

#1

마지막 & 시작

ENDINGS & BEGINNINGS

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Adjective/Verb + -았/었던 Noun

This form is used to describe an action/state which occurred in the past. It refers to one-time actions that were completely finished in the past, or actions/states that used to happen, but don't happen now. It gives a strong feeling of reminiscing, or remembering something.

- 미국에 발을 디**었던** 첫 순간이었어요.
It was the moment I **took** my first steps in America.
- 끝이 보이지 **않았던** 출입국 심사 줄이 기억나요.
I remember an immigration line **that had** no end in sight.

Adjective + -ㄴ/은 + Noun

The noun modifier -ㄴ/은 lets us place a descriptive verb directly in front of a noun, where it acts as an adjective and directly modifies the meaning of that noun.

- 어린 아기와 비행기를 타는 것은 쉽지 **않았**어요.
Flying with a **little** baby wasn't easy.
- 공항의 차가**운** 에어컨 공기와 방향제 냄새가 **싫**었어요.
I disliked the airport's **cold**, air-conditioned air and the air freshener smell.

Verb + -(ㄴ/는)다는 것

This form comes from the construction -(ㄴ/는)다고 하는 것, which makes use of the indirect quotation form. It's used to express what you think the definition or nature of a certain verb is. In other words it refers to "the fact that," "the notion that," or "the idea that." It is usually referring back to a longer verb phrase.

- 한국의 부모님들과 헤어**진**다는 것이 슬펐어요.
I was sad **to part with** my parents in Korea.
- 나를 둘러싼 모든 것들이 내가 미국에 **왔**다는 걸 말해 줬어요.
Everything around me was telling me **that I'd come to** America.

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 아쉬움 -

2. 방향제 -

3. 출입국 심사 줄 -

4. ~개월 -

5. 발을 디디다 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. humidity -

2. air conditioner -

3. to cross -

4. to be afraid/scared (of) -

5. to be sad -

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

공항의 차가**웠던** 공기를 ①

㉠ 먹어야 했어요.

공항에서 마지막으로 찍**었던** ②

㉡ 잇을 수가 없어요.

비행기를 타**다는** 것은 ③

㉢ 어떤 건지 잘 몰랐어요.

낮**선** 음식을 ④

㉣ 사진을 아직도 가지고 있어요.

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 아쉬움 - **regret(s)/sorrow(s)**
2. 방향제 - **deodorizer; air freshener**
3. 출입국 심사 줄 - **immigration check line**
4. ~개월 - **counter for 'months-old'**
5. 발을 디디다 - **to set foot (on/in)**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. humidity - **습도**
2. air conditioner - **에어콘**
3. to cross - **건너다**
4. to be afraid/scared (of) - **두렵다 / 무섭다**
5. to be sad - **슬프다**

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

- ① - ㉠ 공항의 차가웠던 공기를 잊을 수가 없어요.
I can't ever forget the cold air at the airport.
- ② - ㉡ 공항에서 마지막으로 찍었던 사진을 아직도 가지고 있어요.
I still have the last family photo we took at the airport.
- ③ - ㉢ 비행기를 타다는 것은 어떤 건지 잘 몰랐어요.
I didn't really know what flying was like.
- ④ - ㉣ 낯선 음식을 먹어야 했어요.
I had to eat unfamiliar foods.

#2

집 구하기

HOUSE HUNTING

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Adejective/Verb + -(으)시오

This is an older formal imperative verb ending used to give commands or make requests. It's rarely used in modern Korean, outside of historical dramas, fantasy world stories, and signs, which can give it an outdated, old-world feel.

- 사진을 찍지 마시오.
Please don't take any pictures.
- 다음 퀘스트를 완료하십시오.
Please complete the following quests.

Verb + -던

This grammar form is used to recall or reminisce about the past. Use it for past situations like 1). an action that started in the past, but wasn't completed; 2). an action you used to do, or have been doing regularly.

