

#1

마지막 & 시작

ENDINGS & BEGINNINGS

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Noun
+
-(으)로 오다

This form is used to talk about coming to a place. The -(으)로 particle indicates that someone or something is heading in some direction. The verb '오다' means 'to come.' In the past tense, '오다' becomes '왔다' or '왔어요.'

- 나는 미국**으로** 왔다.
I came **to** America.
- 우리 가족은 캘리포니아**로** 왔어요.
My family came **to** California.

Noun
+
의

The 의 particle shows possession, similar to 's' in English. A의 B indicates that something is 'A's B,' or 'the B of A.'

- 그날**의** 기억
that day's memory ; the memory **of** that day
- 공항**의** 차가운 에어컨 공기
the airport's cold air-conditioned air ; the cold air-conditioned air **of** the airport

ㅁ Irregular Verbs
+
(으)ㄴ
+
Noun

ㅁ irregular verbs are verbs ending in a 'ㅁ' that conjugate according to the ㅁ irregular rule. When conjugating a ㅁ irregular verb into an adjective, the ㅁ is removed, and an '운' is added after what is left.

- 차갑**다** (to be cold) → 차가운 **N** (a cold N)
- 두렵**다** (to be afraid) → 두려운 **N** (a scary N)

A noun (N) must follow the adjectives above. E.g.

- 차가운 공기 - cold air
- 두려운 기억 - scary memories

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 공기 -

2. 습도 -

3. 차갑다 -

4. 낮설다 -

5. 건너다 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. America; the U.S. -

2. an airport -

3. family -

4. to remember/recall -

5. South Korea -

Grammar Check

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

나는 미국으로 ①

㉠ 잊을 수 없었다.

두려운 ②

㉡ 공기가 기억나요.

그날의 기억은 ③

㉢ 기억이 많아요.

공항의 차가운 ④

㉣ 왔다.

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 공기 - **air**

2. 습도 - **humidity**

3. 차갑다 - **to be cold**

4. 낯설다 - **to be unfamiliar/strange**

5. 건너다 - **to cross**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. America; the U.S. - **미국**

2. an airport - **공항**

3. family - **가족**

4. to remember/recall - **기억나다**

5. South Korea - **한국**

Grammar Check

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

① - ㉡ 나는 미국으로 왔다.

I came to America.

② - ㉢ 두려운 기억이 많아요.

I have a lot of scary memories.

③ - ㉣ 그날의 기억은 잊을 수 없었다.

I couldn't forget the memories of that day.

④ - ㉤ 공항의 차가운 공기가 기억나요.

I remember the airport's cold air.

#2

집 구하기

HOUSE HUNTING

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Verb

+
-기

This form is used to negate verbs in the past tense; i.e. to say things like “I didn’t” do something or something “was not” some way.

- 집 구하다 → 집 구하기
to house hunt → house **hunt**ing
- 미국에 가다 → 미국에 가기
to go to America → **going** to America

Verb

+
-지 않았다

This form is used to negate verbs in the past tense; i.e. to say things like “I didn’t” do something or something “was not” some way.

- 많다 → 많지 **않았다**.
to be many → There **were not** many.
- 한국에 가다 → 한국에 가지 **않았다**.
to go to Korea → I **didn't** go to Korea.

Noun

+
-에게도

This form is used to say ‘for this noun also,’ or ‘for this noun, too.’ The ‘에게’ means ‘to/for’ and ‘도’ means ‘also/too.’

- 우리 → 우리에게도
us → **for** us **too**
- 사람 → 사람에게도
person(s) → **for** person(s) **too**

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 쓰레기 -

2. 들어가다 -

3. 집 구하기 -

4. 살다 -

5. 크다 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. an apartment -

2. a school -

3. a dream -

4. a car -

5. to think -

Grammar Check

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

집 구하기가 ①

한국으로 ②

우리 집이 ③

우리에게도 멋진 ④

㉠ 크지 않았다.

㉡ 쉽지 않았다.

㉢ 첫 집이 생겼다.

㉣ 가지 않았다.

