$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { KOREAN TIWE } \\
& \text { AASY VOGABULARIES FOR } \\
& \text { ELERMAY LIFE }
\end{aligned}
$$

## JANIGE CHOI

## KOREAN TIME

Written and designed by Janice Choi
Text Copyright © Janice Choi
All rights reserved.
No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form without the written permission from the author.

First Edition 2013

## PREFACE

During recent years, Korea has impressed the world as a progressive nation with advancing technology and cultures such as dramas, movies and music. Tourism in Korea has also been blossoming in the recent decades. All these make Korean Time, this learner guide book, more than just suitable when you want to visit Korea or learn something about it.

Designed for elementary learners of Korean, this book includes a wide variety of vocabulary and simple phrases commonly used in daily life. It is a perfect guide book for travelers who want to visit South Korea.

The main purpose of this book is to teach all elementary learners the correct methods to read Hangeul, the Korean Alphabet in the fastest and most efficient way along with some of the most fundamental Korean vocabulary and phrases. There are three quizzes throughout the book which could test the readers' progress in mastering how to read some Korean words and by the end of the book, the readers could check their level of proficiency in reading Korean by looking at their final score.

I would like to express my very great appreciation to my supervisor, Miss Harris-Lowe who has helped me throughout the project by giving me constructive feedback each time. I would also like to thank my Korean teacher, Sehee for her help in improving my teaching method and proofreading the vocabulary section of the book. Without their help, the completion of this book would not have been possible.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Intro to Hangul ..... 03
Revision ..... 05
Revision (2) ..... 07
Revision (3) ..... 09
Daily Life ..... 11
Numbers ..... 13
Quiz \#1 ..... 17
Answers ..... 19
Colors ..... 21
Food \& Beverages. ..... 22
Family. ..... 25
Quiz\#2 ..... 27
Answers ..... 29
Animals ..... 31
Clothing. ..... 33
Seasons \& Holidays. ..... 35
Review ..... 37
Quiz\#3. ..... 38
Answers ..... 39
Level Boundaries ..... 40
Glossary. ..... 41
Credits ..... 42

## WHRO TO HANGEUL

Hangeul consists of 14 consonants and 10 vowels，which means there are 24 characters in total．Since all words in Korean are composed of syllables，these are the basic rules：

1．A syllable begins with a consonant
2．A syllable has at least one consonant and one vowel
3．Each syllable gets written in a square box
Consonants

| Letter | ᄀ | ᄂ | ᄃ | ᄅ | ロ | ᄇ | 人 | 0 | ᄌ | ㅎ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sound Value | k／g | n | t／d | r／l | m | p／b | S | $\varnothing$ | ts／j | h |
| Letter | 7 |  | E |  |  | 파 |  |  | ㅊ |  |
| Sound Value | $\mathrm{k}^{\text {h }}$ |  | th |  |  | $\mathrm{p}^{\text {h }}$ |  |  | ts ${ }^{\text {h }}$ |  |
| Letter | 77 |  | ［ᄃ |  |  | 빠 | 从 |  | 砳 |  |
| Sound Value | k＇ |  | t＇ |  |  | $p^{\prime}$ | s＇ |  | ts＇ |  |
| Vowels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Letter | － | 1 | $\perp$ | T | － | 1 | －1 | H | ㄱ1 | T |
| Sound Value | a | eo | 0 | u | eu | i | e | ae | ö／oe | ü／wi |
| Letter | F | \＃ | 1 | $\pi$ |  |  | \＃ | 月 |  |  |
| Sound Value | ya | yeo | yo | yu |  |  | ye | yae |  |  |
| Letter | 나 | Tㅓ |  |  | －1 |  | 게 | 내 |  |  |
| ad Value | wa | weo |  |  | fy |  | we | wae |  |  |

