KR

LANGUAGE COURSE

Korean Basic Conversation 4

12 Chapters

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Generated with Claude

KOREAN BASIC CONVERSATION 4

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Korean Basic Conversation 4

Chapter 1 · Health & Fitness: Sport, Diet & Healthy Living

🏃 Health & Fitness — 건강과 운동

*Welcome to Course 4. From here on the conversations are longer and more independent, and romanization appears only in the **Hard words** notes and the vocabulary table. This chapter is about sport, diet and looking after yourself. The grammar: **-기로 하다** ("decide to"), **-느라고** ("because I was busy doing") and **-(으)ㄹ수록** ("the more… the more"). For the grammar behind the patterns you already know, see Korean Grammar 2 6 (Purpose, Time, Condition) and Korean Grammar 2 5 (And, But, So).*

① Joining a Gym — 헬스장 등록

A:

안녕하세요. 헬스장에 등록하고 싶은데요.

Hello. I'd like to join the gym.

B:

네, 어서 오세요. 먼저 이용권을 고르셔야 해요. 한 달, 3개월, 1년이 있어요.

Welcome. First you need to choose a pass: one month, three months or one year.

A:

3개월은 얼마예요?

How much is the three-month pass?

B:

27만 원인데, 요가 수업도 들으실 수 있어요.

270,000 won, and you can also take the yoga class.

A:

그럼 3개월로 할게요. 운동복도 빌려 주세요?

② Deciding to Exercise — 운동하기로 했어요

A:

요즘 살이 좀 쪄서 걱정이에요.

I've put on a bit of weight lately and I'm worried.

B:

그럼 같이 운동할까요?

Then shall we exercise together?

A:

좋아요. 매주 화요일과 목요일에 저녁 7시에 만나기로 해요.

Good. Let's agree to meet every Tuesday and Thursday at 7 pm.

B:

그리고 이번 달부터는 야식을 먹지 않기로 했어요.

And I've decided not to eat late-night snacks from this month.

A:

정말요? 저도 따라 해야겠어요.

Really? I'd better copy you.

Then I'll take three months. Do you lend workout clothes too?

B:

네, 수건과 운동복은 무료예요. 신청서를 써 주세요.

Yes, towels and workout clothes are free. Please fill in the application form.

Hard words: 이용권 i-yong-gwon pass · 운동복 un-dong-bok workout clothes · 무료 mu-ryo free · 신청서 sin-cheong-seo application form

B:

같이 하면 더 오래 할 수 있을 거예요.

If we do it together, we'll be able to keep it up longer.

Hard words: 살이 찌다 sa-ri jji-da put on weight · 야식 ya-sik late-night snack · 따라 하다 tta-ra ha-da copy, follow

③ Too Busy — 바빠서 못 갔어요

A:

어제 왜 헬스장에 안 왔어요?

Why didn't you come to the gym yesterday?

B:

보고서를 쓰느라고 못 갔어요. 밤 11시까지 일했어요.

I couldn't go because I was busy writing a report. I worked until 11 pm.

A:

저는 아이를 돌보느라고 요즘 운동을 못 해요.

I haven't been able to exercise lately because I'm busy looking after my child.

B:

그래도 집에서 스트레칭이라도 해 보세요.

Still, try at least some stretching at home.

A:

네, 자기 전에 십 분씩 해 볼게요.

Yes, I'll try ten minutes each night before bed.

B:

④ The Running Club — 러닝 동호회

A:

민수 씨, 요즘 한강에서 달리고 있다면서요?

Minsu, I hear you've been running by the Han River lately?

B:

네, 러닝 동호회에 들어갔어요. 처음에는 오 분도 힘들었어요.

Yes, I joined a running club. At first even five minutes was hard.

A:

지금은 얼마나 달려요?

How far do you run now?

B:

십 킬로미터쯤요. 달릴수록 몸이 가벼워지는 것 같아요.

About ten kilometres. The more I run, the lighter my body seems to feel.

A:

저도 해 보고 싶은데, 무릎이 좀 안 좋아서요.

작은 것부터 시작하면 돼요.

Just start with something small.

Hard words: 보고서 bo-go-seo report · 돌보다 dol-bo-da look after · 스트레칭 seu-teu-re-ching stretching

I'd like to try too, but my knees aren't great.

B:

그럼 먼저 걷기부터 해 보세요. 무리하지 않는 게 중요해요.

Then start with walking. The important thing is not to overdo it.

Hard words: 동호회 dong-ho-hoe club · 무릎 mu-reup knee · 무리하다 mu-ri-ha-da overdo it · 가벼워지다 ga-byeo-wo-ji-da become lighter

⑤ Eating Well — 건강한 식단

A:

한국 음식은 건강에 좋다고 하던데, 정말이에요?

They say Korean food is good for your health. Is that true?

B:

채소가 많이 들어가고 기름은 적은 편이에요. 하지만 국물은 짜게 먹기 쉬워요.

It has a lot of vegetables and tends to be low in oil. But it's easy to eat too much salt in the soup.

A:

그럼 국물을 다 마시지 않는 게 좋겠네요.

Then it's better not to drink all the soup.

B:

맞아요. 그리고 먹을수록 더 먹고 싶어지니까 천천히 드세요.

Right. And the more you eat, the more you want, so eat slowly.

A:

저는 이제 밥을 반만 먹기로 했어요.

⑥ Between Friends (casual) — 친구끼리

A:

야, 나 오늘부터 다이어트하기로 했어.

Hey, I've decided to go on a diet from today.

B:

진짜? 지난번에도 그렇게 말했잖아.

Really? You said that last time too.

A:

이번에는 달라. 같이 헬스장 갈래?

This time is different. Want to go to the gym together?

B:

좋아. 근데 일하느라고 늦을 수도 있어.

Okay. But I might be late because I'll be busy working.

A:

괜찮아. 운동은 하면 할수록 재밌어.

It's fine. The more you exercise, the more fun it is.

Hard words: 지난번 ji-nan-beon last time · 이번에는 i-beo-ne-neun this time · 재밌다 jae-mit-da is fun

I've now decided to eat only half a bowl of rice.

B:

좋은 결심이에요. 그런데 아침을 거르지는 마세요.

A good resolution. But don't skip breakfast.

Hard words: 식단 sik-dan diet, meal plan · 국물 gung-mul soup, broth · 결심 gyeol-sim resolution · 거르다 geo-reu-da skip (a meal)

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

ENGLISH	POLITE (-요)	CASUAL (FRIENDS)
I've decided to exercise.	운동하기로 했어요.	운동하기로 했어.
I couldn't go because I was working.	일하느라고 못 갔어요.	일하느라고 못 갔어.
The more I run, the better I feel.	달릴수록 기분이 좋아져요.	달릴수록 기분이 좋아져.
Let's meet on Tuesdays.	화요일마다 만나기로 해요.	화요일마다 만나기로 하자.
Don't overdo it.	무리하지 마세요.	무리하지 마.
I want to lose weight.	살을 빼고 싶어요.	살 빼고 싶어.

🔤 Three Verbs — 동사

VERB	DICTIONARY	POLITE PRESENT	PAST	-(으)ㄹ수록
to run	달리다	달려요	달렸어요	달릴수록
to lose (weight)	빼다	빼요	뺐어요	뺄수록
to exercise	운동하다	운동해요	운동했어요	운동할수록

🧰 Grammar Tools — 문법

1. -기로 하다: "decide to / agree to"

*Add **-기로 하다** to a verb stem to say you have decided to do something, or two people have agreed to. The decision is usually in the past tense (**-기로 했어요**): "I have decided". The stem always takes **-기로**, with no change after a consonant. Use **-지 않기로 하다** or **안 -기로 하다** for a decision not to do something.*

PATTERN	EXAMPLE	MEANING
stem + -기로 했어요	매일 걷기로 했어요.	I've decided to walk every day.
stem + -기로 해요	저녁 7시에 만나기로 해요.	Let's agree to meet at 7.
-지 않기로 했어요	야식을 먹지 않기로 했어요.	I've decided not to eat late-night snacks.

2. -느라고: "because I was busy doing..."

*Attach **-느라고** to a verb stem (no tense) to give the reason for a negative result: you could not do something because you were busy with something else. It is only for the **same subject**, and what follows is usually a problem or an excuse. The tense goes at the end: 일하느라고 늦었어요. (I was late because I was busy working.)*

REASON (BUSY DOING)	RESULT	MEANING
보고서를 쓰느라고	못 갔어요.	I couldn't go because I was writing a report.
아이를 돌보느라고	운동을 못 해요.	I can't exercise because I'm busy looking after my child.
게임을 하느라고	잠을 못 잤어요.	I didn't sleep because I was busy playing a game.

3. -(으)ㄹ수록: "the more... the more..."

*Add **-ㄹ수록** after a vowel stem and **-을수록** after a consonant stem, then say what happens as a result: 달릴수록 힘이 나요. (The more I run, the more energy I get.) For **-하다** verbs the stem is 하, so you get 운동할수록. A ㄹ-stem verb keeps its ㄹ (살다 → 살수록). Often -면 -ㄹ수록 ("the more you ...") is used: 하면 할수록 재밌어요.*

PATTERN	EXAMPLE	MEANING
vowel stem + -ㄹ수록	달릴수록 가벼워져요.	The more I run, the lighter I feel.
consonant stem + -을수록	먹을수록 더 먹고 싶어요.	The more I eat, the more I want.
adjective + -(으)ㄹ수록	나이가 많을수록 건강이 중요해요.	The older you are, the more important health is.
-면 -ㄹ수록	하면 할수록 재밌어요.	The more you do it, the more fun it is.

Watch out: -느라고 is only for a busy reason with the same subject

-느라고 cannot be used with a different subject in each clause, and it does not suit a happy result. Say 친구가 와서 못 갔어요 (a friend came, so I couldn't go), not 친구가 오느라고. For a good result use -아/어서 (Korean Basic Conversation 3).

4. Body and exercise words

KOREAN	ENGLISH
운동 / 스트레칭 / 러닝	exercise / stretching / running
체중 / 몸	body weight / body
살이 찌다 / 살을 빼다	to put on weight / to lose weight
건강검진	health check-up
운동 부족	lack of exercise

Reading — 읽기

Read the text, then check the English and the word list. Then answer the true/false questions.

나의 건강 이야기

저는 작년까지 운동을 거의 하지 않았어요. 회사에서 하루 종일 앉아서 일하느라고 걸을 시간도 없었어요. 점심도 컴퓨터를 보면서 먹었어요. 어느 날 건강검진에서 의사 선생님이 "운동을 좀 하셔야겠어요"라고 말씀하셨어요. 그래서 저는 집 근처 헬스장에 등록하기로 했어요. 처음에는 힘들어서 그만두고 싶었어요. 하지만 음악을 들으면서 달리니까 재미있었어요. 하면 할수록 몸이 가벼워졌어요. 지금은 일주일에 세 번 헬스장에 가요. 밤에는 야식을 먹지 않기로 했어요. 올해는 친구와 함께 마라톤에 나가 보려고 해요.

English: Until last year I hardly exercised. Because I was busy sitting and working all day at the office, I had no time to walk. I even ate lunch while looking at my computer. One day, at my health check-up, the doctor said, "You'd better exercise a bit." So I decided to join a gym near my home. At first it was hard and I wanted to quit. But running while listening to music was fun. The more I did it, the lighter my body became. Now I go to the gym three times a week. I've decided not to eat late-night snacks. This year I'm going to try a marathon with a friend.

Words: *하루 종일* all day long · *그만두다* quit · *일주일에 세 번* three times a week · *마라톤* marathon

1. The writer exercised a lot until last year.

▼ Show answer

False: *운동을 거의 하지 않았어요.*

2. The doctor told the writer to exercise.

▼ Show answer

True: *운동을 좀 하셔야겠어요.*

3. The writer found running with music fun.

▼ Show answer

True: *음악을 들으면서 달리니까 재미있었어요.*

4. The writer goes to the gym every day.

▼ Show answer

False: three times a week (*일주일에 세 번*).

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

20 key words for health and fitness.

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	운동	*un-dong*	exercise	noun
2	헬스장	*hel-seu-jang*	gym	noun
3	요가	*yo-ga*	yoga	noun
4	다이어트	*da-i-eo-teu*	diet	noun
5	건강	*geon-gang*	health	noun
6	몸	*mom*	body	noun
7	체중	*che-jung*	body weight	noun
8	건강검진	*geon-gang-geom-jin*	health check-up	noun
9	스트레칭	*seu-teu-re-ching*	stretching	noun
10	러닝	*reo-ning*	running (as exercise)	noun
11	마라톤	*ma-ra-ton*	marathon	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
12	식단	*sik-dan*	diet, meal plan	noun
13	채소	*chae-so*	vegetables	noun
14	야식	*ya-sik*	late-night snack	noun
15	무릎	*mu-reup*	knee	noun
16	달리다	*dal-li-da*	run	verb
17	살을 빼다	*sa-reul ppae-da*	lose weight	verb
18	살이 찌다	*sa-ri jji-da*	put on weight	verb
19	등록하다	*deung-no-ka-da*	register, sign up	verb
20	무리하다	*mu-ri-ha-da*	overdo it	verb

As Heard in Dramas — "다이어트는 내일부터!"

In dramas, characters often say 다이어트는 내일부터! ("The diet starts tomorrow!") as a joke about postponing it. You will also hear 살 빼야 되는데... ("I should lose weight, but...") spoken with a sigh. Both are friendly, casual 반말 or soft -요 talk, never advice to a boss.

Real Korean Tip — Hiking and the Jjimjilbang

Hiking (등산) is one of the most popular ways to keep fit in Korea, and many people go to the mountains at weekends in matching outdoor clothes. After exercise some people go to a 찜질방, a public sauna and bathhouse where you wear the provided clothes, sit in hot rooms and often eat boiled eggs. Rules differ between places, so ask at the desk.

Culture — The Health Check

> Many workplaces and the national health insurance scheme arrange a regular 건강검진 (health check-up). People often talk about the results with colleagues and family, so expect questions like 검진 결과는 어때요?

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Say "I've decided to walk every day."

▼ Show answer

매일 걷기로 했어요.

2. Say "I couldn't exercise because I was busy working."

▼ Show answer

일하느라고 운동을 못 했어요.

3. Say "The more I run, the more fun it is."

▼ Show answer

달릴수록 재미있어요.

4. Say "Let's agree to meet at 7 on Thursdays."

▼ Show answer

목요일 7시에 만나기로 해요.

5. Tell a friend casually "I've decided to go on a diet from today."

▼ Show answer

나 오늘부터 다이어트하기로 했어.

6. Why is 친구가 오느라고 못 갔어요 wrong, and how do you fix it?

▼ Show answer

-느라고 needs the same subject in both clauses. Say 친구가 와서 못 갔어요.

🍲 Cooking & Recipes — 요리와 레시피

*In this chapter you follow a recipe and talk about cooking. The grammar: **-아/어 놓다** ("do in advance"), **-(으)면서** ("while", revisited) and the ways of ordering the steps of a recipe with **-고**, **-아/어서** and **-(으)ㄴ 후에**. For the background, see Korean Grammar 3 5 (Auxiliary Verbs I) for 놓다 and Korean Grammar 2 5 (And, But, So) for the linking endings.*

① Asking for a Recipe — 김치찌개 레시피

A:

어제 먹은 김치찌개가 정말 맛있었어요. 어떻게 끓였어요?

The kimchi stew I ate yesterday was really good. How did you make it?

B:

먼저 돼지고기와 양파, 두부를 썰어 놓았어요.

First I chopped the pork, onion and tofu and set them aside.

A:

그다음에는요?

And after that?

B:

냄비에 김치와 고기를 넣고 볶았어요. 고기가 익으면 물을 붓고 끓이세요.

I put the kimchi and meat in the pot and fried them. When the meat is cooked, add water and boil.

A:

양념은 뭘 넣었어요?

What seasoning did you use?

② At the Market — 시장에서

A:

두부 한 모하고 대파 한 단 주세요.

One block of tofu and one bunch of spring onions, please.

B:

네, 또 필요한 거 있으세요?

Yes. Anything else you need?

A:

양파 세 개하고 마늘도 한 봉지 주세요.

Three onions and a bag of garlic as well, please.

B:

마늘은 껍질을 벗겨 놓은 게 있는데, 그걸로 드릴까요?

We have peeled garlic. Shall I give you that?

A:

네, 그게 편하겠네요. 전부 얼마예요?

Yes, that'll be handy. How much is everything?

B:

만 이천 원이에요. 봉지에 담아 드릴게요.

12,000 won. I'll put it in a bag for you.

B:

고춧가루 한 큰술하고 간장 한 큰술이요. 마지막에 두부를 넣으면 돼요.

One tablespoon of chilli flakes and one of soy sauce. Add the tofu at the end.

Hard words: 끓이다 kkeu-ri-da boil, make (a stew) · 썰다 sseol-da chop · 볶다 bokk-da stir-fry · 익다 ik-da be cooked · 고춧가루 go-chut-ga-ru chilli flakes

Hard words: 모 mo block (of tofu) · 단 dan bunch · 봉지 bong-ji bag · 껍질 kkeop-jil peel · 벗기다 beot-gi-da peel

③ Tasting — 간을 봐요

A:

국물 맛 좀 봐 주세요. 간이 어때요?

Please taste the broth. How is the seasoning?

B:

음, 좀 싱거워요. 소금을 조금 더 넣으세요.

Hmm, it's a little bland. Add a bit more salt.

A:

이 정도면 될까요?

Is this enough?

B:

아, 이번에는 너무 짜요. 물을 더 넣어야겠어요.

Oh, now it's too salty. We need to add more water.

A:

처음부터 조금씩 넣으면서 맛을 봤어야 했네요.

I should have added a little at a time and tasted as I went.

B:

④ Cooking Together — 같이 요리해요

A:

양파를 볶으면서 마늘을 넣어 주세요.

Please add the garlic while you fry the onion.

B:

네. 불은 어느 정도로 할까요?

Yes. How high should I make the heat?

A:

중불로 하세요. 센 불이면 금방 타요.

Use medium heat. On high heat it burns quickly.

B:

알겠어요. 저는 요리하면서 음악 듣는 걸 좋아해요.

Got it. I like listening to music while I cook.

A:

저도요. 그런데 요리하면서 휴대폰을 보면 음식이 탈 수 있으니까 조심하세요.

Me too. But if you look at your phone while cooking, the food can burn, so be careful.

B:

네, 저는 팬 옆에 서서 지켜볼게요.

괜찮아요. 한 번 더 끓이면 맛이 맞을 거예요.

It's fine. If you boil it once more the taste will be right.

Hard words: 간 gan seasoning, saltiness · 싱겁다 sing-geop-da be bland · 짜다 jja-da be salty · 맛을 보다 ma-seul bo-da taste · 정도 jeong-do degree, amount

Okay, I'll stand next to the pan and keep watch.

Hard words: 중불 jung-bul medium heat · 센 불 sen bul high heat · 타다 ta-da burn · 지켜보다 ji-kyeo-bo-da watch over

⑤ Preparing in Advance — 미리 준비해요

A:

주말에 손님이 오시는데 뭘 준비하면 좋을까요?

Guests are coming at the weekend. What should I prepare?

B:

미리 재료를 다 썰어 놓으면 편해요.

It's easier if you chop all the ingredients in advance.

A:

반찬은 전날 만들어 놓아도 돼요?

Can I make the side dishes the day before?

B:

네, 나물이나 김치는 만들어 놓으면 더 맛있어요. 냉장고에 넣어 놓으세요.

Yes, seasoned vegetables and kimchi taste better if made ahead. Keep them in the fridge.

A:

국은 어떻게 할까요?

What about the soup?

B:

국은 손님이 오기 직전에 데우면 돼요. 밥도 미리 해 놓지 마세요.

⑥ Between Friends (casual) — 뭐 해 먹을까?

A:

배고프다. 오늘 뭐 해 먹을까?

I'm hungry. What shall we cook and eat today?

B:

냉장고에 계란이랑 김치밖에 없어.

There's nothing in the fridge but eggs and kimchi.

A:

그럼 김치볶음밥 어때? 김치 썰어 놓을게.

Then how about kimchi fried rice? I'll chop the kimchi.

B:

좋아. 나는 계란 프라이 할게. 먹으면서 영화 볼래?

Good. I'll do the fried eggs. Want to watch a film while we eat?

Hard words: 배고프다 bae-go-peu-da be hungry · -밖에 없다 -bakk-e eop-da nothing but · 김치볶음밥 gim-chi-bo-kkeum-bap kimchi fried rice · 계란 프라이 gye-ran peu-ra-i fried egg

Just heat the soup right before the guests arrive. And don't make the rice too far ahead.

Hard words: 반찬 ban-chan side dish · 나물 na-mul seasoned vegetables · 냉장고 naeng-jang-go fridge · 직전 jik-jeon just before · 데우다 de-u-da heat up

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

ENGLISH	POLITE (-요)	CASUAL (FRIENDS)
Chop it in advance.	미리 썰어 놓으세요.	미리 썰어 놔.
How is the seasoning?	간이 어때요?	간 어때?
It's a little bland.	좀 싱거워요.	좀 싱거워.
It's too salty.	너무 짜요.	너무 짜.
Add a little more salt.	소금을 조금 더 넣으세요.	소금 좀 더 넣어.
Turn the heat down.	불을 줄이세요.	불 줄여.

🔤 Three Verbs — 동사

VERB	DICTIONARY	POLITE PRESENT	PAST	-아/어 놓다
to chop	썰다	썰어요	썰었어요	썰어 놓다
to stir-fry	볶다	볶아요	볶았어요	볶아 놓다
to boil	끓이다	끓여요	끓였어요	끓여 놓다

🧰 Grammar Tools — 문법

1. -아/어 놓다: "do it in advance / leave it done"

*Take the **-아/어 form** of a verb and add **놓다** to say that you do something in preparation, or that you leave it in that state:* 썰어 놓다 *("chop and set aside"),* 켜 놓다 *("leave on"). The meaning is that the result stays. After a vowel with ㅏ or ㅗ use -아, otherwise -어, and 하다 becomes 해:* 준비해 놓다.

VERB	WITH 놓다	MEANING
사다	사 놓다	buy in advance
만들다	만들어 놓다	make ahead
열다	열어 놓다	leave open
준비하다	준비해 놓다	prepare in advance

Example: 손님이 오기 전에 반찬을 만들어 놓았어요. "I made the side dishes before the guests came." In speech, 놓다 often shortens: 써 놨어요 ("I wrote it down"), 해 놔. A close relative is -아/어 두다 (leave for later), also covered in Korean Grammar 3 5.

2. -(으)면서: "while... / although..."