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 쓰레기 - **trash**

2. 들어가다 - **to enter**

3. 집 구하기 - **house hunting; finding a house**

4. 살다 - **to live**

5. 크다 - **to be big/large**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. an apartment - **아파트**

2. a school - **학교**

3. a dream - **꿈**

4. a car - **(자동)차**

5. to think - **생각하다**

Grammar Check

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

- ① - ㉠ 집 구하기가 쉽지 않았다.
Finding a house wasn't easy.
- ② - ㉡ 한국으로 가지 않았다.
I didn't go to Korea.
- ③ - ㉢ 우리 집이 크지 않았다.
Our house was not big.
- ④ - ㉣ 우리에게도 멋진 첫 집이 생겼다.
We also found a lovely first home.

#3

첫 집

OUR FIRST HOME

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Noun
+
같이 생긴
+
Noun

This expression can be used to say “a noun that looks like another noun.” ‘같이’ means ‘like/similar to’ and ‘생긴’ means ‘appears/appeared.’

- 별장 **같이 생긴** 아파트
an apartment that **looked like** a cottage
- 버섯 **같이 생긴** 집
a house that **looked like** a mushroom

Verb
+
-아/어 보인다

This form is used to say that something looks/appears to be some description. ‘보이다’ means ‘to see/appear some way.’ It should be used with descriptive verbs.

- 좋다 → **좋아 보인다**
to be nice → to **look** nice
- 맛있다 → **맛있어 보인다**
to be delicious → to **look** delicious

Noun
+
에서
+
Verb

This form is used to talk about doing actions (verb) in/ at some place (noun). It is used with action verbs.

- 1층**에서** 살았다.
We lived **on** the first floor.
- 미국**에서** 살았다.
We lived **in** America.
- 미국**에서** 첫 집을 샀다.
We bought our first house **in** America.

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 위(에) -

2. 첫 -

3. 주차장 -

4. 많다 -

5. 이렇게 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. we/us/our -

2. floor/story (of a building) -

3. to be good/nice -

4. a memory -

5. house/home -

Grammar Check

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

- | | | | |
|----------|---|---|----------|
| 음식이 | ① | ㉠ | 아파트였다. |
| 우리는 1층에서 | ② | ㉡ | 좋아 보였다. |
| 별장 같이 생긴 | ③ | ㉢ | 살았다. |
| 아파트가 | ④ | ㉣ | 맛있어 보여요! |

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 위(에) - **up/on/above/over**
2. 첫 - **(the) first**
3. 주차장 - **a (parking) garage/lot**
4. 많다 - **to be many; to be a lot**
5. 이렇게 - **like this**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. we/us/our - **우리**
2. floor/story (of a building) - **층**
3. to be good/nice - **좋다**
4. a memory - **기억**
5. house/home - **집**

Grammar Check

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

① - ㉔ 음식이 맛있어 보여요!

The food looks delicious!

② - ㉓ 우리는 1층에서 살았다.

We lived on the first floor.

③ - ㉑ 별장 같이 생긴 아파트였다.

It was an apartment that looked like a cottage.

④ - ㉒ 아파트가 좋아 보였다.

The apartment looked nice.

#4

윗집 사람

THE UPSTAIRS NEIGHBOR

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Noun
+
-와/과

The -와/과 particle means 'and.' It is only used with nouns.

If the noun ends on a consonant, use -과.

If the noun ends on a vowel, use -와.

- 이불**과** 옷
blankets **and** clothes
- 이불 몇 개**와** 옷
a few blankets **and** some clothes

Noun
+
밖에 없다

This grammar form means 'nothing but N.'

'밖에' means 'outside' and 없다 means 'not exist.' Therefore 'N밖에' literally means; 'outside of N, nothing exists,' or just; 'nothing but N.'

- 이불 몇 개**와 옷밖에 없다.**
We have **nothing but** some blankets and clothes.
- 우리는 서로**밖에 없다.**
We have **nothing but** each other.

Verb
+
-기로 했다

This grammar form is used to talk about things that you have decided to do.

- 자기**로 했다.**
We **decided to** sleep.
- 먹기**로 했다.**
We **decided to** eat.
- 미국으로 가기**로 했다.**
We **decided to** go to America.