Since each of the vowels and consonants has its own pronounciation，all you have to do is to break them into parts and combine the syllables．Let＇s start with some simple phrases and once you get the hang of it，you can continue to read through the book until the first quiz pops up．
＊Tip：If $O$ is used as a batchim，the final syllable on the bottom like 빵，it should be pronounced as＂ng＂instead of a silent sound．（See Bread）However，whenever it is not a batchim，it will be a silent sound．（See Egg）

| 빵（Bread） | 물（Water） |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1．$\quad$ ㅂ $=p p+ト=a+O=n g$ <br> 2．$(p p+a+n g)$ <br> 3．Ppang | 1．$\square=m+T=u+2=1$ <br> 2．$(m+u+1)$ <br> 3．Mul |
| 새（Bird） | 알（Egg） |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1. } \lambda=s+H=a e \\ & \text { 2. }(s+a e) \\ & \text { 3. Sae } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1. } O=\varnothing+\vdash=a+己=1 \\ & \text { 2. }(a+I) \\ & \text { 3. Al } \end{aligned}$ |
| 토끼（Rabbit） | 염소（Cow） |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1. } E=t+\perp=0+ \\ & \text { 2. } 77=k k+I=i \end{aligned}$ | 1．$O=\varnothing+\ddagger=y e o+ロ=m$ <br> 2． $\boldsymbol{\lambda}=s+\perp=0$ |
| 3．$(\mathrm{t}+\mathrm{o}+\mathrm{kk}+\mathrm{i})$ | 3．$($ yeo $+m+s+o)$ |
| 4．Tokki | 4．Yeomso |

## REMEW

Before you get exposed to all these different vocabulary or phrases, it is better for you to remember some vowels and consonants. Try to remember as many as possible. It is easier to remember them by associating the vowels/ consonants to the first thing that comes into your mind. Vowels are harder where you may just have to try to memorize them. However, once you memorize the 10 vowels, the rest can all be read through combining vowels.

## Some methods that I came up with to help you remember them:



Remember that " g " and " n " are the picture frames

## ட

It looks like a wall where you "Iean" on it. L is the first while n is the last letter in "lean".

## $g$

Imagine a " $g$ " drawn against the " $ᄀ$ " starting from the top right corner to the left

Look at them as if they were incompleted:


All you need to do is to fill in the missing parts

## Associating it to an image:



人
This looks like a snake
$\longrightarrow$ Associate it with "s"

## ㅎ

This looks like a hat where the " O" is a human face
$\longrightarrow$ Associate it with "h"

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { K } \\
\text { j }
\end{gathered}
$$

Think of 2 " J "s standing back to back
*Feel free to associate it with your own images


This looks like a bottle / beaker
$\longrightarrow$ Associate it with "b"

## ロ

This looks like a mouth and stands for "mouth" in Chinese $\longrightarrow$ Assosciate it with "m"

## 0

ng/ø
" O " is a special vowel where it could be "ng" or a silent sound depending on its position. Only when it is the final syllable on the bottom, it would be pronounced as "ng".

## REVIEW（2）

Assosicating it to the first thing that comes into your mind：

## 픈

p

1．A squished pie
2．The math symbol $\pi$（pi）on a line $\longrightarrow$ Associate it with $p$
＂Extra stroke＝Sharper sound＂ （Only in these cases）

Adding a stroke：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "ᄀ" }(\mathrm{g})+\text { stroke }=\text { ヲ }(\mathrm{k}) \\
& \text { "■" }(\mathrm{d})+\text { stroke }=\text { E (t) } \\
& \text { "ス" (j) }+ \text { stroke }=\text { 〒 }(\mathrm{ts})
\end{aligned}
$$



## ＂Doubling＂ <br> （Only in these cases）

Double the consonant：
$\neg(\mathrm{g})+7(\mathrm{~g})=77\left(\mathrm{k}^{\prime}\right)$
ㅂ $(b)+$ ㅂ $(b)=$ ㅃ⽇ $\left(p^{\prime}\right)$
$\sqsubset(\mathrm{d})+\sqsubset(\mathrm{d})=\sqsubset ᄃ\left(\mathrm{t}^{\prime}\right)$

人 $(\mathrm{s})+$ 人 $(\mathrm{s})=$ 从（ $\left.\mathrm{s}^{\prime}\right)$

These consonants have a more tense sound value：


Review of all consonants:


10 Basic Vowels:

| ト | -1 | 土 | T | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a | eo | o | u | eu |
| I | $H$ | -1 | $\perp$ | Tl |
| i | ae | e | we | wi |

## RETIEW (3)

$$
\text { "+ Т / }+=+ \text { w" }
$$

(Only in these cases)
$\perp+\vdash(\mathrm{a})=$ 가 (wa)
$\top+\dagger$ (eo) $=$ Tf (weo)
$\perp+$ H $(\mathrm{ae})=$ 개 (wae)
$T+\|(e)=T\|(w e)$