*You met **-(으)면서** in the sense of "while doing two things at once, with the same subject":* 먹으면서 이야기해요. *(We talk while eating.) Use **-면서** after a vowel (or ㄹ) stem and **-으면서** after a consonant stem. It also joins two statements that contradict each other, "although / while at the same time":* 알면서 모른 척해요. *(He knows but pretends not to.) With a noun, use **이면서**:* 학생이면서 일도 해요. *(She is a student and also works.)*

MEANING	EXAMPLE
two actions at once	음악을 들으면서 요리해요. I cook while listening to music.
two actions at once	양파를 볶으면서 마늘을 넣어요. I add garlic while frying the onion.
although / yet	알면서 모른 척해요. He knows, yet pretends not to.
both... and (two qualities)	맛있으면서 건강에도 좋아요. It is tasty and good for you too.

MEANING	EXAMPLE
noun + 이면서	요리사이면서 작가예요. She is a cook and a writer.

3. Ordering the steps: -고, -아/어서, -(으)ㄴ 후에

A recipe is a chain of steps. Korean has three main ways to link them.

PATTERN	USE	EXAMPLE
-고	and then (two separate steps)	김치를 볶고 물을 부으세요. Fry the kimchi, then add water.
-아/어서	do it and then use the result (the steps are closely joined)	두부를 썰어서 넣으세요. Cut the tofu and put it in.
-(으)ㄴ 후에 / -(으)ㄴ 다음에	after doing	십오 분 끓인 후에 불을 끄세요. After boiling for fifteen minutes, turn off the heat.

Watch out: -고 or -아/어서?

Use -아/어서 when the thing you did to the first object is carried on to the next step: 썰어서 넣다 (the cut pieces go in). Use -고 when the two steps are separate: 씻고 썰다 (wash, then cut). Also, -아/어서 never takes a tense inside the clause: the tense goes at the end.

4. Measures and kitchen words

KOREAN	ENGLISH
한 큰술 / 한 작은술	one tablespoon / one teaspoon
한 컵 / 두 컵	one cup / two cups
두부 한 모 / 대파 한 단 / 양파 세 개	a block of tofu / a bunch of spring onions / three onions
약한 불 / 중불 / 센 불	low heat / medium heat / high heat

KOREAN	ENGLISH
냄비 / 프라이팬	pot / frying pan

Reading — 읽기

Read the recipe text, then check the English and the word list. Then answer the true/false questions.

김치찌개 만드는 법

김치찌개는 한국 사람들이 자주 먹는 음식이에요. 먼저 돼지고기와 양파, 두부를 썰어 놓으세요. 냄비에 김치와 돼지고기를 넣고 볶으세요. 고기가 익으면 물을 붓고 끓이세요. 고춧가루 한 큰술과 간장 한 큰술을 넣으세요. 십오 분쯤 끓인 후에 두부와 대파를 넣으세요. 마지막으로 간을 보세요. 싱거우면 소금을 조금 더 넣으세요. 밥과 함께 먹으면 맛있어요.

English: Kimchi stew is a dish that Koreans eat often. First chop the pork, onion and tofu and set them aside. Put the kimchi and pork in the pot and fry them. When the meat is cooked, add water and boil. Add one tablespoon of chilli flakes and one tablespoon of soy sauce. After boiling for about fifteen minutes, add the tofu and spring onion. Finally taste for seasoning. If it is bland, add a little more salt. It is delicious eaten with rice.

Words: *마지막으로* finally · *함께* together · *-쯤* about

1. You chop the pork, onion and tofu first.

▼ Show answer

True: *썰어 놓으세요.*

2. You add water before frying the kimchi.

▼ Show answer

False: you fry the kimchi and pork first, then add water.

3. The tofu and spring onion go in after about fifteen minutes.

▼ Show answer

True: *십오 분쯤 끓인 후에 두부와 대파를 넣으세요.*

4. If the stew is bland, you add sugar.

▼ Show answer

False: you add a little more salt (*소금*).

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

20 key words for cooking.

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	레시피	*re-si-pi*	recipe	noun
2	재료	*jae-ryo*	ingredients	noun
3	양념	*yang-nyeom*	seasoning	noun
4	간	*gan*	saltiness, seasoning level	noun
5	큰술	*keun-sul*	tablespoon	noun
6	작은술	*ja-geun-sul*	teaspoon	noun
7	냄비	*naem-bi*	pot	noun
8	프라이팬	*peu-ra-i-paen*	frying pan	noun
9	두부	*du-bu*	tofu	noun
10	양파	*yang-pa*	onion	noun
11	대파	*dae-pa*	spring onion, leek	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
12	마늘	*ma-neul*	garlic	noun
13	고춧가루	*go-chut-ga-ru*	chilli flakes	noun
14	간장	*gan-jang*	soy sauce	noun
15	참기름	*cham-gi-reum*	sesame oil	noun
16	썰다	*sseol-da*	chop, slice	verb
17	볶다	*bokk-da*	stir-fry	verb
18	끓이다	*kkeu-ri-da*	boil	verb
19	넣다	*neo-ta*	put in, add	verb
20	섞다	*seokk-da*	mix	verb

As Heard in Dramas — "라면 먹고 갈래요?"

Instant noodles (라면) are a drama staple, and 라면 먹고 갈래요? ("Will you have some ramyeon before you go?") has become a famous romantic line, often traced to a 2001 film. In dramas you will also hear 밥 먹었어? ("Have you eaten?") as a way of saying "I care about you".

Real Korean Tip — 손맛 and the Basic Sauces

Korean cooks talk about 손맛 ("the taste of the hand"), the personal touch that makes a person's cooking special. Much home cooking is built on a few fermented pastes and sauces: 간장 (soy sauce), 된장 (soybean paste) and 고추장 (chilli paste). Recipes often give amounts loosely, so tasting (간을 보다) matters.

Register — Recipes

Recipe books usually give instructions as -세요 ("please do") or as plain statements ending in -ㄴ다/-는다. In a kitchen with friends you will hear short commands such as 불 줄여 and 소금 좀 넣어.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Say "Please chop the onion in advance."

▼ Show answer

양파를 미리 썰어 놓으세요.

2. Say "I cook while listening to music."

▼ Show answer

음악을 들으면서 요리해요.

3. Say "Cut the tofu and put it in."

▼ Show answer

두부를 썰어서 넣으세요.

4. The soup is too salty. What do you say, and what do you add?

▼ Show answer

너무 짜요. 물을 더 넣어야겠어요.

5. Ask a friend casually "What shall we cook today?"

▼ Show answer

오늘 뭐 해 먹을까?

6. Say "After boiling for ten minutes, add the garlic."

▼ Show answer

십 분 끓인 후에 마늘을 넣으세요.

🚗 Driving & Cars — 운전과 자동차

*In this chapter you rent a car, fill it up, follow the navigation, deal with traffic and parking, and talk about a breakdown. The grammar: first steps with **passive verbs** (**막히다** "be blocked", **주차되다** "be parked") and **-는 바람에** ("because of something unwelcome that happened"). For the full explanation of the passive see Korean Grammar 3 2 (Passive Suffixes) and Korean Grammar 3 3 (Passive with 되다 and 받다); for the reason pattern see Korean Grammar 3 7 (Reasons and Results).*

① Renting a Car — 렌터카 빌리기

A:

안녕하세요. 어제 인터넷으로 렌터카를 예약했는데요.

Hello. I booked a rental car on the internet yesterday.

B:

네, 성함을 말씀해 주세요. 운전면허증도 보여 주시겠어요?

Yes, please tell me your name. Could you also show your driving licence?

A:

여기 있어요. 국제운전면허증도 가져왔어요.

Here it is. I've also brought an international driving permit.

B:

보험은 기본으로 들어 있고요, 사고가 나면 이 번호로 연락해 주세요.

Basic insurance is included, and if there's an accident, please call this number.

A:

② At the Petrol Station — 주유소에서

A:

휘발유 가득 넣어 주세요.

Fill it up with petrol, please.

B:

잠깐만요. 이 차는 휘발유예요, 경유예요?

One moment. Is this car petrol or diesel?

A:

잘 모르겠어요. 렌터카라서요.

I'm not sure. It's a rental car.

B:

주유구 뚜껑 안쪽에 쓰여 있어요. 아, 경유라고 되어 있네요.

It's written inside the fuel cap. Ah, it says diesel.

A:

큰일 날 뻔했네요! 그럼 경유로 5만 원어치 넣어 주세요.

That was a close call! Then please put in 50,000 won of diesel.

B:

기름은 어떻게 해요? 가득 채워서 반납해야 해요?

What about fuel? Do I have to return it with a full tank?

B:

네, 받으신 대로 가득 채워서 반납해 주세요. 하이패스 단말기는 차에 달려 있어요.

Yes, please return it full, as you received it. The Hi-pass device is fitted in the car.

Hard words: 예약하다 ye-ya-ka-da book · 국제운전면허증 guk-je-un-jeon-myeon-heo-jeung international driving permit · 반납하다 ban-na-pa-da return · 가득 ga-deuk full · 단말기 dan-mal-gi device

네, 카드로 계산하시겠어요? 세차도 하시겠어요?

Yes. Will you pay by card? Would you like a car wash too?

Hard words: 휘발유 hwi-ba-ryu petrol · 경유 gyeong-yu diesel · 주유구 ju-yu-gu fuel inlet · 뚜껑 ttu-kkeong cap · -어치 -eo-chi worth · 세차 se-cha car wash

③ On the Motorway — 고속도로에서

A:

길이 너무 막히네요. 사고가 났나 봐요.

The road is really jammed. There must have been an accident.

B:

연휴라서 그래요. 비가 오는 바람에 더 막히는 것 같아요.

It's because of the holiday. And the rain seems to make it even worse.

A:

다음 휴게소에서 좀 쉴까요?

Shall we take a break at the next service area?

B:

좋아요. 거기 호두과자가 유명하대요.

Good. I hear their walnut cakes are famous.

A:

④ Following the Navigation — 내비게이션

A:

내비게이션이 삼백 미터 앞에서 우회전하라고 하네요.

The navigation says to turn right in 300 metres.

B:

잠깐만요. 방금 지나친 것 같아요.

Wait. I think we just missed it.

A:

그럼 다음 신호등에서 유턴하세요.

Then make a U-turn at the next traffic light.

B:

여기서는 유턴이 안 돼요. 표지판을 보세요.

You can't make a U-turn here. Look at the sign.

요금소가 보이네요. 하이패스 차로로 가면 되죠?

I can see the toll gate. We go in the Hi-pass lane, right?

B:

네, 속도를 줄이고 천천히 지나가세요.

Yes, slow down and go through slowly.

Hard words: 막히다 ma-ki-da be jammed · 연휴 yeon-hyu long holiday · 휴게소 hyu-ge-so service area · 요금소 yo-geum-so toll gate · 차로 cha-ro lane

A:

앞 교차로에서 좌회전해서 다시 돌아가요.

Let's turn left at the next junction and go round again.

B:

네, 내비게이션이 길을 다시 찾고 있어요.

Yes, the navigation is finding a new route.

Hard words: 우회전 u-hoe-jeon right turn · 좌회전 jwa-hoe-jeon left turn · 유턴 yu-teon U-turn · 표지판 pyo-ji-pan road sign · 교차로 gyo-cha-ro junction

⑤ Parking and Fines — 주차와 과태료

A:

제 차가 안 보여요. 여기에 주차했는데요.

I can't see my car. I parked it here.

B:

거기는 주차 금지 구역이에요. 아마 견인됐을 거예요.

That's a no-parking zone. It has probably been towed.

A:

정말요? 표지판이 나무에 가려져 있어서 못 봤어요.

Really? The sign was hidden by a tree, so I didn't see it.

B:

구청에 전화해 보세요. 과태료를 내야 차를 찾을 수 있어요.

⑥ Between Friends (casual) — 차가 고장 났어

A:

야, 차가 갑자기 서 버렸어. 시동이 안 걸려.

Hey, the car suddenly stopped. It won't start.

B:

배터리가 나간 거 아냐? 보험사에 긴급 출동 부르자.

Isn't it the battery? Let's call the insurance company's emergency service.

A:

그래. 지난주에 정비소에 갔을 때 괜찮다고 했는데.

Okay. When I went to the garage last week they said it was fine.

B:

비상등 켜고 차 밖에서 기다리자. 위험하니까.

Call the district office. You have to pay the fine to get the car back.

A:

그리고 어제는 속도위반 단속 카메라에 찍힌 것 같아요.

And yesterday I think I got caught on a speed camera.

B:

그럼 곧 우편으로 고지서가 올 거예요. 앞으로는 속도를 지키세요.

Then a notice will arrive by post soon. From now on, keep to the speed limit.

Hard words: 견인되다 gyeon-in-doe-da be towed · 가려지다 ga-ryeo-ji-da be hidden · 과태료 gwa-tae-ryo fine · 단속 dan-sok enforcement · 고지서 go-ji-seo notice, bill

Let's turn on the hazard lights and wait outside the car. It's dangerous.

Hard words: 시동 si-dong engine start · 배터리 bae-teo-ri battery · 긴급출동 gin-geup-chul-dong emergency call-out · 정비소 jeong-bi-so garage · 비상등 bi-sang-deung hazard lights

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

ENGLISH	POLITE (-요)	CASUAL (FRIENDS)
Fill it up, please.	가득 넣어 주세요.	가득 넣어 줘.
The road is jammed.	길이 막혀요.	길이 막혀.
Turn right here.	여기서 우회전하세요.	여기서 우회전해.
I can't park here.	여기는 주차할 수 없어요.	여기 주차 못 해.
The car broke down.	차가 고장 났어요.	차가 고장 났어.
I was late because of the rain.	비가 오는 바람에 늦었어요.	비가 오는 바람에 늦었어.

🔤 Three Verbs — 동사

VERB	DICTIONARY	POLITE PRESENT	PAST	-는 바람에
to drive	운전하다	운전해요	운전했어요	운전하는 바람에
to park	주차하다	주차해요	주차했어요	주차하는 바람에
to be jammed / blocked	막히다	막혀요	막혔어요	막히는 바람에

🧰 Grammar Tools — 문법

1. Passive verbs: first steps

*In a **passive** sentence the thing that is affected is the subject: 길이 막혔어요. "The road is blocked." There are two main ways to make a passive. Some verbs take a suffix **-이-, -히-, -리-** or **-기-** before the ending: 막다 → 막히다 (block → be blocked), 열다 → 열리다 (open → be opened), 보다 → 보이다 (see → be seen). Verbs ending in 하다 swap it for **-되다**: 주차하다 → 주차되다 (park → be parked), 견인하다 → 견인되다 (tow → be towed). The suffix is learnt word by word, so treat each passive verb as a new word.*

ACTIVE	PASSIVE	EXAMPLE
막다 block	막히다 be blocked	사고로 길이 막혔어요. The road is blocked because of an accident.
보다 see	보이다 be visible	표지판이 안 보여요. I can't see the sign.
닫다 close	닫히다 be closed	문이 안 닫혀요. The door won't close.
주차하다 park	주차되다 be parked	차가 길에 주차되어 있어요. A car is parked in the road.
견인하다 tow	견인되다 be towed	제 차가 견인됐어요. My car was towed.

Often the doer is not mentioned. When it is, a person takes **에게/한테** and a thing or cause takes **에**: 단속 카메라에 찍혔어요. "I was caught on the enforcement camera." (찍다 → 찍히다)

2. -는 바람에: "because of an unwelcome event"

*Add **-는 바람에** to a verb stem to give a reason that caused a bad or unexpected result. Whatever the tense of the reason, the clause ends in **-는 바람에**, and the result is normally in the **past**:* 비가 오는 바람에 길이 막혔어요. *(Because it rained, the road got jammed.) The reason is something that happened, often outside your control, and the result is not wanted. The two clauses may have **different subjects**.*

REASON	RESULT	MEANING
사고가 나는 바람에	두 시간 늦었어요.	An accident happened, so I was two hours late.
눈이 많이 오는 바람에	차가 움직일 수 없었어요.	It snowed so much that the car couldn't move.
길을 잘못 드는 바람에	약속에 늦었어요.	I took the wrong road and was late for the appointment.

Watch out: -는 바람에 cannot give an order or a suggestion

The result of -는 바람에 is something that already happened and is unwelcome. You cannot end the sentence with a command or a "let's": say 비가 오는 바람에 길이 막혔어요, but for advice use -니까: 비가 오니까 천천히 가세요. Compare -느라고 in Korean Basic Conversation 4 1: -느라고 needs the *same* subject and a busy activity, whereas -는 바람에 may have different subjects and an event.

3. Traffic and car words

KOREAN	ENGLISH
직진 / 좌회전 / 우회전 / 유턴	straight on / left turn / right turn / U-turn
신호등 / 교차로 / 차로	traffic light / junction / lane
주차 금지 / 속도위반	no parking / speeding
안전벨트를 매다	to fasten the seat belt

KOREAN	ENGLISH
고장 나다 / 시동이 걸리다	to break down / for the engine to start

Reading — 읽기

Read the text, then check the English and the word list. Then answer the true/false questions.

힘들었던 운전 여행

지난 연휴에 가족과 함께 렌터카를 빌려서 바다에 갔어요. 아침 일찍 출발했지만 고속도로에서 사고가 나는 바람에 길이 많이 막혔어요. 두 시간이나 늦게 도착했어요. 휴게소에 들러서 호두과자를 먹으면서 잠깐 쉬었어요. 그런데 숙소 앞에 차를 세웠더니 주차 금지라고 해서 근처 주차장으로 옮겼어요. 돌아오는 길에는 비가 오는 바람에 앞이 잘 보이지 않았어요. 천천히 운전해서 무사히 돌아왔어요. 힘들었지만 즐거운 여행이었어요.

English: During the last long holiday I rented a car and went to the sea with my family. We set off early in the morning, but because there was an accident on the motorway, the road was badly jammed. We arrived two hours late. We stopped at a service area, ate walnut cakes and rested for a while. Then when we stopped the car in front of the accommodation, we were told it was a no-parking place, so we moved it to a car park nearby. On the way back, because it rained, we couldn't see well ahead. We drove slowly and got home safely. It was hard, but it was an enjoyable trip.

Words: *출발하다* set off · *숙소* accommodation · *옮기다* move · *무사히* safely

1. The family rented a car for the trip.

▼ Show answer

True: *렌터카를 빌려서.*

2. The road was jammed because of an accident.

▼ Show answer

True: *사고가 나는 바람에 길이 많이 막혔어요.*

3. They could park in front of the accommodation.

▼ Show answer

False: it was a no-parking place, so they moved the car.

4. On the way back it was difficult to see because of the rain.

▼ Show answer

True: *비가 오는 바람에 앞이 잘 보이지 않았어요.*

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

20 key words for driving.

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	렌터카	*ren-teo-ka*	rental car	noun
2	주유소	*ju-yu-so*	petrol station	noun
3	휘발유	*hwi-ba-ryu*	petrol	noun
4	경유	*gyeong-yu*	diesel	noun
5	고속도로	*go-sok-do-ro*	motorway	noun
6	하이패스	*ha-i-pae-seu*	Hi-pass (electronic toll)	noun
7	내비게이션	*nae-bi-ge-i-syeon*	navigation	noun
8	휴게소	*hyu-ge-so*	service area	noun
9	신호등	*sin-ho-deung*	traffic light	noun
10	주차장	*ju-cha-jang*	car park	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
11	속도위반	*sok-do-wi-ban*	speeding	noun
12	과태료	*gwa-tae-ryo*	fine (administrative)	noun
13	정비소	*jeong-bi-so*	garage, repair shop	noun
14	운전면허증	*un-jeon-myeon-heo-jeung*	driving licence	noun
15	보험	*bo-heom*	insurance	noun
16	운전하다	*un-jeon-ha-da*	drive	verb
17	주차하다	*ju-cha-ha-da*	park	verb
18	막히다	*ma-ki-da*	be jammed, blocked	verb
19	반납하다	*ban-na-pa-da*	return (a rental)	verb
20	견인되다	*gyeon-in-doe-da*	be towed	verb

As Heard in Dramas — "안전벨트 매!"

Characters in car scenes often say 안전벨트 매! ("Fasten your seat belt!") in 반말, and 운전할 줄 알아? ("Do you know how to drive?"). After a night out you will also hear a character call a 대리운전 (a driver hired to drive your own car home) rather than drive after drinking.

Real Korean Tip — Driving in Korea

Cars drive on the **right**. Many motorway toll gates have a Hi-pass lane for cars with an electronic device, and the rest areas (휴게소) are well known for their food. Before long holidays such as 설날 and 추석, traffic is heavy and journeys can take far longer than usual. Drink-driving is taken very seriously and penalised strictly.

Register — Giving Directions

Navigation voices and staff give directions politely with -세요 and -십시오: 직진하세요 ("go straight"), 우회전하십시오. With friends in the car you will hear short forms: 여기서 좌회전해.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Say "The road is jammed because of the rain."

▼ Show answer

비가 오는 바람에 길이 막혔어요.

2. Say "My car was towed."

▼ Show answer

제 차가 견인됐어요.

3. At the petrol station, say "Fill it up with diesel, please."

▼ Show answer

경유 가득 넣어 주세요.

4. Say "I can't see the sign."

▼ Show answer

표지판이 안 보여요.

5. Tell a friend casually "The car suddenly stopped."

▼ Show answer

차가 갑자기 서 버렸어.

6. Why is 비가 오는 바람에 천천히 가세요 wrong, and what should you say?

▼ Show answer

-는 바람에 cannot be followed by a command. Say 비가 오니까 천천히 가세요.

Offices & Paperwork — 관공서와 서류

*In this chapter you deal with the district office, the community centre and the immigration office, fill in a form and read a short official notice. The grammar is the formal language of notices: **-(으)십시오** ("please do", formal), **-(으)시기 바랍니다** ("we ask you to do") and the honorific **-(으)시-**. For the background see Korean Grammar 2 1 (Speech Levels) and Korean Grammar 2 2 (Honorifics). All the procedures here are simplified illustrations: real requirements change, so always check the current rules with the office or its website.*

① At the Community Centre — 주민센터에서

A:

안녕하세요. 이사를 해서 전입신고를 하러 왔는데요.

Hello. I've moved house and have come to report my new address.

B:

네, 신분증하고 임대차계약서를 가져오셨어요?

Yes. Did you bring your ID and the lease?

A:

외국인등록증하고 계약서 여기 있습니다.

Here are my alien registration card and the contract.

B:

그럼 이 신청서를 작성해 주세요. 주소하고 연락처를 쓰시면 돼요.

Then please fill in this form. Just write your address and contact number.

A:

② At the Immigration Office — 출입국·외국인사무소

A:

비자를 연장하려고 왔는데요. 어떻게 하면 돼요?

I've come to extend my visa. What should I do?

B:

먼저 입구에서 번호표를 뽑으세요. 순서가 되면 부를 거예요.

First take a number ticket at the entrance. They'll call you when it's your turn.

A:

예약은 안 했는데 괜찮을까요?

