

MY WEEKLY KOREAN VOCABULARY

with 1600+ everyday sample expressions

매일매일 단어 공부 BOOK 2



MY WEEKLY KOREAN VOCABULARY
(BOOK 2)

written & designed by
TalkToMeInKorean

MY WEEKLY KOREAN VOCABULARY

with 1600+ everyday sample expressions

매일매일
단어 공부 BOOK 2



Contents

WEEK 13

좋다	11
to be good; to be desirable; to be nice; to like	
꿈	15
dream	
싫다	18
to hate, dislike; to be unlikable, unpleasant	
계획	21
plan	
쓰다	24
to use; to hire	
노력	27
effort, endeavor, hard work	
찾다	30
to look for; to find	

WEEK 14

같다	34
to be the same	
기분	38
feelings; mood	
다르다	41
to be different	
비교	44
comparison	
고르다	47
to choose	
인기	50
popularity	
필요하다	53
to need; to be necessary	

WEEK 15

덥다	57
to be hot	
시험	61
test, exam	
춥다	64
to be cold	
여행	67
travel, trip	
모자라다	70
to lack; to be insufficient	
준비	73
preparation	
믿다	76
to believe (in), trust	

WEEK 16

밝다	80
to be bright	
실망	83
disappointment	
어둡다	87
to be dark	
이해	91
understanding	
바꾸다	94
to change	
집	97
house, home	
늦다	100
to be late	

WEEK 17

이기다	104
to win	
나이	107
one's age	
지다	110
to lose	
날씨	113
weather	
궁금하다	116
to be curious	
기회	119
opportunity, chance	
신나다	122
to be exciting; to be excited	

WEEK 18

많다	126
to be a lot, many	
실수	129
mistake	
적다	133
to be little or few (quantity)	
키	137
one's height	
귀찮다	140
to be hassling	
얼굴	143
face	
놀다	146
to play; to hang out	

WEEK 19

따뜻하다 to be warm	150
불만 complaint	153
차갑다 to be cold	156
불편 inconvenience	159
뜨겁다 to be hot	163
하루 one day	166
정하다 to decide	169

WEEK 20

가깝다 to be close, nearby	173
해외 overseas, abroad	177
멀다 to be far	180
책 book	183
시키다 to have/make someone do something, to order	186
영화 movie	189
쉬다 to rest	192

WEEK 21

쉽다 to be easy	196
신발 shoes	199
어렵다 to be difficult	202
건강 one's health	205
싸우다 to fight, quarrel	208
살 flesh; one's weight; fat	211
아프다 to be sick; to hurt	215

WEEK 22

낮다 to be low	219
고장 breakdown, malfunction (with a machine)	223
높다 to be high (altitude)	227
부탁 one's favor	230
보내다 to send	233
옷 clothes	236
놀라다 to be surprised	239

WEEK 23

가볍다 to be lightweight	243
고민 one's worries	247
무겁다 to be heavy	250
기억 one's memory	253
바쁘다 to be busy	257
맛 taste	260
타다 to ride	263

WEEK 24

사귀다 to be in a relationship with someone	267
눈 snow	270
예쁘다 to be pretty	273
비 rain	276
부끄럽다 to be shy; to be embarrassing; to be embarrassed	279
끝 end	282
씻다 to wash	285



HOW TO USE MY WEEKLY KOREAN VOCABULARY

Learning vocabulary words is an essential part of the journey to learning and becoming fluent in a new language. Memorizing words is one thing, but actually understanding the words and being able to naturally apply them is another. This book is designed to bridge memorization and application together to help you efficiently learn some of the most essential Korean vocabulary words, no matter if you are just beginning to learn Korean or if you are almost as fluent as a native speaker.

With a new keyword presented each day, along with 20 expressions where the keyword is used, the My Weekly Korean Vocabulary series provides you with the tools to expand your Korean vocabulary 12 weeks at a time. In this series, each book contains 12 weeks worth of study material as a continuation from the previous book so you can study for an entire year. As such, Book Two begins with Week 13 and is in the same format as Book One with each expression being longer the previous and broken down in the “Notes” section to help you pick up new and related vocabulary and grammatical structures. Audio files are available for download if you would like to listen to recordings of every expression in this book.

As in any language, it is inevitable to repeat certain words. Although the daily keywords are never repeated, you will find that some of the words in the related expressions are used quite frequently. The same related vocabulary words can appear in the “Notes” section up to 12 times, one time for each week. For example, if 가다 (to go) appears in Week 13 Day 1, there will be a note, as it is the first time it appears that week. If at any other point during Week 13 the word 가다 appears in an expression, there will be no note provided. However, if 가다 shows up again in Week 14, there will be a note provided the first time it appears.

If you find that learning a new word and 20 related expressions each day to be bit overwhelming, you do not have to follow the schedule that is set in this book. Here are some examples of how to alternatively use My Weekly Korean Vocabulary: spend one week going over one day’s expressions in detail; go over each keyword and look back at the expressions at a later time; study the shorter phrases first, then tackle the longer ones. Whichever way you choose to study, it is important that you study DAILY. Even if you can only spare five minutes to study Korean, studying every day is the best way to make the most out of this book.

In the audio files, the keyword is said aloud a total of four times. Male and female native Korean speakers take turns saying the keyword at a natural, slow, and fast speed. Each of the sample expressions will also be read four times and in the same fashion.

Tracks are labeled in sequential order. **For example, Week 13 Day 1-7 are tracks 01-07. Week 14 Day 1 is track 08.**

You can download the tracks from the Talk To Me In Korean website by typing in the following link:
<http://talktomeinkorean.com/audio>

Happy Studying!



The Drawing Project

Share Your Art with the World !

“The Drawing Project” is a collaborative design project which invites listeners and supporters of Talk To Me In Korean to submit drawings that depict the keywords used in My Weekly Korean Vocabulary. The participants are able to freely choose a word to illustrate based on a given list. The drawings are then submitted under the Creative Commons agreement so that any of the artwork created and shared by users for this project can be used freely for any purpose.

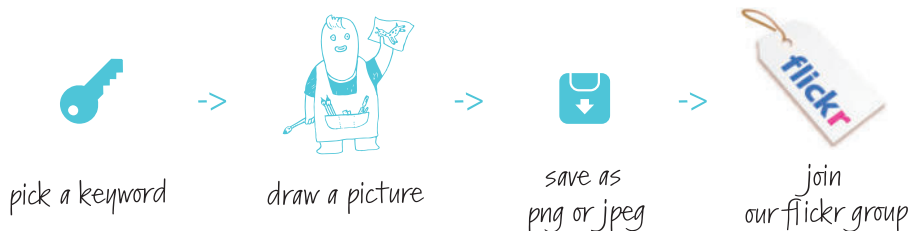
(CC BY-SA Attribution-Share Alike Creative Commons)

How to Use

Open Content is a concept that expands on the existing concept of sourcing: the state where creative content is free for sharing. CCL, or Creative Commons License, is a copyright license that gives others the right to use work freely. Although sharing any type of work openly and freely is not an easy thing to do, many people and companies are already enjoying the benefits. Talk To Me In Korean has used this method since its inception in 2009 to provide materials so that anyone can study Korean.

Anyone can participate in this project. You do not need to be an artist or spectacular graphic designer to submit an image. Even if you are just looking to participate in something new and exciting, or you would like to practice your drawing skills, please do not hesitate to create and upload!

Upload Your Drawings



1. Visit the project page: <http://talktomeinkorean.com/thedrawingproject>
2. Choose one vocabulary word out of the 200+ words in the My Weekly Vocabulary series to express through a drawing. Digital images should be a .png or .jpeg file with a resolution over 1200 pixels by 1200 pixels at 150 dpi. Hand drawings should be scanned and formatted to the same resolution. Any drawing with less resolution than the aforementioned will not be considered for publication.
3. Log in to Flickr to access “The Drawing Project” account (<http://www.flickr.com/groups/thedrawingproject>) and upload your drawing. Please choose to mark your photo with a CCL License (CC BY-SA Attribution-Share Alike Creative Commons) in the upload options.
4. Please use the following format for the title: Project Title - the vocabulary word that you selected (only one word) - Your name, (E.g.,The Drawing Project - Sky - Yoona Sun).
5. Upload your drawing! You can upload as many drawings as you like, but we ask that you limit your submissions to one keyword per drawing.

Week 13

Day 1 Audio Track : 01

좋다 [jo-ta]

to be good, likable; to be desirable; to be nice; to like

Day 2 Audio Track : 02

꿈 [kkum]

dream

Day 3 Audio Track : 03

싫다 [sil-ta]

to hate, dislike; to be unlikable, unpleasant

Day 4 Audio Track : 04

계획 [gye-hoek]

plan

Day 5 Audio Track : 05

쓰다 [sseu-da]

to use; to hire

Day 6 Audio Track : 06

노력 [no-ryeok]

effort, endeavor, hard work

Day 7 Audio Track : 07

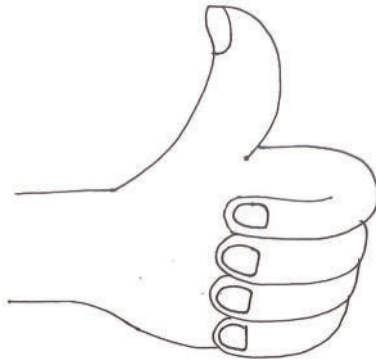
찾다 [chat-tta]

to look for; to find

WEEK 13 DAY 1

좋다

to be good, likable;
to be desirable; to be nice;
to like



© 1 © 선경화

좋은 사람

good person

사람 = person, people

좋은 생각

good thought
good idea

생각 = thought; opinion; idea

보기 좋다

to be good to see
to be pleasant to look at
to look good

보다 = to see; to look; to watch; to meet up; to read
-기 좋다 = to be easy to + V; to be nice to + V

맛이 좋다

to taste good

맛 = taste

좋은 날씨

nice weather

날씨 = weather

머리가 좋다

to be smart

머리 = head; hair

성격이 좋다

to have a good personality

성격 = personality, disposition

사이가 좋다

to have a good relationship
to get along

사이 = relationship, relations

좋은 하루 보내세요.

Have a good day.

하루 = one day
보내다 = to send; to spend (time)
-(으)세요. = (polite) imperative

어느 것이 더 좋아요?

Which one do you like better?

어느 것 = which one
더 = more

무슨 좋은 일 있어요?

Did something good happen?
Something good happened?

무슨 = what; what kind of
일 = work; task; thing, stuff; occasion
있다 = to be there; to exist; to have

그 두 사람 정말 보기 좋아요.

Those two people look really good together.

그 = the; that

둘 = two (native Korean number)

두 is the adjective form of 둘.

정말 = really; very

좋은 사람 좀 소개시켜 주세요.

Set me up with someone decent.

좀 = a little; please

소개시켜 주다 = to introduce; to set someone

up with someone (like a "blind date")

그 부부는 사이가 되게 좋아 보여요.

The married couple looks like they get along really well.

부부 = married couple

되게 = (informal) very, really

-아/어/여 보이다 = to look + adjective

오늘 날씨도 좋은데 어디 놀러 갈까요?

Since the weather is nice today, shall we go on a picnic somewhere?

오늘 = today

-도 = too, also

어디 = where; somewhere

놀러 가다 = to go for an outing; to go on a trip;

to visit, hang out

-(으)니까요? = Shall we + S + V?; Do you want

me to + V?; Should we + V?; Let's + V.

이번에는 왠지 느낌이 좋아요. 잘될 것 같아요.

This time, I have a good feeling. I think it will go well.

이번에는 = this time (unlike/different from a previous times)

왠지 = 왜인지 = somehow, for some reason

느낌 = feeling, sense

잘 = well; carefully

잘되다 = to become successful; to become fine

-(으)것 같다 = I think + S + will/be going to; it seems like + S + will/be going to

그 사람은 머리는 좋은데 별로 노력하지 않아요.

He is smart, but doesn't try much.

그 사람 = that person; he, she

별로 = not particularly, not very, not so much, not really

노력하다 = to try, to put a lot of effort into something

그 사람 성격이 좋다는 이야기를 많이 들었어요.

I've heard a lot about his good personality.

이야기 = story; what one says

많다 = to be a lot

많이 is the adverb form of 많다.

듣다 = to hear; to listen

그것도 좋은 생각이긴한데 저는 아까 의견이 더 좋았던 것 같아요.

That is also a good idea, but I think the aforementioned opinion was better.

그것 = that

-(이)긴한데 = S + surely + be + N +, but ...

저 = (polite) I; me

아까 = before, earlier, a while ago, a minute ago

의견 = opinion

-있/있/었던 것 같다 = I think + S + V-ed (past tense)

**이번에 새로 산 텔레비전은 정말 좋은
것 같아요. 정말 마음에 들어요.**

This new TV I bought seems really good. I really like it.

이번 = this; this time

새로 = newly; (do something) over

사다 = to buy

텔레비전 = television

-(으/느)ㄴ 것 같다 = It seems/looks like + S + V; I

think + S + V

마음 = heart; mind

들다 = to enter; to be categorized as; to be in

마음에 들다 = to like

WEEK 13 DAY 2

꿈

dream



© King Maypa

큰 꿈

big dream

크다 = to be big; to be tall; to be loud

큰 is the adjective form of 크다.

좋은 꿈

pleasant dream

좋다 = to be good, likable; to be desirable; to be nice; to like

좋은 is the adjective form of 좋다.

무서운 꿈

scary dream

무섭다 = to be scary; to be scared

무서운 is the adjective form of 무섭다.

허황된 꿈

absurd dream

dreams about impossible goals

pipe dream

허황되다 = to be hollow

허황된 is the adjective form of 허황되다.

꿈을 꾸다

to dream

-만 = only; just

같다 = to be the same

꿈만 같다

to be like a dream

깨다 = to wake up (from ...)

꿈에서 깨다

to wake up from a dream

꿈을 이루다

to achieve one's dream

to realize one's dream

이루다 = to fulfill, achieve

꿈 깨세요!

Dream on!

Wake up (and see the reality)!

꿈이 뭐예요?

What is your dream?

뭐 = what; something

뭐 is the contracted form of 무엇.

좋은 꿈 꾸세요.

Have a nice dream.

꿈을 꾸다 = to have a dream, to dream

꿈은 크게 가지세요.

You should have big dreams.

크게 is the adverb form of 크다.

가지다 = to have, own

드디어 꿈을 이루었어요.

My dreams have finally come true.

드디어 = finally

제가 1등을 하는 꿈을 꿴어요.

I had a dream where I won 1st place.

제 = (polite) my; I

1등 = first place/class/grade

1등을 하다 = to win first place

이게 다 꿈이었으면 좋겠어요.

I wish all this were a dream.

이게 = this (subject)

이게 is the contracted form of 이것이.

다 = all; every (thing)

-(으)면 좋겠다 = I wish + S + would + V, I hope

+ S + V

어젯밤에 이상한 꿈을 꾸었어요.

I had a strange dream last night.

어젯밤 = last night

이상하다 = to be weird, odd, strange

이상한 is the adjective form of 이상하다.

전 세계를 여행하는 게 제 꿈이에요.

Traveling around the entire world is my dream.

전 세계 = the whole world

여행하다 = to travel

그런 허황된 꿈은 안 꾸는 게 좋아요.

You'd better not have such absurd dreams.

그런 = (something) like that; such + noun

안 = not

안 + -는 게 좋다 = It's better not + V; had better

not + V

제가 1등을 하다니, 정말 꿈만 같아요.

(I can't believe) I won 1st place! It feels like a dream.

-다니 is a verb ending which links the verb with the preceding clause, showing the speaker's reaction or feeling toward a fact or what just happened.

어제 무서운 영화를 봐서, 밤에 무서운 꿈을 꿴어요.

I watched a scary movie yesterday, so I had a scary dream.

어제 = yesterday

영화 = movie

-아/어/여서 = because, since

밤 = night

WEEK 13 DAY 3

싫다

to hate, dislike; to be unlikable, unpleasant



© 1 2 신경화

싫은 사람

unpleasant person

싫은 소리

unpleasant words
things you don't like to hear

하기 싫다

to not want to do something

보기 싫다

to not want to see
to be ugly

싫어요.

No.
I don't like it.

싫으면 싫다고 말해요.

Say you don't like it if you don't like it.
Say so if you don't like it.

그런 변명은 듣기 싫어요.

I don't want to hear that kind of excuse.

하기 싫으면 하지 마세요.

If you don't want to, don't do it.

저 이거 정말 하기 싫어요.

I really don't want to do this.

저는 이런 날씨 정말 싫어요.

I really don't like this kind of weather.

그렇게 싫으면 안 해도 돼요.

If you don't like it that much, you don't have to do it.

소리 = sound

하다 = to do

-(으)면 = if + S + V; when/once + S + V
-다고 = just because; saying that S + V
말하다 = to talk; to say; to speak; to tell
-아/어/여요. = imperative; Let's + V.

변명 = excuse, explain oneself

-지 마세요. = (polite) Don't + V.

이거 = this thing; this

이런 = N + like this
이런 is the adjective form of 이렇다.

그렇게 = like that; such + adjective/adverb
-아/어/여도 되다 = to be okay to + V

그 사람은 마주치기도 싫어요.

I don't want to even cross paths with him.

마주치다 = to run into, bump into; to come across
-기도 싫다 = to not want to even + V

저는 싫은 음식은 절대로 안 먹어요.

I never eat food that I hate.

음식 = food
절대로 = never
먹다 = to eat; to drink

싫다고 안 할 수 있는 일이 아니에요.

Just because you don't like it doesn't mean you shouldn't do it.

-(으)르 수 있다 = to be able to, can; there is a chance that + S + V
아니다 = to be not

그 날 있었던 일은 정말 생각도 하기 싫어요.

I don't want to even think about what happened that day.

그 날 = that day, the day
생각하다 = to think
-도 하기 싫다 = to not want to even + V

저는 아침에 일찍 일어나는 것이 제일 싫어요.

I hate waking up early in the morning the most.
The thing I hate the most is waking up early.

아침 = morning; breakfast
일찍 = early; soon
일어나다 = to wake up; to get up
제일 = the most + adjective/adverb

일을 하다 보면 싫은 소리도 들을 줄 알아야 해요.

You'll have to listen to things you don't want to hear while working.

일을 하다 = to work
-다 보면 = if + S + keep + V-ing
싫은 소리 = unpleasant words, things one does not like to hear
-(으)르 줄 알다 = to know how to + V
-아/어/여야 하다 = should; have to; must

저도 이런 말 하기는 싫지만, 꼭 해야 할 것 같아요.

I, too, hate to say something like this, but I think I have to.

말 = language; what one says; expression; word; term
말(을) 하다 = to speak; to talk; to tell; to say
-지만 = but, however; though
꼭 = for sure; at any cost; certainly; definitely; make sure to (do something); tight

어렸을 때는 채소 먹는 게 싫었는데 지금은 좋아요.

I hated eating vegetables when I was young, but now I like it.

어리다 = to be young
-(으)르 때 = when/while + S + V
채소 = vegetable
지금 = now

좋건 싫건 꼭 해야 하는 일이니까 불평하지 말고 하세요.

Whether you like it or not, it's something you must do, so don't complain and [just] do it.

-건 -건 = whether or not + S + V
-이니까 = since/because + S + be + N
불평하다 = to complain
-지 말고 = Don't + V, (+ and + V,)

WEEK 13 DAY 4

계획

plan



© ⓘ ⓘ Chesney Lattuga

계획대로

as planned

휴가 계획

vacation plan

휴가 = vacation, holiday

여행 계획

travel plan

여행 = travel, trip

특별한 계획

special plan

특별하다 = to be special

특별한 is the adjective form of 특별하다.

계획이 있다

to have a plan

계획을 세우다

to make a plan

세우다 = to set up; to make something stand

계획을 실천하다

to carry out a plan

실천하다 = to put something into action

계획을 변경하다

to change one's plan

변경하다 = to change, alter

계획에 차질이 생기다

to have a setback in a plan

차질 = problem (in a plan/process)

차질이 생기다 = there's a problem (in a plan/process)

아직 계획 중이에요.

We are still planning.

아직 = (not) yet

중 = among; between; out of

생일에 특별한 계획 있어요?

Do you have any special plans for your birthday?

생일 = birthday

이번 여름에 휴가 계획 있어요?

Do you have any vacation plans for this summer?

여름 = summer

계획대로 일이 잘 진행되고 있어요.

Things are going as planned.

계획대로 = as planned

진행되다 = (something) proceeds, goes along, moves forward

-고 있다 = to be + V-ing

새해에 세운 계획들 잘 지키고 있어요?

Are you sticking to the plans you made at the start of the year?

새해 = new year

계획을 세우다 = to make a plan

-들 is a suffix used to indicate plural.

지키다 = to keep; to guard

계획한 일들이 마음대로 되지 않았어요.

The things I planned did not go as I hoped.

마음대로 = as one pleases

마음대로 되다 = to go/work out as one hopes

계획만 하고 지키지 않으면 아무 소용 없어요.

Not sticking to the plan after making it is good for nothing.

-만 하고 -지 않다 = to only + V₁ + but not + V₂

아무 = (not) any

소용없다 = to be useless

계획하는 일들이 모두 다 잘 되기를 바랍니다.

I hope everything you are planning will go well.

모두 = all; every; everyone

바라다 = to hope

-(으)ㄹ 것이다 = will; to be going to + V

계획에 차질이 생겨서 계획을 변경해야 할 것 같아요.

We have run into a problem, so I think we should change our plan.

중요하다 = to be important

계획을 세우는 것도 중요하지만 실천하는 게 더 중요해요.

Making a plan is important, but carrying it out is more important.

방학 = school break, school vacation

때 = time; during

배낭 = backpack

배낭 여행 = backpacking

여행을 가다 = to go on a trip

계획을 짜다 = to make a plan

재미있다 = to be fun; to be funny; to be interesting

이번 여름 방학 때 배낭 여행을 갈 건데, 여행 계획을 짜는 것도 정말 재미있어요.

I'm going to go backpacking during this summer vacation. Making travel plans is really fun, too.

WEEK 13 DAY 5

쓰다

to use



© 1 2 김수민

돈을 쓰다

to spend money

돈 = money

신경 쓰다

to worry
to be concerned

신경 = nerve; care, concern

사람을 쓰다

to hire someone

힘 좀 써 보세요.

Do something about it to help.
Use some of your strength/power.

힘 = strength, power, energy
-아/어/여 보다 = to try + V-ing

어떤 향수 쓰세요?

What kind of perfume do you use?

어떤 = what kind of; which
향수 = perfume

너무 신경 쓰지 마세요.

Don't worry too much about it.

너무 = too much, excessively; very
신경 쓰다 = to worry; to be concerned about something

이건 어디에 쓰는 거예요?

What is this used for?

이건 = this (subject)
이건 is the contracted form of 이거는.
거 = thing, stuff; object (the same as 것)

잠깐 컴퓨터 좀 써도 돼요?

Can I use the computer for a little bit?

잠깐 = short time; for a moment
컴퓨터 = computer

사람은 마음을 곱게 써야 해요.

(lit.) One/People should be nice to others.
Treat others as you would like to be treated.

곱다 = to be lovely, pretty, nice; to be fine
곱게 is the adverb form of 곱다.
마음을 곱게 쓰다 = to be nice to others, to do nice things for others

그 사람은 속임수를 쓰고 있어요.

He's pulling a prank.

속임수 = trick, deception

별일 아니에요. 신경 쓰지 마세요.

It's nothing. Don't worry.

별일 = big deal; strange incident; anything wrong
별일 아니다 = to be not a big deal

다 썼으면 제자리에 갖다 놓으세요.

Once you've finished using it, put it back where it was.

제자리 = where one keeps something; where something belongs, where something is supposed to be

갖다 놓다 = to bring something and put it + (place)

펜을 다 썼으면 뚜껑을 닫아 두세요.

Once you've finished using the pen, close the cap.

펜 = pen

뚜껑 = lid; cover; cap (of a lens/pen)

닫다 = to close

-아/어/여 두다 = to leave something in a certain state

열심히 준비했는데 결국은 안 썼어요.

We worked hard on preparing it, but we ended up not using it.

열심히 = (to do something) hard, diligently

준비하다 = to prepare; to get ready

결국 = in the end, eventually

얼마 전부터 스마트폰을 쓰고 있어요.

I've been using a smartphone for a while.

얼마 전 = a while ago; the other day; lately

스마트폰 = smartphone

어린 아이 앞에서 그런 말 쓰지 마세요.

Don't use that kind of language in front of a child.

어린 is the adjective form of 어리다.

아이 = child, kid; baby

앞 = in front of; front

다 잘될 거니까 너무 마음 쓰지 마세요.

Everything is going to be alright, so don't worry too much.

되다 = to become

-(으)니까 = since/because + S + be + adjective

마음 쓰다 = to worry

혹시 그 사람이 어떤 카메라 쓰는지 알아요?

Do you know what kind of camera he uses, by any chance?

혹시 = by any chance

카메라 = camera

-는지 알다 = to know if/whether ...; to know (what/how/where/who/etc.) ...

지난 생일에 선물 받은 노트북 잘 쓰고 있어요?

Are you making good use of the laptop that you got for your last birthday?

지난 = last

선물 = gift, present

받다 = to receive

노트북 = laptop; computer

세탁기를 사서 얼마 쓰지도 않았는데 고장이 나 버렸어요.

I haven't used the washing machine very much after purchasing it, and it's already broken.

세탁기 = washing machine

얼마-지도 않았다 = to not have + even + V-ed + that much/long

고장 = breakdown, failure

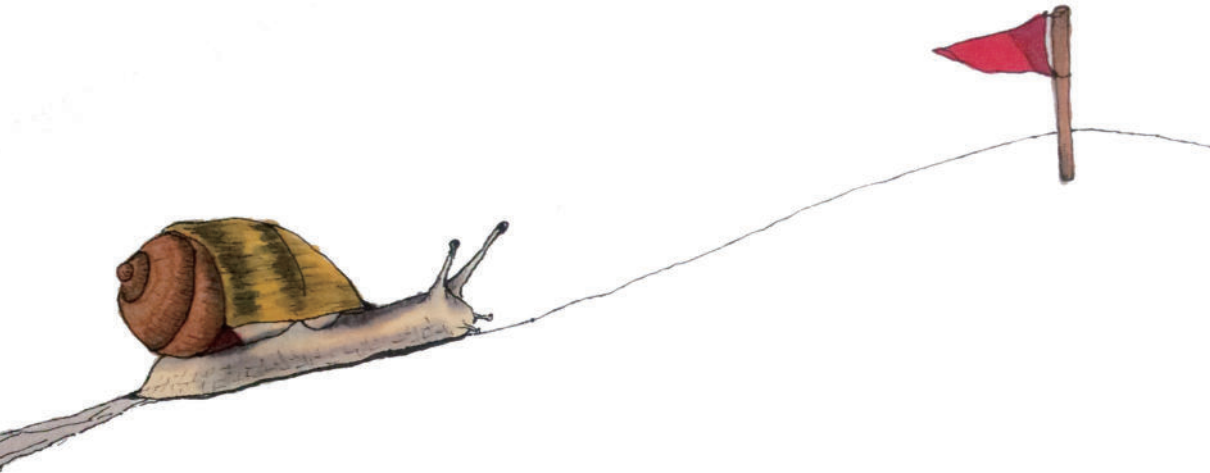
고장이 나다 = to break; to be broken

-아/어/여 버리다 is used when talking about something that happened against hopes or expectations.

WEEK 13 DAY 6

노력

effort, endeavor,
hard work



☺☺☺ 마법사

헛된 노력

wasted effort
vain effort

헛되다 = to be vain

헛된 is the adjective form of 헛되다.

노력하다

to put in the effort

꾸준하다 = to be constant, steady

꾸준한 is the adjective form of 꾸준하다.

꾸준한 노력

persistent effort

결과 = result

노력의 결과

the result of hard work

좀 더 노력해 보세요.

Please put in a little more effort.
Please work a bit harder.

최대한 노력 중이다 = to be trying one's best, to be doing everything one can

저도 최대한 노력 중이에요.

I am trying my best.

보람이 있다 = to be worthwhile

정말 노력한 보람이 있었어요.

The hard work was really worthwhile.
It was really worth putting in the effort.

요즘 = these days, lately

살 = fat; flesh

빼다 = to subtract, take something out/away

살을 빼다 = to lose weight

-(으)려고 = in order to + V

요즘 살 빼려고 노력 중이에요.

I am putting effort into losing weight these days.
I'm trying hard to lose weight.

-아/어/여서 = by + V-ing; to + V + and (then)

안 되다 = S + doesn't work; can't + V

없다 = to not have; to not be there; to not exist

노력해서 안 되는 일은 없어요.

There is nothing that you can't do with hard work.
You can accomplish anything with hard work.

-(느)ㄴ 만큼 = as much as one + V

결과가 나오다 = (lit.) the results come out;

outcome

노력한 만큼 결과가 나올 거예요.

The outcome will be as much as the effort you put in.

최선을 다하다 = to do one's best

저도 최선을 다해 노력해 볼게요.

I will also put in the most effort I can.

저도 노력해 봤는데 잘 안 됐어요.

I also worked hard, but it didn't work out well.

아무리 노력해도 안 되는 일도 있어요.

There are things that don't work no matter how much effort you put in.

그 사람은 노력은 하지 않고 불평만 해요.

That person only complains without even working hard.

조금만 더 노력하면 할 수 있을 것 같아요.

If you put in just a little more effort, you can do it.
If you work a little harder, you can do it.

저도 노력하면 한국어를 잘할 수 있을까요?

Will I be able to speak Korean well if I try harder?

노력한 만큼 결과가 나오지 않아서 속상해요.

I am upset because the results didn't come out as well as the effort I put in.

더 좋은 결과를 낼 수 있도록 노력하겠습니다.

I will work harder to yield better results.

한 달간 노력한 결과가 이거라니 믿을 수가 없어요.

I cannot believe that this is the result of a month of effort.

안 된다고 그렇게 쉽게 포기하지 말고 조금만 더 노력해 보세요.

Don't give up so easily just because it doesn't work, but try working just a little harder.

아무리 -아/어/여도 = no matter how + adjective/
adverb + S + V

불평 = complaint
불평(을) 하다 = to complain

조금 = a little

한국어 = the Korean language
잘하다 = to be good at something

속상하다 = to be upset, distressed; to be sad

결과를 내다 = to yield results
-도록 = till, until, to the point where

하나 = one (native Korean number)
한 is the adjective form of 하나.
달 = month
(amount of time) + -간 = for, during
믿다 = to believe (in), trust
-(으)ㄹ 수가 없다 = to be not able to + V, can't

쉽다 = to be easy
쉬운 is the adjective form of 쉽다.
포기하다 = to give up

WEEK 13 DAY 7

찾다

to look for; to find



© ⓘ ⓘ Jstasposg

사람을 찾다

to look for/find someone

물건을 찾다

to look for/find something

뭐 찾고 있어요?

What are you looking for?

계속 찾아 볼게요.

I will keep looking.

찾다가 포기했어요.

I gave up searching.

어디에서 찾았어요?

Where did you find it?

도저히 못 찾겠어요.

No matter how hard I look, I can't find it.

이 책 좀 찾아 주세요.

Please find this book for me.

이거 찾느라고 힘들었어요.

I had trouble finding it.

제 지갑 찾으면 연락 주세요.

Please call me if you find my wallet.

집에 있으니까 잘 찾아 보세요.

It's in the house, so look for it thoroughly.

물건 = thing, item, stuff, belonging

계속 = repeatedly, again and again, continuously

-다가 = as a result of + V-ing; while + V-ing

도저히 = now matter how hard one tries
못 = can't

이 = this
책 = book
-아/어/여 주다 = to do something for someone

-느라고 힘들다 = to have a hard time trying to (+ V)

지갑 = wallet, purse
연락 = contact
주다 = to give
연락 주다 = to contact, call/text someone (usually to give an update)

집 = house, home
-(으)니(까) = since/because + S + be + adjective

어디 갔었어요? 한참 찾았어요.

Where have you been? I have been looking for you for a long time.

제가 찾고 있는 물건이 아니에요.

This is not what I am looking for.

앞으로 한 달 동안 저 찾지 마세요.

From now on, don't even try to look for me for one month.

From now on, don't try to contact me for one month.

잃어버린 열쇠를 베개 밑에서 찾았어요.

The key that I lost, I found it under my pillow.

한참을 헤매다가 드디어 길을 찾았어요.

I wandered around for a while until I finally found my way.

연필은 찾았는데 지우개를 못 찾겠어요.

I found my pencil, but I still can't find my eraser.

이 단어를 사전에서 찾아봤는데 없어요.

I looked for this word in the dictionary, but it is not there.

안경을 쓰고 있는 걸 모르고 계속 찾았어요.

I searched for my glasses without realizing I was wearing them.

잃어버린 줄 알았던 반지를 서랍 안에서 찾았어요.

The ring that I thought I had lost was in the drawer.

한참 = for a long period of time

앞으로 = from now on

한 달 = one month

동안 = during, while; for + period of time

-지 마세요. = (polite) Don't + V.

잃어버리다 = to lose + N

열쇠 = key

베개 = pillow

밑 = under, below

헤매다 = to get lost and wander

길 = road, street; way

연필 = pencil

지우개 = an eraser

단어 = vocabulary, word

사전 = dictionary

안경 = glasses

쓰다 = to wear (glasses/hat)

모르다 = to not know

-(으)ㄴ 줄 알다 = to think that + S + V-ed

반지 = ring

서랍 = drawer (of desk or dresser)

안 = in; inside

Week 14

Day 1 **Audio Track : 08**

같다 [gat-tta]
to be the same

Day 2 **Audio Track : 09**

기분 [gi-bun]
feelings; mood

Day 3 **Audio Track : 10**

다르다 [da-reu-da]
to be different

Day 4 **Audio Track : 11**

비교 [bi-gyo]
comparison

Day 5 **Audio Track : 12**

고르다 [go-reu-da]
to choose

Day 6 **Audio Track : 13**

인기 [in-kki]
popularity

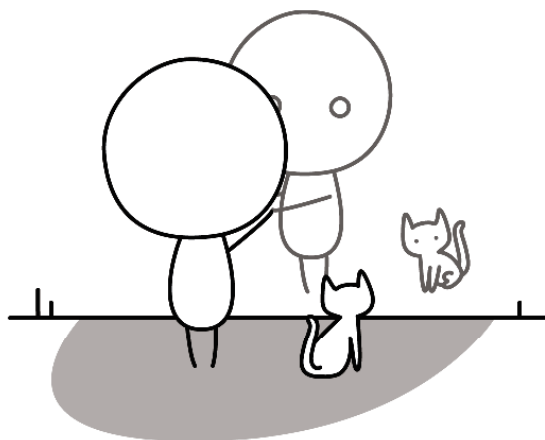
Day 7 **Audio Track : 14**

필요하다 [pi-ryo-ha-da]
to need; to be necessary

WEEK 14 DAY 1

같다

to be same



© 1 © Rex Kwong

똑같다

to be exactly the same
to be equal

같은 생각

the same thought
the same idea

같은 신발

the same shoes

똑같이 생겼다

(two people) look the same

같은 점이 많다

to have a lot in common

같은 말을 반복하다

to repeat oneself (what one said)

어제랑 같아요.

It's the same as yesterday.

저도 같은 걸로 주문할게요.

I'll order the same thing.

저도 같은 책 가지고 있어요.

I have the same book.

이 두 문장은 의미가 같아요.

These two sentences mean the same thing.

생각 = thought; opinion; idea

신발 = shoes

adverb + 생겼다 = to look + adjective

점 = point; aspect
많다 = to be a lot

말 = language; what one says; expression; word;
term
반복하다 = to repeat

어제 = yesterday

저 = (polite) I; me
-도 = too, also
주문하다 = to place an order
-(으)르게요. = I promise I will + V.; I will + V.

책 = book
가지고 있다 = to have, own

이 = this
둘 = two (native Korean number)
두 is the adjective form of 둘.
문장 = sentence
의미 = meaning

같은 값이면 더 큰 걸로 사세요.

If the prices are the same, buy the bigger one.

값 = price
-(이)면 = if + it is + N; if + (something or someone) is/are + N
더 = more
크다 = to be big; to be tall; to be loud
큰 is the adjective form of 크다.
사다 = to buy
-(으)세요. = (polite) imperative

우리도 모두 다 같은 마음이에요.

We all feel the same way.

우리 = we; us; our
모두 = all; every; everyone
다 = all; every (thing)
마음 = heart; mind

저와 제 남자친구는 취미가 같아요.

My boyfriend and I have the same hobby.

제 = (polite) my; I
남자친구 = boyfriend
취미 = hobby

자꾸 같은 말 반복하게 하지 마세요.

Don't make me say the same thing over and over again.
Don't make me repeat myself.

자꾸 = repeatedly, again and again
-게 하다 = to make someone/something + V
-지 마세요. = (polite) Don't + V.

내일도 같은 시간 같은 장소에서 봐요.

I will see you tomorrow at the same time, same place.

내일 = tomorrow
시간 = time; hour
장소 = place; venue
보다 = to see; to look; to watch; to meet up; to read
-아/어/여요. = imperative; Let's + V.

같은 가격대의 물건으로 보여드릴게요.

I will show you the products in the same price range.

가격대 = price range
물건 = thing, item, stuff, belonging
보여주다 = to show, display
-아/어/여 드리다 = (honorific) to do something for someone

지난번에 갔던 식당이랑 같은 식당이에요?

Is this the same restaurant as the one we went to last time?

지난번 = last time; the other day
가다 = to go; to leave
식당 = restaurant; cafeteria

태민 씨는 사흘째 같은 옷을 입고 출근했어요.