- 한국에서 살던 집과 미국의 집은 많이 달랐어요.
The house I **lived in** in Korea was really different from my house in America.
- 미국에 가면 영화에서 보던 큰 집에서 살 수 있어요?
If I go to America, can I live in a big house like I've **seen** in the movies?

Verb + -(으)려나?

This form is used when the speaker is speculating, guessing or expressing curiosity about a future outcome. It's typically used when wondering aloud to oneself. A common dialect variation is ~을려나.

- 미국 집 월세는 더 비싸려나?
I **wonder if** our rent will be more expensive in America?
- 미국에 가면 큰 집에서 살 수 있으려나?
I **wonder if** I'll be able to live in a big house if I go to America?

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 완료하다 -

2. 거절 -

3. 맞보다 -

4. 주택 -

5. 현실 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. a quest -

2. to wake up -

3. garbage/trash -

4. electricity/power -

5. to obtain/get -

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

이 음식은 내가 한국에서 ①

이 곳에 쓰레기를 ②

집을 잘 ③

한국에서 살던 집은 ④

㉠ 구할 수 있으려나?

㉡ 버리지 마시오.

㉢ 아파트였어요.

㉣ 자주 먹던 음식이야.

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 완료하다 - **to complete**
2. 거절 - **refusal/rejection**
3. 맞보다 - **to face/experience**
4. 주택 - **a home/house/residence**
5. 현실 - **reality**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. a quest - **퀘스트**
2. to wake up - **깨다**
3. garbage/trash - **쓰레기**
4. electricity/power - **전기**
5. to obtain/get - **구하다/생기다/받다**

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

- ① - ㉠ 이 음식은 내가 한국에서 자주 먹던 음식이야.
This food is something I often ate in Korea.
- ② - ㉡ 이 곳에 쓰레기를 버리지 마시오.
Please do not throw away trash here.
- ③ - ㉢ 집을 잘 구할 수 있으려나?
I wonder if we'll be able to find a house?
- ④ - ㉣ 한국에서 살던 집은 아파트였어요.
The house I lived in in Korea was an apartment.

#3

첫 집

OUR FIRST HOME

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Adejective + -아/어 보인다

The pattern “아/어 보인다” is used to express how something or someone appears based on the speaker’s observation. It translates as “looks (like),” “seems,” or “appears to be” in English. Since it is used to give observations about appearance, it can only be used with descriptive verbs.

- 그 집은 근사해 보였어요.
The house **looked** fantastic.
- 아...집이 좀 좋아 보이는데?
Oh...the house **looks** kind of nice, though?

Noun + -이기도 하다

Using this form indicates that two states exist at the same time. The form is often used twice in a sentence to say that some noun is one thing, while also being another. When -이기도 하다 is used only once, it indicates that a state occurs in addition to what is mentioned in an earlier context.

- 다양한 사람을 만나 본 곳이기도 해요.
It’s also a place where I met a lot of people.
- 내게 많은 기억들을 안겨 준 집이기도 해요.
It’s also a house that gave me a lot of memories.

Verb + -게 되다

Attaching -게 to a verb stem indicates that something is ‘made’ to happen, and using 되다 indicates that something ‘becomes’ something. Together they mean that something is “made to become” a certain way, or more naturally, that something “ends up” happening.

- 미국에서 타게 된 첫 차는 기아 세도나였어요.
The first car we **ended up** with was a Kia Sadona.
- 미국에서 살게 된 첫 집이었어요.
It was the first house we **ended up** living in in the U.S.

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 언덕 -

2. 별장 -

3. 또 -

4. 생기다 -

5. 아무래도 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. parking garage/lot -

2. (the) first -

3. floor/story (of a building) -

4. a memory -

5. to be wrong/mistaken -

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

미국 집의 첫 인상은 ①

㉠ 좋아 보였어요.

미국의 아파트에 살았던 것은 ②

㉡ 작은 아파트에서 살게 되었어요.