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 윗집 사람 -

2. 늦다 -

3. 바닥 -

4. 소리 -

5. 피곤하다 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. clothes -

2. together -

3. last night -

4. a tree; wood -

5. husband -

Grammar Check

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

윗집 고양이와 ①

옆 일행을 ②

바닥에서 ③

우리는 빵밖에 ④

㉠ 먹을 게 없었다.

㉡ 자기로 했다.

㉢ 소개하기로 했다.

㉣ 강아지가 참 귀여웠다.

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 윗집 사람 - **upstairs neighbor**

2. 늦다 - **to be late**

3. 바닥 - **the floor/ground**

4. 소리 - **a sound/noise**

5. 피곤하다 - **to be tired**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. clothes - **옷**

2. together - **함께 / 같이**

3. last night - **어젯밤**

4. a tree; wood - **나무**

5. husband - **남편**

Grammar Check

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

① - ㉔ 윗집 고양이와 강아지가 참 귀여웠다.

The upstairs (unit's) cat and dog were really cute.

② - ㉓ 옆 일행을 소개하기로 했다.

They decided to introduce their companion.

③ - ㉒ 바닥에서 자기로 했다.

We decided to sleep on the floor.

④ - ㉑ 우리는 빵밖에 먹을 게 없었다.

We had nothing to eat but bread.

#5

층간소음

THIN WALLS

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Verb
+
-(으)ㄴ
+
Noun

This form is used to talk about nouns that you have interacted with in the past, or a noun that you did 'verb' to. If the verb stem ends on a vowel, attach -ㄴ. If the verb stem ends on a consonant, attach -은.

- 만나다 → 만난 사람
to meet → the person that I **met**
- 오다 → 온 사람
to come → the person that **had come**

Verb
+
-는
+
Noun

This form is used to talk about nouns that you are currently interacting with, or a noun that is currently doing verb.

- 코골다 → 코고는 남편
to snore → a husband that **is snoring**; a **snoring** husband
- 말을 잘 듣다 → 말을 잘 듣는 아이
to listen well → a child that **listens well**

Verb
+
-(으)ㄹ
+
Noun

This form is used to talk about nouns that you will interact with, or a noun that will be some way in the future. If the verb stem ends on a vowel, attach -ㄹ. If the verb stem ends on a consonant, attach -을.

- 잊지 못 하다 → 잊지 못 할 사람
unable to forget → a person that I **won't forget**
- 만나다 → 만날 친구
to meet → a friend that I **will meet**

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 문화 충격 -

2. 종종 -

3. 이웃들 -

4. 유닛 -

5. 어렵다 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. a kid/child -

2. a gift -

3. to hear/listen -

4. left (side) -

5. right (side) -

Grammar Check

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

- | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|----------------|
| 잊지 못 할 | ① | ㉠ | 들었다. |
| 만난 사람들이 | ② | ㉡ | 참 친절했다. |
| 코고는 소리를 | ③ | ㉢ | 기억이었다. |
| 이민 온 우리 가족은 | ④ | ㉣ | 생활이 항상 쉽지 않았다. |

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 문화 충격 - **culture shock**
2. 종종 - **now and then; occasionally**
3. 이웃들 - **neighbors**
4. 유닛 - **a unit (in an apartment)**
5. 어렵다 - **to be difficult/hard**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. a kid/child - **아이**
2. a gift - **선물**
3. to hear/listen - **듣다**
4. left (side) - **왼쪽**
5. right (side) - **오른쪽**

Grammar Check

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

① - ㉔ 잊지 못 할 기억이었다.

It was an unforgettable memory.

② - ㉓ 만난 사람들이 참 친절했다.

The people I met were very friendly.

③ - ㉑ 코고는 소리를 들었다.

I heard the sound of snoring.

④ - ㉒ 이민 온 우리 가족은 생활이 항상 쉽지 않았다.

For my immigrant family, life was not always easy.

#6

내가 할 수 있는 일

THE THINGS I CAN DO

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Verb
+
-(으)ㄹ 수 있다

This form is used to talk about the things you can do. If the verb stem ends on a vowel sound, attach -ㄹ 수 있다. If the verb stem ends on a consonant sound, attach -을 수 있다.

- 하다 → 할 수 있다.
to do → I **can** do.
- 먹다 → 먹을 수 있다.
to eat → I **can** eat.

