THE KOREAN VERBS GUIDE

Vol.1

한국어 학습자가 반드시 알아야 할
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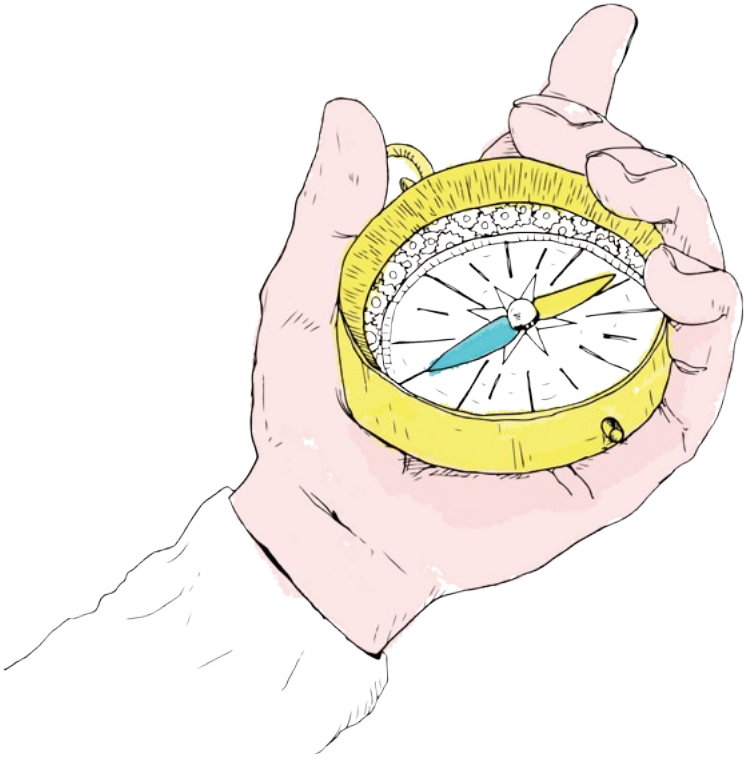

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How To Use This Book

This book is designed to help you understand how "100 of the most commonly used Korean verbs" are conjugated and used. If you are just starting to learn Korean, going through all the verbs in the books one by one can be a good idea, but if you already know some Korean and want to enhance your grammar skills related to specific verbs, feel free to just look up those words and practice using them. In addition to the conjugation tables, you will see many sample sentences and quizzes to help you become more comfortable in using the verbs, so be sure to keep practicing and reviewing!

You can download the audio recordings for the words and sample sentences used in this book for free at TalkToMeInKorean.com/verbsguideaudio.

Using the "하다" column as a guide, you can easily translate all of the sentences in this chart. Simply switch the verb you are studying with 하다 in the example sentences. Spaces that do not have any conjugations in them mean that specific conjugation is impossible.

하다
ha-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
해요	했어요	할 거예요	하고 있어요
I do.	*I did.*	*I will do.*	*I'm doing.*

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Imperative

하세요	해요	해	해라
Please do.	*Please do.*	*Do.*	*Do.*

Modifier

한	하는	할	하던	했던
(someone) who did/has done (something) someone did	*(someone) who does/is doing (something) one does/is doing*	*(someone) who will do/is going to do (something) one will do/is going to do*	*(someone) who used to do (something) one used to do*	*(someone) who did/used to do (something) one did/used to do*

Want	*Can*
하고 싶어요	할 수 있어요
I want to do.	*I can do.*

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
하지 마세요	하는지	했는지	할지
(Please) don't do.	*Whether one does/is doing or not When/Where/Who/ What/Why/How + one does/will do*	*Whether one did or not When/Where/Who/ What/Why/How + one did*	*Whether one will do or not When/Where/Who/ What/Why/How + one will do*

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
한다고	하라고
(tell someone)/(heard) that one is doing	*(tell someone) to do*

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General Rules of Verb Conjugation in Korean

Action verbs and Descriptive verbs

In English, words are like “pretty,” “big,” and “important” are categorized as adjectives, whereas words like “to add,” “to jump,” “to study” are categorized as verbs. However, most Korean equivalents of English adjectives are originally in the infinitive form and are treated like verbs, therefore they must be conjugated to be used in the “modifier” format, which works similarly to English adjectives.

For example, “비싸다” is a descriptive verb (adjective in the infinitive form) that would translate to “to be expensive.” To use it as an adjective, you need to conjugate it to the adjective form, 비싼 (present tense), 비쌀 (future tense), or 비쌌던 (past tense). In English, this kind of difference is expressed through tense change of the “be” verb, but in Korean, the conjugation of the verb itself can contain the role of the “be” verb.

Examples

크다 = to be big (descriptive verb)

큰 = big (base adjective form)

크다 = to grow (action verb)

큰 = that which has grown; grew (past tense adjective form)

Formality Levels

In Korean, there are several levels of formality. Formality levels on the more “formal” side are generally called 존댓말, and the rest are called 반말. 존대 means “to treat with respect,”

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while 반 means “half.” Although you cannot “half” speak to someone, 반말 is used with someone who you are certain is younger than you or is the same age. 존댓말 is used with everyone else. It is not appropriate to use 반말 without the other person’s consent; therefore, if you are not sure which formality level to use, it is best to start off using 존댓말.

There are two main (among many) types of 존댓말 endings: -(아/어/여)요 and -(스)ㅂ니다 (e.g. 가요, 갑니다). The -(아/어/여)요 form is the more commonly used ending for 존댓말, whereas -(스)ㅂ니다 is generally used in more formal settings. If you put -아, -어, or -여 at the end of a verb stem (without -요), it becomes 반말.