## ㅘ T 내 T <br> wa weo wae we

"eu + i = iy"

ty

## "+ stroke = + y" <br> (Only in these cases)

F $(\mathrm{a})+$ stroke $=\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{ya})$
$\dagger(\mathrm{eo})+$ stroke $=$; (yeo)
$\perp(\mathrm{o})+$ stroke $=\Perp(\mathrm{yo})$
$T(\mathrm{u})+$ stroke $=\pi(\mathrm{yu})$
l $(\mathrm{e})+$ stroke $=$ \# $(\mathrm{ye})$
H (ae) + stroke = 月 (yae)

ل
TT
\# H
ye
yae

Review of all consonants:


## DAITY LIFE

| English Meaning | Hangul | Pronunciation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hello | 안넝하세요 | Annyeonghaseyo |
| Yes | 네 | Ne |
| No | 아니요 | Aniyo |
| Excuse me | 실례합니다 | Sillyehamnida |
| Thanks | 고맙십니다 | Gomapseumnida |
| Ok | 돟슴니다 | Donguihamnida |
| Sorry!미안합니다 | Mianhamnida |  |
| See you later | 나중에 몹시다 | Aajunge musda |
| Good bye (Say it to your visitor) | 안녕히 가세요 | Annyeonghi gaseyo |
| Good bye (Person who is leaving) | 안녕히 계세요 | Annyeonghi Gyeseyo |
| Welcome | 환영합니다 | Hwangyong-hamnida |
| Good morning/ afternoon/ | 안녕하십니까 | Annyeong hashimnikka |
| evening | 안녕히 주무세요 | Annyonghi jumushipsiyo |
| Good night | 행운을 빌어요 | Haeng un eul bil eo yo |
| Good luck | 감사합니다 | Kamsahamnida |



## NUMBERS

## Sino-Korean Cardinals

| English Meaning | Hangul | Pronunciation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 일 | $\\|$ |
| 2 | 이 | $\\|$ |
| 3 | 삼 | Sam |
| 4 | 사 | Sa |
| 5 | 오 | O |
| 6 | 육 | Yuk |
| 7 | 칠 | Chil |
| 8 | 팔 | Pal |
| 9 | 구 | Gu |
| 10 | 십 | Sib |
| 11 | 십일 | Sib il |
| 12 | 십이 | Sib i |
| 13 | 십삼 | Sib sam |


| English Meaning | Hangul | Pronunciation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | 십사 | Sib Sa |
| 15 | 십오 | Sib o |
| 16 | 십육 | Sib yuk |
| 17 | 십칠 | Sib chil |
| 18 | 십팔 | Sib pal |
| 19 | 십구 | Sib gu |
| 20 | 이십 | I sib |
| 30 | 삼십 | Sam sib |
| 40 | 사십 | Sa sib |
| 50 | 오십 | O sib |
| 60 | 육십 | Yuk sib |
| 70 | 칠십 | Chil sib |
| 80 | 팔십 | Pal sib |
| 90 | 구십 | Gu sib |
|  |  |  |

## NUMBERS (2)

Native-Korean Cardinals

| English Meaning | Hang |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 하나 |

Pronunciation

| 2 | 둘 | Dul |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 셋 | Set |
| 4 | 넷 | Net |
| 5 | 다섯 | Tasot |
| 6 | 여섯 | Yosot |
| 7 | 일곱 | Ilgop |
| 8 | 여덟 | Yodolp |
| 9 | 아홉 | Ahop |
| 10 | 열 | Yol |
| 20 | 스물 | Sumul |
| 30 | 서른 | Sorun |


| English Meaning | Hangul | Pronunciation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40 | 마흔 | Mahun |
| 50 | 쉰 | Shween |
| 60 | 예순 | Yesun |
| 70 | 이른 | Irun |
| 80 | 여든 | Yodun |
| 90 | 아흔 | Ahun |
| 100 | 백 | Baek |
| 1000 | 천 | Ch'eon |
| 10000 | 만 | Man |
| $1,000,000$ | 십만 | Sip-man |
| 100000000 | 백만 | Baek-man |
|  | 억 | Eok |

## QUIZ \#1

Try reading these vocabulary, see how many you can read and record your total score out of 12 . The answers are on the next page.