I didn't make an appointment. Will that be all right?

B:

예약하신 분이 먼저예요. 시간이 좀 걸릴 수 있습니다.

People with appointments go first. It may take a while.

서명은 어디에 해요? 도장은 없는데요.

Where do I sign? I don't have a seal.

B:

괜찮아요. 서명으로 하셔도 됩니다. 여기에 해 주세요.

That's fine. You can sign instead. Please do it here.

Hard words: 전입신고 jeon-ip-sin-go report of moving in · 임대차계약서 im-dae-cha-gye-yak-seo lease · 작성하다 jak-seong-ha-da fill in · 연락처 yeol-lak-cheo contact details · 서명 seo-myeong signature

A:

필요한 서류는 뭐예요?

What documents do I need?

B:

여권, 외국인등록증, 신청서, 그리고 수수료입니다. 수수료는 카드로도 낼 수 있어요.

Your passport, alien registration card, the application form and the fee. You can pay the fee by card too.

Hard words: 연장하다 yeon-jang-ha-da extend · 번호표 beon-ho-pyo number ticket · 뽑다 ppop-da take, pull · 예약 ye-yak appointment · 수수료 su-su-ryo fee

③ Filling in a Form — 신청서 작성

A:

죄송한데, 이 칸은 뭘 쓰는 거예요?

Sorry, what do I write in this box?

B:

거기는 생년월일이에요. 연도, 월, 일 순서로 쓰시면 됩니다.

That's the date of birth. Write it in the order year, month, day.

A:

성명은 한글로 써야 해요, 영어로 써도 돼요?

Must I write my name in Hangul, or can I write it in English?

B:

여권에 있는 대로 영어로 쓰세요.

Write it in English, as it appears in your passport.

④ A Phone Call — 전화 문의

A:

여보세요. 구청 민원실이죠? 서류를 발급받고 싶은데요.

Hello. Is this the district office service desk? I'd like to get a certificate issued.

B:

네, 어떤 서류가 필요하세요?

Yes. Which document do you need?

A:

거주 사실을 증명하는 서류요. 직접 가야 하나요?

A document certifying where I live. Do I have to go in person?

B:

인터넷으로도 신청하실 수 있습니다. 정부24 사이트를 이용해 보세요.

You can also apply on the internet. Try the Government24 site.

A:

이 부분은 해당 없음이라고 쓸까요?

Shall I write "not applicable" in this part?

B:

네, 맞아요. 다 쓰시면 접수 창구에 제출하세요.

Yes, that's right. When you've finished, hand it in at the reception counter.

Hard words: 칸 kan box, space · 생년월일 saeng-nyeon-wol-il date of birth · 해당 없음 hae-dang eop-eum not applicable · 접수 jeop-su reception · 제출하다 je-chul-ha-da hand in

A:

방문하면 몇 시까지 가능해요?

If I visit, until what time is it possible?

B:

평일 오전 9시부터 오후 6시까지입니다. 신분증을 꼭 지참해 주십시오.

Weekdays from 9 am to 6 pm. Please be sure to bring your ID.

Hard words: 민원실 min-won-sil public service desk · 발급받다 bal-geup-bat-da get issued · 증명하다 jeung-myeong-ha-da certify · 평일 pyeong-il weekday · 지참하다 ji-cham-ha-da bring with you

⑤ Reading a Notice — 안내문 읽기

A:

이 안내문에 "서류를 제출하시기 바랍니다"라고 쓰여 있는데, 무슨 뜻이에요?

This notice says "서류를 제출하시기 바랍니다". What does it mean?

B:

"서류를 제출해 주세요"라는 뜻이에요. 아주 공손한 표현이에요.

It means "please hand in the documents". It's a very polite expression.

A:

그럼 "잠시 기다려 주십시오"는요?

And what about "잠시 기다려 주십시오"?

B:

그건 "잠깐 기다려 주세요"예요. 안내 방송이나 게시판에서 많이 써요.

That's "please wait a moment". It's used a lot in announcements and on notice boards.

⑥ Between Friends (casual) — 서류 때문에

A:

아, 서류 또 떼러 가야 돼. 너무 귀찮아.

Ugh, I have to go and get another certificate. So annoying.

B:

정부24에서 하면 안 돼? 집에서 출력할 수 있잖아.

Can't you do it on Government24? You can print it at home.

A:

진짜? 몰랐어. 로그인만 하면 돼?

Really? I didn't know. Do I just log in?

B:

응, 본인 확인만 하면 돼. 나도 지난주에 그렇게 했어.

Yes, you just verify who you are. I did that last week too.

Hard words: 떼다 tte-da get (a certificate) · 귀찮다 gwi-chan-ta be a nuisance · 출력하다 chul-

A:

말할 때도 그렇게 말해야 해요?

Do I have to talk like that when speaking too?

B:

아니요, 보통 말할 때는 "-아/어 주세요"로 충분해요.

No, in everyday speech "-아/어 주세요" is enough.

Hard words: 안내문 an-nae-mun notice · 공손하다 gong-son-ha-da be courteous · 안내 방송 an-nae bang-song announcement · 게시판 ge-si-pan notice board

lyeo-ka-da print · 본인 확인 bon-in hwa-gin identity check

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

ENGLISH	POLITE (-요)	FORMAL (NOTICES)
Please fill in the form.	신청서를 작성해 주세요.	신청서를 작성하시기 바랍니다.
Please wait a moment.	잠깐 기다려 주세요.	잠시 기다려 주십시오.
Please bring your ID.	신분증을 가져오세요.	신분증을 지참하시기 바랍니다.
Please hand in the documents.	서류를 내 주세요.	서류를 제출하시기 바랍니다.
I'd like to extend my visa.	비자를 연장하고 싶어요.	비자 연장을 신청합니다.
What documents do I need?	어떤 서류가 필요해요?	필요한 서류를 알려 주십시오.

🔤 Three Verbs — 동사

VERB	DICTIONARY	POLITE PRESENT	PAST	-(으)십시오
to fill in	작성하다	작성해요	작성했어요	작성하십시오

VERB	DICTIONARY	POLITE PRESENT	PAST	-(으)십시오
to hand in	제출하다	제출해요	제출했어요	제출하십시오
to wait	기다리다	기다려요	기다렸어요	기다리십시오

🧰 Grammar Tools — 문법

1. -(으)십시오: formal "please do"

The most formal command ends in ***-십시오*** *after a vowel stem and* ***-으십시오*** *after a consonant stem:* 기다리십시오 *("please wait"),* 앉으십시오 *("please sit"). It is the imperative of the formal -ㅂ니다 style, heard in announcements, notices, signs and from staff in formal settings. In speech to a stranger,* -세요 *or* -아/어 주세요 *is the usual form. For a polite request use* ***-아/어 주십시오*** *("kindly do for me"):* 잠시 기다려 주십시오.

STEM	-(으)십시오	MEANING
기다리다 (vowel)	기다리십시오	please wait
앉다 (consonant)	앉으십시오	please sit
받다 (consonant)	받으십시오	please receive
살다 (ㄹ stem)	사십시오	please live (the ㄹ drops)

2. -(으)시기 바랍니다: "we ask you to..."

Notices avoid direct commands. Instead they say ***-(으)시기 바랍니다*** *("it is hoped that you will..."). Add* ***-시기*** *to a vowel stem and* ***-으시기*** *to a consonant stem, then* ***바랍니다****:* 제출하시기 바랍니다 *("please submit"),* 확인하시기 바랍니다 *("please check"). With a helper:* -아/어 주시기 바랍니다 *("kindly do"), as in* 협조해 주시기 바랍니다 *("your cooperation is requested"). It is written, formal and impersonal.*

NOTICE	MEANING
신분증을 지참하시기 바랍니다.	You are asked to bring ID.

NOTICE	MEANING
신청서를 작성하여 제출하시기 바랍니다.	Please fill in the form and submit it.
줄을 서 주시기 바랍니다.	Kindly queue.

3. The honorific -(으)시- in notices

*Notices honour the reader, so the verb takes **-(으)시-**: 방문하시는 분은 ("those who visit"), 신청하실 수 있습니다 ("you can apply"). The honorific stays even in the middle of a long sentence. The person is called **분** (honorific "person") or **고객님**, not 사람.*

PLAIN	HONORIFIC, IN A NOTICE
신청하는 사람은	신청하시는 분은
받을 수 있습니다	받으실 수 있습니다
낼 수 있습니다	내실 수 있습니다

> **Watch out: formal written style is not for chatting**
> -시기 바랍니다 and -십시오 belong to notices and announcements. If you say them to a clerk across the counter they sound stiff or even cold. Speak with -아/어 주세요 and use the formal forms for reading and writing.

4. Paperwork words

KOREAN	ENGLISH
성명 / 생년월일 / 주소 / 연락처	full name / date of birth / address / contact details
신청 / 접수 / 발급 / 제출	application / receipt / issuing / submission
서명 / 도장	signature / seal
여권 / 신분증 / 비자	passport / ID / visa

KOREAN	ENGLISH
서류를 떼다	to obtain a certificate (spoken)

📰 Reading — 읽기

This is an invented notice, written in the style of a real one. Read it, then check the English and the word list. Then answer the true/false questions.

외국인등록 안내

외국인등록을 하시려는 분은 입국한 날부터 90일 이내에 출입국·외국인사무소를 방문하시기 바랍니다. 방문하실 때에는 여권과 사진 한 장, 신청서를 지참하여 주십시오. 신청서는 사무소 안내 데스크에서 받으실 수 있습니다. 수수료는 신용카드로도 내실 수 있습니다. 서류를 접수한 후 외국인등록증이 발급되기까지는 시간이 걸릴 수 있습니다.

English: Alien registration notice. Those wishing to register as a foreign resident should visit the immigration office within 90 days of entering the country. When you visit, please bring your passport, one photo and the application form. You can pick up the form at the information desk. The fee can also be paid by credit card. After the documents are received, it may take some time until the registration card is issued.

Words: *입국하다* enter the country · *이내* within · *안내 데스크* information desk · *발급되다* be issued

1. You should visit within 90 days of entering the country.

▼ Show answer

True: *입국한 날부터 90일 이내.*

2. You can only get the application form from a website.

▼ Show answer

False: you get it at the information desk.

3. The fee can be paid by credit card.

▼ Show answer

True: *신용카드로도 내실 수 있습니다.*

4. The card is issued immediately.

▼ Show answer

False: it may take some time (*시간이 걸릴 수 있습니다*).

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

20 key words for offices and paperwork.

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	구청	*gu-cheong*	district office	noun
2	주민센터	*ju-min-sen-teo*	community centre (local office)	noun
3	서류	*seo-ryu*	document, papers	noun
4	신청서	*sin-cheong-seo*	application form	noun
5	도장	*do-jang*	seal, stamp	noun
6	서명	*seo-myeong*	signature	noun
7	여권	*yeo-gwon*	passport	noun
8	신분증	*sin-bun-jeung*	ID card	noun
9	비자	*bi-ja*	visa	noun
10	외국인등록증	*oe-gu-gin-deung-nok-jjeung*	alien registration card	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
11	출입국·외국인사무소	*chul-ip-guk oe-gu-gin sa-mu-so*	immigration office	noun
12	수수료	*su-su-ryo*	fee	noun
13	번호표	*beon-ho-pyo*	number ticket	noun
14	증명서	*jeung-myeong-seo*	certificate	noun
15	접수	*jeop-su*	reception (of documents)	noun
16	작성하다	*jak-seong-ha-da*	fill in, draw up	verb
17	제출하다	*je-chul-ha-da*	hand in, submit	verb
18	발급받다	*bal-geup-bat-da*	get issued	verb
19	신청하다	*sin-cheong-ha-da*	apply for	verb
20	연장하다	*yeon-jang-ha-da*	extend	verb

As Heard in Dramas — "도장 찍자"

In dramas a character who agrees to a deal or promise may say 도장 찍자 ("let's stamp on it"), a figure of speech for sealing the agreement. Office scenes also show people taking a 번호표, and a clerk saying 서류가 부족합니다 ("your documents are incomplete").

Real Korean Tip — Online Services

Many certificates can be requested online through the government portal 정부24, and immigration appointments can be booked on the HiKorea site. Offices often use a number ticket (번호표) system, and staff are used to foreigners asking for help, so do not be shy about asking 이거 어떻게 써요?

Register — Offices

Staff usually speak in polite -요 or formal -습니다 style and use honorifics for you: 성함이 어떻게 되세요? ("What is your name?"). Reply politely with -요 or -습니다; do not use 반말 with officials.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Say "I'd like to extend my visa."

▼ Show answer

비자를 연장하고 싶어요.

2. Write a notice line: "Please bring your passport."

▼ Show answer

여권을 지참하시기 바랍니다.

3. Make the formal "please wait" for an announcement.

▼ Show answer

잠시 기다려 주십시오.

4. Ask "Where do I sign?"

▼ Show answer

서명은 어디에 해요?

5. Tell a friend casually "Do it on Government24."

▼ Show answer

정부24에서 해.

6. Why is it better to say 잠깐 기다려 주세요 than 잠시 기다려 주십시오 to a clerk at the counter?

▼ Show answer

-십시오 belongs to announcements and notices; in everyday speech -아/어 주세요 sounds more natural.

🎓 Learning & Education — 공부와 시험

*In this chapter you sign up for a course, talk about study plans and exams, and ask about the Korean language test (TOPIK). The grammar: **-(으)려면** ("if you want to..."), **-도록** ("so that..." and "until...") and a revision of **-기 전에** / **-(으)ㄴ 다음에** ("before" / "after"). For the background see Korean Grammar 2 6 (Purpose, Time, Condition). Course details, fees and test dates change, so the figures here are illustrations: check the school's or the test's own website.*

① Signing Up for a Course — 수강 신청

A:

안녕하세요. 한국어 수업을 신청하려면 어떻게 해야 해요?

Hello. What do I have to do to sign up for a Korean class?

B:

먼저 레벨 테스트를 보셔야 해요. 시험을 본 다음에 반이 정해져요.

First you need to take a level test. After the test, your class is decided.

A:

레벨 테스트는 어떻게 봐요?

What is the level test like?

B:

필기시험이 삼십 분, 그리고 간단한 면접이 있어요.

There's a written test of thirty minutes, and a short interview.

A:

등록금은 얼마예요? 교재도 포함되어 있어요?

② An Academy — 학원 상담

A:

토픽 시험을 준비하는 반이 있어요?

Do you have a class that prepares for the TOPIK test?

B:

네, 평일 저녁반과 주말반이 있어요. 일주일에 세 번, 한 번에 두 시간이에요.

Yes, there's a weekday evening class and a weekend class. Three times a week, two hours each time.

A:

퇴근하고 갈 수 있는 저녁반이 좋겠어요.

An evening class I can go to after work would be good.

B:

그럼 저녁 7시 반을 추천해요. 한 달에 이십오만 원이에요.

Then I recommend the 7:30 pm class. It's 250,000 won a month.

A:

How much is the tuition? Is the textbook included?

B:

교재는 따로 사셔야 해요. 등록하기 전에 수업 시간표를 확인해 보세요.

You have to buy the textbook separately. Before you register, please check the class timetable.

Hard words: 수강 신청 su-gang sin-cheong course registration · 레벨 테스트 re-bel te-seu-teu level test · 정해지다 jeong-hae-ji-da be decided · 면접 myeon-jeop interview · 시간표 si-gan-pyo timetable

시험에 합격하려면 몇 달쯤 공부해야 할까요?

About how many months should I study to pass the test?

B:

사람마다 달라요. 하지만 매일 복습하면 훨씬 빨리 늘어요.

It differs from person to person. But if you review every day, you improve much faster.

Hard words: 학원 hak-won private academy · 평일 저녁반 pyeong-il jeo-nyeok-ban weekday evening class · 추천하다 chu-cheon-ha-da recommend · 복습하다 bok-seu-pa-da review · 늘다 neul-da improve

③ A Study Plan — 공부 계획

A:

시험이 두 달 남았는데 어떻게 공부하면 좋을까요?

The exam is two months away. How should I study?

B:

우선 매일 같은 시간에 공부하도록 하세요.

First, make sure you study at the same time every day.

A:

단어는 어떻게 외워요?

How do I memorise vocabulary?

B:

잊어버리지 않도록 모르는 단어를 노트에 적어 놓으세요.

Write down the words you don't know in a notebook so you don't forget them.

④ Exam Day and Results — 시험 날

A:

내일 시험인데 준비물이 뭐예요?

The exam is tomorrow. What do I need to bring?

B:

수험표하고 신분증, 컴퓨터용 사인펜을 지참하셔야 해요.

You must bring your admission ticket, ID and a computer marking pen.

A:

시험은 몇 시에 시작해요?

What time does the exam start?

B:

오전 9시에 입실해야 해요. 늦으면 들어갈 수 없으니까 일찍 가세요.

You must be seated by 9 am. If you're late you can't go in, so go early.

A:

A:

듣기는 어떻게 연습해요?

How do I practise listening?

B:

드라마를 보면서 들으세요. 귀가 트이도록 매일 삼십 분씩 들으면 좋아요.

Listen while watching dramas. It's good to listen for thirty minutes every day until your ears open up.

Hard words: 남다 nam-da remain · 외우다 oe-u-da memorise · 듣기 deut-gi listening · 귀가 트이다 gwi-ga teu-i-da begin to understand by ear

⑤ Further Study — 대학원과 자격증

A:

졸업한 다음에 대학원에 가고 싶어요.

After I graduate I'd like to go to graduate school.

B:

대학원에 들어가려면 어떤 준비가 필요해요?

What preparation do you need to get into graduate school?

A:

학점이 좋아야 하고 한국어 성적도 있어야 해요.

You need good grades, and a Korean language score too.

B:

장학금을 받을 수도 있어요? 등록금이 비싸서요.

Is it possible to get a scholarship? The tuition is expensive.

결과는 언제 나와요?

When do the results come out?

B:

한 달쯤 후에 홈페이지에서 성적을 확인할 수 있어요.

After about a month you can check your score on the website.

Hard words: 수험표 su-heom-pyo admission ticket · 준비물 jun-bi-mul things to bring · 입실하다 ip-sil-ha-da take one's seat · 성적 seong-jeok score, grade

⑥ Between Friends (casual) — 시험 어땠어?

A:

야, 시험 어땠어?

Hey, how was the exam?

B:

망쳤어. 밤새도록 공부했는데 쓰기에서 시간이 모자랐어.

I messed it up. I studied all night, but I ran out of time on the writing.

A:

괜찮아. 합격하려면 평균만 넘으면 되잖아.

It's okay. To pass, you only need to get over the average, right?

B:

그러게. 결과 나올 때까지 기다려 보자.

True. Let's wait until the results come out.

Hard words: 망치다 mang-chi-da ruin, mess up · 밤새도록 bam-sae-do-rok all night long · 모자라다 mo-ja-ra-da be short · 평균 pyeong-gyun average · 그러게 geu-reo-ge true, I know

A:

성적이 좋으면 받을 수 있어요. 자격증이 있으면 더 유리하고요.

If your results are good you can get one. And having a qualification helps even more.

B:

그럼 방학 동안 자격증 공부도 시작해 봐야겠어요.

Then I should start studying for a qualification during the holidays too.

Hard words: 대학원 dae-hak-won graduate school · 학점 hak-jeom credits, grades · 장학금 jang-hak-geum scholarship · 자격증 ja-gyeok-jeung qualification · 유리하다 yu-ri-ha-da be advantageous

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

ENGLISH	POLITE (-요)	CASUAL (FRIENDS)
To pass, you have to study.	합격하려면 공부해야 해요.	합격하려면 공부해야 돼.
Write it down so you don't forget.	잊어버리지 않도록 적어 놓으세요.	안 잊어버리게 적어 놔.
I studied all night.	밤새도록 공부했어요.	밤새도록 공부했어.
How was the exam?	시험 어땠어요?	시험 어땠어?
I passed!	합격했어요!	붙었어!
I failed.	불합격했어요. / 떨어졌어요.	떨어졌어.

🔤 Three Verbs — 동사

VERB	DICTIONARY	POLITE PRESENT	PAST	-(으)려면
to study	공부하다	공부해요	공부했어요	공부하려면
to pass (an exam)	합격하다	합격해요	합격했어요	합격하려면
to register	등록하다	등록해요	등록했어요	등록하려면

🧰 Grammar Tools — 문법

1. -(으)려면: "if you want to..."

*Add **-려면** to a vowel stem (or ㄹ-stem) and **-으려면** to a consonant stem to say "if you intend to do X": 합격하려면 열심히 공부해야 해요. (If you want to pass, you must study hard.) The part after -(으)려면 is what you need to do or should do: -아/어야 해요, -세요, 필요해요 or 좋아요. It is a short form of -(으)려고 하면, so the subject is the same person in both parts, and the tense is not used inside the clause.*

IF YOU WANT TO...	...YOU NEED TO	MEANING
신청하려면	서류가 필요해요.	To apply, you need documents.
한국어를 잘하려면	매일 연습해야 해요.	To speak Korean well, you must practise daily.
역에 가려면	버스를 타세요.	To get to the station, take the bus.
늦지 않으려면	일찍 출발하세요.	To avoid being late, set off early.

2. -도록: "so that..." and "until..."

*Add **-도록** to a verb or adjective stem to express a goal ("so that it will...") or an extent ("until, to the point that"). For a negative goal use **-지 않도록**: 잊어버리지 않도록 적어 놓으세요. (Write it down so that you don't forget.) For an extent: 밤새도록 공부했어요. (I studied all night.) 목이 쉬도록 노래했어요. (I sang until my voice went hoarse.) The two clauses may have **different subjects**, and the second may be an order or request: 아이가 잘 들을 수 있도록 천천히 말해 주세요.*

MEANING	EXAMPLE
so that (goal)	늦지 않도록 일찍 일어나세요. Get up early so you aren't late.
so that (goal)	모두가 볼 수 있도록 크게 쓰세요. Write it big so everyone can see.
until (extent)	밤새도록 이야기했어요. We talked all night.
-도록 하다 (make sure to)	내일은 일찍 오도록 하세요. Make sure you come early tomorrow.

Watch out: -(으)려고 or -도록?

-(으)려고 is "in order to" for *your own* intention and needs the same subject: 합격하려고 공부해요. -도록 is "so that" and can have a different subject, or an order: 아이가 잘 보도록 앞에 앉혔어요. If the two parts have different subjects, use -도록.

3. Before and after, revisited

*You met **-(으)ㄴ 다음에** ("after") in Chapter 2. Pair it with **-기 전에** ("before") to put study steps in order. **-기 전에** never changes: 시험을 보기 전에 복습하세요. (Review before you take the exam.) **-(으)ㄴ 다음에** uses -ㄴ after a vowel stem and -은 after a consonant stem: 시험을 본 다음에 쉬세요. (Rest after you take the exam.)*

BEFORE	AFTER
등록하기 전에 시간표를 보세요.	등록한 다음에 교재를 사세요.
자기 전에 단어를 외워요.	수업이 끝난 다음에 복습해요.