If a verb’s dictionary form (infinitive) is 먹다, the 반말 form is 먹어, and the 존댓말 forms are 먹어요, 먹습니다, etc.

Dictionary Form (Infinitive)

Every verb in Korean ends with -다. In most cases, before you conjugate the verb into different tenses and voices, you drop the -다 from the end of the verb and you are left with the verb stem. With the verb stem, you then conjugate the verb. When you apply a conjugation rule to a verb, be sure to remove the -다. For example, if the verb is 잡다 in the infinitive, remove the -다, and the remaining verb stem is 잡. From there, you can add various endings.

-아, -어, or -여

For many Korean verb conjugations, the verb stem is followed by -아, -어, or -여. If the sentence is in 반말, the verb will end there to make a present tense statement. If the sentence is in 존댓말, you need to add -요 at the end in addition to 아, -어, or -여. To determine which of these endings to use with a verb

stem, simply look at the last syllable of the verb stem: if it ends with the vowel ㅗ or ㅏ, you add -아; if it ends with any other vowel, you add -어; and when verb stem's last syllable is 하, you add -여. When -하 and -여 are combined, it becomes 해. You will see these suffixes often in many conjugations, and these suffixes can also be followed by other sentence endings.

Present Tense = -아/어/여요

The present tense in Korean covers a wider range of tenses than in English. Therefore, a sentence in the present tense in Korean, e.g. "가요," can be translated to "I go," "I'm going," "I'm going to go," or even "I will go."

To construct a present tense sentence in Korean, add -아요, -어요, or -여요 after the verb stem. You can simply drop -요 at the end to change this to 반말.

Examples

예쁘다 = to be pretty
예뻐요 = It is pretty. (존댓말)
예뻐 = It is pretty. (반말)

일하다 = to work
일해요 = I work.; I am working.; I am going to work. (존댓말)
일해 = I work.; Get to work. (반말)

Past Tense = -았/었/였어요

Add -았어요, -었어요, or -였어요 after the verb stem to form a past tense statement. In most cases, it suffices to use -았어요, -었어요, or -였어요, but in some cases, there is an extra -었 added between -았/었/였 and -어요 to form -았었어요, -었었어요, or -였었어요. This refers to an event that happened long ago or earlier than another past event. There are many vari-

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ations of the past tense, but just remember that the suffixes -았/었/였 are almost always used to end a sentence in the past tense.

Future Tense = -(으)ㄹ 거예요

-(으)ㄹ in itself has a meaning related to the future, and by saying "-(으)ㄹ 거예요," you are literally saying "It's that I will...." If the verb stem ends with a consonant at the end of the last syllable, you add -을 거예요. If the verb stem ends with a vowel, add -ㄹ 거예요. This is different from the future tense, -(으)ㄹ게요, in the sense that when you say -(으)ㄹ게요, you are expecting a response (approval or reaction) from the other person, whereas when you say -(으)ㄹ 거예요, you are simply stating what your plans are.

Although -(으)ㄹ 거예요 is a future tense sentence ending, you can also use this to express your assumption about something. Depending on the context, -(으)ㄹ 거예요 can be translated as either "it will/I will/they are going to" or "I think/I assume."

Examples

있다 = to exist, to have

시간이 있다 = to have time

시간이 있을 거예요 = There will be time.; I think they have time.

Present Progressive = -고 있어요

있어요 means "to be" whereas -고 있어요 refers to a certain state that the subject is in or an action that the subject is doing. By adding -고 있어요 to the verb stem, you can express the meaning of "to be doing something." Even though the present tense covers a wider range of tenses in Korean, –고 있어요

is sometimes used to emphasize the fact that you are doing something "right at this moment." If you want to use this ending in 반말, you can simply drop -요 from the end.

Examples

자다 = to sleep

자요 = She sleeps.; She is sleeping.

자고 있어요 = She is sleeping.; She is in the middle of sleeping.

Present Status = -아/어/여 있어요

-아/어/여 있어요 can be considered simliar to -고 있어요, but the usage is very different. When you use a verb stem and add -아/어/여 있어요 after, it means the subject is in a state where they are still doing that action. This can not be used with just any verb, but rather with verbs that can describe a static state related to the verb. Common examples are 서다 (to stand), 앉다 (to sit), and 눕다 (to lie down). You can conjugate these to "서 있어요" to mean "they are standing," "앉아 있어요" to mean "they are sitting," and "누워 있다" to mean "they are lying (on the bed or floor)." In addition, -아/어/여 있어요 can be used with verbs in passive voice to describe how an action has been done "to" something and how that "something" remains in a static state. An example is "깨져 있다," which is 깨지다 + -아/어/여 있다, and has the meaning of "to be in a broken state" as opposed to "to get broken."

Imperative (1) = -(으)세요

In order to tell or ask someone to do something in a polite manner in 존댓말, use -(으)세요 after the verb stem. -(으)세요 comes from -(으) + -시 + -어요, where the suffix -시 is used to make the speech more honorific. In some contexts, if you add a question mark at the end or say the same thing as a question, it can be a question asking whether or not the person

"does" something.

Examples

팔다 = to sell

파세요 = Please sell it.

파세요? = Do you sell it?

Imperative (2) = -아/어/여요

If you'd still like to speak in 존댓말 without using -시, but want to be a little more casual when you tell someone to do something, you can add -아/어/여요 at the end of a verb stem. When you use this sentence ending, it is in the same form as a present tense statement or a "let's" sentence, therefore you need to figure out based on the context whether it is a statement or an imperative sentence.

