My income went up a little this year compared to last year.

162 **생산** saengsan ●●○

NOUN production

> 날씨가 좋아서 올해 사과 생산이 늘었어요.
> nalssiga joaseo olhae sagwa saengsani neureosseoyo
> The weather was good, so apple production went up this year.

생산하다 = to produce; opposite: 소비 (consumption).

163 **전략** jeollyak ●●○

NOUN strategy

> 우리 팀은 새로운 전략으로 경기에서 이겼어요.
> uri timeun saeroun jeollyageuro gyeonggieseo igyeosseoyo
> Our team won the game with a new strategy.

전략을 세우다 = to devise a strategy.

164 **성장하다** seongjanghada ●●○

VERB to grow; to develop

> 작은 가게가 몇 년 만에 큰 회사로 성장했어요.
> jageun gagega myeot nyeon mane keun hoesaro seongjanghaesseoyo
> A small shop grew into a big company in just a few years.

N(으)로 성장하다 = to grow into N.

165 **경쟁력** gyeongjaengnyeok ●○○

NOUN competitiveness; competitive edge

> 좋은 품질은 우리 제품의 가장 큰 경쟁력이에요.
> joeun pumjireun uri jepumui gajang keun gyeongjaengnyeogieyo
> Good quality is our product's biggest competitive edge.

166 **활성화** hwalseonghwa ●●○

NOUN revitalization; boost

> 축제는 지역 경제 활성화에 큰 도움이 돼요.
> chukjeneun jiyeok gyeongje hwalseonghwae keun doumi dwaeyo
> Festivals are a big help in boosting the local economy.

Almost always used as 활성화, 활성화하다, 활성화되다.

167 **지표** jipyo ●●○

NOUN indicator; index

> 실업률은 경제 상황을 보여 주는 중요한 지표예요.
> sireomnyureun gyeongje sanghwangeul boyeo juneun jungyohan jipyoyeyo
> The unemployment rate is an important indicator of the economy.

168 **자본** jabon ●●○

NOUN capital; funds

> 가게를 열려면 어느 정도 자본이 필요해요.
> gagereul yeollyeomyeon eoneu jeongdo jaboni piryohaeyo
> You need some capital to open a store.

169 **생산하다** saengsanhada ●○○

VERB to produce; to manufacture

> 이 공장은 하루에 자동차 천 대를 생산해요.
> i gongjangeun harue jadongcha cheon daereul saengsanhaeyo
> This factory makes a thousand cars a day.

170 **유리하다** yurihada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be advantageous; to have an edge

> 키가 큰 선수는 농구에서 유리해요.
> kiga keun seonsuneun nongguseo yurihaeyo
> Tall players have an advantage in basketball.

N에/에게 유리하다. Opposite: 불리하다.

171 **거래** georae ●○○

NOUN deal; transaction; business

> 그 회사와는 오래전부터 거래를 하고 있어요.
> geu hoesawaneun oraejeonbuteo georaereul hago isseoyo
> We've been doing business with that company for a long time.

거래하다 = to do business, trade.

172 **효율** hyoyul ●○○

NOUN efficiency

> 새 프로그램 덕분에 업무 효율이 높아졌어요.
> sae peurogeuraem deokbune eommu hyoyuri nopajyeosseoyo
> Thanks to the new program, we work more efficiently.

효율을 높이다 = to increase efficiency.

173 **매출** maechul ●●○

NOUN sales; revenue

> 새 메뉴 덕분에 가게 매출이 두 배로 늘었어요.
> sae menyu deokbune gage maechuri du baero neureosseoyo
> Thanks to the new menu, the shop's sales doubled.

매출이 오르다/떨어지다 = sales go up/down.

174 **수익** suik ●○○

NOUN profit; earnings

> 작은 가게지만 매달 꾸준히 수익이 나요.
> jageun gagejiman maedal kkujunhi suigi nayo
> It's a small shop, but it turns a steady profit every month.

수익을 내다/올리다 = to make a profit.

175 **경쟁** gyeongjaeng ●○○

NOUN competition

> 이 회사는 입사 경쟁이 아주 치열해요.
> i hoesaneun ipsa gyeongjaengi aju chiyeolhaeyo
> Competition to get a job at this company is really fierce.

경쟁이 치열하다 = competition is fierce; 경쟁하다 = to compete.

176 **유통** yutong ○○○

NOUN distribution

> 유통 과정을 줄여서 과일 가격을 낮췄어요.
> yutong gwajeongeul juryeoseo gwail gagyeogeul natchwosseoyo
> They lowered fruit prices by cutting out middlemen.

유통 기한 = expiration (sell-by) date.

177 **안정적** anjeongjeok ○○○

NOUN stable; steady

> 저는 안정적인 직장을 찾고 있어요.
> jeoneun anjeongjeogin jikjangeul chatgo isseoyo
> I'm looking for a stable job.

안정적인 N; 안정적으로 = steadily, stably.

Unit review 07 · Economy and Industry

A What does it mean?

1 경쟁 _____

2 안정적 _____

3 거래 _____

4 성장 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 indicator; index _____

2 company; business _____

3 efficiency _____

4 to invest _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 축제는 지역 경제 _____에 큰 도움이 돼요.
Festivals are a big help in boosting the local economy.

2 올해는 작년보다 _____이 조금 늘었어요.
My income went up a little this year compared to last year.

3 작은 가게가 몇 년 만에 큰 회사로 _____.
A small shop grew into a big company in just a few years.

4 이 공장은 하루에 자동차 천 대를 _____.
This factory makes a thousand cars a day.

5 그 회사는 친환경 에너지에 큰 _____를 했어요.
That company made a big investment in green energy.

D Choose the best word.

1 관광 _____은 이 도시의 중요한 수입원이에요.

A 전략 B 산업 C 효율 D 유통

2 우리 팀은 새로운 _____으로 경기에서 이겼어요.

A 기업 B 전략 C 경쟁 D 경쟁력

3 가게를 열려면 어느 정도 _____이 필요해요.

A 전략 B 업체 C 효율 D 자본

E Match each word to its meaning.

1 생산 ____ a scale; size

2 유통 ____ b competitiveness; competitive edge

3 매출 ____ c production

4 경쟁력 ____ d sales; revenue

5 규모 ____ e distribution

Self-check

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

UNIT 8 · WORDS 178–199 · 4 CORE · 7 HIGH

Unit 8 · Media and Communication

미디어와 소통

178 **반응** baneung ●●●

NOUN reaction; response

> 새로 나온 노래에 대한 반응이 아주 좋아요.
> saero naon noraee daehan baneungi aju joayo
> The response to the new song has been great.

반응이 좋다 = to be well received; N에 반응하다 = to react to N.

179 **홍보** hongbo ●●●

NOUN promotion; publicity; PR

> SNS 홍보 덕분에 행사에 사람이 많이 왔어요.
> eseueneseu hongbo deokbune haengsae sarami mani wasseoyo
> Thanks to promotion on social media, a lot of people came to the event.

홍보하다 = to promote; 홍보 효과 = promotional effect.

180 **기록** girok ●●●

NOUN record

> 그 선수가 이번 대회에서 새로운 기록을 세웠어요.
> geu seonsuga ibeon daehoeeseo saeroun girogeul sewosseoyo
> That athlete set a new record at this competition.

기록을 세우다/깨다 = to set/break a record; 기록하다 = to write down.

181 **문자** munja ●●●

NOUN text message; letter; character

> 집에 도착하면 문자 보내 줘요.
> jibe dochakamyeon munja bonae jwoyo
> Text me when you get home.

Original meaning: writing system or letters, e.g. 한글은 과학적인 문자예요.

182 **홍보하다** hongbohada ●●○

VERB to promote; to publicize

> 동아리 회원을 모으려고 학교에서 홍보했어요.
> dongari hoewoneul moeuryeogo hakgyoeseo hongbohaesseoyo
> We promoted our club around school to recruit members.

183 **다루다** daruda ●○○

VERB to deal with; to cover; to handle

> 이 다큐멘터리는 기후 변화 문제를 다뤄요.
> i dakyumenteorineun gihu byeonhwa munjereul darwoyo
> This documentary deals with climate change.

Also 'to handle (a tool, a person)': 기계를 다루다.

184 **언어** eoneo ●●○

NOUN language

> 제 친구는 세 가지 언어를 유창하게 해요.
> je chinguneun se gaji eoneoreul yuchanghage haeyo
> My friend speaks three languages fluently.

More formal than 말; 외국어 = foreign language.

185 **온라인** ollain ●●○

NOUN online

> 요즘은 온라인으로 장을 보는 사람이 많아요.
> yojeumeun ollaineuro jangeul boneun sarami manayo
> These days, a lot of people do their grocery shopping online.

온라인으로 = online (adverbial); opposite: 오프라인.

186 **연도** yeondo ●○○

NOUN year (of an event)

> 이 동전에는 만들어진 연도가 적혀 있어요.
> i dongjeoneneun mandeureojin yeondoga jeokyeo isseoyo
> This coin has the year it was made printed on it.

A specific year: 졸업 연도, 출생 연도. Written 연도 when used alone, -년도 after a number (2025년도).

187 **올리다** ollida ●●○

VERB to post (online); to raise; to put on

> 어제 찍은 사진을 블로그에 올렸어요.
> eoje jjigeun sajineul beullogeue ollyeosseoyo
> I posted the photos I took yesterday on my blog.

Also 가격을 올리다 = to raise prices; 짐을 선반에 올리다 = to put luggage on a shelf.

188 **드러내다** deureonaeda ●●○

VERB to show; to reveal; to express

> 그는 자기 감정을 잘 드러내지 않는 편이에요.
> geuneun jagi gamjeongeul jal deureonaeji anneun pyeonieyo
> He doesn't tend to show his feelings much.

감정/관심/모습을 드러내다; intransitive: 드러나다 = to be revealed.

189 **제기하다** jegihada ●○○

VERB to raise (an issue); to bring up

> 한 학생이 수업 방식에 대해 문제를 제기했어요.
> han haksaengi sueop bangsige daehae munjereul jegihaesseoyo
> One student raised concerns about the teaching method.

문제/의문/의견을 제기하다.

190 **독자** dokja ●●○

NOUN reader

> 그 작가는 독자들의 편지에 하나하나 답장을 했어요.
> geu jakganeun dokjadeurui pyeonjie hanahana dapjangeul haesseoyo
> The author replied to every single letter from readers.

Homograph 독자 = only son.

191 **주목** jumok ●○○

NOUN attention; spotlight

> 그 신인 배우는 첫 영화로 큰 주목을 받았어요.
> geu sinin baeuneun cheot yeonghwaro keun jumogeul badasseoyo
> That new actor got a lot of attention with his first movie.

주목을 받다 = to attract attention; 주목하다 = to pay attention.

192 **객관적** gaekgwanjeok ●○○

NOUN objective; impartial

> 보고서에는 객관적인 자료를 써야 해요.
> bogoseoeneun gaekgwanjeogin jaryoreul sseoya haeyo
> You should use objective data in a report.

객관적인 N; 객관적으로 = objectively. Opposite: 주관적.

193 **널리** neolli ●○○

ADVERB widely

> 한국 음식이 세계에 널리 알려지고 있어요.
> hanguk eumsigi segyee neolli allyeojigo isseoyo
> Korean food is becoming widely known around the world.

널리 알려지다/쓰이다 = to be widely known/used.

194 **연락** yeollak ●●○

NOUN contact; message

> 집에 도착하면 바로 연락 주세요.
> jibe dochakamyeon baro yeollak juseyo
> Let me know as soon as you get home.

연락하다; 연락을 주다/받다 = to contact / hear from.

195 **소통** sotong ●○○

NOUN communication

> 부모와 자녀 사이에는 대화와 소통이 중요해요.
> bumowa janyeo saieneun daehwawa sotongi jungyohaeyo
> Conversation and communication are important between parents and their children.

소통하다 = to communicate.

196 **공개되다** gonggaedoeda ○○○

VERB to be released; to be made public

> 그 가수의 새 노래가 내일 공개돼요.
> geu gasuui sae noraega naeil gonggaedwaeyo
> That singer's new song comes out tomorrow.

197 **취재** chwijae ●○○

NOUN news coverage; reporting

> 기자들이 축제 현장에 취재를 나왔어요.
> gijadeuri chukje hyeonjange chwijaereul nawasseoyo
> Reporters came out to cover the festival.

취재하다 = to cover (a story).

198 **설문** seolmun ●○○

NOUN survey; questionnaire

> 수업이 끝나고 학생들에게 간단한 설문을 했어요.
> sueobi kkeunnago haksaengdeurege gandanhan seolmuneul haesseoyo
> After class, we gave the students a short survey.

설문 조사 = survey; 설문지 = questionnaire.

199 **소통하다** sotonghada ○○○

VERB to communicate; to connect

> 부모와 자녀가 자주 소통하면 관계가 더 좋아져요.
> bumowa janyeoga jaju sotonghamyeon gwangyega deo joajyeoyo
> When parents and children communicate often, their relationship improves.

Often with -와/과: 친구와 소통하다 (to communicate with friends).

Unit review 08 · Media and Communication

A What does it mean?

1 문자 _____

2 홍보 _____

3 제기하다 _____

4 기록 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 year (of an event) _____

2 online _____

3 to promote; to publicize _____

4 objective; impartial _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 부모와 자녀가 자주 _____ 관계가 더 좋아져요.
When parents and children communicate often, their relationship improves.

2 그 신인 배우는 첫 영화로 큰 _____을 받았어요.
That new actor got a lot of attention with his first movie.

3 그 작가는 _____들의 편지에 하나하나 답장을 했어요.
The author replied to every single letter from readers.

4 한국 음식이 세계에 _____ 알려지고 있어요.
Korean food is becoming widely known around the world.

5 제 친구는 세 가지 _____를 유창하게 해요.
My friend speaks three languages fluently.

D Choose the best word.

1 새로 나온 노래에 대한 _____이 아주 좋아요.

A 연도 B 독자 C 반응 D 설문

2 그는 자기 감정을 잘 _____ 않는 편이에요.

A 올리다 B 다루다 C 제기하다 D 드러내다

3 그 가수의 새 노래가 내일 _____.

A 드러내다 B 올리다 C 제기하다 D 공개되다

E Match each word to its meaning.

1 연락 ____ a news coverage; reporting

2 소통 ____ b to deal with; to cover; to handle

3 취재 ____ c survey; questionnaire

4 다루다 ____ d contact; message

5 설문 ____ e communication

Self-check

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

UNIT 9 · WORDS 200–223 · 3 CORE · 9 HIGH

Unit 9 · Society and Community

사회와 공동체

200 **참여하다** chamyeohada ●●●

VERB to participate; to take part

> 이번 주말에 동네 청소 봉사에 참여할 거예요.
> ibeon jumare dongne cheongso bongsae chamyeohal geoyeyo
> This weekend, I'm going to take part in a neighborhood cleanup.

N에 참여하다 (takes 에, not 을/를).

201 **대상** daesang ●●●

NOUN target; subject; audience

> 이 요리 수업은 외국인 관광객이 대상이에요.
> i yori sueobeun oegugin gwangwanggaegi daesangieyo
> This cooking class is for foreign tourists.

N을/를 대상으로 (하다) = aimed at N; 대상이 되다 = to be the subject of.

202 **주민** jumin ●●●

NOUN resident

> 아파트 주민들이 함께 놀이터를 청소했어요.
> apateu jumindeuri hamkke noriteoreul cheongsohaesseoyo
> The apartment residents cleaned the playground together.

203 **참여** chamyeo ●●○

NOUN participation

> 학생들의 적극적인 참여 덕분에 수업이 재미있었어요.
> haksaengdeurui jeokgeukjeogin chamyeo deokbune sueobi jaemiisseosseoyo
> Thanks to the students' active participation, the class was fun.

204 **갈등** galdeung ●●○

NOUN conflict; tension

> 대화를 많이 하면 가족 간의 갈등을 줄일 수 있어요.
> daehwareul mani hamyeon gajok ganui galdeungeul juril su isseoyo
> Talking things through can reduce conflict within a family.

갈등이 생기다 = conflict arises; 갈등을 해결하다 = to resolve a conflict.

205 **권리** gwolli ●○○

NOUN right

> 모든 아이들은 교육을 받을 권리가 있어요.
> modeun aideureun gyoyugeul badeul gwolliga isseoyo
> Every child has the right to an education.

-(으)ㄹ 권리가 있다 = to have the right to; opposite of 의무 (duty).

206 **상담** sangdam ●●○

NOUN consultation; counseling

> 진로 문제로 선생님과 상담을 했어요.
> jillo munjero seonsaengnimgwa sangdameul haesseoyo
> I consulted my teacher about my career path.

상담하다 = to consult; 상담사 = counselor.

207 **집단** jipdan ●●○

NOUN group; collective

> 사람들은 집단 안에서 다르게 행동하기도 해요.
> saramdeureun jipdan aneseo dareuge haengdonghagido haeyo
> People sometimes behave differently in a group.

208 **세대** sedae ●●○

NOUN generation

> 이 노래는 세대를 가리지 않고 사랑받아요.
> i noraeneun sedaereul gariji anko sarangbadayo
> This song is loved across all generations.

Homograph 세대 = household.

209 **요구** yogu ●○○

NOUN demand; request; need

> 고객의 요구에 맞춰 새로운 서비스를 만들었어요.
> gogaegui yogue matchwo saeroun seobiseureul mandeureosseoyo
> We created a new service to meet customer needs.

요구하다 = to demand; 요구를 들어주다 = to meet a demand.

210 **협력** hyeomnyeok ●○○

NOUN cooperation; collaboration

> 팀원들의 협력으로 프로젝트를 무사히 마쳤어요.
> timwondeurui hyeomnyeogeuro peurojekteureul musahi machyeosseoyo
> With the team's cooperation, we finished the project without a hitch.

협력하다 = to cooperate; N과/와 협력하다.

