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day 1 long time no see!

Korean TOPIK 2 in 72 days
unit 1 · back in Seoul

Greet a friend after a long time, catch up, and check what you think is true with -지요 (-죠).

Meeting people again is the first thing you do back in Korea, and -지요 is how Koreans say "..., right?" dozens of times a day.

words

word	romanisation	meaning	example
오랜만	oraenman	a long time (since)	오랜만이에요! 잘 지냈어요? Long time no see! How have you been?
오래간만	oraeganman	a long time (since), = 오랜만	오래간만에 서울에 왔어요. I'm back in Seoul for the first time in ages.
그동안	geudongan	meanwhile, all this time	그동안 잘 지냈어요? How have you been?
응	eung	yeah, yes (casual)	응, 알았어. Yeah, OK.
아니	ani	no (casual)	아니, 저거{jeogeo}야. No, it's that one.
어	eo	oh!, huh?	어? 제 가방이 없어요! Huh? My bag's gone!
야	ya	wow!; hey! (casual)	야, 진짜 맛있어요! Wow, this is really good!
글쎄	geulsse	well..., hmm (casual)	글쎄, 나도 잘 몰라. Hmm, I don't really know either.
진짜	jinjja	really, for real	진짜 오랜만이에요! It's been so long!
역시	yeoksi	as expected; really, after all	역시 한국 음식이 맛있어요. Korean food really is the best.
벌써	beolsseo	already	벌써 1년이 지났어요. A whole year has gone by already.
이제	ije	now (from now on); now at last	이제 서울에서 공부해요. Now I study in Seoul.
이거	igeo	this (thing), = 이것 (spoken)	이거{igeo} 뭐예요? What's this?
그거	geugeo	that (thing near you), = 그것 (spoken)	그거{geugeo} 제 가방이에요. That's my bag.
저거	jeogeo	that (thing over there), = 저것 (spoken)	저거{jeogeo} 얼마예요? How much is that one over there?
-하다	-hada	-하다: turns a noun into a verb	매일 한국어를 공부해요. I study Korean every day.
얘기	yaegi	talk, chat, story (= 이야기)	우리 얘기 많이 해요! Let's have a good long chat!

항상	hangsang	always	민준 씨는 항상 바빠요. Minjun is always busy.

pattern ..., right? -지요 (-죠)

verb or adjective stem + 지요 / 죠 + ?

Add 지요 to a stem when you expect the other person to agree: 덥다 → 덥지요? (It's hot, isn't it?). In the past: 지냈지요? In speech it's usually shortened to 죠. Said with a falling voice, it states something you both know: 그럼요, 맛있지요! (Of course it's delicious!)

오늘 날씨가 덥지요? **oneul nalssi ga deopjiyo** It's hot today, isn't it?

안나 씨는 캐나다 사람이지요? **anna ssi neun kaenada saram ijiyo** Anna, you're Canadian, right?

그동안 바빴죠? **geudongan bappatjyo** You've been busy, haven't you?

이거 진짜 맛있죠? **igeo jinjja masitjyo** This is really good, isn't it?

dialogue welcome back!

seoyeon 안나 씨! 여기예요, 여기!
anna ssi yeogi yeyo yeogi · Anna! Over here!

anna 서연 씨! 민준 씨! 진짜 오랜만이에요!
seoyeon ssi minjun ssi jinjja oraenman ieyo · Seoyeon! Minjun! It's been so long!

minjun 오래간만이에요! 그동안 잘 지냈지요?
oraeganman ieyo geudongan jal jinaetjiyo · Long time no see! You've been well, haven't you?

anna 네, 잘 지냈어요. 그런데 벌써 1년이 지났어요!
ne jal jinaesseoyo geureonde beolsseo nyeon i jinasseoyo · Yes, I have. But a whole year has gone by already!

minjun 누나, 안나 씨 가방은 이거야?
nuna anna ssi gabang eun igeo ya · Sis, is this Anna's bag?

seoyeon 응. 아니, 잠깐… 그거 말고 저거야.
eung ani jamkkan geugeo malgo jeogeo ya · Yeah. No, wait… not that one. That one.

minjun 어? 야, 가방이 진짜 커요! 이거 다 옷이죠?
eo ya gabang i jinjja keoyo igeo da ot ijyo · Huh? Wow, this bag is huge! It's all clothes, right?

anna 아니요, 반은 선물이에요! 민준 씨는 역시 항상 배가 고프지요?
aniyo ban eun seonmul ieyo minjun ssi neun yeoksi hangsang bae ga gopeujiyo · No, half of it is presents! And you're still always hungry, aren't you, Minjun?

minjun 네! 누나, 우리 이제 뭐 먹어?
ne nuna uri ije mwo meogeo · Yep! Sis, so what are we eating now?

seoyeon 글쎄… 안나 씨, 뭐 먹고 싶어요?
geulsse anna ssi mwo meokgo sipeoyo · Hmm, let me think… Anna, what would you like to eat?

write it trace the grey, then write your own

랜 raen a long time (since)										

응
eung
yeah, yes (casual)



벌
beol
counter for clothes (a suit, an outfit)



써
sseo
already



good to know · 오랜만이에요 and 오래간만이에요 mean the same: 오랜만 is the short, everyday form. 응 (yeah) and 아니 (no) are casual: use them with close friends and younger family, and 네 / 아니요 with everyone else.

You just caught up with old friends in Korean. 진짜 오랜만이죠? Welcome back to Seoul!
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 2 a new term

Talk about the first day of a new term, and say what you've just noticed with -네요.