Noun
+
부터

The 부터 particle indicates that something happens 'from' some noun. It is commonly used with times to talk about something happening 'from' that time. It is also commonly used with '시작하다' (to start) to indicate that something starts from that noun.

- 집안일 → 집안일부터
housework → **(starting) from** the housework
- 청소기 → 청소기부터
the vacuum → **(starting) from** the vacuum

Verb
+
-아/어보지 뭐

This is a casual expression used to express a certain feeling - that of when you're resigned to doing something else. This is similar to saying something like, "Oh well, I guess I'll do X instead, then" in English.

- 빨래를 해보지 뭐!
Oh well, I guess I'll do the laundry instead!
- 내일 다시 해보지 뭐.
Oh well, I guess I'll try again tomorrow.

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 시간 -
2. 많다 -
3. 외출을 하다 -
4. 느낌 -
5. 집안일 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. laundromat -
2. to be okay/alright/fine -
3. potato -
4. to love -
5. a vacuum -

Grammar Check

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

- | | | | |
|------------|---|---|-------------|
| 어제는 아이 방부터 | ① | ㉠ | 먹을 수 있어요. |
| 내년에는 한국어를 | ② | ㉡ | 청소하기 시작했어요. |
| 아침 식사를 잘 | ③ | ㉢ | 많아요. |
| 할 수 있는 일이 | ④ | ㉣ | 배워보지 뭐. |

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 시간 - **time**

2. 많다 - **to be a lot; to be many**

3. 외출을 하다 - **to go out; to leave the house**

4. 느낌 - **a feeling/sense**

5. 집안일 - **housework; household chores**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. laundromat - **세탁실**

2. to be okay/alright/fine - **괜찮다**

3. potato - **감자**

4. to love - **사랑을 하다/사랑하다**

5. a vacuum - **청소기**

Grammar Check

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

① - ㉠ 어제는 아이 방부터 청소하기 시작했어요.

Yesterday I began cleaning, starting with my child's room.

② - ㉡ 내년에는 한국어를 배워보지 뭐.

(Oh well) I'll try learning Korean next year.

③ - ㉢ 아침 식사를 잘 먹을 수 있어요.

I can eat breakfast well. / I like to eat breakfast.

④ - ㉣ 할 수 있는 일이 많아요.

There are lots of things I can do.



운전

DRIVING

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Verb
+
-(으)면

This form is used to talk about 'if/when' something happens. If the verb stem ends on a consonant, attach -으면. If the verb stem ends on a vowel, attach -면.

- 없다 → 없**으면**
to not have → **if/when** you don't have
- 떠나다 → 떠**나면**
to set off → **if/when** you set off

Adjective
+
-(으)ㄴ
+
Noun

This form is used to turn descriptive verbs into adjectives to describe a noun. If the descriptive verb ends on a vowel sound or ㄹ, attach -ㄴ. If the descriptive verb ends on a consonant sound, attach -은.

- 멋지다 → 멋**진** 안경
to be cool → **cool** glasses
- 힘들다 → 힘**든** 일
to be difficult → a **difficult** task

Verb
+
-아/어 볼까?

This form is a casual expression used to make suggestions, similar to saying "shall we...?" or "how about we...?" in English.

- 떠나다 → 떠나 **볼까?**
to set off → **Shall we** set off?
- 시작하다 → 시작**해 볼까?**
to start → **Shall we** start/get started?

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 이제 -

2. 힘들다 -

3. 신다 -

4. 멋지다 -

5. 생활 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. English -

2. driving -

3. shoes -

4. food/cooking -

5. to not have -

Grammar Check

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

신발이 없으면 ①

멋진 신발을 ②

새로운 모험을 ③

지금 떠나면 일찍 ④

㉠ 도착할 수 있다.

㉡ 신었다.

㉢ 발이 다쳐요.

㉣ 시작해 볼까?

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 이제 - **now**

2. 힘들다 - **to be difficult/hard**

3. 신다 - **to wear (on one's feet)**

4. 멋지다 - **to be cool/nice/lovely/stylish**

5. 생활 - **(daily) life/living/lifestyle**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. English - **영어**

2. driving - **운전**

3. shoes - **신발**

4. food/cooking - **요리**

5. to not have - **없다**

Grammar Check

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

① - ㉔ 신발이 없으면 발이 다쳐요.