큰 주택에서 살고 싶었지만 ③

㉢ 참 친절해 보였어요.

아파트의 이웃들은 ④

㉣ 좋은 경험이기도 했어요.

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 언덕 - **a hill**
2. 별장 - **a villa/cottage**
3. 또 - **again**
4. 생기다 - **to look/appear (like)**
5. 아무래도 - **anyway; all things considered**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. parking garage/lot - **주차장**
2. (the) first - **첫**
3. floor/story (of a building) - **~층**
4. a memory - **기억**
5. to be wrong/mistaken - **틀리다**

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

① - ㉠ 미국 집의 첫 인상은 좁아 보였어요.

My first impression of our U.S. house was that it seemed small.

② - ㉡ 미국의 아파트에 살았던 것은 좋은 경험이기도 했어요.

Living in an apartment in the U.S. was also a good experience.

③ - ㉢ 큰 주택에서 살고 싶었지만 작은 아파트에서 살게 되었어요.

I wanted to live in a big house, but I ended up living in a small apartment.

④ - ㉣ 아파트의 이웃들은 참 친절해 보였어요.

Our neighbors at the apartment seemed pretty friendly.

#4

윗집 사람

THE UPSTAIRS NEIGHBOR

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Verb
+
-나 보다

With this form, you indicate that the sentence is a guess, and it's something you think to be true. You should have some direct evidence, reason, or observation that supports your guess when using this form.

- 지금 밥을 먹**나** 보다.
It **seems like** they're eating now.
- 아...윗집 사람이 들어왔**나** 보다.
Oh...it **seems like** the upstairs neighbor is back.

Noun
+
-답게

This form emphasizes appropriate or fitting behavior in accordance with the characteristics or nature of a person or thing. It means 'as is fitting for,' 'in a manner befitting of' or 'being NOUN,' or simply 'NOUN-like.'

- 한국 사람**답게** 행동해.
Act **like** you're Korean.
- 나무로 지어진 아파트**답게** 생각보다 층간소음이 커요.
It's noisier than I expected, **being** made of wood and all.

Adjective
+
-(으)ㄴ 듯하다

This form is used to make a guess about something or someone based on their appearance. The guess is based on something observable. It means "appears to (be)," or "seems like." While they are similar, it is less casual than the ~나 보다 form mentioned above. For past tense verbs use ~(으)ㄴ 듯하다. For future tense verbs use ~(으)ㄹ 듯하다.

Verb
+
-는 듯하다

- 그 사람은 내일 이사를 가는 **듯해요**.
It **seems like** they're moving out tomorrow.
- 그 사람의 표정을 보니 어젯밤의 일을 알고 있는 **듯했어요**.
From the look on her face, she **seemed to be** aware of what had happened last night.

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 층간소음 -

2. 자연스럽게 -

3. 표정 -

4. 소리 -

5. 다행히 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. a blanket -

2. upstairs person/neighbor -

3. the floor/ground -

4. to build -

5. to greet/bow -

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

윗집 사람이 지금 ①

그녀는 어제 잠을 ②

미국 집답게 ③

어젯밤에 비가 ④

㉠ 많이 온 듯해요.

㉡ 집 사이즈가 많이 컸어요.

㉢ 일어났다 보다.

㉣ 잘 못 잔 듯했어요.

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 층간소음 - **the noise between apartments**

2. 자연스럽다 - **to be natural**

3. 표정 - **(facial) expression**

4. 소리 - **a sound/noise**

5. 다행히 - **luckily; fortunately**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. a blanket - **이불/담요**

2. upstairs person/neighbor - **윗집 사람**

3. the floor/ground - **바닥**

4. to build - **짓다**

5. to greet/bow - **인사를 하다/인사하다**

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

① - ㉠ 윗집 사람이 지금 일어났나 보다.

The upstairs neighbor must be up now.

② - ㉡ 그녀는 어제 잠을 잘 못 잔 듯했어요.

It seemed like she didn't sleep well last night.