4. School and exam words

KOREAN	ENGLISH
듣기 / 말하기 / 읽기 / 쓰기	listening / speaking / reading / writing
합격 / 불합격	pass / fail
붙다 / 떨어지다	to pass (spoken) / to fail (spoken)

KOREAN	ENGLISH
방학 / 학기	school holiday / term
숙제 / 복습 / 예습	homework / review / preparation

Reading — 읽기

Read the text, then check the English and the word list. Then answer the true/false questions.

시험 준비 이야기

저는 한국 회사에서 일하고 싶어서 한국어능력시험을 보기로 했어요. 합격하려면 매일 공부해야 해서 학원에 등록했어요. 학원은 평일 저녁에 있어서 퇴근한 다음에 갈 수 있어요. 모르는 단어는 잊어버리지 않도록 매일 노트에 적어요. 주말에는 한국 드라마를 보면서 듣기를 연습해요. 시험은 석 달 후예요. 조금 걱정되지만 열심히 하면 할수록 실력이 늘고 있어요.

English: I decided to take the Korean language test because I want to work at a Korean company. To pass, I have to study every day, so I registered at an academy. The academy has classes on weekday evenings, so I can go after I finish work. I write down the words I don't know in a notebook every day so that I don't forget them. At weekends I practise listening while watching Korean dramas. The test is in three months. I'm a little worried, but the harder I work, the more my ability grows.

Words: *실력* ability, skill · *석 달* three months · *퇴근하다* finish work · *걱정되다* be worried

1. The writer wants to work at a Korean company.

▼ Show answer

True: *한국 회사에서 일하고 싶어서.*

2. The academy classes are in the morning.

▼ Show answer

False: they are on weekday evenings (*평일 저녁*).

3. The writer writes new words in a notebook every day.

▼ Show answer

True: *매일 노트에 적어요.*

4. The test is in one week.

▼ Show answer

False: it is in three months (*석 달 후*).

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

20 key words for study and exams.

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	수강 신청	*su-gang sin-cheong*	course registration	noun
2	학원	*hak-won*	private academy	noun
3	수업	*su-eop*	class, lesson	noun
4	교재	*gyo-jae*	textbook	noun
5	시험	*si-heom*	exam	noun
6	합격	*hap-gyeok*	passing	noun
7	불합격	*bul-hap-gyeok*	failing	noun
8	성적	*seong-jeok*	score, grade	noun
9	학점	*hak-jeom*	credits, grade points	noun
10	등록금	*deung-nok-geum*	tuition fee	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
11	장학금	*jang-hak-geum*	scholarship	noun
12	대학원	*dae-hak-won*	graduate school	noun
13	자격증	*ja-gyeok-jeung*	qualification, certificate	noun
14	한국어능력시험	*han-gu-geo-neung-nyeok-si-heom*	Test of Proficiency in Korean (TOPIK)	noun
15	수험표	*su-heom-pyo*	exam admission ticket	noun
16	등록하다	*deung-no-ka-da*	register	verb
17	합격하다	*hap-gyeo-ka-da*	pass	verb
18	떨어지다	*tteo-reo-ji-da*	fail, fall	verb
19	복습하다	*bok-seu-pa-da*	review	verb
20	준비하다	*jun-bi-ha-da*	prepare	verb

As Heard in Dramas — "시험 망쳤어"

School dramas are full of exam talk: 시험 망쳤어 ("I messed up the exam"), 공부 좀 해! ("Study a bit!") from parents, and 합격이다! when the result is good. Students also use 붙었어! ("I got in!") for passing.

Real Korean Tip — 학원, 엿 and the Big Exam

Many Korean students go to a private academy (학원) after school as well as to their ordinary school, and adults use academies for language, certificates and test preparation. Before important exams people wish each other luck with 엿 (sticky toffee) and 찹쌀떡 (sticky rice cakes), because the verb 붙다 means both "to stick" and "to pass". The national university entrance exam is called 수능.

Register — Studying

To a teacher or academy staff use polite -요 or -ㅂ니다 and 선생님. Classmates use 반말 or soft -요 depending on age: 시험 어땠어? between close friends, 시험 어땠어요? to someone you don't know well.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Say "To pass, you have to study every day."

▼ Show answer

합격하려면 매일 공부해야 해요.

2. Say "Write it down so that you don't forget."

▼ Show answer

잊어버리지 않도록 적어 놓으세요.

3. Say "Please check the timetable before you register."

▼ Show answer

등록하기 전에 시간표를 확인해 보세요.

4. Say "I studied all night."

▼ Show answer

밤새도록 공부했어요.

5. Ask a friend casually "How was the exam?"

▼ Show answer

시험 어땠어?

6. Why is 합격하려면 열심히 공부했어요 wrong?

▼ Show answer

After -(으)려면 you need a request, advice or necessity (for example 공부해야 해요), not a statement of what you did.

📦 Online Shopping & Consumer Rights — 온라인 쇼핑과 소비자 권리

In this chapter you order online, follow a delivery, return an item, complain, and ask about warranty repairs. The grammar: first steps with ***causatives*** *(**-게 하다, 시키다** and a few suffix verbs),* ***-아/어 버리다*** *("do completely", often with regret or relief) and* ***-(으)ㄹ 뻔했다*** *("almost happened"). For the background see Korean Grammar 3 4 (Causatives) and Korean Grammar 3 6 (Auxiliary Verbs II) for 버리다. The rules and time limits here are simplified illustrations; check the shop's own policy and the current consumer rules.*

① Placing an Order — 주문하기

A:
이 운동화를 주문하려고 하는데, 사이즈를 어떻게 골라야 할지 모르겠어요.
I'm about to order these trainers but I don't know how to choose the size.

B:
리뷰를 먼저 읽어 보세요. 작게 나왔다는 사람이 많으면 한 치수 크게 사세요.
Read the reviews first. If many people say it runs small, buy one size up.

A:
쿠폰이 있는데 어디에서 써요?
I have a coupon. Where do I use it?

B:
장바구니에 담은 다음에 결제 화면에서 쿠폰을 선택하면 돼요.
After you put it in the cart, choose the coupon on the payment screen.

A:

② Following the Delivery — 택배 조회

A:
주문한 지 사흘이 지났는데 아직 안 왔어요.
It's been three days since I ordered and it still hasn't come.

B:
배송 조회를 해 보세요. 지금 어디에 있는지 알 수 있어요.
Try tracking it. You can see where it is now.

A:
아, 오늘 오후에 도착한다고 나와 있어요.
Ah, it says it will arrive this afternoon.

B:
집에 없으면 문 앞에 놓아 달라고 메시지를 남기세요.
If you're not home, leave a message asking them to put it at the door.

A:

배송비는 얼마예요?

How much is the delivery fee?

B:

삼만 원 이상이면 무료배송이에요. 이 운동화는 무료로 받을 수 있어요.

Delivery is free for orders of 30,000 won or more. You can get these trainers free.

Hard words: 주문하다 ju-mun-ha-da order · 치수 chi-su size · 장바구니 jang-ba-gu-ni shopping cart · 결제 gyeol-je payment · 무료배송 mu-ryo-bae-song free delivery

③ Returning an Item — 반품과 환불

A:

신발 사이즈가 너무 작아서 반품하고 싶은데요.

The shoes are too small, so I'd like to return them.

B:

네, 받으신 지 칠 일 안에 신청하시면 돼요. 상품을 안 쓰셨죠?

Yes, you can apply within seven days of receiving them. You haven't used them, have you?

A:

안 신었어요. 상자도 그대로 있어요. 환불은 언제 돼요?

I haven't worn them. I still have the box. When will I get the refund?

B:

상품이 도착해서 확인한 다음에 환불해 드려요. 보통 며칠 걸려요.

경비실에 맡겨 달라고 할까요?

Shall I ask them to leave it with the security desk?

B:

그게 더 안전하죠. 택배가 도착하면 문자로 알려 줄 거예요.

That's safer. They'll text you when the parcel arrives.

Hard words: 배송 조회 bae-song jo-hoe delivery tracking · 도착하다 do-cha-ka-da arrive · 경비실 gyeong-bi-sil security desk · 맡기다 mat-gi-da leave in someone's care · 택배 taek-bae parcel delivery

④ A Complaint — 불만 접수

A:

주문한 것과 다른 색깔이 왔어요. 검은색을 주문했는데 회색이에요.

I got a different colour from what I ordered. I ordered black but it's grey.

B:

정말 죄송합니다. 기다리시게 해서 죄송하고, 바로 교환해 드리겠습니다.

I'm very sorry. I apologise for making you wait, and we'll exchange it right away.

A:

그리고 상자가 찌그러져 있어서 제품에 흠집도 났어요.

Also, the box was dented, so the product got scratched too.

B:

사진을 찍어서 보내 주시겠어요? 확인한 후에 연락드리겠습니다.

We refund after the item arrives and we check it. It usually takes a few days.

A:

반품 배송비는 누가 내요?

Who pays the return delivery fee?

B:

단순 변심이면 고객님이 내셔야 해요. 상품에 문제가 있으면 저희가 부담합니다.

If it's just a change of mind, you pay. If there's a problem with the product, we cover it.

Hard words: 반품하다 ban-pum-ha-da return goods · 환불 hwan-bul refund · 단순 변심 dan-sun byeon-sim mere change of mind · 부담하다 bu-dam-ha-da bear (a cost)

Could you take a photo and send it? We'll contact you after checking.

A:

네, 지금 바로 보낼게요. 교환할 때 제가 또 기다려야 하나요?

Yes, I'll send it right now. Will I have to wait again for the exchange?

B:

새 상품을 먼저 보내 드리고, 그다음에 기존 상품을 회수하겠습니다.

We'll send the new one first, and then collect the original.

Hard words: 교환하다 gyo-hwan-ha-da exchange · 찌그러지다 jji-geu-reo-ji-da be dented · 흠집 heum-jip scratch · 회수하다 hoe-su-ha-da collect back

⑤ Warranty and Repairs — 보증과 AS

A:

노트북이 갑자기 안 켜져서 수리를 맡기고 싶어요.

My laptop suddenly won't turn on, and I'd like to have it repaired.

B:

구매하신 지 얼마나 되셨어요? 보증기간은 보통 1년이에요.

How long ago did you buy it? The warranty period is usually one year.

A:

여덟 달 됐어요. 영수증은 여기 있어요.

Eight months. Here's the receipt.

B:

⑥ Between Friends (casual) — 또 샀어?

A:

야, 나 또 사 버렸어. 세일하길래 그냥 질렀어.

Hey, I bought something again. It was on sale so I just splurged.

B:

너 지난달에도 그랬잖아. 그만 좀 사.

You did that last month too. Stop buying things.

A:

알아. 근데 중고로 사려다가 사기당할 뻔했어.

I know. But when I tried to buy second-hand I almost got scammed.

B:

그럼 보증기간 안이라서 무료로 수리받으실 수 있어요.

Then it's within the warranty, so you can have it repaired for free.

A:

만약 수리가 안 되면 어떻게 해요?

What if it can't be repaired?

B:

그럴 때는 소비자원에 상담을 신청할 수도 있어요. 먼저 AS센터 답변을 기다려 보세요.

In that case you can also request advice from the consumer agency. First wait for the service centre's reply.

Hard words: 수리 su-ri repair · 보증기간 bo-jeung-gi-gan warranty period · 소비자원 so-bi-ja-won consumer agency · 상담 sang-dam consultation · 답변 dap-byeon reply

정말? 큰일 날 뻔했네. 오늘은 치킨이나 시켜 먹자.

Really? That could have been bad. Let's just order chicken today.

Hard words: 지르다 ji-reu-da splurge (slang) · 중고 jung-go second-hand · 사기당하다 sa-gi-dang-ha-da be scammed · 시켜 먹다 si-kyeo meok-da order and eat

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

ENGLISH	POLITE (-요)	CASUAL (FRIENDS)
I'd like to return this.	이걸 반품하고 싶어요.	이거 반품할래.
When will I get the refund?	환불은 언제 돼요?	환불 언제 돼?
It's a different item from what I ordered.	주문한 것과 달라요.	주문한 거랑 달라.
Sorry to keep you waiting.	기다리시게 해서 죄송합니다.	기다리게 해서 미안해.
I ended up buying it.	결국 사 버렸어요.	결국 사 버렸어.

ENGLISH	POLITE (-요)	CASUAL (FRIENDS)
I almost missed it.	놓칠 뻔했어요.	놓칠 뻔했어.

🔤 Three Verbs — 동사

VERB	DICTIONARY	POLITE PRESENT	PAST	-아/어 버렸다
to order	주문하다	주문해요	주문했어요	주문해 버렸어요
to return (goods)	반품하다	반품해요	반품했어요	반품해 버렸어요
to order (food)	시키다	시켜요	시켰어요	시켜 버렸어요

🧰 Grammar Tools — 문법

1. Causatives: first steps

*A **causative** says that someone makes or lets another person do something. The easiest form is **-게 하다** after a verb stem: **기다리게 하다** ("make wait"), **먹게 하다** ("let eat"). The honorific version is polite in service: **기다리시게 해서 죄송합니다.** ("I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.") Some verbs have their own causative form with a suffix (**-이-, -히-, -리-, -기-, -우-**): learn each as a word. The verb **시키다** means "to order (food)" or "to make someone do".*

BASIC VERB	CAUSATIVE	EXAMPLE
먹다 eat	먹이다 feed	아이에게 밥을 먹여요. I feed the child.
입다 wear	입히다 dress (someone)	아이에게 옷을 입혀요. I dress the child.
자다 sleep	재우다 put to sleep	아기를 재워요. I put the baby to sleep.
알다 know	알리다 let know, inform	도착하면 알려 줄게요. I'll let you know when it arrives.
보다 see	보이다 show	사진을 보여 주세요. Please show me the photo.

BASIC VERB	CAUSATIVE	EXAMPLE
(food) order	시키다	치킨을 시켰어요. I ordered chicken.

2. -아/어 버리다: "finish it off, end up doing it"

*Add **-아/어 버리다** to say an action is done completely, with a feeling of relief, regret or surprise:* 다 먹어 버렸어요. *(I ate it all up.)* 결국 사 버렸어요. *(I ended up buying it, after all.) After ㅏ or ㅗ use -아, otherwise -어 (and 하다 becomes 해). It usually goes with the past tense and cannot normally be used for something you merely plan.*

VERB	WITH 버리다	MEANING
사다	사 버렸어요	I went and bought it (regretfully or impulsively)
먹다	먹어 버렸어요	I ate it all up
지우다	지워 버렸어요	I deleted it (and it's gone)
보내다	보내 버렸어요	I sent it off (by mistake)

3. -(으)ㄹ 뻔했다: "almost..."

*To say something nearly happened but did not, use a stem + **-ㄹ 뻔했다** (after a vowel) or **-을 뻔했다** (after a consonant):* 놓칠 뻔했어요. *(I nearly missed it.)* 넘어질 뻔했어요. *(I nearly fell.)* 속을 뻔했어요. *(I almost got fooled.) It is always in the past tense ending **뻔했다**, and what almost happened did not happen. The adverb* 하마터면 *("it was close") is often added for emphasis:* 하마터면 사고가 날 뻔했어요.

ALMOST...	EXAMPLE
늦을 뻔했어요	택배가 늦게 와서 선물을 못 줄 뻔했어요. The parcel came late, so I nearly couldn't give the present.
사기당할 뻔했어요	중고 거래에서 사기당할 뻔했어요. I nearly got scammed in a second-hand deal.

ALMOST...	EXAMPLE
잃어버릴 뻔했어요	영수증을 잃어버릴 뻔했어요. I nearly lost the receipt.

Watch out: 시키다 is for food, 주문하다 is for goods

Use 시키다 for ordering food in a restaurant or for delivery (치킨을 시켰어요), but 주문하다 for goods and online orders (운동화를 주문했어요). Also, 보이다 means both "be seen" and "show", so check the particle: 사진이 보여요 ("the photo is visible") but 사진을 보여 주세요 ("show me the photo").

4. Shopping and consumer words

KOREAN	ENGLISH
주문 / 결제 / 배송 / 도착	order / payment / delivery / arrival
반품 / 교환 / 환불	return / exchange / refund
쿠폰 / 할인 / 세일	coupon / discount / sale
후기 / 리뷰 / 별점	review / review / star rating
고객센터 / AS센터	customer centre / service centre

📰 Reading — 읽기

Read the text, then check the English and the word list. Then answer the true/false questions.

온라인 쇼핑 이야기

저는 지난주에 인터넷으로 운동화를 주문했어요. 쿠폰을 써서 싸게 샀지만 사이즈가 작아서 신을 수 없었어요. 그래서 반품을 신청했어요. 고객센터에서 칠 일 안에 신청해야 한다고 해서 하마터면 기간을 놓칠 뻔했어요. 택배 기사님이 와서 신발을 가져가셨고,

며칠 후에 돈이 환불됐어요. 이번에는 리뷰를 꼼꼼히 읽지 않고 사 버려서 실수했어요. 다음에는 후기를 먼저 보려고 해요.

English: Last week I ordered trainers on the internet. I bought them cheaply with a coupon, but the size was small and I couldn't wear them. So I applied for a return. The customer centre said I had to apply within seven days, so I nearly missed the deadline. The delivery driver came and took the shoes, and a few days later the money was refunded. This time I made a mistake because I bought without reading the reviews carefully. Next time I'll read the reviews first.

Words: *기간* period · *가져가다* take away · *꼼꼼히* carefully · *실수하다* make a mistake

1. The trainers were too big.

▼ Show answer

False: the size was small (*사이즈가 작아서*).

2. The writer had to apply for the return within seven days.

▼ Show answer

True: *칠 일 안에 신청해야 한다.*

3. The money was refunded a few days later.

▼ Show answer

True: *며칠 후에 돈이 환불됐어요.*

4. The writer read the reviews carefully before buying.

▼ Show answer

False: the writer bought without reading them carefully (*꼼꼼히 읽지 않고*).

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

20 key words for online shopping.

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	주문	*ju-mun*	order	noun
2	배송	*bae-song*	delivery	noun
3	택배	*taek-bae*	parcel delivery	noun
4	반품	*ban-pum*	return (goods)	noun
5	환불	*hwan-bul*	refund	noun
6	교환	*gyo-hwan*	exchange	noun
7	쿠폰	*ku-pon*	coupon	noun
8	리뷰	*ri-byu*	review	noun
9	장바구니	*jang-ba-gu-ni*	shopping cart	noun
10	결제	*gyeol-je*	payment	noun
11	배송비	*bae-song-bi*	delivery fee	noun
12	고객센터	*go-gaek-sen-teo*	customer service centre	noun
13	소비자원	*so-bi-ja-won*	consumer agency	noun
14	보증기간	*bo-jeung-gi-gan*	warranty period	noun
15	영수증	*yeong-su-jeung*	receipt	noun
16	주문하다	*ju-mun-ha-da*	order (goods)	verb
17	반품하다	*ban-pum-ha-da*	return (goods)	verb
18	환불받다	*hwan-bul-bat-da*	get a refund	verb
19	시키다	*si-ki-da*	order (food); make (someone) do	verb

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
20	수리하다	*su-ri-ha-da*	repair	verb

As Heard in Dramas — "또 질렀어?"

Characters tease each other about shopping with 또 질렀어? ("Did you splurge again?"), from the slang verb 지르다 for an impulse purchase. You will also hear 택배 왔어 ("a parcel's come") and people opening boxes at the door.

Real Korean Tip — Delivery Culture

Home delivery (택배) is very widely used in Korea and often very fast, and parcels are commonly left at your door or with the building's security desk (경비실). Delivery apps for food and shopping are part of daily life. If something goes wrong and the shop does not help, you can contact the consumer agency (소비자원) for advice.

Register — Customer Service

Staff use very polite forms with customers: 고객님, -시- and -겠습니다 (확인해 보겠습니다, 죄송합니다). In a complaint, stay polite and calm: 확인 부탁드립니다 ("please check") works well in messages and chats.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Say "I'd like to return these shoes."

▼ Show answer

이 신발을 반품하고 싶어요.

2. Say "I'm sorry to have kept you waiting" in a shop.

▼ Show answer

기다리시게 해서 죄송합니다.

3. Say "I nearly missed the deadline."

▼ Show answer

기간을 놓칠 뻔했어요.

4. Say "I ended up buying it."

▼ Show answer

결국 사 버렸어요.

5. Tell a friend casually "Let's order chicken."

▼ Show answer

치킨 시켜 먹자.

6. What is the difference between 사진이 보여요 and 사진을 보여 주세요?

▼ Show answer

The first means "the photo is visible"; the second means "please show me the photo" (보이다 as a causative).

🗣️ Telling a Story — 이야기하기

*In this chapter you learn to tell what happened to you, in order and with a bit of drama. The grammar: **-았/었더니** ("when I did X, I found that..."), **-더라** ("I saw that...", recalling what you experienced) and **-(으)ㄴ 채로** ("with it still in that state"), plus the story words **갑자기, 결국, 그런데, 다행히**. For the background see Korean Grammar 3 9 (Recall and Discovery) and Korean Grammar 2 5 (And, But, So).*

① Why I Was Late — 왜 늦었어요?

A:

오늘 왜 이렇게 늦었어요? 회의가 벌써 시작됐어요.

Why are you so late today? The meeting has already started.

B:

죄송해요. 알람을 못 듣고 늦잠을 잤어요. 일어났더니 벌써 아홉 시였어요.

Sorry. I didn't hear the alarm and overslept. When I woke up it was already nine.

A:

그래서 어떻게 왔어요?

So how did you get here?

B:

급하게 택시를 탔는데 갑자기 길이 막히더라고요.

I took a taxi in a hurry, but suddenly the road was jammed.

A:

그럼 결국 걸어서 왔어요?

So in the end you walked?

② No Wallet — 지갑이 없더라고요

A:

어제 카페에서 정말 창피한 일이 있었어요.

Something really embarrassing happened at the café yesterday.

B:

무슨 일이었는데요?

What happened?

A:

계산하려고 했더니 지갑이 없더라고요. 집에 두고 나왔어요.

When I tried to pay, my wallet wasn't there. I'd left it at home.

B:

어머, 그래서 어떻게 했어요?

Oh no, so what did you do?

A:

친구한테 전화했더니 마침 근처에 있어서 바로 와 줬어요.

I called a friend, and it happened that they were nearby and came right away.

B:

네, 택시에서 내려서 십 분 동안 뛰어왔어요. 다행히 회의가 오래 걸려서 괜찮았어요.

Yes, I got out of the taxi and ran for ten minutes. Luckily the meeting was long, so it was fine.