If you don't have shoes, you'll hurt your feet.

② - ㉓ 멋진 신발을 신었다.

I wore/put on cool shoes.

③ - ㉑ 새로운 모험을 시작해 볼까?

Shall we start a new adventure?

④ - ㉒ 지금 떠나면 일찍 도착할 수 있다.

If we leave now, we can arrive early.

#8

소방차

FIRETRUCKS

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Noun
+
-보다

The -보다 particle is used to make contrasts and comparisons. A보다 means '(more) compared to A.'

- 미국 → 미국**보다**
America → **compared to** America
- 한국 → 한국**보다**
Korea → **compared to** Korea
한국에서* → 한국에서**보다**
(doing) in Korea → **compared to** (doing) in Korea

* Remember that the -에서 particle is used to indicate some action being done in some place.

Verb
+
-게 만들다

This form means 'to make/cause something or someone to be a certain way.' It is used with descriptive verbs.

- 어렵다 → 어렵게 **만들다**
to be difficult → to **make it** difficult
- 쉽다 → 쉽게 **만들다**
to be easy → to **make it** easy
- 당황하다 → 당황하게 **만들다**
to be flustered → to **make me** flustered

Noun
+
-(이)라(서)

This form is used to say 'it is/was noun, so...'

The '서' on the end is optional and commonly dropped. If the noun ends on a consonant, attach -(이)라(서). If the noun ends on a vowel, attach -라(서).

- 저녁 → 저녁**이라(서)**
evening → it is/was evening, **so...**
- 소방차 → 소방차**라(서)**
fire truck → it is/was a firetruck, **so...**

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 하루 -

2. 소방차 -

3. 감정 -

4. 뒤 -

5. 쉽다 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. mom -

2. where -

3. evening; dusk -

4. to make -

5. to drive -

Grammar Check

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

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 차보다 ① | ㉠ 잘 안 보였다. |
| 저녁이라서 주변이 ② | ㉡ 한국에서보다는 쉬웠다. |
| 미국에서의 운전은 ③ | ㉢ 운전을 어렵게 만들었다. |
| 사이렌 소리가 ④ | ㉣ 집이 더 비싸다. |

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 하루 - **a day; one (full) day**

2. 소방차 - **a firetruck**

3. 감정 - **emotion(s)/feeling(s)**

4. 뒤 - **behind/back/rear**

5. 쉽다 - **to be easy/simple**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. mom - **엄마**

2. where - **어디**

3. evening; dusk - **저녁**

4. to make - **만들다**

5. to drive - **운전을 하다/운전하다**

Grammar Check

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

① - ㉔ 차보다 집이 더 비싸다.

A house is more expensive than a car.

② - ㉓ 저녁이라서 주변이 잘 안 보였다.

It was evening so I couldn't see my surroundings very well.

③ - ㉒ 미국에서의 운전은 한국에서보다는 쉬웠다.

Driving in America was easier than in Korea.

④ - ㉑ 사이렌 소리가 운전을 어렵게 만들었다.

The siren noise made driving difficult.

#9

프리스쿨

PRESCHOOL

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Verb
+
-(으)ㄴ/는 편이다

This form is used to describe how things tend to be. '편' means 'side' so this form literally means 'to be on the ___ side of something.' Use '-(으)ㄴ 편이다' with descriptive verbs and '-는 편이다' with action verbs.

- 과묵하다 → 과묵한 편이다
to be quiet → to **tend to** be quiet/on the quiet side
- 낮을 가리다 → 낮을 가리는 편이다
to hide one's face → to **tend to** hide one's face/be shy

Verb
+
-기 전(에)

This form means 'before doing something.' 'A기 전(에)' means 'before doing A.' The '에' on the end is sometimes dropped. It should be used with action verbs.

- 가다 → 가기 전(에)
to go → **before** going
- 외출하다 → 외출하기 전(에)
to go out → **before** going out
- 읽다 → 읽기 전(에)
to read → **before** reading

못
+
Verb

'못' means 'cannot.' It can be placed before an action verb to mean that you are unable to do that verb.