③ - ㉢ 미국 집답게 집 사이즈가 많이 컸어요.

As expected of an American house, it was really big.

④ - ㉣ 어젯밤에 비가 많이 온 듯해요.

It seems like it rained a lot last night.

#5

층간소음

THIN WALLS

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Verb + -(으)ㄴ Noun

This form allows a verb to be placed in front of a noun in order to modify it. When (으)ㄴ is attached to an action verb stem it indicates that the verb is in the simple past tense. Examples: 먹은 음식 “the food I ate” / 본 영화 “the movie I watched.”

- 미국에서 처음 가 본 마트는 타겟이었어요.
The first department store I **went** to in the U.S. was Target.
- 그곳에서 만난 이웃들은 참 친절했어요.
The neighbors I **met** there were really friendly.

Noun + 외에(도)

The ‘외’ in this form means ‘outside.’ When paired with the 에 location particle and placed after a noun, it means “besides/other than/in addition to/not only.” It is often paired with the particle 도 adding a meaning of ‘also.’

- 그 아파트에는 우리 가족 **외에도** 많은 이민자들이 살았어요.
Lots of immigrants lived at that apartment **besides** our family.
- 윗집 아주머니 **외에** 그곳에서 많은 옷들을 만났어요.
In addition to the lady upstairs, I met a lot of other people.

Noun + -(이)구나

This form is used when you realize something, and are potentially surprised by that information. It’s like a mix of “oh, I see,” and “I didn’t realize.” It’s mostly used when talking to oneself, but it can be used in the polite form 군요.

- 미국은 정말 땅이 큰 나라**구나**.
Oh I see, America really is a big country.
- 미국 아파트 소음은 어나더 레벨**이구나**.
Oh wow, American apartment noise is on another level.

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 문화 충격 -

2. 키우다 -

3. 가득하다 -

4. 생활 -

5. 코골다 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. to immigrate -

2. a fight/argument -

3. to forget -

4. neighbors -

5. to be kind/friendly -

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|------------------|
| 어제 가 본 파티는 | ① | ㉠ 참 친절하신 분이구나. |
| 고양이나 강아지 외에도 | ② | ㉡ 벌써 상했어. |
| 옆집 아저씨는 | ③ | ㉢ 다양한 애완동물을 키워요. |
| 이틀 전에 산 야채가 | ④ | ㉣ 문화 충격이었어요. |

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 문화 충격 - **culture shock**
2. 키우다 - **to keep/raise**
3. 가득하다 - **to be full (of)**
4. 생활 - **(daily) life/living/lifestyle**
5. 코골다 - **to snore**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. to immigrate - **이민을 오다/가다**
2. a fight/argument - **싸움**
3. to forget - **잊다**
4. neighbors - **이웃(들)**
5. to be kind/friendly - **친절하다**

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

① - ㉓ 어제 가 본 파티는 문화 충격이었어요.

The party I went to yesterday was a culture shock.

② - ㉔ 고양이나 강아지 외에도 다양한 애완동물을 키웁요.

In addition to cats and dogs, I raise a variety of pets.

③ - ㉕ 옆집 아저씨는 참 친절하신 분이구나.

Oh, the man next door is a very kind person.

④ - ㉖ 이틀 전에 산 야채가 벌써 상했어.

The vegetables I bought two days ago have already gone bad.

#6

내가 할 수 있는 일

THE THINGS I CAN DO

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Noun

겸

Noun

This form is used to suggest something subtly by questioning whether one can say something definitely. It's actually a contraction of the longer form '-(이)라고 (말)할까요?' It loosely means something like "I'm not sure, but it might be..." or "should I say it's..." or even just a questioning inflection at the end of the sentence like "...?"

- 운동 **겸** 공원에 산책을 갔어요.
I went for a walk at the park **and** moved around a bit.
- 그래서 기분전환 **겸** 외출을 하고 싶어요.
I want to go out **and** have a change of pace.

Noun
+
-(이)랄까요?