Hard words: 늦잠을 자다 neut-ja-meul ja-da oversleep · 알람 al-lam alarm · 급하게 geu-pa-ge in a hurry · 뛰어오다 ttwi-eo-o-da come running · 다행히 da-haeng-hi luckily

B:

다행이네요. 그 친구한테 커피를 사 줘야겠어요.

What a relief. You'll have to buy that friend a coffee.

Hard words: 창피하다 chang-pi-ha-da be embarrassing · 두고 나오다 du-go na-o-da leave behind · 마침 ma-chim just then · 근처 geun-cheo nearby

③ Left On — 켜 놓은 채로

A:

어젯밤에 너무 피곤해서 불을 켠 채로 잤어요.

Last night I was so tired that I fell asleep with the light on.

B:

아침에 일어나니까 어땠어요?

What was it like when you woke up?

A:

텔레비전도 켜져 있더라고요. 밤새 켜 놓은 채로 잔 거예요.

The TV was on too. I'd slept through the night with it on.

B:

전기세가 많이 나왔겠네요.

The electricity bill must have been big.

A:

그런데 더 큰 문제는 신발을 신은 채로 침대에 누웠다는 거예요.

But the bigger problem is that I lay on the bed with my shoes on.

④ The New Restaurant — 새로 생긴 식당

A:

어제 새로 생긴 식당에 가 봤는데, 사람이 정말 많더라고요.

Yesterday I tried the new restaurant, and there were really lots of people.

B:

그래서 오래 기다렸어요?

So did you wait long?

A:

한 시간 기다렸더니 다리가 아프더라고요. 그래도 음식은 정말 맛있었어요.

After waiting an hour my legs hurt. But the food was really good.

B:

뭘 드셨어요?

What did you eat?

A:

찌개를 먹었는데 국물이 진하고 양도 많더라고요.

I had the stew, and the broth was rich and the portion was large.

B:

정말요? 그건 청소가 필요하겠네요.

Really? That means cleaning.

Hard words: 켜다 kyeo-da turn on · 밤새 bam-sae all night · 전기세 jeon-gi-se electricity bill · 눕다 nup-da lie down

B:

그럼 저도 한번 가 봐야겠어요. 주말 말고 평일에 가야겠죠?

Then I should try it too. Probably on a weekday and not at the weekend?

Hard words: 생기다 saeng-gi-da open, appear · 진하다 jin-ha-da be rich, strong · 양 yang quantity, portion · 평일 pyeong-il weekday

⑤ A Mix-up — 착각

A:

오늘 지하철에서 웃긴 일이 있었어요.

Something funny happened on the subway today.

B:

어떤 일이었는데요?

What was it?

A:

아는 사람이라고 생각해서 인사했더니 모르는 사람이더라고요.

I thought it was someone I knew and said hello, and it turned out to be a stranger.

B:

하하, 그 사람도 당황했겠네요.

Ha ha, that person must have been flustered too.

A:

네, 저도 너무 부끄러워서 다음 역에서 바로 내렸어요.

Yes, I was so embarrassed that I got off at the next station.

B:

⑥ Between Friends (casual) — 진짜 웃긴 일

A:

야, 어제 진짜 웃긴 일 있었어. 들어 볼래?

Hey, something really funny happened yesterday. Want to hear?

B:

뭔데? 빨리 말해 봐.

What is it? Tell me quickly.

A:

버스에서 졸았더니 내릴 정거장을 지나쳤어. 결국 종점까지 갔지 뭐야.

I dozed on the bus and missed my stop. I ended up going all the way to the terminus.

B:

하하, 그래서 어떻게 돌아왔어?

Ha ha, so how did you get back?

A:

다시 버스 타고 왔지. 한 시간 걸리더라.

I took the bus back again. It took an hour.

Hard words: 졸다 jol-da doze · 지나치다 ji-na-chi-da go past · 종점 jong-jeom terminus · -지 뭐야 -ji mwo-ya "and so it was" (casual)

나중에는 웃으면서 이야기할 수 있는 추억이 되겠네요.

Later it will become a memory you can laugh about.

Hard words: 웃기다 ut-gi-da be funny · 당황하다 dang-hwang-ha-da be flustered · 부끄럽다 bu-kkeu-reop-da be ashamed · 추억 chu-eok memory

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

ENGLISH	POLITE (-요)	CASUAL (FRIENDS)
Something funny happened.	웃긴 일이 있었어요.	웃긴 일이 있었어.
Suddenly…	갑자기 비가 왔어요.	갑자기 비가 왔어.
In the end…	결국 늦었어요.	결국 늦었어.
It turned out that…	가 봤더니 문이 닫혀 있었어요.	가 봤더니 문이 닫혀 있었어.
I saw that (it was)…	사람이 많더라고요.	사람이 많더라.
Luckily…	다행히 안 늦었어요.	다행히 안 늦었어.

🔤 Three Verbs — 동사

VERB	DICTIONARY	POLITE PRESENT	PAST	-았/었더니	-더라
to doze	졸다	졸아요	졸았어요	졸았더니	졸더라
to sleep	자다	자요	잤어요	잤더니	자더라
to go	가다	가요	갔어요	갔더니	가더라

🧰 Grammar Tools — 문법

1. -았/었더니: "when I did X, I found Y"

*Attach **-았더니** (after ㅏ, ㅗ) or **-었더니** (other vowels), or **-했더니** for 하다 verbs, to the past stem. It says: I did X, and as a result (or when I looked) I found Y. The one who did X is usually **I**, and Y is something you observed or felt afterwards:* 집에 갔더니 친구가 와 있었어요. *(When I got home, a friend was there.)* 약을 먹었더니 열이 내렸어요. *(I took medicine, and the fever went down.)*

I DID X...	...AND I FOUND Y	MEANING
일어났더니	벌써 아홉 시였어요.	When I woke up, it was already nine.
계산하려고 했더니	지갑이 없었어요.	When I tried to pay, I had no wallet.
버스에서 졸았더니	정거장을 지나쳤어요.	I dozed on the bus and passed my stop.
한 시간 기다렸더니	다리가 아팠어요.	After waiting an hour, my legs hurt.

2. -더라: "I saw (and recall) that..."

*Add **-더라** directly to the stem (no tense inside) to report what you saw, heard or felt yourself in the past, often with a little surprise:* 사람이 많더라. *(There were lots of people, I saw.)* 국물이 진하더라. *(The broth was rich.) In polite speech use **-더라고요**:* 맛있더라고요. *With a noun use **이더라**:* 모르는 사람이더라고요. *(It was a stranger.)*

WORD	-더라고요	MEANING
맛있다	맛있더라고요	it was delicious (I found)
많다	많더라고요	there were a lot
막히다	막히더라고요	it was jammed
친구이다	친구더라고요	it was a friend

3. -(으)ㄴ 채로: "with it still in that state"

Use -ㄴ 채로 (after a vowel) or -은 채로 (after a consonant) on an action verb to say that someone did something while leaving the result of an earlier action in place: 불을 켠 채로 잤어요. (I slept with the light on.) 신발을 신은 채로 들어갔어요. (I went in with my shoes on.) The 로 can be dropped: 앉은 채 말했어요.

STATE	EXAMPLE
켠 채로	텔레비전을 켠 채로 잤어요. I slept with the TV on.
신은 채로	신발을 신은 채로 들어갔어요. I went in with my shoes on.
앉은 채로	앉은 채로 대답했어요. I answered while still sitting.
연 채로	창문을 연 채로 나갔어요. I went out leaving the window open.

Watch out: three limits

(1) -더라 reports what you saw or felt, so it is odd for your own deliberate actions: say 저는 일찍 갔어요, not 저는 일찍 가더라. (2) -았/었더니 starts from your own action; for what someone else did you need a different pattern. (3) -(으)ㄴ 채로 needs an action whose result stays: 켜다, 신다, 열다, 앉다, not a continuing activity like 먹다.

4. Story connectors

KOREAN	ENGLISH
갑자기 / 마침	suddenly / just then
그런데 / 그래서	but, by the way / so
결국 / 마침내	in the end / at last
다행히 / 하필	luckily / of all times (unluckily)
그 후에 / 나중에	after that / later

Reading — 읽기

Read the text, then check the English and the word list. Then answer the true/false questions.

잊을 수 없는 하루

지난 일요일에 친구를 만나러 가는 길이었어요. 버스에서 잠깐 졸았더니 내릴 곳을 지나쳐 버렸어요. 갑자기 당황해서 휴대폰을 보려고 했는데, 배터리가 없더라고요. 결국 모르는 동네에서 한 시간 동안 길을 헤맸어요. 그런데 다행히 친절한 아주머니가 길을 알려 주셨어요. 약속에 한 시간이나 늦었지만 친구는 우산을 든 채로 저를 기다리고 있었어요. 그날 이후로 저는 집을 나가기 전에 휴대폰을 꼭 충전해요.

English: Last Sunday I was on my way to meet a friend. I dozed on the bus for a moment and went past my stop. Suddenly flustered, I tried to look at my phone, but the battery was dead. In the end I wandered for an hour in an area I didn't know. Luckily a kind woman showed me the way. I was an hour late for the appointment, but my friend was waiting for me holding an umbrella. Since that day I always charge my phone before leaving home.

Words: *헤매다* wander lost · *친절하다* be kind · *우산* umbrella · *충전하다* charge

1. The writer was on the way to meet a friend.

▼ Show answer

True: *친구를 만나러 가는 길이었어요.*

2. The writer missed the stop because of dozing off.

▼ Show answer

True: *졸았더니 내릴 곳을 지나쳐 버렸어요.*

3. The phone battery was fully charged.

▼ Show answer

False: *배터리가 없더라고요.*

4. The friend was angry about the delay.

▼ Show answer

False: the text only says the friend was waiting holding an umbrella (*우산을 든 채로 기다리고 있었어요*).

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

20 key words for telling a story.

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	사건	*sa-geon*	incident, event	noun
2	이야기	*i-ya-gi*	story, talk	noun
3	실수	*sil-su*	mistake	noun
4	약속	*yak-sok*	appointment, promise	noun
5	정거장	*jeong-geo-jang*	stop, station	noun
6	동네	*dong-ne*	neighbourhood	noun
7	배터리	*bae-teo-ri*	battery	noun
8	갑자기	*gap-ja-gi*	suddenly	adverb
9	결국	*gyeol-guk*	in the end	adverb
10	그런데	*geu-reon-de*	but, by the way	connector
11	다행히	*da-haeng-hi*	luckily	adverb
12	마침내	*ma-chim-nae*	at last	adverb
13	하필	*ha-pil*	of all times, unluckily	adverb

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
14	졸다	*jol-da*	doze	verb
15	지나치다	*ji-na-chi-da*	go past, overshoot	verb
16	헤매다	*he-mae-da*	wander lost	verb
17	당황하다	*dang-hwang-ha-da*	be flustered	verb
18	놓치다	*no-chi-da*	miss (a bus, a chance)	verb
19	늦잠을 자다	*neut-ja-meul ja-da*	oversleep	verb
20	웃기다	*ut-gi-da*	be funny	adj.

As Heard in Dramas — "있잖아, 어제..."

Characters start stories with 있잖아 ("you know what") and 그런데 말이야 ("but listen"). They keep the listener hooked with 그래서? ("and then?") and finish with 대박이지? ("amazing, right?"), all in casual 반말.

Real Korean Tip — Storytelling Style

Korean speakers like to tell a story with plenty of reaction words: 어머, 헐, 진짜?, 그래서? If you are the listener, say them to show interest. As the teller, -더라고요 gives a gentle, observational tone: "I noticed that...". Mix it with -았/었어요 for the plain facts.

Register — Casual Endings in Stories

Between close friends, -더라 and -지 뭐야 are common, but to a boss or someone you do not know well use polite -더라고요 and -았/었어요. In writing, use the plain past -았/었다.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Say "When I woke up, it was already nine."

▼ Show answer

일어났더니 벌써 아홉 시였어요.

2. Say "There were lots of people, I saw." (polite)

▼ Show answer

사람이 많더라고요.

3. Say "I slept with the light on."

▼ Show answer

불을 켠 채로 잤어요.

4. Say "I dozed on the bus and, in the end, missed my stop."

▼ Show answer

버스에서 졸았더니 결국 정거장을 놓쳤어요.

5. Tell a friend casually "Something really funny happened yesterday."

▼ Show answer

어제 진짜 웃긴 일 있었어.

6. Why is 저는 일찍 가더라고요 odd for "I went early"?

▼ Show answer

-더라고요 reports what you saw or felt, not your own deliberate action. Say 저는 일찍 갔어요.

🎬 Culture & Entertainment — 문화와 엔터테인먼트

*This chapter is about the things you probably watch Korean dramas for: talking about films, series, webtoons and concerts, and giving or asking for a recommendation. The grammar: **-다고 하던데** ("I heard that..."), **-(으)ㄴ/는 편이다** ("I tend to..., it's rather...") and **-(으)ㄹ 만하다** ("it's worth ...ing"). For the background see Korean Grammar 2 8 (Reported Speech) and Korean Grammar 3 9 (Recall and Discovery).*

① Asking for a Recommendation — 드라마 추천

A:

요즘 볼 만한 드라마 있어요?

Is there a drama worth watching these days?

B:

새로 나온 법정 드라마가 재미있다고 하던데, 아직 안 봤어요?

I heard the new courtroom drama is good. Haven't you seen it yet?

A:

아직요. 줄거리가 어때요?

Not yet. What's the plot like?

B:

한 변호사가 어려운 사건을 해결하는 이야기인데, 주인공 연기가 정말 좋대요.

It's about a lawyer solving difficult cases, and they say the lead actor's acting is really good.

A:

저는 무서운 건 잘 못 봐서요. 무섭지는 않아요?

I can't watch scary things well. Is it not scary?

② After the Film — 영화 어땠어요?

A:

영화 어땠어요? 저는 마지막 장면에서 울 뻔했어요.

How was the film? I nearly cried at the last scene.

B:

저도 감동적이었어요. 다만 중간이 좀 지루한 편이었어요.

I found it moving too. It was only that the middle was a bit boring.

A:

그래도 배우들 연기가 훌륭했죠?

Still, the actors' performances were excellent, weren't they?

B:

네, 특히 주인공은 정말 잘했어요. 결말은 예상 못 했어요.

Yes, the lead especially was really good. I didn't expect the ending.

A:

B:

전혀요. 오히려 웃긴 장면이 많은 편이에요. 한번 보세요.

Not at all. If anything it has quite a lot of funny scenes. Give it a try.

Hard words: 법정 beop-jeong courtroom · 줄거리 jul-geo-ri plot · 주인공 ju-in-gong lead character · 연기 yeon-gi acting · 오히려 o-hi-ryeo if anything

A:

친구한테도 추천하고 싶어요. 극장에서 볼 만한 영화예요.

I'd like to recommend it to friends too. It's a film worth seeing in a cinema.

B:

스포일러는 하지 마세요. 아직 안 본 사람도 있으니까요.

Don't give spoilers. There are people who haven't seen it yet.

Hard words: 장면 jang-myeon scene · 배우 bae-u actor · 훌륭하다 hul-lyung-ha-da be excellent · 결말 gyeol-mal ending · 스포일러 seu-po-il-leo spoiler

③ Webtoons and Books — 웹툰과 책

A:

웹툰 자주 읽어요?

Do you often read webtoons?

B:

네, 출근길에 매일 읽는 편이에요. 그 웹툰이 드라마로 만들어졌다고 하던데 봤어요?

Yes, I tend to read them every day on my way to work. I heard that webtoon was made into a drama. Have you seen it?

A:

아직요. 원작이 더 재미있다는 사람도 있더라고요.

Not yet. Some people said the original is better.

B:

맞아요. 그래도 드라마는 배우들 때문에 볼 만해요.

④ Concert Tickets — 콘서트 예매

A:

다음 달에 좋아하는 가수 콘서트가 있대요. 꼭 가고 싶어요.

I hear my favourite singer is having a concert next month. I really want to go.

B:

예매는 언제부터 시작해요?

When does booking start?

A:

이번 주 금요일 저녁 8시예요. 인기가 많아서 몇 분 만에 매진된다고 하던데요.

This Friday at 8 pm. It's popular, so I hear it sells out in a few minutes.

B:

그럼 미리 로그인해 놓고 기다려야겠네요.

Then you'll have to log in in advance and wait.

True. Still, the drama is worth watching because of the actors.

A:

책은 안 읽어요?

Don't you read books?

B:

읽기는 하는데 한 달에 한 권 정도 읽는 편이에요. 요즘 읽을 만한 소설이 있으면 추천해 주세요.

I do read, but about one book a month. If there's a novel worth reading, please recommend one.

Hard words: 웹툰 wep-tun webtoon · 출근길 chul-geun-gil commute · 원작 won-jak original work · 소설 so-seol novel

A:

네, 친구랑 같이 도전하기로 했어요. 한 장이라도 사면 성공이에요.

Yes, my friend and I decided to try together. If we get even one ticket, it's a success.

B:

행운을 빌어요! 못 사면 영상으로라도 볼 수 있을 거예요.

Good luck! If you can't get one, you might be able to watch a video at least.

Hard words: 콘서트 kon-seo-teu concert · 예매 ye-mae advance booking · 매진되다 mae-jin-doe-da sell out · 도전하다 do-jeon-ha-da try, challenge · 영상 yeong-sang video

⑤ Fan Talk — 팬 이야기

A:

그 그룹 새 앨범 들어 봤어요?

Have you listened to that group's new album?

B:

네, 이번 앨범은 들을 만해요. 특히 타이틀곡이 좋더라고요.

Yes, this album is worth a listen. The title track in particular was good.

A:

저는 멤버 중에서 한 명이 제일 좋아요. 그 사람이 제 최애예요.

Among the members there's one I like best. That person is my favourite.

B:

팬클럽에도 가입했어요?

Did you join the fan club too?

⑥ Between Friends (casual) — 정주행했어

A:

야, 나 어제 그 드라마 밤새도록 정주행했어.

Hey, I binge-watched that drama all night yesterday.

B:

진짜? 시청률이 엄청 높다던데 그렇게 재미있어?

Really? I heard the ratings are very high. Is it that good?

A:

응, 볼 만해. 결말이 좀 아쉽긴 한데 연기는 최고야.

Yeah, it's worth watching. The ending is a little disappointing, but the acting is the best.

B:

A:

네, 응원봉도 샀어요. 콘서트에서 흔들어야죠.

Yes, I also bought a light stick. I have to wave it at the concert.

B:

좋겠다. 저도 다음에는 같이 가고 싶어요.

Lucky you. Next time I'd like to go with you.

Hard words: 앨범 ael-beom album · 타이틀곡 ta-i-teul-gok title track · 최애 choe-ae favourite (slang) · 팬클럽 paen-keul-leop fan club · 응원봉 eung-won-bong light stick

스포 하지 마! 나도 주말에 봐야겠다.

No spoilers! I'll watch it at the weekend too.

Hard words: 정주행하다 jeong-ju-haeng-ha-da binge-watch from the start · 시청률 si-cheong-nyul viewing ratings · 아쉽다 a-swip-da be a pity · 스포 seu-po spoiler (short)

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

ENGLISH	POLITE (-요)	CASUAL (FRIENDS)
I heard it's good.	재미있다고 하던데요.	재미있다던데.
It's worth watching.	볼 만해요.	볼 만해.
It's rather boring.	좀 지루한 편이에요.	좀 지루한 편이야.
I was moved.	정말 감동적이었어요.	진짜 감동이었어.
Can you recommend something?	추천해 주세요.	추천해 줘.
No spoilers, please.	스포일러는 하지 마세요.	스포 하지 마.

🔤 Three Verbs — 동사

VERB	DICTIONARY	POLITE PRESENT	PAST	-는 편이다	-(으)ㄹ 만하다
to watch, see	보다	봐요	봤어요	보는 편이다	볼 만하다
to read	읽다	읽어요	읽었어요	읽는 편이다	읽을 만하다
to listen (ㄷ irregular)	듣다	들어요	들었어요	듣는 편이다	들을 만하다

🧰 Grammar Tools — 문법

1. -다고 하던데: "I heard that... (and...)"

*To pass on something you heard, put the sentence in reported form and add **하던데**: 재미있다고 하던데요. ("I heard that it's good.") The ending -**던데** gives the feeling of recalling what you heard and leading into a question or comment: 그 영화 재미있다고 하던데 봤어요? ("I heard that film is good. Have you seen it?") In speech it contracts to -**다던데**.*

WORD TYPE	FORM	EXAMPLE
action verb (present)	-ㄴ/는다고 하던데	매일 본다고 하던데요. I heard they watch it every day.
adjective	-다고 하던데	재미있다고 하던데요. I heard it's fun.
noun	-(이)라고 하던데	인기 드라마라고 하던데요. I heard it's a popular drama.
past	-았/었다고 하던데	매진됐다고 하던데요. I heard it sold out.
contracted (speech)	-다던데	시청률이 높다던데. I heard the ratings are high.

2. -(으)ㄴ/는 편이다: "tend to..., rather..."

*Use **-는 편이다** after an action verb stem to say what you generally do, and **-(으)ㄴ 편이다** after an adjective stem to say that something is rather that way: 영화를 자주 보는 편이에요. (I tend to watch films often.) 이 영화는 긴 편이에요. (This film is rather long.) It softens a statement and says "on the whole, it leans that way".*

PATTERN	EXAMPLE	MEANING
verb + -는 편이다	저는 책을 많이 읽는 편이에요.	I tend to read a lot.
adjective (vowel) + -ㄴ 편이다	이 드라마는 좀 느린 편이에요.	This drama is rather slow.
adjective (consonant) + -은 편이다	이 배우는 팬이 많은 편이에요.	This actor has rather a lot of fans.
negative	영화를 자주 안 보는 편이에요.	I tend not to watch films often.

3. -(으)ㄹ 만하다: "worth doing"

*Attach **-ㄹ 만하다** (after a vowel stem) or **-을 만하다** (after a consonant stem) to say that something is worth doing, or good enough to do: 볼 만해요. (It's worth watching.) Before a noun it becomes **-(으)ㄹ 만한**: 읽을 만한 책 ("a book worth reading"), 가 볼 만한 곳 ("a place worth visiting"). The negative is -(으)ㄹ 만하지 않다 or -(으)ㄹ 만한 게 없다.*

PATTERN	EXAMPLE	MEANING
-(으)ㄹ 만하다	이 영화는 한번 볼 만해요.	This film is worth seeing once.
-(으)ㄹ 만한 + noun	읽을 만한 소설을 추천해 주세요.	Please recommend a novel worth reading.
-(으)ㄹ 만한 곳	서울에서 가 볼 만한 곳이 어디예요?	What places in Seoul are worth visiting?
"good enough"	맛은 먹을 만해요.	The taste is decent (acceptable).