Examples

팔다 = to sell

팔아요 = They sell. / Please sell. / Let's sell.

Imperative (3) = -아/어/여

If you are familiar with the form -아/어/여요 used in an imperative sentence, changing this 존댓말 sentence into a 반말 sentence is very simple. When you want to speak in 반말, you can simply drop the -요 at the end of the imperative form.

Examples

팔다 = to sell

팔아요 = They sell. / Please sell it.

팔아 = They sell. / Sell it.

Imperative (4)

Use this form of imperative speech when you are talking to

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= -아/어/여라

a younger person or a group of younger people. It is usually said in a leading or commanding manner. Since this form has the nuance of talking “down” to someone, you cannot use this to someone who is older than you, someone you met for the first time, or someone you know only through business. You will often hear this in situations where one person is lightly warning another person, or when one person is calling a group of people together to have them do something. This form rarely has a positive or affectionate feeling associated with it, so be careful when you use it!

Examples

조심하다 = to be careful

조심하세요 = Please be careful.

조심해 = Be careful!; Watch out!

조심해라 = You’d better be careful, or else…

Modifier (1) = -(으)ㄴ

Used after the verb stem of an action verb, this suffix changes a verb into an modifying adjective (in the past tense) to be used in front of a noun. This is similar to the role of the English clause “which I found” or “which I bought yesterday,” which is used after a noun.

Examples

찾다 = to find

찾은 = which I/he/she/they found, which they found

어제 찾은 책 = the book I found yesterday

When you add -(으)ㄴ after a descriptive verb, it has the same effect, except that the adjective will be in the present tense instead of the past tense.

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Examples

예쁘다 = to be pretty

예쁜 = which/that is pretty

예쁜 옷 = pretty clothes

Modifier (2) = -는

Used after a verb stem, this suffix changes a verb into an modifying adjective in the present tense to be used in front of a noun. This is similar to the role of a clause in English, such as “which I like” or “that I use everyday,” which is used after a noun; however, in Korean, it is only used after action verbs. For descriptive verbs, -(으)ㄴ is used to mark the present tense.

Examples

가다 = to go

가는 = that I go to

매일 가는 곳 = a place that I go to every day

Modifier (3) = -(으)ㄹ

This suffix changes the verb to a modifying adjective in the future tense. This is similar to the role of an English clause “which will start tomorrow” or “that you will see there,” but used after a noun. This can be applied in the same way to both action verbs and descriptive verbs, although it is more common to be used with action verbs.

Examples

바꾸다 = to change, to switch, to exchange

바꿀 = which I will change

바꿀 부분 = parts that I will change

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Modifier (4) = -던

This suffix has a similar role to that of -(으)ㄴ, but -던 marks the discontinuation of an action or a past habit or tendency. -던 can be used to refer to something that you used to do, or were doing until something caused you to stop doing it. Therefore, if you hear -던 as opposed to -(으)ㄴ, you can assume that the action was not finished or continued, where as -(으)ㄴ would indicate that the action was completed.

Examples

먹다 = to eat

먹은 = which you ate

먹던 = which you were eating (but didn't finish)

먹은 음식 = food that you ate

먹던 음식 = leftover food

Modifier (5) = -았/었/였던

This suffix is almost the same as -던, but because there is one more layer of past tense (pluperfect), due to -았/었/였 it stresses that fact that something happened in the past or emphasizes the discontinuation of the action or state. In many contexts, however, when used with action verbs, -았/었/였던 is considered to be redundant since -던 is a clear enough meaning on its own.

Examples

모르다 = to not know

모르던 = which I didn't know

몰랐던 = which I didn't know

With descriptive verbs, adding -았/었/였던 is the most common way to say "which was …," but often times, if the entire sentence is in the past tense, smaller parts do not always have to be conjugated to past tense.

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Examples

비싸다 = to be expensive

비쌌던 = which was expensive

비싼 옷을 샀어요 = She bought expensive clothes. (비싼 is in the present tense form, but the whole sentence is in the past tense.)

Want = -고 싶다

By adding -고 싶다 to the end of a verb stem, you are adding the meaning "I want to." The word 싶다 cannot be used as a stand-alone verb to mean "to want," therefore it must always be used with other verbs. Since 싶다 is also a verb, you can conjugate it accordingly to change it to other tenses.

Examples

배우다 = to learn

배우고 싶다 = to want to learn

배우고 싶어요 = I want to learn.

Can = -(으)ㄹ 수 있다

수 is a noun that means "possibility," "idea," or "method (for doing something)," and 있다 means "to exist" or "to have." By saying that the 수 exists (있다), you mean that you "can (do something)." Since 수 is a noun, you need to change the verb into a modifying form: if the verb stem ends with a consonant, add -을 수 있다, and if the verb stem ends with a vowel, add -ㄹ 수 있다 to the end. To say that you cannot do something, you can change the verb 있어요 to 없다, which means "to not have" or "to not exist." You can also use the word 못 in front of the verb instead of -(으)ㄹ 수 없다.

Examples

뛰다 = to run

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뛸 수 있다 = to be able to run
뛸 수 있어요 = I can run.
뛸 수 없어요 = I can't run.
못 뛰어요 = I can't run.