-네요 is the sound of surprise and discovery in Korean: “Oh, it's already nine!” You'll hear it all day.

words

word	romanisation	meaning	example
학기	hakgi	term, semester	새 학기가 시작됐어요. The new term has started.
학년	hangnyeon	school year, grade	민준 씨는 4학년이에요. Minjun is in his fourth year.
첫날	cheonnal	the first day	오늘은 학교 첫날이에요. Today is the first day of school.
새	sae	new (before a noun)	새 가방을 샀어요. I bought a new bag.
새로	saero	newly, anew	가방을 새로 샀어요. I bought a new bag.
새롭다	saeropda	new, fresh (to you)	서울 생활이 다시 새롭네요. Life in Seoul feels new all over again.
-되다	-doeda	-되다: something happens or gets done	드디어 수업이 시작됐어요! Class has finally started!
시간표	siganpyo	timetable, schedule	시간표를 봤어요? Have you seen the timetable?
출석	chulseok	attendance (출석하다: attend)	선생님이 출석을 불러요. The teacher is taking the register.
결석	gyeolseok	absence (결석하다: miss class)	어제 결석했어요. 감기에 걸렸어요. I missed class yesterday. I'd caught a cold.
지각	jigak	being late (지각하다: be late)	톰 씨가 또 지각했어요. Tom was late again.
교과서	gyogwaseo	textbook	교과서를 가지고 왔어요? Did you bring your textbook?
노트	noteu	notebook	새 노트는 집에 있어요. My new notebook is at home.
정문	jeongmun	main gate, front gate	학교 정문에서 기다릴게요. I'll wait at the school's main gate.
자기소개	jagisogae	self-introduction	우선 자기소개를 하겠습니다. First, let’s introduce ourselves.
짝	jjak	partner, pair; seat partner	안나 씨는 톰 씨하고 짝이에요. Anna is sitting with Tom.
우선	useon	first (of all)	우선 밥부터 먹어요. Let's eat first.
드디어	deudieo	finally, at last	드디어 서울에 왔어요! At last I'm in Seoul!

pattern oh, ...! -네요

verb or adjective stem + 네요 + !

Add 네요 to a stem when you notice something right now and react to it: 넓다 → 넓네요! (Oh, it's big!). After a noun use 이네요 (선생님이네요), or 네요 after a vowel (9시네요). Compare -지요 (day 1): -지요 checks what you already think, -네요 reacts to what you've just found out. A stem ending in ㄹ drops it: 멀다 → 머네요.

김 선생님이 또 우리 반 선생님이네요! **gim seonsaengnim i tto uri ban seonsaengnim ineyo** Ms Kim is our class teacher again!

와, 벌써 9시네요! **wa beolsseo si neyo** Oh, it's already nine o'clock!

톰 씨, 오늘은 일찍 왔네요! **tom ssi oneul eun iljjik wanneyo** Tom, you're early today!

새 교과서가 정말 좋네요. **sae gyogwaseo ga jeongmal jonneyo** The new textbook is really good.

dialogue the first day

tom 안나 씨! 오랜만이에요! 그동안 잘 지냈지요? 정문에서 기다렸어요.
anna ssi oraenman ieyo geudongan jal jinaetjiyo jeongmun eseo gidaryeosseoyo · Anna! Long time no see! You've been well, haven't you? I waited for you at the main gate.

anna 톰 씨! 와, 오늘은 일찍 왔네요!
tom ssi wa oneul eun iljjik wanneyo · Tom! Wow, you're early today!

tom 네, 저도 이제 첫날에는 지각하지 않아요!
ne jeo do ije cheonnal e neun jigak haji anayo · Yes, these days I'm never late on the first day!

yuki 안나 씨, 톰 씨! 시간표 봤어요? 김 선생님이 또 우리 반 선생님이에요.
anna ssi tom ssi siganpyo bwasseoyo gim seonsaengnim i tto uri ban seonsaengnim ieyo · Anna, Tom! Have you seen the timetable? Ms Kim is our class teacher again.

anna 진짜요? 역시 김 선생님이에요! 정말 좋네요!
jinjjayo yeoksi gim seonsaengnim ieyo jeongmal jonneyo · Really? Ms Kim again, of course! That's great!

kim 여러분, 안녕하십니까? 이번 학기 출석을 부르겠습니다.
yeoreobun annyeong hasimnikka ibeon hakgi chulseok eul bureugetseumnida · Good morning, everyone. I'll take the register for this term.

kim 결석하지 마십시오. 그럼 우선 자기소개를 하겠습니다. 안나 씨는 톰 씨하고 짝입니다.
gyeolseok haji masipsio geureom useon jagisogae reul hagetseumnida anna ssi neun tom ssi hago jjak imnida · Please don't miss classes. Now, first, let's introduce ourselves. Anna, you're sitting with Tom.

kim 톰 씨, 교과서하고 노트는 가지고 왔습니까?
tom ssi gyogwaseo hago noteu neun gajigo watseumnikka · Tom, did you bring your textbook and notebook?

tom 아… 선생님, 새 노트는 집에 있습니다.
a seonsaengnim sae noteu neun jip e itseumnida · Oh… Ms Kim, my new notebook is at home.

kim 톰 씨는 새 학기에도 역시 톰 씨네요!
tom ssi neun sae hakgi e do yeoksi tom ssi neyo · New term, same old Tom!

write it trace the grey, then write your own

얘
yae talk, chat, story (= 이야기)

첫
cheot
first (before a noun)

새
sae
new (before a noun)

롭
rop
new, fresh (to you)

good to know · -하다 and -되다 make verbs from nouns: 시작하다 (start something), 시작되다 (something starts). 수업을 시작해요, 수업이 시작돼요. Korean language schools usually call a level 급 and a school year 학년: 대학교 4학년 is a fourth-year university student.

New term, new words, same good friends. 드디어 시작됐네요!
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 3 could you help me?

Ask for help in class, and ask someone to do something for you with -어 주세요.

"Could you say that again?", "Could you explain it?": with -어 주다 you can ask for anything, and offer help too.

words

word	romanisation	meaning	example
도움	doum	help	도움이 필요해요? Do you need any help?
물론	mullon	of course	물론이에요! Of course!
글씨	geulssi	handwriting	글씨가 너무 작아요. The writing is too small.
글자	geulja	letter, character	한국어 글자는 쉬워요. Korean letters are easy.
뜻	tteut	meaning	이{i-2} 단어의 뜻이 뭐예요? What does this word mean?
의미	uimi	meaning, sense (more formal)	이{i-2} 말의 의미를 설명해 주세요. Please explain what this means.
답	dap	answer	답이 틀렸어요. The answer is wrong.
문제	munje	question (on a test); problem	이{i-2} 문제는 어려워요. This question is hard.
내용	naeyong	content(s), what it says	책 내용이 재미있어요. What the book says is interesting.
이해	ihae	understanding (이해하다: understand)	이{i-2} 문제가 이해가 안 돼요. I don't understand this question.
받아쓰다	badasseuda	take down, write from dictation	선생님 말을 받아써요. I write down what the teacher says.
적다	jeokda	write down, note	여기에 이름을 적어{jeokda-2} 주세요. Please write your name here.
지우다	jiuda	rub out, erase, delete	칠판을 지워 주세요. Please clean the board.
외우다	oeuda	memorise, learn by heart	매일 단어를 외워요. I learn words by heart every day.
자세히	jasehi	in detail	자세히 설명해 주세요. Please explain in detail.
간단히	gandanhi	simply, briefly	간단히 이야기해 주세요. Please tell me briefly.
틀리다	teullida	be wrong, make a mistake	답이 하나 틀렸어요. One answer was wrong.
종이	jongi	paper	종이하고 연필을 주세요. Give me some paper and a pencil, please.