Tae-min came to work in the same clothes for three days in a row.

사흘 = three days
(a certain period of time) + 께 = for + (a certain period of time) + in a row/continuously
* -째 is usually used to describe how someone does/does not do something continuously for a certain period of time.
옷 = clothes, outfit
입다 = to wear (clothes)
*In Korean, there are different words for "to wear" depending on the item - hat, ring, socks, shoes, earrings, necklace, etc.
출근하다 = to go/come to work

제 친구는 쌍둥이 동생이랑 정말 똑같이 생겼어요.

My friend looks exactly the same as her twin sister.

이 신발은 저희 언니가 신은 거랑 같은 신발인데 색깔만 달라요.

These shoes are the same shoes as my sister's, but just a different color.

친구 = friend

*In Korean, the concept of 친구 is relatively smaller than that of the English word 'friend'. Typically, the word '친구' refers to someone who is the same age as you. Even if you are close to someone, if that person is older or younger than you, you don't really introduce them as your 친구, instead, relationship terms, such as 언니, 오빠, 누나, and 형, are often used. When you talk about your friends to someone, you can put 아는 in front of the kinship terms to mean "... that I know." For example, if you are a 20-year-old female and your friend is a 21-year-old female, you can introduce her as 아는 언니.

쌍둥이 = twin(s)

동생 = younger sister/brother; younger friend

*In Korea, even between twins, often the one who is born first (even by a few minutes) is considered to be the older sibling; therefore the younger one uses a relationship term for an older sibling (언니, 오빠, 누나, or 형). This is not always the case since it depends on the family.

정말 = really; very

똑같다 = to be exactly the same; to be equal

저희 = (polite) we, us; our

*언니 is a term used by a younger sister to call/address her older sister. It is also used by a younger female to call/address an older female between friends.

신다 = to wear (footwear/socks)

색깔 = color

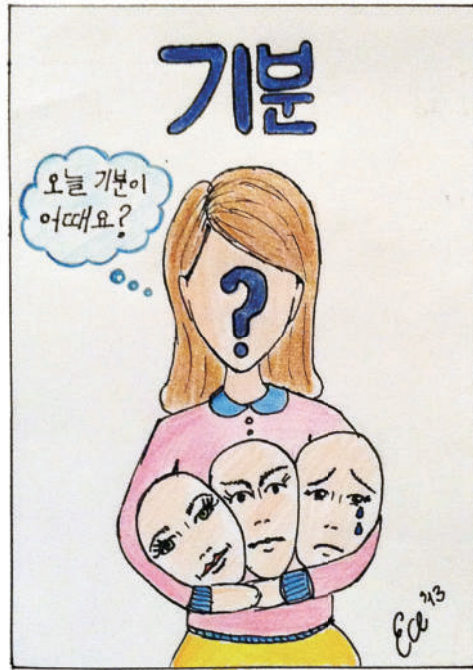
-만 = only; just

다르다 = to be different

WEEK 14 DAY 2

기분

feelings; mood



© ⓘ ⓘ Ece Yildirim

기분파

temperamental person

파 = group, clique, clan

기분 전환

change of surroundings
change of mood

전환 = change, switch

이상한 기분

strange feeling

이상하다 = to be weird, odd, strange
이상한 is the adjective form of 이상하다.

기분이 좋다

to feel good

좋다 = to be good, likable; to be desirable; to be nice; to like

기분을 풀다

to stop being mad about something; cheer up

풀다 = to loosen up, untangle; to resolve; to release

기분이 나쁘다

to be in a bad mood

나쁘다 = to be bad

기분이 상하다

to feel offended

상하다 = to hurt; to go bad

기분 풀어요.

Please stop being mad at me.

기분 탓인가 봐요.

I guess it's just me feeling that way.

탓 = reason, fault
-인가 보다 = I guess/think it is + N

그 기분 이해해요.

I understand how you feel.

그 = the; that
이해하다 = to understand

지금 기분이 어때요?

How are you feeling now?

지금 = now
N + 어때요? = How is + N?

오늘은 기분이 좋아요.

I feel good today.

오늘 = today

이상한 기분이 들어요.

It feels weird.

들다 = to enter; to be categorized as; to be in
adjective + 기분이 들다 = to feel + adjective

이런 기분 처음이에요.

I've never felt this way before.

이런 = (N +) like this

처음 = first; for the first time

무슨 기분 나쁜 일 있어요?

Is there something that is upsetting you?

무슨 = what; what kind of

나쁜 is the adjective form of 나쁘다.

일 = work; task; thing, stuff; occasion

있다 = to be there; to exist; to have

덕분에 기분이 좋아졌어요.

I feel better now thanks to you.

덕분에 = thanks to (someone/something),
thanks to you

좋아지다 = to become good/fine

정말 기분 나쁜 사람이에요.

He/She is a very creepy person.

사람 = person, people

기분 나쁘게 생각하지 마세요.

Don't feel offended.

생각하다 = to think

어젯밤에 기분 좋은 꿈을 꿔요.

I had a pleasant dream last night.

어젯밤 = last night

좋은 is the adjective form of 좋다.

꿈 = dream

꿈을 꾸다 = to have a dream; to dream

제 입장에서는 조금 기분이 나빴어요.

To me, it was a little offensive.

입장 = position, stance; situation

조금 = a little

WEEK 14 DAY 3

다르다

to be different



© ⓘ ⓘ Moonhee Shin

다른 점

different point
a difference

다른 사람

different person

남다르다

to be different from others
to be extraordinary

색다르다

to be unusually different

다른 말로 하면

in other words

뭐가 달라요?

What's different?

다른 일을 하고 싶어요.

I want a different job.
I want to do different work.

좀 다르게 해 보면 어때요?

How about doing it somewhat differently?

우리는 성격이 많이 달라요.

We have very different personalities.

다른 언어도 배우고 싶어요.

I also want to learn other languages.

다른 의견 있으면 말해 주세요.

If you have another opinion, please tell me.

남 = other people, others

색 = color

일을 하다 = to work
-고 싶다 = to want to + V

좀 = a little; please
하다 = to do
-아/어/여 보다 = to try + V-ing
-(으)면 = if + S + V; when/once + S + V
-(으)면 어때요? = how about + V-ing?

성격 = personality, disposition
많이 is the adverb form of 많다.

언어 = language
배우다 = to learn; to study

의견 = opinion
말하다 = to talk; to say; to speak; to tell
-아/어/여 주세요. = (polite) Please do + something + for me.

다른 나라에 한번 가 보고 싶어요.

I want to try visiting a different country.

나라 = country

한번 = one time, once

벽지를 바꾸니까 다른 느낌이 나요.

It gives off a different feeling because I changed the wallpaper.

벽지 = wallpaper

바꾸다 = to change

-(으)니까 = since/because + S + be + adjective

느낌 = feeling, sense

느낌이 나다 = it feels ...; it gives + adjective + feeling

제가 예상했던 것하고 많이 달라요.

It's a lot different than what I expected.

예상하다 = to expect, anticipate

이 상황하고 그때 상황은 많이 달라요.

This situation and the situation back then are very different.

상황 = situation

그때 = at that time; back then

입장이 각자 달라서 얘기가 길어졌어요.

The conversation became lengthy because we each took a difference stance.

각자 = each, respectively

-아/어/어서 = because, since

얘기 = story; what one says

얘기 is the contracted form of 이야기.

길다 = to be long

-아/어/어지다 = to become + adjective

한국하고 미국은 교육 제도가 많이 달라요.

The education systems of Korea and the United States are very different.

한국 = South Korea

미국 = United States of America

교육 = education

제도 = system

실제로 와 보니까 생각했던 거랑 많이 다르네요.

Now that I am here in real life, it's very different from what I thought.

실제로 = actually; in real life, in person

오다 = to come

-(으)네요 is a sentence ending that expresses realization of a fact or agreement to a statement.

그 가게에 사람이 너무 많아서 다른 가게로 갔어요.

Since there were too many people in that store, I went to a different store.

가게 = store, shop

너무 = too much, excessively; very

저랑 제 친구는 비슷한 점보다 다른 점이 더 많아요.

My friend and I have more differences than similarities.

비슷하다 = to be similar

-보다 = than + N

WEEK 14 DAY 4

비교

comparison



© ⓘ ⓘ magidenz

비교적

comparatively, in comparison; relatively

비교적 포근한 날씨

relatively warm weather

포근하다 = to be warm; to be snug
포근한 is the adjective form of 포근하다.
날씨 = weather

비교하다

to compare

비교가 안 되다

to not be comparable

안 되다 = S + doesn't work; can't + V

가격을 비교해 보세요.

Please compare the prices.

가격 = price

두 사람을 비교하지 마세요.

Please do not compare those two people.

이렇게 비교해 보면 어때요?

How about comparing it like this?

이렇게 = like this, in this manner; so + adjective

오늘은 비교적 손님이 적어요.

There are relatively few customers today.

손님 = guest; visitor
적다 = to be few; to be little (quantity)

다른 사람하고 비교하지 마세요.

Do not compare me with other people.

다른 = other; another

자꾸 석진 씨와 저를 비교하지 마세요.

Don't keep comparing me with Seokjin.

비교해서 설명해 주니까 이해하기 쉬워요.

Since you explained by comparison, it's easy to understand.

-아/어/여서 = by + V-ing; to + V + and (then)
설명하다 = to explain
-아/어/여 주다 = to do something for someone
쉽다 = to be easy

경은 씨를 소녀시대하고 비교하면 안 되죠.

You should not compare Kyeong-eun to Girls' Generation.

올해는 작년하고 비교해서 날씨가 따뜻해요.

This year, the weather is warmer compared to last year.

전하고 비교했을 때 지금이 더 예쁜 것 같아요.

When compared to before, I think it is prettier now.

어떻게 그런 사람이랑 저를 비교하실 수 있어요?

How can you compare me with such a person?

제가 컴퓨터 가격 비교하는 사이트 가르쳐 드릴게요.

I will tell you of a website that compares computer prices.

여러 가게의 옷을 비교해 봤는데 이 옷이 제일 좋아요.

I have compared clothes in a lot of other stores, and I like this clothing the best.

저는 누가 다른 사람이랑 저를 비교하는 게 제일 싫어요.

The thing I hate the most is when someone compares me with others.

저는 물건을 살 때 여러 가게의 가격을 비교해 보고 사요.

When I am buying something, I compare prices at many stores, then buy it.

이번에 새로 산 컴퓨터는 전에 쓰던 것 과 비교도 안 되게 빨라요.

The newly bought computer is incomparably faster than the one I used to use.

-(으)면 안 되다 = shouldn't; must not

올해 = this year

작년 = last year

-고 비교해서 = compared to + N

따뜻하다 = to be warm

전 = before, ago

-(으)리 때 = when/while + S + V

예쁘다 = to be pretty

-(으/느)는 것 같다 = It seems/looks like + S + V; I

think + S + V

어떻게 = how

그런 = (something) like that; such + noun

-(으)리 수 있다 = can, to be able to; there is a

chance that + S + V

컴퓨터 = computer

사이트 = website

가르치다 = to teach, instruct; to tell someone

about something

-(으)리 것이다 = will; to be going to + V

여러 = several, plenty, many

제일 = the most + adjective/adverb

누가 = who; someone (subject)

누가 is the subject form of 누구.

싫다 = to be not likable, to not like; to be un-

pleasant; to not enjoy, to hate

이번 = this; this time

새로 = newly; (do something) over

쓰다 = to use; to spend (+ money)

빠르다 = to be fast

WEEK 14 DAY 5

고르다

to choose



© ⓘ ⓘ Anastasia Chernyavskaya

잘못 고르다

to choose the wrong one

잘못 = in the wrong way

선물을 고르다

to choose a present

선물 = gift, present

신중히 고르다

to choose carefully

신중하다 = to be careful, cautious, discreet

신중히 is an adverb form of 신중하다.

아무거나 고르다

to choose anything

아무거나 = anything, whatever

다 골랐어요?

Have you picked one yet?

Have you chosen anything?

하나만 고르세요.

Choose one.

하나 = one (native Korean number)

잘못 고른 것 같아요.

I think I've chosen the wrong one.

-(으)ㄴ 것 같다 = I think + S + adjective/V-ed

왜 하필 이것 골랐어요?

Why did you pick this one (out of all these)?

왜 = why; for what reason; how come

하필 = out of all choices/occasions

이걸 = this (object)

1등은 누가 고르는 거예요?

Who chooses the 1st place winner?

1등 = first place/class/grade

둘 중에서 하나를 고르세요.

Choose one between these two.

중(에서) = among; out of; between; in

가장 마음에 드는 것을 고르세요.

Choose the one that you like the most.

가장 = the most

마음에 들다 = to like

어떤 걸 골라야 할지 모르겠어요.

I don't know which one to choose.

어떤 = what kind of; which

모르다 = to not know

재미있는 책 한 권만 골라 주세요.

Please pick one interesting book for me.

재미있다 = to be fun; to be funny; to be interesting

재미있는 is the adjective form of 재미있다.

한 is the adjective form of 하나.

권 = counter for books

제가 고른 것은 마음에 안 들어요?

Do you not like the one I picked?

안 = not

아직 친구 생일 선물을 못 골랐어요.

I haven't been able to choose a present for my friend's birthday yet.

아직 = (not) yet

생일 = birthday

못 = can't

이번에는 좀 더 신중히 고를 거예요.

This time, I will choose more carefully.

이번에는 = this time (unlike/different from a previous times)

그 사람이 고르는 것은 믿을 수 있어요.

You can trust his choice.

그 사람 = that person; he, she

믿다 = to believe (in), trust

갖고 싶은 거 있으면 골라요. 제가 사 줄게요.

Choose anything you want. I will buy it for you.

갖다 = to have, own

사 주다 = to buy something for someone

예쁜 게 너무 많아서 뭘 골라야 할지 모르겠어요.

There are so many pretty things, so I don't know what to choose.

예쁜 is the adjective form of 예쁘다.

뭘 = what (object)

뭘 is the contracted form of 무엇을.

저는 식당에 가면, 뭘 먹을지 고르는 데에 시간이 너무 오래 걸려요.

When I go to a restaurant, it takes me a really long time to choose what to eat.

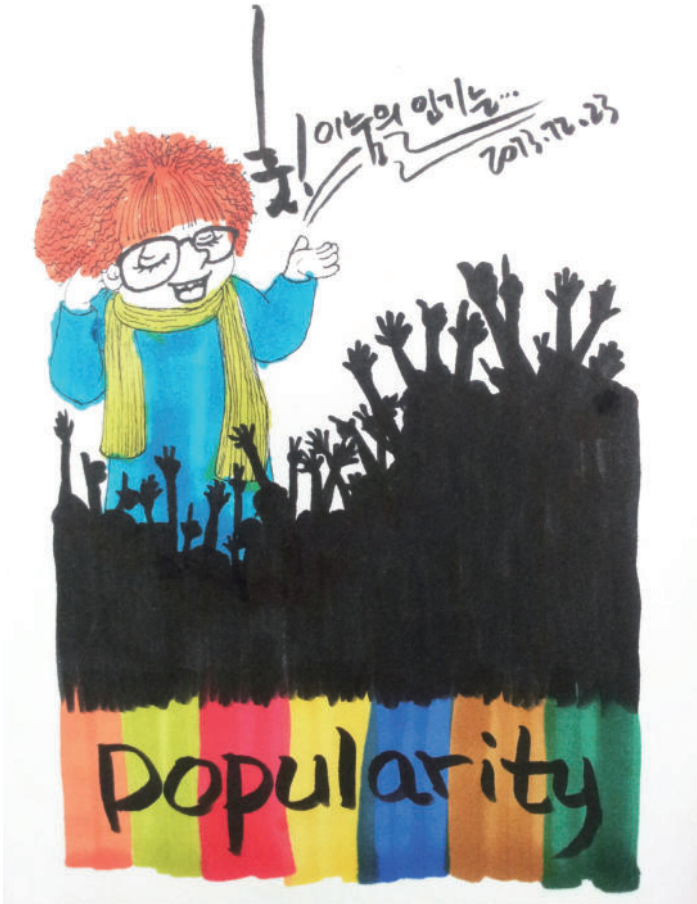
먹다 = to eat; to drink

-는 데(에) 시간이 걸리다 = to take time in + V-ing

오래 = for a long time, a long time

WEEK 14 DAY 6

인기
popularity



© 1 0 마법사

최고의 인기

best popularity

최고 = the best

인기가 많다

to be very popular

인기를 얻다

to gain popularity

얻다 = to gain, obtain, get

인기가 없다

to not be popular

없다 = to not have, not exist; to be not there

인기가 떨어지다

to lose popularity

떨어지다 = to fall, drop (down from somewhere), plummet

인기만 많으면 뭐 해요?

There is no point in just being popular (and having no other good qualities).

뭐 = what; something

뭐 is the contracted form of 무엇.

-만 -(으)면 뭐 해요? = what's the point of just + V-ing?; it's not good/there is no point if you just + V-ing?

그 사람은 인기가 많아요.

That person is very popular.

요즘은 이런 옷이 인기예요.

This kind of fashion is popular these days.

요즘 = these days, lately

요즘에 엄한 선생님은 인기가 없어요.

Lately, strict teachers aren't popular.

엄하다 = to be strict, stern, rigid

엄한 is the adjective form of 엄하다.

선생님 = teacher

이게 요즘 가장 인기가 많은 제품이에요.

This is the most popular product these days.

이게 = this (subject)

이게 is the contracted form of 이것이.

많은 is the adjective form of 많다.

제품 = product, goods

우리 가게에서 가장 인기있는 상품이에요.

This is the most popular product in our store.

인기있다 = to be popular

상품 = product, merchandise

한국에서 가장 인기있는 스포츠가 뭐예요?

What is the most popular sport in Korea?

스포츠 = sport(s)

그 사람이 그렇게 인기가 많은 줄 몰랐어요.

I did not know that person was so popular.

그렇게 = like that; such + adjective/adverb

는 줄 모르다 = to not know/notice + S + V

요즘 가장 인기있는 상품은 이 쪽에 있어요.

The most recent popular product is on this side.

쪽 = side, area; page

이 식당은 값도 싸고 맛이 있어서 인기가 많아요.

This restaurant is cheap and delicious, so it is popular.

싸다 = to be cheap

맛 = taste

맛이 있다 = to be delicious

요즘 10대들 사이에서 아주 인기가 많은 가수예요.

He is a singer that is very popular among teenagers these days.

10대 = teenager

사이 = while + S +V; between; among

아주 = very, really

가수 = singer

그 사건 이후로 그 배우의 인기가 많이 떨어졌어요.

The actor's popularity really declined after that incident.

사건 = incident; accident

이후로 = after, since

배우 = actor, actress

그 식당은 인기가 많아서 예약을 하지 않으면 안 돼요.

Since that restaurant is so popular, you have to make a reservation.

예약 = reservation, booking

예약을 하다 = to make a reservation; to book

제 친구는 별로 잘생기지는 않았는데 재미있어서 인기가 많아요.

My friend is not that good looking, but he's funny, so he is popular.

별로 = not particularly, not very, not so much, not really

잘생기다 = to be handsome, good-looking

그 가수는 예전에는 인기가 많았는데 지금은 인기가 별로 없어요.

Previously, that singer used to be popular, but is not that popular anymore.

예전 = before; previous

WEEK 14 DAY 7

필요하다

to need; to be necessary



© 1 © 김수민

필요 없다

to not need
to be unnecessary

필요한 만큼

as much as one needs

필요 이상으로

more than necessary

필요에 따라서

as necessary
if necessary

정말 필요 없어요?

You really don't need it?

더 필요한 거 있어요?

Is there anything else you need?

이런 거 다 필요 없어요.

I don't need any of these things.

종이하고 펜이 필요해요.

I need paper and a pen.

필요한 만큼만 가져가세요.

Take only what you need.

아직은 걱정할 필요 없어요.

You don't need to worry about it yet.

김치 만들 때 뭐뭐 필요해요?

What do you need to make kimchi?

-(느)ㄴ 만큼 = as much as one + V

이상 = more (than + N)

-에 따라서 = according (to), accordingly

종이 = paper

펜 = pen

가져가다 = to take

걱정하다 = to worry

-(으)ㄴ 필요 없다 = to not need to + V

김치 = kimchi

만들다 = to make

뭐뭐 = what, what kind of things

필요하면 제가 나가서 사 올게요.

If necessary, I will go out and buy it.

나가다 = to go out

사 오다 = to buy something and bring it

필요한 것이 있으면 말해 주세요.

If you need anything, let me know.

이거 가질래요? 저는 필요 없어요.

Do you want to have this? I don't need it.

가지다 = to have, own; to take

-(으)래요? = Do you want to + V?; Shall we + V?

이제 그건 필요 없어요. 버려도 돼요.

I don't need it anymore. You can throw it away.

이제 = now

그건 = that (subject)

버리다 = to throw away; to dump

-아/어/여도 되다 = to be okay to + V

서두를 필요 없으니까 천천히 하세요.

You don't need to hurry. Take your time.

서두르다 = to hurry

천천히 하다 = to take one's time when doing something

그 사람은 도움이 필요할 때만 전화해요.

He only calls me when he needs help.

도움 = help

전화하다 = to call, make a phone call

내일 저를 도와줄 사람이 두 명 필요해요.

I need two people to help me tomorrow.

도와주다 = to help, to give a hand

둘 = two (native Korean number)

두 is the adjective form of 둘.

명 = counter for people

지금 편의점에 갈 건데 필요한 거 있어요?

I'm going to go to the convenience store. Do you need anything?

편의점 = convenience store

필요에 따라서는 처음부터 다 다시 할 수도 있어요.

If necessary, we might do it all over again from the beginning.

필요에 따라서는 = as necessary, if necessary

처음부터 다시 하다 = to do something over again

-(으)르 수도 있다 = may/might + V; can/could + V

Week 15

Day 1 Audio Track : 15

덥다 [deop-tta]
to be hot

Day 2 Audio Track : 16

시험 [si-heom]
test, exam

Day 3 Audio Track : 17

춥다 [chup-tta]
to be cold

Day 4 Audio Track : 18

여행 [yeo-haeng]
travel, trip

Day 5 Audio Track : 19

모자라다 [mo-ja-ra-da]
to lack; to be insufficient

Day 6 Audio Track : 20

준비 [jun-bi]
preparation

Day 7 Audio Track : 21

믿다 [mit-tta]
to believe (in), trust

WEEK 15 DAY 1

덥다
to be hot



© ⓘ ☺ William Leitzman

더운 날씨

hot weather

날씨 = weather

더운 여름

hot summer

여름 = summer

더운 나라

hot country

나라 = country

더우면 에어컨 틀까요?

If you're hot, do you want to turn on the air conditioner?

-(으)면 = if + S + V; when/once + S + V

에어컨 = air conditioner

틀다 = to turn on

오늘은 별로 안 덥네요.

It's not that hot today.

오늘 = today

별로 = not particularly, not very, not so much,
not really

안 = not

한국은 여름에 덥고 습해요.

Korea is hot and humid in the summer.

한국 = South Korea

습하다 = to be humid

오늘은 유난히 더운 거 같아요.

I think it's particularly hot today.

유난히 = particularly, especially

옷을 그렇게 입으면 안 더워요?

Aren't you hot wearing that?

옷 = clothes, outfit

그렇게 = like that; such + adjective/adverb

입다 = to wear (clothes)

*In Korean, people use different words to say to wear a hat, ring, socks, shoes, earrings, necklace, etc.

낮에는 더운데 밤에는 시원해요.

It's hot during the day, but cool at night.

낮 = daytime

밤 = night

시원하다 = to be cool

*시원하다 is not used to describe how a person or a thing is cool as in "great" or "nice", rather it is mainly used to describe the temperature of something, such as a room or a beverage. Sometimes, typically older people, use this word after eating hot soup or bathing in a hot tub. In this case, it means "to be refreshing".

더우니까 찬 음료수가 마시고 싶어요.

Since the weather is hot, I feel like drinking something cold.

-(으)니까 = since/because + S + be + adjective

차다 = to be cold

찬 is the adjective form of 차다.

*차다 is used when something is cold to the touch or when you feel something cold.

음료수 = beverage

마시다 = to drink

-고 싶다 = to want to + V

요즘에는 날씨가 덥다가 춥다가 해요.

Lately, the weather keeps changing between hot and cold.

요즘 = these days, lately

-다가 -다가 하다 = to go back and forth between two actions or states

춥다 = to be cold (weather)

*춥다 is used to describe the weather or how one feels.

이번 여름은 작년보다 더 더울 거래요.

They say that this summer will be hotter than last year.

이번 = this; this time

작년 = last year

-보다 = than + N

더 = more

-(으)ㄹ 것이다 = will; to be going to + V

밤에 너무 더워서 잠을 잘 수가 없었어요.

Since it is too hot at night, I wasn't able to sleep.

너무 = too much, excessively; very

-아/어/여서 = because, since

잠 = sleep

자다 = to sleep

-(으)ㄹ 수가 없다 = to be not able to + V, can't

더워도 에어컨을 너무 많이 쓰면 안 좋아요.

Even if it's hot, it's not good to use too much air conditioning.

-아/어/어도 = even though; no matter how much + S + V

많다 = to be a lot

많이 is the adverb form of 많다.

쓰다 = to use; to spend (+ money)

좋다 = to be good, likable; to be desirable; to be nice; to like

왜 하필 오늘 같이 더운 날 산에 가려고 해요?

Out of all days, why do you want to go to a mountain on a hot day like today?

왜 = why; for what reason; how come

하필 = out of all choices/occasions

N₁ + 같이 + adjective (+ N₂) = adjective (N₂) + like + N₁

날 = day

산 = mountain

가다 = to go; to leave

-(으)려고 하다 = to try + V-ing

이렇게 더운 날씨에 운동을 하면 금방 지쳐요.

If you work out when the weather is this hot, you'll get tired quickly.

이렇게 = like this, in this manner; so + adjective

운동 = exercise; sports

운동을 하다 = to exercise, work out; to play a sport

sport

금방 = soon, shortly; quickly

지치다 = to get tired

여름에 더운 건 괜찮은데 습한 건 정말 싫어요.

I am okay with the hot weather in the summer, but I really don't like humid weather.

덥다고 아이스크림을 너무 많이 먹었더니 배가 아파요.

I was hot, so I ate a lot of ice cream, and now I have a stomachache.

요즘에는 너무 더워서 따뜻한 물이 아니라 찬 물로 샤워를 해요.

It's too hot these days, so I take showers with cold water instead of hot water.

이번 여름에 너무 더워서 에어컨을 많이 썼더니 전기세가 많이 나왔어요.

This summer it was really hot and I used the air conditioner a lot, which caused my electricity bill to go up a lot.

괜찮다 = to be okay, to be alright; to be nice
습한 is the adjective form of 습하다.

정말 = really; very

싫다 = to be not likable, to not like; to be unpleasant; to not enjoy, to hate

-다고 = just because; saying that S + V

아이스크림 = ice cream

먹다 = to eat; to drink

-았/었/였더니 = since/because + I/we + V-ed

배 = stomach, belly

아프다 = to be sick, hurt

따뜻하다 = to be warm

따뜻한 is the adjective form of 따뜻하다.

물 = water

A이/가 아니라 B = B, not A

샤워 = shower

샤워를 하다 = to take shower

전기세 = electric bill

나오다 = to come out

WEEK 15 DAY 2

시험

test, exam



© 1 2 안효진

시험 공부

studying for the test

공부 = studies; one's learning

수능 시험

College Scholastic Ability Test
entrance exam for universities in Korea

시험에 붙다

to pass the exam

붙다 = to stick, adhere, click; to pass (an exam)

시험을 보다

to take an exam

시험에 나오다

to be on the exam

시험을 망치다

to screw up the exam
to do a bad job on a test

망치다 = to ruin, mess up

시험이 어렵다

the exam is difficult

어렵다 = to be difficult

시험을 잘 보다

to do well on the exam

잘 = well; carefully

시험을 보다 = to take an exam

시험에 떨어지다

to fail an exam

떨어지다 = to fall, drop (down from somewhere), plummet

시험에 합격하다

to pass an exam

합격하다 = to pass (an exam)

시험 잘 봤어요?

Did you do well on your exam?

시험 보다 = to take a test

시험 공부 많이 했어요?

Have you studied much for the exam?

공부하다 = to study

시험을 망치는 꿈을 꿔요.

I dreamt that I screwed up the exam.

꿈 = dream

꿈을 꾸다 = to have a dream; to dream

이번 시험은 너무 어려웠어요.

This exam was so difficult.

시험 공부 하느라 밤새웠어요.

I stayed up all night studying for the exam.

-느라 = for + V-ing, while + V-ing

밤새우다 = to stay up all night

시험 없는 세상에서 살고 싶어요.

I want to live in a world without exams.

없다 = to not have, not exist; to be not there

세상 = world

살다 = to live

공부한 내용이 시험에 안 나왔어요.

What I studied wasn't on the exam.

내용 = content; material

내일 시험이 있어서 오늘은 놀 수 없어요.

I have an exam tomorrow, so I can't hang out (with you) today.

내일 = tomorrow

있다 = to be there; to exist; to have

놀다 = to play; to hang out

-(으)르 수 없다 = to be unable to + V; can't

열심히 준비했는데 시험을 망쳐서 너무 슬펐어요.

I screwed up my exam even though I had studied hard, so I was very sad.

열심히 = (to do something) hard, diligently

준비하다 = to prepare; to get ready

슬프다 = to be sad

시험을 보고 나니까 시험 문제가 전혀 기억이 안 나요.

I can't remember the exam questions after the exam.

-고 나다 = after + S + V

문제 = problem; issue; thing; matter

전혀 = (not) at all

기억나다 = to remember

WEEK 15 DAY 3

춥다

to be cold



© f ⊕ Lilian Phu

*춥다 only refers to the weather or how one feels cold. 차갑다, on the other hand, refers to the cold temperature of an object or the air temperature.

추운 날씨

cold weather

추운 나라

cold country

추운 겨울

cold winter

겨울 = winter

옷을 얇게 입다

to dress too lightly (on a cold day)

안 추워요?

Aren't you cold?

추우면 히터를 틀까요?

If you are cold, do you want me to turn on the heater?

히터 = heater

-(으)르까요? = Shall we + S + V?; Do you want me to + V?; Should we + V?; Let's + V.

요즘 날씨가 너무 추워요.

The weather is so cold these days.

추우면 안으로 들어갈까요?

If you are cold, shall we go inside?

들어가다 = to go/come in

추운데 따뜻한 거 마실래요?

It's cold. Do you want something hot to drink?

-(으)래요? = Do you want to + V?; Shall we + V?

저는 지금 하나도 안 추워요.

I am not cold at all now.

저 = (polite) I; me

지금 = now

하나도 = not even one; not at all

이렇게 입으면 너무 추울까요?

If I dress like this, will it be too cold?

추운데 밖에 있지 말고 들어와요.

It's cold. Don't stay outside, but (instead) come inside.

밖 = outside

-지 말고 = Don't + V₁ (+ and + V₂)

들어오다 = to come in

왜 그렇게 옷을 얇게 입고 왔어요?

Why are you dressing so lightly (when it's so cold)?

(옷을) 얇게 입다 = to dress too lightly (on a cold

day); to underdress (for the cold weather)

오다 = to come

오늘은 어제보다 덜 추운 것 같아요.

I think it's less cold today than it was yesterday.

어제 = yesterday

덜 = less

-(으)ㄴ 것 같다 = I think + S + adjective/V-ed

어제가 오늘보다 훨씬 추웠던 것 같아요.

I think yesterday was much colder than today.

훨씬 = a lot/far/much (+ more + adjective/
adverb)

-았/었/었던 것 같다 = I think + S + V-ed (past
tense)

추워서 주말 내내 그냥 집에만 있었어요.

It was cold, so I stayed at home all weekend.

주말 = weekend

내내 = all through + (time); throughout

그냥 = just, only, simply

집 = house, home

-만 = only; just

올해 들어서 오늘이 제일 추운 것 같아요.

I think today is the coldest day so far this year.

올해 = this year

들다 = to enter; to be categorized as; to be in

올해/이번 달/ 이번 주 들어(서) = in this year/
month/week

제일 = the most + adjective/adverb

-것 같다 = It seems/looks like + S + V

제 방은 너무 추워서 잠을 잘 수가 없어요.

My room is too cold, so I can't sleep there.

제 = (polite) my; I

방 = room

겨울에도 별로 안 추운 곳에서 살고 싶어요.

I want to live in a place where it's not too cold, even in the winter.

-도 = too, also

곳 = place

오늘 날씨가 추우니까 옷 따뜻하게 입고 나가요.

The weather is cold today, so dress warmly when you go out.

따뜻하게 is the adverb form of 따뜻하다.

나가다 = to go out

WEEK 15 DAY 4

여행

travel, trip



© ⓘ ⓘ EunYeou

국내 여행

domestic travel

국내 = within the country, domestic

해외 여행

overseas travel

해외 = overseas

배낭 여행

backpacking

배낭 = backpack

신혼 여행

honeymoon

신혼 = newly married couple

여행 가방

suitcase

가방 = bag

여행 계획

travel plans

계획 = plan

여행을 가다

to go on a trip

여행 계획을 세우다

to set up travel plans

세우다 = to set up; to make something stand

여행 자주 가세요?

Do you travel often?

자주 = often, frequently

신혼 여행은 어디로 가세요?

Where are you going to go on your honeymoon?

어디 = where; somewhere

여행 가서 사진 많이 찍었어요?

Did you take a lot of pictures during your trip?

사진 = photo
(사진을) 찍다 = to take (photos)

이번 휴가 때 여행 계획 있어요?

Do you have travel plans for your upcoming vacation?

휴가 = vacation, holiday
때 = time; during

저는 혼자 여행하는 걸 좋아해요.

I like traveling alone.

혼자 = alone, by oneself
여행하다 = to travel
좋아하다 = to like

저는 아직 해외 여행은 안 가 봤어요.

I haven't traveled overseas yet.

아직 = (not) yet
-아/어/여 보다 = to try + V-ing

한국에서 한 달 동안 여행할 거예요.

I am going to travel throughout Korea for one month.

한 달 = one month
동안 = during, while; for + period of time

대학생 때 유럽으로 배낭 여행을 갔어요.

When I was a university student, I went on a backpacking trip to Europe.

대학생 = university student
유럽 = Europe

올 여름에 가족들과 여행을 가기로 했어요.

This summer, I'm planning to go on a trip with my family.

올 여름 = this summer
가족 = family
-들 is a suffix used to indicate plural.
-기로 하다 = to plan to + V; to decide to + V; to make a promise to + V

해외 여행도 좋지만 국내 여행도 재미 있어요.

Traveling overseas is also good, but domestic trips are fun as well.

-지만 = but, however; though
재미있다 = to be fun; to be funny; to be interesting

내일 여행을 가는데 아직도 준비를 다 못 했어요.

I'm going on a trip tomorrow, but I haven't fully prepared yet.

아직도 = still, (not) yet
준비 = preparation
다 = all; every (thing)
못 = can't

작년에 여행하다가 만난 친구한테 이메일이 왔어요.

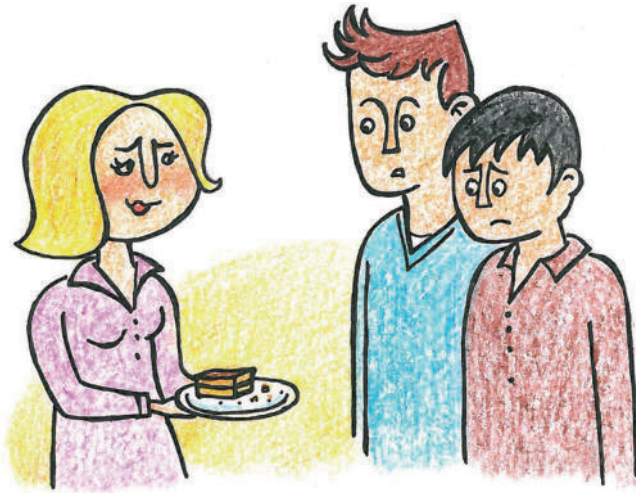
I received an email from a friend that I met last year while traveling.

-다가 = as a result of + V-ing; while + V-ing
만나다 = to meet (up)
친구 = friend
이메일 = email

WEEK 15 DAY 5

모자라다

to lack;
to be insufficient



© (f) (cc) Eliza Mária Sándor

돈이 모자라다

to be short of money

돈 = money

잠이 모자라다

to lack sleep

시간이 모자라다

to have insufficient time

시간 = time; hour

뭐가 모자라요?

What are you short of?

Is there anything you're lacking?

뭐 = what; something

뭐 is the contracted form of 무엇.

밥이 모자라요.

I don't have enough rice.

밥 = food; meal; cooked rice

하나 모자라요.

I am short by one.

하나 = one (native Korean number)

몇 개 모자라요?

How many are you short of?

몇 개 = how many + (item); a few + (item)

모자라면 말해요.

Tell me if you don't have enough.

말하다 = to talk; to say; to speak; to tell

-아/어/여요. = imperative; Let's + V.

돈 안 모자랐어요?

Weren't you short of money?

돈이 모자라서 못 샀어요.

I couldn't buy it because I had insufficient funds.

사다 = to buy

시간이 모자라서 잘 못했어요.

I didn't do well because I was short on time.

못하다 = to be bad/poor at something

시간이 모자라서 다 못 끝냈어요.

I could not finish everything because I was short on time.

끝내다 = to finish; to get + N + done

모자라면 제가 나가서 사 올게요.

If we are lacking (something), I will go out and buy some (and come back).

요즘 잠이 모자라서 너무 피곤해요.

I am lacking sleep these days, so I am very tired.