This form is used to suggest something subtly by questioning whether one can say something definitely. It's actually a contraction of the longer form '-(이)라고 (말)할까요?' It loosely means something like "I'm not sure, but it might be..." or "should I say it's..." or even just a questioning inflection at the end of the sentence like "...?"

- 모든 것이 어려워져 버린 **느낌이랄까?**
It felt like everything was **(should I say)** difficult...?
- 날씨가 갑자기 추워져 버린 **느낌이랄까?**
It **(should I say)** felt like suddenly it got all cold...?

Verb
+
-아/어 버리다

This form indicates that an action has been done completely. Additionally the completed action usually results in a sense of relief or regret. There is no equivalent word or form in English, it is often just translated as the simple past tense: "something happened" or "I did."

- 미국에 와서 살이 갑자기 **찌 버렸어.**
I **gained** weight after coming to America.
- 갑자기 어린 아이가 **되 버린** 느낌이랄까?
Like I suddenly **became** a little kid...?

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 귀가 예민하다 -

2. 안아 주다 -

3. 공용 -

4. 장을 보다 -

5. 식료품 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. to go out; to leave the house -

2. housework -

3. a church -

4. suddenly -

5. a washing machine -

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

- | | | |
|------------|---|-------------------|
| 이 음식은 | ① | ㉠ 청소기를 계속 돌려 버렸어. |
| 미국에서는 외출이 | ② | ㉡ 갑자기 이사를 가 버렸어. |
| 방이 너무 더러워서 | ③ | ㉢ 힘든 느낌이랄까? |
| 옆집 사람이 어제 | ④ | ㉣ 내 아침 겸 점심이야. |

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 귀가 예민하다 - **to have keen/sharp hearing**

2. 안아 주다 - **to hug (someone)**

3. 공용 - **public/communal**

4. 장을 보다 - **to grocery shop; to buy groceries**

5. 식료품 - **groceries; food products**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. to go out/leave the house - **외출을 하다/외출하다**

2. housework - **집안일**

3. a church - **교회**

4. suddenly - **갑자기**

5. a washing machine - **세탁기**

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

① - ㉞ 이 음식은 내 아침 겸 점심이야.

This meal is my breakfast and lunch.

② - ㉞ 미국에서는 외출이 힘든 느낌이랄까?

(Should I say) It feels like it's difficult to go out in the U.S....?

③ - ㉞ 방이 너무 더러워서 청소기를 계속 돌려 버렸어.

The room was so dirty that I kept running the vacuum cleaner.

④ - ㉞ 옆집 사람이 어제 갑자기 이사를 가 버렸어.

My next-door neighbor suddenly moved out yesterday.



운전

DRIVING

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Verb + -고자 (하다)

-고자 is a connective ending used when the speaker has a certain purpose, intention, hope, etc. The first clause of the sentence is the reason for doing the action in the second clause. It can mean something like “wanting/hoping to,” “so as to” “with the intention of” etc.

- 새해에는 부지런한 사람이 되고자 합니다.
I **want to** be a real go-getter this year.
- 나는 미국에 와서 신발 없는 생활을 청산하고자...
After coming to America, I **hoped to** end my “shoeless” lifestyle...

Verb + -ㄴ/은 지

The construction -(으)ㄴ 지 is used to express how much time has passed since a certain action or event took place. It's often followed by a time and a verb such as 되다/넘다/지나다. It often translates as “since” or “after” in English.

- 미국에 산지 벌써 9년이 됐어요.
I've already lived in America **for** nine years.
- 미국에 온 지 2년 만에 면허를 땀어요!
Two years **after** coming to the U.S., I got my license!

Noun + 만에

The form 만에 is placed after some time noun. It's used to refer to a period of time that has passed. It often translates to “after,” or “in.” It can also appear as 만이다 at the end of a sentence, such as “오랜만이다” [It's been a while].