덕분	deokbun	thanks to (덕분에)	친구 덕분에 문제를 이해했어요. Thanks to my friend, I understood the question.

pattern do it for me: -어 주다

verb in -아/어 + 주세요 (please do it for me)

Put 주다 (give) after the -아/어 form of a verb, and the action becomes a favour: 말해요 (you say) → 말해 주세요 (please say it for me). It is softer than a plain -(으)세요. To offer help, ask 도와줄까요? or, to someone older, use 드리다: 제가 지워 드릴까요? (Shall I rub it out for you?)

천천히 말해 주세요. **cheoncheonhi mal hae juseyo** Please speak slowly.

이 말의 의미를 자세히 설명해 주세요. **i mal ui uimi reul jasehi seolmyeong hae juseyo** Could you explain what this means in detail?

선생님, 칠판을 지워 드릴까요? **seonsaengnim chilpan eul jiwo deurilkkayo** Ms Kim, shall I clean the board for you?

dialogue dictation

kim 여러분, 오늘은 제가 읽고 여러분이 받아쓰겠습니다. 교과서는 가방에 넣고 종이하고 연필을 준비하십시오.
yeoreobun oneul eun jega ilgo yeoreobun i badasseugetseumnida gyogwaseo neun gabang e neoko jongi hago yeonpil eul junbi hasipsio · Everyone, today I'll read and you'll write it down: a dictation. Put your textbooks in your bags and get some paper and a pencil ready.

kim 문제는 다섯 개입니다. 잘 듣고 적으십시오.
munje neun daseot gae imnida jal deutgo jeogeusipsio · There are five sentences. Listen carefully and write them down.

tom 선생님, 천천히 읽어 주세요! 저는 항상 천천히 써요.
seonsaengnim cheoncheonhi ilgeo juseyo jeo neun hangsang cheoncheonhi sseoyo · Ms Kim, please read slowly! I always write slowly.

kim 물론입니다. 1번 문제… "학교 앞에 서점이 있습니다."
mullon imnida beon munje hakgyo ap e seojeom i itseumnida · Of course. Number one… "There is a bookshop in front of the school."

kim 안나 씨, 글씨가 너무 작습니다. 글자를 다시 써 주세요.
anna ssi geulssi ga neomu jakseumnida geulja reul dasi sseo juseyo · Anna, your writing is too small. Please write the letters again.

anna 죄송합니다. 지우고 다시 쓰겠습니다.
joesonghamnida jiugo dasi sseugetseumnida · I'm sorry. I'll rub it out and write it again.

tom 선생님, 3번 문제의 내용이 이해가 안 돼요. 뜻이 뭐예요?
seonsaengnim beon munje ui naeyong i ihae ga an dwaeyo tteut i mwo yeyo · Ms Kim, I don't understand number three. What does it mean?

kim 제가 간단히 설명해 드리겠습니다. 그리고 답이 틀렸습니다. 다시 쓰십시오.
jega gandanhi seolmyeong hae deurigetseumnida geurigo dap i teullyeotseumnida dasi sseusipsio · I'll explain it simply. And your answer is wrong. Please write it again.

yuki 톰 씨, 도움이 필요해요? 제가 자세히 설명해 줄까요?
tom ssi doum i piryo haeyo jega jasehi seolmyeong hae julkkayo · Tom, do you need some help? Shall I explain it in detail?

tom 네, 고마워요, 유키 씨! 유키 씨 덕분에 살았어요. 그런데 제 노트는 또 집에 있어요…
ne gomawoyo yuki ssi yuki ssi deokbun e sarasseoyo geureonde je noteu neun tto jip e isseoyo · Yes, thanks, Yuki! You've saved me. But… my notebook's at home again.

write it trace the grey, then write your own

석 seok attendance (출석하다: attend)

결 gyeol absence (결석하다: miss class)

짝 jjak partner, pair; seat partner

움 um help													

good to know · 뜻 and 의미 both mean “meaning”. 뜻 is the everyday word (이 단어 뜻이 뭐예요?); 의미 sounds a little more formal or deep. 글씨 is handwriting, how the letters look; 글자 is a letter or character itself. 글씨가 예뻐요: you have nice handwriting.

Now you can ask for help in Korean, and give it. 잘했어요, keep going!
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day 4 if you study every day

Understand test results and class rules, and say "if …" with -(으)면.

-(으)면 opens every condition, rule and piece of advice: if you're tired, rest; if you review, your score goes up.

words

word	romanisation	meaning	example
예습	yeseup	preparation for class (예습하다)	저는 매일 예습해요. I prepare for class every day.
복습	bokseup	review, revision (복습하다)	수업 후에 복습해요. I review after class.
노력	noryeok	effort (노력하다: try hard)	노력하면 돼요. If you keep trying, you'll get there.
성적	seongjeok	grades, results	이번 학기 성적이 좋아요. My grades this term are good.
점수	jeomsu	score, marks	시험 점수가 올라갔어요. My test score went up.
결과	gyeolgwa	result	시험 결과가 나왔어요. The test results are out.
실수	silsu	mistake, slip (실수하다)	실수는 괜찮아요. Mistakes are fine.
칭찬	chingchan	praise (칭찬하다: praise)	선생님이 유키 씨를 칭찬했어요. The teacher praised Yuki.
태도	taedo	attitude, behaviour	수업 태도가 좋아요. Her attitude in class is good.
규칙	gyuchik	rule	우리 반{ban-2} 규칙은 세 개예요. Our class has three rules.
떠들다	tteodeulda	chatter, make noise	수업 시간에 떠들지 마세요. Don't chat during class.
졸다	jolda	doze, nod off	수업 시간에 졸았어요. I nodded off in class.
조용히	joyonghi	quietly	도서관에서는 조용히 하세요. Please be quiet in the library.
만약	manyak	if, in case	만약 비가 오면 집에 있어요. If it rains, I'll stay at home.
만일	manil	if, in case (= 만약)	만일 못 오면 전화하세요. If you can't come, call me.
혹시	hoksi	by any chance	혹시 시간 있어요? Do you have time, by any chance?
반드시	bandeusi	definitely, without fail	숙제는 반드시 하세요. Make sure you do your homework.
정확	jeonghwak	accuracy (정확하다: correct)	답이 다 정확해요. The answers are all correct.

pattern if …: -(으)면

verb or adjective stem | 으면 / 면 | what follows

-(으)면 means “if” or “when(ever)”. After a consonant add 으면 (있다 → 있으면), after a vowel or ㄹ add 면 (오다 → 오면, 졸다 → 졸면). 만약 or 만일 at the start makes it clearly “if”: 만약 비가 오면… (If it rains…). Past or future goes at the end of the sentence, not in -(으)면.