Don't (Imperative) = -지 마세요

-지 is a suffix which is used to make negative sentences. "-지 않아요" means "it is not," "-지 못 해요" means "I can't," and "-지 마세요" means "Don't do it." -지 마세요 generally does not work with descriptive verbs, such as 예쁘다 (to be pretty) or 빠르다 (to be fast); however, there are some descriptive verbs that do work with -지 마세요, such as 늦다 (to be late) and 아프다 (to be sick/hurt). "늦지 마세요" means "don't be late" and "아프지 마세요" means "don't get sick" or "feel better soon."

Since the ending -지 마세요 originally comes from the verb 말다, which means "to not do (something)," it can also be combined with other types of verb endings, such as -지 말고, -지 말라고, etc.

Whether or not (1) = -(으/느)ㄴ지

Although -지 is used in negative sentences, -은지, -는지, or -ㄴ지 is different from -지. These suffixes are used to mean "whether or not" and are commonly used with verbs such as 묻다 (= to ask), 모르다 (= to not know), and 알다 (= to know). With action verbs, you add -는지 after the verb stem. With descriptive verbs, if the verb stem ends with a consonant, you need to add -은지, and if the verb stem ends with a vowel, you need to add -ㄴ지. To make the meaning of "whether or not" stronger, the opposite version is also added after it as well. (e.g. 큰지 안 큰지 or 가는지 안 가는지) You can -(으/느)ㄴ지 is often used with 얼마나 to mean "to ask/not know/know how big/large/much/etc something is."

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Examples

크다 = to be big

큰지 = whether it is big or not

큰지 안 큰지 = whether it is big or not

얼마나 큰지 = how big it is

얼마나 큰지 알아요? = Do you know how big it is?

큰지 안 큰지 알아요? = Do you know whether it is big or not?

Whether or not (2) = -았/었/였는지

-았/었/였는지 is almost the same as -(으/느)ㄴ지 except it's used to express the past tense. Instead of adding -(으/느)ㄴ지 after a verb stem, you add -았, -었, or -였 and then add -는지. The usages are almost identical to -(으/느)ㄴ지.

Examples

끝나다 = to be finished

끝났는지 = whether it was finished or not

끝났는지 안 끝났는지 = whether it was finished or not

언제 끝났는지 = when it was finished

언제 끝났는지 알아요? = Do you know when it was finished?

끝났는지 안 끝났는지 알아요? = Do you know whether it was finished or not?

Whether or not (3) = -(으)ㄹ지

This suffix is also used to mean "whether or not," but refers to a future action or state. You can use this structure along with verbs related to speaking, hearing, deciding, notifying, etc. You can also add interrogative words such 언제 (when), 뭐 (what), 누구 (who), 어디 (where), etc. before the verb.

Examples

가다 = to go

갈지 = whether we will go

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어디에 갈지 = where we will go
언제 갈지 = when we will go

(tell someone) that = -(ㄴ/는)다고

-(ㄴ/는)다고 is used to cite someone or oneself in the present tense. It can be used when you want to tell someone what a third person or what you, yourself, said. With action verbs, if the verb stem ends with a consonant, add -는다고, and if the verb stem ends with a vowel, add -ㄴ다고. With descriptive verbs, simply add -다고.

Even when you are talking about something that someone said in the past, if that person said it in the present tense at the time, you can use -(ㄴ/는)다고.

Examples
운동하다 = to exercise
운동한다고 말하다 = to say that they exercise
운동한다고 말했어요 = They said that they were exercising.
운동한다고 말해 주세요 = Tell them that I am exercising.

(tell someone) that (past tense) = -았/었/였다고

This suffix is basically the same as -(ㄴ/는)다고, but is used for past tense. If the last vowel of the verb stem is ㅗ or ㅏ, add -았다고, and if the last vowel of the verb stem is not ㅗ or ㅏ, add -었다고. However, there is one exception with the verb 하다: add -였다고 and shorten it to 했다고. This structure is used in conjunction with verbs related to speaking and hearing.

Examples
늦다 = to be late
늦었어요 = was late
늦었다고 했어요. = They said it was late.

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이미 늦었다고 들었어요. = I heard that it was already (too) late.

(tell someone) to = -(으)라고

-(으)라고 is used when you are citing what someone told another person to do. It is usually used with verbs related to speaking, demanding, begging, etc. For example, if you want to say, "they told me to wait," you can use the verb 기다리다 (to wait) together with -(으)라고 to form "기다리라고 했어요." Other words you can use after -(으)라고 are 시키다 (to make someone do something), 지시하다 (to command), etc. When you use -(으)라고 with verbs related to begging or asking for a favor, it is nearly always necessary to change "verb stem + -(으)라고" to "verb stem + -아/어/여 달 + -라고." For example, "도와달라고 부탁했어요" means "I asked them to help me," whereas "들어달라고 부탁했어요" means "I asked them to listen to me."

If the verb stem ends with a consonant, add -으라고, and if the verb stem ends with a vowel, add -라고.

(tell someone) that (future tense) = -(으)ㄹ 거라고

-(으)ㄹ 거라고 is used when you are citing what someone else said about something he/she will do in the future. -(으)ㄹ 거라고 is rarely used on its own and is almost always followed by verbs related to speaking, writing, or other types of actions related to delivering messages. In order to say, "to say that someone did something," you can use the verb 말하다, or 하다, and say "-(으)ㄹ 거라고 말하다" or "-(으)ㄹ 거라고 하다."

Examples

만나다 = to meet

만날 거라고 = that she will meet

만날 거라고 했어요 = She said that she would meet.

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친구들을 만날 거라고 했어요.

= She said that she would meet friends.

친구들을 만날 거라고 하세요.