## 남색 <br> (Deep Blue)

## 파리

(Fly)

## 엄마 <br> (Mother)

녹차
(Green Tea)

아애
(Wife)
*Refer back to page 3 for the table with the vowels and consonants to guide your reading. You must know the sound value for each vowel and consonant in order for you to break the word down and combine all the sound values.


## QUIZ \#1 ANSWERS

Namsaek
(Deep Blue 남색)

Eomma
(Mother 엄마)

## Salgu

(Apricot 살구)

Nokcha
(Green Tea
녹차)

## Anae

(Wife 아애)

# Beoji <br> (Cherry <br> 버지) 

## Sib 0

(Fifteen
십오)

## Saengil

(Birthday 생일)

Yeoja
(Woman 여자)

## Bunhong

(Pink
분홍)

## Uyu

(Milk
우유)

## Score for Quiz \#1: <br> /12

## COLORS

| English Meaning | Hangul | Pronunciation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Red | 빨강색 | Ppalgangsaek |
| Orange | 주황색 | Juhwangsaek |
| Yellow | 노랑색 | Norangsaek |
| Green | 초록색 | Choroksaek |
| Blue | 파랑색 | Parangsaek |
| Deep blue | 남색 | Namsaek |
| Purple | 보라색 | Borasaek |
| Black | 검정색 | Geomjeongsaek |
| White | 흰색 | Hinsaek |
| Light green | 연두색 | Yeondusaek |
| Crimson | 진홍색 | Jinhongsaek |
| Deep red | 다홍색 | Dahongsaek |
| Brown | 갈색 | galsaek |
| Gray | 회색 | Hwisaek |
| Sky blue | 하늘색 | Haneulsaek |

English Meaning
Apple
Apricot
Banana
Lemon
Nut
Orange
Peach

Pineapple
Plum
Raspberry
Strawberry
Pear

Bread
Carrot Corn

Hangul
사과
살구
바나나
레몬
땅동
오렌지
복숭아
파인애플
자두
라즈베리
딸기
배
빵
당근 옥수수

## Pronunciation

Sagwa
Salgu
Banana
Remon
Ttangdong
Orenji
Boksunga
Painaepeul
Jadu
Rajeuberi
Namuttalgi
Bae
Ppang
Tanggun
Okssusu

## FOOD \& BEVERAGES

| English Meaning | Hangul | Pronunciation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Butter | 버터 | Beoteo |
| Cake | 케이크 | Keikeu |
| Cheese | 치즈 | Chijeu |
| Chocolate | 초콜릿 | Chokolrit |
| Egg | 계란 | Gyeran |
| Fruit | 과일 | Gwail |
| Rice | 쌀 | Ssal |
| Salad | 샐러드 | Saelleodeu |
| Sandwich | 샌드위치 | Saendeuwichi |
| Soup | 수프 | Supeu |
| Meat | 고기 | Gogi |
| Bean | 콩 | Kong |
| Cold Noodles | 냉몐 | Naengmyeon |
| Porridge | 죽 | Juk |
| Korean Cookies | 한과 | Hangwa |
|  |  |  |


| English Meaning | Hangul | Pronunciation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coffee | 커피 | Keopi |
| Coffee with sugar | 설탕과 함께 | Seoltanggwa Hamkke |
| Coffee with cream | 크림과 함께 | Keurimgwa Hamkke |
| Hot Chocolate | 핫쵸코 | Hatchyoko |
| Milk | 우유 | Uyu |
| Tea | 차 | Cha |
| Wine | 포도주 | Podoju |
| Beer | 맥주 | Maekju |
| Cheers | 건배 | Geonbae |
| Water | 물 | Mul |
| Boiled water | 끓인물 | Ggeurin mul |
| Juice | 주스 | Juseu |
| Lemonade | 레모네이드 | Remoneideu |
| Black tea | 훙차 | Hongcha |
| Citron tea | 유자차 | Yujacha |