피곤하다 = to be tired, exhausted; to be tiring

동전이 모자라서 그냥 지폐로 냈어요.

I was short on coins, so I just paid using bills.

동전 = coin
지폐 = bill, note
(돈을) 내다 = to pay

1점이 모자라서 시험에서 떨어졌어요.

I was short by one point, so I failed the exam.

1점 = one point
시험 = test, exam

그 일을 다 하기에는 시간이 모자라요.

We are too short on time to do all that work.

그 = the; that
일 = work; task; thing, stuff; occasion
하다 = to do
-기에 = (to be too + adjective) + to + V

그 사람은 뭐가 모자라서 여자친구가 없을까요?

What do you think he is lacking that makes him not have a girlfriend?

그 사람 = that person; he, she
여자친구 = girlfriend

제가 잔돈이 없어서 그러는데 카드로 계산해도 돼요?

Can I pay by card since I don't have any change?

잔돈 = change
카드 = card, credit card
계산하다 = to calculate; to pay
-아/어/여도 되다 = to be okay to + V

이번 여름에 한국으로 여행 가고 싶었는데 돈이 모자라서 못 갔어요.

I wanted to go traveling in Korea this summer, but I couldn't go because I was short of money.

여행 = travel, trip
여행 가다 = to go on a trip

WEEK 15 DAY 6

준비
preparation



© (f) © 김수민

여행 준비

travel preparation

외출 준비

preparation to go out

외출 = going out

준비 기간

preparation term

기간 = period (of time), term

마음의 준비

(lit.) preparation of one's heart (for bad news)
bracing oneself (for bad news)

마음 = heart; mind

준비하다

to prepare

준비를 끝내다

to finish preparing

준비가 부족하다

to lack preparation

부족하다 = to be insufficient; to not have enough
+ N

준비가 잘 되어 있다

to be well prepared

준비가 되다 = to be prepared; to be ready
-아/어/여 있다 is used to express the continuing
state of a completed action (past continuous).

준비가 안 되어 있다

to not be prepared

준비 다 됐어요?

Are you all prepared?

여행 준비는 잘 돼 가요?

Is your travel preparation going well?

되어 가다 = to progress, advance; to go down
(slang Eng.)

준비가 다 되면 말해 주세요.

When you are finished preparing, tell me.

-아/어/여 주세요. = (polite) Please do + some-
thing + for me.

준비할 시간을 조금만 더 주세요.

Please give me a little more time to prepare.
Please give me a little more time to get ready.

조금 = a little

주다 = to give

-(으)세요. = (polite) imperative

잠시만요. 마음의 준비를 해야겠어요.

Wait a moment. I have to prepare my heart.
Wait a second. I need to brace myself.

잠시 = for a moment, for a while, briefly

잠시만요. = Hold on.; One second.; Wait.

-아/어/여야겠다 = should, need to + V

준비가 잘 안 되어 있어서 실망했어요.

I was disappointed because it was not well prepared.

실망하다 = to be disappointed

저는 외출 준비 하는 데 1시간이 걸려요.

I take 1 hour to get ready to go out.

1시간 = one hour

-는 데(에) 시간이 걸리다 = to take time in + V-ing

저 아직 준비하려면 시간이 더 필요해요.

I still need more time to get prepared.

-(으)려면 = in order to + V

필요하다 = to need; to be necessary

준비가 부족했는지 시험에서 떨어졌어요.

I failed the test probably because I lacked preparation.

-았/었/였는지 = probably because + S + V-ed;

whether + S+ V-ed

준비 기간이 너무 짧아서 제대로 준비를 못 했어요.

The preparation term was so short that I couldn't properly prepare.

짧다 = to be short

제대로 = properly

행사 준비가 잘 안 되어 있어서 사람들이 불평을 많이 했어요.

The event was not well prepared, so people complained a lot.

행사 = event

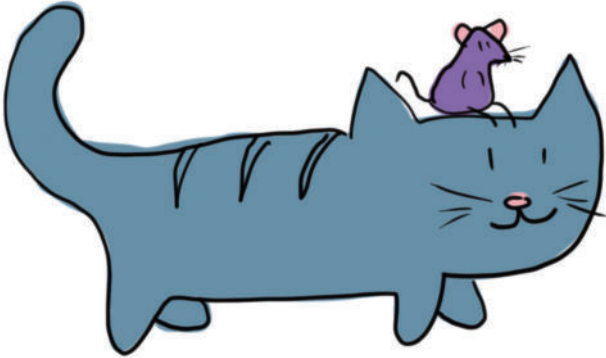
사람 = person, people

불평을 하다 = to complain

WEEK 15 DAY 7

믿다

to believe (in), trust



© ⓘ ⓘ William Leitzman

믿을 만하다

to be trustworthy

-(으)ㄹ 만하다 = to worth + V-ing; S + be + not too bad to + V

믿기지 않다

to pass (one's) belief
to be hard to believe

믿기다 = to be believable

사실이라고 믿다

to believe (something) to be true

사실 = actually, in fact; truth, fact

믿을 수 있는 사람

someone whom one can trust
a trustworthy person

-(으)ㄹ 수 있다 = can, to be able to; there is a chance that + S + V

귀신 믿어요?

Do you believe in ghosts?

귀신 = ghost

믿어 주세요.

Please believe me.

저는 불교를 믿어요.

I'm a Buddhist.

불교 = Buddhism

아무도 믿지 마세요.

Don't trust anyone.

아무도 = nobody; anybody (always used in negative sentence structure)

-지 마세요. = (polite) Don't + V.

정말 믿기지 않아요.

I can't believe it.

믿기지 않다 = to be hard to believe; to be far-fetched

그 말을 누가 믿어요?

Who can believe that?

그 사람은 믿지 마세요.

Don't believe him.

그 사람은 믿을 만해요.

He is trustworthy.

믿을 만하다 = to be trustworthy

도저히 믿을 수가 없어요.

I just can't believe it.

도저히 = now matter how hard one tries

제 말을 못 믿겠다는 거예요?

Are you saying you can't believe me?

정말로 = really

그 사람 말을 정말로 믿었어요?

Did you really believe what he said?

배신당하다 = to be betrayed

믿었던 친구에게 배신당했어요.

I have been betrayed by my trusted friend.

정말 믿기 어려운 일이 벌어졌어요.

Something astounding has happened.

어려운 is the adjective form of 어렵다.

벌어지다 = to happen, take place

저희 부모님은 항상 저를 믿어 주세요.

My parents always believe in me.

저희 = (polite) we, us; our

부모님 = parents

항상 = always, all the time

그 사람이 그런 말을 했다는 것을 믿을 수가 없어요.

I can't believe that he said such a thing.

그런 = (something) like that; such + noun

말을 하다 = to speak; to talk; to tell; to say

친구한테 장난으로 거짓말을 했는데 친구가 정말로 믿어 버렸어요.

I lied to my friend just for fun, but she took it seriously.

장난으로 = as a joke

거짓말을 하다 = to lie

Week 16

Day 1 Audio Track : 22

밝다 [bak-tta]
to be bright

Day 2 Audio Track : 23

실망 [sil-mang]
dissapointment

Day 3 Audio Track : 24

어둡다 [eo-dup-tta]
to be dark

Day 4 Audio Track : 25

이해 [i-hae]
understanding

Day 5 Audio Track : 26

바꾸다 [ba-kku-da]
to change

Day 6 Audio Track : 27

집 [jip]
house, home

Day 7 Audio Track : 28

늦다 [neut-tta]
to be late

WEEK 16 DAY 1

밝다

to be bright



© ⓘ ⓘ 라위야

밝은 색

bright color

색 = color

빛이 밝다

light is bright

빛 = light

성격이 밝다

to have a bright personality

성격 = personality, disposition

표정이 밝다

to look bright
to look happy

표정 = facial expression

미래가 밝다

to have a bright future

미래 = future

밝게 빛나다

to shine brightly

빛나다 = to shine

조명이 너무 밝아요.

The lighting is too bright.

조명 = lighting

너무 = too much, excessively; very

너무 밝은 것 같아요.

I think it's too bright.

- 것 같다 = It seems/looks like + S + V

좀 더 밝은 색 있어요?

Is there a brighter one?

Do you have something brighter?

좀 = a little; please

더 = more

있다 = to be there; to exist; to have

화면을 더 밝게 해 주세요.

Please make the screen brighter.

화면 = screen

-게 하다 = to make someone/something + V

-아/어/여 주세요. = (polite) Please do + something + for me.

저는 밝은 색 옷이 좋아요.

I like bright-colored clothes.

저 = (polite) I; me

옷 = clothes, outfit

좋다 = to be good, likable; to be desirable; to be nice; to like

밝게 웃어야 사진이 잘 나와요.

You should smile brightly so that the picture will turn out well.

웃다 = to laugh, smile

-아/어/여야 = should + V₁ + in order to + V₂

사진 = photo

잘 = well; carefully

사진이 잘 나오다 = photo comes out/develop/turn out well

시골에서는 별이 더 밝게 보여요.

The stars look brighter in the countryside.

시골 = countryside

별 = star

-게 보이다 = to look + adjective

그 사람은 항상 밝은 색 옷만 입어요.

He always wears only bright-colored clothing.

그 사람 = that person; he, she

항상 = always, all the time

-만 = only; just

입다 = to wear (clothes)

*In Korean, there are different words for "to wear" depending on the item - hat, ring, socks, shoes, earrings, necklace, etc.

그 사람은 성격이 참 밝은 것 같아요.

He seems to have a pretty bright personality.

참 = very, quite

-(으)ㄴ 것 같다 = It seems/looks like + S + V; I think + S + V

어제 머리를 밝은 갈색으로 염색했어요.

I dyed my hair light brown yesterday.

어제 = yesterday

갈색 = brown color

머리 = head; hair

염색하다 = to dye

성격이 어렸을 때부터 그렇게 밝았어요?

Have you had that bright personality since you were little?

어리다 = to be young

-(으)ㄴ 때 = when/while + S + V

그렇게 = like that; such + adjective/adverb

오늘 표정이 밝은데 무슨 좋은 일 있어요?

You look bright today. Something good must be happening?

오늘 = today

무슨 = what; what kind of

좋은 is the adjective form of 좋다.

일 = work; task; thing, stuff; occasion

조명이 너무 밝아서 눈을 뜰 수가 없어요.

I can't open my eyes because the light is too bright.

-아/어/여서 = because, since

눈 = eye

눈을 뜨다 = to open one's eyes; to wake up

-(으)ㄴ 수가 없다 = to be not able to + V, can't

너무 어두워서 잘 안 보이네요. 밝은 곳으로 가요.

It's too dark, so I can't see well. Let's go somewhere bright.

어둡다 = to be dark

안 = not

보이다 = to be seen; to be able to see

곳 = place

가다 = to go; to leave

-아/어/여요. = imperative; Let's + V.

-네요 is a sentence

ending that expresses

your realization of a

fact or agreement to a

statement.

WEEK 16 DAY 2

실망
disappointment



© 1 2 3 진석진

실망한 얼굴

a disappointed face

얼굴 = face

실망하다

to be disappointed

실망시키다

to disappoint (someone)

실망스럽다

to be disappointing

실망했어요?

Are you disappointed?

정말 실망이에요.

It is really a disappointment.

I am really disappointed.

정말 = really; very

너무 실망하지 마세요.

Don't be too disappointed.

-지 마세요. = (polite) Don't + V.

저를 실망시키지 마세요.

Don't disappoint me.

실망시켜 드려서 죄송해요.

Sorry for disappointing you.

-아/어/여 드리다 = (honorific) to do something for someone

죄송하다 = (polite) to be sorry; to feel bad

죄송해요. = (polite) I'm sorry; I feel bad.

그 정도 일로 실망한 거예요?

You are disappointed by something like that?

그 정도 = only for that much; only (to) that extent

그 사람한테 너무 실망했어요.

I am really disappointed in that person.

기대가 크면 실망도 큰 법이에요.

If expectations are big, the rule is that disappointment is also big.

With great expectations comes great disappointment.

기대 = expectation

크다 = to be big; to be tall; to be loud

-(으)면 = if + S + V; when/once + S + V

-도 = too, also

큰 is the adjective form of 크다.

-(우)ㄴ 법이다 = it is a rule that + S + be + adjective; it always + be + adjective; it's supposed to be + adjective

실망시키지 않도록 열심히 할게요.

I will work hard to not disappoint you.

-지 않도록 = in order not to + V; in order not to let + something + happen

열심히 = (to do something) hard, diligently

하다 = to do

-(으)ㄴ 것이다 = will, to be going to + V

그 사람이 올 줄 알았는데 안 와서 실망했어요.

I thought he would come, but he didn't, so I was disappointed.

오다 = to come

-(으)ㄴ 줄 알다 = to know how to + V

부모님의 실망한 얼굴을 보니 너무 죄송했어요.

When I saw my parents' disappointed faces, I was really sorry.

부모님 = parents

보다 = to see; to look; to watch; to meet up; to read

-(으)니 = because; judging from; now that

오늘 소풍이 취소돼서 동생이 많이 실망했어요.

Since the picnic was canceled today, my younger brother was really disappointed.

소풍 = picnic

취소되다 = to be canceled

동생 = younger sister/brother; younger friend

많다 = to be a lot

많이 is the adverb form of 많다.

화가 난 건 아니고, 그냥 조금 실망했을 뿐이에요.

I am not angry, just a little disappointed.

화 = anger

화가 나다 = to get angry

그냥 = just, only, simply

조금 = a little

-았/었/였을 뿐이다 = S + be + just -adjective

(past); S + just + V-ed

다음에 또 좋은 기회가 있을 테니까 실망하지 마세요.

There will be another good opportunity next time, so don't be disappointed.

다음 = next

또 = again

기회 = chance, opportunity

-(으)ㄴ 테니까 = S + will + V so ...

부모님을 실망시켜 드리지 않으려고 열심히 공부했어요.

So as to not disappoint my parents, I studied hard.

-지 않으려고 = in order not to + V

공부하다 = to study

이번 일요일에 아들하고 놀이공원에 가기로 약속 했는데 못 가서 아들이 정말 실망했어요.

This Sunday, I promised my son that we'd go to an amusement park, but we couldn't, so he was very disappointed.

이번 = this; this time

일요일 = Sunday

아들 = son

놀이공원 = amusement park, theme park

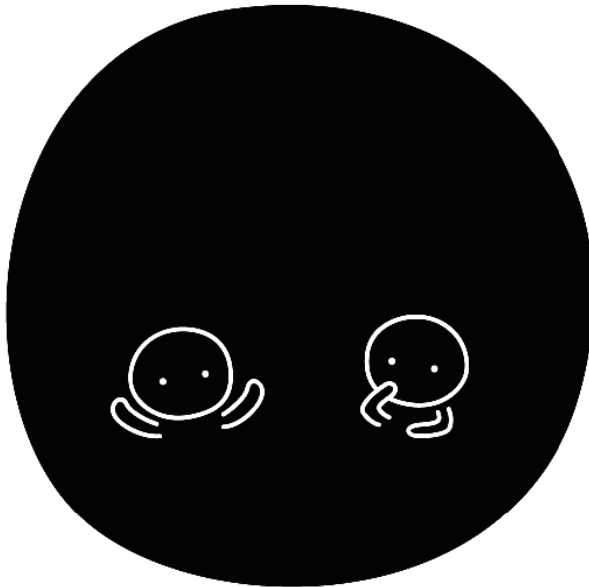
-기로 약속하다 = to promise to + V

못 = can't

WEEK 16 DAY 3

어둡다

to be dark



© ⓘ ⓘ Rex Kwong

어두운 골목

dark alley

골목 = (small) alley

귀가 어둡다

to have poor hearing

귀 = ear

성격이 어둡다

to have a gloomy disposition
to have a dull personality

표정이 어둡다

to have a somber expression
to have a gloomy look

길눈이 어둡다

to be bad at directions
to have a bad sense of direction

길눈 is always followed by either 밝다 (to be bright) or 어둡다 (to be dark) to describe how one is good or bad at direction. If someone is good at directions, he/she can be described with the fixed expression 길눈이 밝다, and if they are bad at directions, 길눈이 어둡다.

분위기가 어둡다

dismal atmosphere

분위기 = atmosphere; ambience

어두우면 불을 켜세요.

If it's dark, turn on the light.

불 = fire; light

켜다 = to turn on

-(으)세요 = (polite) imperative

밖이 벌써 어두워졌어요.

It's already become dark outside.

밖 = outside

벌써 = already

-아/어/여지다. = to become + adjective

방이 왜 이렇게 어두워요?

Why is the room so dark?

방 = room

왜 = why; for what reason; how come

이렇게 = like this, in this manner; so + adjective

왜 그렇게 표정이 어두워요?

Why do you look so down?

저는 어두운 색 옷이 많아요.

I have many dark colored clothes.

왜 이렇게 분위기가 어두워요?

Why is the atmosphere so somber?

겨울에는 6시만 돼도 어두워져요.

By 6 p.m. in the winter, it is already dark.

겨울 = winter

6시 = 6 o'clock

-만 돼도 = even (already) at + time/month

어두워지기 전에 집에 돌아오세요.

Come back home before it gets dark.

-기 전에 = before + S + V

집 = house, home

돌아오다 = to return; to come back

영혜 씨는 어두운 밤에도 운전을 잘해요.

Yeong-hye is good at driving at night.

밤 = night

운전 = driving

잘하다 = to be good at something

정민 씨는 성격이 조금 어두운 것 같아요.

I think Jeong-min has a bit of a dark personality.

-(으)ㄴ 것 같다 = I think + S + adjective/V-ed

컴퓨터 화면이 너무 어두워서 잘 안 보여요.

The computer screen is so dark that I can't see it well.

컴퓨터 = computer

저희 할머니는 연세가 많으셔서 귀가 어두우세요.

My grandmother is old, so she has poor hearing.

저희 = (polite) we, us; our

할머니 = grandmother; old lady

*This word is used to address a maternal or paternal grandmother in Korean. It is also used as a general term to address a woman who appears to be much older. If a woman feels that she is not yet old enough to be called 할머니, she will not like being addressed as such, and she will more than likely let you know her displeasure. This word should be used with caution!

연세 = (polite) one's age

귀가 어둡다 = to have poor hearing

**방이 어둡다고 생각했는데 알고 보니
제가 선글라스를 끼고 있었어요.**

I thought the room was dark, but it turns out I was wearing sunglasses.

원래 이 골목길은 정말 어두웠는데 얼마 전에 가로등이 생겨서 이제는 별로 안 어두워요.

This alley was really dark, but not too long ago some streetlamps were installed, so it's not that dark now.

-다고 생각하다 = to think that + S + be + adjective

알고 보니 = it turns out ...; later + S + found out that ...

제 = (polite) my; I

선글라스 = sunglasses

끼다 = to be stuck; to wear (glasses/sunglasses); to be tight

-고 있다 = to be + V-ing

원래 = originally; normally

이 = this

골목길 = (small) alley

얼마 전 = a while ago; the other day; lately

가로등 = streetlamp

생기다 = to come into being; to be formed; to be created; to appear

이제는 = now (after a change has been made/ some time has passed)

별로 = not particularly, not very, not so much, not really

WEEK 16 DAY 4

이해

understanding



© 2016 김수민

이해하다

to understand
to catch on to something

이해가 되다

to make sense
to get (it)

이해가 가다

to know what someone means

이해가 빠르다

to be quick to understand

빠르다 = to be fast

잘못 이해하다

to misunderstand

잘못 = in the wrong way

이해가 안 되다

to not make sense

이해할 수 없다

can't understand

-(으)ㄹ 수 없다 = to be unable to + V; can't

이해하기 어렵다

to be difficult to understand

어렵다 = to be difficult

제 말 이해했어요?

Did you understand what I said?

말 = language; what one says; expression;
word; term

저 좀 이해해 주세요.

Please understand me.

제가 잘못 이해한 것 같아요.

I think I misunderstood.

잘못 이해하다 = to misunderstand

제가 늦더라도 이해해 주세요.

Please understand me (my situation) even if I'm late.

늦다 = to be late

늦게 is the adverb form of 늦다.

-더라도 = even if, even though

드디어 무슨 말인지 이해가 가요.

I finally understand what you mean.

드디어 = finally

이해가 가다 = to understand, know what someone means; to make sense

무슨 말을 하는지 이해가 안 가요.

I don't understand what you are talking about.

말을 하다 = to speak; to talk; to tell; to say

말이 너무 빨라서 이해가 안 돼요.

You speak too fast, so I can't understand.

이해가 안 되다 = to not make sense

좀 더 이해하기 쉽게 설명해 주세요.

Please explain it so I can easily understand.

쉽다 = to be easy

쉽게 is the adverb form of 쉽다.

설명하다 = to explain

이해가 안 되면 될 때까지 설명해 줄게요.

If you don't understand, I'll explain it until you get it.

이해가 되다 = to understand, know what someone means; to make sense

-아/어/여 주다 = to do something for someone

저 사람의 행동을 도대체 이해할 수가 없어요.

I can't understand his behavior at all.

저 = that

사람 = person, people

행동 = behavior

도대체 이해할 수가 없다 = can't understand (+ N +) at all

이해 안 되는 문제가 있으면 저한테 물어보세요.

If there is anything you don't understand, ask me.

문제 = problem; issue; thing; matter

물어보다 = to ask

-아/어/여 보다 = to try + V-ing

그 친구의 입장도 이해는 하지만 그래도 화가 나요.

I understand his situation, but I'm still angry.

그 = the; that

친구 = friend

입장 = position, stance; situation

-지만 = but, however; though

그래도 = but, still

WEEK 16 DAY 5

바꾸다

to change



© 2015 Oryang

계획을 바꾸다

to change plans

계획 = plan

마음을 바꾸다

to change one's mind

마음 = heart; mind

방향을 바꾸다

to change directions

방향 = direction

저하고 바꿔요.

Let's switch (with each other).

바꾼 거 있어요?

Is there anything you've changed?

거 = thing, stuff; object (the same as 것)

저하고 자리 바꿀래요?

Do you want to switch seats with me?

자리 = space, spot, seat, position; occasion
-(으)래요? = Do you want to + V?; Shall we + V?

아무것도 바꾸지 마세요.

Don't change anything.

아무것도 = (not) anything

다른 색깔로 바꿔 주세요.

Please change this to a different color.

다른 = other; another
색깔 = color

더 큰 것으로 바꿔 주세요.

Please change this to a bigger one.

것 = thing

날씨 때문에 계획을 바꿨어요.

I've changed my plans because of the weather.

날씨 = weather
때문에 = because (of), since

이거 한국 돈으로 바꿔 주세요.

Please exchange this to Korean currency.

이거 = this thing; this
한국 = South Korea
돈 = money

마음을 바꿨어요. 저도 갈게요.

I've changed my mind. I'll go with you.

방향을 바꿔서 신촌으로 갔어요.

We changed directions and went to Sinchon.

신촌 = Sinchon

신촌 is a downtown area in Seoul with an upbeat, young atmosphere. Young people are attracted to the area because of the number of universities, bars, and restaurants.

만나는 장소는 바뀌도 괜찮아요.

It's okay to change the meeting place.

만나다 = to meet (up)

장소 = place; venue

-아/어/여도 = even though; no matter how much + S + V

괜찮다 = to be okay, to be alright; to be nice

이거 더 작은 사이즈로 바꿀 수 있어요?

Can I change this to a smaller size?

작다 = to be small, little

작은 is the adjective form of 작다.

사이즈 = size

-(으)ㄹ 수 있다 = can, to be able to; there is a chance that + S + V

바꾸고 싶은 게 있으면 이야기해 주세요.

If there's anything you'd like to change, let me know.

-고 싶다 = to want to + V

이야기하다 = to talk, speak, say, tell; to have a conversation; to tell a story

약속 장소를 다른 곳으로 바뀌도 될까요?

Can we change the meeting place to a different one?

약속 = plans; promise

-아/어/여도 되다 = to be okay to + V

차를 바꾸고 싶은데 아직 결정 못 했어요.

I want to change cars, but I haven't decided yet.

차 = car

아직 = (not) yet

결정 = decision

결정하다 = to decide

핸드폰이 고장나서 새 것으로 바꿀 거예요.

My cellphone is broken, so I'm going to get a new one.

핸드폰 = mobile phone

고장나다 = to get broken; to be broken

새 = new

이렇게 하면 안 될 것 같아요. 방법을 바꿔 봐요.

I don't think we should do it this way. Let's try a different method.

안 되다 = S + doesn't work; can't + V

-(으)ㄹ 것 같다 = I think + S + will/be going to; it seems like + S + will/be going to

방법 = method, way

WEEK 16 DAY 6

집

house, home



© ⓘ ⓘ 선경화

꽃 집

flower shop

꽃 = flower

술 집

bar

술 = alcohol

집들이

housewarming party

집들이 = housewarming party

집을 사다

to buy a house

사다 = to buy

집을 구하다

to look for a house

to get a house

구하다 = to save; to look for; to get

집이 어디예요?

Where is your house?

어디 = where; somewhere

집들이 언제 해요?

When are you going to have a housewarming party?

언제 = when

지금 집 앞이에요.

I am in front of my house.

지금 = now

앞 = in front of; front

저 아직 집이에요.

I am still at home.

들어오다 = to come in

집에 왜 안 들어와요?

Why aren't you coming home?

집에 먹을 게 없어요.

I have nothing to eat at home.

먹을 게 = 먹을 것이

먹을 것 = food, something to eat

먹을 것 literally means "thing to eat," but it is a set expression that refers to food in general.

없다 = to not have, not exist; to be not there

집이 여기서 가까워요.

My house is near here.

여기 = here, this place

가깝다 = to be near, close (in distance)

가까운 is the adjective form of 가깝다.

서울은 집 값이 비싸요.

House prices are high in Seoul.

값 = price

비싸다 = to be expensive

피곤해서 집에 있었어요.

I was tired, so I stayed at home.

피곤하다 = to be tired, exhausted; to be tiring

어제 집에 늦게 들어갔어요.

I went home late yesterday.

들어가다 = to go/come in; to leave and go home

집에 도착하면 전화할게요.

I will call you when I get home.

도착하다 = to arrive

전화하다 = to call, make a phone call

-(으)르게요. = I promise I will + V; I will + V.

친구들을 집으로 초대했어요.

I've invited some friends to my house.

-들 is a suffix used to indicate plural.

초대하다 = to invite

집에 가지마자 손부터 씻었어요.

I washed my hands as soon as I got home.

-자마자 = as soon as + S + V

손 = hand

씻다 = to wash

친구 집에서 하룻밤 자고 올게요.

I will sleep over at my friend's house.

하룻밤 = one night

자다 = to sleep

-고 오다 = to go do something and then come

back

집 근처에 새로운 마트가 생겼어요.

There is a new supermarket near my house.

근처 = near, around + area

새롭다 = to be new

새로운 is the adjective form of 새롭다.

마트 = (big) supermarket, grocery store

WEEK 16 DAY 7

늦다

to be late



© 1 2 마법사

늦은 시각

late hour

시각 = hour

약속에 늦다

to be late for an appointment
to be late

시계가 늦다

the clock/watch is late
the clock/watch loses time

시계 = clock, watch

늦게 도착하다

to arrive late

너무 늦었어요.

It's too late.

늦어서 죄송합니다.

I'm sorry for being late.

-아/어/어서 죄송합니다. = I'm sorry for + V-ing.

왜 이렇게 늦었어요?

Why are you so late?

얼마나 늦을 것 같아요?

How late do you think you will be?

얼마나 = how + adjective/adverb

1시간 늦게 도착했어요.

We arrived one hour late.

시간 = time; hour

1시간 = one hour

늦었지만 그래도 갈까요?

(I know) We are late, but do you still want to go?

-(으)러까요? = Shall we + S + V?; Do you want me to + V?; Should we + V?; Let's + V.

많이 늦을 것 같지는 않아요.

I don't think we will be that late.

저는 10분 정도 늦을 것 같아요.

I think I will be about ten minutes late.

분 = minute

정도 = about, around

늦게 온 사람들은 이쪽으로 오세요.

Those of you who are late, please come over this way.

이쪽 = this way, here

늦을 것 같으면 미리 전화해 주세요.

If you think you will be late, call me in advance.

미리 = in advance; beforehand

늦으면 늦는다고 전화를 해 줘야죠.

If you were going to be late, you should have called to tell me.

-(느)니라고 말하다 = to say/tell that + S + (will) + V

전화를 하다 = to make a phone call

-았/었/였어야죠. = you should have + p.p.

늦게 출발했는데 생각보다 빨리 도착했어요.

We left late, but we arrived earlier than we thought.

출발하다 = to depart

생각보다 = ... than one thought

빨리 is an adverb form of 빠르다.

오늘 차가 많이 막혀서 약속 시간에 늦었어요.

There was a lot of traffic today, so I was late for the appointment.

차가 막히다 = the traffic is bad; the road is jammed with traffic

저 오늘 많이 늦을 것 같으니까 기다리지 마세요.

I think I will be quite late today, so don't wait for me.

-(으)니까 = since/because + S + be + adjective

기다리다 = to wait

아버지는 오늘 일이 많아서 늦게 들어 오실 거래요.

My father says he will come home late because he has a lot of work (to do) today.

아버지 = father

-(으)려 거래요. = S + says that + S + will/be going to + V.; I heard that S + will/be going to + V.

내일은 중요한 회의가 있으니까 절대로 늦지 마세요.

We have an important meeting tomorrow, so DO NOT be late.

내일 = tomorrow

중요하다 = to be important

중요한 is the adjective form of 중요하다.

회의 = meeting

절대로 = never

Week 17

Day 1 Audio Track : 29

이기다 [i-gi-da]

to win

Day 2 Audio Track : 30

나이 [na-i]

one's age

Day 3 Audio Track : 31

지다 [ji-da]

to lose

Day 4 Audio Track : 32

날씨 [nal-ssi]

weather

Day 5 Audio Track : 33

궁금하다 [gung-geum-ha-da]

to be curious

Day 6 Audio Track : 34

기회 [gi-hoe]

opportunity, chance

Day 7 Audio Track : 35

신나다 [sin-na-da]

to be exciting; to be excited

WEEK 17 DAY 1

이기다

to win



© (cc) (f) (i) Eliza Mária Sándor

이긴 팀

the winning team

팀 = team

쉽게 이기다

to win easily

쉽다 = to be easy

쉽게 is the adverb form of 쉽다.

크게 이기다

to win by a large margin
to win by a landslide

크다 = to be big; to be tall; to be loud

크게 is the adverb form of 크다.

가까스로 이기다

to barely win
to narrowly win

가까스로 = barely, narrowly

이겼어요?

Did you win?

누가 이겼어요?

Who won?

누가 = who; someone (subject)

누가 is the subject form of 누구.

3대2로 이겼어요.

We won 3 to 2.

(number)대(number) = score + to + score, point
+ to + point

우리 팀이 이겼어요.

Our team won.

우리 = we; us; our

누가 이기고 있어요?

Who is winning?

-고 있다 = to be + V-ing

이길 수 있을 것 같아요?

Do you think you can win?

-(으)ㄹ 수 있다 = can, to be able to; there is a
chance that + S + V

-(으)ㄹ 것 같다 = I think + S + will/be going to; it
seems like + S + will/be going to

이겼는데 별로 안 기뻐요.

I won, but I am not particularly happy.

별로 = not particularly, not very, not so much,
not really

안 = not

기쁘다 = to be joyful, glad

이기는 게 중요한 게 아니에요.

Winning is not an important thing.

중요하다 = to be important

중요한 is the adjective form of 중요하다.

아니다 = to be not

제가 그 사람을 어떻게 이겨요?

How can I beat that person?

제 = (polite) my; I

그 사람 = that person; he, she

어떻게 = how

너무 쉽게 이겨서 재미없었어요.

We won too easily, so it was no fun.

너무 = too much, excessively; very

-아/어/어서 = because, since

재미없다 = to be not funny; to be not interesting; to be boring

이기고 지는 것은 중요하지 않아요.

Winning or losing is not important.

지다 = to lose

솔직히 우리 팀이 이길 줄 몰랐어요.

Honestly, I didn't know that our team would win.

솔직히 = honestly; to be honest

-(으)ㄹ 줄 몰랐다 = didn't know that + S + would + V

이기긴 이겼는데 가까스로 이겼어요.

We did win, but just barely.

-긴 -았/었/였는데 = S + did + V + but

경기가 끝난 후에 이긴 팀을 인터뷰했어요.

After the match, I interviewed the winning team.

경기 = sport game, match

끝나다 = to end; to be over

-(으)ㄴ 후 = after + S + V(-ed)

인터뷰하다 = to interview

오늘 축구 경기에서 제가 응원하는 팀이 이겨서 기분이 좋아요.

I feel good since the team that I support won the soccer match today.

오늘 = today

축구 = soccer

응원하다 = to support, cheer, root for

기분이 좋다 = to be happy; N + feels good

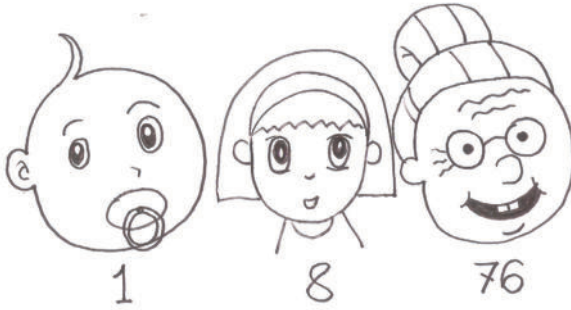
제가 응원하는 팀이 이기지 못 했는데 정말 재미있는 경기였어요.

The team that I support did not win, but it was a very interesting match.

거기 = there

WEEK 17 DAY 2

나이
one's age



© 1 2 선경화

나이 차

age difference

차 = difference

차 is often the shortened form of 차이.

나이를 먹다

to age, get older

먹다 = to eat; to drink

나이를 먹다 = to age

나이가 들다

to age, get older
to be old

나이가 많다

to be old

많다 = to be a lot

나이가 적다

to be young

적다 = to be few; to be little (quantity)

나이가 어리다

to be young

어리다 = to be young

나이를 왜 숨겨요?

Why do you hide your age?

왜 = why; for what reason; how come

숨기다 = to hide (something)

나이 제한은 없어요.

There is no age limit.

제한 = limit, limitation

없다 = to not have, not exist; to be not there

나이라도 말해야 돼요?

Should I tell you my age, too?

말하다 = to talk; to say; to speak; to tell

-아/어/여야 되다 = to have to + V

제 나이 맞춰 보세요.

Guess my age.

맞추다 = to guess (the answer)

-아/어/여 보다 = to try + V-ing

나이가 어떻게 되세요?

Would you mind telling me your age?

“어떻게 되세요” is a very polite way of asking someone his/her age, name, or something else related to personal information.

나이는 숫자에 불과해요.

Age is nothing but a number.

숫자 = number

-에 불과하다 = S + is just/only/mere + N

나이를 왜 자꾸 물어봐요?

Why do you keep asking my age?

자꾸 = repeatedly, again and again

물어보다 = to ask

우리는 나이 차이가 많이 나요.

We have a big age difference.

차(이)가 나다 = to have a difference

많이 is the adverb form of 많다.

나이가 들면서 배가 나왔어요.

As I got older, I gained belly fat.

나이가 들다 = to age, to get older, to be old

-(으)면서 = while + S + V-ing

배 = stomach, belly

나오다 = to come out

배가 나오다 = to gain belly fat; to have love handles

그 사람은 저보다 나이가 어려요.

He is younger than I am.

저 = (polite) I; me

-보다 = than + N

나이가 들면 시골에서 살고 싶어요.

When I grow old, I want to live in the countryside.

-(으)면 = if + S + V; when/once + S + V

시골 = countryside

살다 = to live

-고 싶다 = to want to + V

나이 먹는 거 좋아하는 사람도 있나요?

Is there anyone who enjoys getting older?

좋아하다 = to like

저는 다른 사람들에 비해 나이가 적어요.

I am younger compared to other people.

다르다 = to be different

사람 = person, people

-들 is a suffix used to indicate plural.

-에 비해 = compared to ..., for + N

나이가 적다 = to be young, to be younger

어린 나이에 벌써 그런 걱정을 하고 있 다니.

(I can't believe that) You are so young and already worried about such a thing.

벌써 = already

그런 = (something) like that; such + noun

걱정을 하다 = to worry

-다니 is a verb ending which links the verb with the preceding clause, showing the speaker's reaction or feeling toward a fact or what just happened.

WEEK 17 DAY 3

지다

to lose



© 1 2 송미진

시합에서 지다

to lose a match

시합 = (sports) game, match, competition

내기에서 지다

to lose a bet

내기 = bet

졌어요?

Did you lose?

왜 맨날 저요?

Why do you lose all the time?

맨날 = everyday; all the time

제가 또 졌어요.

I lost again.

또 = again

1점 차로 졌어요.

I lost by one point.

1점 = one point

우리 팀이 졌어요.

Our team lost.

제가 저 준 거예요.

I lost on purpose.

I threw the game for him/her.

-아/어/여 주다 = to do something for someone

이번 판은 좀 저 줘요.

Please lose this round (on purpose).

Please throw this game.

이번 = this; this time

판 = round, game

좀 = a little; please

어떻게 한번도 안 저요?

How can you not lose, not even once?

한번 = one time, once

한번도 = (not even) once

절대로 지고 싶지 않아요.

I do not want to lose under any circumstances.

절대로 = never

이기고 지는 것은 중요하지 않아요.

Winning or losing is not important.

이기다 = to win

-고 -(느)는 것 = V-ing + and/or + V-ing

지는 사람이 점심 값 내는 거 어때요?

How about the person who loses pays for lunch?

점심 = lunch, lunch time

값 = price

값(을) 내다 = to pay the price

-(는)ㄴ 거 어때요? = How about + V-ing?