= Tell them that she will meet friends.

If the verb stem ends with a consonant, you add -**을 거라고** and if the verb stem ends with a vowel, you add -**ㄹ 거라고**.

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Conjugation

가다
ga-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
가요 gayo	갔어요 gasseoyo	갈 거예요 gal geoyeyo	가고 있어요 gago isseoyo

Imperative

가세요 gaseyo	가요 gayo	가 ga	가라 gara

Modifier

간 gan	가는 ganeun	갈 gal	가던 gadeon	갔던 gatteon

Want	*Can*
가고 싶어요 gago sipeoyo	갈 수 있어요 gal su isseyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
가지 마세요 gaji maseyo	가는지 ganeunji	갔는지 ganneunji	갈지 galji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
간다고 gandago	가라고 garago

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Sample Sentences

Track
01

1. 내년에 한국에 갈 거예요.
   I'm going to Korea next year.

2. 거기 혼자 가지 마세요.
   Please don't go there alone.

3. 내일 현우 씨 생일 파티에 가는 사람 있어요?
   Is there anyone going to Hyunwoo's birthday party tomorrow?

4. 거기 어떻게 가는지 아세요?
   Do you know how to get there?

5. 지하철 말고 버스 타고 가고 싶어요.
   I want to take the bus, not the subway.

Quiz

1. 내일 빅뱅 콘서트에 ( ).
   I'm going to a Big Bang concert tomorrow.

2. 거기 밤에 ( ).
   Please don't go there at night.

3. 다음주에 석진 씨 결혼식에 ( ) 사람 있어요?
   Is anyone going to Seokjin's wedding next week?

Answers :
1. 갈 거예요 / 2. 가지 마세요 / 3. 가는

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Conjugation

오다
o-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
와요 wayo	왔어요 wasseoyo	올 거예요 ol geoyeyo	오고 있어요 ogo isseoyo

Imperative

오세요 oseyo	와요 wayo	와 wa	와라 wara

Modifier

온 on	오는 oneun	올 ol	오던 odeon	왔던 watteon

Want	*Can*
오고 싶어요 ogo sipeoyo	올 수 있어요 ol su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
오지 마세요 oji maseyo	오는지 oneunji	왔는지 wanneunji	올지 olji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
온다고 ondago	오라고 orago

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Sample Sentences

Track
02

1. 언제 왔어요?
   When did you come?

2. 다음에 또 오고 싶어요.
   I want to come again.

3. 그저께 효진 씨랑 같이 왔던 사람 누구예요?
   Who is that person who came with Hyojin the day before yesterday?

4. 경은 씨가 언제 올지는 아무도 몰라요.
   Nobody knows when Kyeong-eun will come.

5. 여자친구랑 같이 오세요.
   Come with your girlfriend, please.

Quiz

1. 어저께 윤아 씨랑 같이 (　　) 사람 이름 알아요?
   Do you know the name of the person who came with Yoona yesterday?

2. 테리스 씨가 언제 (　　) 정말 몰라요?
   You really don't know when Terris will come?

3. 다음에는 경화 씨랑 같이 (　　).
   Please come with Kyung-hwa next time.

Answers :
1. 왔던 / 2. 올지 / 3. 오세요 or 와요.

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먹다

to eat; to drink

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Conjugation

먹다
meok-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
먹어요 meogeoyo	먹었어요 meogeosseoyo	먹을 거예요 meogeul geoyeyo	먹고 있어요 meokgo isseoyo

Imperative

드세요 deuseyo	먹어요 meogeoyo	먹어 meogeo	먹어라 meogeora

Modifier

먹은 meogeun	먹는 meongneun	먹을 meogeul	먹던 meokdeon	먹었던 meogeotteon

Want	*Can*
먹고 싶어요 meokko sipeoyo	먹을 수 있어요 meogeul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
먹지 마세요 meokji maseyo	먹는지 meongneunji	먹었는지 meogeonneunji	먹을지 meogeulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
먹는다고 meongneundago	먹으라고 meogeurago

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Sample Sentences

Track
03

1. 많이 드세요.
   Eat a lot. (Help yourself.)

2. 엄마가 이거 다 먹으라고 하셨어요.
   My mom told me to eat all of this.

3. 김밥 먹고 있어요.
   I'm eating Kimbap.

4. 저는 금요일 저녁에는 늘 치킨을 먹어요.
   I always eat chicken on Friday nights.

5. 저는 피자 한 판을 혼자 다 먹을 수 있어요.
   I can eat a whole pizza by myself.

Quiz

1. 아빠가 이거 이따가 ( ) 하셨어요.
   My dad told me to eat this later.

2. 지민 씨가 비빔밥을 ( ).
   Jimin is eating Bibimbap.

3. 현정 씨는 일요일에는 항상 파스타를 ( ).
   Hyeonjeong always eats pasta on Sundays.

Answers :
1. 먹으라고 / 2. 먹고 있어요 / 3. 먹어요

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보다

to see, to look,
to watch

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Conjugation

보다
bo-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
봐요 bwayo	봤어요 bwasseoyo	볼 거예요 bol geoyeyo	보고 있어요 bogo isseoyo

Imperative

보세요 boseyo	봐요 bwayo	봐 bwa	봐라 bwara

Modifier

본 bon	보는 boneun	볼 bol	보던 bodeon	봤던 bwatteon

Want	*Can*
보고 싶어요 bogo sipeoyo	볼 수 있어요 bol su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
보지 마세요 boji maseyo	보는지 boneunji	봤는지 bwanneunji	볼지 bolji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
본다고 bondago	보라고 borago

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Sample Sentences

Track
04

1. 저도 눈 보고 싶어요.
   I want to see the snow, too.