시간이 있으면 같이 공부해요. **sigan i isseumyeon gachi gongbu haeyo** If you have time, let's study together.

만약 비가 오면 집에 있어요. **manyak bi ga omyeon jip e isseoyo** If it rains, I'll stay at home.

피곤하면 좀 쉬세요. **pigon hamyeon jom swiseyo** If you're tired, have a rest.

혹시 시간 있으면 같이 예습할까요? **hoksi sigan isseumyeon gachi yeseup halkkayo** If you have time by any chance, shall we prepare for class together?

dialogue results day

kim 여러분, 어제 시험 결과가 나왔습니다.
yeoreobun eoje siheom gyeolgwa ga nawatseumnida · Everyone, the results of yesterday's test are out.

kim 유키 씨는 점수가 아주 좋습니다. 답이 다 정확합니다. 글씨도 예쁩니다.
yuki ssi neun jeomsu ga aju joseumnida dap i da jeonghwak hamnida geulssi do yeppeumnida · Yuki, your score is excellent. All your answers are correct. Your handwriting is lovely too.

yuki 감사합니다, 선생님! 매일 예습하고 복습했어요. 단어도 매일 외웠어요.
gamsa hamnida seonsaengnim maeil yeseup hago bokseup haesseoyo daneo do maeil oewosseoyo · Thank you, Ms Kim! I prepared and reviewed every day. I learned the words by heart every day too.

tom 선생님, 제 성적은 어떻습니까? 문제가 진짜 어려웠어요.
seonsaengnim je seongjeok eun eotteoseumnikka munje ga jinjja eoryeowosseoyo · Ms Kim, how are my results? The questions were really hard.

kim 톰 씨는 실수가 좀 많습니다. 글자도 좀 틀렸습니다. 하지만 노력하면 반드시 점수가 올라갑니다. 모르는 단어는 뜻을 노트에 적고 외우십시오.
tom ssi neun silsu ga jom manseumnida geulja do jom teullyeotseumnida hajiman noryeok hamyeon bandeusi jeomsu ga ollagamnida moreuneun daneo neun tteut eul noteu e jeokgo oeusipsio · Tom, you made quite a few mistakes, and some of your spelling was wrong. But if you work at it, your score will definitely go up. Write the words you don’t know in your notebook with their meanings, and learn them by heart.

kim 그리고 우리 반 규칙입니다. 수업 시간에 떠들지 마십시오. 졸지 마십시오.
geurigo uri ban gyuchik imnida sueop sigan e tteodeulji masipsio jolji masipsio · And now our class rules. Don't chat during class. Don't doze off.

kim 수업 태도도 점수에 들어갑니다. 톰 씨, 듣고 있습니까?
sueop taedo do jeomsu e deureogamnida tom ssi deutgo itseumnikka · How you behave in class counts towards your marks too. Tom, are you listening?

tom 네? 아, 네! 죄송합니다…
ne a ne joesonghamnida · Huh? Oh, yes! Sorry…

yuki 톰 씨, 혹시 피곤하면 집에서 일찍 자세요!
tom ssi hoksi pigon hamyeon jip eseo iljjik jaseyo · Tom, if you're tired, go to bed early at home!

tom 알겠습니다. 이제부터 조용히 열심히 하겠습니다! 결석도 지각도 안 하겠습니다!
algetseumnida ije buteo joyonghi yeolsimhi hagetseumnida gyeolseok do jigak do an hagetseumnida · Got it. From now on I'll be quiet and work hard! No more missed classes, no more being late!

write it trace the grey, then write your own

론
ron
of course

틀
teul
be wrong, make a mistake

덕
deok
thanks to (덕분에)

력
ryeok
effort (노력하다: try hard)

good to know · 혹시 softens a question: 혹시 시간 있어요? is “Do you happen to have time?” It is one of the politest little words in Korean. 만약 and 만일 mean the same “if, in case”. 만약 is more common in speech.

If you review today's words tonight, tomorrow they'll be yours. 노력하면 돼요!
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 5 from kindergarten to grad school

Talk about schools and where you studied, and give background with -는데 / -(으)ㄴ데.

Koreans rarely jump straight to the point: -는데 sets the scene first ("I was born in Canada, and…"). It makes your Korean sound natural and polite.

words

word	romanisation	meaning	example
유치원	yuchiwon	kindergarten	제 동생은 유치원에 다녀요. My little brother goes to kindergarten.
초등학교	chodeunghakgyo	primary school, elementary school	초등학교는 6년이에요. Primary school is six years.
초등학생	chodeunghaksaeng	primary school pupil	제 동생은 초등학생이에요. My little brother is at primary school.
중학교	junghakgyo	middle school (ages 12–15)	중학교는 3년이에요. Middle school is three years.
중학생	junghaksaeng	middle school student	제 여동생은 중학생이에요. My younger sister is in middle school.
고등학교	godeunghakgyo	high school	고등학교 때 영어를 배웠어요. I learned English in high school.
고등학생	godeunghaksaeng	high school student	한국 고등학생은 정말 바빠요. Korean high school students are really busy.
대학원	daehagwon	graduate school	내년에 대학원에 가고 싶어요. I want to go to grad school next year.
입학	iphak	starting school (입학하다: enter)	여섯 살에 초등학교에 입학해요. Children start primary school at six.
유학	yuhak	studying abroad (유학하다)	한국에 유학을 왔어요. I came to Korea to study.
유학생	yuhaksaeng	international student	저는 캐나다 유학생이에요. I'm an international student from Canada.
언어	eoneo	language	한국어는 재미있는 언어예요. Korean is a fun language.
한글	hangeul	Hangul (the Korean alphabet)	한글은 하루에 배울 수 있어요. You can learn Hangul in a day.
학원	hagwon	private academy, cram school	저녁에 영어 학원에 가요. I go to an English academy in the evening.
교사	gyosa	teacher (as a job)	제 어머니는 중학교 교사예요. My mother is a middle school teacher.
교수	gyosu	professor	제 아버지는 대학교 교수예요. My father is a university professor.