우리 팀이 졌다는 게 믿어지지 않아요.

I cannot believe that our team lost.

믿어지다 = to be able to believe; to be believable

시합에서 졌다고 너무 실망하지 마세요.

Don't be too disappointed that you lost the match.

-다고 = just because; saying that S + V

실망하다 = to be disappointed

-지 마세요. = (polite) Don't + V.

이기든 지든 최선을 다하는 게 중요해요.

Whether you win or lose, it is important to do your best.

-든 -든 = weather + S + V₁ + or + V₂

최선을 다하다 = to do one's best

석진 씨는 가위바위보를 하면 맨날 저요.

Whenever Seokjin plays rock-paper-scissors, he always loses.

가위바위보 = rock-paper-scissors

가위바위보를 하다 = to play rock-paper-scissors

현우 씨는 지는 걸 싫어하는데 맨날 저요.

Hyunwoo does not like to lose, but he always loses.

싫어하다 = to dislike, hate

우리 팀이 지긴 했지만 그래도 재미있는 경기였어요.

Although our team lost, it was still an exciting game.

-긴 -았/였/였지만 = even though + S + V-ed

그래도 = but, still

지난 경기에서는 우리가 졌지만 이번에는 꼭 이길 거예요.

We lost the last match, but this time we will definitely win.

지난 = last

-지만 = but, however; though

꼭 = for sure; at any cost; certainly; definitely;

make sure to (do something); tight

이번에는 = this time (unlike/different from a previous times)

-(으)ㄴ 것이다 = will, to be going to + V

WEEK 17 DAY 4

날씨
weather



© 1 © Ece Yıldırım

오늘 날씨

today's weather

주말 날씨

weekend weather

날씨 정보

weather information

화창한 날씨

fine weather

fair weather

날씨가 좋다

The weather is nice.

날씨가 안 좋다

The weather is not good.

오늘 날씨 좋네요.

Today's weather is nice!

오늘 날씨 어때요?

How is the weather today?

날씨가 많이 풀렸어요.

The weather got a lot warmer.

영국은 날씨가 어때요?

How is the weather in the UK?

날씨가 풀리면 산에 가요.

Once the weather gets warmer, let's go to a mountain.

여행 가기에 좋은 날씨예요.

It's good weather for traveling.

주말 = weekend

정보 = information

화창하다 = to be fine, fair (weather)

화창한 is the adjective form of 화창하다.

좋다 = to be good, likable; to be desirable; to be nice; to like

-네요 is a sentence ending that expresses realization of a fact or agreement to a statement.

N + 어때요? = How is + N?

날씨가 풀리다 = to get warmer (weather)

영국 = United Kingdom; England; Great Britain

산 = mountain

가다 = to go; to leave

-아/어/여요. = imperative; Let's + V.

여행 = travel, trip

-기에 = (to be too + adjective) + to + V

좋은 is the adjective form of 좋다.

날씨가 흐려서 그런지 기분이 우울해요.

Maybe because of the cloudy weather, I feel depressed.

흐리다 = to be cloudy

-아/어/어서 그런지 = maybe/perhaps because +
S + V-ed/be + adjective

기분 = feelings; mood

우울하다 = to be depressed; to be depressing;
to feel blue

날씨가 안 좋아서 소풍이 취소됐어요.

The weather is not good, so the picnic got canceled.

소풍 = picnic

취소되다 = to be canceled

날씨도 좋은데 잠깐 산책하러 갈까요?

Since the weather is so nice, shall we go for a walk for a moment?

잠깐 = short time; for a moment

산책하다 = to go for a walk

-(으)러 가다 = to go to + V

날씨가 따뜻한 곳에 가서 살고 싶어요.

I want to go to and live in a place where the weather is warm.

따뜻하다 = to be warm

따뜻한 is the adjective form of 따뜻하다.

곳 = place

벌써 3월인데 아직도 겨울 날씨 같아요.

It's already March, but still the weather is like we are in winter.

3월 = March

아직도 = still, (not) yet

겨울 = winter

N + 같다 = to be like + N

인터넷으로 내일 날씨 좀 확인해 주세요.

Please check tomorrow's weather on the Internet.

인터넷 = the Internet

내일 = tomorrow

확인하다 = to check

-아/어/여 주세요. = (polite) Please do + something + for me.

요즘에는 날씨가 너무 자주 바뀌는 것 같아요.

Lately, the weather seems to change quite frequently.

요즘 = these days, lately

자주 = often, frequently

바뀌다 = (something) changes

어제까지는 날씨가 좋았는데 오늘은 비가 오네요.

Until yesterday, the weather was nice, but it's raining today.

어제 = yesterday

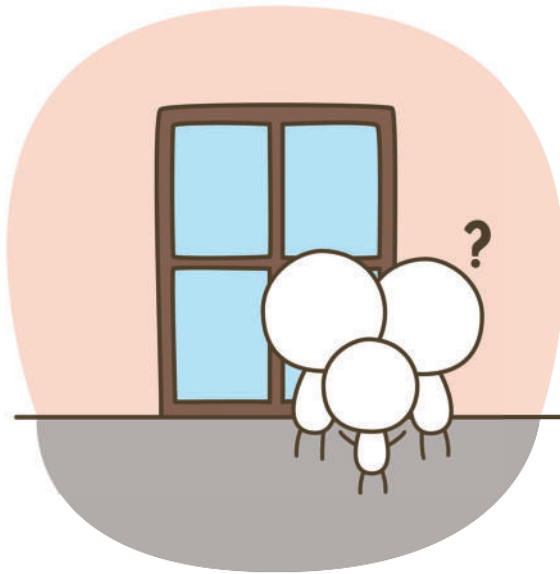
비 = rain

비가 오다 = to rain

WEEK 17 DAY 5

궁금하다

to be curious



© 1 0 Rex Kwong

궁금해요?

Are you curious?

뭐가 궁금해요?

What are you curious about?

뭐 = what; something

뭐 is the contracted form of 무엇.

너무 궁금해요.

I am really curious.

그렇게 궁금해요?

Are you that curious?

그렇게 = like that; such + adjective/adverb

궁금하지 않아요?

Aren't you curious?

궁금한 거 있어요?

Do you have anything that you are curious about?
Are you curious about anything?

있다 = to be there; to exist; to have

저도 그게 참 궁금해요.

I am also really curious about that.

-도 = too, also

그게 = that, that thing (subject)

그게 is the contracted form of 그것이.

참 = very, quite

저는 별로 안 궁금한데요?

I am not that curious.

궁금하면 직접 물어보세요.

If you are curious, ask him yourself.

직접 = directly; by oneself; with one's own hands

-(으)세요 = (polite) imperative

저도 궁금한데 못 물어봤어요.

I am also curious, but I wasn't able to ask.

못 = can't

너무 궁금해서 잠을 못 잤어요.

I was so curious that I could not go to sleep.

잠 = sleep

잠을 자다 = to sleep

저는 궁금한 게 있으면 못 참아요.

When I have something I am curious about, I can't hold back.

참다 = to suppress, to hold back

저 사람 직업이 뭘까 참 궁금해요.

I am really curious about what that person's job is.

직업 = job, career, occupation

아무리 궁금해도 물어보면 안 돼요.

No matter how curious you are, you must not ask.

아무리 -아/어/여도 = no matter how + adjective/
adverb + S + V

-(으)면 안 되다 = shouldn't; must not

그동안 소식이 없어서 궁금했어요.

I was curious because I hadn't heard from you until now.

그동안 = meanwhile, all this time (until now)

소식 = (one's) news

궁금한 게 있으면 바로 물어보세요.

If you have something you are curious about, ask right away.

바로 = right away; straight; exactly; close(ly);
right; none other than

정답이 궁금한 사람은 손 들어 보세요.

People who are curious about the right answer, please raise your hand.

정답 = correct answer

손 = hand

들다 = to enter; to be categorized as; to be in
손을 들다 = to hold one's hands up; to raise
one's hands

경화 씨는 왜 이렇게 궁금한 게 많아요?

Kyung-hwa, why do you have so many things you are curious about?

Why does Kyung-hwa have so many things she is curious about?

이렇게 = like this, in this manner; so + adjective

효진 씨가 그 일에 대해서 어떻게 생각하는지 궁금해요.

I am curious as to what Hyojin thinks about that matter.

그 = the; that

일 = work; task; thing, stuff; occasion

-에 대해서 = about; regarding + N; concerning
+ N

생각하다 = to think

아무도 초대한 사람이 없는데 효진 씨가 왜 여기에 왔는지 궁금해요.

I am curious as to why Hyojin is here when no one invited her.

아무도 = nobody; anybody (always used in
negative sentence structure)

초대하다 = to invite

여기 = here, this place

오다 = to come

WEEK 17 DAY 6

기회

opportunity, chance



© ⓘ ⓘ Moonhee Shin

좋은 기회

good opportunity

절호의 기회

golden opportunity

절호의 = splendid, golden (almost always used with the word 기회 or 찬스*)

*찬스 is a Korean way to read the English word "chance."

기회를 잡다

to grab an opportunity

잡다 = to hold; to grab

기회를 주다

to give an opportunity

주다 = to give

기회가 오다

an opportunity comes
an opportunity presents itself

기회를 엿보다

to be on the lookout for an opportunity

엿보다 = to peek, secretly look

기회를 놓치다

to miss out on/lose an opportunity

놓치다 = to miss

기회를 노리다

to be on the alert for an opportunity

노리다 = to seek, aim; to be after

기회가 왔을 때 잡으세요.

When an opportunity comes to you, grab it.

-(으)르 때 = when/while + S + V

자주 있는 기회가 아니에요.

It's not an opportunity that comes around often.

그런 좋은 기회를 놓쳤어요?

You missed such a good opportunity?

다시 한번만 기회를 주세요.

Please give me just one more chance.

다시 = again
-만 = only; just

지금 아니면 기회가 없어요.

If it's not now, there are no more opportunities.

지금 = now
아니면 = or

이번 기회에 확실히 말할게요.

I'd like to take this opportunity to tell you clearly.

확실하다 = to be clear; to be certain
확실히 is an adverb form of 확실하다.

지금 좋은 기회인 것 같아요.

I think you have a good opportunity now.

-것 같다 = It seems/looks like + S + V

다시 한번 기회를 엿보고 있어요.

Once again, I'm looking for an opportunity.

후회하다 = to regret

이번 기회를 놓치면 후회할 거예요.

If you miss this opportunity, you will regret it.

이건 = this (subject)
이건 is the constracted form of 이거는.
평생 = one's whole life
한 번 = once, one time

이건 평생 한 번 있는 좋은 기회예요.

This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.

기회를 잘 노리고 있다가 기회가 왔을 때 잡아야 해요.

You need to be looking for that opportunity and grab it when it comes your way.

잘 = well; carefully
-아/어/여야 하다 = should; have to; must

작년에 번지 점프를 할 기회가 있었는데 진짜 무서웠어요.

I had the chance to do bungee jumping last year, and it was really scary.

작년 = last year
번지 점프 = bungee jump
하다 = to do
진짜 = really; very
무섭다 = to be scary; to be scared

WEEK 17 DAY 7

신나다

to be exciting; to be excited



© ⓘ ⓘ Isabel Moore

신나는 일

exciting things
something exciting

신나는 노래

exciting song

신나는 여행

exciting trip

신나게 놀다

to have a lot of fun
to have fun playing

그렇게 신나요?

Is it that exciting?
Are you that excited?

뭐가 그렇게 신나요?

What is so exciting?
What are you so excited about?

무슨 신나는 일 없어요?

Is there anything exciting going on?

오늘 정말 신나게 놀았어요.

I really had a lot of fun today.

신나는 음악으로 틀어 주세요.

Please play some exciting music.

신나는 노래 좀 추천해 주세요.

Please recommend some exciting songs to me.

이제 주말이니까 신나게 놀아요.

It's the weekend now, so let's have some fun.

요즘에는 특별히 신날 일이 없어요.

These days, I have nothing particularly exciting going on.

노래 = song

놀다 = to play; to hang out

무슨 = what; what kind of

음악 = music
-으로 is a particle that marks a choice.
틀다 = to turn on

추천하다 = to recommend

이제 = now
-(이)니까 = since/because + S + be + N

특별히 = specially, especially, particularly

너무 신나서 시간 가는 줄 몰랐어요.

We had so much fun that we didn't realize the passage of time.

시간 = time; hour
모르다 = to not know

내일 여행 갈 생각하니까 너무 신나요.

Thinking of going on a trip tomorrow makes me so excited.

-(으)르 생각하다 = to think of + V-ing
-(으)니까 = since/because + S + be + adjective

너무 신나서 어젯밤에 한숨도 못 잤어요.

I was really excited, so I couldn't sleep at all last night.

어젯밤 = last night
한숨도 못 자다 = to not be able to sleep at all/
all night

저희는 지금 여행 갈 생각에 신나 있어요.

We are excited now at the thought of traveling.

저희 = (polite) we, us; our
생각 = thought; opinion; idea
-(으)르 생각에 = at the thought of + V-ing

안 좋은 일도 없지만, 신나는 일도 없어요.

Nothing bad has happened, but nothing exciting has happened, either.

속으로는 신났지만 겉으로는 안 그런 척했어요.

I was excited on the inside, but I pretended that I wasn't on the outside.

속 = inside
겉 = outside, exterior
- 척 하다 = to pretend + S + V

어제 바닷가에서 너무 신나게 놀아서 지금 정말 피곤해요.

I had too much fun playing at the beach yesterday, so I'm really tired now.

바닷가 = beach, coast, shore
피곤하다 = to be tired, exhausted; to be tiring

오늘 친구들과 신나게 놀고 싶었는데 갑자기 감기에 걸려서 못 나왔어요.

I wanted to have fun hanging out with friends today, but I suddenly caught a cold, so I couldn't go out.

친구 = friend
갑자기 = all of a sudden, suddenly
감기 = cold, flu
감기에 걸리다 = to catch a cold
나가다 = to go out

Week 18

Day 1 Audio Track : 36

많다 [man-ta]
to be a lot, many

Day 2 Audio Track : 37

실수 [sil-ssu]
mistake

Day 3 Audio Track : 38

적다 [jeok-tta]
to be little or few (quantity)

Day 4 Audio Track : 39

키 [ki]
one's height

Day 5 Audio Track : 40

귀찮다 [gwi-chan-ta]
to be hassling

Day 6 Audio Track : 41

얼굴 [eol-gul]
face

Day 7 Audio Track : 42

놀다 [nol-da]
to play; to hang out

WEEK 18 DAY 1

많다

to be a lot, many



© ㉠ ㉡ 어슬렁

말이 많다

to talk a lot

말 = language; what one says; expression; word;
term

잠이 많다

to sleep a lot

잠 = sleep

돈이 많다

to have a lot of money

돈 = money

겁이 많다

to have a lot of fear
to be easily scared

겁 = fear

사람이 많다

there are a lot of people
to be crowded

사람 = person, people

나이가 많다

to be old

나이 = one's age

경험이 많다

to have a lot of experience

경험 = experience

할 일이 많다

to have a lot of work to do

할 일 = (some)thing to do

공통점이 많다

to have a lot in common

공통점 = things in common, common factors

생각보다 안 많아요.

There is not as much as you think.

-보다 = than + N

안 = not

많으면 많을수록 좋아요.

The more, the better.

-(으)면 -(으)르수록 = the more ..., the more ...

좋다 = to be good, likable; to be desirable; to be nice; to like

그 사람은 이 분야에 경험이 많아요.

He has a lot of experience in this field.

그 사람 = that person; he, she

이 = this

분야 = (industrial/academic/career) field

이번 여행에서 돈을 너무 많이 썼어요.

I spent too much money on this trip.

이번 = this; this time

여행 = travel, trip

너무 = too much, excessively; very

쓰다 = to use; to spend (+ money)

잠을 너무 많이 잤더니 머리가 아파요.

I slept so much that my head hurts.

자다 = to sleep

-았/었/였더니 = since/because + I/we + V-ed

머리 = head; hair

아프다 = to be sick, hurt

저녁을 너무 많이 먹었더니 배가 아파요.

I ate too much for dinner, so my stomach hurts.

저녁 = evening; dinner

먹다 = to eat; to drink

배 = stomach, belly

그 사람은 다 좋은데 말이 많은 게 흠이 예요.

I like everything about him, but the fact that he talks too much is a flaw.

다 = all; every (thing)

흠 = flaw

지금 할 일이 너무 많아서 저는 못 갈 것 같아요.

I have too much work to do right now, so I don't think I can go.

지금 = now

-아/어/여서 = because, since

저 = (polite) I; me

못 = can't

가다 = to go; to leave

-(으)르 것 같다 = I think + S + will/be going to; it seems like + S + will/be going to

이번 파티에는 많아야 100명 정도 올 것 같아요.

I think 100 people at most will come to this party.

파티 = party

많아야 = at most

명 = counter for people

정도 = about, around

오다 = to come

그 사람은 말만 많고 제대로 할 줄 아는 건 없어요.

He just talks a lot but doesn't know how to do anything properly.

-만 = only; just

제대로 = properly

하다 = to do

-(으)르 줄 알다 = to know how to + V

없다 = to not have, not exist; to be not there

다른 사람도 많은데 왜 제가 이 일을 해 야 하는지 모르겠어요.

There are many other people. I don't know why I have to do this work.

다른 = other; another

-도 = too, also

왜 = why; for what reason; how come

제 = (polite) my; I

일 = work; task; thing, stuff; occasion

-아/어/여야 하다 = should; have to; must

모르다 = to not know

WEEK 18 DAY 2

실수
mistake

OO PS!!



© 1 2 안효진

실수로

by mistake

말실수

misspeak
slip of the tongue

사소한 실수

trivial mistake

실수하다

to make a mistake

실수를 저지르다

to commit an error
to blunder
(idiom) to put one's foot in one's mouth

실수를 인정하다

to admit one's mistake

제 실수예요.

It is my mistake.

누구나 실수할 수 있어요.

Anyone can make mistakes.

실수를 두려워하지 마세요.

Do not be afraid of mistakes.

경은 씨는 맨날 실수를 해요.

Kyeong-eun always makes mistakes.

같은 실수를 반복하지 마세요.

Do not repeat the same mistake.

사소하다 = to be trivial, minor, petty
사소한 is the adjective form of 사소하다.

저지르다 = to commit (a crime), make (a mistake)

인정하다 = to admit

누구나 -(으)를 수 있다. = Anyone can + V.

두려워하다 = to be afraid of, scared of
-지 마세요. = (polite) Don't + V.

맨날 = everyday; all the time

같다 = to be the same
같은 is the adjective form of 같다.
반복하다 = to repeat

하마터면 큰 실수 할 뻔했어요.

I almost made a big mistake.

하마터면 -(으)ㄹ 뻔하다 = to almost + V
크다 = to be big; to be tall; to be loud
큰 is the adjective form of 크다.

사소한 실수니까 괜찮을 거예요.

It is a trivial mistake, so it will be alright.

-(으)니까 = since/because + S + be + adjective
-(으)ㄹ 것이다 = will, to be going to + V

실수를 했으면 솔직하게 인정하세요.

If you made a mistake, own up to it.
Be honest if you made a mistake.

-(으)면 = if + S + V; when/once + S + V
솔직하다 = to be honest
솔직하게 is an adverb form of 솔직하다.
-(으)세요. = (polite) imperative

실수로 중요한 이메일을 지워 버렸어요.

I deleted an important email by mistake.

중요하다 = to be important
중요한 is the adjective form of 중요하다.
이메일 = email
지우다 = to delete, erase
-아/어/여 버리다 is used when talking about something that happened against hopes or expectations.

이런 실수 잘 안 하셨잖아요! 무슨 일 있어요?

You've never made this kind of mistake! What's going on?

이런 = (N+) like this
잘 = well; carefully
-잖아(요) is a sentence ending used most commonly when correcting another person's remark or when refreshing someone's memory.
무슨 = what; what kind of
있다 = to be there; to exist; to have

외국어를 배우려면 실수를 많이 해 봐야 돼요.

To learn a foreign language, you have to experience many mistakes.

외국어 = foreign language
배우다 = to learn; to study
-(으)려면 = in order to + V
많다 = to be a lot
많이 is the adverb form of 많다.
-아/어/여 보다 = to try + V-ing
-아/어/여야 되다 = to have to + V

오늘 제가 말실수를 해서 친구가 화가 많이 났어요.

Since I stuck my foot in my mouth today, my friend got really angry.

오늘 = today
제 = I (polite)(subject)
말 = language, what one says, expression, word, term
-아/어/여서 = since, because
친구 = friend
화가 나다 = to be/get angry
많다 = to be a lot
많이 is the adverb form of 많다.

그런 엄청난 실수를 저지르고 아직 사과도 안 했어요?

You still haven't apologized after making that huge mistake?

숙제 = homework, assignment
바쁘다 = to be busy

오늘 회사에서 큰 실수를 했는데 창피해서 잠이 안 와요.

I made a big mistake at work today, and I can't sleep because I am embarrassed.

안 그래도 = already; anyway
늦다 = to be late
뭐 = what (object)
왠 is the contracted form of 무엇을.
가져오다 = to bring
집 = house, home
다시 = again
가다 = to go; to leave
-아/어/여야 되다 = to have to + V

WEEK 18 DAY 3

적다

to be little or few
(quantity)



© (f) © 진석진

양이 적다

to be small in quantity

양 = quantity

적게 먹다

to eat a little

경험이 적다

to have little experience

말수가 적다

to be quiet and not talk a lot
to be a person of few words

말수 literally means “the number of sentences one says”. It’s usually followed by 적다 or 많다 to describe how one is quiet or talkative.

머리숯이 적다

to have thin hair
to not have much hair

머리숯 is a word used to describe how one’s hair is thick or thin.

반찬이 너무 적어요.

There aren’t many side dishes.

반찬 = side dish

왜 그렇게 적게 먹어요?

How come you eat so little?

그렇게 = like that; such + adjective/adverb

채수 씨는 말수가 적어요.

Chae-su doesn’t talk a lot.

시연 씨는 원래 먹는 양이 적어요.

Si-yeon normally eats (just) a little.

원래 = originally; normally

유정 씨는 머리숯이 적어서 고민이래요.

I heard Yu-jeong is worried that she has thin hair.

고민 = one’s worry

저는 사람이 이것보다 적게 올 줄 알았어요.

I thought that less people would come than this.

이것 = this; this thing

-보다 = than + N

-(으)ㄹ 줄 알았다 = S₁ + knew that + S₂ + would + V; I thought + S + would + V (+ but ...)

살을 빼고 싶으면 적게 먹고 운동을 하세요.

If you want to lose weight, eat less and exercise.

살 = fat; flesh

빼다 = to subtract, take something out/away

살을 빼다 = to lose weight

-고 싶다 = to want to + V

운동 = exercise; sports

운동을 하다 = to exercise, work out; to play a

sport

한 달이나 여행을 가는데 이렇게 짐이 적어요?

You are going on a trip for a month and your luggage is this small?

하나 = one (native Korean number)

한 is the adjective form of 하나.

달 = month

한 달 = one month

-이나 = as many as + number, as much as + amount

짐 = burden, load; luggage

아침을 너무 적게 먹었더니 벌써 배가 고파요.

I didn't have enough for breakfast, so I already feel hungry.

아침 = morning; breakfast

벌써 = already

배가 고파다 = to be hungry

지민 씨처럼 말수가 적은 사람은 처음 봤어요.

I've never seen anyone as quiet as Ji-min.

-처럼 = like + N

처음 = first; for the first time

보다 = to see; to look; to watch; to meet up; to read

생각했던 것보다 모금액이 적어서 걱정이에요.

I'm worried the money that was collected is less than I thought.

생각하다 = to think

생각했던 것보다 = ... than one thought

모금액 = collection (of money)

-아/어/여/서 걱정이다 = to be worried that + S + V/be + adjective

요즘에 살을 빼려고 평소보다 적게 먹고 있어요.

Lately I've been eating less in order to lose weight.

요즘 = these days, lately

-(으)려고 = in order to + V

평소 = usual day, ordinary day

-고 있다 = to be + V-ing

이번 달에는 카드값이 다른 달에 비해 적게 나왔어요.

My credit card bill this month was less than other months.

카드값 = credit card bill

-에 비해 = compared to ..., for + N

나오다 = to come out

여기는 음식은 맛있는데 가격에 비해서 양이 너무 적어요.

The food is delicious in this restaurant, but the portion size is too small for the price.

여기 = here, this place

음식 = food

맛있다 = to be delicious

가격 = price

-에 비해서 = compared to ..., for + N

수정 씨는 이 분야에서는 아직 다른 사
람들에 비해 경험이 적어요.

Sujeong has less experience in this field compared to
other people.

-들 is a suffix used to indicate plural.

WEEK 18 DAY 4

키

one's height



© ⓘ Ⓞ Lilian Phu

큰 키

tall height

작은 키

short height

키가 크다

to be tall
to grow taller

키가 작다

to be short (height)

키를 재다

to measure one's height

키가 자라다

to grow taller

키가 몇이예요?

What is your height?

내일 키를 잴 거예요.

I will measure my height tomorrow.

키가 큰 사람이 좋아요.

I like someone tall.

저희 오빠는 키가 커요.

My brother is tall.

빨리 키가 크고 싶어요.

I want to grow taller soon.

작다 = to be small, little

작은 is the adjective form of 작다.

재다 = to measure, gauge

자라다 = to grow

몇 = what (number, amount); how (many, few)

*Used to ask the quantity of something.

내일 = tomorrow

저희 = (polite) we, us; our

오빠 is a term used by a younger sister to call/address her older brother. It is also used by a younger female to call/address an older male between friends.

빠르다 = to be fast

빨리 is an adverb form of 빠르다.

키가 크다 = to grow taller; to be tall

저도 작은 키는 아니에요.

I am not so short, either.

키가 큰 사람이 부러워요.

I'm jealous of people who are tall.

키가 너무 커서 불편해요.

I am too tall, so it's inconvenient.

키가 조금 더 컸으면 좋겠어요.

I wish I were a little taller.

저는 제 친구들보다 키가 작아요.

I am shorter than my friends.

고등학교 때 이후로 키가 안 자라요.

Since high school, I haven't grown taller.

여름 방학 사이에 키가 많이 자랐어요.

I got taller over summer break.

키가 크려면 우유를 많이 마셔야 해요.

In order to grow taller, you have to drink a lot of milk.

우리 반에서는 제가 키가 큰 편이에요.

In my class, I am on the taller side.

부럽다 = to be jealous, envious

불편하다 = to be uncomfortable; to be inconvenient

조금 = a little

더 = more

크다 = to grow, get bigger

-(으)면 좋겠다 = I wish + S + would + V, I hope + S + V

키가 작다 = to be short (height)

고등학교 = high school

때 = time; during

이후로 = after, since

여름 = summer

방학 = school break, school vacation

사이 = while + S + V; between; among

우유 = milk

우리 = we; us; our

반 = class

-(으)느) 편이다 = to be on the + adjective + side; to be kind of + adjective; to tend to + V

WEEK 18 DAY 5

귀찮다

to be hassling



© 1 2 김수민

귀찮은 일

something that is a hassle

귀찮아지다

to become a hassle

-아/어/여지다 = to become + adjective

귀찮게 하다

to bother (someone)

-게 하다 = to make someone/something + V

귀찮게 좀 하지 마세요.

Please don't hassle me.
Don't bother me.

좀 = a little; please

그만 좀 귀찮게 하세요.

Stop hassling me.
Stop annoying me.

그만 + -(으)세요. = Please stop + V-ing.; Please + V + already.

귀찮게 해서 죄송합니다.

Sorry for hassling you.
Sorry for troubling you.

-아/어/여서 죄송합니다. = I'm sorry for + V-ing.

그렇게 귀찮은 일을 왜 해요?

Why would you do something so troublesome?

조금 귀찮기는 한데 괜찮아요.

It's a little troublesome, but it's okay.

-기는 하다 = it surely is + adjective

귀찮다고 그만둘 수는 없어요.

You can't just quit because it's a bother.

그만두다 = to quit

-(으)ㄹ 수는 없다 = can't; to be not able to + V; to be not allowed to + V

몸이 아프니까 모든 게 귀찮아요.

Since I am sick, everything is troublesome.

몸 = body

모든 게 = everything (subject)

모든 게 is the contracted form of 모든 것이.

그 사람이 자꾸 저를 귀찮게 해요.

He keeps bothering me.

자꾸 = repeatedly, again and again

귀찮게 왜 자꾸 전화하고 그러세요?

Why do you keep calling me? It's really annoying.

전화하다 = to call, make a phone call

왜 자꾸 -고 그러세요? = Why do you keep + V-ing?

왜 귀찮은 일은 다 저한테 시키세요?

Why do you make me do all the troublesome work?

그 사람은 귀찮은 일은 다 남을 시켜요.

He gives all the troublesome work to others.

처음에는 재미있었는데 갈수록 귀찮아져요.

It was fun in the beginning, but it's becoming a hassle as time goes by.

거기는 너무 멀어서 거기까지 가기 귀찮아요.

That place is too far, so it is a hassle to go all the way there.

저는 집안일 중에 설거지 하는 게 제일 귀찮아요.

Out of all the housework, doing the dishes is such a hassle to me.

시험 공부 해야 하는데 동생이 자꾸 귀찮게 해요.

I have to study for my exams, but my younger brother keeps annoying me.

요리하기 귀찮은데 우리 그냥 피자 시켜 먹을까요?

It's a hassle to cook; should we just order a pizza?

자기한테 귀찮은 일이면 남한테도 똑같이 귀찮은 일이에요.

If it is a hassle to you, it is equally the same hassle to others.

시키다 = to make someone + V

남 = other people, others

재미있다 = to be fun; to be funny; to be interesting

갈수록 = as time goes by

거기 = there

멀다 = to be far

집안일 = housework

중 = among; between; out of

설거지 = dish washing

설거지를 하다 = to wash dishes

제일 = the most + adjective/adverb

시험 = test, exam

공부 = study

공부 = studies; one's learning

동생 = younger sister/brother; younger friend

요리하다 = to cook

그냥 = just, only, simply

피자 = pizza

우리 -(으)니까요? = Shall we ...?

자기 = oneself

-(이)면 = if + it is + N

똑같다 = to be the same

똑같다 = to be exactly the same; to be equal

WEEK 18 DAY 6

얼굴
face



© 1 2 Yasin Yirmibesoglu

예쁜 얼굴

pretty face

예쁘다 = to be pretty

예쁜 is the adjective form of 예쁘다.

귀여운 얼굴

cute face

귀엽다 = to be cute, adorable

귀여운 is the adjective form of 귀엽다.

친숙한 얼굴

familiar face

친숙하다 = to be familiar

친숙한 is the adjective form of 친숙하다.

무서운 얼굴

scary face

무섭다 = to be scary; to be scared

무서운 is the adjective form of 무섭다.

얼굴을 붉히다

to turn red in the face when shy or angry

붉히다 = to blush, flush

얼굴이 반쪽이 되다

to become gaunt, emaciated, thin and bony

반쪽 = half

되다 = to become

제 얼굴에 뭐 묻었어요?

Do I have something on my face?

뭐 = what; something

뭐 is the contracted form of 무엇.

묻다 = to ask

우리 얼굴 좀 보고 살아요.

We should meet up sometime.

살다 = to live

-아/어/여요. = imperative; Let's + V.

오늘은 모르는 얼굴이 많네요.

Today, there are a lot of new faces.

전 = before, ago

-(으)ㄴ 적 있다 = to have done something

전에 본 적이 있는 얼굴이에요.

I've seen that face before.

보이다 = to be seen; to be able to see

얼굴을 보이다 = (lit.) to show your face and say

"hello"; to drop by and say "hi"

그냥 가서 얼굴만 보이고 올게요.

I will just go and say "hi".

사람을 뽑다 = to hire someone, choose someone to employ

-(으)ㄴ 때 = when/while + S + V

거기는 사람을 뽑을 때 얼굴을 봐요.

They look at the applicant's appearance when they hire people.

어디 아파요? 얼굴이 반쪽이 됐네요.

Are you not feeling well? You look gaunt.

어디 = where; somewhere

얼굴이 반쪽이 되다 = to become gaunt, emaciated, thin and bony

저는 술을 마시면 얼굴이 금방 빨개져요.

When I drink alcohol, my face gets red quickly.

술 = alcohol

금방 = soon, shortly; quickly

빨갳다 = to be red

바닷가에 다녀와서 얼굴이 까맣게 탔어요.

I went to the beach, so my face got really tan.

바닷가 = beach, coast, shore

다녀오다 = to go (to a place and come back)

까맣다 = to be black

까맣게 is the adverb form of 까맣다.

타다 = to burn; to get tan

그 사람은 제 칭찬을 듣고 얼굴을 붉혔어요.

He blushed when he heard my compliment.

그 = the; that

칭찬 = compliment

듣다 = to hear; to listen

얼굴만 보면 어느 나라 사람인지 모르겠어요.

Just looking at his face, I can't tell which country he is from.

어느 = which; some

나라 = country

-인지 = whether

-인지 모르다 = to not be able to tell

그 사람은 얼굴은 잘 생겼는데 성격은 안 좋아요.

He is handsome, but he has a bad personality.

잘 생기다/잘 생겼다 = to be handsome

성격 = personality, disposition

한국에서는 얼굴이 작다고 하는 것이 칭찬이에요.

In Korea, telling someone that he/she has a small face is a compliment.

한국 = South Korea

-다고 하다 = indirect ending used to refer to what someone said

그 사람은 얼굴은 무섭게 생겼지만 사실은 착한 사람이에요.

He looks like a scary person, but he's actually a nice person.

-게 생기다 = to be + adjective (to describe one's appearance), to look like a + adjective + person

사실 = actually, in fact; truth, fact

착하다 = someone is nice/kind

착한 is the adjective form of 착하다.

WEEK 18 DAY 7

놀다

to play; to hang out



© 1 1 마법사

노는 날

off-duty day

날 = day

놀러 가다

to go for an outing; to go on a trip; to visit, hang out

-(으)러 가다 = to go to + V

재미있게 놀다

to have fun

재미있게 is the adverb form of 재미있다.

재미있게 놀다 오세요.

Have fun there.

-다 오다 = to come (back) from + V-ing

그만 놀고 공부하세요.

Stop playing and start studying.

그만 -고 = stop + V-ing and ...

공부하다 = to study

놀지만 말고 일하세요.

Don't just play all the time and please get to work.

-지만 말고 = Don't just + V + and ...

일하다 = to work

숙제부터 다 하고 놀아.

Do your homework first before you play.

숙제 = homework, assignment

주말에 뭐 하고 놀까요?

What shall we do on the weekend?

주말 = weekend

어렸을 때 같이 놀던 친구예요.

She's a friend that I used to play with in my childhood.

어리다 = to be young

같이 = together; with + N

놀러 가고 싶은데 시간이 없어요.

I want to go somewhere and have fun, but I don't have time.

놀러 가다 = to go for an outing; to go on a trip;
to visit, hang out

시간 = time; hour

저희 사무실에 한번 놀러 오세요.

Come visit our office some time.

사무실 = office

한번 = one time, once

-(으)러 = in order to + V

놀러 오다 = to come over to hang out; to visit
to hang out

놀이터에서 아이들이 놀고 있어요.

Children are playing on the playground.

놀이터 = playground
아이 = child, kid; baby

오늘은 학교 안 가고 노는 날이에요.

There is no school today. It's a holiday.

학교 = school
노는 날 = off-duty day

이번 달에는 노는 날이 며칠 있는지 아세요?

Do you know how many public holidays there are this month?

공원으로 놀러 가기에 좋은 날씨인 것 같아요.

I think the weather is perfect to go hang out in the park.

공원 = park
-기에 = (to be too + adjective) + to + V
좋은 is the adjective form of 좋다.
날씨 = weather
- 것 같다 = It seems/looks like + S + V

원래 공부하려고 만났는데 그냥 놀기만 했어요.

Our plan was to meet up and study, but we ended up just hanging out.

-(으)려고 = in order to + V
만나다 = to meet (up)
-기만 하다 = just + V; to only + V

날씨도 좋은데 이번 주말에 우리 어디 놀러 가요.

The weather is good, so we should go somewhere this weekend.

학교에 다닐 때 놀지 않고 공부만 한 게 후회가 돼요.

I regret not having fun and only studying while I was in school.

다니다 = to go to (a place); to attend
공부 = studies; one's learning
후회되다 = to be regretful

다른 사람들은 일하고 있는데 왜 혼자만 놀고 있어요?

The others are working hard. Why are you not working?

일할 때는 열심히 일하고, 놀 때는 재미있게 놀아야죠.

You should work hard when you work, and have fun when you play.

열심히 = (to do something) hard, diligently

Week 19

Day 1 **Audio Track : 43**

따뜻하다 [tta-tteu-ta-da]

to be warm

Day 2 **Audio Track : 44**

불만 [bul-man]

complaint

Day 3 **Audio Track : 45**

차갑다 [cha-gap-tta]

to be cold

Day 4 **Audio Track : 46**

불편 [bul-pyeon]

inconvenience

Day 5 **Audio Track : 47**

뜨겁다 [tteu-geop-tta]

to be hot

Day 6 **Audio Track : 48**

하루 [ha-ru]

one day

Day 7 **Audio Track : 49**

정하다 [jeong-ha-da]

to decide

WEEK 19 DAY 1

따뜻하다

to be warm



© 1 2 Lilian Phu

따뜻한 봄

warm spring (season)

봄 = spring

따뜻한 말

warm words

말 = language; what one says; expression; word;
term

따뜻한 물

warm water

물 = water

따뜻한 음료

warm beverage

음료 = beverage, drink

따뜻한 나라

warm country

나라 = country

따뜻한 날씨

warm weather

날씨 = weather

따뜻하게 입다

to dress warm

입다 = to wear (clothes)

*In Korean, there are different words for "to wear"
depending on the item - hat, ring, socks, shoes,
earrings, necklace, etc.