211 **봉사** bongsa ●●○

NOUN volunteering; service

> 주말마다 도서관에서 봉사 활동을 해요.
> jumalmada doseogwaneseo bongsa hwaldongeul haeyo
> I volunteer at the library every weekend.

봉사 활동 = volunteer work; 봉사하다 = to volunteer.

212 **장애인** jangaein ●●○

NOUN person with a disability

> 이 건물에는 장애인을 위한 엘리베이터가 있어요.
> i geonmureneun jangaeineul wihan ellibeiteoga isseoyo
> This building has an elevator for people with disabilities.

213 **신뢰** silloe ●○○

NOUN trust; confidence

> 약속을 자주 어기면 신뢰를 잃게 돼요.
> yaksogeul jaju eogimyeon silloereul ilke dwaeyo
> If you often break your promises, you lose people's trust.

신뢰를 얻다/잃다 = to gain/lose trust.

214 **구성원** guseongwon ●●○

NOUN member

> 가족 구성원 모두가 집안일을 나눠서 해요.
> gajok guseongwon moduga jibannireul nanwoseo haeyo
> Every member of the family shares the housework.

215 **장애** jangae ●●○

NOUN disability; obstacle

> 그는 장애를 이겨 내고 훌륭한 화가가 되었어요.
> geuneun jangaereul igyeo naego hullyunghan hwagaga doeeosseoyo
> He overcame his disability and became a wonderful painter.

Also 'trouble, failure' with machines: 시스템 장애.

216 **계층** gyecheung ○○○

NOUN class; social stratum

> 소득 계층에 따라 소비 습관이 달라요.
> sodeuk gyecheunge ttara sobi seupgwani dallayo
> Spending habits differ by income bracket.

217 **행위** haengwi ●○○

NOUN act; behavior

> 공공장소에서 담배를 피우는 행위는 금지돼요.
> gonggongjangsoeseo dambaereul piuneun haengwineun geumjidwaeyo
> Smoking in public places is prohibited.

218 **공감하다** gonggamhada ●○○

VERB to relate to; to sympathize

> 그 노래 가사에 많은 사람들이 공감했어요.
> geu norae gasae maneun saramdeuri gonggamhaesseoyo
> A lot of people related to the lyrics of that song.

N에 공감하다 = to relate to / agree with N.

219 **협조** hyeopjo ●○○

NOUN cooperation

> 주민들의 협조 덕분에 공사가 잘 끝났어요.
> jumindeurui hyeopjo deokbune gongsaga jal kkeunnasseoyo
> Thanks to the residents' cooperation, the construction was finished without any problems.

협조하다; 협조를 부탁하다 = to ask for cooperation.

220 **활발히** hwalbalhi ○○○

ADVERB actively; vigorously

> 학생들이 수업 시간에 활발히 의견을 나눴어요.
> haksaengdeuri sueop sigane hwalbalhi uigyeoneul nanwosseoyo
> The students actively shared their opinions in class.

Adjective: 활발하다 = to be lively, active.

221 **기여하다** giyeohada ●○○

VERB to contribute

> 그분은 마을 발전에 크게 기여했어요.
> geubuneun maeul baljeone keuge giyeohaesseoyo
> He contributed greatly to the town's development.

N에 기여하다 = to contribute to N.

222 **도심** dosim ●○○

NOUN downtown; city center

> 도심에는 차가 많아서 지하철을 타는 게 빨라요.
> dosimeneun chaga manaseo jihacheoreul taneun ge ppallayo
> There's so much traffic downtown that it's faster to take the subway.

223 **자립** jarip ○○○

NOUN independence; self-reliance

> 대학을 졸업하면 경제적 자립을 이루고 싶어요.
> daehageul joreopamyeon gyeongjejeok jaribeul irugo sipeoyo
> After I graduate from college, I want to be financially independent.

자립하다 = to become independent.

Unit review 09 · Society and Community

A What does it mean?

1 행위 _____

2 장애 _____

3 참여 _____

4 협력 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 group; collective _____

2 consultation; counseling _____

3 volunteering; service _____

4 generation _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 소득 _____에 따라 소비 습관이 달라요.
Spending habits differ by income bracket.

2 아파트 _____들이 함께 놀이터를 청소했어요.
The apartment residents cleaned the playground together.

3 이 요리 수업은 외국인 관광객이 _____이에요.
This cooking class is for foreign tourists.

4 이번 주말에 동네 청소 봉사에 _____ 거예요.
This weekend, I'm going to take part in a neighborhood cleanup.

5 가족 _____ 모두가 집안일을 나눠서 해요.
Every member of the family shares the housework.

D Choose the best word.

1 대학을 졸업하면 경제적 _____을 이루고 싶어요.

A 도심 B 권리 C 자립 D 상담

2 대화를 많이 하면 가족 간의 _____을 줄일 수 있어요.

A 신뢰 B 장애 C 갈등 D 상담

3 모든 아이들은 교육을 받을 _____가 있어요.

A 권리 B 봉사 C 장애 D 행위

E Match each word to its meaning.

1 기여하다 ____ a to relate to; to sympathize

2 협조 ____ b cooperation

3 공감하다 ____ c to contribute

4 활발히 ____ d actively; vigorously

5 신뢰 ____ e trust; confidence

Self-check

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

UNIT 10 · WORDS 224–250 · 7 CORE · 7 HIGH

Unit 10 · Science and Technology

과학과 기술

224 **기능** gineung ●●●

NOUN function; feature

> 이 휴대폰에는 사진을 편집하는 기능이 있어요.
> i hyudaeponeneun sajineul pyeonjipaneun gineungi isseoyo
> This phone has a photo-editing feature.

Homograph 기능 = skill, technique.

225 **형태** hyeongtae ●●●

NOUN form; shape

> 물은 온도에 따라 형태가 바뀌어요.
> mureun ondoe ttara hyeongtaega bakkwieoyo
> Water changes form depending on the temperature.

226 **구조** gujo ●●●

NOUN structure; layout

> 이 집은 구조가 좋아서 방이 넓어 보여요.
> i jibeun gujoga joaseo bangi neolbeo boyeoyo
> This house has a good layout, so the rooms look spacious.

Homograph 구조 = rescue.

227 **우주** uju ●●●

NOUN space; the universe

> 어릴 때 우주 비행사가 되고 싶었어요.
> eoril ttae uju bihaengsaga doego sipeosseoyo
> When I was little, I wanted to be an astronaut.

228 **개발되다** gaebaldoeda ●●●

VERB to be developed

> 최근 배터리가 오래가는 휴대폰이 개발됐어요.
> choegeun baeteoriga oraeganeun hyudaeponi gaebaldwaesseoyo
> A phone with a longer-lasting battery was recently developed.

229 **구성되다** guseongdoeda ●●○

VERB to consist of; to be made up of

> 이 책은 모두 열 개의 장으로 구성되어 있어요.
> i chaegeun modu yeol gaeui jangeuro guseongdoeeo isseoyo
> This book is made up of ten chapters in total.

N(으)로 구성되다 = to consist of N.

230 **개발** gaebal ●●●

NOUN development

> 이 지역은 개발이 많이 돼서 새 건물이 많아요.
> i jiyeogeun gaebari mani dwaeseo sae geonmuri manayo
> This area has been heavily developed, so there are lots of new buildings.

Also development of products: 신제품 개발.

231 **특성** teukseong ●●●

NOUN characteristic; trait; feature

> 아이마다 성격과 특성이 달라요.
> aimada seonggyeokgwa teukseongi dallayo
> Every child has a different personality and different traits.

232 **설치하다** seolchihada ●●○

VERB to install; to set up

> 거실에 새 에어컨을 설치했어요.
> geosire sae eeokeoneul seolchihaesseoyo
> We installed a new air conditioner in the living room.

233 **선** seon ●○○

NOUN line

> 종이에 자를 대고 선을 그었어요.
> jongie jareul daego seoneul geueosseoyo
> I drew a line on the paper with a ruler.

선을 긋다 = to draw a line; 선을 넘다 = to cross the line (go too far).

234 **기구** gigu ●●○

NOUN equipment; apparatus; device

> 공원에 새 운동 기구가 생겨서 아침마다 운동해요.
> gongwone sae undong giguga saenggyeoseo achimmada undonghaeyo
> The park got new exercise equipment, so I work out there every morning.

Homograph 기구 = organization, body.

235 **활용** hwaryong ●●○

NOUN use; utilization; application

> 이 앱은 활용 방법이 정말 다양해요.
> i aebeun hwaryong bangbeobi jeongmal dayanghaeyo
> This app can be used in so many different ways.

활용하다 = to make use of; 활용도 = usefulness.

236 **활용되다** hwaryongdoeda ●●○

VERB to be used; to be utilized

> 이 건물은 지금 도서관으로 활용되고 있어요.
> i geonmureun jigeum doseogwaneuro hwaryongdoego isseoyo
> This building is now being used as a library.

N(으)로 활용되다 = to be used as N.

237 **인공** ingong ●○○

NOUN artificial; man-made

> 인공 지능은 우리 생활을 많이 바꾸고 있어요.
> ingong jineungeun uri saenghwareul mani bakkugo isseoyo
> Artificial intelligence is changing our lives a lot.

Opposite: 자연 (nature). 인공적 = artificial.

238 **설치** seolchi ●●○

NOUN installation; setup

> 인터넷 설치는 내일 오전에 할 예정이에요.
> inteonet seolchineun naeil ojeone hal yejeongieyo
> The internet is going to be installed tomorrow morning.

설치하다 = to install; 설치 기사 = installer.

239 **장치** jangchi ●○○

NOUN device; mechanism; equipment

> 이 문에는 자동으로 잠기는 장치가 있어요.
> i muneneun jadongeuro jamgineun jangchiga isseoyo
> This door has a device that locks it automatically.

안전장치 = safety device; 장치를 설치하다 = to install a device.

240 **부품** bupum ●●○

NOUN part; component

> 컴퓨터 부품을 사서 직접 조립했어요.
> keompyuteo bupumeul saseo jikjeop joripaesseoyo
> I bought computer parts and built it myself.

241 **탐사** tamsa ●○○

NOUN exploration; expedition

> 이 연구팀은 곧 남극 탐사를 떠날 예정이에요.
> i yeongutimeun got namgeuk tamsareul tteonal yejeongieyo
> This research team is about to set off on an expedition to Antarctica.

우주 탐사 = space exploration.

242 **특수** teuksu ○○○

NOUN special; specialized

> 이 옷은 특수 소재로 만들어서 물에 젖지 않아요.
> i oseun teuksu sojaero mandeureoseo mure jeotji anayo
> These clothes are made of a special material, so they don't get wet.

Used before nouns: 특수 효과 (special effects), 특수 교육.

243 **원리** wolli ●○○

NOUN principle; how something works

> 오늘 과학 시간에 비행기가 나는 원리를 배웠어요.
> oneul gwahak sigane bihaenggiga naneun wollireul baewosseoyo
> In science class today, we learned how airplanes fly.

244 **기기** gigi ○○○

NOUN device; equipment

> 자기 전에는 전자 기기를 멀리 두는 게 좋아요.
> jagi jeoneneun jeonja gigireul meolli duneun ge joayo
> It's a good idea to keep electronic devices away before bed.

전자 기기 = electronic devices.

245 **원형** wonhyeong ●○○

NOUN circle; round shape

> 원형 테이블에 앉으면 대화하기가 편해요.
> wonhyeong teibeure anjeumyeon daehwahagiga pyeonhaeyo
> Sitting at a round table makes it easier to talk.

Used before nouns: 원형 경기장. Homograph 원형 = original form.

246 **분류하다** bullyuhada ○○○

VERB to classify; to sort

> 쓰레기는 종류별로 분류해서 버려야 해요.
> sseuregineun jongnyubyeollo bullyuhaeseo beoryeoya haeyo
> Trash has to be sorted by type before you throw it out.

247 **존재** jonjae ●○○

NOUN existence; being; presence

> 가족은 저에게 가장 소중한 존재예요.
> gajogeun jeoege gajang sojunghan jonjaeyeyo
> My family means more to me than anything.

존재하다 = to exist.

248 **우주선** ujuseon ○○○

NOUN spaceship; spacecraft

> 어릴 때 우주선을 타고 달에 가는 꿈을 꿨어요.
> eoril ttae ujuseoneul tago dare ganeun kkumeul kkwosseoyo
> As a kid, I dreamed of flying to the moon in a spaceship.

249 **특수하다** teuksuhada ○○○

ADJECTIVE to be special; to be unusual

> 이 일은 특수한 기술이 필요해서 아무나 못 해요.
> i ireun teuksuhan gisuri piryohaeseo amuna mot haeyo
> This job needs special skills, so not just anyone can do it.

Mostly 특수한 + noun. Opposite: 일반적이다.

250 **용도** yongdo ○○○

NOUN use; purpose

> 이 방은 용도에 따라 회의실로도 쓸 수 있어요.
> i bangeun yongdoe ttara hoeuisillodo sseul su isseoyo
> Depending on what's needed, this room can also be used as a meeting room.

Unit review 10 · Science and Technology

A What does it mean?

1 원리 _____

2 탐사 _____

3 구조 _____

4 설치하다 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 equipment; apparatus; device _____

2 device; mechanism; equipment _____

3 special; specialized _____

4 to be developed _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 어릴 때 _____을 타고 달에 가는 꿈을 꿨어요.
As a kid, I dreamed of flying to the moon in a spaceship.

2 _____ 테이블에 앉으면 대화하기가 편해요.
Sitting at a round table makes it easier to talk.

3 인터넷 _____는 내일 오전에 할 예정이에요.
The internet is going to be installed tomorrow morning.

4 이 앱은 _____ 방법이 정말 다양해요.
This app can be used in so many different ways.

5 아이마다 성격과 _____이 달라요.
Every child has a different personality and different traits.

D Choose the best word.

1 이 책은 모두 열 개의 장으로 _____ 있어요.

A 분류하다 B 구성되다 C 설치하다 D 활용되다

2 물은 온도에 따라 _____가 바뀌어요.

A 형태 B 특수 C 용도 D 우주

3 이 휴대폰에는 사진을 편집하는 _____이 있어요.

A 기능 B 존재 C 원형 D 원리

E Match each word to its meaning.

1 활용되다 ____ a development

2 선 ____ b line

3 특수하다 ____ c to be used; to be utilized

4 개발 ____ d space; the universe

5 우주 ____ e to be special; to be unusual

Self-check

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

UNIT 11 · WORDS 251–274 · 2 CORE · 9 HIGH

Unit 11 · Safety and Environment

안전과 환경

251 **사건** sageon ●●●

NOUN incident; event; case

> 그날 학교에서 재미있는 사건이 하나 있었어요.
> geunal hakgyoeseo jaemiinneun sageoni hana isseosseoyo
> Something funny happened at school that day.

252 **자원** jawon ●●●

NOUN resource; resources

> 물은 소중한 자원이니까 아껴 써야 해요.
> mureun sojunghan jawoninikka akkyeo sseoya haeyo
> Water is a precious resource, so we should use it wisely.

Homograph 자원 = volunteering, e.g. 자원봉사.

253 **오염** oyeom ●●○

NOUN pollution; contamination

> 플라스틱 쓰레기는 바다 오염의 큰 원인이에요.
> peullaseutik sseuregineun bada oyeomui keun woninieyo
> Plastic waste is a major cause of ocean pollution.

오염되다 = to be polluted; 환경 오염 = environmental pollution.

254 **당하다** danghada ●○○

VERB to suffer; to undergo; to be (hurt, cheated, etc.)

> 어제 경기에서 우리 팀이 큰 점수 차로 패배를 당했어요.
> eoje gyeonggieseo uri timi keun jeomsu charo paebaereul danghaesseoyo
> Our team suffered a big defeat in yesterday's game.

For unwelcome events: 사고/사기/패배를 당하다. Also forms passives: 무시당하다.

255 **범죄** beomjoe ●●○

NOUN crime

> 이 동네는 범죄가 거의 없어서 안전해요.
> i dongneneun beomjoega geoui eopseoseo anjeonhaeyo
> This neighborhood is safe because there's almost no crime.

범죄를 저지르다 = to commit a crime; 범죄자 = criminal.

256 **보호하다** bohohada ●●○

VERB to protect

> 선크림은 강한 햇빛으로부터 피부를 보호해 줘요.
> seonkeurimeun ganghan haetbicheurobuteo pibureul bohohae jwoyo
> Sunscreen protects your skin from strong sunlight.

N(으)로부터 N을/를 보호하다 = to protect N from N.

257 **화재** hwajae ●●○

NOUN fire

> 화재가 나면 엘리베이터 대신 계단을 이용하세요.
> hwajaega namyeon ellibeiteo daesin gyedaneul iyonghaseyo
> In case of fire, use the stairs instead of the elevator.

Formal word for 불 (as an accident): 화재가 나다/발생하다.

258 **차량** charyang ●●○

NOUN vehicle; car; traffic

> 주말에는 이 도로에 차량이 많이 다녀요.
> jumareneun i doroe charyangi mani danyeoyo
> This road gets a lot of traffic on weekends.

Formal word for 차; common on signs: 차량 통행 금지 = no vehicles.

259 **풍부하다** pungbuhada ●●○

ADJECTIVE to be rich; to be abundant

> 이 과일에는 비타민이 풍부해요.
> i gwaireneun bitamini pungbuhaeyo
> This fruit is rich in vitamins.

N이/가 풍부하다 = to be rich in N; 경험이 풍부하다 = to be very experienced.

260 **경계하다** gyeonggyehada ●○○

VERB to be wary of; to guard against

> 처음 보는 사람을 너무 경계할 필요는 없어요.
> cheoeum boneun sarameul neomu gyeonggyehal piryoneun eopseoyo
> There's no need to be too wary of people you've just met.

Homograph 경계 = boundary, border.