## FAMILY

| English Meaning | Hangul | Pronunciation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mother | 엄마 | Eomma |
| Father | 아빠 | Appa |
| Son | 아들 | Adeul |
| Daughter | 딸 | Ttal |
| Brother | 형헤 | Hyeongje |
| Sister | 자메 | Jamae |
| Friend | 친구 | Cingu |
| Girlfriend | 여자 친구 | Yeoja Chingu |
| Boyfriend | 남자 친구 | Namja Chingu |
| Husband | 남편 | Nampyeon |
| Wife | 아내 | Anae |
| Cousin | 사촌 | Sachon |
| Grand mother | 할머니 | Halmeoni |
| Grand father | 할아버지 | Harabeoji |
| Boy's elder brother | 형 | Hyeong |
| B |  |  |


| English Meaning | Hangul | Pronunciation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boy's elder sister | 누나 | Nuna |
| Girl's elder brother | 오빠 | Oppa |
| Girl's elder sister | 안니 | Eonni |
| Aunt | 숙모 | Sungmo |
| Uncle | 삼촌 | Samchon |
| Father-in-law | 아버님 | Abeonim |
| Mother-in-law | 어머님 | Eomeonim |
| Baby | 아기 | Agi |
| Birthday | 생일 | Saengil |
| Marriage | 결혼 | Gyeolhon |
| Neighbor | 이웃 사람 | 부 또는 모 |
| Parent | 결혼 | Bu ttoneun mo |
| Wedding | 출생 | Gyeolhon |
| Birth | 여자 | Chulsaeng |
| Woman | Yeoja |  |

## QUZ \#2

Try reading these vocabulary, see how many you can read and record your total score out of 12 . The answers are on the next page.


$$
\frac{\text { 포 도 주 }}{\text { (Wine) }}
$$

*Refer back to page 3 for the table with the vowels and consonants to guide your reading. You must know the sound value for each vowel and consonant in order for you to break the word down and combine all the sound values.

> 유자차
> (Citron tea)
> 수오일
> (Wednesday)
> (Elephant)
> (Gas Station)
> (Mother-in-law)
> (Scarf)

## QUZ \#2 ANSWERS

## Norangsaek <br> (Yellow 노랑색)

# Podoju 

(Wine 포도주)

## Halmeoni

(Grandmother 포 도주)

## Aniyo

(No 아니요)

## So-nyeo

 (Girl 소녀)
## Saelreo -deu

(Salad 샐러드)

## Yujacha

(Citron tea 유자차)

## Suoil

(Wednesday
수요일)

## Kokkiri

(Elephant 코끼리)

Juyuso

(Gas Station 주유소)

## Eomeonim

(Mother-in-law 어머님)

## Mokdori

(Scarf 묵도리)

## Score for Quiz \#2: __ 12

## ANIMALS

| English Meaning | Hangul | Pronunciation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ant | 개미 | Gaemi |
| Bear | 곰 | Gom |
| Bee | 꿀벌 | Kkulbeol |
| Bird | 새 | Sae |
| Cat | 고양이 | Goyangi |
| Cow | 암소 | Amso |
| Dog | 개 | Gae |
| Elephant | 코끼리 | Kokkiri |
| Fish | 생성 | Saengseong |
| Fly | 파리 | Pari |
| Goat | 염소 | Yeomso |
| Horse | 말 | Mal |
| Insect | 곤충 | Gonchung |


| English Meaning | Hangul | Pronunciation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lion | 사자 | Golpeujang |
| Monkey | 원숭이 | Wonsungi |
| Pig 돼지 | Dwaeji |  |
| Sheep | 양 | Yang |
| Snake | 뱀 | Baem |
| Rabbit | 토끼 | Tokki |
| Cow | 소 | So |
| Chicken | 닭 | Dak |
| Pony | 조랑말 | 호랑이 |
| Tiger | 다람쥐 | Jorangmal |
| Squirrel | 늑대 | Horangi |
| Wolf | 나비 | Daramjwi |
| Butterfly |  | Neukdae |

## CLOTHING

English Meaning
Pants 바지

Hairband
Clothes
underwear
Jacket
Trousers
Tee-shirt
Short sleeve
Long sleeve
Uniform
Pajamas
Vest
Sweater
Blue jeans
10.

| English Meaning | Hangul | Pronunciation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Skirt | 치마 | Chima |
| Scarf | 목도리 | Mokdori |
| Hat | 모자 | Moja |
| Bag | 가방 | Gabang |
| Boot | 장화 | Janghwa |
| Shoe | 신발 | Sinbal |
| Sock | 양말 | Yangmal |
| Tie | 넥타이 | Nektai |
| Gloves | 장갑 | Janggap |
| Belt | 허리띠 | Heoritti |
| Bra | 브라 | Beu-ra |
| Cardigan | 가디건 | Gadigeon |
| Korean dress | 한복 | Hanbok |
| Suit | 양복 | Yangbok |