마음이 따뜻하다

to be warm-hearted

마음 = heart; mind

따뜻한 물 좀 주세요.

Please give me some warm water.

좀 = a little; please

주다 = to give

-(으)세요. = (polite) imperative

날씨가 많이 따뜻해졌어요.

The weather has become much warmer.

많다 = to be a lot

많이 is the adverb form of 많다.

-아/어/여지다 = to become + adjective

방이 너무 따뜻해서 졸려요.

The room is very warm, so I'm sleepy.

방 = room

너무 = too much, excessively; very

-아/어/여서 = because, since

졸리다 = to be sleepy

따뜻한 나라로 여행 가고 싶어요.

I want to travel to a warm country.

여행 = travel, trip

가다 = to go; to leave

-고 싶다 = to want to + V

겨울에도 따뜻한 곳에서 살고 싶어요.

I want to live in a place where it's warm even in the winter.

겨울 = winter
-도 = too, also
곳 = place
살다 = to live

그 사람은 마음이 따뜻한 사람이에요.

He's a warm-hearted person.

그 사람 = that person; he, she
사람 = person, people

따뜻하게 입고 자야 감기에 안 걸려요.

You should wear warm clothes when you sleep so you won't catch a cold.

따뜻하게 입다 = to dress warm
자다 = to sleep
-아/어/여야 = should + V, + in order to + V₂
감기 = cold, flu
감기에 걸리다 = to catch a cold
안 = not

추운데 우리 따뜻한 거 마시러 갈까요?

It's cold. Shall we go drink something hot?

춥다 = to be cold
춥다 is used to describe the weather or how one feels.
-(우)ㄴ데 = since, because, so
우리 = we; us; our
우리 -(으)러 갈까요? = Shall we go + V?
마시다 = to drink

피자가 벌써 식었어요. 따뜻하게 데워주세요.

The pizza has already gotten cold. Heat it up, please.

피자 = pizza
벌써 = already
식다 = to get cold
데우다 = to warm something up, heat up (food)
-아/어/여 주세요. = (polite) Please do + something + for me.

이번 겨울은 작년에 비해서 따뜻한 것 같아요.

I think this winter is warmer than last winter.

이번 = this; this time
작년 = last year
-에 비해서 = compared to ..., for + N
-(으)ㄴ 것 같다 = It seems/looks like + S + V; I think + S + V

바깥 날씨가 추우니까 옷을 따뜻하게 입으세요.

The weather outside is cold, so dress warm.

바깥 = outside
-(으)니까 = since/because + S + be + adjective
옷 = clothes, outfit

저는 차가운 음료보다 따뜻한 음료가 더 좋아요.

I like warm drinks more than cold drinks.

저 = (polite) I; me
차갑다 = to be cold
차가운 is the adjective form of 차갑다.
차갑다 is used to describe how a thing or the air feels cold.
-보다 = than + N
더 = more
좋다 = to be good, likable; to be desirable; to be nice; to like

WEEK 19 DAY 2

불만

complaint



© 1 1 진석진

불만 사항

complaint

불만스럽다

to be unsatisfactory

불만스러운 표정

discontent expression

표정 = facial expression

불만이 많다

to have a lot of complaints

불만을 품다

to harbor complaints
to hold in complaints

품다 = to bear, carry, hold; to have (in mind)

불만이 쌓이다

complaints pile up
(slang) to rack up complaints

쌓이다 = (something) piles up

불만을 털어놓다

to confess one's complaints

털어놓다 = to confess

불만을 이야기하다

to voice a complaint

이야기하다 = to talk, speak, say, tell; to have a conversation; to tell a story

불만 있어요?

Do you have any complaints?

있다 = to be there; to exist; to have

뭐가 불만이에요?

What is your complaint?
What are you griping about?

뭐 = what; something
뭐 is the contracted form of 무엇.

저는 불만 없어요.

I do not have any complaints.

없다 = to not have, not exist; to be not there

그럼 불만 없는 거죠?

Then, you don't have any complaints, right?

그럼 = then (when starting a sentence)

불만이 있으면 저한테 말씀하세요.

If you have a complaint, please tell me.

-(으)면 = if + S + V; when/once + S + V
말씀하다 = (honorific) to talk; to say; to speak;
to tell

그 사람은 항상 불만이 너무 많아요.

That person always has too many complaints.

항상 = always, all the time

불만 사항이 있으면 여기에 써 주세요.

If you have any grievances, please write them here.

여기 = here, this place

쓰다 = to write

불만이 있으면 불만이 있다고 말을 하세요.

If you have complaints, just say that you have complaints.

-다고 = just because; saying that S + V
말을 하다 = to speak; to talk; to tell; to say

저는 불만이 있으면 바로 얘기하는 편이에요.

I tend to voice a complaint right away whenever I have one.

바로 = right away; straight; exactly; close(ly);
right; none other than
얘기하다 = 이야기하다 = to talk, speak, say, tell;
to have a conversation; to tell a story
-(으)느)ㄴ 편이다 = to be on the + adjective +
side; to be kind of + adjective; to tend to + V

선수들이 그날 심판 판정에 불만이 많았어요.

The players had a lot of complaints about the referee's calls that day.

선수 = athlete, sports player
-들 is a suffix used to indicate plural.
그날 = that day
심판 = referee, judge
판정 = judgement, decision

학생들 사이에서 그 선생님에 대한 불만이 많아요.

Among the students, there are many complaints about that teacher.

학생 = student
사이 = while + S + V; between; among
그 = the; that
선생님 = teacher
-에 대한 = about + N; toward + N

학교의 새 규칙에 대해서 학생들의 불만이 많이 쌓여 있어요.

Students' complaints have built up about the new school rule.

학교 = school
새 = new
규칙 = rule
-에 대해서는 = about; regarding + N; concerning
+ N
-아/어/여 있다 is used to express the continuing
state of a completed action (past continuous).

WEEK 19 DAY 3

차갑다

to be cold



☺👤☺ Chesney Lattuga

차가운 물

cold water

차가운 바람

cold wind

바람 = wind

차가운 시선

cold look

cold stare

시선 = the way one looks at someone; stare

차가운 음료

cold beverage

차가운 에어컨 바람

cold air from air conditioning

에어컨 = air conditioner

에어컨 바람 = the wind coming out of an air conditioner

손이 차갑다

the hands are cold

손 = hand

공기가 차갑다

the air is cold

공기 = air

반응이 차갑다

unfavorable reaction

반응 = one's reaction; response

차갑게 마시다

to drink something cold

to cool down a beverage and drink it

차갑게 대답하다

to give a cold response

대답하다 = to answer

차가운 물 있어요?

Do you have cold water?

저는 손이 항상 차가워요.

My hands are always cold.

차가운 밀크쉐이크 어때요?

How about a cold milkshake?

밀크쉐이크 = milkshake

생각보다 반응이 차가웠어요.

The reaction was worse (more unfavorable) than we thought.

생각보다 = ... than one thought

아직은 새벽에 공기가 차가워요.

The air is still cold early in the morning.

아직 = (not) yet

새벽 = dawn, early morning

더우니까 차가운 주스 마실래요?

It's hot. Do you want some cold juice?

덥다 = to be hot

덥다 is used to describe the weather or how one feels.

주스 = juice

-(으)러래요? = Do you want to + V?; Shall we + V?

너무 차가운데, 조금 데울 수 있어요?

It's too cold. Can you warm it up a bit?

조금 = a little

-(으)러 수 있다 = can, to be able to; there is a chance that + S + V

저는 커피를 차갑게 마시는 걸 좋아해요.

I like drinking my coffee cold.

커피 = coffee

차갑게 마시다 = to drink something cold

좋아하다 = to like

어제 차가운 바람을 쐬어서 감기에 걸린 것 같아요.

I think I caught a cold from being out in the cold wind yesterday.

어제 = yesterday

바람을 쐬다 = to get some fresh air

-(으)러 것 같다 = I think + S + adjective/V-ed

차가운 에어컨 바람을 너무 많이 쐬면 몸에 안 좋아요.

It's not healthy to breathe in too much cold air from air conditioning.

몸 = body

몸에 안 좋다 = to be not good for one's health

WEEK 19 DAY 4

불편

inconvenience



© 1 © 김수민

불편한 점

an inconvenience
a discomfort

점 = point; aspect

불편한 의자

an uncomfortable chair

의자 = chair

불편하다

to be uncomfortable

불편을 겪다

to experience discomfort

겪다 = to experience, undergo, to suffer

몸이 불편하다

to not feel very well
to be slightly indisposed

마음이 불편하다

(lit.) to feel discomfort in the heart
to feel uncomfortable

어디 불편하세요?

Where are you feeling discomfort?
Aren't you feeling well?

어디 = where; somewhere

-(으)세요? = Do you + V?; Are you going to + V?;
Are you + adjective?

불편한 건 없어요?

Do you have anything you are uncomfortable with?

그 카페는 의자가 불편해요.

In that cafe, the chairs are uncomfortable.

카페 = cafe

차가 없어도 별로 안 불편해요.

It's not really that inconvenient, even without a car.

차 = car

-아/어/여도 = even though; no matter how much
+ S + V

별로 = not particularly, not very, not so much,
not really

불편한 점이 있으면 말씀하세요.

If it's inconvenient, please tell us.

불편을 끼쳐 드려서 죄송합니다.

I'm sorry for causing an inconvenience.

왜 그렇게 불편한 자세로 누워 있어요?

Why are you lying (down) in such an uncomfortable position?

저는 효진 씨와 둘이 있으면 너무 불편해요.

When I am with Hyojin, (just) the two of us, I feel so uncomfortable.

친구에게 거짓말을 했더니 마음이 불편해요.

Since I lied to my friend, I feel discomfort in my heart.

아무리 불편해도 다른 방법이 없는 것 같아요.

No matter how inconvenient it is, I don't think there is any other way.

새로 산 신발이 너무 불편해서 다른 신발로 갈아 신었어요.

The new shoes I bought were so uncomfortable that I changed into different shoes.

끼치다 = to cause, have an effect

-아/어/여 드리다 = (honorific) to do something for someone

-아/어/어서 죄송합니다. = I'm sorry for + V-ing.

왜 = why; for what reason; how come

그렇게 = like that; such + adjective/adverb

자세 = position, posture

눕다 = to lie (down)

둘 = two (native Korean number)

친구 = friend

*In Korean, the concept of 친구 is relatively smaller than that of the English word 'friend'. Typically, the word '친구' refers to someone who is the same age as you. Even if you are close to someone, if that person is older or younger than you, you don't really introduce them as your 친구, instead, relationship terms, such as 언니, 오빠, 누나, and 형, are often used. When you talk about your friends to someone, you can put 아는 in front of the kinship terms to mean "... that I know." For example, if you are a 20-year-old female and your friend is a 21-year-old female, you can introduce her as 아는 언니.

거짓말 = lie

-았/었/였더니 = since/because + I/we + V-ed

아무리 -아/어/어도 = no matter how + adjective/adverb + S + V

다른 = other; another

방법 = method, way

새로 = newly; (do something) over

사다 = to buy

신발 = shoes

갈아 신다 = to wear a different pair of shoes/socks

이 프로그램을 열 때마다 비밀번호를 입력해야 해서 불편해요.

Every time I open this program, I have to enter in my password, so it is inconvenient.

이 = this
프로그램 = program, TV show
열다 = to open
-(으)러 때 = when/while + S + V
-마다 = every + N
비밀번호 = password
입력하다 = to enter (information on an electronic device)
-아/어/여야 되다 = to have to + V

새로 이사 온 집은 지하철 역과 멀리 떨어져 있어서 불편해요.

The new house I moved into is far away from the subway station, so it is inconvenient.

이사 오다 = to move in (to somewhere)
집 = house, home
지하철 = subway
역 = (subway/train) station
멀다 = to be far
멀리 is an adverb form of 멀다.
떨어지다 = to fall, drop (down from somewhere), plummet

운전을 자주 하고 다녔었는데 지금은 차가 고장나서 너무 불편해요.

I used to go driving around often, but since the car is broken, it is very inconvenient.

운전 = driving
운전을 하다 = to drive
자주 = often, frequently
다니다 = to go to (a place); to attend
지금 = now
고장나다 = to get broken; to be broken

WEEK 19 DAY 5

뜨겁다

to be hot



© (f) © 송미진

뜨거운 물

hot water

뜨거운 음식

hot food

뜨거운 냄비

hot (cooking) pot

뜨거운 반응

enthusiastic response

뜨거운 맛을 보다

to burn one's fingers; to suffer

뜨거운 박수를 보내다

to give a big round of applause

반응이 뜨겁다

The reaction is enthusiastic.

뜨거울 때 드세요.

Eat (your food) while it is hot.

뜨거우니까 조심하세요.

It is hot, so be careful.

오늘은 햇볕이 유난히 뜨겁네요.

Today, the sun is unusually hot.

너무 뜨거우니까 식혀서 드세요.

It is too hot, so cool it down and eat it.

화장실에 뜨거운 물이 안 나와요.

Hot water isn't coming out in the bathroom.

There's no hot water in the bathroom.

음식 = food

냄비 = pot used for cooking

맛 = taste

보다 = to see; to look; to watch; to meet up; to read

박수 = applause, clapping

드시다 = (honorific) to eat; to drink

조심하다 = to be careful

오늘 = today

햇볕 = sunlight, sunshine

유난히 = particularly, especially

식히다 = to cool off

화장실 = toilet; bathroom

나오다 = to come out

뜨거우니까 난로 가까이 가지 마세요.

It is hot, so don't get close to the stove.

난로 = stove; heater

가깝다 = to be near; to be close (in distance)

가까이 is an adverb form of 가깝다.

-지 마세요. = (polite) Don't + V.

뜨거운 음식을 먹다가 혀를 데었어요.

I burnt my tongue while eating hot food.

먹다 = to eat; to drink

-다가 = as a result of + V-ing; while + V-ing

혀 = tongue

데다 = to burn oneself

뜨거운 냄비를 만져서 손을 데었어요.

I touched a hot (cooking) pot, so I burned my hand.

만지다 = to touch

노트북을 너무 오래 써서 뜨거워졌어요.

My laptop got hot because I had been using it for too long.

노트북 = laptop computer

오래 = for a long time, a long time

쓰다 = to use; to spend (+ money)

몸에 열이 있는 것 같아요. 이마가 뜨거워요.

I think I have a fever. My forehead is hot.

열 = fever

이마 = forehead

날씨가 추우니까 뜨거운 음식이 먹고 싶어요.

The weather is cold, so I want to eat hot food.

저희 회사에서 만든 신상품이 뜨거운 반응을 얻고 있어요.

The new product made by our company has been getting enthusiastic responses.

저희 = (polite) we, us; our

회사 = company; office

만들다 = to make

신상품 = new product

얻다 = to gain, obtain, get

-고 있다 = to be + V-ing

컵라면에 뜨거운 물을 부어야 하는데 실수로 차가운 물을 부었어요.

I was supposed to pour hot water into the cup of ramen noodles, but I accidentally used cold water.

컵라면 = Cup Ramen (ramen noodles pre-packaged in a cup or bowl for convenience)

붓다 = to pour

-아/어/여야 하다 = should; have to; must

실수 = mistake

차갑다 = to be cold

차가운 is the adjective form of 차갑다.

차갑다 is used when something is cold to the touch or when you feel something cold.

WEEK 19 DAY 6

하루

one day



©(f) 마법사

하루하루

day by day
every day

하루 종일

all day long

오늘 하루

today
all day today

하루가 가다

a day passes

하루가 저물다

a day comes to an end

하루를 보내다

to spend a day

하루를 시작하다

to start a day

오늘 하루 어땠어요?

How was your day today?

벌써 하루가 저물었어요.

A day has already passed.

하루만 더 기다려 주세요.

Wait for just one more day.

오늘 하루 정말 즐거웠어요.

I really had a lot of fun today.

종일 = all day, the whole day

저물다 = (day) to get dark; (time/season) to be over

보내다 = to send; to spend (time)

시작하다 = to start, begin

-어땠어요? = How was + N?

벌써 = already

-만 = only; just
기다리다 = to wait

정말 = really; very
즐겁다 = to be pleasant, enjoyable
즐겁게 is the adverb form of 즐겁다.

벌써 하루가 다 가고 있어요.

The day is almost coming to an end.

다 = all; every (thing)

어제 하루는 정말 힘들었어요.

Yesterday was really tough for me.
I had a long day yesterday.

힘들다 = to be difficult, hard, tough; to have a hard time; to be tiring; to be tired

하루 종일 아무것도 못 먹었어요.

I haven't been able to eat anything all day long.

아무것도 = (not) anything
못 = can't

저는 커피와 함께 하루를 시작해요.

I start my day with coffee.

함께 = together; with

어제는 남자친구와 하루를 보냈어요.

Yesterday, I spent the entire day with my boyfriend.

남자친구 = boyfriend

하루 종일 서 있었더니 다리가 아파요.

I stood all day long, so my legs are aching.

서다 = to stand; to stop
다리 = leg
아프다 = to be sick, hurt

오늘 하루 동안 커피를 5잔이나 마셨어요.

I've drunk as many as five cups of coffee today.

동안 = during, while; for + period of time
잔 = counter for glasses, cups, or shots
-이/나 = as many as + number, as much as + amount

하루하루 한국어 실력이 더 좋아지는 것 같아요.

Your Korean skills seem to improve day by day.

하루하루 = day by day, every day
한국어 = the Korean language
실력 = skill, ability
좋아지다 = to become good/fine
- 것 같다 = It seems/looks like + S + V

오늘 하루만 많이 먹고 내일부터 다이어트 할 거예요.

I will eat a lot just for today and go on a diet starting tomorrow.

내일 = tomorrow
다이어트 = diet; losing one's weight by putting in effort
다이어트 하다 = to go on a diet

WEEK 19 DAY 7

정하다

to decide



© 1 © Moonhee Shin

마음을 정하다

to make up one's mind

규칙을 정하다

to determine the rules

약속 장소를 정하다

to decide where to meet

우선 순위를 정하다

to set priorities

빨리 정해야 돼요.

I have to decide quickly.

아직도 안 정했어요?

You still have not decided?

제가 정해 드릴까요?

Should I decide for you?

언제 만날지 정했어요?

Did you decide when to meet?

갈지 안 갈지 정했어요?

Did you decide whether to go or not?

한번 정하면 못 바뀌요.

Once you decide, you cannot change it.

선물로 뭘 살지 정했어요.

I decided what to get as a gift.

이미 저는 마음을 정했어요.

I have already made up my mind.

규칙 = rule

약속 장소 = meet-up point

우선 순위 = priority

빠르다 = to be fast

빨리 is an adverb form of 빠르다.

아직도 = still, (not) yet

제가 = (polite) my; I

우리 -(으)까요? = Shall we ...?

언제 = when

만나다 = to meet (up)

언제 -(으)르지요 = when to + V

-(으)르지요 안 -(으)르지요 = whether to + V + or not

한번 = one time, once

바꾸다 = to change

선물 = gift, present

뭘 = what (object)

뭘 is the contracted form of 무엇을.

뭘을 -(으)르지요 = what to + V

이미 = already

먼저 약속 장소부터 정해요.

First, let's choose the meeting place for the appointment.
Let's choose where to meet first.

먼저 = first; before + N
-아/어/어요. = imperative; Let's + V.

저 혼자서는 못 정하겠어요.

I cannot decide by myself.

혼자서 = alone, by oneself

친구들하고 어디 갈지 정했어요.

I decided where to go with my friends.

어디(로) 갈지 = where to go

이번 휴가 어디로 갈지 정했어요?

Did you decide where to go for your vacation?

휴가 = vacation, holiday
어디로 = where (to)

다 같이 정한 규칙이니 지켜 주세요.

It is a rule that we came up with together, so please follow it.

다 같이 = all together
-(이)니 = since/because + S + be + N
지키다 = to keep; to guard

뭐 먹을지 정하는 게 너무 어려워요.

It is really hard to decide what to eat.

뭐 -(으)르지 = what to + V
어렵다 = to be difficult

어느 쪽이 좋을지 아직도 못 정했어요.

I still have not decided which direction will be better.

어느 쪽 = which way, which one, which side

다 맛있어 보여서 뭘 먹어야 할지 못 정하겠어요.

It is all delicious, so I cannot decide what to eat.

맛있다 = to be delicious
-아/어/여 보이다 = to look + adjective

Week 20

Day 1 Audio Track : 50

가깝다 [ga-kkap-tta]

to be close, nearby

Day 2 Audio Track : 51

해외 [hae-oe]

overseas, abroad

Day 3 Audio Track : 52

멀다 [meol-da]

to be far

Day 4 Audio Track : 53

책 [chaek]

book

Day 5 Audio Track : 54

시키다 [si-ki-da]

to have/make someone do something,
to order

Day 6 Audio Track : 55

영화 [yeong-hwa]

movie

Day 7 Audio Track : 56

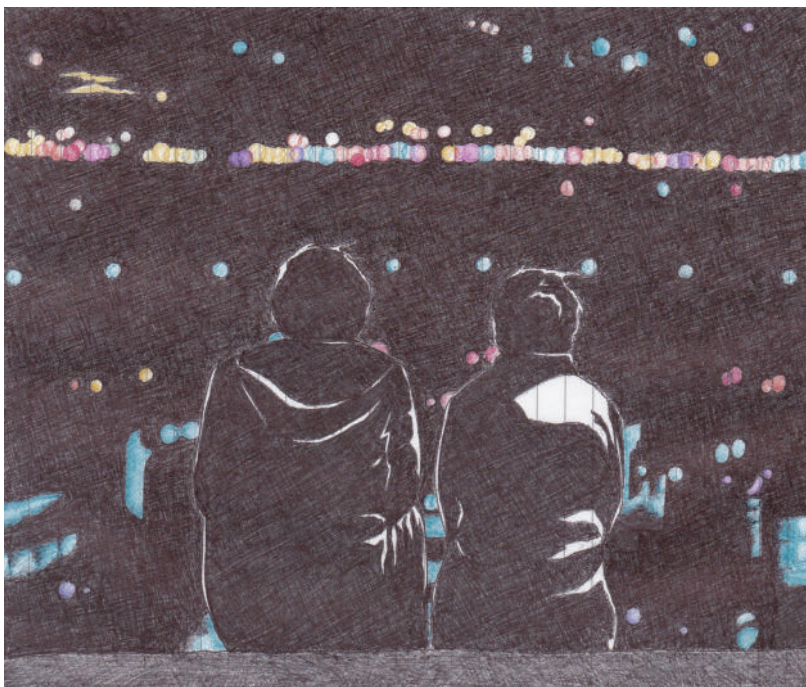
쉬다 [swi-da]

to rest

WEEK 20 DAY 1

가깝다

to be close, nearby



© ⓘ ⓘ leka074

가까운 거리

close distance
a stone's throw away

거리 = distance

가까운 친구

close friend

친구 = friend

가깝게 지내다

to be closely acquainted

지내다 = to live; to spend (time)

집이랑 회사랑 가까워요?

Is your home close to your company?

집 = house, home
회사 = company; office

저랑 가장 가까운 친구예요.

He is my closest friend.

저 = (polite) I; me

거기 우리 집에서 가까워요.

That place is close to my home.

거기 = there
우리 = we; us; our

가까운 시일 내에 한번 찾아볼게요.

I will visit in the near future.

시일 = days, date; time
가까운 시일 내에 = in the near future, soon
한번 = one time, once
찾아볼다 = (polite) to visit, to drop by
-(으)러 것이다 = will, to be going to + V

가까운 사이일수록 예의를 지켜야 해요.

The closer your relationship, the more you should be polite to each other.

사이 = relationship, relations
-일수록 -아/어/여야 하다 = S + should + V + more
예의를 지키다 = to be polite to someone

학교랑 가까운 곳으로 이사 가고 싶어요.

I want to move to a place closer to school.

학교 = school
곳 = place
이사 가다 = to move in/out
-고 싶다 = to want to + V

가까운 친구의 결혼이라 꼭 가 봐야 해요.

I definitely have to go because it's my close friend's wedding.

결혼 = marriage, wedding
-(이)라 = because + S + be + N
꼭 = for sure; at any cost; certainly; definitely;
make sure to (do something); tight
가 보다 = to go, visit, check up on someone
-아/어/여야 하다 = should; have to; must

거기는 너무 머니까 가까운 곳으로 가요.

Since that place is too far, let's go to a closer place.

너무 = too much, excessively; very

멀다 = to be far

-(으)니까 = since/because + S + be + adjective

가다 = to go; to leave

-아/어/어요. = imperative; Let's + V.

새로 이사한 집은 마트랑 가까워서 편해요.

It is convenient because the new house I moved into is close to a supermarket.

새로 = newly; (do something) over

이사하다 = to move in/out

마트 = (big) supermarket, grocery store

-아/어/어서 = because, since

편하다 = to be comfortable; to be convenient

여기서 가장 가까운 지하철 역이 어디예요?

Where is the closest subway station from here?

여기 = here, this place

가장 = the most

지하철 = subway

역 = (subway/train) station

어디 = where; somewhere

가까울 줄 알고 걸어갔는데 생각보다 멀었어요.

I walked there thinking it would be close, but it was further than I thought.

-(으)려 줄 알다 = to know how to + V

걸어가다 = to go on foot; to walk to + place

생각보다 = ... than one thought

집 가까운 곳에 공원이 있어서 운동하기 좋아요.

There is a park near my house, so it is good for exercising.

공원 = park

있다 = to be there; to exist; to have

운동하다 = to exercise, work out

-기 좋다 = to be easy to + V; to be nice to + V

그 사람을 알긴 하는데 가까운 사이는 아니에요.

I do know that person, but we are not close.

그 사람 = that person; he, she

알다 = to know

-긴 -는데 = S + sure + V + but; it sure will + V +

but

아니다 = to be not

저는 결혼하고도 부모님이랑 가까운 곳에 살아요.

I live in a place near my parents, even after getting married.

결혼하다 = to marry, get married

-고도 = even after + S + V

부모님 = parents

살다 = to live

여기서 제일 가까운 은행도 30분은 걸어가야 해요.

From here, even the closest bank takes 30 minutes to walk to.

제일 = the most + adjective/adverb

은행 = bank

-도 = too, also

30분 = thirty minutes

가까운데 차 타고 가려고요? 걸어가도 될 것 같아요.

Are you really going to go there by car when it's so close?
I think you can walk.

이번 휴가는 별로 길지 않아서 여행을 멀리 가지 못 하고 가까운 곳으로 갔어요.

This vacation was not very long, so I couldn't travel far and just went to a place nearby.

차 타고 가다 = to go somewhere by car
-(으)려고요? = Are you planning to + V?; Are you really going to + V?
-아/어/여도 되다 = to be okay to + V
-(으)르 것 같다 = I think + S + will/be going to; it seems like + S + will/be going to

이번 = this; this time

휴가 = vacation, holiday

별로 = not particularly, not very, not so much, not really

길다 = to be long

여행을 가다 = to go on a trip

멀다 = to be far

멀리 is an adverb form of 멀다.

WEEK 20 DAY 2

해외

overseas, abroad



© ⓘ ⊕ CCKorea

해외여행

overseas trip
traveling overseas

여행 = travel, trip

해외 유학

studying abroad

유학 = studying abroad

해외 출장

business trips abroad

출장 = business trip

해외 자본

foreign capital (funds)

자본 = capital, fund

해외 진출

overseas expansion
business expansion overseas

진출 = advance, enter

해외 시장

overseas markets

시장 = market

해외여행 가 본 적 있어요?

Have you ever traveled overseas?

해외여행 = overseas trip, traveling overseas

여행 가다 = to go on a trip

-아/어/여 보다 = to try + V-ing

-(으)ㄴ 적 있다 = to have done something

이번 휴가 때는 해외여행 갈 거예요.

I'm going to go overseas during this vacation.

때 = time; during

동생이 다음 달에 해외 유학을 가요.

My sister is going abroad to study next month.

동생 = younger sister/brother; younger friend

다음 = next

달 = month

유학을 가다 = to go abroad to study

저는 해외에서 3년간 유학했습니다.

I studied abroad for three years.

년 = year

3년 = three years

(amount of time) + -간 = for, during

유학하다 = to study abroad

아이돌 가수들은 해외 팬들이 많아요.

Idol singers have many overseas fans.

아이돌 가수 = idol singer

-들 is a suffix used to indicate plural.

팬 = fan, admirer

많다 = to be a lot

다음 달에 영국으로 해외 출장을 가요.

I'm going on a business trip to England next month.

영국 = United Kingdom; England; Great Britain

출장을 가다 = to go on a business trip

이 핸드폰은 해외에서는 쓸 수 없어요.

You can't use this cell phone abroad.

이 = this

핸드폰 = mobile phone

쓰다 = to use; to spend (+ money)

-(으)ㄹ 수 없다 = to be unable to + V; can't

해외여행도 좋지만 국내여행도 좋아요.

An overseas trip is good, but domestic travel is good, too.

좋다 = to be good, likable; to be desirable; to be nice; to like

-지만 = but, however; though

국내여행 = domestic travel

그 소식은 해외 신문에도 보도되었어요.

That news was reported even in overseas newspapers.

그 = the; that

소식 = (one's) news

신문 = newspaper

보도되다 = to be reported

저희 회사 제품이 해외에서 잘 팔리고 있어요.

Our company product is selling well abroad.

저희 = (polite) we, us; our

제품 = product, goods

잘 = well; carefully

팔리다 = to be sold

-고 있다 = to be + V-ing

요즘에는 해외 스포츠 경기들도 쉽게 볼 수 있어요.

These days, you can easily watch overseas sports games.

요즘 = these days, lately

스포츠 = sport(s)

경기 = sport game, match

쉽다 = to be easy

쉽게 is the adverb form of 쉽다.

보다 = to see; to look; to watch; to meet up; to read

-(으)ㄹ 수 있다 = can, to be able to; there is a chance that + S + V

아빠가 해외 출장 다녀오면서 선물을 사다 주셨어요.

When my dad returned from his business trip, he brought me a present.

아빠 = dad

다녀오다 = to go (to a place and come back)

-(으)면서 = while + S + V-ing

선물 = gift, present

사다 주다 = to buy something for someone and bring it to that person

저희 회사는 내년에 일본으로 해외 진출을 할 계획입니다.

Our company is planning to enter the Japanese market next year.

내년 = next year

일본 = Japan

진출을 하다 = to advance, enter, go into

-(으)ㄹ 계획이다 = to plan to + V

그 제품은 국내 시장보다 해외 시장에서 더 많이 팔렸어요.

The product sold more in the overseas market than in the domestic market.

국내 시장 = domestic market

-보다 = than + N

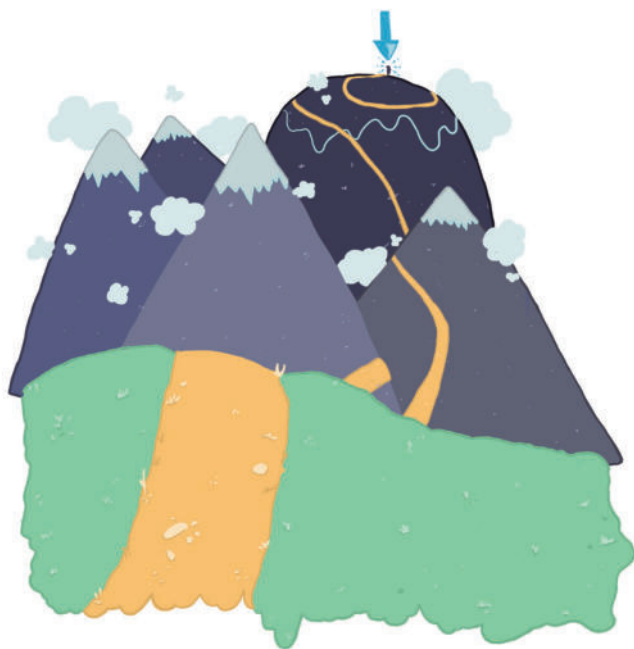
더 = more

많이 is the adverb form of 많다.

WEEK 20 DAY 3

멀다

to be far



© ⓘ ⓘ Chesney Lattuga

먼 곳

a distant place

거리가 멀다

to be far
to be distant

멀리 떨어져 있다

to be far away

별로 안 멀어요.

It is not very far.

여기서 멀어요?

Is it far from here?

얼마나 멀어요?

How far is it?

어디 멀리 갈 거예요?

Are you going somewhere far?

조금 더 멀리 가 보세요.

Go a little further.

그렇게 먼 길을 걸어왔어요?

Did you walk all that way?

저도 가고 싶은데 너무 멀어요.

I want to go, too, but it is too far.

별로 안 멀면 그냥 걸어갈까요?

If it is not that far, shall we just walk there?

멀리까지 왔는데 그냥 가려고요?

You came so far, but you are really just going to leave?

떨어지다 = to be separated; to be away

-아/어/여 있다 is used to express the continuing state of a completed action (past continuous).

안 = not

얼마나 = how + adjective/adverb

조금 = a little

-(으)세요. = (polite) imperative

그렇게 = like that; such + adjective/adverb

길 = road, street; way

걷다 = to walk

걸어오다 = to come on foot

-(으)면 = if + S + V; when/once + S + V

그냥 = just, only, simply

오다 = to come

왜 그렇게 학교에서 멀리 살아요?

Why do you live so far away from school?

왜 = why; for what reason; how come

멀지는 않는데 가는 길이 복잡해요.

It is not that far, but the way to get there is complicated.

복잡하다 = to be complicated, complex

이렇게 먼 데까지 와 줘서 고마워요.

Thank you for coming to a place that's far away like this.

이렇게 = like this, in this manner; so + adjective

- 데 = (adjective) + place/thing/aspect

-아/어/여 주다 = to do something for someone

고맙다 = to be grateful

고마워요. = Thank you.

-아/어/여서 고마워요. = Thank you for + V-ing.

집이 지하철 역에서 멀어서 불편해요.

It is inconvenient because my house is far away from the subway station.

불편하다 = to be uncomfortable; to be inconvenient

너무 멀어서 무슨 말을 하는지 안 들려요.

Since you're so far away, I cannot hear what you are saying.

무슨 = what; what kind of

말 = language; what one says; expression; word;

term

말을 하다 = to speak; to talk; to tell; to say

들리다 = to be heard, audible; to sound

집이랑 회사랑 멀어서 아침 일찍 일어나야 해요.

Since the house and the company are far apart, I must wake up early in the morning.

아침 = morning; breakfast

일찍 = early; soon

일어나다 = to wake up; to get up

부모님과 멀리 떨어져서 산 지 1년이 다 되어가요.

It's been almost a whole year since I lived far away from my parents.

부모님 = parents

-아/어/여서 = by + V-ing; to + V + and (then)

-(으)ㄴ 지 = (to have been a certain amount of time) since + S + V

1년 = one year

다 = all; every (thing)

(time/a certain period of time) + 다 되어가다 =

it's almost + time; it has almost been + a certain period of time

너무 멀어서 걸어갈 수는 없고 차를 타고 가야 돼요.

You can't walk there since it's too far, so you should take a car.

차 = car

타다 = to ride; to get on; to take (vehicle)

-아/어/여야 되다 = to have to + V

WEEK 20 DAY 4

책

book



© ⓘ ⓘ Ikram Hamizi

헌 책

secondhand book

헌 = old, used, secondhand

새 책

new book

새 = new

얇은 책

thin book

얇다 = to be thin

얇은 is the adjective form of 얇다.

두꺼운 책

thick book

두껍다 = to be thick

두꺼운 is the adjective form of 두껍다.

책을 읽다

to read a book

읽다 = to read

책을 사다

to buy a book

사다 = to buy

책을 빌리다

to borrow a book

빌리다 = to borrow; to rent

책이 너무 비싸요.

Books are too expensive.

비싸다 = to be expensive

이 책 빌려주세요.

Lend me this book.

빌려주다 = to lend

어떤 책 좋아해요?

What kind of books do you like?

어떤 = what kind of; which

좋아하다 = to like

그 책 읽어 봤어요?

Have you read that book?

무슨 책 찾으세요?

Which book are you looking for?

찾다 = to find; to look for

요즘 무슨 책 읽어요?

Which book are you reading these days?

책 읽는 거 좋아해요?

Do you like reading books?

책을 선물로 받았어요.

I got a book as a present.

받다 = to receive

이 책은 너무 어려워요.

This book is too difficult.

어렵다 = to be difficult

어렸을 때 읽은 책이에요.

It's a book that I read when I was young.

어리다 = to be young

-(으)르 때 = when/while + S + V

좋은 책 좀 추천해 주세요.

Please recommend a good book to me.

좋은 is the adjective form of 좋다.

추천하다 = to recommend

-아/어/여 주세요. = (polite) Please do + something + for me.

책을 보다가 잠이 들었어요.

I fell asleep while I was reading a book.

-다가 = as a result of + V-ing; while + V-ing

잠 = sleep

잠이 들다 = to fall asleep

책을 사러 서점에 갈 거예요.