교육	gyoyuk	education	유키 씨는 언어 교육을 공부했어요. Yuki studied language education.
태어나다	taeeonada	be born	저는 캐나다에서 태어났어요. I was born in Canada.

pattern setting the scene: -는데 / -(으)ㄴ데

background | **는데 / 은데 / 인데** | **the main point**

-는데 links a background fact to what you really want to say: a contrast ("..., but..."), or a set-up for a question or suggestion. Verbs and 있다/없다 take -는데 (오는데, 있는데), adjectives -(으)ㄴ데 (좋은데, 바쁜데), nouns 인데 (학생인데). In the past, all take -었는데: 갔는데.

비가 오는데 우산 있어요? **bi ga oneunde usan isseoyo** It's raining. Have you got an umbrella?

날씨가 좋은데 산책할까요? **nalssi ga joeunde sanchaek halkkayo** The weather's nice. Shall we go for a walk?

어제 학원에 갔는데 선생님이 안 계셨어요. **eoje hagwon e ganneunde seonsaengnim i an gyesyeosseoyo** I went to the academy yesterday, but the teacher wasn't there.

저는 학생인데 아르바이트도 해요. **jeo neun haksaeng inde areubaiteu do haeyo** I'm a student, but I have a part-time job too.

dialogue school days

minjun 안나 씨, 캐나다에서는 몇 살에 초등학교에 입학해요?
anna ssi kaenada eseo neun myeot sal e chodeunghakgyo e iphak haeyo · Anna, how old are children in Canada when they start primary school?

anna 다섯 살에 유치원에 가고, 여섯 살에 초등학교에 입학해요.
daseot sal e yuchiwon e gago yeoseot sal e chodeunghakgyo e iphak haeyo · They go to kindergarten at five and start primary school at six.

minjun 한국도 그래요. 그런데 한국 고등학생은 정말 바빠요.
hanguk do geuraeyo geureonde hanguk godeunghaksaeng eun jeongmal bappayo · It's the same in Korea. But Korean high school students are really busy.

minjun 저도 고등학생 때 매일 밤 열 시까지 학원에서 예습하고 복습했어요.
jeo do godeunghaksaeng ttae maeil bam yeol si kkaji hagwon eseo yeseup hago bokseup haesseoyo · When I was in high school, I was at cram school until ten every night, preparing and reviewing.

anna 와, 진짜 힘들었네요! 그래서 성적은 좋았지요?
wa jinjja himdeureonneyo geuraeseo seongjeok eun joatjiyo · Wow, that sounds really hard! So your grades were good, right?

minjun 글쎄요… 노력은 많이 했는데, 수업 시간에 자주 졸았어요. 그래서 점수는 별로 안 좋았어요.
geulsseyo noryeok eun mani haenneunde sueop sigan e jaju jorasseoyo geuraeseo jeomsu neun byeollo an joasseoyo · Well… I worked hard, but I often dozed off in class. So my scores weren't that great.

yuki 저는 일본에서 언어 교육을 공부했는데, 그래서 한국에 유학을 왔어요.
jeo neun ilbon eseo eoneo gyoyuk eul gongbu haenneunde geuraeseo hanguk e yuhak eul wasseoyo · I studied language education in Japan, and that's why I came to Korea to study.

minjun 그래서 한국어를 잘하네요! 저는 내년에 대학원에 가고 싶은데, 아직 잘 몰라요.
geuraeseo hangugeo reul jalhaneyo jeo neun naenyeon e daehagwon e gago sipeunde ajik jal mollayo · So that's why your Korean is so good! I want to go to grad school next year, but I'm not sure yet.

anna 민준 씨는 대학원에서 뭐 공부하고 싶어요?
minjun ssi neun daehagwon eseo mwo gongbu hago sipeoyo · What do you want to study at grad school, Minjun?

minjun 교육을 공부하고 싶어요. 그리고 나중에 중학교 교사가 되고 싶어요. 아니면 교수!
gyoyuk eul gongbu hago sipeoyo geurigo najung e junghakgyo gyosa ga doego sipeoyo animyeon gyosu · Education. And later I'd like to be a middle school teacher. Or a professor!

write it trace the grey, then write your own

성
seong
surname, family name

칭
ching
praise (칭찬하다: praise)

찬
chan
praise (칭찬하다: praise)

규 gyu rule													

good to know · 학원 is a private academy or cram school: English, maths, piano, taekwondo. Most Korean children go to one or more after school. 교사 is the job title, “teacher” on a form. When you talk to or about your own teacher, say 선생님. 교수 is a professor: address one as 교수님.

From kindergarten to grad school in one day. Tomorrow: promises and “I'll do it” with -을게요!
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 6 i'll do it now

Sign up for something, talk about “just now” and “soon”, and promise to do things with -(으)ㄹ게요.

“I'll do it”, “I'll be right there”, “I'll call you”: -(으)ㄹ게요 is how you make a promise or a decision for the person you're talking to.

words

word	romanisation	meaning	example
선배	seonbae	senior (at school or work)	민준 씨 선배를 만났어요. I met one of Minjun's seniors.
후배	hubae	junior (at school or work)	제 후배가 이{i-2} 학교에 다녀요. A junior of mine goes to this school.
남학생	namhaksaeng	male student	우리 반{ban-2}에는 남학생이 다섯 명 있어요. There are five male students in our class.
여학생	yeohaksaeng	female student	여학생이 남학생보다 많아요. There are more female students than male students.
신청	sincheong	application, sign-up (신청하다)	신청은 오늘까지예요. Sign-up is until today.
미리	miri	in advance, beforehand	미리 신청하세요. Sign up in advance.
곧	got	soon	수업이 곧 끝나요. Class finishes soon.
금방	geumbang	in a moment; just now	금방 갈게요! I'll be right there!
아까	akka	a little while ago, earlier	아까 전화했어요. I called earlier.
방금	banggeum	just now, a moment ago	방금 도착했어요. I've just arrived.
이미	imi	already	숙제는 이미 끝냈어요. I've already finished my homework.
직접	jikjeop	directly, in person, yourself	제가 직접 할게요. I'll do it myself.
따로	ttaro	separately, apart	신청은 따로 해야 돼요. Everyone has to sign up separately.
스스로	seuseuro	by yourself, on your own	숙제는 스스로 하세요. Do your homework by yourself.
서두르다	seodureuda	hurry, rush	서두르세요! 수업이 곧 시작돼요. Hurry! Class starts soon.
마치다	machida	finish (a class, work)	수업을 마치고 집에 가요. I finish class and go home.
끝내다	kkeunnaeda	finish, end (something)	숙제를 다 끝냈어요. I've finished all my homework.