- 차에 탄지 1분 만에 화장실에 가고 싶었어요.
After only 1 minute in the car, I wanted to go to the restroom.
- 미국에 온 지 2년 만에 면허를 땀어요!
Two years **after** coming to the U.S., I got my license!

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 면허 -

2. 모험 -

3. 새롭다 -

4. 청산하다 -

5. 필수요소 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. to leave/set off/depart -

2. to wear (on one's feet) -

3. to be difficult/hard -

4. driving -

5. to be cool stylish -

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

영어를 배우고자 ①

엄마가 된지 ②

오랜만에 한국의 ③

내년에는 살을 빼고자 ④

㉠ 14년이 됐어요.

㉡ 가족들을 만났어요.

㉢ 미국에 왔어요.

㉣ 조깅을 시작할 거예요.

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 면허 - **(driver's) license**
2. 모험 - **an adventure**
3. 새롭다 - **to be new**
4. 청산하다 - **to wrap up; to settle; to end**
5. 필수요소 - **essentials; must-haves**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. to leave/set off/depart - **떠나다**
2. to wear (on one's feet) - **신다**
3. to be difficult/hard - **힘들다 / 어렵다**
4. driving - **운전**
5. to be cool stylish - **멋지다**

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

- ① - ㉠ 영어를 배우고자 미국에 왔어요.
I came to the U.S. hoping to learn English.
- ② - ㉡ 엄마가 된지 14년이 됐어요.
It's been 14 years since I became a mother.
- ③ - ㉢ 오랜만에 한국의 가족들을 만났어요.
After a long time, I saw my family in Korea.
- ④ - ㉣ 내년에는 살을 빼고자 조깅을 시작할 거예요.
Next year, I'm going to start jogging to lose weight.

#8

소방차

FIRETRUCKS

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Verb
+
-케 하다

This form is used to express the action of causing someone to be in a certain state or condition. It means something like “to make (someone/something) do” or “to cause (someone/something) to be.” Note that ~케 하다 is a variation of the form ~게 하다, and is used primarily with stems ending in the ‘하’ syllable for ease of pronunciation. In these cases, the final ‘하’ merges with ‘게’ and becomes the aspirated ‘케.’

- 매일 영어를 쓰는 것은 나를 긴장케 했다.
Using English everyday **made me** anxious.
- 그 중 나를 가장 당황케 했던 것은 소방차였다.
What **made me** the most upset was the firetrucks.

Verb
+
-ㄴ/을 때면

~ㄴ/을 때면 is a combination of two forms: ~ㄴ/을 때이(다) meaning ‘it’s time to do (something)’ and ~(으)면 meaning ‘if/when.’ The form ~ㄴ/을 때면 often translates as ‘whenever,’ ‘when,’ or ‘by the time.’

- 영어를 쓸 때면 머리 속이 하얘지다.
Whenever I speak English, my mind goes blank.
- 운전을 할 때면, 여러 가지의 감정을 마주했다.
Whenever I drive, I’m faced with a variety of emotions.

Noun
+
-(이)라(서)

~(이)라(서) combines two clauses with the meaning of “so/since/because.” It’s used with nouns, and it means something like ‘because of NOUN’ or ‘since it’s NOUN.’

* Note that ‘서’ is optional here, and is often dropped.

- 미국이라(서) 외출할 때는 항상 운전을 해야 해요.
It’s America, **so** we always have to drive when we go out.
- 저녁이라(서) 주변이 잘 안 보였어요.
Since it was dusk, I couldn’t see my surroundings well.

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 주변 -

2. 긴장 -

3. 방향 -

4. 마주하다 -

5. 여러 가지 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. a firetruck -

2. emotions -

3. to be visible/seen -

4. driver's license -

5. to be tired/exhausted -

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

맛있는 디저트를 먹는 것은 ①

한국 음식을 먹을 때면 ②

한국**이라서** 밤 늦게까지 ③

소방차가 **올 때면** ④

㉠ 즉시 정차해야 해요

㉡ 한국에 가고 싶어요.