## SEASONS/HOLIDAYS

English Meaning $\quad$ Hangul $\quad$ Pronunciation

| English Meaning | Hangul | Pronunciation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| October | 시월 | Siwol |
| November | 십일월 | Sibirwol |
| December | 십이월 | Sibiwol |
| Spring | 봄 | Bom |
| Summer | 여름 | Yeoreum |
| Autumn | 가을 | Gaeul |
| Winter | 겨울 | Gyeoul |
| Winter vacation | 겨울방학 | Oncheon |
| Christmas | 크리스마스 | Keuriseumas |
| 설날 | Seolnal |  |
| I wish you a Merry Christmas. | 즐거운 성탄절 보내세 | Jeulgeoun seongtanjeol <br> bonaeseyo |
| Happy New Year | 새해 복 많이 받으세요 | Saehae bok mani <br> badeuseyo |
| Parent's Day | 어버이날 | EobeoinalHangeul |
| Teacher's Day | 스승의날 | Seuseunguinal |

## REVIEW

Before you move on reading Korean phrases with 4 characters，let＇s have a review．This is the detailed break down of consonants and vowels in the phrase 남자친구 which means ＂Boyfriend＂in English．

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { 남 }=\begin{array}{c}
\text { L }+ト+\square \\
\llcorner=n \\
\vdash \\
\text { }
\end{array}=a \\
\square=m \\
\text { 남 }=n+a+m \\
\text { 남 }=\text { nam }
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 친 }=\text { テ }+1+\text { ㄴ } \\
& \text { 天 }=\text { ch } \\
& \text { l = i } \\
& \text { ᄂ }=n \\
& \text { 치 }=\mathrm{c}+\mathrm{h}+\mathrm{i}+\mathrm{n} \\
& \text { 치 }=\mathbf{c h i n}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { 자 }=\pi+ト \\
\pi=j \\
\vdash=a \\
\text { 자 }=j+a \\
\text { 자 }=\mathbf{j a}
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { 구 }=\neg+\top \\
\neg=g \\
\top=u \\
\text { 구 }=g+u \\
\text { 구 }=g u
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { 남자 친구 } \\
=\mathrm{nam}+\mathrm{ja}+\mathrm{chin}+\mathrm{gu}
\end{gathered}
$$

## Namjachingu

## QUV \#\#

Try reading these vocabulary, see how many you can read and record your total score out of 12 . The answers are on the next page.
*Refer back to page 3 for the table with the vowels and consonants to guide your reading.

> 고등학교
> (High School) $\quad$ 오토바이

## 저트스 파인애플 <br> (Pineapple) (Jet Ski)

샌드위치
(Sandwich)

사랑해요
(I love you)

## QUIZ \#3 ANSWERS

Godeung -hakgyo
(High School 고등학교)

## Otobai

(Motorcycle 오토바이)

## Saendeuwichi

(Sandwhich 샌드위치)

Suoil
(Jet Ski
제트스키)

Painaepeul
(Pinapple 파인애플)

Saranghaeyo
(I love you
사랑해요)

Score for Quiz \#3:

## LEVEL BOUNDARIES

Now you can add up your scores for the first, second and last quiz you did throughout the book to see your level in reading Korean. If you successfully read all of the vocabulary, you are at the top level. The levels you obtain depend on your total score, now check to see where you are!

If you were not so successful in reading Korean, no worries. By having this book by your side, it will be easy for you to become a Korean reader expert in no time!

| Levels | Score |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $0-5$ |
| 2 | $6-11$ |
| 3 | $12-17$ |
| 4 | $18-23$ |

## clossary

## Batchim

Final consonant in a Korean syllable

## Consonant

A speech sound produced by a constriction or closure at one or more points along the vocal tract.

## Hangeul

The Korean Alphabet

## Sound value

Pronunciation of a sound

## Syllable

Unit of pronunciation having one vowel sound, with or without consonants, forming the whole or part of a word.

## Vowels

A speech sound produced by the open configuration of the vocal tract

## CREDIIS

## Photo Credits

Bigfoto.com:
Pages 1-4, 12 -13

Kozzi.com:
Pages 14-17, 22-27, 34-37
Barbara's Desktop Wallpapers in HD:
Pages 5-10, 18-21, 28-31, 38-43

## Content Credits (Glossary)

Dictionary.com:
Page 41

## KOREAN TIME

First edition 2013
Author: Janice Choi