끝	kkeut	end	아직 끝이 아니에요. It's not over yet.
갑자기	gapjagi	suddenly, all of a sudden	갑자기 비가 왔어요. Suddenly it started to rain.

pattern i'll do it: -(으)ㄹ게요

verb stem | 을게요 / ㄹ게요 | (I promise / I've decided)

-(으)ㄹ게요 says what you will do, as a promise or a decision made with the listener in mind: 제가 할게요 (I'll do it). After a consonant add 을게요 (먹을게요), after a vowel ㄹ게요 (갈게요); a stem in ㄹ just adds 게요 (만들게요). It is only for yourself: never ask a question with it.

제가 할게요. **jega halgeyo** I'll do it.

미안해요, 금방 갈게요! **mian haeyo geumbang galgeyo** Sorry, I'll be right there!

내일 다시 전화할게요. **naeil dasi jeonhwa halgeyo** I'll call again tomorrow.

dialogue the last day to sign up

yuki 안나 씨, 한국 문화 수업 신청했어요? 신청이 오늘 다섯 시에 끝나요! 혹시 시간 있어요?
anna ssi hanguk munhwa sueop sincheong haesseoyo sincheong i oneul daseot si e kkeunnayo hoksi sigan isseoyo · Anna, have you signed up for the Korean culture class? Sign-up closes at five today! Have you got time, by any chance?

anna 아직 안 했어요! 지금 바로 갈게요. 역시 유키 씨는 항상 빨라요!
ajik an haesseoyo jigeum baro galgeyo yeoksi yuki ssi neun hangsang ppallayo · Not yet! I'll go right now. You're always so quick, Yuki!

tom 미안해요, 저는 방금 숙제를 마쳤어요. 저도 곧 갈게요!
mian haeyo jeo neun banggeum sukje reul machyeosseoyo jeo do got galgeyo · Sorry, I've only just finished my homework. I'll be there soon too!

minjun 안나 씨, 이쪽이에요! 아까 제 선배하고 후배한테 안나 씨 얘기를 했어요. 수업 내용도 정말 좋아요.
anna ssi ijjok ieyo akka je seonbae hago hubae hante anna ssi yaegi reul haesseoyo sueop naeyong do jeongmal joayo · Anna, over here! I told my seniors and juniors about you earlier. The class content is really good, too.

anna 고마워요. 그런데 신청은 어떻게 해요?
gomawoyo geureonde sincheong eun eotteoke haeyo · Thanks. So how do I sign up?

minjun 이 종이에 이름하고 전화번호를 직접 쓰세요.
i jongi e ireum hago jeonhwabeonho reul jikjeop sseuseyo · Write your name and phone number on this form yourself.

anna 톰 씨 것도 제가 써 줄까요?
tom ssi geot do jega sseo julkkayo · Shall I fill one in for Tom too?

minjun 아니요, 신청은 따로 해야 돼요. 톰 씨가 스스로 해야 돼요.
aniyo sincheong eun ttaro haeya dwaeyo tom ssi ga seuseuro haeya dwaeyo · No, everyone has to sign up separately. Tom has to do it himself.

tom 도착했어요! 신청이 아직 안 끝났지요?
dochak haesseoyo sincheong i ajik an kkeunnatjiyo · I'm here! Sign-up isn't over yet, is it?

minjun 괜찮아요, 서두르지 마세요. 벌써 유학생 여덟 명이 신청했어요. 남학생 세 명하고 여학생 다섯 명이에요. 여기 쓰세요!
gwaenchanayo seodureuji maseyo beolsseo yuhaksaeng yeodeol myeong i sincheong haesseoyo namhaksaeng se myeong hago yeohaksaeng daseot myeong ieyo yeogi sseuseyo · It's fine, no need to rush. Eight international students have already signed up: three men and five women. Write here!

write it trace the grey, then write your own

칙
chik
rule

떠
tteo
chatter, make noise

혹
hok
by any chance

확														
hwak accuracy (정확하다: correct)														

good to know · 선배 and 후배 are people who started school or work before you and after you. In Korea, the 선배 often helps the 후배, and the 후배 shows respect. Many time words for “just now” and “soon”: 방금 (a moment ago), 아까 (earlier today), 금방 (in a moment, or just now), 곧 (soon). 갑자기 (suddenly) often comes with a change of plan: 갑자기 배가 아파요. 먼저 갈게요. -을게요 is how you announce that new plan to the people around you.

Signed up, on time (almost). 다음에도 열심히 할게요, right?
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 7 shall we?

Make plans with friends, ask what someone feels like doing with -(으)ㄹ래요?, and talk about amounts: all, most, about, a few.