- 가다 → 못 가다
to go → to be **unable to** go
- 말을 하다 → 말을 못 하다
to speak → to be **unable to** speak
- 잠 이루다 → 잠 못 이루다
to go to sleep → to be **unable to** go to sleep

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 울다 -

2. 아기 -

3. 배우다 -

4. 걱정하다 -

5. 놀다 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. preschool -

2. older sister (said by a boy) -

3. a book -

4. to read -

5. to talk/say/speak -

Grammar Check

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

- | | | |
|------------|---|----------------|
| 건이는 | ① | ㉠ 건이는 어쩌지? |
| 프리스쿨 가기 전에 | ② | ㉡ 낮을 가리는 편이었다. |
| 영어를 못 하면 | ③ | ㉢ 많았다. |
| 잠 못 이루는 밤이 | ④ | ㉣ 걱정이 앞섰다. |

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 울다 - **to cry**

2. 아기 - **a baby**

3. 배우다 - **to learn**

4. 걱정하다 - **to worry**

5. 놀다 - **to play**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. preschool - **프리스쿨**

2. older sister (said by a boy) - **누나**

3. a book - **책**

4. to read - **읽다**

5. to talk/say/speak - **말을 하다/말하다**

Grammar Check

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

① - ㉠ 건이는 낮을 가리는 편이었다.

Geon tended to hide his face/to be shy.

② - ㉡ 프리스쿨 가기 전에 걱정이 앞섰다.

I started to worry before he went to preschool.

③ - ㉢ 영어를 못 하면 건이는 어쩌지?

What if Geon can't speak English?

④ - ㉣ 잠 못 이루는 밤이 많았다.

There were many sleepless nights.

#10

소소한 감사

APPRECIATING THE LITTLE THINGS

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Noun
+
대신
+
Noun

‘대신’ means ‘instead of.’

‘N1 대신 N2’ means ‘N2 instead of N1.’

- 아기띠 **대신** 책가방
A book bag **instead of** a baby carrier
- 한국어 **대신** 영어
English **instead of** Korean
- 물 **대신** 커피
Coffee **instead of** water

Noun
+
중

‘중’ means ‘middle.’ It has two main usages:

1. To talk about being ‘in the middle of’ or ‘during’ something

2. to make a selection ‘out of/among’ some group

- 수업 **중**
In the middle of class/during class
- 그 **중**
Out of/among those

Verb
+
-(아/어)야 했다

This form is used to talk about things you needed to do in the past. It should be used with action verbs.

- 찾아가다 → 찾아가야 했다.
to go find → I **needed to** go find.
- 반품을 하다 → 반품을 해야 했다.
to return → I **needed to** return.
- 주차 자리를 찾다 → 주차 자리를 찾아야 했다.
to find a parking space → I **needed to** find a parking space.

ACTIVITY PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 초등학교 -

2. 강의실 -

3. 교수님 -

4. 얘기하다 -

5. 서점 -

B: Translate into Korean.

1. a book bag/schoolbag -

2. a problem/issue -

3. to meet -

4. a class/lesson -

5. to give -

Grammar Check

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

차가운 커피 대신 ①

㉠ 하지 않아요.

다른 강의실을 ②

㉡ 반품해야 했다.

수업 중에는 이야기를 ③

㉢ 따뜻한 커피를 마실 거예요.

지난 주에 산 책을 ④

㉣ 찾아가야 했다.

ANSWER PAGE

Vocabulary Check

A: Translate into English.

1. 초등학교 - **elementary school**
2. 강의실 - **a classroom; a lecture hall**
3. 교수님 - **a professor/teacher**
4. 얘기하다 - **to talk to/converse/chat**
5. 서점 - **a bookstore**

B: Translate into Korean.

1. a book bag/schoolbag - **책가방**
2. a problem/issue - **문제**
3. to meet - **만나다**
4. a class/lesson - **수업**
5. to give - **주다**

Grammar Check

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

① - ㉠ 차가운 커피 대신 따뜻한 커피를 마실 거예요.

I'll have hot coffee instead of cold coffee.

② - ㉡ 다른 강의실을 찾아가야 했다.

I had to go find a different lecture room.

③ - ㉢ 수업 중에는 이야기를 하지 않아요.

We don't chat during class.

④ - ㉣ 지난 주에 산 책을 반품해야 했다.

I had to return the book I bought last week.