Watch out: -다고 하던데 is not the same as -다고 해요

-다고 해요 simply reports what someone says. -다고 하던데 adds that you *heard* it at some earlier time and usually goes on to ask or comment, so it often ends in a question or an open-ended -요. Also, -는 편이다 is for tendencies, so it does not work for a single event: say 어제 영화를 봤어요, not 어제 영화를 본 편이에요.

4. Review words

KOREAN	ENGLISH
재미있다 / 재미없다 / 지루하다	be fun / not be fun / be boring
감동적이다 / 슬프다 / 무섭다 / 웃기다	be moving / sad / scary / funny
줄거리 / 결말 / 장면	plot / ending / scene
주인공 / 배우 / 감독	lead character / actor / director
추천하다 / 평가하다	recommend / evaluate

📰 Reading — 읽기

Read the text, then check the English and the word list. Then answer the true/false questions.

나의 취미 생활

저는 영화와 드라마를 좋아하는 편이에요. 주말에는 보통 집에서 쉬면서 드라마를 봐요. 지난주에 친구가 새 드라마가 볼 만하다고 해서 보기 시작했어요. 처음에는 조금 지루했지만 3회부터는 감동적이어서 결국 밤새도록 정주행해 버렸어요. 다음 달에는 좋아하는 가수의 콘서트에도 가기로 했어요. 표를 사려고 아침 일찍 컴퓨터 앞에 앉았는데 몇 분 만에 매진돼서 놓칠 뻔했어요. 다행히 마지막 한 장을 샀어요.

English: I like films and dramas. At weekends I usually rest at home and watch dramas. Last week a friend said a new drama was worth watching, so I started it. At first it was a

little boring, but from episode 3 it was so moving that in the end I binge-watched it all night. Next month I've decided to go to a concert by a singer I like. To buy a ticket I sat in front of the computer early in the morning, but it sold out in a few minutes and I almost missed out. Luckily I bought the last one.

Words: *회* episode · *표* ticket · *몇 분 만에* within a few minutes · *마지막* last

1. The writer likes films and dramas.

▼ Show answer

True: *영화와 드라마를 좋아하는 편이에요.*

2. The drama was moving from the first episode.

▼ Show answer

False: it was a little boring at first and became moving from episode 3.

3. The writer watched the drama all night.

▼ Show answer

True: *밤새도록 정주행해 버렸어요.*

4. The writer failed to get a concert ticket.

▼ Show answer

False: the writer bought the last ticket (*마지막 한 장을 샀어요*).

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

20 key words for culture and entertainment.

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	드라마	*deu-ra-ma*	drama series	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
2	영화	*yeong-hwa*	film	noun
3	웹툰	*wep-tun*	webtoon	noun
4	콘서트	*kon-seo-teu*	concert	noun
5	시청률	*si-cheong-nyul*	viewing ratings	noun
6	줄거리	*jul-geo-ri*	plot	noun
7	결말	*gyeol-mal*	ending	noun
8	연기	*yeon-gi*	acting	noun
9	팬	*paen*	fan	noun
10	앨범	*ael-beom*	album	noun
11	예매	*ye-mae*	advance booking	noun
12	매진	*mae-jin*	sell-out	noun
13	원작	*won-jak*	original work	noun
14	감동적이다	*gam-dong-jeo-gi-da*	be moving	adj.
15	지루하다	*ji-ru-ha-da*	be boring	adj.
16	재미있다	*jae-mi-it-da*	be fun, interesting	adj.
17	무섭다	*mu-seop-da*	be scary	adj.
18	추천하다	*chu-cheon-ha-da*	recommend	verb
19	정주행하다	*jeong-ju-haeng-ha-da*	binge-watch from the start	verb
20	예매하다	*ye-mae-ha-da*	book in advance	verb

As Heard in Dramas — "정주행", "최애" and "스포 하지 마!"

Characters often mention 정주행 (watching a series straight through), 최애 ("my favourite", from 최고로 사랑하는), and the warning 스포 하지 마! ("no spoilers!"). Ratings (시청률) are a big topic in the news, and 대박 (see Korean Grammar 4 8) is the usual cry for a hit.

Real Korean Tip — Fandom and Ticketing

Popular concerts are booked online at a set minute and often sell out within moments, which is why people talk about 티켓팅 as a kind of contest. Fans have their own fan-club names and light sticks (응원봉). Webtoons, read on phone apps, are a huge source of stories, and many dramas and films are adapted from them.

Register — Giving Opinions

Between friends you can say 별로였어 ("it wasn't great") directly. To a colleague or someone you do not know well, soften it: 저는 좀 지루한 편이었어요 ("I found it a bit slow"). -는 편이다 is a polite way to be mild.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Say "I heard that drama is fun."

▼ Show answer

그 드라마가 재미있다고 하던데요.

2. Say "This film is worth seeing."

▼ Show answer

이 영화는 볼 만해요.

3. Say "I tend to read webtoons every day."

▼ Show answer

매일 웹툰을 읽는 편이에요.

4. Ask "Can you recommend a book worth reading?"

▼ Show answer

읽을 만한 책을 추천해 주시겠어요?

5. Tell a friend casually "No spoilers!"

▼ Show answer

스포 하지 마!

6. Why is 어제 영화를 본 편이에요 wrong for "I watched a film yesterday"?

▼ Show answer

-는 편이다 describes a general tendency, not a single event. Say 어제 영화를 봤어요.

Korean Basic Conversation 4

Chapter 9 · Nature & Environment: Climate, Recycling & Sustainable Living

🌍 Nature & Environment — 자연과 환경

*In this chapter you talk about the weather and climate, fine dust, recycling and living more sustainably. The grammar: **-기 때문에** ("because"), **-게 하다** ("make or let someone do", revisited) and **-(으)ㄹ수록** ("the more… the more", revisited from Korean Basic Conversation 4 1). For the background see Korean Grammar 3 7 (Reasons and Results) and Korean Grammar 3 4 (Causatives). The rubbish-sorting rules here are general: they differ between districts and buildings, so always check the local notice.*

① A Dusty Morning — 미세먼지

A:

오늘 아침에 하늘이 뿌옇네요. 미세먼지가 심한가 봐요.

The sky is hazy this morning. The fine dust must be bad.

B:

앱에서 확인해 봤는데 오늘은 "나쁨"이래요. 마스크를 꼭 쓰세요.

I checked the app and it says "bad" today. Be sure to wear a mask.

A:

미세먼지 때문에 창문도 못 열겠어요.

Because of the fine dust I can't even open the windows.

B:

맞아요. 오늘은 밖에서 운동하지 않는 게 좋겠어요.

Right. Today it's better not to exercise outside.

A:

② Sorting the Rubbish — 분리수거

A:

이사 와서 처음인데, 분리수거는 어떻게 해야 해요?

I've just moved in, so this is my first time. How do I sort the rubbish?

B:

플라스틱, 캔, 유리, 종이, 비닐을 따로따로 모아서 재활용품 통에 넣으세요.

Collect plastic, cans, glass, paper and vinyl separately and put them in the recycling bins.

A:

일반 쓰레기는요?

What about ordinary rubbish?

B:

우리 구에서 파는 종량제 봉투에 담아서 버려야 해요. 아무 봉투나 쓰면 안 돼요.

You have to put it in the standard rubbish bags sold by our district. You can't use just any bag.

A:

봄에는 황사까지 오기 때문에 더 힘들어요.

In spring there's yellow dust as well, so it's even harder.

B:

공기청정기를 하나 사야겠어요.

I think I should buy an air purifier.

Hard words: 미세먼지 mi-se-meon-ji fine dust · 뿌옇다 ppu-yeo-ta be hazy · 황사 hwang-sa yellow dust · 공기청정기 gong-gi-cheong-jeong-gi air purifier

③ Disposables at the Café — 일회용품

A:

아메리카노 한 잔 주세요. 일회용 컵 말고 텀블러에 담아 주시겠어요?

One Americano, please. Could you put it in my tumbler instead of a disposable cup?

B:

네, 그럼 텀블러를 가져오시면 할인도 해 드려요.

Yes. We also give a discount if you bring your own tumbler.

A:

빨대는 필요 없어요. 쓰레기를 줄이고 싶어서요.

I don't need a straw. I want to reduce waste.

B:

좋은 습관이세요. 요즘은 일회용품을 못 쓰게 하는 곳도 많아요.

That's a good habit. These days there are many places where they don't allow disposables.

음식물 쓰레기는 어디에 버려요?

Where do I throw food waste?

B:

그건 따로 모으는 통이 있어요. 수거 요일은 공지문에 쓰여 있으니까 한번 확인해 보세요.

There's a separate bin for that. The collection days are written on the notice, so please check.

Hard words: 분리수거 bul-li-su-geo sorting of recyclables · 종량제 봉투 jong-nyang-je bong-tu standard rubbish bag · 음식물 쓰레기 eum-sing-mul sseu-re-gi food waste · 공지문 gong-ji-mun notice

④ A Hot Summer — 기후변화

A:

올여름은 폭염 때문에 정말 힘들었어요.

This summer was really hard because of the heatwave.

B:

맞아요. 해마다 점점 더 더워지는 것 같아요.

True. It seems to get hotter every year.

A:

지구가 더워질수록 날씨가 더 극단적으로 변한대요.

They say the hotter the earth gets, the more extreme the weather becomes.

B:

장마 때는 폭우가 쏟아지고, 겨울에는 한파가 오기도 하잖아요.

In the rainy season there are downpours, and in winter cold snaps sometimes come, don't they.

A:

저는 장을 볼 때도 에코백을 가져가요.

I take a tote bag when I go grocery shopping too.

B:

작은 실천이 모이면 큰 변화가 되겠죠.

Small actions add up to big changes, don't they.

Hard words: 일회용품 il-hoe-yong-pum disposables · 텀블러 teom-beul-leo tumbler · 빨대 ppal-dae straw · 에코백 e-ko-baek tote bag · 실천 sil-cheon putting into practice

A:

그래서 에너지를 아끼는 게 중요해요. 에어컨도 필요할 때만 켜요.

So saving energy is important. I only turn on the air conditioning when I need it.

B:

저도 전기를 쓰지 않을 때는 플러그를 뽑아 놓으려고 해요.

I also try to unplug things when I'm not using electricity.

Hard words: 폭염 pok-yeom heatwave · 극단적 geuk-dan-jeok extreme · 폭우 pok-u heavy rain · 한파 han-pa cold wave · 아끼다 a-kki-da save, cherish

⑤ Bulky Waste — 대형 폐기물

A:

오래된 책상을 버리고 싶은데 그냥 내놓으면 돼요?

I want to throw away an old desk. Can I just put it out?

B:

아니요, 큰 물건은 대형 폐기물이라서 신고를 하고 스티커를 사서 붙여야 해요.

No, large items are bulky waste, so you have to report it and buy a sticker to attach.

A:

신고는 어떻게 해요?

How do I report it?

B:

구청 홈페이지나 전화로 신청하시면 돼요. 수수료는 크기에 따라 달라요.

⑥ Between Friends (casual) — 페트병 라벨

A:

야, 그 페트병 그냥 버리면 안 돼. 라벨 떼고 버려야 돼.

Hey, you can't just throw that bottle away. You have to remove the label first.

B:

진짜? 몰랐어. 왜 그래야 돼?

Really? I didn't know. Why do you have to?

A:

라벨이 붙어 있으면 재활용하기 어렵기 때문이야.

It's because it's hard to recycle if the label is still on.

B:

알겠어. 쓰레기를 줄일수록 좋다는 건 알지만 분리수거가 은근히 귀찮아.

Okay. I know the less rubbish the better, but sorting is quietly annoying.

You can apply on the district office website or by phone. The fee depends on the size.

A:

그럼 오늘 신청해 놓고 수거 날짜를 기다릴게요.

Then I'll apply today and wait for the collection date.

B:

네, 정해진 날에 맞춰 집 앞에 내놓으세요.

Yes, put it out in front of your house on the set day.

Hard words: 대형 폐기물 dae-hyeong pye-gi-mul bulky waste · 신고 sin-go report · 스티커 seu-ti-keo sticker · 크기 keu-gi size · 내놓다 nae-no-ta put out

A:

익숙해지면 괜찮아. 나도 처음엔 힘들었어.

Once you get used to it, it's fine. It was hard for me at first too.

Hard words: 페트병 pe-teu-byeong plastic bottle · 라벨 ra-bel label · 떼다 tte-da peel off · 은근히 eun-geun-hi quietly, rather · 익숙해지다 ik-suk-hae-ji-da get used to

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

ENGLISH	POLITE (-요)	CASUAL (FRIENDS)
Wear a mask because of the fine dust.	미세먼지 때문에 마스크를 쓰세요.	미세먼지 때문에 마스크 써.
Sort the rubbish.	분리수거를 하세요.	분리수거 해.
Let's reduce disposables.	일회용품을 줄여요.	일회용품 줄이자.
It's hot because of the heatwave.	폭염 때문에 더워요.	폭염 때문에 더워.
The less waste the better.	쓰레기를 줄일수록 좋아요.	쓰레기 줄일수록 좋아.
It's good for the environment.	환경에 좋아요.	환경에 좋아.

🔤 Three Verbs — 동사

VERB	DICTIONARY	POLITE PRESENT	PAST	-기 때문에	-게 하다
to throw away	버리다	버려요	버렸어요	버리기 때문에	버리게 하다
to reduce	줄이다	줄여요	줄였어요	줄이기 때문에	줄이게 하다
to recycle	재활용하다	재활용해요	재활용했어요	재활용하기 때문에	재활용하게 하다

🧰 Grammar Tools — 문법

1. -기 때문에: "because..."

*Add **-기 때문에** to a verb or adjective stem to give a reason, in an explaining and slightly formal tone: 미세먼지가 심하기 때문에 마스크를 써요. (Because the fine dust is bad, I wear a mask.) After a noun use only **때문에**: 폭염 때문에 힘들어요. (It's hard because of the heatwave.) For the past use the past stem: 비가 왔기 때문에 늦었어요. At the end of a sentence you can answer a "why?" with **-기 때문이에요**: 귀찮기 때문이에요. (It's because it's a bother.)*

PATTERN	EXAMPLE	MEANING
verb + -기 때문에	재활용하기 때문에 쓰레기가 줄어요.	Because we recycle, waste decreases.
adjective + -기 때문에	날씨가 덥기 때문에 에어컨을 써요.	Because it's hot, I use the air conditioning.
noun + 때문에	미세먼지 때문에 못 나가요.	I can't go out because of the fine dust.
past + -기 때문에	비가 왔기 때문에 길이 막혔어요.	It rained, so the road was jammed.

PATTERN	EXAMPLE	MEANING
answer: -기 때문이다	귀찮기 때문이에요.	It's because it's a bother.

2. -게 하다, revisited: "make or let"

*You met **-게 하다** in Korean Basic Conversation 4 6. It says that someone or something makes or lets another do an action:* 정부가 일회용품을 줄이게 해요. *(The government makes people reduce disposables.)* 학교에서 학생들이 분리수거를 하게 해요. *(At school they have the students sort the rubbish.) Add **-지 못하게 하다** for "not let":* 일회용품을 못 쓰게 해요. *The context tells you whether it is "make" or "let".*

EXAMPLE	MEANING
회사가 직원들이 텀블러를 쓰게 해요.	The company has its staff use tumblers.
부모님이 아이가 쓰레기를 줍게 했어요.	The parents had their child pick up the rubbish.
그 가게는 비닐봉지를 못 쓰게 해요.	That shop doesn't allow plastic bags.

3. -(으)ㄹ수록, revisited

*Use **-(으)ㄹ수록** for "the more A, the more B", as in Korean Basic Conversation 4 1, now with environmental topics:* 쓰레기를 줄일수록 환경이 좋아져요. *(The more you reduce waste, the better the environment gets.)* 지구가 더워질수록 날씨가 극단적이 돼요. *(The hotter the earth gets, the more extreme the weather becomes.) After 되다 and 지다 the result is often a change:* 좋아지다, 심해지다.

THE MORE A...	...THE MORE B
사용할수록	쓰레기가 늘어요.
나무를 심을수록	공기가 깨끗해져요.
미세먼지가 심할수록	밖에 나가기 어려워요.

Watch out: -기 때문에 is for explaining, not for commands

-기 때문에 sounds explanatory, and the part after it is usually a statement. For a request or a suggestion use -(으)니까: 미세먼지가 심하니까 마스크를 쓰세요, not 심하기 때문에 마스크를 쓰세요. Also remember that after a noun it is just 때문에: 비 때문에, never 비이기 때문에 for a simple cause.

4. Environment words

KOREAN	ENGLISH
기후변화 / 지구온난화	climate change / global warming
미세먼지 / 황사	fine dust / yellow dust
폭염 / 폭우 / 한파	heatwave / heavy rain / cold wave
플라스틱 / 캔 / 유리 / 종이 / 비닐	plastic / cans / glass / paper / vinyl
친환경 / 에너지 절약	eco-friendly / saving energy

📰 Reading — 읽기

Read the text, then check the English and the word list. Then answer the true/false questions.

환경을 위한 작은 습관

요즘 저는 환경을 위해 작은 습관을 만들고 있어요. 먼저 카페에 갈 때 텀블러를 가져가요. 일회용 컵을 쓰지 않기로 했기 때문이에요. 집에서는 쓰레기를 종류별로 나누어서 분리수거 날에 내놓아요. 음식물 쓰레기도 따로 버려요. 처음에는 귀찮았지만 하면 할수록 습관이 됐어요. 미세먼지가 심한 날에는 마스크를 쓰고 가까운 거리는 걸어서 다녀요. 작은 일이지만 모두가 하면 지구가 조금 더 건강해질 거예요.

English: These days I'm building small habits for the environment. First, I take a tumbler when I go to a café, because I decided not to use disposable cups. At home I sort the rubbish by type and put it out on collection day. I also throw food waste away separately. At first it was a bother, but the more I did it, the more it became a habit. On days when the fine dust

is bad I wear a mask and walk short distances. It's a small thing, but if everyone does it, the earth will become a little healthier.

Words: *종류별로* by type · *내놓다* put out · *습관* habit · *건강해지다* become healthy

1. The writer takes a tumbler to cafés.

▼ Show answer

True: *텀블러를 가져가요.*

2. The writer puts all rubbish in one bag.

▼ Show answer

False: the rubbish is sorted by type (*종류별로 나누어서*).

3. At first sorting was a bother.

▼ Show answer

True: *처음에는 귀찮았지만.*

4. On bad fine-dust days the writer drives everywhere.

▼ Show answer

False: the writer wears a mask and walks short distances.

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

20 key words for nature and the environment.

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	기후변화	*gi-hu-byeon-hwa*	climate change	noun
2	지구온난화	*ji-gu-on-nan-hwa*	global warming	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
3	미세먼지	*mi-se-meon-ji*	fine dust	noun
4	폭염	*pok-yeom*	heatwave	noun
5	환경	*hwan-gyeong*	environment	noun
6	친환경	*chin-hwan-gyeong*	eco-friendly	noun
7	재활용	*jae-hwa-yong*	recycling	noun
8	분리수거	*bul-li-su-geo*	sorting recyclables	noun
9	일회용품	*il-hoe-yong-pum*	disposables	noun
10	쓰레기	*sseu-re-gi*	rubbish	noun
11	종량제 봉투	*jong-nyang-je bong-tu*	standard rubbish bag	noun
12	음식물 쓰레기	*eum-sing-mul sseu-re-gi*	food waste	noun
13	플라스틱	*peul-la-seu-tik*	plastic	noun
14	텀블러	*teom-beul-leo*	tumbler (reusable cup)	noun
15	대형 폐기물	*dae-hyeong pye-gi-mul*	bulky waste	noun
16	버리다	*beo-ri-da*	throw away	verb
17	줄이다	*ju-ri-da*	reduce	verb
18	재활용하다	*jae-hwa-yong-ha-da*	recycle	verb
19	아끼다	*a-kki-da*	save, economise	verb
20	분리하다	*bul-li-ha-da*	separate, sort	verb

As Heard in Dramas — "분리수거 하는 날"

In dramas set in apartment blocks, the weekly 분리수거 evening is a classic meeting place: neighbours carry out boxes and bags and chat. You will also hear a worried 미세먼지 때문에 머리 아파 ("my head hurts from the fine dust") on hazy days.

Real Korean Tip — How Rubbish Works

Household rubbish is generally put into official 종량제 봉투 (standard bags) bought from shops, which means the more you throw away, the more you pay. Recyclables and food waste are collected separately, and bulky items need a report and a sticker. The exact rules, bin types and collection days differ by district and building, so read the notice and ask a neighbour or the building manager.

Register — Talking About Rules

Notices use the formal style: 분리배출을 해 주시기 바랍니다 ("please separate your waste"). Neighbours speaking to each other use polite -요: 이건 여기에 버리세요. Between friends, a short 이거 따로 버려 is fine.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Say "I can't go out because of the fine dust."

▼ Show answer

미세먼지 때문에 못 나가요.

2. Say "Because it's hot, I use the air conditioning."

▼ Show answer

날씨가 덥기 때문에 에어컨을 써요.

3. Say "The more you reduce waste, the better it is."

▼ Show answer

쓰레기를 줄일수록 좋아요.

4. Say "That shop doesn't allow plastic bags."

▼ Show answer

그 가게는 비닐봉지를 못 쓰게 해요.

5. Tell a friend casually "Take the label off before throwing it away."

▼ Show answer

라벨 떼고 버려.

6. Why is 미세먼지가 심하기 때문에 마스크를 쓰세요 awkward?

▼ Show answer

-기 때문에 explains and is not usually followed by a command. Say 미세먼지가 심하니까 마스크를 쓰세요.

💍 Relationships & Celebrations — 인간관계와 경조사

*This chapter is about people: meeting through a friend, dating, wedding invitations, the wedding itself, and family birthdays. The grammar: **호칭** (how to address people), **-는 중이다** ("in the middle of…") and **-(으)ㄴ/는 모양이다** ("it looks as if…"). For the background see Korean Grammar 4 4 (Titles, Address and Social Language) and Korean Grammar 2 9 (Can, Must, May, Seems). Customs and amounts differ between families and regions, so treat the details as a general guide and ask a Korean friend if you are unsure.*

① A Blind Date — 소개팅

A:

친구가 이번 주말에 소개팅을 해 주기로 했어요. 조금 떨려요.

A friend has agreed to set me up on a blind date this weekend. I'm a bit nervous.

B:

어떤 사람이래요? 사진은 봤어요?

What kind of person is it? Have you seen a photo?

A:

아직요. 성격이 좋고 영화를 좋아하는 사람이라고 하더라고요.

Not yet. I was told they have a good personality and like films.

B:

그럼 얘깃거리는 많겠네요. 처음에는 편한 카페에서 만나는 게 좋아요.

Then you'll have plenty to talk about. It's good to meet at a relaxed café first.

A:

② Dating — 연애 중이에요

A:

요즘 민수 씨가 자주 웃는 걸 보니 연애하는 모양이에요.