-(으)ㄹ래요 is the friendly way to ask “Do you want to…?” and to say what you feel like. It's everywhere when friends make plans.

words

word	romanisation	meaning	example
그냥	geunyang	just, simply (no special reason)	그냥 집에 있을래요. I'll just stay at home.
그만	geuman	stop (doing); (that's) enough	이제 그만 먹을래요. I'll stop eating now.
또는	ttoneun	or	이름 또는 전화번호를 쓰세요{sseuda-2}. Write your name or phone number.
아무	amu	any; (with a negative) no … at all	아무 문제 없어요. No problem at all.
아무것	amugeot	anything; (with a negative) nothing	아침에 아무것도 안 먹었어요. I didn't eat anything this morning.
아무리	amuri	however (much), no matter how	아무리 바빠도 아침은 먹어야 돼요. However busy you are, you have to eat breakfast.
아마	ama	probably, perhaps	톰 씨는 아마 집에 있겠지요. Tom’s probably at home, I suppose.
한번	hanbeon	once; (just) try; sometime	언제 한번 같이 가요! Let's go together sometime!
한두	handu	one or two	한두 시간 정도 걸려요. It takes an hour or two.
두세	duse	two or three	두세 명이 더 와요. Two or three more people are coming.
서너	seoneo	three or four	사과를 서너 개 샀어요. I bought three or four apples.
각각	gakgak	each, respectively	점심은 각각 만{man-2} 원이에요. Lunch is ten thousand won each.
모든	modeun	all, every (before a noun)	모든 음식이 맛있어요. All the food is delicious.
전부	jeonbu	all, everything, in total	숙제를 전부 했어요. I've done all my homework.
전체	jeonche	the whole, all of it	반{ban-2} 전체가 같이 가요. The whole class is going together.
대부분	daebubun	most, the majority	학생은 대부분 대학생이에요. Most of the students are university students.
가끔	gakkeum	sometimes, now and then	가끔 혼자 노래방에 가요. I sometimes go to noraebang on my own.

정도	jeongdo	about, around; degree	한 시간 정도 걸려요. It takes about an hour.
거의	geoui	almost, nearly	거의 다 왔어요. We're nearly there.

pattern want to? -(으)ㄹ래요

verb stem | 을래요 / ㄹ래요 | ? or .

As a question, -(으)ㄹ래요? asks what the other person wants to do: 뭐 마실래요? (What would you like to drink?). As an answer, it says what you feel like doing: 저는 커피 마실래요. After a consonant add 을래요 (먹을래요), after a vowel ㄹ래요 (갈래요). It is friendly and informal; with a teacher or a boss use -(으)시겠어요?

뭐 마실래요? **mwo masillaeyo** What would you like to drink?

저는 커피 마실래요. **jeo neun keopi masillaeyo** I'll have a coffee.

주말에 같이 영화 볼래요? **jumal e gachi yeonghwa bollaeyo** Do you want to see a film together at the weekend?

dialogue where shall we eat?

tom 드디어 수업이 끝났어요! 우리 뭐 먹을래요?
deudieo sueop i kkeunnasseoyo uri mwo meogeullaeyo · Class is finally over! What shall we eat?

anna 저는 아침에 서둘러서 아무것도 안 먹었어요. 진짜 배가 고파요!
jeo neun achim e seodulleoseo amugeot do an meogeosseoyo jinjja bae ga gopayo · I was in such a rush this morning that I didn't eat anything. I'm starving!

yuki 아무리 바빠도 아침은 먹어야 돼요, 안나 씨!
amuri bappado achim eun meogeoya dwaeyo anna ssi · However busy you are, you have to eat breakfast, Anna!

tom 그럼 김밥 아니면 라면 어때요? 편의점이 가까워요.
geureom gimbap animyeon ramyeon eottaeyo pyeonuijeom i gakkawoyo · Then how about gimbap or ramyeon? The convenience store is close.

yuki 아니요, 그냥 학교 앞 식당에 갈래요? 거기는 모든 음식이 맛있어요.
aniyo geunyang hakgyo ap sikdang e gallaeyo geogi neun modeun eumsik i masisseoyo · No, why don't we just go to the restaurant in front of the school? Everything's good there.

anna 좋아요! 저는 비빔밥 먹을래요.
joayo jeo neun bibimbap meogeullaeyo · Great! I'll have bibimbap.

yuki 저는 냉면 먹을래요. 그리고 우리 언제 한번 노래방에 갈래요?
jeo neun naengmyeon meogeullaeyo geurigo uri eonje hanbeon noraebang e gallaeyo · I'll have naengmyeon. And shall we go to noraebang sometime?

tom 좋아요! 저는 가끔 혼자 가요. 보통 한두 시간 정도 노래해요.
joayo jeo neun gakkeum honja gayo botong handu sigan jeongdo norae haeyo · Yes! I sometimes go on my own. I usually sing for an hour or two.

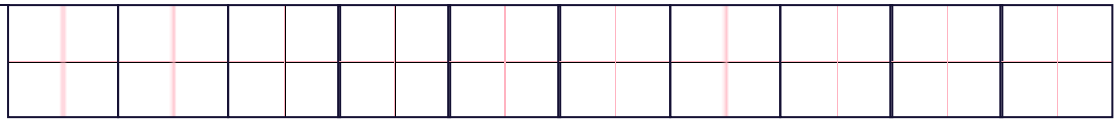
anna 두세 시간도 괜찮아요! 숙제는 벌써 거의 다 끝냈어요. 반 전체가 같이 가요!
duse sigan do gwaenchanayo sukje neun beolsseo geoui da kkeunnaesseoyo ban jeonche ga gachi gayo · Two or three hours is fine too! I've almost finished my homework already. Let's all go, the whole class!

yuki 그럼 아마 서너 명 정도 더 오겠네요. 하지만 지금은 그만 이야기하고 먹어요!
geureom ama seoneo myeong jeongdo deo ogenneyo hajiman jigeum eun geuman iyagi hago meogeoyo · Then three or four more people will probably come. But now let's stop talking and eat!

write it trace the grey, then write your own

곧
got soon

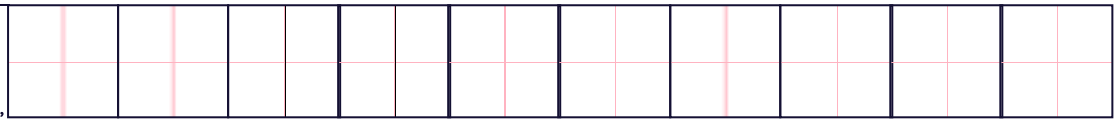
접
jeop directly, in person, yourself



냥
nyang just, simply (no special reason)



끔
kkeum sometimes, now and then



good to know · 한두 (one or two), 두세 (two or three), 서너 (three or four) go before a counter: 한두 시간, 두세 명, 서너 개. 아무 with a negative means “not any at all”: 아무것도 안 먹었어요 (I didn't eat anything), 아무 문제 없어요 (no problem at all). 또는 (or) belongs to writing: forms, notices, instructions (이름 또는 전화번호를 쓰세요). In conversation, say 아니면: 김밥 아니면 라면 어때요?