261 **대기** daegi ●○○

NOUN atmosphere; air

> 대기 오염이 심한 날에는 창문을 닫아 두세요.
> daegi oyeomi simhan nareneun changmuneul dada duseyo
> On days with bad air pollution, keep your windows closed.

Homograph 대기 = waiting, standby (e.g. 대기실 = waiting room).

262 **예방** yebang ●○○

NOUN prevention

> 손을 자주 씻으면 감기 예방에 도움이 돼요.
> soneul jaju ssiseumyeon gamgi yebange doumi dwaeyo
> Washing your hands often helps prevent colds.

예방하다 = to prevent; 예방 접종 = vaccination.

263 **피하다** pihada ●○○

VERB to avoid; to dodge

> 출근 시간을 피해서 조금 일찍 집을 나왔어요.
> chulgeun siganeul pihaeseo jogeum iljjik jibeul nawasseoyo
> I left home a little early to avoid rush hour.

264 **입히다** ipida ●○○

VERB to cause (damage); to inflict

> 실수로 친구에게 손해를 입혀서 정말 미안했어요.
> silsuro chinguege sonhaereul ipyeoseo jeongmal mianhaesseoyo
> I felt really sorry for accidentally causing my friend a loss.

피해/손해/상처를 입히다. Also 'to dress someone': 아이에게 옷을 입히다.

265 **주의** juui ●○○

NOUN caution; attention

> 길이 미끄러우니까 운전할 때 주의가 필요해요.
> giri mikkeureounikka unjeonhal ttae juuiga piryohaeyo
> The roads are slippery, so you need to be careful when you drive.

주의하다 = to be careful; 주의 사항 = precautions.

266 **지진** jijin ●●○

NOUN earthquake

> 이 건물은 지진에도 견딜 수 있게 지어졌어요.
> i geonmureun jijinedo gyeondil su itge jieojyeosseoyo
> This building was built to withstand earthquakes.

지진이 나다/발생하다 = an earthquake occurs.

267 **해양** haeyang ●○○

NOUN ocean; marine

> 해양 쓰레기를 줄이기 위해 해변 청소를 했어요.
> haeyang sseuregireul jurigi wihae haebyeon cheongsoreul haesseoyo
> We cleaned up the beach to cut down on marine litter.

Used before nouns: 해양 생물, 해양 오염.

268 **소방관** sobanggwan ●●○

NOUN firefighter

> 소방관들이 학교에 와서 안전 교육을 해 줬어요.
> sobanggwandeuri hakgyoe waseo anjeon gyoyugeul hae jwosseoyo
> Firefighters came to our school and taught us about safety.

269 **처벌** cheobeol ●●○

NOUN punishment; penalty

> 교통 법규를 어기면 처벌을 받을 수 있어요.
> gyotong beopgyureul eogimyeon cheobeoreul badeul su isseoyo
> You can be penalized if you break traffic laws.

처벌을 받다 = to be punished; 처벌하다 = to punish.

270 **점검하다** jeomgeomhada ●○○

VERB to inspect; to check

> 장거리 운전 전에는 타이어를 꼭 점검하세요.
> janggeori unjeon jeoneneun taieoreul kkok jeomgeomhaseyo
> Be sure to check your tires before a long drive.

271 **포장재** pojangjae ○○○

NOUN packaging; packing material

> 이 가게는 종이로 만든 포장재만 사용해요.
> i gageneun jongiro mandeun pojangjaeman sayonghaeyo
> This store only uses packaging made from paper.

272 **점검** jeomgeom ●○○

NOUN inspection; check

> 엘리베이터 점검 때문에 계단을 이용해야 해요.
> ellibeiteo jeomgeom ttaemune gyedaneul iyonghaeya haeyo
> We have to take the stairs because the elevator is being inspected.

정기 점검 = regular inspection.

273 **태양광** taeyanggwang ●○○

NOUN solar power; sunlight

> 우리 집 지붕에 태양광 패널을 설치했어요.
> uri jip jibunge taeyanggwang paeneoreul seolchihaesseoyo
> We put solar panels on our roof.

274 **승객** seunggaek ○○○

NOUN passenger

> 버스가 출발하자 승객들이 모두 자리에 앉았어요.
> beoseuga chulbalhaja seunggaekdeuri modu jarie anjasseoyo
> As the bus pulled away, all the passengers took their seats.

Unit review 11 · Safety and Environment

A What does it mean?

1 입히다 _____

2 자원 _____

3 예방 _____

4 해양 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 fire _____

2 to protect _____

3 packaging; packing material _____

4 incident; event; case _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 길이 미끄러우니까 운전할 때 _____가 필요해요.
The roads are slippery, so you need to be careful when you drive.

2 이 동네는 _____가 거의 없어서 안전해요.
This neighborhood is safe because there's almost no crime.

3 우리 집 지붕에 _____ 패널을 설치했어요.
We put solar panels on our roof.

4 플라스틱 쓰레기는 바다 _____의 큰 원인이에요.
Plastic waste is a major cause of ocean pollution.

5 어제 경기에서 우리 팀이 큰 점수 차로 패배를 _____.
Our team suffered a big defeat in yesterday's game.

D Choose the best word.

1 주말에는 이 도로에 _____이 많이 다녀요.

A 주의 B 범죄 C 해양 D 차량

2 엘리베이터 _____ 때문에 계단을 이용해야 해요.

A 예방 B 점검 C 자원 D 포장재

3 교통 법규를 어기면 _____을 받을 수 있어요.

A 승객 B 범죄 C 처벌 D 지진

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	소방관	_____	a	atmosphere; air
2	지진	_____	b	firefighter
3	점검하다	_____	c	to be rich; to be abundant
4	대기	_____	d	earthquake
5	풍부하다	_____	e	to inspect; to check

Self-check

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

UNIT 12 · WORDS 275–300 · 5 CORE · 4 HIGH

Unit 12 · Daily Life and Leisure

일상과 여가

275 **상황** sanghwang ●●●

NOUN situation; circumstances

> 어려운 상황에서도 친구가 끝까지 도와줬어요.
> eoryeoun sanghwangeseodo chinguga kkeutkkaji dowajwosseoyo
> Even when things were tough, my friend helped me all the way.

276 **삶** sam ●●●

NOUN life

> 음악은 제 삶에 큰 기쁨을 줘요.
> eumageun je salme keun gippeumeul jwoyo
> Music brings so much joy to my life.

Noun from 살다; 삶 is life as lived (생활 = daily life, 생명 = biological life).

277 **겪다** gyeokda ●●●

VERB to go through; to experience; to have (trouble)

> 유학 초기에 언어 때문에 어려움을 많이 겪었어요.
> yuhak chogie eoneo ttaemune eoryeoumeul mani gyeokkeosseoyo
> When I first studied abroad, I struggled a lot with the language.

Usually with hardships: 어려움/고통/불편을 겪다.

278 **상태** sangtae ●●●

NOUN condition; state

> 중고 책인데 상태가 새 책처럼 깨끗해요.
> junggo chaeginde sangtaega sae chaekcheoreom kkaekkeutaeyo
> It's a used book, but it's in like-new condition.

279 **당시** dangsi ●●●

NOUN at that time; back then

> 그 당시에는 휴대폰이 없어서 편지를 많이 썼어요.
> geu dangsieneun hyudaeponi eopseoseo pyeonjireul mani sseosseoyo
> Back then, there were no cell phones, so people wrote a lot of letters.

그 당시 = back then; N 당시 = at the time of N (e.g. 입학 당시 = when I started school).

280 **균형** gyunhyeong ●●○

NOUN balance

> 일과 삶의 균형을 잡는 게 중요해요.
> ilgwa salmui gyunhyeongeul jamneun ge jungyohaeyo
> It's important to keep a good work-life balance.

균형을 잡다/유지하다; 균형이 깨지다 = to lose balance.

281 **앞두다** apduda ●○○

VERB to have ahead; to be just before

> 시험을 일주일 앞두고 감기에 걸렸어요.
> siheomeul iljuil apdugo gamgie geollyeosseoyo
> I caught a cold a week before my exam.

N을/를 앞두다 = to have N coming up; often 앞두고 = just before N.

282 **다행** dahaeng ●○○

NOUN relief; good thing; lucky

> 아무도 다치지 않아서 정말 다행이에요.
> amudo dachiji anaseo jeongmal dahaengieyo
> It's such a relief that nobody got hurt.

-아서/어서 다행이다 = it's a relief that ...; 다행히 = fortunately.

283 **사정** sajeong ●○○

NOUN circumstances; situation; reasons

> 집안 사정으로 모임에 못 갈 것 같아요.
> jiban sajeongeuro moime mot gal geot gatayo
> I don't think I can make it to the gathering because of family matters.

Polite way to give a reason without details: 개인 사정으로 = for personal reasons.

284 **벗어나다** beoseonada ●●○

VERB to get out of; to escape; to get away from

> 주말에는 도시를 벗어나 시골에서 쉬고 싶어요.
> jumareneun dosireul beoseona sigoreseo swigo sipeoyo
> On weekends, I want to get away from the city and relax in the countryside.

N에서/을 벗어나다; 위기/어려움에서 벗어나다 = to get out of a crisis/difficulty.

285 **살아가다** saragada ●○○

VERB to live; to get by

> 사람은 혼자서는 살아갈 수 없어요.
> sarameun honjaseoneun saragal su eopseoyo
> No one can live entirely on their own.

Emphasizes living on over time; often with 함께/더불어 살아가다.

286 **안정** anjeong ●○○

NOUN stability; calm; peace of mind

> 시험 전에는 무엇보다 마음의 안정이 필요해요.
> siheom jeoneneun mueotboda maeumui anjeongi piryohaeyo
> Before an exam, peace of mind is what you need most.

안정을 취하다 = to get some rest; 안정적 = stable.

287 **미루다** miruda ●○○

VERB to put off; to postpone

> 숙제를 내일로 미루지 말고 오늘 끝내세요.
> sukjereul naeillo miruji malgo oneul kkeunnaeseyo
> Don't put off your homework until tomorrow; finish it today.

A을/를 B(으)로 미루다 = to put A off until B.

288 **현실** hyeonsil ●●○

NOUN reality

> 꿈을 이루려면 현실을 정확히 알아야 해요.
> kkumeul iruryeomyeon hyeonsireul jeonghwaki araya haeyo
> To make your dream come true, you need to see reality clearly.

Opposite: 이상 (ideal). 현실적 = realistic.

289 **체험** cheheom ●●○

NOUN hands-on experience

> 아이들과 농장에서 딸기 따기 체험을 했어요.
> aideulgwa nongjangeseo ttalgi ttagi cheheomeul haesseoyo
> We tried strawberry picking at a farm with the kids.

체험하다 = to experience firsthand; 체험 학습 = hands-on learning (field trip).

290 **현대인** hyeondaein ●○○

NOUN modern people; people today

> 현대인은 스마트폰 없이 하루도 지내기 어려워요.
> hyeondaeineun seumateupon eopsi harudo jinaegi eoryeowoyo
> People today can hardly go a single day without a smartphone.

291 **시각** sigak ●○○

NOUN time; point in time

> 열차의 출발 시각을 다시 한번 확인하세요.
> yeolchaui chulbal sigageul dasi hanbeon hwaginhaseyo
> Double-check the train's departure time.

More formal than 시간. Homographs: 시각 viewpoint, 시각 sight.

292 **부담스럽다** budamseureopda ●○○

ADJECTIVE to feel like a burden; to be too much

> 너무 비싼 선물은 받는 사람도 부담스러워요.
> neomu bissan seonmureun banneun saramdo budamseureowoyo
> A gift that's too expensive can make the person receiving it uncomfortable.

ㅂ-irregular: 부담스러워요, 부담스러운.

293 **판정** panjeong ●○○

NOUN ruling; call; judgment

> 심판의 판정에 선수들이 항의했어요.
> simpanui panjeonge seonsudeuri hanguihaesseoyo
> The players protested the referee's call.

판정을 내리다 = to make a ruling.

294 **메달** medal ●○○

NOUN medal

> 올림픽에서 메달을 따는 게 그 선수의 꿈이에요.
> ollimpigeseo medareul ttaneun ge geu seonsuui kkumieyo
> Winning a medal at the Olympics is that athlete's dream.

메달을 따다 = to win a medal.

295 **커피숍** keopisyop ○○○

NOUN coffee shop; café

> 커피숍에서 친구를 기다리며 책을 읽었어요.
> keopisyobeseo chingureul gidarimyeo chaegeul ilgeosseoyo
> I read a book at a coffee shop while waiting for my friend.

296 **육아** yuga ○○○

NOUN childcare; parenting

> 남편과 저는 육아를 반반씩 나눠서 해요.
> nampyeongwa jeoneun yugareul banbanssik nanwoseo haeyo
> My husband and I split the childcare fifty-fifty.

297 **관중** gwanjung ○○○

NOUN spectators; crowd

> 경기장을 가득 메운 관중들이 크게 환호했어요.
> gyeonggijangeul gadeuk meun gwanjungdeuri keuge hwanhohaesseoyo
> The crowd that packed the stadium cheered loudly.

Used for sports games; for performances, 관객 is more common.

298 **심판** simpan ●○○

NOUN referee; umpire

> 축구 심판은 경기 내내 선수들과 함께 뛰어요.
> chukgu simpaneun gyeonggi naenae seonsudeulgwa hamkke ttwieoyo
> A soccer referee runs with the players for the whole game.

299 **영화관** yeonghwagwan ●○○

NOUN movie theater

> 주말이라서 영화관에 사람이 많았어요.
> jumariraseo yeonghwagwane sarami manasseoyo
> It was the weekend, so the movie theater was crowded.

300 **비다** bida ●○○

VERB to be empty; to be vacant

> 주말이라 사무실이 텅 비어 있어요.
> jumarira samusiri teong bieo isseoyo
> It's the weekend, so the office is completely empty.

Common as 비어 있다 and 빈 + noun (빈 자리, 빈 교실).

Unit review 12 · Daily Life and Leisure

A What does it mean?

1 삶 _____

2 커피숍 _____

3 부담스럽다 _____

4 현대인 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 at that time; back then _____

2 situation; circumstances _____

3 reality _____

4 ruling; call; judgment _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 열차의 출발 _____을 다시 한번 확인하세요.
Double-check the train's departure time.

2 남편과 저는 _____를 반반씩 나눠서 해요.
My husband and I split the childcare fifty-fifty.

3 경기장을 가득 메운 _____들이 크게 환호했어요.
The crowd that packed the stadium cheered loudly.

4 유학 초기에 언어 때문에 어려움을 많이 _____.
When I first studied abroad, I struggled a lot with the language.

5 축구 _____은 경기 내내 선수들과 함께 뛰어요.
A soccer referee runs with the players for the whole game.

D Choose the best word.

1 일과 삶의 _____을 잡는 게 중요해요.

A 관중 B 심판 C 균형 D 판정

2 아이들과 농장에서 딸기 따기 _____을 했어요.

A 체험 B 시각 C 삶 D 사정

3 숙제를 내일로 _____ 말고 오늘 끝내세요.

A 앞두다 B 살아가다 C 비다 D 미루다

E Which word sounds natural here?

인터넷 쇼핑을 하다가 사기를 _____.
I got scammed while shopping online.

A 겪다 B 당하다

Self-check

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

UNIT 13 · WORDS 301–324 · 2 CORE · 10 HIGH

Unit 13 · The Body and Living Things

몸과 생명

301 신경 singyeong ●●●

NOUN nerves; attention

> 요즘 건강에 신경을 많이 쓰고 있어요.
> yojeum geongange singyeongeul mani sseugo isseoyo
> I've been paying a lot of attention to my health lately.

신경(을) 쓰다 = to pay attention to, care about; 신경이 쓰이다 = to bother someone.

302 물질 muljil ●●○

NOUN substance; material; matter

> 이 세제에는 몸에 해로운 물질이 없어요.
> i sejeeneun mome haeroun muljiri eopseoyo
> This detergent doesn't contain any harmful substances.

Also 'material things': 물질적 = material (vs. spiritual).

303 뇌 noe ●●○

NOUN brain

> 책을 읽으면 뇌가 활발하게 활동한대요.
> chaegeul ilgeumyeon noega hwalbalhage hwaldonghandaeyo
> They say reading makes your brain more active.

304 먹이 meogi ●●○

NOUN food (for animals); feed; prey

> 아이들이 동물원에서 토끼에게 먹이를 줬어요.
> aideuri dongmurwoneseo tokkiege meogireul jwosseoyo
> The kids fed the rabbits at the zoo.

먹이를 주다 = to feed (an animal); for people, use 음식.

305 실험 silheom ●●●

NOUN experiment

> 과학 시간에 물을 얼리는 실험을 했어요.
> gwahak sigane mureul eollineun silheomeul haesseoyo
> In science class, we did an experiment freezing water.

실험하다 = to experiment; 실험실 = laboratory.

306 자세 jase ●●○

NOUN posture; attitude

> 오래 앉아 있을 때는 바른 자세가 중요해요.
> orae anja isseul ttaeneun bareun jasega jungyohaeyo
> Good posture matters when you sit for a long time.

Also 'attitude': 긍정적인 자세 = a positive attitude; 자세를 바로 하다 = to sit/stand up straight.

307 감각 gamgak ●○○

NOUN sense; feel; flair

> 그 친구는 패션 감각이 정말 뛰어나요.
> geu chinguneun paesyeon gamgagi jeongmal ttwieonayo
> My friend has a great sense of style.

Also the physical senses: 감각이 없다 = to feel numb.

308 휴식 hyusik ●○○

NOUN rest; break

> 일을 오래 했으니 잠깐 휴식을 취하세요.
> ireul orae haesseuni jamkkan hyusigeul chwihaseyo
> You've been working for a long time, so take a short break.

휴식을 취하다 = to take a rest.

309 **생물** saengmul ●○○

NOUN living thing; organism

> 이 호수에는 다양한 생물이 살고 있어요.
> i hosueneun dayanghan saengmuri salgo isseoyo
> A wide variety of living things inhabit this lake.