㉢ 시내에서 돌아 다닐 수 있어.

㉣ 나를 행복케 합니다.

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 주변 - **surroundings**
2. 긴장 - **nervousness/tension**
3. 방향 - **direction/way**
4. 마주하다 - **to be faced/confronted (with)**
5. 여러 가지 - **a variety/range (of)**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. a firetruck - **소방차**
2. emotions - **감정**
3. to be visible/seen - **보이다**
4. driver's license - **(운전) 면허**
5. to be tired/exhausted - **피곤하다**

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

- ① - ㉠ 맛있는 디저트를 먹는 것은 나를 행복케 합니다.
Eating delicious desserts makes me happy.
- ② - ㉡ 한국 음식을 먹을 때면 한국에 가고 싶어요.
Whenever I eat Korean food, I want to go to Korea.
- ③ - ㉢ 한국이라서 밤 늦게까지 시내에서 돌아 다닐 수 있어.
Since it's Korea, you can wander around the city until late at night.
- ④ - ㉣ 소방차가 올 때면 즉시 정차해야 해요.
When there's a fire truck, you have to stop immediately.

#9

프리스쿨

PRESCHOOL

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Adjective/ Verb + -(으)나

This connective form is used to express a contrast between two different states of affairs. It translates as “but” or “however.” It’s similar to the form ~지만, but ~(으)나 is used more often in formal writing.

- 건이는 과묵한 편이기 **했으나**, 집에서 말을 잘 했다.
Geon was pretty quiet, **but** he talked a lot at home.
- 율이는 영어를 못했**으나**, 학교 생활을 잘했다.
Yul couldn’t speak English, **but** she did well at school.

Adjective/ Verb + -은/는 터라

This form means ‘because/so.’ It’s actually a combination of the form ~(이)라(서), which attaches to the noun ‘터’ (‘situation’), creating 터라(서). The first clause is the cause/reason for the situation in the second clause.
* It’s commonly used in the past tense as ~았/었던 터라.

- 건이가 낯을 많이 가렸**던 터라** 프리스쿨 가기 전 걱정이 앞섰다.
Geon was very shy, **so** I started to worry before he went to preschool.
- 율이는 사교적이**었던 터라** 학교 생활에 많은 걱정을 하지 않았다.
Yul was outgoing, **so** I wasn’t very worried about her being at school.

Adjective/ Verb + -ㄹ/을 텐데(요)

This form can be used to express the speaker’s supposition or assumption. It is a combination of the forms ~ㄹ/을 터이다 (expresses will/intention) and ~(으)ㄴ/는 데 (요) (gives background info). It often translates to “I’d imagine...” “I assume/suppose/bet...” or “it must be...”

- 영어가 안되서 의사소통이 어려울 **텐데...**
I bet he’ll have trouble communicating since he can’t speak English...
- 율이는 어제 잠을 잘 못 자서 오늘 많이 피곤할 **텐데...**
Yul didn’t sleep well yesterday, so **I bet** she’ll be really tired today

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 규칙 -

2. 당일 -

3. 의사소통 -

4. 낮을 가리다 -

5. 잠을 이루다 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. to make friends -

2. to worry -

3. (the) second -

4. to be urgent -

5. to be cool/unbothered -

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

누나는 활발하나, ①

놀이터에서 놀았던 터라 ②

영어로 말하기가 ③

아침에 일찍 일어나기는 했으나, ④

㉠ 어려웠을 텐데...

㉡ 동생은 조용해요.

㉢ 땀을 많이 흘렸어요.

㉣ 학교에 지각을 했어요.

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 규칙 - **rules/regulations**
2. 당일 - **the day (of); the very day**
3. 의사소통 - **communication**
4. 낮을 가리다 - **to be shy; to hide one's face**
5. 잠을 이루다 - **to get to sleep**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. to make friends - **친구를 사귀다 (만나다/만들다)**
2. to worry - **걱정하다**
3. (the) second - **둘째**
4. to be urgent - **급하다**
5. to be cool/unbothered - **쿨하다**

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

① - ㉠ 누나는 활발하나, 동생은 조용해요.