Seeing Minsu smile so often these days, he seems to be dating someone.

B:

맞아요. 지금 사귀는 중이래요. 이번 주말이 백 일이라고 하던데요.

That's right. I hear he's going out with someone now. I heard this weekend is their 100-day anniversary.

A:

누가 먼저 고백했대요?

Who confessed first, I wonder?

B:

민수 씨가 먼저 했대요. 친구들이 다 놀랐어요.

They say Minsu did. All his friends were surprised.

A:

네, 부담 없이 만나 보려고요. 마음에 들면 한 번 더 만나고요.

Yes, I'll try meeting without pressure. If I like them, I'll meet again.

B:

잘되면 꼭 알려 주세요. 응원할게요!

If it goes well, be sure to tell me. I'll be rooting for you!

Hard words: 소개팅 so-gae-ting blind date · 떨리다 tteol-li-da be nervous · 성격 seong-gyeok personality · 얘깃거리 yae-gis-geo-ri topic of conversation · 부담 bu-dam pressure

③ A Wedding Invitation — 청첩장

A:

저, 다음 달에 결혼하게 됐어요. 청첩장을 드리고 싶은데요.

Um, I'm getting married next month. I'd like to give you an invitation.

B:

어머, 결혼 축하해요! 언제 어디에서 해요?

Oh, congratulations on your wedding! When and where is it?

A:

토요일 오후 두 시에 서울의 한 웨딩홀에서 해요. 와 주시면 정말 기뻐요.

On Saturday at 2 pm at a wedding hall in Seoul. I'd be really happy if you could come.

B:

꼭 참석할게요. 요즘 결혼 준비하는 중이라 바쁘죠?

I'll definitely attend. You must be busy, in the middle of wedding preparations?

기념일에는 뭘 하는 편이에요?

What do people tend to do on an anniversary?

B:

보통 맛있는 저녁을 먹고 작은 선물을 주고받아요. 커플링을 맞추기도 하고요.

Usually they have a nice dinner and exchange small gifts. Some also get matching couple rings.

Hard words: 사귀다 sa-gwi-da go out with · 고백하다 go-bae-ka-da confess one's feelings · 기념일 gi-nyeom-il anniversary · 커플링 keo-peul-ling couple ring

④ At the Wedding — 결혼식장에서

A:

안녕하세요. 결혼을 진심으로 축하드립니다.

Hello. Heartfelt congratulations on your wedding.

B:

와 주셔서 감사합니다. 축의금은 입구 오른쪽에서 접수해 주세요.

Thank you for coming. Please hand in your gift money at the right of the entrance.

A:

봉투에 이름을 써야 하나요?

Do I need to write my name on the envelope?

B:

네, 앞이나 뒤에 이름을 써 주세요. 접수하고 나면 식권을 받으실 수 있어요.

Yes, please write your name on the front or back. After you hand it in, you can get a meal ticket.

A:

네, 신혼집도 구하는 중이라서 정신이 없어요.

Yes, I'm also looking for a home for the newlyweds, so I'm in a whirl.

B:

힘내세요. 모바일 청첩장도 보내 주시겠어요?

Hang in there. Could you send a mobile invitation too?

Hard words: 청첩장 cheong-cheop-jang wedding invitation · 웨딩홀 we-ding-hol wedding hall · 참석하다 cham-seo-ka-da attend · 신혼집 sin-hon-jip newlyweds' home · 정신이 없다 jeong-si-ni eop-da be in a whirl

A:

신랑 신부는 정말 행복한 모양이네요.

The bride and groom seem really happy.

B:

네, 식이 끝나면 다 같이 사진을 찍을 거예요. 식사도 맛있게 드세요.

Yes, after the ceremony everyone will take a photo together. Enjoy your meal too.

Hard words: 축의금 chu-gui-geum wedding gift money · 접수하다 jeop-su-ha-da receive, register · 봉투 bong-tu envelope · 식권 sik-gwon meal ticket · 신랑 sil-lang groom · 신부 sin-bu bride

⑤ A Family Birthday — 환갑과 돌잔치

A:

다음 주에 부모님 환갑 잔치를 하신다면서요?

I hear your parents are having a 60th-birthday party next week?

B:

잔치는 아니고 가족끼리 식사하기로 했어요. 요즘은 대부분 그렇게 해요.

Not a party, we've decided to have a family meal. Most people do that these days.

A:

그렇군요. 어머님 생신 축하드린다고 전해 주세요.

I see. Please tell your mother I wish her a happy birthday.

B:

⑥ Between Friends (casual) — 쟤네 사귀는 모양이야

A:

야, 쟤네 둘 요즘 맨날 같이 다니던데 사귀는 모양이야.

Hey, those two have been going around together every day lately. They seem to be dating.

B:

진짜? 둘이 지금 연애 중이야?

Really? Are the two of them going out right now?

A:

몰라, 아직 썸 타는 중일 수도 있어.

I don't know. They might still be in the "flirting" stage.

B:

하하, 곧 청첩장 받는 거 아냐?

고마워요. 그리고 다음 달에는 조카 돌잔치도 있어요.

Thanks. And next month there's my nephew's first-birthday party too.

A:

돌잡이도 해요? 아기가 뭘 잡을지 궁금해요.

Will they do the first-birthday ritual too? I'm curious what the baby will pick.

B:

네, 실이나 연필, 돈 같은 걸 올려놓고 아기가 잡게 해요.

Yes, they put things like thread, a pencil and money out and let the baby grab one.

Hard words: 환갑 hwan-gap 60th birthday · 생신 saeng-sin birthday (honorific) · 돌잔치 dol-jan-chi first-birthday party · 돌잡이 dol-ja-bi baby's choosing ritual · 조카 jo-ka nephew, niece

Ha ha, will we get a wedding invitation soon?

Hard words: 쟤네 jyae-ne those two (casual) · 맨날 maen-nal every day (casual) · 썸 타다 seom ta-da be in the flirting stage (slang) · 곧 got soon

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

ENGLISH	POLITE (-요)	CASUAL (FRIENDS)
Congratulations on your wedding!	결혼 축하해요!	결혼 축하해!
Happy birthday (to an elder).	생신 축하드립니다.	생일 축하해.
I'm preparing for the wedding.	결혼 준비하는 중이에요.	결혼 준비하는 중이야.
They seem to be dating.	사귀는 모양이에요.	사귀는 모양이야.
Thank you for coming.	와 주셔서 감사합니다.	와 줘서 고마워.
I'll definitely attend.	꼭 참석할게요.	꼭 갈게.

🔤 Three Verbs — 동사

VERB	DICTIONARY	POLITE PRESENT	PAST	-는 중이다	-는 모양이다
to meet	만나다	만나요	만났어요	만나는 중이다	만나는 모양이다
to go out with	사귀다	사귀어요	사귀었어요	사귀는 중이다	사귀는 모양이다
to marry	결혼하다	결혼해요	결혼했어요	결혼하는 중이다	결혼하는 모양이다

🧰 Grammar Tools — 문법

1. 호칭: forms of address

Koreans often avoid "you" and use a relationship word or title instead (see Korean Grammar 4 4). Here are the ones you need for friends, partners and families.

WHO	ADDRESS / TERM	NOTE
older brother / sister	형, 누나 (male speaker); 오빠, 언니 (female speaker)	also used for older friends and partners
friend, same age	이름 + 아/야 or just the name	민수야, 지은아
colleague, polite	이름 + 씨	민수 씨
spouse's parents	어머님, 아버님	respectful way to address them
married couple	여보	"dear", between spouses
bride / groom	신부 / 신랑	at the wedding

2. -는 중이다: "in the middle of..."

Attach ***-는 중이다*** *to an action verb stem to say that you are in the middle of doing something:* *결혼 준비하는 중이에요.* *(I'm in the middle of preparing for the wedding.) After a noun use* ***중:*** *회의 중이에요 ("I'm in a meeting"),* *통화 중이에요* *("I'm on the phone"),* *공사 중* *("under construction"). It is close to* *-고 있다* *but stresses the process, often to say that you are busy.*

PATTERN	EXAMPLE	MEANING
verb + -는 중이다	지금 청첩장을 보내는 중이에요.	I'm sending out invitations right now.
verb + -는 중이다	신혼집을 구하는 중이에요.	I'm in the middle of looking for a home.
noun + 중이다	지금 연애 중이에요.	I'm in a relationship at the moment.
noun + 중이다	회의 중이라서 전화를 못 받아요.	I'm in a meeting, so I can't take calls.

3. -(으)ㄴ/는 모양이다: "it looks as if..."

Use ***-(으)ㄴ/는 모양이다*** *to make a guess from what you can see or hear:* *두 사람이 사귀는 모양이에요.* *(They seem to be dating.)* *신랑 신부가 행복한 모양이에요.* *(The couple look happy.) For an action verb use* ***-는 모양이다*** *(present) or* ***-(으)ㄴ 모양이다*** *(past); for an adjective use* ***-(으)ㄴ 모양이다****; after a noun use* ***인 모양이다****:* *학생인 모양이에요.*

TYPE	EXAMPLE	MEANING
action, present	비가 오는 모양이에요.	It looks like it's raining.
action, past	벌써 결혼한 모양이에요.	They seem to have already married.
adjective	기분이 좋은 모양이에요.	They seem to be in a good mood.
noun	친구 사이인 모양이에요.	They seem to be friends.

Watch out: 모양이다 is about others, not about you

-(으)ㄴ/는 모양이다 guesses from evidence about someone or something else; you do not use it for your own feelings or plans: say 저는 기뻐요, not 저는 기쁜 모양이에요. Also, -는 중이다 describes

an action in progress, so it does not suit states: say 키가 커요, not 키가 큰 중이에요.

4. Celebration words

KOREAN	ENGLISH
결혼식 / 신혼여행 / 신혼집	wedding / honeymoon / newlyweds' home
청첩장 / 축의금 / 식권	invitation / gift money / meal ticket
돌잔치 / 환갑 / 칠순	first birthday / 60th birthday / 70th birthday
축하합니다 / 축하드립니다	congratulations (polite / more honorific)
초대하다 / 참석하다	to invite / to attend

📰 Reading — 읽기

Read the text, then check the English and the word list. Then answer the true/false questions.

친구의 결혼식

지난 토요일에 대학교 친구의 결혼식에 다녀왔어요. 친구는 삼 년 동안 사귄 다음에 드디어 결혼했어요. 결혼식장에 도착해서 먼저 축의금을 내고 식권을 받았어요. 신랑 신부는 아주 행복한 모양이었어요. 식이 끝난 다음에는 친구들과 함께 식사를 했어요. 며칠 후에 친구가 신혼여행 중이라며 사진을 보내 줬어요. 저도 언젠가 이런 날이 오면 좋겠어요.

English: Last Saturday I went to a university friend's wedding. My friend finally married after going out for three years. When I arrived at the wedding hall, I first gave the gift money and received a meal ticket. The bride and groom seemed very happy. After the ceremony I had a meal with friends. A few days later my friend sent me photos, saying they were on their honeymoon. I hope such a day comes for me someday too.

Words: *드디어* at last · *식장* ceremony hall · *신혼여행* honeymoon · *언젠가* someday

1. The wedding was a colleague's.

▼ Show answer

False: it was a university friend's (*대학교 친구*).

2. The writer gave gift money and received a meal ticket.

▼ Show answer

True: *축의금을 내고 식권을 받았어요.*

3. The bride and groom seemed unhappy.

▼ Show answer

False: they seemed very happy (*행복한 모양이었어요*).

4. After the ceremony the writer ate with friends.

▼ Show answer

True: *친구들과 함께 식사를 했어요.*

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

20 key words for relationships and celebrations.

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	소개팅	*so-gae-ting*	blind date	noun
2	연애	*yeon-ae*	romantic relationship	noun
3	청첩장	*cheong-cheop-jang*	wedding invitation	noun
4	결혼식	*gyeol-hon-sik*	wedding	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
5	축의금	*chu-gui-geum*	wedding gift money	noun
6	신랑	*sil-lang*	groom	noun
7	신부	*sin-bu*	bride	noun
8	신혼여행	*sin-hon-yeo-haeng*	honeymoon	noun
9	돌잔치	*dol-jan-chi*	first-birthday party	noun
10	환갑	*hwan-gap*	60th birthday	noun
11	생신	*saeng-sin*	birthday (honorific)	noun
12	호칭	*ho-ching*	form of address	noun
13	사귀다	*sa-gwi-da*	go out with, make friends	verb
14	고백하다	*go-bae-ka-da*	confess (feelings)	verb
15	결혼하다	*gyeol-hon-ha-da*	marry	verb
16	축하하다	*chu-ka-ha-da*	congratulate	verb
17	초대하다	*cho-dae-ha-da*	invite	verb
18	참석하다	*cham-seo-ka-da*	attend	verb
19	헤어지다	*he-eo-ji-da*	break up, part	verb
20	소개하다	*so-gae-ha-da*	introduce	verb

As Heard in Dramas — "썸 타는 중이야?"

Dramas are full of romance talk. You will hear 썸 타다 ("to be in the flirting stage"), 고백했어? ("did you confess?"), 사귀자 ("let's go out") and, at weddings, 결혼 축하해 from friends and 결혼 축하드립니다 from colleagues. Couples often call each other 자기야 ("darling") and, after marriage, 여보.

Real Korean Tip — Wedding Gift Money (축의금)

At a Korean wedding guests usually give cash in a white envelope (봉투) at the reception desk and write their name on it; in return they receive a meal ticket. The amount depends on how close you are to the couple and on your circumstances, so ask a Korean friend what is usual. A set of common figures is easy to find online, but there is no single rule. Weddings are often short and held in a wedding hall, so guests may stay only for a while after the ceremony.

Tradition — 환갑 and 돌잔치

A person's 60th birthday (환갑) was traditionally a very big celebration, but many families today mark it with a family meal or trip instead. A baby's first birthday (돌) is still celebrated, often with the 돌잡이 ritual in which the baby picks an object. For elders, say 생신 축하드립니다 rather than 생일 축하해요.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Say "I'm in the middle of preparing for the wedding."

▼ Show answer

결혼 준비하는 중이에요.

2. Say "They seem to be dating."

▼ Show answer

사귀는 모양이에요.

3. Say "Congratulations on your wedding" to a colleague.

▼ Show answer

결혼 축하드립니다.

4. What do you say to wish an elder a happy birthday?

▼ Show answer

생신 축하드립니다.

5. Tell a friend casually "They seem to be dating."

▼ Show answer

쟤네 사귀는 모양이야.

6. Why is 저는 기쁜 모양이에요 odd for "I'm happy"?

▼ Show answer

-(으)ㄴ/는 모양이다 is a guess about others from evidence; for your own feelings say 저는 기뻐요.

🗣️ Discussing Issues — 의견 나누기

In this chapter you give an opinion, agree, disagree politely and explain your reasons. The grammar: -(으)ㄴ/는 것 같다 ("I think / it seems"), -기는 하지만 ("it is..., but"), -(으)ㄹ 수도 있다 ("it might be") and -(으)ㄹ까 봐 ("for fear that"). For the background see Korean Grammar 2 9 (Can, Must, May, Seems) and Korean Grammar 3 8 (Contrast and Concession).

① Asking for an Opinion — 의견 묻기

A:
재택근무에 대해서 어떻게 생각하세요?
What do you think about working from home?

B:
저는 찬성하는 편이에요. 출퇴근 시간이 줄어서 편한 것 같아요.
I tend to be in favour. I think it's convenient because the commuting time is cut.

A:
그 말도 맞아요. 그런데 집에서는 집중이 안 될 수도 있잖아요.
That's true. But you might not be able to concentrate at home, mightn't you?

B:
그럴 수도 있죠. 하지만 조용한 환경을 만들면 괜찮을 것 같아요.
That could be. But if you create a quiet environment I think it would be fine.

A:
듣고 보니 일리가 있네요. 저도 한번 해 보고 싶어졌어요.

② Agreeing — 동의하기

A:
온라인 수업이 대면 수업보다 효율적인 것 같아요.
I think online classes are more efficient than in-person classes.

B:
저도 같은 생각이에요. 시간도 아끼고 자료도 다시 볼 수 있잖아요.
I think the same. You save time and can go back over the materials.

A:
맞아요. 특히 멀리 사는 학생들에게는 큰 도움이 돼요.
Right. It's a big help especially for students who live far away.

B:
다만 친구를 사귀기는 어려울 수도 있겠어요.
Only, it might be hard to make friends.

A:
그 점에는 저도 동의해요. 그래서 가끔은 직접 만나는 시간도 필요한 것 같아

Now that I hear it, you have a point. I've started to want to try it too.

B:

일주일에 하루만 먼저 해 보는 것도 좋은 방법이에요.

Trying just one day a week first is a good way too.

Hard words: 재택근무 jae-taek-geun-mu working from home · 출퇴근 chul-toe-geun commuting · 집중 jip-jung concentration · 일리가 있다 il-li-ga it-da have a point

③ Disagreeing Politely — 정중하게 반대하기

A:

저는 은퇴하면 시골에서 살고 싶어요. 공기도 맑고 조용하잖아요.

When I retire I'd like to live in the countryside. The air is clean and it's quiet.

B:

좋기는 하지만 병원이 멀어서 불편할 수도 있어요.

It's nice, but it might be inconvenient because the hospital is far away.

A:

그건 생각 못 했어요. 하지만 요즘은 시골에도 병원이 꽤 있어요.

I hadn't thought of that. But these days there are quite a few hospitals in the countryside too.

B:

그렇게 생각하실 수도 있지만, 저는 조금 다르게 생각해요.

You may think so, but I think a bit differently.

요.

I agree on that point too. So I think some in-person time is needed now and then.

B:

좋은 절충안이네요.

That's a good compromise.

Hard words: 대면 dae-myeon face-to-face · 효율적 hyo-yul-jeok efficient · 동의하다 dong-ui-ha-da agree · 절충안 jeol-chung-an compromise

④ Making a Case at Work — 회의에서

A:

제안을 하나 드리고 싶습니다. 회의 시간을 삼십 분으로 줄이는 것은 어떨까요?

I'd like to make a proposal. How about shortening meetings to thirty minutes?

B:

좋은 생각이기는 하지만, 그 안에 모든 안건을 다룰 수 있을까요?

It's a good idea, but can we cover every item within that time?

A:

미리 자료를 공유하면 가능할 것 같습니다. 지난달에도 그렇게 했더니 시간이 줄었습니다.

If we share the materials in advance, I think it's possible. When we did it that way last month, the time was cut.

B:

근거가 있어서 설득력이 있네요. 그럼 시험적으로 해 봅시다.

A:

어떤 점이 다르다고 생각하세요?

In what way do you think it's different?

B:

나이가 들수록 가까운 병원이 더 중요해지는 것 같아요.

I think a nearby hospital becomes more important as you get older.

Hard words: 은퇴하다 eun-toe-ha-da retire · 맑다 mak-da be clear, clean · 꽤 kkwae quite · 다르게 da-reu-ge differently

⑤ Voicing a Worry — 걱정스러운 이유

A:

회사가 주 4일 근무를 시작한다고 하는데 어떻게 생각해요?

I hear the company is starting a four-day week. What do you think?

B:

좋기는 한데, 일이 밀릴까 봐 걱정돼요.

It's good, but I'm worried that work will pile up.

A:

저는 오히려 효율이 높아질 것 같아요. 쉬는 날이 많으면 더 집중하게 되니까요.

If anything, I think efficiency will go up. With more days off you concentrate more.

B:

There's evidence, so it's persuasive. Then let's try it as a trial.

A:

감사합니다. 한 달 후에 결과를 보고드리겠습니다.

Thank you. I'll report the results after a month.

B:

네, 기대하겠습니다.

Yes, I look forward to it.

Hard words: 제안 je-an proposal · 안건 an-geon agenda item · 공유하다 gong-yu-ha-da share · 설득력 seol-deung-nyeok persuasiveness · 시험적으로 si-heom-jeo-geu-ro on a trial basis

⑥ Between Friends (casual) — 찬성이야 반대야?

A:

야, 피자에 파인애플 올리는 거 너는 찬성이야 반대야?

Hey, are you for or against pineapple on pizza?

B:

나는 반대야. 달기는 하지만 피자는 짭짤해야지.

I'm against. It's sweet, sure, but pizza should be savoury.

A:

먹어 보면 의외로 맛있을 수도 있어.

If you try it, it might be surprisingly tasty.

B:

글쎄... 맛없을까 봐 못 시키겠어. 네가 먼저 시켜 봐.

그럴 수도 있겠네요. 하지만 고객이 불편해할까 봐 그것도 걱정이에요.

That could be. But I'm also worried that customers might be inconvenienced.

A:

좋은 지적이에요. 그건 팀별로 쉬는 요일을 다르게 하면 해결될 것 같아요.

Good point. I think that can be solved if each team has a different day off.

B:

그 방법이라면 저도 찬성이에요.

If it's that way, I'm in favour too.

Hard words: 밀리다 mil-li-da pile up, fall behind · 효율 hyo-yul efficiency · 지적 ji-jeok point, pointing out · 해결되다 hae-gyeol-doe-da be solved

Hmm... I'm afraid it'll be bad, so I can't order it. You order it first.

Hard words: 파인애플 pa-in-ae-peul pineapple · 짭짤하다 jjap-jjal-ha-da be savoury, salty · 의외로 ui-oe-ro unexpectedly · 글쎄 geul-sse well... (hesitating)

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

ENGLISH	POLITE (-요)	CASUAL (FRIENDS)
I think so too.	저도 그렇게 생각해요.	나도 그렇게 생각해.
I agree.	동의해요.	나도 동의해.
You have a point, but...	일리가 있지만...	그렇긴 한데...
I think a little differently.	저는 조금 다르게 생각해요.	난 좀 다르게 생각해.
That might be so.	그럴 수도 있어요.	그럴 수도 있지.
I'm worried it'll go wrong.	잘못될까 봐 걱정돼요.	잘못될까 봐 걱정돼.

🔤 Three Verbs — 동사

VERB	DICTIONARY	POLITE PRESENT	PAST	-는 것 같다	-(으)ㄹ 수도 있다
to think	생각하다	생각해요	생각했어요	생각하는 것 같다	생각할 수도 있다
to agree	동의하다	동의해요	동의했어요	동의하는 것 같다	동의할 수도 있다
to oppose	반대하다	반대해요	반대했어요	반대하는 것 같다	반대할 수도 있다

🧰 Grammar Tools — 문법

1. -(으)ㄴ/는 것 같다: "I think / it seems"

*Use **-(으)ㄴ/는 것 같다** both to guess and to soften an opinion: 이 방법이 좋은 것 같아요. ("I think this method is good.") It is safer and more polite than a bare 좋아요. The form depends on the word type and time: **-는 것 같다** (action verb, present), **-(으)ㄴ 것 같다** (adjective, or a verb in the past), **-(으)ㄹ 것 같다** (future or a guess), **인 것 같다** (noun). Unlike -(으)ㄴ/는 모양이다 (Korean Basic Conversation 4 10), it can be about yourself and your own view.*

TYPE	EXAMPLE	MEANING
action, present	친구들이 찬성하는 것 같아요.	It seems my friends are in favour.
adjective	이 계획이 좋은 것 같아요.	I think this plan is good.
past	제안이 받아들여진 것 같아요.	It seems the proposal was accepted.
future / guess	효율이 높아질 것 같아요.	I think efficiency will rise.
noun	좋은 방법인 것 같아요.	I think it's a good method.