310 **의료** uiryo ●●○

NOUN medical care; health care

> 이 지역은 의료 시설이 부족해서 불편해요.
> i jiyeogeun uiryo siseori bujokaeseo bulpyeonhaeyo
> There aren't enough medical facilities in this area, which makes things inconvenient.

311 **집중하다** jipjunghada ●●○

VERB to concentrate; to focus

> 시끄러워서 공부에 집중할 수가 없어요.
> sikkeureowoseo gongbue jipjunghal suga eopseoyo
> It's so noisy that I can't concentrate on studying.

N에 집중하다 = to focus on N.

312 **의약품** uiyakpum ●●○

NOUN medicine; pharmaceuticals

> 이 공장에서는 다양한 의약품을 생산해요.
> i gongjangeseoneun dayanghan uiyakpumeul saengsanhaeyo
> This factory produces a wide range of medicines.

313 **조절하다** jojeolhada ●○○

VERB to adjust; to control

> 에어컨 온도를 조금 높게 조절해 주세요.
> eeokeon ondoreul jogeum nopge jojeolhae juseyo
> Please turn the air conditioner temperature up a little.

314 **성분** seongbun ●●○

NOUN ingredient; component

> 화장품을 살 때 성분을 꼼꼼히 확인해요.
> hwajangpumeul sal ttae seongbuneul kkomkkomhi hwaginhaeyo
> I check the ingredients carefully when I buy cosmetics.

315 **자극하다** jageukada ●○○

VERB to stimulate; to whet

> 맛있는 냄새가 식욕을 자극했어요.
> masinneun naemsaega sigyogeul jageukaesseoyo
> The delicious smell whetted my appetite.

316 **애벌레** aebeolle ●○○

NOUN caterpillar; larva

> 애벌레가 자라서 예쁜 나비가 되었어요.
> aebeollega jaraseo yeppeun nabiga doeeosseoyo
> The caterpillar grew into a pretty butterfly.

317 **개체** gaeche ●○○

NOUN individual (organism)

> 이 섬에 사는 새의 개체 수가 늘고 있어요.
> i seome saneun saeui gaeche suga neulgo isseoyo
> The number of birds living on this island is growing.

개체 수 = population (of a species).

318 **근육** geunyuk ○○○

NOUN muscle

> 꾸준히 운동해서 다리 근육이 생겼어요.
> kkujunhi undonghaeseo dari geunyugi saenggyeosseoyo
> I built up my leg muscles by working out regularly.

319 **생태** saengtae ●●○

NOUN ecology; ecosystem

> 아이들과 갯벌 생태를 관찰하는 수업에 다녀왔어요.
> aideulgwa gaetbeol saengtaereul gwanchalhaneun sueobe danyeowasseoyo
> I went to a class with my kids to observe mudflat wildlife.

생태계 = ecosystem.

320 **세균** segyun ●○○

NOUN germs; bacteria

> 손을 자주 씻으면 세균을 줄일 수 있어요.
> soneul jaju ssiseumyeon segyuneul juril su isseoyo
> Washing your hands often can cut down on germs.

321 **지능** jineung ○○○

NOUN intelligence

> 인공 지능 덕분에 번역이 훨씬 쉬워졌어요.
> ingong jineung deokbune beonyeogi hwolssin swiwojyeosseoyo
> Thanks to artificial intelligence, translation has become much easier.

인공 지능 = artificial intelligence (AI).

322 **단백질** danbaekjil ○○○

NOUN protein

> 달걀과 콩에는 단백질이 풍부해요.
> dalgyalgwa kongeneun danbaekjiri pungbuhaeyo
> Eggs and beans are rich in protein.

323 **나방** nabang ●○○

NOUN moth

> 밤에 불을 켜 두면 나방이 창문으로 날아와요.
> bame bureul kyeo dumyeon nabangi changmuneuro narawayo
> If you leave the lights on at night, moths fly to the window.

324 **장기** janggi ●●○

NOUN organ (of the body)

> 간과 심장은 우리 몸의 중요한 장기예요.
> gangwa simjangeun uri momui jungyohan janggiyeyo
> The liver and the heart are important organs in our body.

Homographs: 장기 = long term; 장기 = Korean chess.

Unit review 13 · The Body and Living Things

A What does it mean?

1 조절하다 _____

2 뇌 _____

3 감각 _____

4 집중하다 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 nerves; attention _____

2 medicine; pharmaceuticals _____

3 to stimulate; to whet _____

4 ingredient; component _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 이 세제에는 몸에 해로운 _____이 없어요.
This detergent doesn't contain any harmful substances.

2 달걀과 콩에는 _____이 풍부해요.
Eggs and beans are rich in protein.

3 꾸준히 운동해서 다리 _____이 생겼어요.
I built up my leg muscles by working out regularly.

4 _____가 자라서 예쁜 나비가 되었어요.
The caterpillar grew into a pretty butterfly.

5 밤에 불을 켜 두면 _____이 창문으로 날아와요.
If you leave the lights on at night, moths fly to the window.

D Choose the best word.

1 인공 _____ 덕분에 번역이 훨씬 쉬워졌어요.

A 실험 B 지능 C 자세 D 성분

2 과학 시간에 물을 얼리는 _____을 했어요.

A 근육 B 실험 C 나방 D 감각

3 아이들이 동물원에서 토끼에게 _____를 줬어요.

A 휴식 B 개체 C 장기 D 먹이

E Match each word to its meaning.

1 휴식 ____ a germs; bacteria

2 자세 ____ b posture; attitude

3 의료 ____ c rest; break

4 세균 ____ d medical care; health care

5 생물 ____ e living thing; organism

Self-check

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

UNIT 14 · WORDS 325–352 · 4 CORE · 5 HIGH

Unit 14 · Arts and Heritage

예술과 문화유산

325 **작품** jakpum ●●●

NOUN work (of art); piece

> 이 미술관에는 유명한 화가들의 작품이 많아요.
> i misulgwaneneun yumyeonghan hwagadeurui jakpumi manayo
> This art museum has many works by famous painters.

326 **소재** sojae ●●●

NOUN subject matter; theme; material

> 이 소설은 가족의 사랑을 소재로 했어요.
> i soseoreun gajogui sarangeul sojaero haesseoyo
> This novel takes family love as its subject.

N을/를 소재로 하다 = to take N as one's subject. Also 'material': 천연 소재.

327 **제작** jejak ●●○

NOUN production; making

> 이 영화는 제작 기간만 2년이 걸렸어요.
> i yeonghwaneun jejak giganman inyeoni geollyeosseoyo
> This movie took two years just to produce.

제작하다 = to produce, make; 제작진 = production crew.

328 **문화재** munhwajae ●●○

NOUN cultural heritage; cultural treasure

> 경복궁에는 귀중한 문화재가 많아요.
> gyeongbokgungeneun gwijunghan munhwajaega manayo
> Gyeongbokgung Palace has many precious cultural treasures.

무형 문화재 = intangible cultural heritage.

329 **형식** hyeongsik ●●○

NOUN form; format; formality

> 보고서는 정해진 형식에 맞춰 써야 해요.
> bogoseoneun jeonghaejin hyeongsige matchwo sseoya haeyo
> Reports have to be written in the required format.

형식적 = formal, perfunctory; opposite: 내용 (content).

330 **인류** illyu ●●○

NOUN humankind; humanity

> 불의 발견은 인류의 역사를 바꿨어요.
> burui balgyeoneun illyuui yeoksareul bakkwosseoyo
> The discovery of fire changed human history.

331 **무대** mudae ●●●

NOUN stage

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

무대에 서다/오르다 = to go on stage.

332 **인물** inmul ●●●

NOUN person; figure; character

> 이 소설에서 가장 좋아하는 인물이 누구예요?
> i soseoreseo gajang joahaneun inmuri nuguyeyo
> Who's your favorite character in this novel?

Also 'looks': 인물이 좋다 = to be good-looking.

333 **감독** gamdok ●●○

NOUN director; coach; supervisor

> 그 감독의 새 영화가 다음 달에 개봉해요.
> geu gamdogui sae yeonghwaga daeum dare gaebonghaeyo
> That director's new movie comes out next month.

Also a sports coach/manager (축구 감독) or an exam proctor (시험 감독).

334 **기법** gibeop ●○○

NOUN technique; method

> 이 그림은 새로운 기법으로 그려졌어요.
> i geurimeun saeroun gibeobeuro geuryeojyeosseoyo
> This painting was done using a new technique.

335 **새기다** saegida ●○○

VERB to engrave; to carve

> 반지 안쪽에 우리 이름을 새겼어요.
> banji anjjoge uri ireumeul saegyeosseoyo
> We had our names engraved inside the rings.

Figurative: 마음에 새기다 = to keep something in mind.

336 **장면** jangmyeon ○○○

NOUN scene

> 그 영화의 마지막 장면이 가장 감동적이었어요.
> geu yeonghwaui majimak jangmyeoni gajang gamdongjeogieosseoyo
> The last scene of the movie was the most moving.

337 **관람하다** gwallamhada ●○○

VERB to watch; to see (a show)

> 주말에 가족과 함께 뮤지컬을 관람했어요.
> jumare gajokgwa hamkke myujikeoreul gwallamhaesseoyo
> I saw a musical with my family over the weekend.

Used for performances, games, exhibitions, not TV.

338 **고대** godae ●○○

NOUN ancient times; antiquity

> 박물관에서 고대 그리스의 그릇을 봤어요.
> bangmulgwaneseo godae geuriseuui geureuseul bwasseoyo
> I saw ancient Greek pottery at the museum.

Used before nouns: 고대 문명 = ancient civilization.

339 **제사** jesa ●○○

NOUN ancestral rite; memorial service

> 명절에는 온 가족이 모여 제사를 지내요.
> myeongjeoreneun on gajogi moyeo jesareul jinaeyo
> On holidays, the whole family gets together to hold ancestral rites.

제사를 지내다 = to hold an ancestral rite.

340 **창의적** changuijeok ●○○

NOUN creative

> 이 수업은 아이들의 창의적인 생각을 키워 줘요.
> i sueobeun aideurui changuijeogin saenggageul kiwo jwoyo
> This class helps children develop creative thinking.

창의적인 N; 창의력 = creativity.

341 **보존** bojon ○○○

NOUN preservation; conservation

> 이 오래된 집은 보존 상태가 아주 좋아요.
> i oraedoen jibeun bojon sangtaega aju joayo
> This old house is very well preserved.

보존하다 = to preserve.

342 **물감** mulgam ●○○

NOUN paint; paints

> 아이가 물감으로 하늘을 파랗게 칠했어요.
> aiga mulgameuro haneureul parake chilhaesseoyo
> My child used paint to color the sky blue.

343 **제작하다** jejakada ○○○

VERB to produce; to make

> 학생들이 직접 짧은 영화를 제작했어요.
> haksaengdeuri jikjeop jjalbeun yeonghwareul jejakaesseoyo
> The students made a short film themselves.

344 **뮤지컬** myujikeol ●○○

NOUN musical

> 주말에 친구와 뮤지컬을 보러 가기로 했어요.
> jumare chinguwa myujikeoreul boreo gagiro haesseoyo
> I decided to go see a musical with a friend this weekend.

345 **관람** gwallam ○○○

NOUN viewing; watching (a show)

> 공연 관람 중에는 휴대폰을 꺼 주세요.
> gongyeon gwallam jungeneun hyudaeponeul kkeo juseyo
> Please turn off your phone during the performance.

관람객 = audience, visitors; 관람료 = admission fee.

346 **전시** jeonsi ●○○

NOUN exhibition; display

> 이번 전시에서는 젊은 작가들의 그림을 볼 수 있어요.
> ibeon jeonsieseoneun jeolmeun jakgadeurui geurimeul bol su isseoyo
> At this exhibition, you can see paintings by young artists.

전시회 = exhibition; 전시하다 = to exhibit.

347 **독특하다** dokteukada ●○○

ADJECTIVE to be unique; to be distinctive

> 그 카페는 인테리어가 독특해서 인기가 많아요.
> geu kapeneun interieoga dokteukaeseo ingiga manayo
> That café is popular because of its unique interior.

348 **지명** jimyeong ●○○

NOUN place name

> 이 마을 지명에는 재미있는 이야기가 담겨 있어요.
> i maeul jimyeongeneun jaemiinneun iyagiga damgyeo isseoyo
> There's an interesting story behind this village's name.

349 **건축물** geonchungmul ○○○

NOUN building; structure

> 이 도시에는 오래된 건축물이 많이 남아 있어요.
> i dosieneun oraedoen geonchungmuri mani nama isseoyo
> Many old buildings still stand in this city.

350 **복원** bogwon ○○○

NOUN restoration

> 오래된 궁의 복원 공사가 드디어 끝났어요.
> oraedoen gungui bogwon gongsaga deudieo kkeunnasseoyo
> The restoration of the old palace is finally complete.

복원하다 = to restore.

351 **예술적** yesuljeok ○○○

NOUN artistic

> 그 사진작가의 작품은 예술적 가치가 높아요.
> geu sajinjakgaui jakpumeun yesuljeok gachiga nopayo
> That photographer's work has great artistic value.

예술적 가치 = artistic value; 예술적인 N.

352 **무덤** mudeom ●○○

NOUN grave; tomb

> 이곳은 옛날 왕의 무덤으로 알려져 있어요.
> igoseun yennal wangui mudeomeuro allyeojyeo isseoyo
> This place is known as the tomb of a king from long ago.

Unit review 14 · Arts and Heritage

A What does it mean?

1 문화재 _____

2 감독 _____

3 형식 _____

4 새기다 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 to produce; to make _____

2 viewing; watching (a show) _____

3 place name _____

4 preservation; conservation _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 이 소설은 가족의 사랑을 _____로 했어요.
This novel takes family love as its subject.

2 박물관에서 _____ 그리스의 그릇을 봤어요.
I saw ancient Greek pottery at the museum.

3 이 그림은 새로운 _____으로 그려졌어요.
This painting was done using a new technique.

4 이번 _____에서는 젊은 작가들의 그림을 볼 수 있어요.
At this exhibition, you can see paintings by young artists.

5 이 미술관에는 유명한 화가들의 _____이 많아요.
This art museum has many works by famous painters.

D Choose the best word.

1 이 수업은 아이들의 _____인 생각을 키워 줘요.

A 감독 B 보존 C 창의적 D 작품

2 아이가 _____으로 하늘을 파랗게 칠했어요.

A 물감 B 무덤 C 예술적 D 제사

3 이곳은 옛날 왕의 _____으로 알려져 있어요.

A 건축물 B 제작 C 무덤 D 복원

E Match each word to its meaning.

1	독특하다	_____	a	musical
2	제작	_____	b	humankind; humanity
3	무대	_____	c	stage
4	뮤지컬	_____	d	production; making
5	인류	_____	e	to be unique; to be distinctive

Self-check

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

UNIT 15 · WORDS 353–377 · 2 CORE · 9 HIGH

Unit 15 · Shopping and Consumption

쇼핑과 소비

353 **구매** gumae ●●●

NOUN purchase; buying

> 구매 전에 제품 후기를 꼭 확인해요.
> gumae jeone jepum hugireul kkok hwaginhaeyo
> I always check product reviews before buying.

구매하다 = to purchase (more formal than 사다).

354 **소비** sobi ●●●

NOUN consumption; spending

> 전기 소비를 줄이려고 에어컨을 덜 틀어요.
> jeongi sobireul juriryeogo eeokeoneul deol teureoyo
> I run the air conditioner less to cut down on electricity use.

소비하다 = to consume; 소비자 = consumer.

355 **구매하다** gumaehada ●●○

VERB to purchase; to buy

> 이 표는 공식 홈페이지에서만 구매할 수 있어요.
> i pyoneun gongsik hompeijieseoman gumaehal su isseoyo
> These tickets can only be purchased on the official website.

More formal than 사다; similar to 구입하다.

356 **문의** munui ●●○

NOUN inquiry; question

> 가격 문의는 고객 센터로 전화해 주세요.
> gagyeok munuineun gogaek senteoro jeonhwahae juseyo
> For price inquiries, please call customer service.

문의하다 = to inquire; 문의 사항 = questions, inquiries.

357 **용품** yongpum ●●○

NOUN supplies; goods; gear

> 캠핑 용품은 빌려서 쓰면 돈을 아낄 수 있어요.
> kaemping yongpumeun billyeoseo sseumyeon doneul akkil su isseoyo
> You can save money by renting camping gear.

Usually after another noun: 생활용품, 스포츠 용품, 학용품.

358 **매장** maejang ●●○

NOUN store; shop; sales floor

> 이 옷은 매장에서 직접 입어 보고 샀어요.
> i oseun maejangeseo jikjeop ibeo bogo sasseoyo
> I tried on this outfit in the store before I bought it.

Often in compounds: 의류 매장, 매장 직원 = store clerk.

359 **품질** pumjil ●○○

NOUN quality

> 이 가방은 가격은 싸지만 품질이 좋아요.
> i gabangeun gagyeogeun ssajiman pumjiri joayo
> This bag is cheap, but it's good quality.

360 **구입하다** guipada ●●○

VERB to buy; to purchase

> 할인 기간에 노트북을 싸게 구입했어요.
> harin gigane noteubugeul ssage guipaesseoyo
> I bought a laptop at a good price during the sale.

Formal synonym of 사다; similar to 구매하다.

361 **대형** daehyeong ●●○

NOUN large; large-sized

> 거실에 대형 텔레비전을 새로 놓았어요.
> geosire daehyeong tellebijeoneul saero noasseoyo
> We put a new large TV in the living room.

Used before nouns: 대형 마트, 대형 화면. Opposite: 소형.

362 **아끼다** akkida ●○○

VERB to save; to use sparingly

> 전기를 아끼려고 안 쓰는 불은 꺼요.
> jeongireul akkiryeogo an sseuneun bureun kkeoyo
> I turn off lights I'm not using to save electricity.