His big sister is animated, but he's quiet.

② - ㉡ 놀이터에서 놀았던 터라 땀을 많이 흘렸어요.

I played at the playground, so I sweated a lot.

③ - ㉢ 영어로 말하기가 어려웠을 텐데...

I bet it was difficult speaking in English...

④ - ㉣ 아침에 일찍 일어나기는 했으나, 학교에 지각을 했어요.

I woke up early in the morning, but I was late to school.

#10

소소한 감사

APPRECIATING THE LITTLE THINGS

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Adjective/Verb + -(으)니

This form can be used to connect two clauses with the meaning “because/since/so.” The clause that comes before ~(으)니 gives some cause/reason, and the clause that comes after ~(으)니 gives some result. ~(으)니 is essentially a shortened form of ~(으)니까.

- 나도 운전을 하게 되었**으니**, 외출이 쉬워졌다.
Since I was also driving, going out became easier.
- 두 아이 모두 학교에 가게 되었**으니**, 나도 갈 수 있게 되었다.
Since my two kids had gone to school, I was also able to go.

Verb + -아/어 두다

This form indicates that an action has been completed, and the result has been left in that state. It conveys the sense of doing something in advance, or for future use. It's often just translated as the simple past tense, and it means “I did something (in advance)” or “Something was done (and left that way for the future).”

- 한국에 갈 때면 짐을 미리 **싸 뒀**요.
Whenever I go to Korea, I **pack** my bags beforehand.
- **사 둔** 교과서는 반품을 해야 했다.
I had to return the textbook I'd **bought (in advance)**.

Adjective/Verb + -아/어(서)

Meanings: 1. “so/since/because,” 2. “and (then).”

The ‘서’ is optional, and can be dropped.

Note: in the comic, ‘서’ was originally omitted in the sentences below, but it has been added back in with parenthesis to show how and where the form was used.

- 미국에 **와서** 육아만 했던 일상에서 벗어나**(서)**.
Since I broke away from a life where, **after** coming to the U.S., all I did was parent.
- 교수님의 말이 너무 빨라**(서)** 절반도 이해할 수 없었어요.
The teacher spoke too fast, **so** I couldn't understand even half of it.

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 반품을 하다 -

2. 학생증 -

3. 소소하다 -

4. 의심을 하다 -

5. 들르다 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. to be special -

2. a moment/instant -

3. to purchase -

4. a professor -

5. to understand -

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|------------|
| 밥을 먹으니, | ① | ㉠ | 없어졌어요. |
| 어젯밤 미리 싸 둔 가방이 | ② | ㉡ | 힘이 났어요. |
| 서점에 가서 | ③ | ㉢ | 학교에 방문했어요. |
| 선생님과 상담이 있어서 | ④ | ㉣ | 교과서를 샀어요. |

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 반품을 하다 - **to return (goods)**
2. 학생증 - **a student ID**
3. 소소하다 - **to be trivial**
4. 의심을 하다 - **to suspect/doubt**
5. 들르다 - **to drop/stop by (somewhere)**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. to be special - **특별하다**
2. a moment/instant - **순간**
3. to purchase - **구매를 하다/구매하다**
4. a professor - **교수님**
5. to understand - **이해를 하다/이해하다**

Grammar Check

Connect clauses from the left column with clauses in the right column to complete each sentence.

① - ㉠ 밥을 먹으니, 힘이 났어요.

I perked up after eating something.

② - ㉡ 어젯밤 미리 싸 둔 가방이 없어졌어요.

The bag I packed last night is gone.

③ - ㉢ 서점에 가서 교과서를 샀어요.

I went to the bookstore and bought a textbook.

④ - ㉣ 선생님과 상담이 있어서 학교에 방문했어요.

I had a consultation with my teacher, so I visited the school.