2. 몇 명이 제 사진 봤는지 알 수 있어요?
   Can I know how many people saw my photo?

3. 오늘 동물원에 가서 토끼를 봤어요.
   Today I went to the zoo and saw rabbits.

4. 무슨 드라마 볼 거예요?
   Which drama are you going to watch?

5. 제 핸드폰 보지 마세요.
   Don't look at my cell phone, please.

Quiz

1. 내년에는 바다 ( ).
   I want to see the sea next year.

2. 오늘 공원에 가서 다람쥐를 ( ).
   Today I went to the park and saw squirrels.

3. 내일 무슨 영화 ( )?
   Which movie are you going to watch tomorrow?

Answers :
1. 보고 싶어요 / 2. 봤어요 / 3. 볼 거예요?

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Conjugation

사다
sa-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
사요 sayo	샀어요 sasseoyo	살 거예요 sal geoyeyo	사고 있어요 sago isseoyo

Imperative

사세요 saseyo	사요 sayo	사 sa	사라 sara

Modifier

산 san	사는 saneun	살 sal	사던 sadeon	샀던 satteon

Want	*Can*
사고 싶어요 sago sipeoyo	살 수 있어요 sal su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
사지 마세요 saji maseyo	사는지 saneunji	샀는지 sanneunji	살지 salji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
산다고 sandago	사라고 sarago

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Sample Sentences

Track 05

1. 제가 산 우유를 누가 벌써 다 마셨어요.
   Someone already drank the milk I bought.

2. 이거랑 똑같은 신발 어디서 살 수 있어요?
   Where can I buy shoes, exactly like these ones?

3. 경화 씨가 무슨 가방 샀는지 알아요?
   Do you know which bag Kyung-hwa bought?

4. 이거랑 똑같은 컴퓨터 효진 씨도 산다고 했어요.
   Hyojin said she was buying the same computer as this one.

5. 어떤 색깔을 살지 모르겠어요.
   I don't know which color I should buy.

Quiz

1. 제가 (　　) 케이크를 누가 벌써 다 먹었어요.
   Someone already ate the cake I bought.

2. 현우 씨가 남대문에서 무슨 카메라 (　　) 알아요?
   Do you know which camera Hyunwoo bought at Namdaemun?

3. 저거랑 똑같은 선글라스 민수 씨도 (　　) 했어요.
   Minsoo said he was buying the same sunglasses as those.

Answers :
1. 산 / 2. 샀는지 / 3. 산다고

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있다

to be (there),
to have, to exist

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Conjugation

있다
it-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
있어요 isseoyo	있었어요 isseosseoyo	있을 거예요 isseul geoyeyo	–

Imperative

–	–	–	–

Modifier

–	있는 inneun	있을 isseul	있던 itteon	있었던 isseotteon

Want	*Can*
있고 싶어요 itgo sipeoyo	–

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
–	있는지 inneunji	있었는지 isseoneunji	있을지 isseulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
있다고 ittago	있으라고 isseurago

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Sample Sentences

Track
04

1. 분명 여기에 있었어요.
   It was definitely here.

2. 내일까지 여기 있을 거예요.
   I'm going to be here until tomorrow.

3. 지금 어디에 있어요?
   Where are you now?

4. 5분 전에 여기 있던 사람 어디 갔어요?
   Where did the person who was here five minutes ago go?

5. 선생님이 저보고 여기 있으라고 하셨어요.
   My teacher told me to be here.

Quiz

1. 다음주까지 여기 ( ).
   I'm going to be here until next week.

2. 지금 누구랑 ( )?
   Who are you with now?

3. 아까 엄마가 저보고 여기 ( ) 하셨어요.
   My mom told me to be here before.

Answers :
1. 있을 거예요 / 2. 있어요 / 3. 있으라고

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Conjugation

없다
eop-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
없어요 eopsseoyo	없었어요 eopsseosseoyo	없을 거예요 eopseul geoyeyo	–

Imperative

–	–	–	–

Modifier

–	없는 eomneun	없을 eopsseul	없던 eopdeon	없었던 eopsseotteon

Want	*Can*
–	–

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
–	없는지 eomneunji	없었는지 eopsseonneunji	없을지 eopsseulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
없다고 eopdago	–

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Sample Sentences

Track
07

1. 저 아직 차 없어요.
   I don't have a car yet.

2. 돈이 없다고 하더라고요.
   He said he didn't have money.

3. 왜 저는 없는 사람 취급해요?
   Why do you treat me like I'm not here?

4. 서랍 속에는 없었어요.
   It wasn't in the drawer.

5. 있을지 없을지 저도 잘 모르겠어요.
   I'm not sure if it's going to be there or not.

Quiz

1. 저 아직 스마트폰 ( ).
   I don't have a smartphone yet.

2. 정수 씨는 시간이 ( ) 하더라고요.
   Jeongsu said she didn't have time.

3. 제 지갑 속에는 ( ).
   It wasn't in my wallet.

Answers :
1. 없어요 / 2. 없다고 / 3. 없었어요

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Conjugation

자다
ja-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
자요 jayo	잤어요 jasseoyo	잘 거예요 jal geoyeyo	자고 있어요 jago isseoyo

Imperative

주무세요 jumuseyo	자요 jayo	자 ja	자라 jara

Modifier

잔 jan	자는 janeun	잘 jal	자던 jadeon	잤던 jatteon

Want	*Can*
자고 싶어요 jago sipeoyo	잘 수 있어요 jal su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
자지 마세요 jaji maseyo	자는지 janeunji	잤는지 janneunji	잘지 jalji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
잔다고 jandago	자라고 jarago

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Sample Sentences

Track 08

1. 잘 자요.
   Sleep well. (Goodnight.)