Also 'to cherish': 아끼는 물건 = a treasured item.

363 **불편** bulpyeon ●○○

NOUN inconvenience; discomfort

> 엘리베이터 공사 때문에 주민들이 불편을 겪었어요.
> ellibeiteo gongsa ttaemune jumindeuri bulpyeoneul gyeokkeosseoyo
> The residents were inconvenienced by the elevator work.

불편을 겪다/주다; adjective 불편하다.

364 **문의하다** munuihada ●○○

VERB to inquire; to ask

> 자세한 내용은 고객 센터로 문의하세요.
> jasehan naeyongeun gogaek senteoro munuihaseyo
> For more details, please contact customer service.

N에/(으)로 문의하다; noun 문의 = inquiry.

365 **혜택** hyetaek ●●○

NOUN benefit; perk

> 회원이 되면 할인 혜택을 받을 수 있어요.
> hoewoni doemyeon harin hyetaegeul badeul su isseoyo
> If you become a member, you can get discounts.

혜택을 받다/주다 = to receive/give a benefit.

366 **추천하다** chucheonhada ●○○

VERB to recommend

> 이 근처에 맛있는 식당 좀 추천해 주세요.
> i geuncheoe masinneun sikdang jom chucheonhae juseyo
> Can you recommend a good restaurant around here?

367 **택배** taekbae ●○○

NOUN package; parcel delivery

> 어제 주문한 택배가 오늘 아침에 도착했어요.
> eoje jumunhan taekbaega oneul achime dochakaesseoyo
> The package I ordered yesterday arrived this morning.

368 **셔츠** syeocheu ●○○

NOUN shirt

> 면접 때 입을 흰 셔츠를 하나 샀어요.
> myeonjeop ttae ibeul huin syeocheureul hana sasseoyo
> I bought a white shirt to wear to my interview.

369 **후기** hugi ●●○

NOUN review; testimonial

> 물건을 사기 전에 다른 사람들의 후기를 읽어 봐요.
> mulgeoneul sagi jeone dareun saramdeurui hugireul ilgeo bwayo
> Before I buy something, I read other people's reviews.

구매 후기, 이용 후기. Homograph 후기 = latter period.

370 **용기** yonggi ○○○

NOUN container

> 남은 음식은 뚜껑이 있는 용기에 담아 두세요.
> nameun eumsigeun ttukkeongi inneun yonggie dama duseyo
> Put leftover food in a container with a lid.

Homograph 용기 = courage.

371 **수리** suri ●○○

NOUN repair; fixing

> 고장 난 노트북을 수리 센터에 맡겼어요.
> gojang nan noteubugeul suri senteoe matgyeosseoyo
> I dropped my broken laptop off at the repair center.

수리하다 = to repair (more formal than 고치다).

372 **이용객** iyonggaek ●○○

NOUN user; visitor; passenger

> 주말에는 공원 이용객이 평소보다 많아요.
> jumareneun gongwon iyonggaegi pyeongsoboda manayo
> There are more visitors at the park on weekends than usual.

373 **간판** ganpan ○○○

NOUN sign; signboard

> 가게 간판이 커서 멀리서도 잘 보여요.
> gage ganpani keoseo meolliseodo jal boyeoyo
> The store's sign is big, so you can see it from far away.

Figurative: 간판 선수 = a team's star player.

374 **쇼핑몰** syopingmol ●○○

NOUN shopping mall; online store

> 주말에 친구와 쇼핑몰에서 옷을 샀어요.
> jumare chinguwa syopingmoreseo oseul sasseoyo
> I bought some clothes at the mall with a friend over the weekend.

인터넷 쇼핑몰 = online store.

375 **향** hyang ○○○

NOUN scent; fragrance

> 이 차는 향이 좋아서 자주 마셔요.
> i chaneun hyangi joaseo jaju masyeoyo
> This tea smells lovely, so I drink it often.

향이 나다 = to give off a scent; 향기 is similar.

376 **만족도** manjokdo ●○○

NOUN satisfaction (level)

> 새 서비스를 시작한 후 고객 만족도가 높아졌어요.
> sae seobiseureul sijakan hu gogaek manjokdoga nopajyeosseoyo
> Customer satisfaction went up after the new service launched.

377 **대여** daeyeo ●●○

NOUN rental; lending

> 공원 입구에서 자전거 대여가 가능해요.
> gongwon ipgueseo jajeongeo daeyeoga ganeunghaeyo
> You can rent a bike at the park entrance.

대여하다 = to rent out; 대여료 = rental fee.

Unit review 15 · Shopping and Consumption

A What does it mean?

1 쇼핑몰 _____

2 추천하다 _____

3 불편 _____

4 혜택 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 large; large-sized _____

2 to buy; to purchase _____

3 consumption; spending _____

4 sign; signboard _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 캠핑 _____은 빌려서 쓰면 돈을 아낄 수 있어요.
You can save money by renting camping gear.

2 고장 난 노트북을 _____ 센터에 맡겼어요.
I dropped my broken laptop off at the repair center.

3 남은 음식은 뚜껑이 있는 _____에 담아 두세요.
Put leftover food in a container with a lid.

4 어제 주문한 _____가 오늘 아침에 도착했어요.
The package I ordered yesterday arrived this morning.

5 이 가방은 가격은 싸지만 _____이 좋아요.
This bag is cheap, but it's good quality.

D Choose the best word.

1 이 차는 _____이 좋아서 자주 마셔요.

A 향 B 소비 C 만족도 D 매장

2 새 서비스를 시작한 후 고객 _____가 높아졌어요.

A 소비 B 대여 C 후기 D 만족도

3 _____ 전에 제품 후기를 꼭 확인해요.

A 구매 B 간판 C 혜택 D 수리

E Match each word to its meaning.

1 셔츠 ____ a review; testimonial

2 매장 ____ b shirt

3 후기 ____ c rental; lending

4 구매하다 ____ d to purchase; to buy

5 대여 ____ e store; shop; sales floor

Self-check

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

UNIT 16 · WORDS 378–400 · 3 CORE · 4 HIGH

Unit 16 · Work and Learning

일과 배움

378 **지식** jisik ●●●

NOUN knowledge

> 인터넷에서 얻은 지식이 항상 정확한 건 아니에요.
> inteneseseo eodeun jisigi hangsang jeonghwakan geon anieyo
> Knowledge you get from the internet isn't always accurate.

379 **분야** bunya ●●●

NOUN field; area

> 저는 앞으로 환경 분야에서 일하고 싶어요.
> jeoneun apeuro hwangyeong bunyaeseo ilhago sipeoyo
> I'd like to work in the environmental field in the future.

380 **현장** hyeonjang ●●●

NOUN site; scene; the field

> 공사 현장에서는 꼭 안전모를 써야 해요.
> gongsa hyeonjangeseoneun kkok anjeonmoreul sseoya haeyo
> You must wear a hard hat on a construction site.

381 **작업** jageop ●●○

NOUN work; task; job

> 이 작업은 오늘 안에 끝내기 어려울 것 같아요.
> i jageobeun oneul ane kkeunnaegi eoryeoul geot gatayo
> I don't think this job can be finished today.

작업하다 = to work (on a task); 작업실 = workroom, studio.

382 **영역** yeongyeok ●○○

NOUN area; field; territory

> 고양이는 자기 영역에 다른 동물이 들어오는 걸 싫어해요.
> goyangineun jagi yeongyeoge dareun dongmuri deureooneun geol sireohaeyo
> Cats don't like other animals coming into their territory.

Also an academic or work field: 연구 영역.

383 **취업** chwieop ●●○

NOUN getting a job; employment

> 요즘 취업 준비 때문에 정신이 없어요.
> yojeum chwieop junbi ttaemune jeongsini eopseoyo
> I've been so busy preparing for my job search lately.

취업하다 = to get a job; 취업 준비 = job hunting; 취업난 = tight job market.

384 **일자리** iljari ●●○

NOUN job

> 새 공장이 생기면서 일자리가 많이 늘었어요.
> sae gongjangi saenggimyeonseo iljariga mani neureosseoyo
> A lot of new jobs came with the new factory.

385 **이끌다** ikkeulda ●●○

VERB to lead; to guide

> 그 감독은 팀을 첫 우승으로 이끌었어요.
> geu gamdogeun timeul cheot useungeuro ikkeureosseoyo
> That coach led the team to its first championship.

A을/를 B(으)로 이끌다 = to lead A to B.

386 **개념** gaenyeom ○○○

NOUN concept; idea

> 수학은 기본 개념을 먼저 이해하는 게 중요해요.
> suhageun gibon gaenyeomeul meonjeo ihaehaneun ge jungyohaeyo
> In math, it's important to understand the basic concepts first.

387 **요구되다** yogudoeda ●○○

VERB to be required; to be needed

> 이 일에는 높은 집중력이 요구돼요.
> i ireneun nopeun jipjungnyeogi yogudwaeyo
> This job requires a high level of concentration.

388 **교사** gyosa ●○○

NOUN teacher

> 제 꿈은 초등학교 교사가 되는 거예요.
> je kkumeun chodeunghakgyo gyosaga doeneun geoyeyo
> My dream is to become an elementary school teacher.

교사 is a job title; to address a teacher, say 선생님.

389 **기획하다** gihoekada ●○○

VERB to plan; to organize

> 이번 행사는 우리 팀이 직접 기획했어요.
> ibeon haengsaneun uri timi jikjeop gihoekaesseoyo
> Our team planned this event ourselves.

390 **분석** bunseok ○○○

NOUN analysis

> 설문 결과 분석은 다음 주에 끝날 거예요.
> seolmun gyeolgwa bunseogeun daeum jue kkeunnal geoyeyo
> The analysis of the survey results will be done next week.

분석하다 = to analyze.

391 **훈련** hullyeon ○○○

NOUN training; drill

> 선수들은 매일 아침 여섯 시에 훈련을 시작해요.
> seonsudeureun maeil achim yeoseot sie hullyeoneul sijakaeyo
> The athletes start training at six every morning.

훈련하다 = to train; 훈련을 받다 = to receive training.

392 **직장인** jikjangin ●○○

NOUN office worker; working person

> 점심시간이 되자 식당이 직장인들로 가득 찼어요.
> jeomsimsigani doeja sikdangi jikjangindeullo gadeuk chasseoyo
> When lunchtime came, the restaurant filled up with office workers.

393 **인정** injeong ○○○

NOUN recognition; acknowledgment

> 열심히 일한 덕분에 상사의 인정을 받았어요.
> yeolsimhi ilhan deokbune sangsaui injeongeul badasseoyo
> Thanks to my hard work, I earned my boss's recognition.

인정을 받다 = to be recognized. Homograph 인정 = kindness.

394 **정장** jeongjang ●○○

NOUN suit; formal wear

> 결혼식에 갈 때는 정장을 입는 게 좋아요.
> gyeolhonsige gal ttaeneun jeongjangeul imneun ge joayo
> It's best to wear a suit to a wedding.

395 **신입** sinip ●○○

NOUN new; newcomer

> 올해 우리 부서에 신입 사원이 세 명 들어왔어요.
> olhae uri buseoe sinip sawoni se myeong deureowasseoyo
> Three new employees joined our department this year.

Used before nouns: 신입 사원 (new hire), 신입생 (freshman).

396 **강의** gangui ○○○

NOUN lecture; class

> 오늘 강의는 온라인으로 진행된대요.
> oneul ganguineun ollaineuro jinhaengdoendaeyo
> I heard today's lecture will be held online.

강의를 듣다 = to take a class/lecture.

397 **조직** jojik ○○○

NOUN organization

> 새 사람들이 들어오면서 조직 분위기가 밝아졌어요.
> sae saramdeuri deureoomyeonseo jojik bunwigiga balgajyeosseoyo
> With new people joining, the mood in the organization brightened.

398 **주도** judo ○○○

NOUN leadership; initiative

> 이번 축제는 학생들의 주도로 준비됐어요.
> ibeon chukjeneun haksaengdeurui judoro junbidwaesseoyo
> This festival was organized by the students themselves.

N의 주도로 = led by N; 주도하다 = to lead.

399 **인정받다** injeongbatda ●○○

VERB to be recognized; to be acknowledged

> 그 작가는 첫 작품으로 실력을 인정받았어요.
> geu jakganeun cheot jakpumeuro sillyeogeul injeongbadasseoyo
> That writer's talent was recognized with her very first work.

N을/를 인정받다 = to have N recognized.

400 **노동** nodong ○○○

NOUN labor; work

> 농사는 많은 노동이 필요한 일이에요.
> nongsaneun maneun nodongi piryohan irieyo
> Farming takes a lot of hard work.

노동자 = worker, laborer.

Unit review 16 · Work and Learning

A What does it mean?

1 요구되다 _____

2 교사 _____

3 영역 _____

4 조직 _____

B Say it in Korean.

1 field; area _____

2 recognition; acknowledgment _____

3 new; newcomer _____

4 job _____

C Complete the sentence with the right word.

1 요즘 _____ 준비 때문에 정신이 없어요.
I've been so busy preparing for my job search lately.

2 선수들은 매일 아침 여섯 시에 _____을 시작해요.
The athletes start training at six every morning.

3 공사 _____에서는 꼭 안전모를 써야 해요.
You must wear a hard hat on a construction site.

4 그 감독은 팀을 첫 우승으로 _____.
That coach led the team to its first championship.

5 그 작가는 첫 작품으로 실력을 _____.
That writer's talent was recognized with her very first work.

D Choose the best word.

1 인터넷에서 얻은 _____이 항상 정확한 건 아니에요.

A 현장 B 조직 C 지식 D 정장

2 이번 축제는 학생들의 _____로 준비됐어요.

A 주도 B 현장 C 정장 D 훈련

3 설문 결과 _____은 다음 주에 끝날 거예요.

A 신입 B 분야 C 교사 D 분석

E Match each word to its meaning.

1 강의 ____ a lecture; class

2 정장 ____ b suit; formal wear

3 작업 ____ c work; task; job

4 기획하다 ____ d to plan; to organize

5 개념 ____ e concept; idea

Self-check

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

Commonly confused words

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

변경하다 VS 변하다 NEAR-SYNONYMS / REGISTER

변경하다 = deliberately change a plan, schedule, or setting (일정을 변경하다); formal and transitive. 변하다 = something changes on its own over time (날씨가 변하다). Administrative changes are 변경.

회의 시간을 오후 3시로 변경했어요.
We changed the meeting time to 3 p.m.

10년 동안 이 동네가 많이 변했어요.
This neighborhood has changed a lot in ten years.

원인 VS 이유 NEAR-SYNONYMS

원인 = the cause behind an event or phenomenon (사고 원인, 병의 원인). 이유 = the reason for a person's action, decision, or feeling (늦은 이유). Investigations look for 원인; people give 이유.

경찰이 사고 원인을 조사하고 있다.
Police are investigating the cause of the accident.

회사를 그만둔 이유가 뭐예요?
Why did you quit your job?

겪다 VS 당하다 COLLOCATION

겪다 = go through or experience something, usually a difficult period (어려움을 겪다, 갈등을 겪다). 당하다 = suffer something harmful done to you (사기를 당하다, 부상을 당하다). Scams, insults, and injuries take 당하다.

그 회사는 경제적 어려움을 겪고 있다.
The company is going through financial difficulties.

축구를 하다가 부상을 당했어요.
I got injured while playing soccer.

영향 VS 효과 NEAR-SYNONYMS / COLLOCATION

영향 = influence or impact, good or bad (영향을 주다/받다/미치다). 효과 = the intended, usually positive result of something (약의 효과, 광고 효과). 'It works' is 효과가 있다.

부모는 아이에게 큰 영향을 준다.
Parents have a big influence on their children.

이 약은 두통에 효과가 있어요.
This medicine works for headaches.

기존 VS 기본 SIMILAR SPELLING/SOUND

These sound alike but differ. 기존 = already existing, current (기존 제품, 기존 방식). 기본 = basic, fundamental (기본 요금, 기본 실력). When contrasting new and old, use 기존.

새 모델은 기존 모델보다 가벼워요.
The new model is lighter than the existing one.

택시 기본요금이 올랐어요.
The base taxi fare went up.

운영하다 VS 관리하다 NEAR-SYNONYMS / COLLOCATION

운영하다 = run or operate a business, organization, or program (가게를 운영하다). 관리하다 = take care of or maintain something so it stays in good shape (건강, 시설, 돈을 관리하다).

삼촌은 작은 카페를 운영하세요.
My uncle runs a small café.

규칙적인 생활로 건강을 관리해요.
I take care of my health by keeping a regular routine.

인하다 VS 의하다 SIMILAR GRAMMAR WORDS

Both are written-style. N(으)로 인해 = because of N, giving a cause (태풍으로 인해). N에 의하면 = according to N; N에 의해 = by N as the agent. Watch the particles: (으)로 인하다 vs 에 의하다.

폭설로 인해 항공편이 취소되었다.
Flights were canceled due to heavy snow.

조사에 의하면 독서량이 줄었다고 한다.
According to a survey, people are reading less.

개선하다 VS 개발하다 SIMILAR WORDS

개선하다 = improve something that already exists by fixing its weak points (문제점을 개선하다). 개발하다 = develop something new, such as a product, technology, or resource (신제품을 개발하다).

고객 의견을 반영해 서비스를 개선했다.
They improved the service based on customer feedback.

그 회사는 새로운 앱을 개발하고 있다.
That company is developing a new app.

유지하다 VS 지키다 COLLOCATION

유지하다 = maintain or keep a state as it is (건강을 유지하다, 관계를 유지하다). 지키다 = keep a promise or follow a rule, or protect something (약속을 지키다, 나라를 지키다).

운동으로 건강한 몸을 유지하고 있다.
I keep my body healthy by exercising.

운전할 때는 교통 법규를 지켜야 해요.
You have to follow traffic laws when you drive.