You just made plans, ordered lunch and booked noraebang in Korean. 다음에 또 같이 공부할래요?
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day 8 this one or that one

Choose between things and places, refer to people politely (이분, 그분, 저분), and say "or" with N(이)나 and -거나.

Choosing a room, a drink or a plan always needs "or": N(이)나 between nouns, -거나 between verbs.

words

word	romanisation	meaning	example
이나	ina	or (between nouns)	빵이나 과일을 먹어요. I have bread or fruit.
이곳	igot	this place, here	이곳이 제일 좋아요. This place is the best.
그곳	geugot	that place, there	그곳은 학교에서 가까워요. That place is close to the school.
저곳	jeogot	that place over there	저곳이 제 하숙집이에요. That place over there is my boarding house.
이분	ibun	this person (polite)	이분이 제 선생님이세요. This is my teacher.
그분	geubun	that person; he, she (polite)	그분은 대학교 교수세요. He's a university professor.
저분	jeobun	that person over there (polite)	저분은 누구세요? Who is that over there?
이런	ireon	this kind of, such	저는 이런 방이 좋아요. I like this kind of room.
그런	geureon	that kind of, such	그런 가방은 안 무거워요. Bags like that aren't heavy.
저런	jeoreon	that kind of (over there)	저런 방이 좋아요. I like rooms like that one.
이렇다	ireota	be like this	규칙은 이래요. The rules are like this.
저렇다	jeoreota	be like that (over there)	민준 씨는 저렇게 많이 먹어요? Does Minjun really eat that much?
어떠하다	eotteohada	be how (formal, written)	서울 생활은 어떠합니까? How do you find life in Seoul?
너희	neohui	you (plural, casual), you guys	너희는 주말에 뭐 해? What do you guys do at the weekend?
저희	jeohui	we, our (humble)	저희 하숙집은 학교 근처에 있어요. Our boarding house is near the school.
네	ne	you (casual: 네가)	네{ne-3}가 해! You do it!
여기저기	yeogijeogi	here and there, all over	여기저기 하숙집을 봤어요. I looked at boarding houses all over the place.

서로	seoro	each other, one another	우리는 서로 도와요. We help each other.

pattern or: n(이)나 n • v-거나 v

noun + 이나 / 나 **or** **verb stem + 거나**

Between two nouns, put 이나 after a consonant and 나 after a vowel: 빵이나 과일 (bread or fruit), 커피나 주스. Between two actions or states, add 거나 to the first stem: 책을 읽거나 영화를 봐요 (I read or watch a film). The tense goes on the last verb only.

아침에는 빵이나 과일을 먹어요. **achim e neun ppang ina gwail eul meogeoyo** In the morning I have bread or fruit.

저녁에는 음악을 듣거나 책을 읽어요. **jeonyeok e neun eumak eul deutgeona chaek eul ilgeoyo** In the evening I listen to music or read.

너희는 주말에 뭐 해? 영화를 보거나 쇼핑해? **neohui neun jumal e mwo hae yeonghwa reul bogeona syoping hae** What do you guys do at the weekend? Watch films or go shopping?

dialogue two free rooms

seoyeon 아주머니, 안녕하세요! 오래간만이에요. 이분이 제 친구 안나 씨예요.
ajumeoni annyeong haseyo oraeganman ieyo ibun i je chingu anna ssi yeyo · Hello, Mrs Choi! It's been a while. This is my friend Anna.

choi 어서 와요. 저희 하숙집은 처음이지요? 방이 두 개 있어요. 이곳하고 저곳이에요.
eoseo wayo jeohui hasukjip eun cheoeum ijiyo bang i du gae isseoyo igot hago jeogot ieyo · Come in. It's your first time at our boarding house, isn't it? There are two rooms free: this one and that one over there.

choi 이 방은 좀 작은데 창문이 커요. 저 방은 넓은데 좀 비싸요.
i bang eun jom jageunde changmun i keoyo jeo bang eun neolbeunde jom bissayo · This room is a bit small, but the window is big. That one is spacious, but a bit expensive.

anna 저는 이런 방이 좋아요. 와, 창문이 정말 크네요!
jeo neun ireon bang i joayo wa changmun i jeongmal keuneyo · I like this kind of room. Wow, the window is really big!

seoyeon 민준, 다음 주에 네가 안나 씨 가방 들어. 알았지?
minjun daeum ju e ne ga anna ssi gabang deureo aratji · Minjun, next week you're carrying Anna's bags. Got it?

minjun 응, 알았어. 그런 가방은 하나도 안 무거워! 내가 그냥 들게.
eung arasseo geureon gabang eun hana do an mugeowo naega geunyang deulge · Yeah, fine. Bags like that aren't heavy at all! I'll just carry them.

anna 아주머니, 저분은 누구세요?
ajumeoni jeobun eun nugu seyo · Mrs Choi, who is that over there?

choi 그분은 옆방 학생이에요. 대학원에 다녀요. 우리 하숙집 학생은 대부분 서로 친해요. 저녁에는 같이 밥을 먹거나 이야기해요.
geubun eun yeop bang haksaeng ieyo daehagwon e danyeoyo uri hasukjip haksaeng eun daebubun seoro chinhaeyo jeonyeok e neun gachi bap eul meokgeona iyagi haeyo · He's the student next door. He's at grad school. Most of the students here get on well. In the evenings we eat together or chat.

choi 그리고 저희 집 규칙은 이래요. 밤 열한 시 전에 들어오세요. 반드시!
geurigo jeohui jip gyuchik eun iraeyo bam yeol han si jeon e deureooseyo bandeusi · And these are our house rules: be in before eleven at night. Without fail!

anna 네, 알겠습니다. 이 방으로 할게요!
ne algetseumnida i bang euro halgeyo · Yes, I understand. I'll take this room!

choi 좋아요. 그럼 우리 같이 커피나 주스 마실래요?
joayo geureom uri gachi keopi na juseu masillaeyo · Lovely. Then shall we all have a coffee or a juice?

write it trace the grey, then write your own

희
hui
you (plural, casual), you guys

good to know · 이분, 그분 and 저분 are the polite way to say “this person”, “that person” and “that person over there”: use them for anyone older or someone you don't know. 저희 is the humble “we, our”: use it with someone you respect (저희 하숙집, our boarding house). 너희 is casual “you guys”, only for close friends or younger people.

You chose a room in Korean! Next week: moving day.
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