2. 잘 잤어요?
   Have you slept well? (How did you sleep?)

3. 여기서 자지 마세요.
   Don't sleep here, please.

4. 저는 매일 11시에 자요.
   I go to sleep at 11 o'clock every day.

5. 지금 옆방에서 아기가 자고 있어요.
   A baby is sleeping in the next room now.

Quiz

1. 지금 (　　).
   Don't sleep now, please.

2. 저는 평일에는 매일 12시에 (　　).
   I go to sleep at 12 o'clock every day during the weekdays.

3. 지금 방 안에서 동생이 (　　).
   My little brother is sleeping in the room now.

Answers :
1. 자지 마세요 / 2. 자요 / 3. 자고 있어요

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Conjugation

하다
ha-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
해요 haeyo	했어요 haesseoyo	할 거예요 hal geoyeyo	하고 있어요 hago isseoyo

Imperative

하세요 haseyo	해요 haeyo	해 hae	해라 haera

Modifier

한 han	하는 haneun	할 hal	하던 hadeon	했던 haetteon

Want	*Can*
하고 싶어요 hago sipeoyo	할 수 있어요 hal su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
하지 마세요 haji maseyo	하는지 haneunji	했는지 haenneunji	할지 halji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
한다고 handago	하라고 harago

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Sample Sentences

Track 09

1. 아까 뭐 했어요?
   What did you do before?

2. 할지 안 할지 빨리 결정해 주세요.
   Please decide quickly whether you are going to do it or not.

3. 지금 조금 피곤하기는한데 할 수 있어요.
   I'm a little tired but I can do it.

4. 언제 할 거예요?
   When are you going to do it?

5. 선생님이 빨리 하라고 하셨어요.
   The teacher said to do it quickly.

Quiz

1. 거기 안에서 뭐 ( )?
   What did you do in there?

2. 어디에서 ( )?
   Where are you going to do?

3. 엄마가 내일 ( ) 말씀하셨어요?
   My mom said to do it tomorrow.

Answers :
1. 했어요 / 2. 할 거예요 / 3. 하라고

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놀다

to play, to hang out with (someone)

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Conjugation

놀다
nol-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
놀아요 norayo	놀았어요 norasseoyo	놀 거예요 nol geoyeyo	놀고 있어요 nolgo isseoyo

Imperative

노세요 noseyo	놀아요 norayo	놀아 nora	놀아라 norara

Modifier

논 non	노는 noneun	놀 nol	놀던 noldeon	놀았던 noratteon

Want	*Can*
놀고 싶어요 nolgo sipeoyo	놀 수 있어요 nol su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
놀지 마세요 nolji maseyo	노는지 noneunji	놀았는지 noranneunji	놀지 nolji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
논다고 nondago	놀라고 nollago

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Sample Sentences

Track
10

1. 어디서 놀지 정했어요?
   Have you decided where to play?

2. 어제 하루종일 놀았어요.
   I played all day long yesterday.

3. 어렸을 때 어떻게 놀았는지 기억나요?
   Do you remember how you used to play when you were little?

4. 엄마가 집에만 있지 말고 밖에 나가서 놀라고 하셨어요.
   My mom told me not to just stay at home, but to go out and play.

5. 운동장에서 놀던 아이들이 이제는 모두 집에 갔어요.
   All the kids who were playing in the playground went home already.

Quiz

1. 어제 자기 전에 ( ).
   Yesterday, I played before I went to bed.

2. 초등학교 다닐 때 누구랑 ( ) 기억나요?
   Do you remember who you used to play with when you were in elementary school?

3. 아빠가 집에서 컴퓨터 게임만 하지 말고 밖에 나가서 친구들하고 ( ) 하셨어요.
   My dad told me not to only play computer games at home, but to go out and play with friends.

Answers :
1. 놀았어요 / 2. 놀았는지 / 3. 놀라고

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Conjugation

멀다
meol-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
멀어요 meoreoyo	멀었어요 meoreosseoyo	멀 거예요 meol geoyeyo	–

Imperative

–	–	–	–

Modifier

먼 meon	–	멀 meol	멀던 meoldeon	멀었던 meoreotteon

Want	*Can*
–	멀 수 있어요 meol su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
–	먼지 meonji	멀었는지 meoreonneunji	멀지 meolji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
멀다고 meoldago	–

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Sample Sentences

Track 11

1. 걸어가기에는 너무 멀어요.
   It's too far to walk there.

2. 서울에서 부산까지 멀어요?
   Is it far from Seoul to Busan?

3. 굉장히 멀다고 들었어요.
   I heard it's really far.

4. 그렇게 먼 곳에는 가고 싶지 않아요.
   I don't want to go somewhere so far away.

5. 얼마나 먼지 알아요?
   Do you know how far it is?

Quiz

1. 자전거 타고 가기에는 너무 ( ).
   It's too far to bike.

2. 시에틀에서 샌프란시스코까지 ( )?
   Is it far from Seattle to San Francisco?

3. 별로 안 ( ) 들었어요.
   I heard it's not that far.