참여하다 VS 참가하다 NEAR-SYNONYMS / COLLOCATION

참여하다 = get involved in a process, cause, or society (사회 참여, 정치에 참여하다). 참가하다 = enter or join a specific event or competition (대회에 참가하다). Ongoing involvement is 참여.

주민들이 마을 청소에 적극적으로 참여했다.
Residents eagerly took part in the neighborhood cleanup.

그 선수는 올림픽에 처음 참가했다.
That athlete competed in the Olympics for the first time.

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

대여	rental; lending	17×
문의하다	to inquire; to ask	10×
나방	moth	16×
장기	organ (of the body)	14×
지명	place name	12×
설문	survey; questionnaire	11×
점검	inspection; check	11×
태양광	solar power; sunlight	11×

Mainly seen in reading

반면	on the other hand; whereas	17×
독자	reader	17×
풍부하다	to be rich; to be abundant	13×
탓	fault; blame; because of	12×
무덤	grave; tomb	12×
안정	stability; calm; peace of mind	11×
조절하다	to adjust; to control	10×
기기	device; equipment	9×

Most widespread across rounds

제도	system; program; institution	12/12 rounds
기업	company; business	12/12 rounds
상황	situation; circumstances	12/12 rounds
영향	influence; effect; impact	12/12 rounds
과정	process; course	12/12 rounds
대상	target; subject; audience	12/12 rounds
가치	value; worth	12/12 rounds
지원	support; aid; assistance	12/12 rounds

Answer key

01 Causes and Solutions

A1 fault; blame; because of
A2 damage; harm; trouble
A3 element; factor
A4 decisive; crucial
B1 대책
B2 현상
B3 개선
B4 위기
C1 해결책
C2 처리
C3 우려한다 (우려하다)
C4 초래할 (초래하다)
C5 영향
D1 **A** 부담 · 부담 means “burden; pressure”, which fits: “The expensive cram school fees are a big burden on my parents.” Others: 요소 = element; factor, 한계 = limit; limitation, 현상 = phenomenon.
D2 **C** 한계 · 한계 means “limit; limitation”, which fits: “There was only so much I could do alone, so I asked a friend for help.” Others: 탓 = fault; blame; because of, 요인 = factor; cause, 위기 = crisis.
D3 **B** 방안 · 방안 means “plan; measure; way”, which fits: “The company is looking for ways to cut down on overtime.” Others: 원인 = cause; reason, 우려 = concern; worry, 부담 = burden; pressure.
E 1–c, 2–b, 3–d, 4–a, 5–e

02 Building an Argument

A1 still; even so; but still
A2 to propose; to suggest
A3 to prove
A4 mainly; focus
B1 근거
B2 실제로
B3 여부
B4 제시하다
C1 입장
C2 주장
C3 따라서
C4 사례
C5 바탕
D1 **A** 특정 · 특정 means “particular; specific”, which fits: “You can only get this discount on certain days of the week.” Others: 근거 = basis; grounds; evidence, 바탕 = basis; foundation, 반면 = on the other hand; whereas.
D2 **B** 지적하다 · 지적하다 means “to point out”, which fits: “My teacher pointed out the problems with my pronunciation.” Others: 제시하다 = to present; to put forward, 삼다 = to take as; to make into; to use as, 인정하다 = to admit; to acknowledge; to recognize.
D3 **A** 측면 · 측면 means “aspect; side”, which fits: “This plan has problems in terms of cost.” Others: 위주 = mainly; focus, 주장 = claim; argument; assertion, 바탕 = basis; foundation.
E 1–d, 2–e, 3–a, 4–b, 5–c

03 Thinking and Judgment

A1 awareness; consciousness
A2 to value; to emphasize
A3 to grasp; to figure out; to get a sense of
A4 negative
B1 적절하다
B2 합리적
B3 존재하다
B4 인식
C1 평가
C2 판단하면 (판단하다)
C3 핵심
C4 의의
C5 의도
D1 **D** 살피다 · 살피다 means “to look carefully; to check; to watch”, which fits: “When you cross the street, look both ways carefully.” Others: 추구하다 = to pursue; to seek, 파악하다 = to grasp; to figure out; to get a sense of, 여기다 = to regard; to consider; to think of.
D2 **A** 기울이다 · 기울이다 means “to tilt; to pay (attention)”, which fits: “Try listening closely to what your teacher says.” Others: 파악하다 = to grasp; to figure out; to get a sense of, 판단하다 = to judge; to decide, 지니다 = to have; to possess.
D3 **A** 지니다 · 지니다 means “to have; to possess”, which fits: “He's a person with a warm heart.” Others: 살피다 = to look carefully; to check; to watch, 판단하다 = to judge; to decide, 여기다 = to regard; to consider; to think of.
E 1–e, 2–c, 3–b, 4–a, 5–d

04 Government and Policy

A1 system; program; institution
A2 to reflect; to take into account
A3 to strengthen; to tighten
A4 implementation; enforcement
B1 예산
B2 기관
B3 의원
B4 강력하다
C1 정책
C2 한국인
C3 신청서
C4 실시해요 (실시하다)
C5 촉구했다 (촉구하다)
D1 **C** 절차 · 절차 means “procedure; process”, which fits: “The sign-up process is simple, so it only takes five minutes.” Others: 지원 = support; aid; assistance, 한국인 = Korean (person), 의원 = council member; lawmaker.
D2 **D** 적용되다 · 적용되다 means “to be applied; to apply”, which fits: “The new rates apply starting next month.” Others: 실시하다 = to carry out; to conduct; to hold, 실시되다 = to be carried out; to be put in place, 지원하다 = to support; to fund.
D3 **D** 제한하다 · 제한하다 means “to limit; to restrict”, which fits: “This class is limited to twenty people.” Others: 실시하다 = to carry out; to conduct; to hold, 시행되다 = to take effect; to be implemented, 강화하다 = to strengthen; to tighten.
E 1–e, 2–a, 3–b, 4–c, 5–d

05 Change and Trends

A1 still; as always
A2 to decrease; to decline
A3 to predict; to forecast
A4 early stage; beginning
B1 일정하다
B2 비율
B3 시기
B4 상승하다
C1 기대돼요 (기대되다)
C2 감소
C3 이어 (잇다)
C4 끊임없이
C5 증가했다 (증가하다)
D1 **C** 예상하다 · 예상하다 means "to expect; to anticipate", which fits: "The exam was much easier than I expected." Others: 등장하다 = to appear; to emerge; to show up, 감소하다 = to decrease; to decline, 상승하다 = to rise; to go up.
D2 **D** 움직임 · 움직임 means "movement; motion", which fits: "Cats react quickly to even the smallest movement." Others: 흐름 = flow; trend, 수준 = level; standard, 시기 = time; period; season.
D3 **C** 수준 · 수준 means "level; standard", which fits: "I'm looking for books that match my Korean level." Others: 향후 = in the future; the coming (years), 초기 = early stage; beginning, 비율 = ratio; proportion; rate.
E 1–c, 2–b, 3–e, 4–d, 5–a

06 Planning and Management

A1 to request; to ask for
A2 to manage; to take care of
A3 efficient
A4 to secure; to obtain
B1 우선
B2 효과적
B3 유지하다
B4 운영
C1 갖추고 (갖추다)
C2 진행
C3 도입했어요 (도입하다)
C4 펼치자마자 (펼치다)
C5 수단
D1 **A** 과정 · 과정 means "process; course", which fits: "Sometimes the process matters more than the result." Others: 마련 = preparation; getting (something) ready, 진행 = progress; proceeding; running (of an event), 도입 = introduction; adoption.
D2 **C** 단계 · 단계 means "stage; step; level", which fits: "This game gets harder with every level." Others: 우선 = priority; first place, 과정 = process; course, 방식 = way; method; style.
D3 **C** 마련 · 마련 means "preparation; getting (something) ready", which fits: "Before marriage, getting a home of your own is the biggest worry." Others: 내부 = inside; interior, 효과적 = effective, 우선 = priority; first place.
E **A** · You deliberately change a password (비밀번호를), so transitive 변경하다 (변경하는). 변하다 can't take an object.

07 Economy and Industry

A1 competition
A2 stable; steady
A3 deal; transaction; business
A4 growth
B1 지표
B2 기업
B3 효율
B4 투자하다
C1 활성화
C2 소득
C3 성장했어요 (성장하다)
C4 생산해요 (생산하다)
C5 투자
D1 **B** 산업 · 산업 means “industry”, which fits: “Tourism is an important source of income for this city.” Others: 유통 = distribution, 효율 = efficiency, 전략 = strategy.
D2 **B** 전략 · 전략 means “strategy”, which fits: “Our team won the game with a new strategy.” Others: 기업 = company; business, 경쟁 = competition, 경쟁력 = competitiveness; competitive edge.
D3 **D** 자본 · 자본 means “capital; funds”, which fits: “You need some capital to open a store.” Others: 효율 = efficiency, 업체 = company; business; vendor, 전략 = strategy.
E 1–c, 2–e, 3–d, 4–b, 5–a

08 Media and Communication

A1 text message; letter; character
A2 promotion; publicity; PR
A3 to raise (an issue); to bring up
A4 record
B1 연도
B2 온라인
B3 홍보하다
B4 객관적
C1 소통하면 (소통하다)
C2 주목
C3 독자
C4 널리
C5 언어
D1 **C** 반응 · 반응 means “reaction; response”, which fits: “The response to the new song has been great.” Others: 연도 = year (of an event), 독자 = reader, 설문 = survey; questionnaire.
D2 **D** 드러내다 · 드러내다 means “to show; to reveal; to express”, which fits: “He doesn't tend to show his feelings much.” Others: 다루다 = to deal with; to cover; to handle, 제기하다 = to raise (an issue); to bring up, 올리다 = to post (online); to raise; to put on.
D3 **D** 공개되다 · 공개되다 means “to be released; to be made public”, which fits: “That singer's new song comes out tomorrow.” Others: 드러내다 = to show; to reveal; to express, 올리다 = to post (online); to raise; to put on, 제기하다 = to raise (an issue); to bring up.
E 1–d, 2–e, 3–a, 4–b, 5–c

09 Society and Community

A1 act; behavior
A2 disability; obstacle
A3 participation
A4 cooperation; collaboration
B1 집단
B2 상담
B3 봉사
B4 세대
C1 계층
C2 주민
C3 대상
C4 참여할 (참여하다)
C5 구성원
D1 **C 자립** · 자립 means “independence; self-reliance”, which fits: “After I graduate from college, I want to be financially independent.” Others: 상담 = consultation; counseling, 권리 = right, 도심 = downtown; city center.
D2 **C 갈등** · 갈등 means “conflict; tension”, which fits: “Talking things through can reduce conflict within a family.” Others: 장애 = disability; obstacle, 상담 = consultation; counseling, 신뢰 = trust; confidence.
D3 **A 권리** · 권리 means “right”, which fits: “Every child has the right to an education.” Others: 봉사 = volunteering; service, 장애 = disability; obstacle, 행위 = act; behavior.
E 1–c, 2–b, 3–a, 4–d, 5–e

10 Science and Technology

A1 principle; how something works
A2 exploration; expedition
A3 structure; layout
A4 to install; to set up
B1 기구
B2 장치
B3 특수
B4 개발되다
C1 우주선
C2 원형
C3 설치
C4 활용
C5 특성
D1 **B 구성되다** · 구성되다 means “to consist of; to be made up of”, which fits: “This book is made up of ten chapters in total.” Others: 분류하다 = to classify; to sort, 설치하다 = to install; to set up, 활용되다 = to be used; to be utilized.
D2 **A 형태** · 형태 means “form; shape”, which fits: “Water changes form depending on the temperature.” Others: 우주 = space; the universe, 용도 = use; purpose, 특수 = special; specialized.
D3 **A 기능** · 기능 means “function; feature”, which fits: “This phone has a photo-editing feature.” Others: 원형 = circle; round shape, 원리 = principle; how something works, 존재 = existence; being; presence.
E 1–c, 2–b, 3–e, 4–a, 5–d

11 Safety and Environment

A1 to cause (damage); to inflict
A2 resource; resources
A3 prevention
A4 ocean; marine
B1 화재
B2 보호하다
B3 포장재
B4 사건
C1 주의
C2 범죄
C3 태양광
C4 오염
C5 당했어요 (당하다)
D1 **D** 차량 · 차량 means “vehicle; car; traffic”, which fits: “This road gets a lot of traffic on weekends.” Others: 해양 = ocean; marine, 주의 = caution; attention, 범죄 = crime.
D2 **B** 점검 · 점검 means “inspection; check”, which fits: “We have to take the stairs because the elevator is being inspected.” Others: 예방 = prevention, 자원 = resource; resources, 포장재 = packaging; packing material.
D3 **C** 처벌 · 처벌 means “punishment; penalty”, which fits: “You can be penalized if you break traffic laws.” Others: 승객 = passenger, 범죄 = crime, 지진 = earthquake.
E 1–b, 2–d, 3–e, 4–a, 5–c

12 Daily Life and Leisure

A1 life
A2 coffee shop; café
A3 to feel like a burden; to be too much
A4 modern people; people today
B1 당시
B2 상황
B3 현실
B4 판정
C1 시각
C2 육아
C3 관중
C4 겪었어요 (겪다)
C5 심판
D1 **C** 균형 · 균형 means “balance”, which fits: “It's important to keep a good work-life balance.” Others: 판정 = ruling; call; judgment, 관중 = spectators; crowd, 심판 = referee; umpire.
D2 **A** 체험 · 체험 means “hands-on experience”, which fits: “We tried strawberry picking at a farm with the kids.” Others: 시각 = time; point in time, 사정 = circumstances; situation; reasons, 삶 = life.
D3 **D** 미루다 · 미루다 means “to put off; to postpone”, which fits: “Don't put off your homework until tomorrow; finish it today.” Others: 살아가다 = to live; to get by, 비다 = to be empty; to be vacant, 앞두다 = to have ahead; to be just before.
E **B** · Being scammed is something done to you: the fixed phrase is 사기를 당하다 (당했어요). 겪다 goes with hardships you go through.

13 The Body and Living Things

A1 to adjust; to control
A2 brain
A3 sense; feel; flair
A4 to concentrate; to focus
B1 신경
B2 의약품
B3 자극하다
B4 성분
C1 물질
C2 단백질
C3 근육
C4 애벌레
C5 나방
D1 **B** 지능 · 지능 means “intelligence”, which fits: “Thanks to artificial intelligence, translation has become much easier.” Others: 성분 = ingredient; component, 자세 = posture; attitude, 실험 = experiment.
D2 **B** 실험 · 실험 means “experiment”, which fits: “In science class, we did an experiment freezing water.” Others: 나방 = moth, 근육 = muscle, 감각 = sense; feel; flair.
D3 **D** 먹이 · 먹이 means “food (for animals); feed; prey”, which fits: “The kids fed the rabbits at the zoo.” Others: 장기 = organ (of the body), 휴식 = rest; break, 개체 = individual (organism).
E 1–c, 2–b, 3–d, 4–a, 5–e

14 Arts and Heritage

A1 cultural heritage; cultural treasure
A2 director; coach; supervisor
A3 form; format; formality
A4 to engrave; to carve
B1 제작하다
B2 관람
B3 지명
B4 보존
C1 소재
C2 고대
C3 기법
C4 전시
C5 작품
D1 **C** 창의적 · 창의적 means “creative”, which fits: “This class helps children develop creative thinking.” Others: 감독 = director; coach; supervisor, 작품 = work (of art); piece, 보존 = preservation; conservation.
D2 **A** 물감 · 물감 means “paint; paints”, which fits: “My child used paint to color the sky blue.” Others: 무덤 = grave; tomb, 예술적 = artistic, 제사 = ancestral rite; memorial service.
D3 **C** 무덤 · 무덤 means “grave; tomb”, which fits: “This place is known as the tomb of a king from long ago.” Others: 제작 = production; making, 복원 = restoration, 건축물 = building; structure.
E 1–e, 2–d, 3–c, 4–a, 5–b

15 Shopping and Consumption

A1 shopping mall; online store
A2 to recommend
A3 inconvenience; discomfort
A4 benefit; perk
B1 대형
B2 구입하다
B3 소비
B4 간판
C1 용품
C2 수리
C3 용기
C4 택배
C5 품질
D1 **A** 향 · 향 means “scent; fragrance”, which fits: “This tea smells lovely, so I drink it often.” Others: 매장 = store; shop; sales floor, 소비 = consumption; spending, 만족도 = satisfaction (level).
D2 **D** 만족도 · 만족도 means “satisfaction (level)”, which fits: “Customer satisfaction went up after the new service launched.” Others: 후기 = review; testimonial, 소비 = consumption; spending, 대여 = rental; lending.
D3 **A** 구매 · 구매 means “purchase; buying”, which fits: “I always check product reviews before buying.” Others: 혜택 = benefit; perk, 간판 = sign; signboard, 수리 = repair; fixing.
E 1–b, 2–e, 3–a, 4–d, 5–c

16 Work and Learning

A1 to be required; to be needed
A2 teacher
A3 area; field; territory
A4 organization
B1 분야
B2 인정
B3 신입
B4 일자리
C1 취업
C2 훈련
C3 현장
C4 이끌었어요 (이끌다)
C5 인정받았어요 (인정받다)
D1 **C** 지식 · 지식 means “knowledge”, which fits: “Knowledge you get from the internet isn't always accurate.” Others: 현장 = site; scene; the field, 정장 = suit; formal wear, 조직 = organization.
D2 **A** 주도 · 주도 means “leadership; initiative”, which fits: “This festival was organized by the students themselves.” Others: 정장 = suit; formal wear, 훈련 = training; drill, 현장 = site; scene; the field.
D3 **D** 분석 · 분석 means “analysis”, which fits: “The analysis of the survey results will be done next week.” Others: 분야 = field; area, 교사 = teacher, 신입 = new; newcomer.
E 1–a, 2–b, 3–c, 4–d, 5–e

Spaced review planner

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

Unit		Day 0	Day 1	Day 3	Day 7	Day 14	Day 30	K · A · R
01	Causes and Solutions	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
02	Building an Argument	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
03	Thinking and Judgment	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
04	Government and Policy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
05	Change and Trends	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
06	Planning and Management	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
07	Economy and Industry	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
08	Media and Communication	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
09	Society and Community	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
10	Science and Technology	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
11	Safety and Environment	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
12	Daily Life and Leisure	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
13	The Body and Living Things	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
14	Arts and Heritage	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
15	Shopping and Consumption	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___
16	Work and Learning	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	___ · ___ · ___

Frequency index & checklist

All 400 words by priority. Rounds = analyzed TOPIK II rounds that contain the word (of 12). L / R = verified occurrences in listening and reading across all analyzed papers (TOPIK I and II). Cover the Korean column to test yourself, then tick K (know it), A (almost) or R (need review).