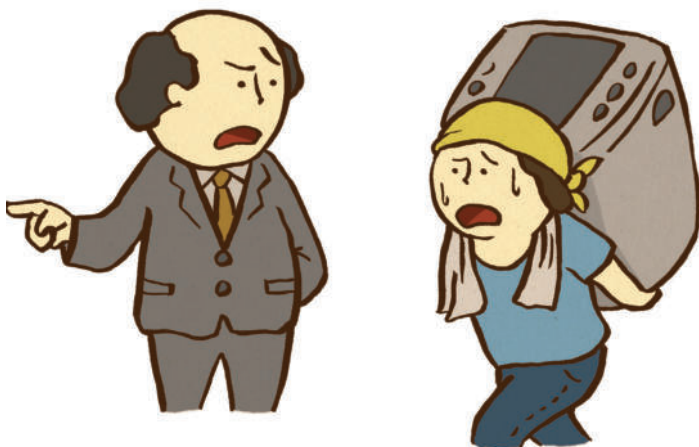
I will go to a bookstore to buy some books.

서점 = bookstore

WEEK 20 DAY 5

시키다

to have/make someone do something, to order



© 1 2 김수민

일을 시키다

to make someone work
to give someone a task

일 = work; task; thing, stuff; occasion

시키는 대로

(to do) as ordered

노래를 시키다

to order someone to sing
to make someone sing

노래 = song

억지로 시키다

to force to do against one's will

억지로 = against one's will

시키만 주세요.

Please just give me the work (and I will do it).
Just give me the task (and I will do it).

-만 = only; just

시키는 대로 하세요.

Do as you are told.

하다 = to do

이상한 일 좀 그만 시키세요.

Stop making me do strange work.
Stop making me do weird things.

이상하다 = to be weird, odd, strange

이상한 is the adjective form of 이상하다.

좀 = a little; please

그만 + -(으)세요. = Please stop + V-ing.; Please + V + already.

시키는 일이나 제대로 하세요.

Just properly do the things I've ordered you to do
(and don't ask for other work).

-(이)나 = at least (if you can't do other things)

제대로 = properly

싫다는데 억지로 시키지 마세요.

Don't force him to do it when he says he doesn't
want to.

싫다 = to be not likable, to not like; to be un-
pleasant; to not enjoy, to hate

-지 마세요. = (polite) Don't + V.

저한테 그런 일 시키지 마세요.

Don't make me do that kind of work.

그런 = (something) like that; such + noun

지금 바쁘니까 말 시키지 마세요.

I am busy right now, so don't talk to me.
I am busy right now, so don't start a conversation
with me.

지금 = now

바쁘다 = to be busy

말 시키다 = to talk to + V; to strike up a con-
versation

남한테 시키지 말고 직접 하세요.

Don't make other people do it, (just) do it yourself.

남 = other people, others

-지 말고 = Don't + V₁ (+ and + V₂)

직접 = directly; by oneself; with one's own hands

자기 일을 남한테 시키면 안 돼요.

You shouldn't make other people do your work.

자기 = oneself

-(으)면 안 되다 = shouldn't; must not

자기가 하기 싫은 일을 남한테 시키면 안 돼요.

You shouldn't make other people do the work that you don't want to do.

-기 싫다 = to not feel like + V-ing; to not like + V-ing; to not want to + V

시킨 일은 안 하고 계속 놀기만 하고 있어요.

He is not doing the work he was ordered to do; he is just playing around.

계속 = repeatedly, again and again, continuously

놀다 = to play; to hang out

-기만 하다 = just + V; to only + V

갑자기 춤을 시켜서 어쩔 수 없이 춤을 댔어요.

They suddenly made me dance, so unwillingly, I danced.

갑자기 = all of a sudden, suddenly

춤 = dance

어쩔 수 없이 = unwillingly because there is no other choice left

춤을 추다 = to dance

저는 노래를 못하니까 절대 노래 시키지 마세요.

I am not good at singing, so never make me sing.

노래를 하다 = to sing

못하다 = to be bad/poor at something

절대 = never

저는 정말 하기 싫었는데 엄마가 시켜서 했어요.

I really didn't want to do it, but my mom made me.

엄마 = mom

엄마가 외출하시면서 집안 청소를 하라고 시키셨어요.

As she was leaving, my mom demanded that I clean the house.

외출하다 = to go out (for a while)

집안 청소 = cleaning one's house

청소를 하다 = to clean

-라고 is a verb ending used for citing or quoting a noun.

제 남동생은 엄마가 안 시키면 절대로 방 청소를 안 해요.

My younger brother never cleans his room if my mom doesn't make him.

제 = (polite) my; I

남동생 = younger brother

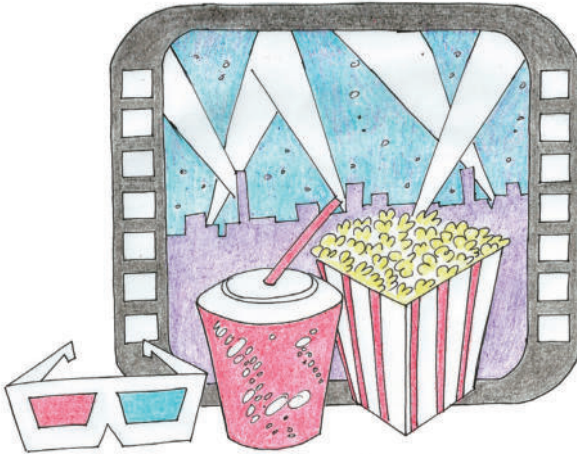
절대로 = never

방 청소 = cleaning one's room

WEEK 20 DAY 6

영화

movie



© ⓘ ⓘ Ala'a Khrais

영화관

movie theater
cinema

공포 영화

horror movie

공포 = horror

만화 영화

animated movie

만화 = animation, cartoon; comic book

액션 영화

action movie

액션 = action

슬픈 영화

sad movie

슬프다 = to be sad

슬픈 is the adjective form of 슬프다.

재미있는 영화

interesting movie

재미있다 = to be fun; to be funny; to be

interesting

재미있는 is the adjective form of 재미있다.

People often just say 재밌다 or 재밌는 for ease of pronunciation.

영화를 보다

to watch a movie

영화를 찍다

to film a movie

(영화를) 찍다 = to film a movie

영화를 만들다

to make a movie

만들다 = to make

영화 보러 갈래요?

Do you want to go see a movie?

-(으)러 가다 = to go to + V

-(으)러 가요? = Do you want to + V?; Shall we + V?

어떤 영화 좋아해요?

What kind of movies do you like?

그 영화는 평이 안 좋아요.

The reviews of that movie are not really good.

평 = criticism; comment; review

저는 공포 영화를 못 봐요.

I can't watch horror movies.

못 = can't

요즘 재미있는 영화 있어요?

Are there any interesting movies lately?

그 영화 줄거리가 어떻게 돼요?

What's the storyline of the movie?

줄거리 = storyline, summary, synopsis

어떻게 = how

어제 슬픈 영화를 보고 많이 울었어요.

Yesterday, I watched a sad movie and cried a lot.

어제 = yesterday

울다 = to cry

**저는 어릴 때 만화 영화를 정말 좋아했
어요.**

When I was young, I really liked animated movies.

**제가 좋아하는 감독이 새 영화를 만들
었어요.**

My favorite director made a new movie.

감독 = director

**이 영화는 작년에 찍었는데 올해 개봉
했어요.**

This movie was filmed last year but released this year.

작년 = last year

올해 = this year

개봉하다 = (a movie) comes out; to be released
(movie)

**주말에 친구들과하고 영화 보러 갈 건데,
같이 갈래요?**

I am going to go see a movie with my friends this week-
end. Do you want to come with us?

주말 = weekend

같이 = together; with + N

WEEK 20 DAY 7

쉬다

to rest



© ⓘ ⓘ CCKorea

쉬는 날

day off

날 = day

쉬는 시간

recess
break time

시간 = time; hour

푹 쉬다

to get a good rest

푹 = well, completely, deeply

잠깐 쉬까요?

Shall we take a break for a while?

잠깐 = short time; for a moment

-(으)러 까요? = Shall we + S + V?; Do you want me to + V?; Should we + V?; Let's + V.

우리 10분만 쉬어요.

Let's take a 10 minute break.

10분 = 10 minutes

피곤하면 잠시 쉬세요.

If you're tired, rest for a while.

피곤하다 = to be tired, exhausted; to be tiring

잠시 = for a moment, for a while, briefly

조금만 쉬어도 될까요?

Can I rest for a while?

-아/어/여도 될까요? = Can I/we + V?

조금만 더 쉬고 싶어요.

I want to rest and relax more.

쉬는 날에는 뭐 하세요?

What do you do on your days off?

뭐 = what; something

뭐 is the contracted form of 무엇.

하시다 = (honorific) to do

저 이번 금요일에 쉬어요.

I am taking a day off this Friday.

금요일 = Friday

*월요일 = Monday, 화요일 = Tuesday, 수요일 =

Wednesday, 목요일 = Thursday, 토요일 = Saturday,

일요일 = Sunday

쉬는 시간은 10분입니다.

The break will last for 10 minutes.

쉬는 시간에 매점에 갈래요?

Do you want to go to the snack bar/cafeteria during break?

매점 = cafeteria, canteen; snack bar

-(으)러 래요? = Do you want to + V?

쉬는 날에는 보통 영화를 봐요.

I usually see a movie on my day off.

보통 = usually; normally; usual; normal; regular

영화 = movie

여기 앉아서 잠깐만 쉬었다 가요.

Let's sit here and rest for a while before we go.

앉다 = to sit

이번 주말에는 그냥 집에서 쉬었어요.

I just rested at home this weekend.

저 커피숍에 가서 잠깐 쉬었다 갈까요?

Shall we stop by that coffee shop to rest?

저 = that

커피숍 = coffee shop

이제 충분히 쉬었으니 다시 일을 할까요?

Now that we have had enough rest, shall we (start to) work again/shall we get back to work?

이제 = now

충분하다 = to be enough, sufficient

충분히 is an adverb form of 충분하다.

-(으)니(까) = since/because + S + be + adjective

다시 = again

일을 하다 = to work

오늘 아파서 쉬다고 회사에 전화했어요.

I called in sick today.

오늘 = today

아파다 = to be sick, hurt

아파서 쉬다고 전화하다 = to call in sick

더 바빠지기 전에 휴가를 내고 좀 쉬고 싶어요.

Before getting busy, I want to take a vacation and just rest.

-아/어/여지다 = to become + adjective

-기 전에 = before + S + V

휴가를 내다 = to take a vacation; to take days off

저도 쉬고 싶은데 일이 너무 많아서 쉴 수가 없어요.

I want to take a break, too, but I can't because I have too much work.

-(으)ㄹ 수가 없다 = to be not able to + V, can't

Week 21

Day 1 **Audio Track : 57**

쉽다 [swip-tta]
to be easy

Day 2 **Audio Track : 58**

신발 [sin-bal]
shoes

Day 3 **Audio Track : 59**

어렵다 [eo-ryeop-tta]
to be difficult

Day 4 **Audio Track : 60**

건강 [geon-gang]
one's health

Day 5 **Audio Track : 61**

싸우다 [ssa-u-da]
to fight, quarrel

Day 6 **Audio Track : 62**

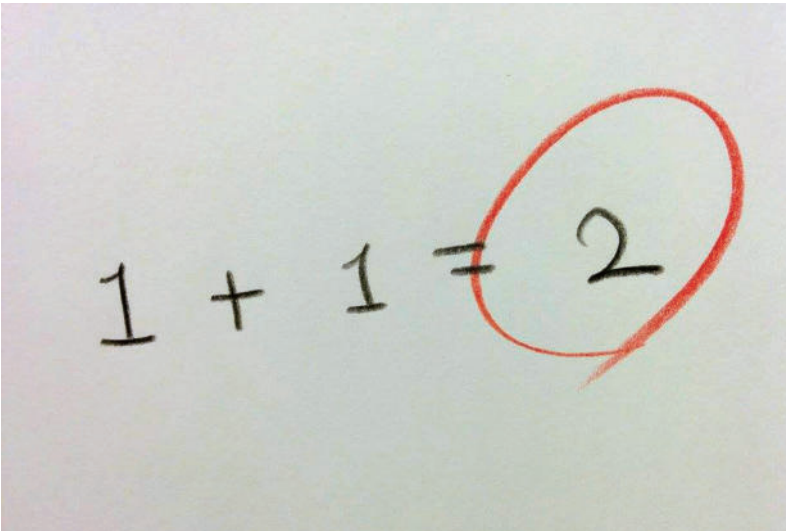
살 [sal]
flesh; one's weight; fat

Day 7 **Audio Track : 63**

아프다 [a-peu-da]
to be sick; to hurt

WEEK 21 DAY 1

쉽다
to be easy



© 1 2 어슬렁

쉬운 일

easy job

일 = work; task; thing, stuff; occasion

쉬운 문제

easy question
simple problem

문제 = problem; issue; thing; matter

배우기 쉽다

to be easy to learn

배우다 = to learn; to study

쉽게 포기하다

to easily give up

포기하다 = to give up

이해하기 쉽다

to be easy to understand

이해하다 = to understand

저한테는 너무 쉬운 문제예요.

This question is too easy for me.

저 = (polite) I; me
너무 = too much, excessively; very

그렇게 쉽게 포기하지 마세요.

Don't give up so easily.

그렇게 = like that; such + adjective/adverb
-지 마세요. = (polite) Don't + V.

그 책은 이해하기가 쉽지 않아요.

The book is not easy to follow.

그 = the; that
책 = book

너무 쉽게 생각하는 거 아니에요?

Aren't you taking it too lightly?

생각하다 = to think
아니다 = to be not

세상에 쉬운 일은 없는 것 같아요.

Nothing in this world seems easy.

세상 = world
없다 = to not have, not exist; to be not there
-(으)는 것 같다 = It seems/looks like + S + V; I think + S + V

환절기에는 감기에 걸리기 쉬워요.

It's easy to catch a cold during the change of seasons.

환절기 = during the change of seasons (usually refers to the time between winter and spring, summer and autumn)
감기 = cold, flu
감기에 걸리다 = to catch a cold

쉬울 줄 알았는데 너무 어려웠어요.

I thought this was going to be easy, but it was too difficult.

쉬울 수도 있고 어려울 수도 있어요.

It could be easy or it could be difficult.

영어를 배우는 건 쉬운 일이 아니에요.

It is not easy to learn English.

좀 더 이해하기 쉽게 이야기해 주세요.

Please tell me so I can more easily understand.

문제가 너무 쉬워서 금방 다 풀었어요.

The question was too easy, so I finished it fast.

잘 설명해 주셔서 쉽게 찾을 수 있었어요.

You explained it well enough that I easily found it.

요즘에는 뭐든지 인터넷으로 쉽게 배울 수 있어요.

These days, you can learn anything easily on the Internet.

걱정하지 마세요. 저는 그렇게 쉽게 포기하지 않을 거예요.

Don't worry. I will not give up so easily.

시험 문제를 받으면 쉬운 문제부터 풀어야 시간을 절약할 수 있어요.

Once you get the test paper, you should solve the easy questions first in order to save time.

-(으)ㄹ 줄 알았는데 = I thought + S + was going to be + adjective but ...; I thought + S + would + V + but ...

어렵다 = to be difficult

-(으)ㄹ 수도 있고 -(으)ㄹ 수도 있다 = it could be + adjective, or it could be + adjective₂; S + could + V₁ or it could + V₂

영어 = the English language

좀 = a little; please

더 = more

이야기하다 = to talk, speak, say, tell; to have a conversation; to tell a story

-아/어/여 주세요. = (polite) Please do + something + for me.

-아/어/여서 = because, since

금방 = soon, shortly; quickly

다 = all; every (thing)

풀다 = to loosen up, untangle; to resolve; to release

잘 = well; carefully

-아/어/여 주다 = to do something for someone

찾다 = to find; to look for

-(으)ㄹ 수 있다 = can, to be able to; there is a chance that + S + V

요즘 = these days, lately

뭐든지 = whatever it is, anything

인터넷 = the Internet

걱정하다 = to worry

-(으)ㄹ 것이다 = will, to be going to + V

시험 = test, exam

받다 = to receive

-(으)면 = if + S + V; when/once + S + V

-아/어/여야 = should + V, + in order to + V₂

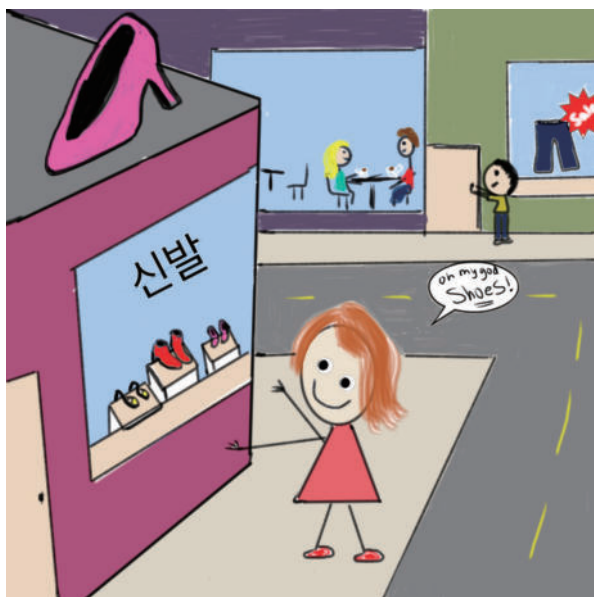
시간 = time; hour

절약하다 = to save

WEEK 21 DAY 2

신발

shoes



© 1 3 Natalie Louwerse

신발 끈

shoelaces

끈 = string, cord, lace

신발 한 켤레

a pair of shoes

하나 = one (native Korean number)

한 is the adjective form of 하나.

켤레 = counter for shoes or socks

신발을 신다

to put on shoes

신다 = to wear (footwear/socks)

신발을 벗다

to take shoes off

벗다 = to take off (clothes/shoes/etc.)

신발이 크다

for shoes to be too big

크다 = to be big; to be tall; to be loud

신발이 꽉 끼다

for shoes to be very tight

꽉 = fully; tight

끼다 = to be stuck; to wear (glasses/sunglasses);

to be tight

신발이 딱 맞다

for shoes to fit just right

딱 = exactly, just, closely, suddenly

맞다 = to fit

신발 끈을 묶다

to tie shoelaces

묶다 = to tie, knot; to chain

신발 끈을 풀다

to loosen shoelaces

신발이 자주 벗겨지다

one's shoes keep coming off

자주 = repeatedly, again and again

벗겨지다 = (something) comes off, to be taken off

신발 끈 풀렸어요.

My shoelaces came loose.

Your shoelaces are untied.

풀리다 = to come lose, untied, untangled

또 새 신발 샀어요?

You bought new shoes again?

또 = again

새 = new

사다 = to buy

신발 사이즈가 뭐예요?

What is your shoe size?

사이즈 = size

뭐 = what; something

뭐 is the contracted form of 무엇.

이 신발은 저한테 너무 커요.

These shoes are too big for me.

이 = this

들어오기 전에 신발을 벗으세요.

Please take your shoes off before you enter.

들어오다 = to come in

-기 전에 = before + S + V

-(으)세요. = (polite) imperative

오늘 비가 와서 신발이 젖었어요.

My shoes got wet because it rained today.

오늘 = today

비 = rain

비가 오다 = to rain

젖다 = to get wet

이 옷에 어울리는 신발이 없어요.

I don't have shoes that match this outfit.

옷 = clothes, outfit

어울리다 = to match; to suit

신발이 자주 벗겨져서 못 뛰겠어요.

I cannot run because my shoes keep coming off.

못 = can't

뛰다 = to run; to jump

새로 산 신발을 신었는데 발이 아파요.

I wore my newly purchased shoes, but my feet hurt.

새로 = newly; (do something) over

발 = foot

아프다 = to be sick, hurt

내일은 많이 걸어야 하니까 편한 신발 신고 오세요.

We have to walk a lot tomorrow, so come wearing comfortable shoes.

내일 = tomorrow

많다 = to be a lot

많이 is the adverb form of 많다.

걷다 = to walk

-아/어/어야 하다 = should; have to; must

-(으)니까 = since/because + S + be + adjective

편하다 = to be comfortable; to be convenient

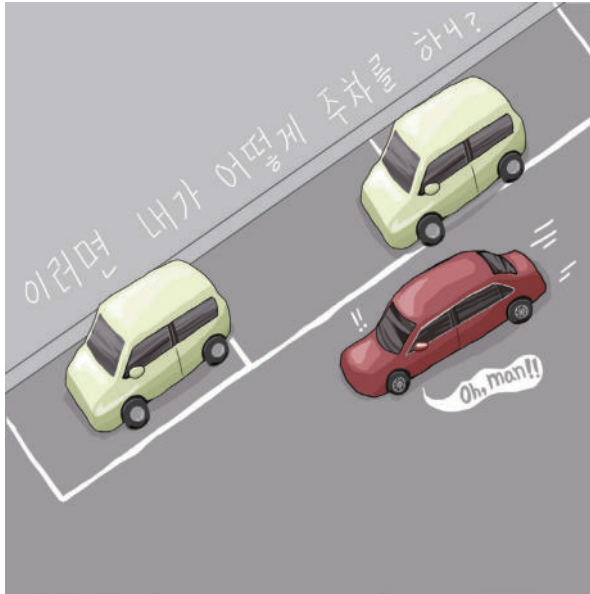
편한 is the adjective form of 편하다.

-고 오다 = to go do something and then come back

WEEK 21 DAY 3

어렵다

to be difficult



© 1 2 진석진

어려운 일

difficult job, difficult task

어려운 문제

difficult question, difficult problem

어려운 숙제

difficult homework

숙제 = homework, assignment

어려운 고민

difficult concern, difficult problem

고민 = one's worry

만나기 어려운 사람

someone who is difficult to meet

만나다 = to meet (up)

사람 = person, people

너무 어려워요.

It's too difficult.

어렵게 구했어요.

It was difficult to get it.

구하다 = to save; to look for; to get

별로 안 어렵죠?

It's not that difficult, is it?

별로 어렵지 않아요.

It's not that difficult.

영어는 너무 어려워요.

English is too difficult.

왜 그렇게 어렵게 설명해요?

Why do you explain it in such a difficult way?

왜 = why; for what reason; how come

설명하다 = to explain

이번 시험은 너무 어려웠어요.

This exam was too hard.

이번 = this; this time

이 단어는 발음하기가 어려워요.

This word is difficult to pronounce.

단어 = vocabulary, word
발음하다 = to pronounce

그 사람은 정말 만나기 어려워요.

He's really difficult to meet.

정말 = really; very

그 선생님 수업은 너무 어려워요.

The teacher's class is too difficult.

선생님 = teacher
수업 = class

그 사람 이야기는 믿기가 어려워요.

It's hard to believe his story.

이야기 = story; what one says
믿다 = to believe (in), trust

쉬울 줄 알았는데 생각보다 어렵네요.

I thought this was going to be easy, but it is more difficult than I expected.

쉽다 = to be easy
-(으)러 줄 알다 = to know how to + V
생각보다 = ... than one thought

어려워하지 말고 편하게 이야기해 봐요.

Don't feel uncomfortable (with me) and talk comfortably with me.

어려워하다 = to not feel at ease when dealing with someone who is usually a stranger, older, or in a higher position than another
-지 말고 = Don't + V₁ (+ and + V₂)
편하다 = to be comfortable; to be convenient
편하게 is an adverb form of 편하다.
-아/어/여 보다 = to try + V-ing

이 책은 제가 보기에는 조금 어려운 것 같아요.

This book is a little difficult for me to read.

제 = (polite) my; I
보다 = to see; to look; to watch; to meet up; to read
조금 = a little

공부하다가 어려운 게 있으면 저한테 이야기하세요.

If there's anything you find difficult while you are studying, tell me.

공부하다 = to study
-다가 = as a result of + V-ing; while + V-ing
있다 = to be there; to exist; to have

WEEK 21 DAY 4

건강
one's health



© 1 2 김수민

건강 검진

health checkup
medical checkup

검진 = (medical) examination, checkup

건강 보험

health insurance

보험 = insurance

건강하다

to be healthy

건강에 좋다

to be good for one's health
to be healthy

좋다 = to be good, likable; to be desirable; to be nice; to like

건강이 나쁘다

to be not healthy
to be sick

나쁘다 = to be bad

건강에 해롭다

to be bad for one's health

해롭다 = to be harmful, bad (for something)

건강을 회복하다

to revive one's health

회복하다 = to recover, restore, regain

건강 좀 챙기세요.

Please take care of your health.

챙기다 = to take care; to take; to pack

아기가 건강하게 태어났어요.

The baby was born in good health.

아기 = baby

태어나다 = to be born

채소를 많이 먹는 게 건강에 좋아요.

Eating a lot of vegetables is good for your health.

야채 = vegetable

먹다 = to eat; to drink

일도 중요하지만 건강이 더 중요해요.

Work is important, but your health is more important.

-도 = too, also

중요하다 = to be important

-지만 = but, however; though

맨날 술을 마시니까 건강이 나빠지죠.

Your health has worsened because you drink alcohol all the time.

맨날 = every day; all the time

마시다 = to drink

-아/어/여지다 = to become + adjective

내일은 병원에 건강 검진 받으러 가요.

I am going to the hospital tomorrow to get my medical checkup.

병원 = hospital

건강 검진 받다 = to get one's medical checkup

-(으)러 가다 = to go to + V

내년에는 좀 더 건강해졌으면 좋겠어요.

Next year, I hope I get a little healthier.

내년 = next year

담배는 건강에 해로우니까 피우지 마세요.

Cigarettes are bad for your health, so don't smoke.

담배 = cigarette, tobacco

담배를 피우다 = to smoke

운동을 시작한 이후로 많이 건강해졌어요.

After I started exercising, I became a lot healthier.

운동 = exercise; sports

시작하다 = to start, begin

이후로 = after, since

건강을 위해서 매일 아침 조깅을 하고 있어요.

I have been jogging every morning for my health.

-을/를 위해(서) = for + N, for the sake of + N

매일 = every day

아침 = morning; breakfast

조깅 = jogging

조깅을 하다 = to jog

-고 있다 = to be + V-ing

할아버지 건강이 많이 안 좋아져서 걱정이예요.

I am worried because my grandfather's health has become much worse.

할아버지 = grandfather

-아/어/여/서 걱정이다 = to be worried that + S +

V/be + adjective

건강할 때는 건강이 얼마나 중요한지 몰랐어요.

When I was healthy, I did not know how important health was.

-(으)르 때 = when/while + S + V

얼마나 = how + adjective/adverb

-(으)르지 몰랐다 = did not know + S + V-ed, did

not know + S + be + adjective

제 동생은 건강이 별로 안 좋아서 1년 휴학 했어요.

My younger brother took one year off from school because he wasn't very healthy.

동생 = younger sister/brother; younger friend

년 = year

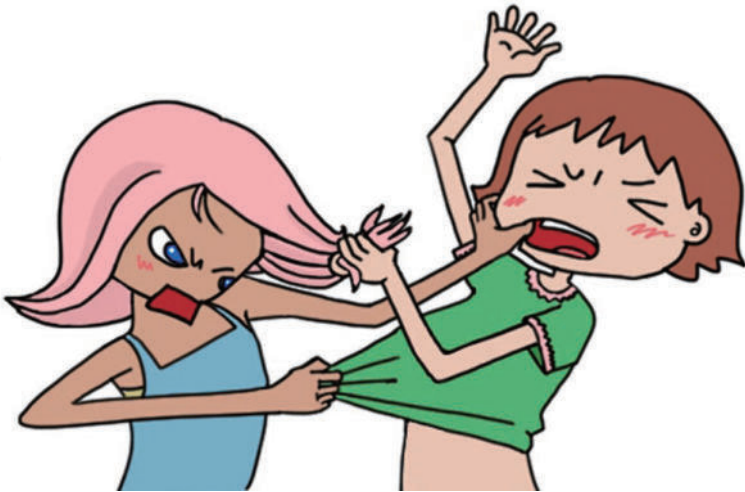
1년 = one year

휴학하다 = to take time off from school

WEEK 21 DAY 5

싸우다

to fight, quarrel



© 1 2 송미진

크게 싸우다

to have a big fight

크게 is the adverb form of 크다.

용감히 싸우다

to fight bravely

용감하다 = to be brave

용감히 is an adverb form of 용감하다.

싸워서 이기다

to fight and win

to win in a fight

-아/어/여서 = by + V-ing; to + V + and (then)

이기다 = to win

치고받고 싸우다

to beat each other up

치다 = to hit

치고받다 = to exchange blows, fight (physically)

정정당당히 싸우다

to fight fair and square

정정당당하다 = to be fair and square

정정당당히 is the adverb form of 정정당당하다.

싸우지 마세요.

Don't fight.

Stop fighting.

밖에 누가 싸우나 봐요.

It seems like some people are fighting outside.

밖 = outside

누가 = who; someone (subject)

누가 is the subject form of 누구.

-나 보다 = I guess, I think

이제 싸울 힘도 없어요.

I don't even have the energy to fight.

이제 = now

힘 = strength, power, energy

친구랑 싸우면 안 돼요.

You shouldn't fight with your friends.

친구 = friend

-(으)면 안 되다 = shouldn't; must not

뭐 때문에 싸우는 거예요?

What are you fighting for?

때문에 = because (of), since

싸우지 말고 사이좋게 지내세요.

Stop fighting and start getting along.

사이 = relationship, relations

사이좋다 = to get along

지내다 = to live; to spend (time)

엄마하고 싸워서 기분이 안 좋아요.

I had a fight with my mom, so I feel bad.

엄마 = mom

기분 = feelings; mood

사소한 일로 친구하고 또 싸웠어요.

I had a fight with my friend again over something trivial.

사소하다 = to be trivial, minor, petty
사소한 is the adjective form of 사소하다.

뭐 때문에 싸웠는지 기억이 안 나요.

I don't remember what we were fighting over.

기억 = memory
기억이 나다 = to remember

그 두 사람은 만나기만 하면 싸워요.

Whenever the two meet, they fight.

둘 = two (native Korean number)
두 is the adjective form of 둘.
-기만 하면 = whenever + S + V

제 친구는 남자친구하고 맨날 싸워요.

My friend always fights with her boyfriend.

남자친구 = boyfriend

속임수 쓰지 말고 정정당당히 싸우세요.

Don't use any tricks and just fight fair.

속임수 = trick, deception
쓰다 = to use; to spend (+ money)

어제 학생들이 크게 싸워서 경찰이 왔어요.

Yesterday, the students had a big fight, so the police came.

어제 = yesterday
학생 = student
-들 is a suffix used to indicate plural.
경찰 = police, police officer
오다 = to come

옆집 사람들이 싸우는 소리 때문에 잠을 못 잤어요.

I couldn't sleep because of the sound of my neighbors fighting.

옆 = next
집 = house, home
소리 = sound
잠 = sleep
잠을 자다 = to sleep

어렸을 때는 친구들하고 치고받고 싸울 때가 많았어요.

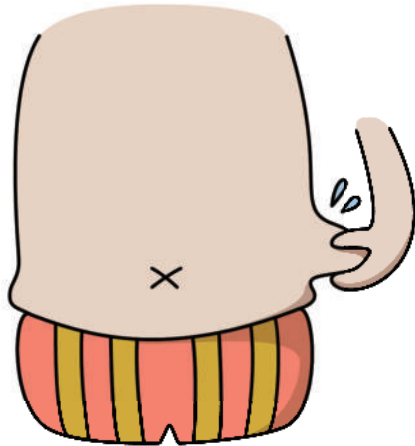
When I was little, I often got into physical fights with my friends.

어리다 = to be young

WEEK 21 DAY 6

살

flesh; one's weight; fat



© 1 2 Rex Kwong

뱃살

stomach fat

살을 빼다

to lose weight (intentionally)

살이 찌다

to gain weight

살이 빠지다

to lose weight

살이 많이 빠진 것 같아요.

You look like you've lost a lot of weight.

요즘에 살이 찌는 것 같아요.

I think I am gaining weight these days.

저는 물만 먹어도 살이 찌요.

I gain weight just by drinking water.

저는 요가를 하면서 살을 뺐어요.

I lost weight by doing yoga.

어떻게 그렇게 살을 빨리 뺐어요?

How did you lose weight so quickly?

저는 건강을 위해서 살을 빼야 해요.

I should lose weight for the sake of my health.

배 = stomach, belly

빼다 = to subtract, take something out/away

살이 빠지다 = (someone) is losing/has lost weight

살이 찌다 = to gain weight

물 = water

-만 = only; just

-아/어/여도 = even though; no matter how much
+ S + V

요가 = yoga

하다 = to do

-(으)면서 = while + S + V-ing

어떻게 = how

빠르다 = to be fast

빨리 is an adverb form of 빠르다.

살을 빼다 = to lose weight

*살을 빼다 is the action which you do intentionally to lose weight; you watch what you eat and you exercise in order to 살을 빼. 살이 빠지다, on the other hand, is used to describe the state or result of losing weight either unintentionally (naturally or from illness) or intentionally (from 살을 빼다).

건강 = one's health

요즘 살이 찌서 조금만 먹어야 해요.

I've gained weight recently, so I should only eat just a little.

술을 많이 마시면 살이 찌기 쉬워요.

If you drink a lot, it is easy to gain weight.

너무 마르셨네요. 살 좀 찌셔야겠어요.

You are too skinny. You should gain some weight.

살이 찌면서부터 자신감이 없어졌어요.

I've lost self-confidence since I gained weight.

살을 빼려고 헬스장에 다니기 시작했어요.

I started going to the gym to lose weight.

그 사람은 살을 빼고 몰라보게 예뻐졌어요.

She became unrecognizably beautiful after losing weight.

살을 빼고 싶으면 적게 먹고 운동을 해야 해요.

If you want to lose weight, you should eat less and exercise.

여름 휴가 때 바닷가에 놀러 가기 전에 살을 빼야겠어요.

I must lose weight before going to the beach for summer vacation.

술 = alcohol

-기 쉽다 = to easy to + V

마르다 = to be skinny

-네요 is a sentence ending that expresses your realization of a fact or agreement to a statement.

-아/어/여야겠다 = one should + V

-(으)면서부터 = since + S + V-ed; ever since + S + V-ed

자신감 = confidence

없어지다 = to disappear

-(으)려고 = in order to + V

헬스장 = gym

다니다 = to go to (a place); to attend

-기 시작하다 = to start + V-ing

그 사람 = that person; he, she

몰라보게 = unrecognizably (a lot)

*몰라보게 is usually used when someone/something has significantly changed.

예쁘다 = to be pretty

-고 싶다 = to want to + V

적다 = to be few; to be little (quantity)

적게 is the adverb form of 적다.

운동을 하다 = to exercise, work out; to play a sport

여름 = summer

휴가 = vacation, holiday

때 = time; during

바닷가 = beach, coast, shore

놀러 가다 = to go for an outing; to go on a trip; to visit, hang out

요즘 너무 고민이 많아서 밥을 잘 못 먹 었더니 살이 빠졌어요.

Lately I've had too many concerns, so I haven't been able to eat properly, and I've lost weight. These days, because there is so much to worry about, I haven't been eating well, and (because of that,) I've lost weight.

그 사람은 살 뺄 필요 없을 것 같은데 다이어트를 하고 있어요.

I don't think that person needs to lose weight, but he/she is on a diet.

밥 = food; meal; cooked rice

-았/었/였더니 = since/because + I/we + V-ed

-(으)러 필요(가) 없다 = to not need to + V

-(으)러 것 같다 = I think + S + will/be going to; it seems like + S + will/be going to

다이어트를 하다 = to go on a diet

WEEK 21 DAY 7

아프다

to be sick; to hurt



© ⓘ ⓘ Alexis Stowell

몸이 아프다

to be sick

몸 = body

배가 아프다

to have a stomachache

이가 아프다

to have a toothache

이 = tooth

*이 is used when talking about a person's tooth/teeth, and 이빨 is used for the teeth of an animal.

눈이 아프다

to have pain in the eyes

눈 = eye

마음이 아프다

to feel bad

to feel heartbroken

마음 = heart; mind

머리가 아프다

to have a headache

머리 = head; hair

골치가 아프다

to be troubled by a problem

골치 is a vulgar expression for "inside one's head" or "head", and is almost exclusively used in the form of 골치가 아프다.

안 아파요?

Doesn't it hurt?

많이 아파요?

Does it hurt a lot?

어디 아파요?

Are you sick?

Are you not feeling well?

어디 = where; somewhere

어디가 아파요?

Where are you hurting?

What's bothering you?

아파서 먼저 갈게요.

I'm not feeling very well, so I'll leave first.

먼저 = first; before + N

가다 = to go; to leave

아프면 집에 들어가서 쉬세요.

If you are sick, go home and rest.

들어가다 = to go/come in; to leave and go home

쉬다 = to take a break; to get some rest

아플 때는 아무것도 하기 싫어요.

When I'm sick, I don't feel like doing anything.

아무것도 = (not) anything

-기 싫다 = to not feel like + V-ing; to not like +

V-ing; to not want to + V

머리가 너무 아파서 약을 먹었어요.

I had a very bad headache, so I took some medicine.

약 = pill; medicine

약을 먹다 = to take pills/medicine

어제 잠을 별로 못 자서 머리가 아파요.

Yesterday, I couldn't sleep much, so I have a headache.

어제 = yesterday

잠 = sleep

자다 = to sleep

하루 종일 서 있어서 다리가 너무 아파요.

I've been standing all day long, so my legs hurt a lot.

하루 = one day

종일 = all day, the whole day

서 있다 = to be standing

다리 = leg

그렇게 아픈데 왜 병원에 안 가는 거예요?

If you are that sick, why aren't you going to the hospital?

골치 아픈 일이 있었는데 잘 해결 됐어요.

I had a problem that bothered me, but it's been solved.

골치 아프다 = to be troubled by a problem

해결 = solution

해결되다 = to be solved

아이스크림을 너무 많이 먹어서 지금 배가 아파요.

I had too much ice cream, so now I have a stomachache.