2. -기는 하지만: "it is..., but..."

To admit a point and then add a contrast, repeat the verb or adjective with ***-기는 하다*** *and then* ***-지만****:* *좋기는 하지만 비싸요.* *("It is good, but it's expensive.") The first half concedes; the second half is the point you want to make. It is a very polite way to disagree, because you acknowledge the other side first. In speech it often shrinks to* *-기는 한데* *or just* *좋긴 한데*.

CONCESSION	BUT…	MEANING
좋기는 하지만	비용이 많이 들어요.	It's good, but it costs a lot.
편하기는 하지만	외로울 수도 있어요.	It's convenient, but it can be lonely.
이해하기는 하지만	동의하기는 어려워요.	I understand, but it's hard to agree.
spoken: 좋긴 한데	좀 비싸.	It's good, but a bit expensive.

3. -(으)ㄹ 수도 있다: "it might also be"

Add ***-(으)ㄹ 수도 있다*** *to say that something is possible, not certain:* *비가 올 수도 있어요.* *("It might rain.") The 도 ("also") adds the idea "that could be the case too". It is the usual way to concede in a discussion:* *그럴 수도 있어요.* *("That could be so.") or to raise a doubt:* *집에서는 집중이 안 될 수도 있잖아요.*

USE	EXAMPLE
possibility	내일은 늦을 수도 있어요. I might be late tomorrow.
concession	그렇게 생각하실 수도 있어요. You may think so.
raising a doubt	문제가 생길 수도 있어요. Problems might arise.
negative	안 될 수도 있어요. It might not work.

4. -(으)ㄹ까 봐: "for fear that…"

Use ***-(으)ㄹ까 봐*** *to give the reason for an action or a feeling: you fear that something may happen.* *일이 밀릴까 봐 걱정돼요.* *("I'm worried the work will pile up.")* *비가 올까 봐 우산을 가져왔어요.* *("I brought an umbrella in case it rains.") The feared thing is usually unwelcome. Add* ***-(으)ㄹ까*** *to a stem (after a vowel: -ㄹ까, after a consonant: -을까) and then* ***봐*** *(or* ***봐서****).*

FEAR	ACTION OR FEELING	MEANING
늦을까 봐	택시를 탔어요.	I took a taxi in case I was late.
잊어버릴까 봐	메모했어요.	I made a note for fear of forgetting.
실수할까 봐	걱정돼요.	I'm worried I'll make a mistake.
맛없을까 봐	못 시키겠어요.	I can't order it for fear it's bad.

Watch out: 것 같다 softens, -기는 하지만 concedes

Do not be afraid of -(으)ㄴ/는 것 같다 even when you are fairly sure; in a discussion a bare 틀려요 ("you're wrong") is very blunt, whereas 제가 보기에는 조금 다른 것 같아요 is gentle. Also, -(으)ㄹ까 봐 is only for worries about something unwelcome: for something you hope for use -았/었으면 좋겠어요 instead.

5. Debate words and phrases

KOREAN	ENGLISH
찬성 / 반대 / 중립	in favour / against / neutral
장점 / 단점	advantage / disadvantage
근거 / 이유 / 예	evidence / reason / example
일리가 있어요 / 맞는 말씀이에요	you have a point / that's true
제 생각에는 / 제가 보기에는	in my opinion / as I see it

📰 Reading — 읽기

Read the text, then check the English and the word list. Then answer the true/false questions.

내 생각

저는 도시에서 사는 것이 시골에서 사는 것보다 좋은 것 같아요. 도시는 교통이 편하고 병원과 학교도 가깝기 때문이에요. 물론 시골은 공기가 맑고 조용하기는 하지만 일자리가 적을 수도 있어요. 그래서 저는 은퇴한 후에는 시골에서 살고 싶지만, 지금은 도시에서 일하는 게 좋다고 생각해요. 친구는 시골 생활이 외로울까 봐 걱정된다고 했어요. 저는 사람마다 생각이 다를 수 있다고 생각해요.

English: I think living in a city is better than living in the countryside. This is because transport is convenient in a city and hospitals and schools are close. Of course the countryside has clean air and is quiet, but there may be fewer jobs. So I'd like to live in the countryside after I retire, but for now I think it's better to work in the city. My friend said she is worried the countryside might be lonely. I think people may think differently.

Words: *일자리* job, position · *외롭다* be lonely · *사람마다* from person to person · *은퇴하다* retire

1. The writer thinks living in a city is better.

▼ Show answer

True: *도시에서 사는 것이 … 좋은 것 같아요.*

2. The writer says the countryside has more jobs.

▼ Show answer

False: there may be fewer (*일자리가 적을 수도 있어요*).

3. The writer wants to live in the countryside now.

▼ Show answer

False: only after retiring (*은퇴한 후에는*).

4. The friend worries that country life may be lonely.

▼ Show answer

True: *외로울까 봐 걱정된다고 했어요.*

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

20 key words for discussions.

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	의견	*ui-gyeon*	opinion	noun
2	찬성	*chan-seong*	agreement, being in favour	noun
3	반대	*ban-dae*	opposition	noun
4	주장	*ju-jang*	claim, argument	noun
5	근거	*geun-geo*	grounds, evidence	noun
6	장점	*jang-jeom*	advantage	noun
7	단점	*dan-jeom*	disadvantage	noun
8	제안	*je-an*	proposal	noun
9	이유	*i-yu*	reason	noun
10	문제	*mun-je*	problem, issue	noun
11	결정	*gyeol-jeong*	decision	noun
12	생각하다	*saeng-ga-ka-da*	think	verb
13	동의하다	*dong-ui-ha-da*	agree	verb
14	찬성하다	*chan-seong-ha-da*	be in favour	verb
15	반대하다	*ban-dae-ha-da*	oppose	verb
16	주장하다	*ju-jang-ha-da*	insist, claim	verb
17	설명하다	*seol-myeong-ha-da*	explain	verb

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
18	제안하다	*je-an-ha-da*	propose	verb
19	설득하다	*seol-deu-ka-da*	persuade	verb
20	토론하다	*to-ron-ha-da*	debate, discuss	verb

As Heard in Dramas — "내 말이!" and "그건 좀..."

In casual talk, 내 말이! means "exactly what I said!" when you strongly agree, and 그렇긴 한데... means "that's true, but...". A drawn-out 글쎄... ("well...") or 그건 좀... ("that's a bit...") is a soft way of saying no without saying it.

Real Korean Tip — Saying No Gently

Direct disagreement can sound confrontational in Korean, especially with someone older or more senior. Speakers often start by agreeing, then add 그런데 or 다만, or use 글쎄요 to signal doubt. Use 제 생각에는 조금 다른 것 같아요 rather than 아니에요, 틀려요.

Register — Meetings

In a formal meeting use the formal style: 부장님 의견에 동의합니다 ("I agree with the department head's opinion"), 제 의견은 조금 다릅니다 ("my opinion is a little different"). With friends, 난 반대야 is enough.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Say "I think this method is good."

▼ Show answer

이 방법이 좋은 것 같아요.

2. Say "It's good, but it's expensive."

▼ Show answer

좋기는 하지만 비싸요.

3. Say "That could be so."

▼ Show answer

그럴 수도 있어요.

4. Say "I'm worried the work will pile up."

▼ Show answer

일이 밀릴까 봐 걱정돼요.

5. Disagree politely: "I think a little differently."

▼ Show answer

저는 조금 다르게 생각해요.

6. Why is 비가 오기를 바랄까 봐 걱정돼요 a bad way to say "I hope it will rain"?

▼ Show answer

-(으)ㄹ까 봐 is for fearing something unwelcome. For a hope, say 비가 오면 좋겠어요.

🎯 Plans & Goals — 계획과 목표

*In this last chapter you talk about the future: plans, intentions and goals. The grammar: **-(으)ㄹ 계획이다** ("I plan to"), **-(으)려고 하다** ("I intend to"), **-(으)ㄹ 것이다** ("I will") and **-고 싶다** ("I want to"). For the background see Korean Grammar 1 7 (Past and Future) and Korean Grammar 2 6 (Purpose, Time, Condition).*

① Plans for the Year — 올해 계획

A:

올해 계획이 뭐예요?

What are your plans for this year?

B:

한국어 시험을 볼 계획이에요. 6급까지 따고 싶어요.

I plan to take a Korean exam. I want to get up to level 6.

A:

대단하네요! 어떻게 준비할 거예요?

Impressive! How will you prepare?

B:

매일 한 시간씩 공부하려고 해요. 주말에는 드라마도 볼 거예요.

I intend to study an hour every day. At weekends I'll watch dramas too.

A:

좋은 방법이에요. 저도 같이 공부해도 될까요?

That's a good method. May I study together with you?

B:

② Career Goals — 직업 목표

A:

졸업하면 뭐 할 계획이세요?

What do you plan to do after graduating?

B:

한국 회사에서 일해 보고 싶어요. 그래서 이력서를 준비하고 있어요.

I'd like to try working at a Korean company. So I'm preparing my résumé.

A:

한국어는 자신 있으세요?

Are you confident in your Korean?

B:

일상 대화는 괜찮지만 회의는 아직 어려워요. 더 연습해야 할 것 같아요.

Everyday conversation is fine, but meetings are still hard. I think I need to practise more.

A:

그럼 면접 연습도 같이 해 볼까요?

Then shall we practise interviews together too?

B:

물론이죠. 같이 하면 더 오래 할 수 있을 거예요.

Of course. If we do it together we'll probably keep going longer.

Hard words: 계획 gye-hoek plan · 따다 tta-da get (a certificate) · 준비하다 jun-bi-ha-da prepare · 물론 mul-lon of course

정말요? 그러면 큰 도움이 될 거예요. 감사합니다.

Really? That would be a big help. Thank you.

Hard words: 졸업하다 jol-eop-ha-da graduate · 이력서 i-ryeok-seo résumé · 자신 있다 ja-sin it-da be confident · 면접 myeon-jeop interview

③ A Change of Plan — 계획 바꾸기

A:

다음 달에 부산에 가려고 했는데 못 갈 것 같아요.

I was going to go to Busan next month, but I don't think I can.

B:

왜요? 무슨 일이 생겼어요?

Why? Did something come up?

A:

회사에서 갑자기 출장을 가라고 해서요.

The company suddenly told me to go on a business trip.

B:

아쉽네요. 그럼 여행은 언제로 미룰 거예요?

What a pity. Then when will you put the trip off to?

A:

가을에 갈 계획이에요. 그때는 꼭 가고 싶어요.

I plan to go in autumn. I really want to go then.

B:

④ A Formal Presentation — 발표

A:

앞으로의 계획을 말씀드리겠습니다.

I will tell you about my plans for the future.

A:

저는 내년에 한국에서 일 년 동안 공부할 계획입니다.

Next year I plan to study in Korea for one year.

A:

그곳에서 현지 문화를 배우고 친구도 많이 사귀려고 합니다.

There I intend to learn the local culture and make many friends.

B:

구체적인 목표가 있으십니까?

Do you have a specific goal?

A:

네, 졸업할 때까지 한국어로 논문을 쓰는 것이 목표입니다.

Yes, my goal is to write a thesis in Korean by the time I graduate.

B:

훌륭한 목표입니다. 꼭 이루시기 바랍니다.

An excellent goal. I hope you achieve it.

그때는 날씨도 좋을 테니까 더 좋을 거예요.

The weather will be nice then too, so it'll be even better.

Hard words: 출장 chul-jang business trip · 아쉽다 a-swip-da be a pity · 미루다 mi-ru-da put off · 꼭 kkok definitely

Hard words: 현지 hyeon-ji local (place) · 구체적 gu-che-jeok specific · 논문 non-mun thesis · 이루다 i-ru-da achieve

⑤ Making It Happen — 실천하기

A:

새해 결심은 보통 오래 못 가잖아요.

New Year's resolutions usually don't last long, do they?

B:

맞아요. 그래서 이번에는 작은 목표부터 시작하려고 해요.

True. So this time I intend to start from small goals.

A:

예를 들면요?

For example?

B:

하루에 단어 열 개씩 외우는 거요. 그 정도면 할 수 있을 것 같아요.

Memorising ten words a day. I think I can do that much.

A:

좋아요. 일 년이면 삼천육백 개가 넘네요!

Good. In a year that's over three thousand six hundred!

B:

⑥ Between Friends (casual) — 우리 뭐 할까?

A:

방학에 뭐 할 거야?

What will you do in the holidays?

B:

서울에 놀러 가려고. 너도 같이 갈래?

I'm planning to go to Seoul for fun. Want to come too?

A:

좋지! 가서 한국어로만 말해 보고 싶어.

Sure! When we get there I want to try speaking only in Korean.

B:

그래, 그럼 영어는 금지다!

Okay, then English is banned!

Hard words: 방학 bang-hak school holidays · 놀러 가다 nol-leo ga-da go for fun · -ㄹ래? -l-lae? want to? (casual) · 금지 geum-ji ban

그러니까 포기하지 말고 계속 해 볼 거예요.

So I won't give up and will keep at it.

Hard words: 결심 gyeol-sim resolution · 외우다 oe-u-da memorise · 정도 jeong-do degree, extent · 포기하다 po-gi-ha-da give up

🔑 Key Phrases — 중요한 표현

ENGLISH	POLITE (-요)	CASUAL (FRIENDS)
What are your plans?	계획이 뭐예요?	계획이 뭐야?
I plan to study abroad.	유학 갈 계획이에요.	유학 갈 계획이야.
I'm thinking of starting.	시작하려고 해요.	시작하려고.
I want to try it.	해 보고 싶어요.	해 보고 싶어.
I'll do my best.	열심히 할게요.	열심히 할게.
Let's keep going!	계속 힘내요!	계속 힘내자!

🔤 Three Verbs — 동사

VERB	DICTIONARY	POLITE PRESENT	PAST	-(으)려고 하다	-(으)ㄹ 계획이다
to plan	계획하다	계획해요	계획했어요	계획하려고 하다	계획할 계획이다
to prepare	준비하다	준비해요	준비했어요	준비하려고 하다	준비할 계획이다

VERB	DICTIONARY	POLITE PRESENT	PAST	-(으)려고 하다	-(으)ㄹ 계획이다
to achieve	이루다	이뤄요	이뤘어요	이루려고 하다	이룰 계획이다

🧰 Grammar Tools — 문법

1. -(으)ㄹ 계획이다: "I plan to"

*Add **-(으)ㄹ 계획이다** to a verb stem for a settled plan: 내년에 이사할 계획이에요. ("I plan to move next year.") It sounds a little more deliberate and formal than -(으)ㄹ 거예요. Use -ㄹ after a vowel and -을 after a consonant. The noun 계획 can also be used directly: 여행 계획을 세웠어요. ("I made a travel plan.")*

PLAN	MEANING
시험을 볼 계획이에요.	I plan to take the exam.
일 년 동안 공부할 계획이에요.	I plan to study for a year.
책을 읽을 계획이에요.	I plan to read a book.
아직 정하지 않았어요.	I haven't decided yet.

2. -(으)려고 하다: "I intend to"

*With **-(으)려고 하다** you say what you are about to do or intend to do: 운동을 시작하려고 해요. ("I intend to start exercising.") It is less fixed than a plan. In the past, -(으)려고 했는데 means "I was going to..., but..." and signals that the plan did not work out: 가려고 했는데 못 갔어요. (Korean Grammar 2 6 shows the same ending with its purpose meaning.)*

FORM	EXAMPLE	MEANING
present	이사하려고 해요.	I intend to move.

FORM	EXAMPLE	MEANING
plan that failed	전화하려고 했는데 바빴어요.	I was going to call, but I was busy.
negative	그 일은 하지 않으려고 해요.	I intend not to do that job.

3. -(으)ㄹ 것이다 and -고 싶다: "will" and "want to"

-(으)ㄹ 것이다 (spoken -(으)ㄹ 거예요) states a decision or a prediction: 내일부터 달릴 거예요. ("I'll run from tomorrow.") -고 싶다 expresses your own wish: 한국에서 살고 싶어요. Note that -고 싶다 is for your own wishes (first person in statements, second person in questions); for a third person use -고 싶어 하다: 친구는 한국에서 살고 싶어 해요.

PATTERN	EXAMPLE	MEANING
-(으)ㄹ 거예요	주말에 쉴 거예요.	I will rest at the weekend.
-고 싶어요	영화감독이 되고 싶어요.	I want to become a film director.
-고 싶어 해요	동생은 의사가 되고 싶어 해요.	My younger sibling wants to become a doctor.
-(으)ㄹ게요	제가 할게요.	I'll do it (a promise made now).

Watch out: plan, intention or promise?

-(으)ㄹ 계획이다 is a settled plan, -(으)려고 하다 is an intention, -(으)ㄹ 거예요 is a decision or a guess, and -(으)ㄹ게요 is a promise or offer made to the listener at the moment of speaking. Do not use -(으)ㄹ게요 in a question or for someone else.

4. Words for goals

KOREAN	ENGLISH
목표를 세우다	set a goal
목표를 이루다	achieve a goal

KOREAN	ENGLISH
꿈을 이루다	make a dream come true
계획을 바꾸다 / 미루다	change / postpone a plan
포기하지 않다	not give up

Reading — 읽기

Read the text, then check the English and the word list. Then answer the true/false questions.

내 목표

저는 일 년 전에 한국어를 처음 배우기 시작했어요. 처음에는 한글도 읽지 못했지만 지금은 드라마를 자막 없이 조금 이해할 수 있어요. 내년에는 한국어 시험을 볼 계획이에요. 그리고 졸업하면 한국에서 일해 보고 싶어요. 목표를 이루려면 매일 조금씩 공부하는 것이 중요한 것 같아요. 어려울 때도 있겠지만 포기하지 않고 계속할 거예요.

English: I started learning Korean for the first time a year ago. At first I couldn't even read Hangul, but now I can understand dramas a little without subtitles. Next year I plan to take a Korean exam. And when I graduate I'd like to try working in Korea. To achieve my goal, I think studying a little every day is important. There will be hard times, but I won't give up and will keep going.

Words: *자막* subtitles · *이해하다* understand · *중요하다* be important · *계속하다* continue

1. The writer started learning Korean a year ago.

▼ Show answer

True: *일 년 전에 … 배우기 시작했어요.*

2. The writer can understand dramas completely.

▼ Show answer

False: only a little (*조금 이해할 수 있어요*).

3. The writer plans to take an exam next year.

▼ Show answer

True: *내년에는 … 시험을 볼 계획이에요.*

4. The writer wants to work in Korea after graduating.

▼ Show answer

True: *졸업하면 한국에서 일해 보고 싶어요.*

📖 Vocabulary — 어휘

20 key words for plans and goals.

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	계획	*gye-hoek*	plan	noun
2	목표	*mok-pyo*	goal	noun
3	꿈	*kkum*	dream	noun
4	미래	*mi-rae*	future	noun
5	결심	*gyeol-sim*	resolution	noun
6	준비	*jun-bi*	preparation	noun
7	노력	*no-ryeok*	effort	noun
8	성공	*seong-gong*	success	noun
9	유학	*yu-hak*	studying abroad	noun
10	졸업	*jol-eop*	graduation	noun

#	KOREAN	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
11	취업	*chwi-eop*	getting a job	noun
12	계획하다	*gye-hoe-ka-da*	plan	verb
13	준비하다	*jun-bi-ha-da*	prepare	verb
14	노력하다	*no-ryeo-ka-da*	make an effort	verb
15	이루다	*i-ru-da*	achieve	verb
16	미루다	*mi-ru-da*	put off	verb
17	포기하다	*po-gi-ha-da*	give up	verb
18	결심하다	*gyeol-sim-ha-da*	resolve	verb
19	도전하다	*do-jeon-ha-da*	take on a challenge	verb
20	성공하다	*seong-gong-ha-da*	succeed	verb

As Heard in Dramas — "파이팅!" and "할 수 있어!"

파이팅! (from English "fighting") is the all-purpose cheer, and 할 수 있어! ("you can do it!") is what a friend says before an exam. When a character makes a vow, you may hear 두고 봐! ("just you wait and see!").

Real Korean Tip — Answering "계획이 뭐예요?"

In everyday talk people often avoid sounding too certain about the future. -(으)려고요 or -(으)ㄹ까 해요 ("I'm thinking of...") sounds softer than -(으)ㄹ 거예요, and 아직 잘 모르겠어요 ("I'm not sure yet") is a perfectly normal answer.

Register — Plans

In a formal speech or interview say -(으)ㄹ 계획입니다 or -(으)려고 합니다. With friends, -(으)려고 or -(으)ㄹ 거야 is enough.

✍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Say "I plan to take a Korean exam."

▼ Show answer

한국어 시험을 볼 계획이에요.

2. Say "I intend to start exercising."

▼ Show answer

운동을 시작하려고 해요.

3. Say "I was going to go, but I couldn't."

▼ Show answer

가려고 했는데 못 갔어요.

4. Say "My friend wants to live in Korea."

▼ Show answer

친구는 한국에서 살고 싶어 해요.

5. Say "I'll do my best" (a promise).

▼ Show answer

열심히 할게요.

6. Why is 친구가 가고 싶어요 wrong for "my friend wants to go"?

▼ Show answer

-고 싶다 is for your own wishes. For a third person say 친구가 가고 싶어 해요.

🏁 Course Complete — 수고하셨습니다!

You have finished Korean Basic Conversation 4. Here is what these twelve chapters covered.

CHAPTERS	WHAT YOU CAN NOW DO
1–3	Make decisions and give reasons (-기로 하다, -느라고, -(으)ㄹ수록), describe sequences, and report mishaps with passives and -는 바람에.
4–6	Give formal instructions, explain goals and conditions (-(으)려면, -도록), and talk about causing things and narrowly avoiding them.
7–9	Report discoveries and hearsay (-았/었더니, -더라, -다고 하던데), judge things (-(으)ㄴ/는 편이다), and give reasons.
10–12	Address people properly, guess at situations, argue a case politely, and talk about plans and goals.

Where next — Korean Intermediate 1

The natural next step is Korean Intermediate 1, which builds on everything here with longer texts, richer connectors and more natural speech. Alongside it, keep going with dramas and news in Korean, and revisit Korean Grammar 4 10 when you want to see the whole system in one place. 계속 파이팅!