NO.	WORD	MEANING	TIER	ROUNDS	L / R	K A R
001	영향	influence; effect; impact	●●●	12/12	25 / 35	☐ ☐ ☐
002	방안	plan; measure; way	●●●	12/12	11 / 15	☐ ☐ ☐
004	인하다	to be due to; because of (로 인해)	●●●	12/12	20 / 20	☐ ☐ ☐
029	따라서	therefore; thus	●●●	12/12	2 / 23	☐ ☐ ☐
052	가치	value; worth	●●●	12/12	27 / 25	☐ ☐ ☐
053	파악하다	to grasp; to figure out; to get a sense of	●●●	12/12	12 / 14	☐ ☐ ☐
077	지원	support; aid; assistance	●●●	12/12	19 / 29	☐ ☐ ☐
078	제도	system; program; institution	●●●	12/12	66 / 43	☐ ☐ ☐
129	과정	process; course	●●●	12/12	31 / 24	☐ ☐ ☐
154	기업	company; business	●●●	12/12	33 / 58	☐ ☐ ☐
201	대상	target; subject; audience	●●●	12/12	18 / 35	☐ ☐ ☐
275	상황	situation; circumstances	●●●	12/12	27 / 34	☐ ☐ ☐
378	지식	knowledge	●●●	12/12	12 / 17	☐ ☐ ☐
003	현상	phenomenon	●●●	11/12	6 / 16	☐ ☐ ☐
005	피해	damage; harm; trouble	●●●	11/12	9 / 28	☐ ☐ ☐
025	비하다	to compare; compared to (에 비해)	●●●	11/12	15 / 18	☐ ☐ ☐
026	사례	case; example; instance	●●●	11/12	12 / 11	☐ ☐ ☐
032	달리	unlike; differently	●●●	11/12	8 / 10	☐ ☐ ☐
054	부정적	negative	●●●	11/12	3 / 17	☐ ☐ ☐
076	정부	government	●●●	11/12	24 / 44	☐ ☐ ☐
104	기존	existing; previous	●●●	11/12	11 / 14	☐ ☐ ☐
121	잇다	to connect; to link	●●●	11/12	14 / 7	☐ ☐ ☐
128	방식	way; method; style	●●●	11/12	28 / 35	☐ ☐ ☐
131	효과적	effective	●●●	11/12	9 / 6	☐ ☐ ☐
136	관리하다	to manage; to take care of	●●●	11/12	18 / 7	☐ ☐ ☐

155	성장	growth	●●●	11/12	10 / 38	☐☐☐
200	참여하다	to participate; to take part	●●●	11/12	12 / 14	☐☐☐
006	원인	cause; reason	●●●	10/12	24 / 8	☐☐☐
008	우려하다	to be concerned; to worry	●●●	10/12	9 / 11	☐☐☐
011	요소	element; factor	●●●	10/12	7 / 14	☐☐☐
027	제시하다	to present; to put forward	●●●	10/12	14 / 9	☐☐☐
028	입장	position; standpoint; point of view	●●●	10/12	10 / 13	☐☐☐
101	시기	time; period; season	●●●	10/12	10 / 9	☐☐☐
102	줄어들다	to decrease; to go down; to shrink	●●●	10/12	10 / 16	☐☐☐
103	이어지다	to continue; to go on; to be connected	●●●	10/12	6 / 14	☐☐☐
110	감소하다	to decrease; to decline	●●●	10/12	8 / 10	☐☐☐
138	갖추다	to have; to be equipped with; to meet (requirements)	●●●	10/12	9 / 6	☐☐☐
178	반응	reaction; response	●●●	10/12	18 / 4	☐☐☐
202	주민	resident	●●●	10/12	22 / 21	☐☐☐
226	구조	structure; layout	●●●	10/12	8 / 16	☐☐☐
230	개발	development	●●●	10/12	17 / 24	☐☐☐
231	특성	characteristic; trait; feature	●●●	10/12	2 / 19	☐☐☐
301	신경	nerves; attention	●●●	10/12	15 / 12	☐☐☐
353	구매	purchase; buying	●●●	10/12	13 / 12	☐☐☐
379	분야	field; area	●●●	10/12	13 / 19	☐☐☐
007	부담	burden; pressure	●●●	9/12	9 / 13	☐☐☐
040	오히려	rather; on the contrary; instead	●●●	9/12	10 / 10	☐☐☐
062	여기다	to regard; to consider; to think of	●●●	9/12	2 / 13	☐☐☐
080	정책	policy	●●●	9/12	25 / 38	☐☐☐
107	증가하다	to increase; to grow	●●●	9/12	5 / 17	☐☐☐
130	운영하다	to run; to operate; to manage	●●●	9/12	7 / 10	☐☐☐
157	규모	scale; size	●●●	9/12	5 / 12	☐☐☐
179	홍보	promotion; publicity; PR	●●●	9/12	15 / 7	☐☐☐
224	기능	function; feature	●●●	9/12	21 / 15	☐☐☐
228	개발되다	to be developed	●●●	9/12	7 / 13	☐☐☐

276	삶	life	●●●	9/12	11 / 26	☐☐☐
277	겪다	to go through; to experience; to have (trouble)	●●●	9/12	8 / 16	☐☐☐
279	당시	at that time; back then	●●●	9/12	7 / 9	☐☐☐
325	작품	work (of art); piece	●●●	9/12	25 / 33	☐☐☐
326	소재	subject matter; theme; material	●●●	9/12	7 / 11	☐☐☐
354	소비	consumption; spending	●●●	9/12	3 / 16	☐☐☐
380	현장	site; scene; the field	●●●	9/12	11 / 13	☐☐☐
009	대책	measure; countermeasure; plan	●●●	8/12	6 / 20	☐☐☐
085	시행	implementation; enforcement	●●●	8/12	15 / 15	☐☐☐
132	유지하다	to maintain; to keep	●●●	8/12	8 / 10	☐☐☐
156	산업	industry	●●●	8/12	29 / 27	☐☐☐
181	문자	text message; letter; character	●●●	8/12	7 / 15	☐☐☐
225	형태	form; shape	●●●	8/12	10 / 11	☐☐☐
252	자원	resource; resources	●●●	8/12	11 / 18	☐☐☐
278	상태	condition; state	●●●	8/12	14 / 11	☐☐☐
332	인물	person; figure; character	●●●	8/12	4 / 11	☐☐☐
079	기관	institution; organization; agency	●●●	7/12	7 / 13	☐☐☐
180	기록	record	●●●	7/12	22 / 10	☐☐☐
227	우주	space; the universe	●●●	7/12	21 / 27	☐☐☐
251	사건	incident; event; case	●●●	7/12	7 / 9	☐☐☐
305	실험	experiment	●●●	7/12	12 / 10	☐☐☐
331	무대	stage	●●●	7/12	16 / 2	☐☐☐
161	소득	income; earnings	●●●	6/12	14 / 11	☐☐☐
030	반면	on the other hand; whereas	●●○	11/12	0 / 17	☐☐☐
082	촉구하다	to urge; to call for	●●○	10/12	9 / 5	☐☐☐
013	유도하다	to encourage; to draw; to induce	●●○	9/12	4 / 8	☐☐☐
038	실제로	actually; in reality; in person	●●○	9/12	2 / 11	☐☐☐
058	가능	possible; possibility	●●○	9/12	5 / 15	☐☐☐
090	지원하다	to support; to fund	●●○	9/12	7 / 5	☐☐☐
105	비율	ratio; proportion; rate	●●○	9/12	2 / 17	☐☐☐

114	**여전히**	still; as always	●●○	9/12	3 / 8	☐☐☐
133	**운영**	operation; running; management	●●○	9/12	8 / 8	☐☐☐
203	**참여**	participation	●●○	9/12	7 / 6	☐☐☐
232	**설치하다**	to install; to set up	●●○	9/12	8 / 4	☐☐☐
256	**보호하다**	to protect	●●○	9/12	1 / 13	☐☐☐
355	**구매하다**	to purchase; to buy	●●○	9/12	5 / 9	☐☐☐
010	**한계**	limit; limitation	●●○	8/12	8 / 7	☐☐☐
031	**바탕**	basis; foundation	●●○	8/12	6 / 8	☐☐☐
055	**존재하다**	to exist	●●○	8/12	8 / 7	☐☐☐
056	**평가하다**	to evaluate; to assess; to judge	●●○	8/12	11 / 5	☐☐☐
057	**적절하다**	to be appropriate; to be suitable	●●○	8/12	2 / 9	☐☐☐
059	**살피다**	to look carefully; to check; to watch	●●○	8/12	9 / 6	☐☐☐
060	**인식**	awareness; perception	●●○	8/12	6 / 13	☐☐☐
089	**시행되다**	to take effect; to be implemented	●●○	8/12	5 / 6	☐☐☐
108	**움직임**	movement; motion	●●○	8/12	5 / 10	☐☐☐
159	**투자하다**	to invest	●●○	8/12	8 / 5	☐☐☐
182	**홍보하다**	to promote; to publicize	●●○	8/12	11 / 4	☐☐☐
187	**올리다**	to post (online); to raise; to put on	●●○	8/12	9 / 4	☐☐☐
188	**드러내다**	to show; to reveal; to express	●●○	8/12	4 / 7	☐☐☐
190	**독자**	reader	●●○	8/12	0 / 17	☐☐☐
229	**구성되다**	to consist of; to be made up of	●●○	8/12	3 / 7	☐☐☐
257	**화재**	fire	●●○	8/12	8 / 11	☐☐☐
284	**벗어나다**	to get out of; to escape; to get away from	●●○	8/12	4 / 7	☐☐☐
356	**문의**	inquiry; question	●●○	8/12	2 / 11	☐☐☐
012	**개선**	improvement	●●○	7/12	8 / 4	☐☐☐
023	**요인**	factor; cause	●●○	7/12	3 / 9	☐☐☐
034	**근거**	basis; grounds; evidence	●●○	7/12	7 / 4	☐☐☐
036	**인정하다**	to admit; to acknowledge; to recognize	●●○	7/12	5 / 5	☐☐☐
039	**제안하다**	to propose; to suggest	●●○	7/12	5 / 7	☐☐☐
081	**예산**	budget	●●○	7/12	5 / 9	☐☐☐

083	**반영하다**	to reflect; to take into account	●●○	7/12	9 / 10	☐☐☐
088	**신청서**	application form	●●○	7/12	12 / 4	☐☐☐
106	**등장하다**	to appear; to emerge; to show up	●●○	7/12	2 / 10	☐☐☐
111	**수준**	level; standard	●●○	7/12	5 / 7	☐☐☐
112	**낮추다**	to lower; to turn down; to reduce	●●○	7/12	3 / 9	☐☐☐
115	**더욱**	even more; all the more	●●○	7/12	2 / 9	☐☐☐
118	**초기**	early stage; beginning	●●○	7/12	7 / 5	☐☐☐
134	**확보하다**	to secure; to obtain	●●○	7/12	2 / 10	☐☐☐
135	**단계**	stage; step; level	●●○	7/12	4 / 7	☐☐☐
139	**거치다**	to go via; to go through	●●○	7/12	5 / 5	☐☐☐
141	**도입하다**	to introduce; to adopt	●●○	7/12	7 / 8	☐☐☐
143	**진행**	progress; proceeding; running (of an event)	●●○	7/12	10 / 4	☐☐☐
158	**투자**	investment	●●○	7/12	1 / 15	☐☐☐
160	**업체**	company; business; vendor	●●○	7/12	8 / 7	☐☐☐
164	**성장하다**	to grow; to develop	●●○	7/12	4 / 7	☐☐☐
166	**활성화**	revitalization; boost	●●○	7/12	4 / 8	☐☐☐
185	**온라인**	online	●●○	7/12	9 / 13	☐☐☐
194	**연락**	contact; message	●●○	7/12	10 / 7	☐☐☐
206	**상담**	consultation; counseling	●●○	7/12	6 / 8	☐☐☐
207	**집단**	group; collective	●●○	7/12	8 / 4	☐☐☐
236	**활용되다**	to be used; to be utilized	●●○	7/12	8 / 5	☐☐☐
238	**설치**	installation; setup	●●○	7/12	8 / 4	☐☐☐
259	**풍부하다**	to be rich; to be abundant	●●○	7/12	0 / 13	☐☐☐
288	**현실**	reality	●●○	7/12	1 / 10	☐☐☐
304	**먹이**	food (for animals); feed; prey	●●○	7/12	3 / 11	☐☐☐
319	**생태**	ecology; ecosystem	●●○	7/12	12 / 3	☐☐☐
327	**제작**	production; making	●●○	7/12	7 / 9	☐☐☐
329	**형식**	form; format; formality	●●○	7/12	3 / 7	☐☐☐
365	**혜택**	benefit; perk	●●○	7/12	6 / 6	☐☐☐
381	**작업**	work; task; job	●●○	7/12	7 / 5	☐☐☐

384	**일자리**	job	●●○	7/12	7 / 6	☐☐☐
385	**이끌다**	to lead; to guide	●●○	7/12	3 / 7	☐☐☐
033	**지적하다**	to point out	●●○	6/12	11 / 5	☐☐☐
049	**그래도**	still; even so; but still	●●○	6/12	10 / 7	☐☐☐
061	**평가**	evaluation; assessment; review	●●○	6/12	7 / 12	☐☐☐
086	**실시하다**	to carry out; to conduct; to hold	●●○	6/12	3 / 8	☐☐☐
149	**내부**	inside; interior	●●○	6/12	9 / 2	☐☐☐
163	**전략**	strategy	●●○	6/12	6 / 8	☐☐☐
173	**매출**	sales; revenue	●●○	6/12	2 / 16	☐☐☐
184	**언어**	language	●●○	6/12	3 / 9	☐☐☐
214	**구성원**	member	●●○	6/12	4 / 10	☐☐☐
234	**기구**	equipment; apparatus; device	●●○	6/12	11 / 2	☐☐☐
235	**활용**	use; utilization; application	●●○	6/12	4 / 10	☐☐☐
253	**오염**	pollution; contamination	●●○	6/12	5 / 16	☐☐☐
280	**균형**	balance	●●○	6/12	7 / 6	☐☐☐
303	**뇌**	brain	●●○	6/12	10 / 16	☐☐☐
310	**의료**	medical care; health care	●●○	6/12	9 / 7	☐☐☐
311	**집중하다**	to concentrate; to focus	●●○	6/12	2 / 13	☐☐☐
357	**용품**	supplies; goods; gear	●●○	6/12	15 / 7	☐☐☐
360	**구입하다**	to buy; to purchase	●●○	6/12	8 / 5	☐☐☐
377	**대여**	rental; lending	●●○	6/12	17 / 0	☐☐☐
383	**취업**	getting a job; employment	●●○	6/12	7 / 7	☐☐☐
045	**취지**	purpose; intent	●●○	5/12	2 / 11	☐☐☐
084	**선거**	election; vote	●●○	5/12	15 / 7	☐☐☐
168	**자본**	capital; funds	●●○	5/12	17 / 2	☐☐☐
204	**갈등**	conflict; tension	●●○	5/12	6 / 18	☐☐☐
211	**봉사**	volunteering; service	●●○	5/12	11 / 8	☐☐☐
212	**장애인**	person with a disability	●●○	5/12	15 / 9	☐☐☐
215	**장애**	disability; obstacle	●●○	5/12	18 / 3	☐☐☐
258	**차량**	vehicle; car; traffic	●●○	5/12	2 / 10	☐☐☐
289	**체험**	hands-on experience	●●○	5/12	6 / 6	☐☐☐

302	물질	substance; material; matter	●●○	5/12	3 / 13	☐☐☐
314	성분	ingredient; component	●●○	5/12	4 / 9	☐☐☐
328	문화재	cultural heritage; cultural treasure	●●○	5/12	24 / 25	☐☐☐
358	매장	store; shop; sales floor	●●○	5/12	12 / 4	☐☐☐
016	개선하다	to improve	●●○	4/12	5 / 9	☐☐☐
066	의도	intention; intent	●●○	4/12	5 / 8	☐☐☐
087	민간	private (sector); civilian	●●○	4/12	1 / 12	☐☐☐
162	생산	production	●●○	4/12	7 / 10	☐☐☐
167	지표	indicator; index	●●○	4/12	6 / 12	☐☐☐
208	세대	generation	●●○	4/12	5 / 11	☐☐☐
240	부품	part; component	●●○	4/12	7 / 7	☐☐☐
255	범죄	crime	●●○	4/12	12 / 14	☐☐☐
266	지진	earthquake	●●○	4/12	8 / 10	☐☐☐
269	처벌	punishment; penalty	●●○	4/12	3 / 12	☐☐☐
306	자세	posture; attitude	●●○	4/12	11 / 3	☐☐☐
312	의약품	medicine; pharmaceuticals	●●○	4/12	9 / 11	☐☐☐
330	인류	humankind; humanity	●●○	4/12	3 / 9	☐☐☐
333	감독	director; coach; supervisor	●●○	4/12	12 / 4	☐☐☐
093	복지	welfare; benefits	●●○	3/12	12 / 5	☐☐☐
268	소방관	firefighter	●●○	3/12	8 / 7	☐☐☐
324	장기	organ (of the body)	●●○	3/12	14 / 1	☐☐☐
361	대형	large; large-sized	●●○	3/12	5 / 8	☐☐☐
369	후기	review; testimonial	●●○	3/12	11 / 3	☐☐☐
123	기대되다	to be anticipated; to look forward to	●○○	9/12	4 / 5	☐☐☐
364	문의하다	to inquire; to ask	●○○	9/12	10 / 0	☐☐☐
037	유사하다	to be similar	●○○	8/12	5 / 5	☐☐☐
189	제기하다	to raise (an issue); to bring up	●○○	8/12	9 / 2	☐☐☐
282	다행	relief; good thing; lucky	●○○	8/12	9 / 1	☐☐☐
015	탓	fault; blame; because of	●○○	7/12	0 / 12	☐☐☐
035	주장	claim; argument; assertion	●○○	7/12	7 / 2	☐☐☐
064	의의	significance; meaning	●○○	7/12	6 / 3	☐☐☐