아이스크림 = ice cream

지금 = now

Week 22

Day 1 Audio Track : 64

낮다 [nat-tta]

to be low

Day 2 Audio Track : 65

고장 [go-jang]

breakdown, trouble, malfunction (with a machine)

Day 3 Audio Track : 66

높다 [nop-tta]

to be high (altitude)

Day 4 Audio Track : 67

부탁 [bu-tak]

one's favor

Day 5 Audio Track : 68

보내다 [bo-nae-da]

to send

Day 6 Audio Track : 69

옷 [ot]

clothes

Day 7 Audio Track : 70

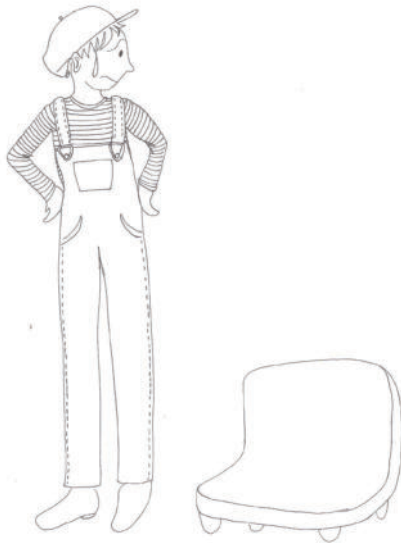
놀라다 [nol-la-da]

to be surprised

WEEK 22 DAY 1

낮다

to be low



© 1 2 안효진

굽이 낮다

to have a low heel (shoes)

굽 = (shoes) heel

눈이 낮다

to have low standards

눈 = eye

기온이 낮다

the temperature is low

기온 = temperature

지위가 낮다

to be in a low position

지위 = one's status/position/rank

점수가 낮다

to have scored low (on a test, exam, or performance)

점수 = score, mark

비중이 낮다

to be of little importance

비중 = importance (of one's role)

목소리가 낮다

to have a deep voice

목소리 = voice

저 산은 낮지만 험해요.

That mountain is low, but it is dangerous (to climb).

저 = that

산 = mountain

-지만 = but, however; though

험하다 = (road) to be rugged, rough; (mountain)

to be dangerous, rugged, steep

저는 목소리가 낮은 남자가 좋아요.

I like a guy who has a deep voice.

저 = (polite) I; me

목소리가 낮다 = to have deep voice

남자 = man, male, guy

좋다 = to be good, likable; to be desirable; to be

nice; to like

제 친구 지영이는 눈이 정말 낮아요.

My friend, Jiyeong, has really low standards.

제 = (polite) my; I

친구 = friend

눈이 낮다 = to have low standard

*The expression 눈이 낮다 can be used when a person has low standards for anything. In many cases, however, it means to have standards for someone who one likes, especially appearance wise. For example, if a friend of yours likes someone who you think is not handsome/pretty at all, you can use this expression to describe the friend.

정말 = really; very

책상에 비해 의자가 너무 낮은 것 같아요.

I think the chair is quite low compared to the desk.

비중이 낮은 배역도 열심히 할 수 있어요.

I can work hard, even for a role that is of little importance.

심사위원들이 점수를 너무 낮게 준 것 같아요.

I think the score the judges gave is too low.

오늘은 발이 아파서 굽이 낮은 구두를 신었어요.

My feet hurt today, so I wore dress shoes with low heels.

지난번에 본 시험 점수가 너무 낮아서 엄마한테 혼났어요.

I was scolded by my mom because I got a low score on the test I took the other day.

오늘은 기온은 별로 안 낮는데 바람이 많이 불어서 추워요.

The temperature today is not that low, but it's very windy, so it's cold.

제가 사는 동네는 건물들이 다 낮아서 멀리까지 볼 수 있어요.

In the neighborhood I live in, the buildings are all low, so you can see things that are far away.

책상 = desk

-에 비해 = compared to ...; for + N

의자 = chair

너무 = too much, excessively; very

-(으/느)ㄴ 것 같다 = It seems/looks like + S + V; I think + S + V

배역 = part, role (in a play, movie, drama)

-도 = too, also

열심히 = (to do something) hard, diligently

하다 = to do

-(으)ㄹ 수 있다 = can, to be able to; there is a chance that + S + V

심사위원 = judge, panel (of judges)

-들 is a suffix used to indicate plural.

주다 = to give

오늘 = today

발 = foot

아프다 = to be sick, hurt

-아/어/여서 = because, since

구두 = dress shoes

신다 = to wear (footwear/socks)

지난번 = last time; the other day

시험을 보다 = to take a test

시험 = test, exam

엄마 = mom

혼나다 = to get scolded

별로 = not particularly, not very, not so much, not really

안 = not

바람 = wind

많다 = to be a lot

많이 is the adverb form of 많다.

바람이 불다 = to be windy

춥다 = to be cold

춥다 is used to describe the weather or how one feels.

살다 = to live

동네 = neighborhood

건물 = building

다 = all; every (thing)

멀다 = to be far

멀리 is an adverb form of 멀다.

보다 = to see; to look; to watch; to meet up; to read

제가 좋아하는 배우가 이번 영화에서는 비중이 조금 낮았어요.

The actor I liked played a role of low importance in the movie this time.

좋아하다 = to like
배우 = actor, actress
이번 = this; this time
영화 = movie
조금 = a little

저는 아직 회사에서 지위가 낮아서 그런 행사는 참가할 수 없어요.

I'm still in a low position in my company, so I can't take part in such an event.

아직 = (not) yet
회사 = company; office
그런 = (something) like that; such + noun
행사 = event
참가하다 = to participate
-(으)러 수 없다 = to be unable to + V; can't

이번 한국어 시험에서 듣기 점수는 높았는데 읽기 점수가 낮았어요.

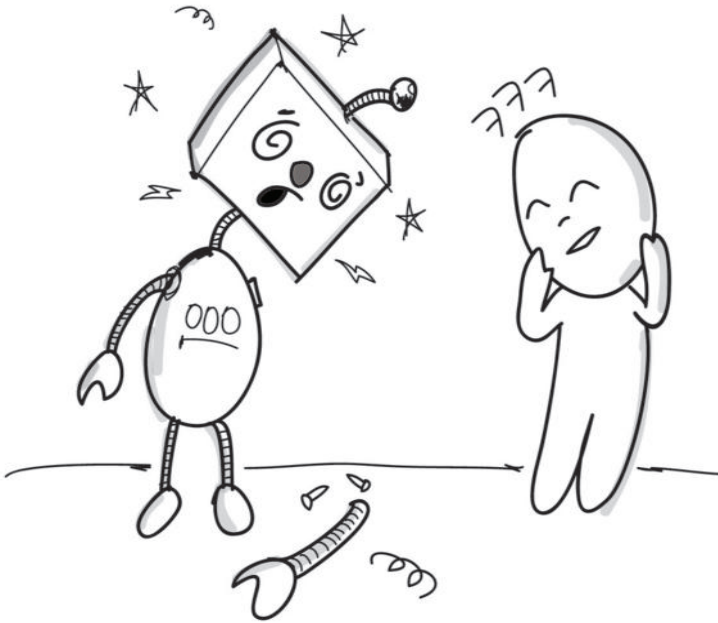
I got a high score in the listening part, but got a low score in the reading part on this Korean test.

한국어 = the Korean language
듣기 = listening
높다 = to be high, tall
읽기 = reading

WEEK 22 DAY 2

고장

breakdown, trouble,
malfunction (with a machine)



© Carlos Amaya

고장난 자동차

broken car

자동차 = car

고장난 컴퓨터

broken computer

컴퓨터 = computer

고장나다

to break down; to be out of order

고장내다

to break

핸드폰이 고장나다

cellphone is broken

핸드폰 = mobile phone

고장나다 = to get broken; to be broken

라디오를 고장내다

to break a radio

라디오 = radio

고장내다 = to break

문이 고장나서 잘 안 잠겨요.

The door is broken, so it won't lock.

문 = door

잘 = well; carefully

잠기다 = to be locked; (something) has locked,

지하철이 고장나서 멈췄어요.

The subway broke down and stopped.

지하철 = subway

멈추다 = to stop

핸드폰이 고장이 나서 전화를 못 해요.

My cellphone isn't working, so I can't make phone calls.

전화하다 = to call, make a phone call

못 = can't

전화를 받다 = to receive a phone call, pick up/
answer the phone

알람 시계가 고장나서 늦게 일어났어요.

My alarm clock was broken, so I got up late.

알람 시계 = alarm clock

늦다 = to be late

늦게 is the adverb form of 늦다.

일어나다 = to wake up; to get up

동생이 제 장난감을 가지고 놀다가 고장냈어요.

My brother broke my toy while he was playing with it.

동생 = younger sister/brother; younger friend

장난감 = toy

가지고 놀다 = to play with something

-다가 = as a result of + V-ing; while + V-ing

고장내다 = to break

저희 아버지는 고장난 전자 제품을 잘 고치세요.

My father is good at fixing broken electronics.

저희 = (polite) we, us; our
아버지 = father
전자 제품 = electronics
고치다 = to fix; to mend

제 컴퓨터가 고장났는데 어디에서 고칠 수 있어요?

My computer doesn't work. Where can I get it fixed?

어디 = where; somewhere

TV가 고장나서 소리는 나오는데 화면이 안 나와요.

There is something wrong with my TV. It has sound but no picture.

소리 = sound
나오다 = to come out
화면 = screen

친구한테 카메라를 빌려줬는데 친구가 고장냈어요.

I lent my camera to my friend, but he broke it.

카메라 = camera
빌려주다 = to lend

엘리베이터가 고장나서 15층까지 걸어 올라왔어요.

The elevator was out of order, so I walked up fifteen flights of stairs.

엘리베이터 = elevator
15층 = fifteenth floor
걷다 = to walk
올라오다 = to ascend; to come up

오토바이가 고장났는데 어디서 고칠 수 있는지 알아요?

My motorcycle has broken down. Do you know where I can get it fixed?

오토바이 = motorcycle
어디서 -는지 알다 = to know where + S + V

너무 심심한데 텔레비전이 고장이 나서 볼 수가 없어요.

I'm so bored, but I can't watch TV because it's broken.

심심하다 = to be bored, boring
텔레비전 = television
고장이 나다 = to break; to be broken
-(으)ㄹ 수가 없다 = to be not able to + V, can't

콜라를 마시고 싶었는데 자판기가 고장
나서 못 마셨어요.

I wanted to drink cola, but I couldn't because the vending machine was out of order.

콜라 = cola

마시다 = to drink

-고 싶다 = to want to + V

자판기 = vending machine

마시다 = to drink

컴퓨터가 고장이 난 줄 알았는데, 사실
은 코드를 안 꽂았었어요.

I thought my computer was broken, but I found out that it wasn't actually plugged in.

-(으)ㄴ 줄 알다 = to think that + S + V-ed

사실 = actually, in fact; truth, fact

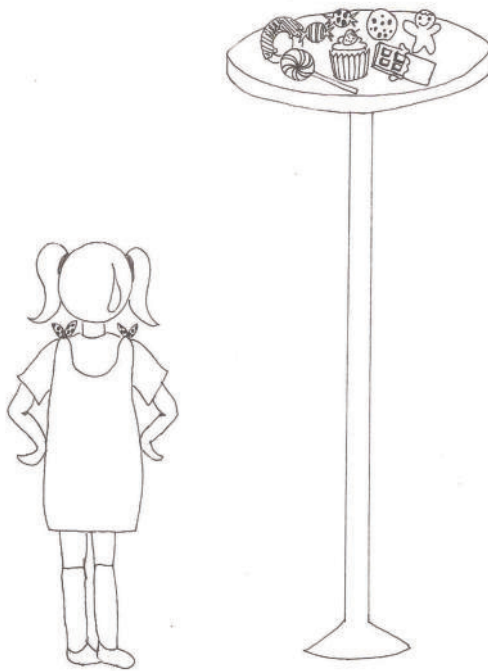
코드 = cord

꽂다 = to plug in

WEEK 22 DAY 3

높다

to be high (altitude)



© 1 2 안효진

높은 굽

high heels

높은 확률

high probability

음이 높다

high pitch

높은 건물

tall building

눈이 높다

to have high standards

악명 높다

notorious
infamous

기온이 높다

high temperature

천장이 높다

high ceiling

높은 자리에 오르다

to rise to a high position

서울에는 높은 건물이 많아요.

There are many tall buildings in Seoul.

이 사무실은 천장이 아주 높네요.

This office has a very high ceiling.

확률 = probability, odds

음 = musical note, tone

천장 = ceiling

자리 = space, spot, seat, position; occasion
오르다 = to climb; to go up

서울 = Seoul

이 = this
사무실 = office
아주 = very, really
-(으)네요. is a sentence ending that expresses realization of a fact or agreement to a statement.

한국에서 제일 높은 산이 어디예요?

What is the highest mountain in Korea?

봄이 오면서 기온이 점점 높아지고 있어요.

The temperature is gradually rising as spring approaches.

이번에 성공할 확률이 아주 높다고 생각해요.

I think the probability of success is very high this time.

그 노래는 너무 높아서 제가 부르기 힘들어요.

The song is so high pitched that it is hard for me to sing.

그 회사 물건은 자주 고장나는 걸로 악명이 높아요.

That company's products are notorious for breaking often.

그렇게 굽이 높은 신발을 신으면 발이 아프지 않아요?

Don't your feet hurt if you wear such high-heeled shoes?

저는 고소공포증이 있어서 높은 곳에 올라가는 걸 제일 싫어해요.

I have a fear of heights, so I hate going up to high places the most.

제 친구는 얼굴은 잘생겼는데 눈이 너무 높아서 여자 친구가 없어요.

My friend has a handsome face, but he doesn't have a girlfriend because he has such high standards.

그 사람은 입사했을 때부터 열심히 노력해서 결국 회사의 높은 자리에 올랐어요.

She put in a lot of effort since joining the company, and she eventually rose to a high position.

한국 = South Korea

제일 = the most + adjective/adverb

봄 = spring

오다 = to come

-(으)면서 = while + S + V-ing

점점 = gradually, increasingly, more and more

-아/어/여지다 = to become + adjective

-고 있다 = to be + V-ing

성공하다 = to succeed

-다고 = just because; saying that S + V

생각하다 = to think

그 = the; that

노래 = song

(노래를) 부르다 = to sing

힘들다 = to be difficult, hard, tough; to have a hard time; to be tiring; to be tired

물건 = thing, item, stuff, belonging

자주 = often, frequently

악명이 높다 = to be infamous, notorious

그렇게 = like that; such + adjective/adverb

신발 = shoes

-(으)면 = if + S + V; when/once + S + V

고소공포증 = acrophobia, fear of heights

있다 = to be there; to exist; to have

곳 = place

올라가다 = to go up, climb up; to rise

싫어하다 = to dislike, hate

얼굴 = face

잘생기다 = to be handsome, good-looking

여자친구 = girlfriend

없다 = to not have, not exist; to be not there

그 사람 = that person; he, she

입사하다 = to enter/join a company/firm, start working in a company

-(으)르 때 = when/while + S + V

노력하다 = to try, to put a lot of effort into something

결국 = in the end, eventually

WEEK 22 DAY 4

부탁

one's favor



© (f) © 김수민

어려운 부탁

a difficult favor (to ask)

어렵다 = to be difficult

어려운 is the adjective form of 어렵다.

간곡한 부탁

a sincere favor; an earnest request

간곡하다 = to be earnest; to be desperate

간곡한 is the adjective form of 간곡하다.

부탁을 하다

to ask for a favor

부탁이 있다

to have a favor to ask

부탁을 받다

to be asked for a favor

받다 = to receive

부탁을 거절하다

to refuse a favor

거절하다 = to reject, refuse, turn down

부탁을 들어주다

to grant one's favor

부탁이 있어요.

I have a favor (to ask of you).

연락 부탁해요.

Please call me.

연락 = contact

부탁할 일이 있어요.

I'd like to ask you a favor for something.

부탁하다 = to ask for a favor

일 = work; task; thing, stuff; occasion

제 부탁 좀 들어주세요.

Please do me a favor.

좀 = a little; please

부탁 하나만 들어주세요.

I have a favor to ask of you.

하나 = one (native Korean number)

-만 = only; just

제가 한 부탁 잊지 않았죠?

You haven't forgotten the favor I asked of you, right?

다시는 이런 부탁 안 할게요.

I will never again ask you for such a favor.

다른 사람한테 부탁해 보세요.

Ask someone else (to do you the favor).

어제 제가 부탁한 물건 사 오셨어요?

Did you buy the stuff I asked for yesterday?

갑자기 이렇게 부탁하시면 어떡해요?

You can't ask me for a favor so suddenly.

친구의 부탁을 거절할 수가 없었어요.

I couldn't refuse the request of a friend.

친구한테 부탁했는데 친구가 시간이 안 된대요.

I asked my friend, but he says he doesn't have time.

친구가 도와 달라고 부탁했는데 시간이 없어서 못 도와줬어요.

My friend asked me to help him, but I didn't have time, so I couldn't help him.

부탁을 하다 = to ask for a favor

잊다 = to forget

다시 = again

다시는 = (not) again

이런 = (N +) like this

다른 = other; another

사람 = person, people

어제 = yesterday

사 오다 = to buy something and bring it

갑자기 = all of a sudden, suddenly

이렇게 = like this, in this manner; so + adjective

-(으)면 어떡해요? = You can't + V.; What am I

supposed to do if + S + V?

시간 = time; hour

시간이 안 되다 = to not have enough time for something

-대요. = I heard that + S + V.; They say + S + V.

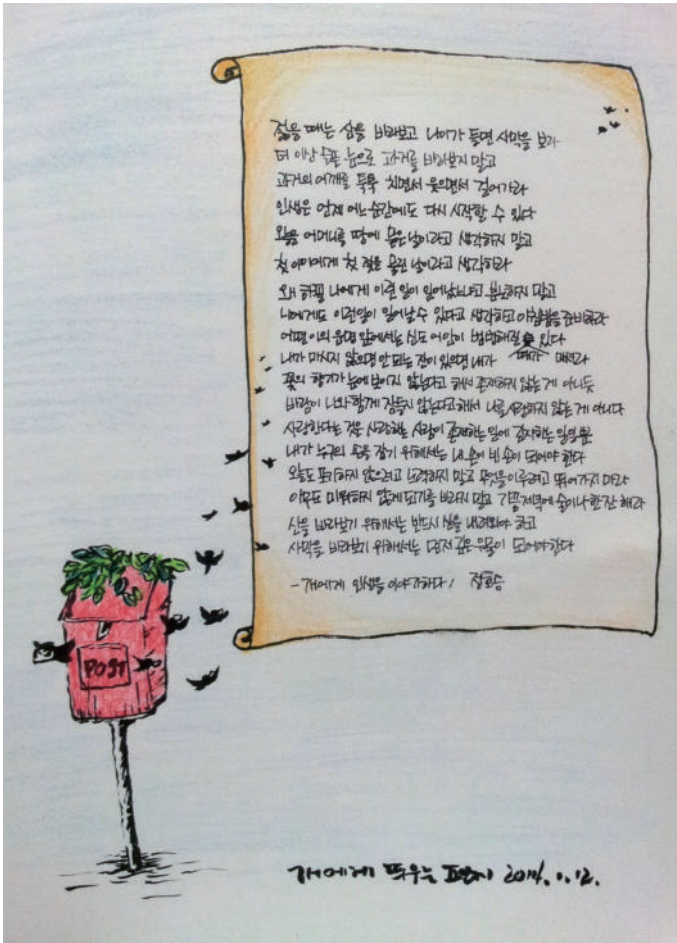
돕다 = to help

-아/어/여 달라고 부탁하다 = to ask to + V + for someone

도와주다 = to help, to give a hand

보내다

to send



© 1 3 마법사

돈을 보내다

to send money

돈 = money

편지를 보내다

to send a letter

편지 = letter

문자를 보내다

to send a text message

문자 = text message; letter, character

사람을 보내다

to send someone (somewhere)

이메일을 보내다

to send an email

이메일 = email

팩스로 보내 주세요.

Please send it via fax.

팩스 = fax

어디로 보낼 거예요?

Where are you sending it to?

-(으)ㄹ 것이다 = will, to be going to + V

이메일로 보내 주세요.

Please send it via email.

-아/어/여 주세요. = (polite) Please do + something + for me.

사진 찍어서 보내 주세요.

Please take a picture and send it to me.

사진 = photo
(사진을) 찍다 = to take (photos)
-아/어/여서 = by + V-ing; to + V + and (then)

대신에 저를 보내 주세요.

Send me there instead.
Let me go there instead.

대신에 = instead, instead of + N

다른 사람을 보낼 거예요.

I will send someone else.

아까 문자 보냈는데 보셨어요?

I sent you a text message earlier. Did you see it?

아까 = before, earlier, a while ago, a minute ago

보시다 = (honorific) to see; to look; to watch

보내 주신 선물은 잘 받았어요.

Thank you for the present you sent me.

-아/어/여 주시다 = (honorific) someone does

something for me/us

선물 = gift, present

이따가 문자 메시지로 보낼게요.

I will send it to you later via text message.

이따가 = later

문자 메시지 = text message

이 계좌 번호로 돈을 보내 주세요.

Please send the money to this bank account.

계좌 = (bank) account

번호 = number

이메일 보냈으니까 확인해 주세요.

I've sent you an email. Please check it.

-(으)니까 = since/because + S + be + adjective

확인하다 = to check

외국에 있는 친구한테 보낼 소포예요.

This is a parcel that I will send to a friend overseas.

외국 = foreign country

소포 = parcel

이메일 언제 보냈어요? 아직 못 봤어요.

When did you send the email? I haven't checked yet.

언제 = when

제가 못 가서 제 친구를 대신 보냈어요.

I couldn't go there, so I sent my friend instead.

가다 = to go; to leave

- 대신 = instead of + N/V-ing

선물을 보내고 싶은데 주소 좀 알려 주세요.

I want to send a present. Please let me know your address.

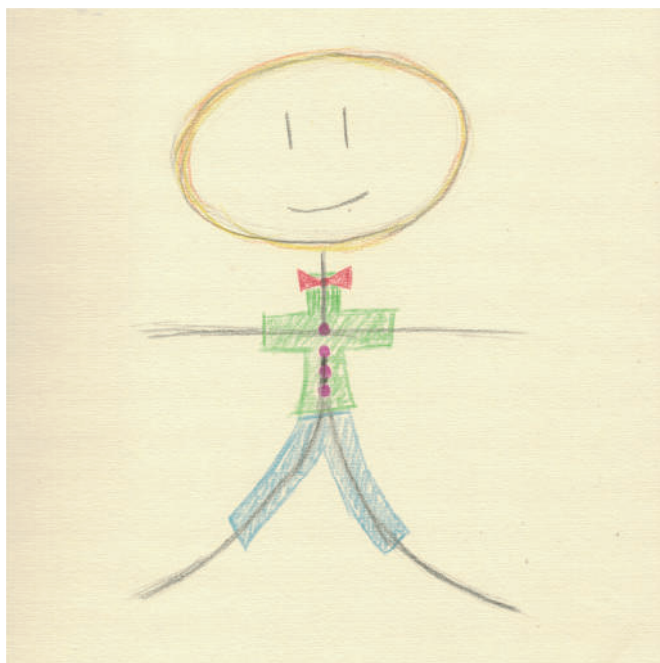
주소 = address

알려 주다 = to let someone know; to teach something to someone

WEEK 22 DAY 6

옷

clothes



© ⓘ ⓘ David Tsui

새 옷

new clothes

새 = new

헌 옷

old clothes

헐다 = to get worn out

헌 is the adjective form of 헐다.

겨울 옷

winter clothes

겨울 = winter

예쁜 옷

pretty clothes

예쁘다 = to be pretty

예쁜 is the adjective form of 예쁘다.

옷 가게

clothing store

가게 = store, shop

옷을 사다

to buy clothes

사다 = to buy

옷을 입다

to wear clothes

입다 = to wear (clothes)

*In Korean, there are different words for "to wear" depending on the item - hat, ring, socks, shoes, earrings, necklace, etc.

옷을 벗다

to take off clothes

벗다 = to take off (clothes/shoes/etc.)

옷을 잘 입다

to be fashionable, stylish
to dress well

옷을 잘 입다 = to be fashionable, stylish; to dress well

옷을 못 입다

to be not fashionable or stylish
to dress badly

옷을 갈아입다

to change (one's clothes)

갈아입다 = to change (clothes)

옷을 좀 사고 싶어요.

I want to buy some clothes.

이제 = now

이제 안 -아/어/여요. = S + do(es)n't + V +
anymore.

이 옷 이제 안 입어요.

I don't wear this anymore.

이거 = this thing, this

이거 못 보던 옷이네요.

I have never seen you wearing this before.

오늘 입은 옷 너무 예뻐요.

The outfit you are wearing today is very pretty.

작다 = to be small, little

이 옷은 좀 작은 것 같아요.

I think these clothes are a little small (for me).

주로 = usually

주로 옷은 어디에서 사세요?

Where do you usually buy clothes?

제가 입을 수 있는 옷 있어요?

Do you have anything I can wear?

따뜻하다 = to be warm

따뜻한 is the adjective form of 따뜻하다.

더 = more

필요하다 = to need; to be necessary

따뜻한 옷이 좀 더 필요할 것 같아요.

I think I need some more warm clothes.

더럽다 = to be dirty

집 = house, home

깨끗하다 = to be clean

깨끗한 is the adjective form of 깨끗하다.

**옷이 더러워져서 집에 가서 깨끗한 옷
으로 갈아입고 올게요.**

My clothes got dirty, so I will go home, change, and come
back.

WEEK 22 DAY 7

놀라다

to be surprised



© ⓘ ⓘ Junior R

쉽게 놀라다

to be surprised easily

쉽다 = to be easy

쉽게 is the adverb form of 쉽다.

깜짝 놀라다

to be very shocked
to be startled

깜짝 is an adverb used to describe how one is surprised.

놀라게 하다

to surprise
to shock

-게 하다 = to make someone/something + V

화들짝 놀라다

to be very surprised
to be startled

화들짝 is an adverb used to describe how one is surprised or startled.

놀라서 기절할 뻔 하다

to nearly faint from surprise or shock

기절하다 = to faint, pass out, lose consciousness

-(으)러 뻔 하다 = to almost + V

놀라서 말이 안 나온다

to not be able to talk from shock

말 = language; what one says; expression; word;
term

말이 안 나온다 = to not be able to speak; to be speechless; words won't come out

놀랄 만해요.

No wonder he is shocked.

-(으)러 만하다 = it is understandable if + S + V; to be entitled to + V; to be worth + V-ing; S + be + not too bad + V

안 놀랐어요?

Weren't you surprised?

많이 놀랐죠?

You were very surprised, right?

놀랄 필요 없어요.

There is no need to be surprised.

-(으)러 필요 없다 = to not need to + V

놀라게 해서 죄송해요.

I am sorry for startling you.

죄송해요. = (polite) I'm sorry; I feel bad.

놀라지 말고 들으세요.

Do not be shocked and (just) listen.

-지 말고 = Don't + V₁ (+ and + V₂)

-(으)세요. = (polite) imperative

왜 그렇게 놀란 얼굴을 하고 있어요?

Why do you have such a shocked look on your face?

왜 = why; for what reason; how come

-(으)ㄴ 얼굴을 하다 = to wear a(n) + adjective + expression; have a(n) + adjective + face

처음에는 놀랐는데 지금은 괜찮아요.

At first I was surprised, but now I am okay.

처음 = first; for the first time

지금 = now

괜찮다 = to be okay, to be alright; to be nice

제가 갑자기 찾아와서 놀랐다면 미안해요.

I am sorry if you were surprised because I suddenly dropped by.

찾아오다 = to come visit, drop by

-았/었/였다면 = if + S + V-ed

미안해요. = I'm sorry.

아이들이 놀랄 수도 있으니까 나중에 해요.

It's possible that the children may get startled, so let's do it later.

아이 = child, kid; baby

-(으)ㄴ 수도 있다 = may/might + V; can/could + V

나중 = later

저도 그 이야기를 듣고 정말 깜짝 놀랐어요.

I was also very shocked after hearing that story.

이야기 = story; what one says

어려울 줄 알았는데 생각보다 쉬워서 놀랐어요.

I thought it would be difficult, but I was surprised because it was easier than I thought.

-(으)ㄴ 줄 알다 = to know how to + V

생각보다 = ... than one thought

저도 정말 놀라서 무슨 말을 해야 될지 모르겠어요.

I also don't know what to say because I am so shocked.

무슨 = what; what kind of

말을 하다 = to speak; to talk; to tell; to say

-아/어/여야 되다 = to have to + V

모르다 = to not know

제가 결혼을 하겠다고 하니까 다른 친구들이 놀랐어요.

My other friends were surprised because I told them I am getting married.

결혼 = marriage, wedding

결혼을 하다 = to get married

-겠다고 하다 = to tell someone that + one will + V

Week 23

Day 1 **Audio Track : 71**

가볍다 [ga-byeop-tta]

to be lightweight

Day 2 **Audio Track : 72**

고민 [go-min]

one's worries

Day 3 **Audio Track : 73**

무겁다 [mu-geop-tta]

to be heavy

Day 4 **Audio Track : 74**

기억 [gi-eok]

one's memory

Day 5 **Audio Track : 75**

바쁘다 [ba-ppeu-da]

to be busy

Day 6 **Audio Track : 76**

맛 [mat]

taste

Day 7 **Audio Track : 77**

타다 [ta-da]

to ride

WEEK 23 DAY 1

가볍다

to be lightweight



© 1 2 장성원

가벼운 처벌

a light punishment

처벌 = punishment

가벼운 식사

a light meal

식사 = meal

입이 가법다

to be bigmouthed

입 = mouth

무게가 가볍다

to be light in weight

무게 = weight

마음이 가볍다

to be lighthearted

to be carefree

마음 = heart; mind

가볍게 여기다

to treat lightly

to treat as if insignificant

-게 여기다 = to take + something + adverb; to treat + something + adverb

가볍죠?

It is light, right?

뭐 가볍게 먹고 갈래요?

Do you want to eat something light and then go?

뭐 = what; something

뭐 is the contracted form of 무엇.

-고 가다 = to + V + before + leaving

-(으)래요? = Do you want to + V?; Shall we + V?

그런 문제를 가볍게 여겨서는 안 돼요.

You must not treat a problem like that lightly.

그런 = (something) like that; such + noun

문제 = problem; issue; thing; matter

-아/어/여서는 안 되다 = S + should not/must not + V

시험이 끝나니까 마음이 가벼워졌어요.

Since the exam ended, I feel carefree.

시험 = test, exam

끝나다 = to end; to be over

-(으)니까 = since/because + S + be + adjective

-아/어/여지다 = to become + adjective

제 노트북은 가볍워서 들고 다니기 편해요.

My laptop is light, so it is convenient to carry around.

제 = (polite) my; I

노트북 = laptop computer

-아/어/여서 = because, since

들고 다니다 = to carry around

-기 편하다 = to be convenient/comfortable to + V

책을 학교에 두고 왔더니 가방이 가벼워요.

Since I left my books at school, my bag is light.

책 = book
학교 = school
두고 오다 = to leave something behind
-있/었/였더니 = since/because + I/we + V-ed
가방 = bag

경은 씨는 입이 가벼워서 트위터에 다 써요.

Kyeong-eun is bigmouthed and writes everything on Twitter.

트위터 = Twitter
쓰다 = to write

이 아령은 너무 가벼워요. 더 무거운 걸로 주세요.

This dumbbell is too light. Please give me a heavier one.

이 = this
아령 = dumbbell
너무 = too much, excessively; very
더 = more
무겁다 = to be heavy
무거운 is the adjective form of 무겁다.
주다 = to give
-(으)세요. = (polite) imperative

드디어 시험이 끝나서 마음이 한결 가벼워졌어요.

Since the exam is finally finished, I feel like I can breathe.

드디어 = finally
한결 = a lot, much (+ more + adjective)
*한결 is usually used to describe how something has changed in a positive way.

이따가 또 먹을 거니까 지금은 그냥 가볍게 먹어요.

We are going to eat again in a little while, so let's just eat light for now.

이따가 = later
또 = again
먹다 = to eat; to drink
-(으)ㄹ 것이다 = will, to be going to + V
지금 = now
지금은 = now, for now
그냥 = just, only, simply
-아/어/여요. = imperative; Let's + V.

너무 어렵게 생각하지 말고 그냥 가볍게 생각하세요.

(lit.) Don't think of it in deep way, please just think of it lightly.

Don't think about it too much.

생각하다 = to think
-지 말고 = Don't + V₁ (+ and + V₂)

그렇게 나쁜 죄를 지었는데 처벌이 왜 그렇게 가볍죠?

Why is the punishment so light when he has committed such a bad crime?

그렇게 = like that; such + adjective/adverb
나쁘다 = to be bad
나쁜 is the adjective form of 나쁘다.
죄 = crime, offense, criminal act; sin
죄를 짓다 = to commit a crime/sin
왜 = why; for what reason; how come

그냥 가벼운 주제에 대해서 먼저 이야기를 나누어 보세요.

Please first talk about a light subject.

내일부터 주말이니까 오늘은 가벼운 마음으로 출근할 수 있어요.

I can go to work with a light heart since it's the weekend starting tomorrow.

주제 = subject, topic, theme

-에 대해서 = about; regarding + N; concerning + N

먼저 = first; before + N

이야기 = story; what one says

이야기를 나누다 = to talk (with someone), to chat

-아/어/여 보다 = to try + V-ing

내일 = tomorrow

주말 = weekend

-(이)니까 = since/because + S+ be + N

오늘 = today

출근하다 = to go/come to work

-(으)ㄹ 수 있다 = can, to be able to; there is a chance that + S + V

WEEK 23 DAY 2

고민

one's worries



© 1 0 김수민

고민거리

something to worry about, worries, concerns

고민 상담

getting advice for one's problems/worries

상담 = advice, counsel, consultation

심각한 고민

serious concerns

심각하다 = to be serious

심각한 is the adjective form of 심각하다.

말 못 할 고민

worries that you can't share with others

말하다 = to talk; to say; to speak; to tell

못 = can't

남 모르는 고민

inner worries

secret agony

worries that no one else knows

남 = other people, others

모르다 = to not know

남 모르는 = (something) that others don't know;
secret

고민이 있다

to have something to be worried about

있다 = to be there; to exist; to have

고민을 해결하다

to solve one's problem

to find a solution to one's problem/concern

해결하다 = to solve, settle, resolve

고민을 털어놓다

to confide one's worries (to someone)

무슨 = what; what kind of

무슨 고민 있어요?

Is there anything bothering you?

Are you worried about something?

고민할 필요 없어요.

You don't need to worry about it.

-(으)러 필요 없다 = to not need to + V

요즘 심각한 고민이 있어요.

I have a serious concern these days.

요즘 = these days, lately

고민이 많아서 잠이 안 와요.

I have so many things to worry about, so I can't sleep (at night).

많다 = to be a lot

잠 = sleep

잠이 오다 = to be sleepy; to feel drowsy

안 = not

잠이 안 오다 = to be unable to sleep

요즘에 살이 찌서 고민이에요.

I've been gaining weight lately and it's bothering me.

살 = fat; flesh

살이 찌다 = to gain weight

-아/어/여서 고민이다 = to be worried because
+ S + V

고민이 있으면 이야기해 봐요.

If you have a problem that worries you, tell me.

-(으)면 = if + S + V; when/once + S + V

이야기하다 = to talk, speak, say, tell; to have a conversation; to tell a story

고민하던 문제가 잘 해결됐어요.

The problem that I was worried about has been solved.

잘 = well; carefully

해결되다 = to be solved

요즘 새로운 고민거리가 생겼어요.

I have another thing that's worrying me these days.

새롭다 = to be new

새로운 is the adjective form of 새롭다.

고민거리 = something to worry about

생기다 = to come into being; to be formed; to be created; to appear

너무 심각하게 고민할 필요 없어요.

You don't have to worry about it too seriously.

심각하게 is the adverb form of 심각하다.

저한테도 남 모르는 고민이 있어요.

I also have some secret problems.

저 = (polite) I; me

-도 = too, also

혼자서 고민하지 말고 도와줄 수 있는 사람을 찾아 봐요.

Don't worry about it all alone. Look for someone who can help you.

혼자서 = alone, by oneself

도와주다 = to help, to give a hand

사람 = person, people

찾다 = to look for; to find

고민 상담을 하고 싶는데 누구한테 해야 할지 모르겠어요.

I want to get some advice about my issues, but I don't know to whom I can talk to.

-고 싶다 = to want to + V

누구 = who

WEEK 23 DAY 3

무겁다

to be heavy



© 1 2 Moonhee Shin

무거운 처벌

a heavy punishment

무거운 가방

a heavy bag

입이 무겁다

(lit.) to have a heavy mouth
to be good at keeping secrets

마음이 무겁다

to have a heavy heart

책임이 무겁다

to have a heavy responsibility

분위기가 무겁다

to have a heavy ambiance
to be in a serious atmosphere

안 무거워요?

Is it not heavy?

별로 안 무거워요.

It is not that heavy.

보기보다 무겁네요.

It is heavier than it looks.

제 핸드폰은 너무 무거워요.

My cellphone is too heavy.

왜 이렇게 분위기가 무거워요?

Why is the atmosphere so heavy?

책임 = responsibility

분위기 = atmosphere; ambience

별로 = not particularly, not very, not so much,
not really

보다 = to see; to look; to watch; to meet up;
to read

보기보다 = than + S + looks

-(으)네요 is a sentence ending that expresses
realization of a fact or agreement to a state-
ment.

핸드폰 = mobile phone

이렇게 = like this, in this manner; so + adjective

저는 입이 무거우니까 믿으셔도 돼요.