065	판단하다	to judge; to decide	●○○	7/12	5 / 5	☐☐☐
070	기울이다	to tilt; to pay (attention)	●○○	7/12	1 / 7	☐☐☐
071	핵심	core; key point	●○○	7/12	4 / 5	☐☐☐
072	진정하다	to be true; to be genuine	●○○	7/12	6 / 5	☐☐☐
091	강화하다	to strengthen; to tighten	●○○	7/12	4 / 4	☐☐☐
109	일정하다	to be constant; to be regular; to be fixed	●○○	7/12	1 / 9	☐☐☐
119	경향	tendency; trend	●○○	7/12	1 / 7	☐☐☐
125	지속적	continuous; constant	●○○	7/12	4 / 3	☐☐☐
137	요청하다	to request; to ask for	●○○	7/12	7 / 4	☐☐☐
186	연도	year (of an event)	●○○	7/12	5 / 3	☐☐☐
191	주목	attention; spotlight	●○○	7/12	6 / 5	☐☐☐
239	장치	device; mechanism; equipment	●○○	7/12	4 / 6	☐☐☐
247	존재	existence; being; presence	●○○	7/12	3 / 5	☐☐☐
254	당하다	to suffer; to undergo; to be (hurt, cheated, etc.)	●○○	7/12	2 / 6	☐☐☐
260	경계하다	to be wary of; to guard against	●○○	7/12	5 / 3	☐☐☐
281	앞두다	to have ahead; to be just before	●○○	7/12	3 / 4	☐☐☐
286	안정	stability; calm; peace of mind	●○○	7/12	0 / 11	☐☐☐
313	조절하다	to adjust; to control	●○○	7/12	0 / 10	☐☐☐
337	관람하다	to watch; to see (a show)	●○○	7/12	4 / 6	☐☐☐
347	독특하다	to be unique; to be distinctive	●○○	7/12	4 / 4	☐☐☐
382	영역	area; field; territory	●○○	7/12	2 / 6	☐☐☐
387	요구되다	to be required; to be needed	●○○	7/12	1 / 8	☐☐☐
014	위기	crisis	●○○	6/12	1 / 8	☐☐☐
020	유발하다	to cause; to trigger	●○○	6/12	4 / 5	☐☐☐
021	결정적	decisive; crucial	●○○	6/12	6 / 1	☐☐☐
042	동일하다	to be identical; to be the same	●○○	6/12	6 / 5	☐☐☐
043	특정	particular; specific	●○○	6/12	3 / 7	☐☐☐
044	증명하다	to prove	●○○	6/12	3 / 4	☐☐☐
063	합리적	reasonable; rational	●○○	6/12	4 / 7	☐☐☐
067	동의하다	to agree	●○○	6/12	7 / 3	☐☐☐

092	적용되다	to be applied; to apply	●○○	6/12	6 / 1	☐☐☐
095	강력하다	to be powerful; to be strong	●○○	6/12	5 / 3	☐☐☐
096	확대	expansion; enlargement; zoom	●○○	6/12	7 / 2	☐☐☐
113	예상되다	to be expected; to be predicted	●○○	6/12	3 / 7	☐☐☐
116	예측하다	to predict; to forecast	●○○	6/12	3 / 6	☐☐☐
117	감소	decrease; drop	●○○	6/12	3 / 7	☐☐☐
120	상승하다	to rise; to go up	●○○	6/12	1 / 6	☐☐☐
140	마련	preparation; getting (something) ready	●○○	6/12	3 / 6	☐☐☐
144	도입	introduction; adoption	●○○	6/12	2 / 5	☐☐☐
145	들이다	to spend; to put in	●○○	6/12	3 / 5	☐☐☐
165	경쟁력	competitiveness; competitive edge	●○○	6/12	5 / 5	☐☐☐
170	유리하다	to be advantageous; to have an edge	●○○	6/12	1 / 5	☐☐☐
175	경쟁	competition	●○○	6/12	2 / 7	☐☐☐
183	다루다	to deal with; to cover; to handle	●○○	6/12	2 / 8	☐☐☐
205	권리	right	●○○	6/12	1 / 8	☐☐☐
209	요구	demand; request; need	●○○	6/12	2 / 7	☐☐☐
213	신뢰	trust; confidence	●○○	6/12	4 / 6	☐☐☐
218	공감하다	to relate to; to sympathize	●○○	6/12	3 / 4	☐☐☐
219	협조	cooperation	●○○	6/12	5 / 3	☐☐☐
221	기여하다	to contribute	●○○	6/12	3 / 4	☐☐☐
233	선	line	●○○	6/12	3 / 7	☐☐☐
237	인공	artificial; man-made	●○○	6/12	4 / 7	☐☐☐
243	원리	principle; how something works	●○○	6/12	5 / 2	☐☐☐
261	대기	atmosphere; air	●○○	6/12	4 / 5	☐☐☐
262	예방	prevention	●○○	6/12	5 / 6	☐☐☐
264	입히다	to cause (damage); to inflict	●○○	6/12	1 / 6	☐☐☐
270	점검하다	to inspect; to check	●○○	6/12	9 / 1	☐☐☐
285	살아가다	to live; to get by	●○○	6/12	2 / 5	☐☐☐
292	부담스럽다	to feel like a burden; to be too much	●○○	6/12	3 / 3	☐☐☐
335	새기다	to engrave; to carve	●○○	6/12	6 / 4	☐☐☐

338	고대	ancient times; antiquity	●○○	6/12	2 / 6	☐☐☐
362	아끼다	to save; to use sparingly	●○○	6/12	4 / 6	☐☐☐
363	불편	inconvenience; discomfort	●○○	6/12	5 / 6	☐☐☐
389	기획하다	to plan; to organize	●○○	6/12	7 / 2	☐☐☐
399	인정받다	to be recognized; to be acknowledged	●○○	6/12	4 / 4	☐☐☐
017	처리하다	to handle; to take care of	●○○	5/12	3 / 7	☐☐☐
018	우려	concern; worry	●○○	5/12	5 / 3	☐☐☐
019	처리	handling; processing; disposal	●○○	5/12	5 / 4	☐☐☐
041	삼다	to take as; to make into; to use as	●○○	5/12	2 / 6	☐☐☐
051	면	side; aspect	●○○	5/12	5 / 5	☐☐☐
068	관점	point of view; perspective	●○○	5/12	3 / 5	☐☐☐
074	추구하다	to pursue; to seek	●○○	5/12	3 / 5	☐☐☐
142	수단	means; way; method	●○○	5/12	2 / 7	☐☐☐
146	사항	matter; item; details	●○○	5/12	5 / 6	☐☐☐
152	효율적	efficient	●○○	5/12	3 / 5	☐☐☐
169	생산하다	to produce; to manufacture	●○○	5/12	5 / 5	☐☐☐
174	수익	profit; earnings	●○○	5/12	3 / 6	☐☐☐
193	널리	widely	●○○	5/12	2 / 5	☐☐☐
210	협력	cooperation; collaboration	●○○	5/12	2 / 8	☐☐☐
283	사정	circumstances; situation; reasons	●○○	5/12	2 / 7	☐☐☐
287	미루다	to put off; to postpone	●○○	5/12	2 / 8	☐☐☐
290	현대인	modern people; people today	●○○	5/12	5 / 4	☐☐☐
291	시각	time; point in time	●○○	5/12	5 / 4	☐☐☐
309	생물	living thing; organism	●○○	5/12	5 / 7	☐☐☐
315	자극하다	to stimulate; to whet	●○○	5/12	3 / 5	☐☐☐
320	세균	germs; bacteria	●○○	5/12	4 / 4	☐☐☐
359	품질	quality	●○○	5/12	5 / 6	☐☐☐
366	추천하다	to recommend	●○○	5/12	5 / 5	☐☐☐
376	만족도	satisfaction (level)	●○○	5/12	7 / 2	☐☐☐
395	신입	new; newcomer	●○○	5/12	9 / 3	☐☐☐

094	**절차**	procedure; process	●○○	4/12	5 / 3	☐☐☐
148	**외부**	outside; exterior	●○○	4/12	5 / 4	☐☐☐
171	**거래**	deal; transaction; business	●○○	4/12	2 / 9	☐☐☐
172	**효율**	efficiency	●○○	4/12	4 / 6	☐☐☐
192	**객관적**	objective; impartial	●○○	4/12	5 / 5	☐☐☐
195	**소통**	communication	●○○	4/12	8 / 4	☐☐☐
198	**설문**	survey; questionnaire	●○○	4/12	11 / 1	☐☐☐
263	**피하다**	to avoid; to dodge	●○○	4/12	2 / 6	☐☐☐
265	**주의**	caution; attention	●○○	4/12	2 / 7	☐☐☐
267	**해양**	ocean; marine	●○○	4/12	9 / 3	☐☐☐
299	**영화관**	movie theater	●○○	4/12	10 / 10	☐☐☐
307	**감각**	sense; feel; flair	●○○	4/12	1 / 7	☐☐☐
308	**휴식**	rest; break	●○○	4/12	1 / 11	☐☐☐
334	**기법**	technique; method	●○○	4/12	2 / 9	☐☐☐
342	**물감**	paint; paints	●○○	4/12	2 / 6	☐☐☐
392	**직장인**	office worker; working person	●○○	4/12	5 / 7	☐☐☐
217	**행위**	act; behavior	●○○	3/12	4 / 4	☐☐☐
245	**원형**	circle; round shape	●○○	3/12	7 / 2	☐☐☐
272	**점검**	inspection; check	●○○	3/12	11 / 1	☐☐☐
293	**판정**	ruling; call; judgment	●○○	3/12	8 / 3	☐☐☐
294	**메달**	medal	●○○	3/12	4 / 6	☐☐☐
298	**심판**	referee; umpire	●○○	3/12	5 / 4	☐☐☐
300	**비다**	to be empty; to be vacant	●○○	3/12	6 / 2	☐☐☐
316	**애벌레**	caterpillar; larva	●○○	3/12	3 / 9	☐☐☐
317	**개체**	individual (organism)	●○○	3/12	1 / 9	☐☐☐
340	**창의적**	creative	●○○	3/12	1 / 9	☐☐☐
344	**뮤지컬**	musical	●○○	3/12	1 / 9	☐☐☐
346	**전시**	exhibition; display	●○○	3/12	3 / 6	☐☐☐
348	**지명**	place name	●○○	3/12	12 / 1	☐☐☐
367	**택배**	package; parcel delivery	●○○	3/12	6 / 8	☐☐☐
368	**셔츠**	shirt	●○○	3/12	2 / 8	☐☐☐

372	**이용객**	user; visitor; passenger	●○○	3/12	5 / 5	☐☐☐
374	**쇼핑몰**	shopping mall; online store	●○○	3/12	14 / 2	☐☐☐
388	**교사**	teacher	●○○	3/12	4 / 3	☐☐☐
197	**취재**	news coverage; reporting	●○○	2/12	3 / 7	☐☐☐
222	**도심**	downtown; city center	●○○	2/12	4 / 6	☐☐☐
241	**탐사**	exploration; expedition	●○○	2/12	2 / 10	☐☐☐
273	**태양광**	solar power; sunlight	●○○	2/12	11 / 1	☐☐☐
323	**나방**	moth	●○○	2/12	16 / 1	☐☐☐
339	**제사**	ancestral rite; memorial service	●○○	2/12	3 / 7	☐☐☐
352	**무덤**	grave; tomb	●○○	2/12	0 / 12	☐☐☐
371	**수리**	repair; fixing	●○○	2/12	7 / 6	☐☐☐
394	**정장**	suit; formal wear	●○○	2/12	13 / 3	☐☐☐
047	**과연**	as expected; indeed	○○○	6/12	0 / 6	☐☐☐
073	**중시하다**	to value; to emphasize	○○○	6/12	2 / 4	☐☐☐
147	**우선**	priority; first place	○○○	6/12	3 / 3	☐☐☐
150	**변경하다**	to change; to modify	○○○	6/12	5 / 2	☐☐☐
250	**용도**	use; purpose	○○○	6/12	0 / 6	☐☐☐
022	**해결책**	solution	○○○	5/12	4 / 2	☐☐☐
024	**초래하다**	to bring about; to cause	○○○	5/12	1 / 4	☐☐☐
046	**여부**	whether (or not)	○○○	5/12	1 / 5	☐☐☐
050	**측면**	aspect; side	○○○	5/12	3 / 4	☐☐☐
069	**의식**	awareness; consciousness	○○○	5/12	0 / 7	☐☐☐
097	**제한하다**	to limit; to restrict	○○○	5/12	1 / 5	☐☐☐
098	**실시되다**	to be carried out; to be put in place	○○○	5/12	3 / 2	☐☐☐
122	**예상하다**	to expect; to anticipate	○○○	5/12	1 / 6	☐☐☐
127	**향후**	in the future; the coming (years)	○○○	5/12	1 / 4	☐☐☐
199	**소통하다**	to communicate; to connect	○○○	5/12	3 / 4	☐☐☐
220	**활발히**	actively; vigorously	○○○	5/12	2 / 5	☐☐☐
246	**분류하다**	to classify; to sort	○○○	5/12	4 / 2	☐☐☐
321	**지능**	intelligence	○○○	5/12	2 / 4	☐☐☐
341	**보존**	preservation; conservation	○○○	5/12	4 / 3	☐☐☐

343	**제작하다**	to produce; to make	○○○	5/12	4 / 3	☐☐☐
345	**관람**	viewing; watching (a show)	○○○	5/12	5 / 3	☐☐☐
375	**향**	scent; fragrance	○○○	5/12	0 / 7	☐☐☐
393	**인정**	recognition; acknowledgment	○○○	5/12	1 / 5	☐☐☐
048	**위주**	mainly; focus	○○○	4/12	1 / 4	☐☐☐
124	**흐름**	flow; trend	○○○	4/12	2 / 5	☐☐☐
151	**펼치다**	to open; to unfold; to spread	○○○	4/12	3 / 4	☐☐☐
153	**원활하다**	to be smooth; to run smoothly	○○○	4/12	2 / 4	☐☐☐
176	**유통**	distribution	○○○	4/12	1 / 5	☐☐☐
216	**계층**	class; social stratum	○○○	4/12	1 / 6	☐☐☐
244	**기기**	device; equipment	○○○	4/12	0 / 9	☐☐☐
248	**우주선**	spaceship; spacecraft	○○○	4/12	2 / 6	☐☐☐
249	**특수하다**	to be special; to be unusual	○○○	4/12	1 / 4	☐☐☐
297	**관중**	spectators; crowd	○○○	4/12	2 / 6	☐☐☐
322	**단백질**	protein	○○○	4/12	2 / 4	☐☐☐
336	**장면**	scene	○○○	4/12	3 / 3	☐☐☐
351	**예술적**	artistic	○○○	4/12	2 / 6	☐☐☐
370	**용기**	container	○○○	4/12	0 / 8	☐☐☐
386	**개념**	concept; idea	○○○	4/12	4 / 4	☐☐☐
390	**분석**	analysis	○○○	4/12	3 / 2	☐☐☐
396	**강의**	lecture; class	○○○	4/12	5 / 3	☐☐☐
397	**조직**	organization	○○○	4/12	0 / 6	☐☐☐
398	**주도**	leadership; initiative	○○○	4/12	4 / 3	☐☐☐
075	**지니다**	to have; to possess	○○○	3/12	2 / 3	☐☐☐
126	**끊임없이**	constantly; endlessly	○○○	3/12	2 / 4	☐☐☐
177	**안정적**	stable; steady	○○○	3/12	2 / 4	☐☐☐
196	**공개되다**	to be released; to be made public	○○○	3/12	1 / 4	☐☐☐
223	**자립**	independence; self-reliance	○○○	3/12	5 / 2	☐☐☐
242	**특수**	special; specialized	○○○	3/12	6 / 2	☐☐☐
318	**근육**	muscle	○○○	3/12	2 / 6	☐☐☐
349	**건축물**	building; structure	○○○	3/12	2 / 6	☐☐☐

373	**간판**	sign; signboard	○○○	3/12	2 / 6	☐☐☐
391	**훈련**	training; drill	○○○	3/12	3 / 3	☐☐☐
099	**한국인**	Korean (person)	○○○	2/12	1 / 8	☐☐☐
100	**의원**	council member; lawmaker	○○○	2/12	0 / 8	☐☐☐
271	**포장재**	packaging; packing material	○○○	2/12	5 / 4	☐☐☐
274	**승객**	passenger	○○○	2/12	1 / 7	☐☐☐
295	**커피숍**	coffee shop; café	○○○	2/12	8 / 10	☐☐☐
296	**육아**	childcare; parenting	○○○	2/12	8 / 1	☐☐☐
350	**복원**	restoration	○○○	2/12	1 / 7	☐☐☐
400	**노동**	labor; work	○○○	2/12	2 / 3	☐☐☐

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 6.

Han gyul

When life gives you a tangerine, Talk Hangyul.