I'm good at keeping secrets, so you can trust me.

믿다 = to believe (in), trust

-아/어/여도 되다 = to be okay to + V

가방이 너무 무거워서 어깨가 아파요.

The bag is so heavy that my shoulders hurt.

어깨 = shoulder

아프다 = to be sick, hurt

무거워 보이는데 같이 들어 드릴까요?

It looks heavy. Do you want help carrying it?

-아/어/여 보이다 = to look + adjective

같이 = together; with + N

들다 = to carry, pick up; to raise, lift up

-아/어/여 드리다 = (honorific) to do something for someone

-(으)까요? = Shall we + S + V?; Do you want me to + V?; Let's + V; Should we + V?

그 소식을 들으니 제 마음이 무겁네요.

After hearing the news, my heart is heavy.

그 = the; that

소식 = (one's) news

듣다 = to hear; to listen

-(으)니 = because; judging from; now that

뭐가 들어있길래 가방이 이렇게 무거워요?

What do you have in the bag for it to be this heavy?

들어있다 = to have something inside; to be inside (something), confined

-길래 = for what reason, resulting from which situation

이렇게 무거운 가방을 어떻게 들고 다녀요?

How do you carry around a bag this heavy?

어떻게 = how

이렇게 무거운 걸 어떻게 한 손으로 들었어요?

You carried something this heavy with one hand?

하나 = one (native Korean number)

한 is the adjective form of 하나.

손 = hand

상자가 너무 무거워서 혼자서는 못 들 것 같아요.

The box is so heavy that I cannot carry it by myself.

상자 = box

-(으)려 것 같다 = I think + S + will/be going to; it seems like + S + will/be going to

그렇게 나쁜 짓을 한 사람한테는 무거운 처벌을 내려야 해요.

You must heavily punish the person who did something that bad.

짓 = vulgar or disrespectful way to address a behavior or an action

나쁜 짓을 하다 = to do something bad

처벌을 내리다 = to punish, impose a punishment

-아/어/여야 하다 = should; have to; must

WEEK 23 DAY 4

기억

one's memory



© ⓘ ⓘ Akbennardo

좋은 기억

good memory

좋다 = to be good, likable; to be desirable; to be nice; to like

좋은 is the adjective form of 좋다.

기억하다

to remember
to recollect

기억이 나다

to come into memory
to remember

기억에 남다

to stay in one's memory

남다 = to be left (over), remain

기억력이 좋다

to have a good memory

기억력 = one's ability of memorizing something

분명히 기억하다

to remember clearly

분명히 = for sure, certainly, without doubt

기억이 희미하다

to have a vague recollection

희미하다 = to be dim, faint, vague; to be weak

저는 기억이 안 나요.

I can't remember.

그렇게 어릴 때 일이 기억이 나요?

Can you remember things from when you were that young?

어리다 = to be young

-(으)르 때 = when/while + S + V

일 = work; task; thing, stuff; occasion

기억이 나다 = to remember

그 일을 기억하다니 기억력이 좋네요.

You must have a good memory to remember such an event.

기억하다 = to remember

-다니 is a verb ending which links the verb with the preceding clause, showing the speaker's reaction or feeling toward a fact or what just happened.

처음 그 사람을 만났던 날이 기억나요.

I remember the day I first met that person.

처음 = first; for the first time

그 사람 = that person; he, she

만나다 = to meet (up)

날 = day

기억나다 = to remember

저는 그런 이야기를 들은 기억이 없어요.

I have no recollection of hearing such a story.

이야기 = story; what one says
-(으)나 기억이 없다 = to not remember + V-ing;
to have no recollection of + V-ing

최근 들어 기억력이 심각하게 안 좋아졌어요.

My memory has seriously worsened recently.

최근 = recently, lately
최근 들어 = recently, lately
최근 들어 is often used to describe how something starts to happen more often than before or how someone shows a change in behavior or appearance.

영화를 보면서 그 장면이 제일 기억에 남았어요.

That scene from the movie really stuck in my memory.

영화 = movie
-(으)면서 = while + S + V-ing
장면 = scene
제일 = the most + adjective/adverb
기억에 남다 = to stay in one's memory

아무리 노력해도 그 사람 이름이 기억이 안 나요.

I cannot remember that person's name no matter how hard I try.

아무리 = no matter + adjective/adverb
노력하다 = to try, to put a lot of effort into something
-아/어/어도 = even though; no matter how much + S + V
이름 = name

그 사람이 그렇게 말했던 걸 제가 분명히 기억해요.

I can clearly remember that person saying so.

10년 전 일은 기억이 잘 나는데 어제 일은 기억이 안 나요.

I can remember events from 10 years ago well, but I don't remember yesterday's events.

년 = year
10년 = ten years
전 = before, ago
어제 = yesterday

그런 일이 있었던 건 기억이 나는데 자세한 기억이 안 나요.

I remember something like that happening, but I don't remember in detail.

자세하다 = to be specific, detailed
자세히 is an adverb form of 자세하다.

술을 너무 많이 마셨더니 어젯밤에 무슨 일이 있었는지 잘 기억이 안 나요.

I drank too much, so I cannot remember what happened last night.

술 = alcohol

많이 is the adverb form of 많다.

마시다 = to drink

어젯밤 = last night

지난 달에 갔던 여행에서는 너무 고생을 많이 해서 좋은 기억이 별로 없어요.

I went through a lot of trouble during the trip I went on last month, so I don't have many good memories.

지난 = last

달 = month

여행 = travel, trip

여행을 가다 = to go on a trip

고생 = hardship, trouble

고생을 하다 = to go through trouble/hardship/
hard time

없다 = to not have, not exist; to be not there

WEEK 23 DAY 5

바쁘다

to be busy



© 1 0 허영희

바쁜 사람

a busy person

일이 바쁘다

to be busy with work
to have a lot of work

공부하느라 바쁘다

to be busy studying

지금 바빠요?

Are you busy now?

토요일날 바빠요?

Are you busy on Saturday?

이번 주 내내 바빴어요.

I was busy all week long.

지금 요리하느라 바빠요.

I am busy cooking now.

저는 바빠서 먼저 갈게요.

I am busy, so I will leave first.

바빠도 밥은 거르지 마세요.

Don't skip meals even if you are busy.

내일은 많이 바쁠 것 같아요.

I think I will be really busy tomorrow.

바쁜 일 끝나면 연락 드릴게요.

After my busy day is over, I'll contact you.

공부하다 = to study

-느라 = for + V-ing, while + V-ing

토요일 = Saturday

*월요일 = Monday, 화요일 = Tuesday, 수요일 =

Wednesday, 목요일 = Thursday, 금요일 = Friday, 일

요일 = Sunday

이번 = this; this time

주 = week

내내 = all through + (time); throughout

요리하다 = to cook

가다 = to go; to leave

-(으)르게요. = I promise I will + V.; I will + V.

밥 = food; meal; cooked rice

거르다 = to skip, to miss (a meal)

-지 마세요. = (polite) Don't + V.

바쁜 is the adjective form of 바쁘다

연락 = contact

드리다 = (honorific) to give

안 바쁠 때 아무 때나 연락해요.

Contact me anytime when you are not busy.

아무 때나 = anytime, whenever
연락하다 = to contact; to call, text

지금 안 바쁘면 저 좀 도와 주세요.

If you are not busy now, help me out a bit.
If you are not busy now, give me a hand.

좀 = a little; please

아까는 너무 바빠서 전화를 못 받았어요.

I was so busy earlier that I couldn't answer the phone.

아까 = before, earlier, a while ago, a minute ago
전화 = phone call, telephone, phone
전화를 받다 = to receive a phone call, pick up/
answer the phone

지금 바쁘시면 나중에 다시 전화할게요.

If you are busy, I will call again later.

나중에 = later
다시 = again
전화하다 = to call, make a phone call

요즘에는 너무 바빠서 주말에도 출근해요.

These days, I am so busy that I go to the office even on the weekends.

주말 = weekend

바쁜 거 알지만 그래도 시간을 좀 내 주세요.

I know you are busy, but spare a moment for me.

알다 = to know
그래도 = but, still
시간을 내다 = to spare time; to make time
-아/어/여 주세요. = (polite) Please do + something + for me.

바쁜 일이 다 끝나서 요즘에는 조금 한가해요.

Recently, I don't have many things to do since I am done with busy work.

다 = all; every (thing)
조금 = a little
한가하다 = to be free (time-wise); to not have many things to do

요즘 너무 바빠서 잠도 제대로 못 자고 있어요.

These days, I am so busy that I haven't been able to sleep properly.

제대로 = properly
자다 = to sleep
-고 있다 = to be + V-ing

이번 달에는 회사 일이 너무 바빠서 가족들과 시간을 많이 보내지 못 했어요.

This month I was so busy with company work that I couldn't spend much time with my family.

회사 = company; office
가족 = family
-들 is a suffix used to indicate plural.
시간 = time; hour
보내다 = to send; to spend (time)

WEEK 23 DAY 6

맛

taste



© f ③ 마법사

쓴 맛

bitter taste

쓰다 = to be bitter

쓴 is the adjective form of 쓰다.

단 맛

sweet taste

달다 = to be sweet

단 is the adjective form of 달다.

*달다 is used to describe sweet taste. When describing a person being sweet, you can use 달콤하다, 다정하다, or 착하다 depending on the situation.

짠 맛

salty taste

짜다 = to be salty; to be stingy, cheap

짠 is the adjective form of 짜다.

매운 맛

spicy taste

맵다 = to be spicy, hot

매운 is the adjective form of 맵다.

맛있다

to be delicious

맛없다

to not taste good
to be not delicious

정말 맛있었어요.

It was really tasty.

정말 = really; very

맛있다 = to be delicious

맛이 좀 싱거워요.

It tastes a little bland.

싱겁다 = to be bland, flat (taste)

맛이 좀 짠 것 같아요.

I think it's a little too salty.

-(으/느)ㄴ 것 같다 = It seems/looks like + S + V;
I think + S + V

이거 맛 좀 봐 주세요.

Please check how this tastes.

이거 = this thing; this

맛을 보다 = to taste

맛있는 음식을 먹고 싶어요.

I want to eat something delicious.

맛있는 is the adjective form of 맛있다.

음식 = food

제가 내일 맛있는 거 사 줄게요.

I will buy you something delicious tomorrow.

거 = thing

*거 is found in the dictionary as 것, but people often just use 거 for ease of pronunciation.

사다 = to buy

-아/어/여 주다 = to do something for someone

이거 맛이 좀 이상한 것 같아요.

I think this tastes a little weird.

이상하다 = to be weird, odd, strange

찌개가 식어서 맛이 없을 거예요.

The stew is cold, so it won't be very tasty.

찌개 = (Korean style) stew

식다 = to get cold

맛이 없다 = to be not tasty; to taste bad

정말 맛있는데 좀 비싼 것 같아요.

It's really delicious, but I think it's a little expensive.

비싸다 = to be expensive

평소에 별로 안 좋아하는 맛이에요.

I don't usually like this flavor.

평소 = usual day, ordinary day

좋아하다 = to like

맛이 다 거기서 거기죠. 그냥 먹어요.

They all taste the same. Just eat it.

거기 = there

거기서 거기다 = to be about the same; to have no big difference

여기는 맛이 없기로 유명한 곳이에요.

This place is famous for bad food.

여기 = here, this place

-기로 유명하다 = to be famous for being + adjective

유명하다 = to be famous

유명한 is the adjective form of 유명하다.

곳 = place

음식이 부족해서 많이 못 먹고 그냥 맛만 봤어요.

I couldn't eat much since there wasn't enough food, so I only tasted it.

부족하다 = to be insufficient; to not have enough + N

-만 = only; just

지금까지 먹어 본 음식들 중에서 제일 맛있었어요.

Among all the things I've eaten so far, that was the best.

중 = among; between; out of

WEEK 23 DAY 7

타다
to ride



© ⓘ ⓘ Lilian Phu

탈 것

vehicle

말을 타다

to ride a horse

말 = horse

배를 타다

to take a ship
to board a ship

배 = ship, boat, ferry

스키를 타다

to ski

스키 = ski

택시를 타다

to take a taxi

택시 = cab, taxi

기차를 타다

to take a train

기차 = train

비행기를 타다

to board a plane
to get on a plane

비행기 = airplane

엘리베이터를 타다

to take an elevator
to get in an elevator

엘리베이터 = elevator

뭐 타고 왔어요?

How did you get here?
What (mode of transportation) did you take to come here?

오다 = to come

스케이트 잘 타요?

Are you good at skating?

스케이트 = skate, skating

말 타 본 적 있어요?

Have you ever ridden a horse?

-(으)ㄴ 적 있다 = to have done something

스키 타러 가고 싶어요.

I want to go skiing.

-(으)러 가다 = to go to + V

저는 비행기를 못 타요.

I can't get on a plane.

I can't ride on a plane.

여기 올 때 지하철 탔어요?

Did you take the subway when you came here?

지하철 = subway

저는 버스를 타고 회사에 가요.

I go to work by bus.

버스 = bus

저는 자전거를 탈 줄 몰라요.

I don't know how to ride a bicycle.

자전거 = bicycle

-(으)러 줄 모르다 = to not know how to + V

시간이 없으니까 택시를 타고 가요.

We don't have much time, so let's take a taxi.

이 역에서는 항상 사람이 많이 타요.

At this station, many people always get on (the subway).

이 = this

역 = (subway/train) station

항상 = always, all the time

이번 휴가 때는 기차를 타고 부산에 갔다 왔어요.

I went to Busan by train during this vacation.

휴가 = vacation, holiday

때 = time; during

부산 = Busan

갔다 오다 = to go (and come back), to have been to + N

건강을 위해 엘리베이터를 안 타고 계단으로 왔어요.

I took the stairs, not the elevator, for my health.

건강 = one's health

-을/를 위해 = for + N

계단 = stairs, staircase

Week 24

Day 1 Audio Track : 78

사귀다 [sa-gwi-da]

to be in a relationship with someone, to be seeing someone

Day 2 Audio Track : 79

눈 [nun]

snow

Day 3 Audio Track : 80

예쁘다 [ye-ppeu-da]

to be pretty

Day 4 Audio Track : 81

비 [bi]

rain

Day 5 Audio Track : 82

부끄럽다 [bu-kkeu-reop-tta]

to be shy; to be embarrassing;
to be embarrassed

Day 6 Audio Track : 83

끝 [kkeut]

end

Day 7 Audio Track : 84

씻다 [ssit-tta]

to wash

WEEK 24 DAY 1

사귀다

to be in a relationship with someone,
to be seeing someone



© (f) © 진석진

사귀는 사람

a person one is going out with

사람 = person, people

친구를 사귀다

to make friends

친구 = friend

남자친구를 사귀다

to have a boyfriend

남자친구 = boyfriend

우리 사귄래요?

Do you want to date me?
Shall we date?

우리 = we; us; our
-(으)래요? = Do you want to + V?; Shall we + V?

사귀는 사람 있어요?

Are you dating anyone?
Are you seeing anyone?

있다 = to be there; to exist; to have

언제부터 사귀었어요?

Since when have you been going out?

언제 = when

친구는 많이 사귀었어요?

Have you made a lot of friends?

많다 = to be a lot
많이 is the adverb form of 많다.

가서 친구 많이 사귀세요.

Go and make a lot of friends.

가다 = to go; to leave
-아/어/여서 = by + V-ing; to + V + and (then)
-(으)세요. = (polite) imperative

그런 친구는 사귀지 마세요.

Don't make friends like that.

그런 = (something) like that; such + noun
-지 마세요. = (polite) Don't + V.

저 지금 사귀는 사람 없어요.

I'm not dating anyone right now.
There isn't someone I am dating right now.
Right now, I'm not dating anyone.

저 = (polite) I; me
지금 = now
없다 = to not have, not exist; to be not there

석진 씨는 사귀는 사람 있대요.

I heard that Seokjin is dating someone.

-대요. = I heard that + S + V.; They say + S + V.

두 사람이 사귀는지 몰랐어요.

I did not know those two were going out.

둘 = two (native Korean number)

두 is the adjective form of 둘.

모르다 = to not know

두 사람은 사귄 지 얼마나 됐어요?

How long has it been since you two have dated?

-(으)ㄴ 지 얼마나 됐어요? = How long has it been since + S + V-ed?

남자친구와 사귄 지 얼마나 됐어요?

How long have you been together with your boyfriend?

1년간 사귄 여자친구와 얼마 전에 헤어졌어요.

Recently, I broke up with my girlfriend that I dated for one year.

1년 = one year

(amount of time) + -간 = for, during

여자친구 = girlfriend

얼마 전 = a while ago; the other day; lately

헤어지다 = to break up, to split up

윤아 씨는 두 달간 사귄 남자친구와 결혼했어요.

I heard that Yoona got married to the boyfriend that she dated for two months.

달 = month

결혼하다 = to marry, get married

전학을 가면 새 친구를 사귀는 게 가장 걱정돼요.

I am most worried about making new friends when I go to a new school.

전학을 가다 = to transfer to another school

-(으)면 = if + S + V; when/once + S + V

새 = new

가장 = the most

걱정되다 = to be worried about + N/V-ing

학교를 다니면서 외국인 친구를 많이 사귀었어요.

While going to school, I made friends with many foreigners.

학교 = school

다니다 = to go to (a place); to attend

-(으)면서 = while + S + V-ing

외국인 = foreigner

새로 이사 온 동네에서 새 친구들을 많이 사귀었어요.

I made a lot of new friends in the new neighborhood that I moved to.

새로 = newly; (do something) over

이사 오다 = to move in (to somewhere)

동네 = neighborhood

제가 지금까지 사귄 여자친구들은 모두 저보다 어려어요.

All the girlfriends that I dated, until now, were younger than me.

제 = (polite) my; I

-들 is a suffix used to indicate plural.

모두 = all; every; everyone

-보다 = than + N

어리다 = to be young

WEEK 24 DAY 2



SNOW



© 91kkum

눈사람

snowman

눈이 오다

to snow

눈이 녹다

the snow melts

눈이 쌓이다

the snow piles up

눈이 내리다

the snow falls

눈이 와요.

It's snowing.

눈 좋아하세요?

Do you like snow?

밤새 눈이 많이 내렸어요.

It snowed a lot overnight.

눈 많이 쌓이면 눈사람 만들까요?

If the snow accumulates, do you want to make a snowman?

눈이 이렇게 많이 내린 건 처음 봐요.

It's my first time seeing such a huge snow fall.

눈이 녹아서 도로가 많이 미끄러워요.

The snow has melted, so the roads are very slippery.

오다 = to come

녹다 = to melt

쌓이다 = (something) piles up

눈이 오다 = to snow

좋아하다 = to like

밤새 = overnight; all night long

눈이 내리다 = to snow; the snow falls

눈사람 = snowman

만들다 = to make

-(으)겠습니까? = Shall we + S + V?; Do you want me to + V?; Let's + V.; Should we + V?

이렇게 = like this, in this manner; so + adjective

처음 = first; for the first time

보다 = to see; to look; to watch; to meet up; to read

-아/어/여서 = because, since

도로 = road

미끄럽다 = to be slippery

비 오는 날보다는 눈 오는 날이 좋아요.

I like snowy days more than rainy days.

비 = rain
비(가) 오다 = to rain
날 = day
눈(이) 오다 = to snow
좋다 = to be good, likable; to be desirable; to be nice; to like

눈이 내리는 날에는 차가 많이 막혀요.

On snowy days, there are a lot of traffic jams.

차 = car
차가 막히다 = the traffic is bad; the road is jammed with traffic

눈이 이렇게 많이 오는데 어떻게 가요?

It's snowing so much. How can we go there?

어떻게 = how

크리스마스에 눈이 내렸으면 좋겠어요.

I wish it would snow on Christmas.

크리스마스 = Christmas
-(으)면 좋겠다 = I wish + S + would + V, I hope + S + V

눈이 많이 와서 아무데도 갈 수가 없어요.

It's snowed a lot, so we can't go anywhere.

아무데도 = (not) anywhere
-(으)ㄹ 수가 없다 = to be not able to + V, can't

겨울은 추워서 싫는데 눈이 오는 건 좋아요.

I don't like winter because it's cold, but I like it when it snows.

겨울 = winter
춥다 = to be cold
*춥다 is used to describe the weather or how one feels.
싫다 = to be not likable, to not like; to be unpleasant; to not enjoy, to hate

제가 사는 곳은 겨울에 눈이 정말 많이 와요.

Where I live, it snows a lot in the winter.

살다 = to live
곳 = place
정말 = really; very

눈은 내릴 때는 예쁜데 녹으면 정말 안 예뻐요.

The snow is pretty when it's falling, but it's not when it has melted.

-(으)ㄹ 때 = when/while + S + V
예쁘다 = to be pretty
안 = not

어릴 때는 눈을 좋아했는데 지금은 별로 안 좋아해요.

I used to like snow when I was little, but I don't like it that much now.

별로 = not particularly, not very, not so much, not really

WEEK 24 DAY 3

예쁘다

to be pretty



© 1 0 마법사

예쁜 꽃

beautiful flower

꽃 = flower

예쁜 사람

pretty person

예쁜 목소리

beautiful voice

목소리 = voice

예쁘게 입다

to wear (something) nicely

입다 = to wear (clothes)

*In Korean, there are different words for "to wear" depending on the item - hat, ring, socks, shoes, earrings, necklace, etc.

얼굴이 예쁘다

to have a pretty face

얼굴 = face

예쁘지 않아요?

Isn't it pretty?

이거 너무 예뻐요.

It's really beautiful.

이거 = this thing; this

너무 = too much, excessively; very

웃는 모습이 예뻐요.

You have a beautiful smile.

웃다 = to laugh, smile

웃는 모습 = one's smile, the way one laughs/smiles

좀 더 예쁜 거 없어요?

Do you not have something prettier?

좀 = a little; please

더 = more

별로 안 예쁜 것 같아요.

I don't think it's that pretty.

-것 같다 = It seems/looks like + S + V

오늘 예쁘게 입으셨네요.

You are wearing a pretty outfit today.

Your outfit looks pretty today.

오늘 = today

-네요 is a sentence ending that expresses your realization of a fact or agreement to a statement.

목소리가 참 예쁘시네요.

Your voice is very beautiful.

참 = very, quite

사진 예쁘게 찍어 주세요.

Please take pretty photos (of me).

사진 = photo

(사진을) 찍다 = to take (photos)

-아/어/여 주세요. = (polite) Please do + something + for me.

저는 손이 별로 안 예뻐요.

My hands are not very pretty.

I don't have pretty hands.

손 = hand

이 사진 예쁘게 나온 것 같아요.

I think you look pretty in this photo.

이 = this

사진이 예쁘게 나오다 = one looks good in a photo; photo comes out pretty

머리를 묶는 게 더 예쁠 것 같아요.

I think you would look prettier with your hair up.

머리 = head; hair

머리를 묶다 = to tie one's hair back

그 배우를 실제로 봤는데 정말 예뻐어요.

I saw that actress in real life and she was really pretty.

I saw that actress in person and she was really pretty.

그 = the; that

배우 = actor, actress

실제로 = actually; in real life, in person

새로 이사하는 집을 예쁘게 꾸밀 예정이에요.

I'm moving into a new house and I'm planning to beautifully decorate it.

이사하다 = to move in/out

집 = house, home

꾸미다 = to decorate

-(으)ㄹ 예정이다 = to plan to + V

그 여자는 얼굴은 예쁜데 성격이 별로 안 좋아요.

She has a pretty face but has a bad disposition.

She has a pretty face, but she is not very nice.

여자 = girl, woman

성격 = personality, disposition

예쁘다고 생각하는 기준이 사람마다 다른 것 같아요.

I think everyone has a different standard of beauty.

-다고 생각하다 = to think that + S + be + adjective

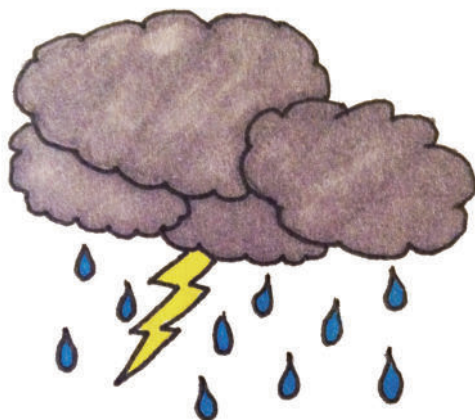
기준 = standard; criteria

-마다 다르다 = it depends on + N

WEEK 24 DAY 4

비

rain



© ⓘ ⓘ Jade Calliste Edgar

비 옷

raincoat

옷 = clothes, outfit

비 오는 날

rainy day

비가 오다

to rain

비를 맞다

to get rained on

비가 그치다

to stop raining

그치다 = to stop

밖에 비 와요?

Is it raining outside?

밖 = outside

내일 비 온대요?

Did they say it would rain tomorrow?

내일 = tomorrow

비 와도 갈 거예요?

Will you still go even if it rains?

-아/어/여도 = even though; no matter how much
+ S + V

-(으)ㄹ 것이다 = will, to be going to + V

비 오는 소리가 들려요.

I hear the sound of raindrops.

소리 = sound

들리다 = to be heard, audible; to sound

금방 비가 올 것 같아요.

It looks like it's going to rain soon.

금방 = soon, shortly; quickly

-(으)ㄹ 것 같다 = I think + S + will/be going to; it
seems like + S + will/be going to

비 오니까 우산 가져가세요.

It's raining, so take your umbrella.

-(으)니까 = since/because + S + be + adjective

우산 = umbrella

가져가다 = to take

비가 와서 소풍을 못 갔어요.

It rained, so we couldn't go on a picnic.

소풍 = picnic

못 = can't

내일 비가 안 왔으면 좋겠어요.

I wish it would not rain tomorrow.

비를 맞았더니 감기에 걸렸어요.

I got rained on and I've caught a cold.

비를 피해서 카페에 들어갔어요.

To stay out of the rain, we went into a cafe.

비 오는 날은 밖에 나가기 싫어요.

On rainy days, I don't feel like going outside.

비가 너무 안 와서 가뭄이 들었어요.

We had a drought because it rained so little.

만약 내일 비 오면 어떻게 할 거예요?

What will you do if it rains tomorrow?

봄 비가 내리고 나서 날이 따뜻해졌어요.

After the spring rain, the weather became warm.

우산이 없는데 갑자기 비가 내리기 시작했어요.

I didn't have an umbrella and it suddenly started raining.

비를 맞다 = to get rained on

-았/었/였더니 = since/because + I/we + V-ed

감기에 걸리다 = to catch a cold

피하다 = to avoid

카페 = cafe, coffee shop

들어가다 = to go/come in; to leave and go home

나가다 = to go out

-기 싫다 = to not feel like + V-ing; to not like +

V-ing; to not want to + V

가뭄이 들다 = to have a drought

만약 = (what) if

하다 = to do

봄 = spring

비가 내리다 = to rain; rain falls

-고 나서 = after + V-ing

따뜻하다 = to be warm

-아/어/여지다 = to become + adjective

갑자기 = all of a sudden, suddenly

-기 시작하다 = to start + V-ing

WEEK 24 DAY 5

부끄럽다

to be shy; to be embarrassing;
to be embarrassed



© ƒ © Eliza Mária Sándor

부끄러워하다

to look shy
to show embarrassment

-아/어/여하다 is used at the end of certain adjectives to change them into verbs to express one's feeling or describe how one treats others.

부끄럽게 여기다

to consider something embarrassing

-게 여기다 = to take + something + adverb; to treat + something + adverb

부끄러운 줄 모르다

to be shameless

제가 부끄러워요?

Are you ashamed of me?
Am I embarrassing you?

부끄러워하지 마세요.

Don't be embarrassed.

말하기도 부끄러워요.

I am even ashamed to say it.

말하다 = to talk; to say; to speak; to tell
-도 = too, also

부끄러워할 필요 없어요.

There is no need to be embarrassed.

-(으)러 필요 없다 = to not need to + V

뭐가 그렇게 부끄러워요?

What are you so embarrassed about?

뭐 = what; something
뭐 is the contracted form of 무엇.
그렇게 = like that; such + adjective/adverb

왜 그렇게 부끄러워해요?

Why are you being so shy?

왜 = why; for what reason; how come

저는 부끄러우면 얼굴이 빨개져요.

When I am embarrassed, my face turns red.

빨갱다 = to be red

그 사람은 도대체 부끄러운 줄을 몰라요.

That person really is shameless.

그 사람 = that person; he, she
도대체 = at all, ever, (how/what/why) on earth

부끄러운 줄 알면 그런 행동은 하지 마세요.

If you know it is embarrassing, don't act like that.

알다 = to know
행동 = behavior

그렇게 저를 계속 쳐다보시니까 부끄러워요.

I feel embarrassed because you keep looking at me like that.

엄마한테 이런 성적표를 보여 드리기가 부끄러워요.

I am ashamed to show my mother this kind of report card.

누구나 다 틀릴 수 있는 거니까 부끄러워하지 마세요.

It is something that anyone could get wrong, so don't be ashamed.

부끄럽지만 이거 제가 만든 쿠키예요. 한번 드셔 보세요.

I am embarrassed, but these are the cookies that I made. Try them (once).

석진 씨는 경은 씨 앞에만 서면 부끄러워서 한마디도 못 해요.

Seokjin is so shy and cannot say a word whenever he stands in front of Kyeong-eun.

어제 수업 시간에 친구들 앞에서 노래를 불렀는데 정말 부끄러웠어요.

I sang in front of my friends in class yesterday, and I was really embarrassed.

좋아하는 사람을 길에서 마주쳤는데 부끄러워서 제대로 인사도 못 했어요.

I came across the person I like in the streets, but I was so embarrassed that I couldn't even greet him properly.

어제 친구들이랑 놀다가 술을 너무 많이 마셔서 많이 취했었는데, 지금 생각해 보면 너무 부끄러워요.

I was really drunk because I drank too much while hanging out with friends yesterday, and now that I think of it, I am really embarrassed.

계속 = repeatedly, again and again, continuously
쳐다보다 = to look (at); to stare

엄마 = mom
이런 = (N +) like this
성적표 = report/grade card
보여 드리다 = (polite) to show

누구나 = anyone, anybody
다 = all; every (thing)
틀리다 = to be wrong
-(으)ㄹ 수 있다 = can, to be able to; there is a chance that + S + V
-(이)니까 = since/because + S+ be + N

쿠키 = cookie
한번 = one time, once
드시다 = (honorific) to eat; to drink
-아/어/여 보세요. = Please try + V-ing.

앞 = in front of; front
-만 = only; just
서다 = to stand; to stop
한마디 = one word
한마디도 못 하다 = can't say even a word
하나 = one (native Korean number)
한 is the adjective form of 하나.

어제 = yesterday
수업 = class
시간 = time; hour
노래 = song
노래를 부르다 = to sing a song

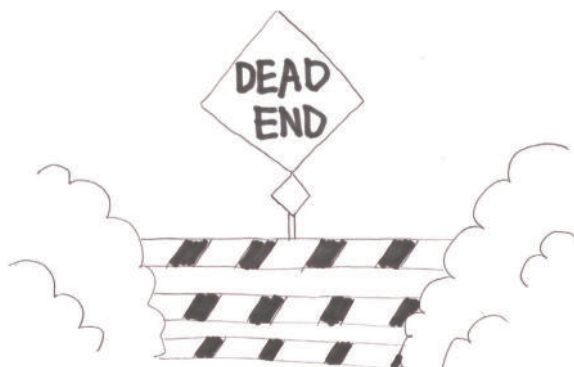
길 = road, street; way
마주치다 = to run into, bump into; to come across
제대로 = properly
인사 = greeting
인사하다 = to greet, to say hello

놀다 = to play; to hang out
-다가 = as a result of + V-ing; while + V-ing
술 = alcohol
취하다 = to get/be drunk
생각하다 = to think
-아/어/여 보다 = to try + V-ing

WEEK 24 DAY 6

끝

end



© 1 0 선경화

맨 끝

the very end

맨 = the very (first/end/top/last...)

끝나다

to end
to be done

끝내다

to finish

끝나가다

to be near the end
to be almost finished

처음부터 끝까지

from beginning to end

언제 끝나요?

When does it end?

언제 = when

이제 끝이에요.

It is now the end.
Now, it's finished.

이제 = now

벌써 끝났어요?

You are finished already?

벌써 = already

이제 그만 끝낼까요?

Shall we finish now?

그만 -(으)르까요? = Should/Shall we + V + now?;
Should/Shall we + stop + V-ing?

끝까지 최선을 다하세요.

Please try your best until the end.

최선을 다하다 = to do one's best

조금 있으면 끝날 거예요.

It will be finished in a little while.

조금 = a little

조금 있으면 = in a little while

처음부터 끝까지 다 봤어요.

I watched it all, from beginning to end.

제 말을 끝까지 들어 보세요.

Please listen to my words until the end.
Please hear me out.

말 = language; what one says; expression; word;
term
듣다 = to hear; to listen

오늘 수업은 이제 다 끝났어요.

Today's classes are now all finished.

수업 끝나면 저한테 연락 주세요.

When your class finishes, please contact me.

연락 주다 = to contact, call/text someone (usually to give an update)

일이 끝나기만을 기다리고 있어요.

I am only waiting until my work finishes.

일 = work; task; thing, stuff; occasion
-기만을 기다리다 = to only wait for + N; to
eagerly wait
-고 있다 = to be + V-ing

끝으로 한 가지만 더 이야기할게요.

Finally, let me just say one more thing.

가지 = kind (of)
이야기하다 = to talk, speak, say, tell; to have a
conversation; to tell a story
-(으)르게요. = I promise I will + V.; I will + V.

이번 일이 끝나면 여행을 갈 거예요.

I am going on a trip when this task is finished.

이번 = this; this time
여행 = travel, trip
여행을 가다 = to go on a trip

휴가가 벌써 끝나가다니 정말 슬퍼요.

I am so sad that the vacation is already almost over.

휴가 = vacation, holiday
-다니 is a verb ending that links the verb with
the following clause, showing the speaker's
reaction or feeling toward a fact or what hap-
pened.
슬프다 = to be sad

저기 맨 끝에 앉아 있는 사람이 경화 씨 예요.

The person sitting at the very end there is Kyung-hwa.

저기 = there
앉다 = to sit
-아/어/여 있다 is used to express the continuing
state of a completed action (past continuous).

WEEK 24 DAY 7

씻다
to wash



© ⓘ ⓘ Violaine

손을 씻다

to wash one's hands

발을 씻다

to wash one's feet

비누로 씻다

to wash with soap

깨끗이 씻다

to wash something clean

저 씻고 올게요.

I will go wash up.

손 씻고 오세요.

Go wash your hands.

손 좀 씻고 올게요.

I will go wash my hands.

이 컵 좀 씻어 주세요.

Please wash this cup.

이거 물로 씻어도 돼요?

Is it okay to wash this with water?

어서 손 씻고 와서 밥 먹어요.

Hurry up. Go wash your hands and eat.

씻고 있어서 전화 못 받았어요.

I couldn't pick up the phone because I was in the shower.

야채를 씻어서 그릇에 담아 주세요.

Wash the vegetables and put them in a bowl.

발 = foot

비누 = soap

깨끗하다 = to be clean

깨끗이 is an adverb form of 깨끗하다.

-고 오다 = to go do something and then come back

컵 = cup

물 = water

-아/어/여도 되다 = to be okay to + V

어서 -아/어/여요. = Hurry up and + V.; Let's hurry up and + V.

밥 = food; meal; cooked rice

먹다 = to eat; to drink

-아/어/여요. = imperative; Let's + V.

전화 = phone call, telephone, phone

전화를 받다 = to receive a phone call, pick up/answer the phone

야채 = vegetable

그릇 = dish, bowl

담다 = to put something on/in something

밖에 나갔다 왔으니까 손 씻고 오세요.

Since you just came back from outside, go wash your hands.

아무리 깨끗하게 씻어도 잘 안 지워져요.

No matter how much I try to wash it, it won't come clean.

운동한 다음에 씻고 나니까 정말 개운해요.

It feels really great to take a shower after working out.

저는 사과를 꺾지 않고 씻어서 바로 먹어요.

I don't peel my apples, rather I just wash and eat (right away).

땀을 많이 흘렸어요. 집에 가서 씻고 올게요.

I've been sweating a lot. I will go home and take a shower.

물로만 씻지 말고 비누로 깨끗이 씻어야 돼요.

Please wash the vegetables and put them in a bowl.

밥을 할 때 쌀을 너무 많이 씻으면 맛이 없어요.

When you cook rice, if you wash the rice too much, it's not delicious.

꽃병이 없길래 그냥 콜라 병을 씻어서 꽃병으로 만들었어요.

There was no vase (I could use), so I washed a cola bottle and made it into a vase.

나갔다 오다 = to (go out and) come back from outside

아무리 -아/어/어도 = no matter how + adjective/adverb + S + V

깨끗하게 is an adverb form of 깨끗하다.

잘 = well; carefully

지워지다 = to come clean; to be erased; the stain comes out

운동하다 = to exercise, work out

다음 = next

-고 나니까 = after + S + V, now that + S + V

개운하다 = to feel refreshed

사과 = apple

꺾다 = to peel, to shave

바로 = right away; straight; exactly; close(ly);

right; none other than

땀 = sweat, perspiration

땀을 흘리다 = to sweat

-지 말고 = Don't + V₁ (+ and + V₂)

-아/어/여야 되다 = to have to + V

밥을 하다 = to cook a meal; to make food; to cook steamed rice

쌀 = rice

맛이 없다 = to be not tasty; to taste bad

꽃병 = vase

-길래 = for what reason, resulting from which situation

그냥 = just, only, simply

콜라 = cola

병 = bottle