Answers :
1. 멀어요 / 2. 멀어요 / 3. 멀다고

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Conjugation

가깝다
ga-kkap-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
가까워요 gakkawoyo	가까웠어요 gakkawosseoyo	가까울 거예요 gakkaul geoyeyo	–

Imperative

–	–	–	–

Modifier

가까운 gakkaun	–	가까울 gakkaul	가깝던 gakkapdeon	가까웠던 gakkawotteon

Want	*Can*
–	가까울 수 있어요 gakkaul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
–	가까운지 gakkaunji	가까웠는지 gakkawonneunji	가까울지 gakkaulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
가깝다고 gakkapdago	–

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Sample Sentences

Track 12

1. 회사에서 집까지 가까워요.
   My office and my house are close.

2. 가깝다고 들었는데 실제로 가 보니 좀 멀었어요.
   I heard it was close, but when I actually went there, it was a bit far.

3. 아마 가까울 거예요.
   I think it'll be close.

4. 가까운지 먼지, 지도에서 확인해 주세요.
   Please check the map to see if it's close or far away.

5. 주말에 가까운 곳으로 드라이브 가고 싶어요.
   I want to go for a drive to a nearby place on the weekend.

Quiz

1. 집에서 지하철 역까지 ( ).
   My house and the subway station are close.

2. ( ) 들었는데 정말 ( )?
   I heard it was close; is it really close?

3. ( ) 먼지, 물어봐 주세요.
   Please ask them if it's near or far.

Answers :
1. 가까워요 / 2. 가깝다고, 가까워요 / 3. 가까운지

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Conjugation

살다
sal-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
살아요 sarayo	살았어요 sarasseoyo	살 거예요 sal geoyeyo	살고 있어요 salgo isseoyo

Imperative

사세요 saseyo	살아요 sarayo	살아 sara	살아라 sarara

Modifier

산 san	사는 saneun	살 sal	살던 saldeon	살았던 saratteon

Want	*Can*
살고 싶어요 salgo sipeoyo	살 수 있어요 sal su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
살지 마세요 salji maseyo	사는지 saneunji	살았는지 saranneunji	살지 salji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
산다고 sandago	살라고 sallago

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Sample Sentences

Track
13

1. 저는 서울에 살아요.
   I live in Seoul.

2. 저는 나중에 2층 집에서 살고 싶어요.
   Later on, I want to live in a two story house.

3. 전에 살던 곳에 비해 이곳이 더 조용하네요.
   This place is quieter than the place I used to live in.

4. 지금 사는 집에서 얼마나 더 살지 아직 잘 모르겠어요.
   I'm not sure how much longer I will stay in the house that I live in now.

5. 엄마는 결혼하시기 전에 외삼촌 가족이랑 살았다고 하셨어요.
   My mom said she used to live with my uncle and his family before she got married.

Quiz

1. 저는 런던에 ( ).
   I live in London.

2. 저는 나중에 바닷가 옆에 있는 집에서 ( ).
   Later on, I want to live in a house next to the sea.

3. 2년 전에 ( ) 곳에 비해 이 곳이 더 넓어요.
   This place is bigger compared to the place I used to live in two years ago.

Answers :
1. 살아요 / 2. 살고 싶어요 / 3. 살던 or 살았던

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Conjugation

도와주다
do-wa-ju-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
도와줘요 dowajwoyo	도와줬어요 dowajwosseoyo	도와줄 거예요 dowajul geoyeyo	도와주고 있어요 dowajugo isseoyo

Imperative

도와주세요 dowajuseyo	도와줘요 dowajwoyo	도와줘 dowajwo	도와줘라 dowajwora

Modifier

도와준 dowajun	도와주는 dowajuneun	도와줄 dowajul	도와주던 dowajudeon	도와줬던 dowajeotteon

Want	*Can*
도와주고 싶어요 dowajugo sipeoyo	도와줄 수 있어요 dowajul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
도와주지 마세요 dowajuji maseyo	도와주는지 dowajuneunji	도와줬는지 dowajwonneunji	도와줄지 dowajulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
도와준다고 dowajundago	도와주라고 dowajurago

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Sample Sentences

Track
14

1. 혼자서 하게 도와주지 마세요.
   Please don't help him so that he can do it by himself.

2. 저 내일 이사하는 데 좀 도와줄 수 있어요?
   I'm moving tomorrow, so do you think you can help me out?

3. 언니가 제 숙제를 도와주고 있어요.
   My older sister is helping me with my homework.

4. 동생 좀 도와줘라.
   Help your (younger) brother.

5. 내일 행사에서 저를 도와줄 사람들을 찾고 있어요.
   I'm looking for people who can help me at tomorrow's event.

Quiz

1. 저 다음주에 이사하는 데 좀 ( )?
   I'm moving next week, so do you think you can help me out?

2. 형이 동생 숙제를 ( ).
   My older brother is helping my younger sister with her homework.

3. 이번 일요일에 모임에서 저를 ( ) 사람들을 찾고 있어요.
   I'm looking for people who can help me at this Sunday's meet-up.

Answers :
1. 도와줄 수 있어요 / 2. 도와주고 있어요 / 3. 도와줄

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Conjugation

쉽다
swip-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
쉬워요 swiwoyo	쉬웠어요 swiwosseoyo	쉬울 거예요 swiul geoyeyo	–

Imperative

–	–	–	–

Modifier

쉬운 swiun	–	쉬울 swiul	쉽던 swipdeon	쉬웠던 swiwotteon

Want	*Can*
–	쉬울 수 있어요 swiul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
–	쉬운지 swiunji	쉬웠는지 swiwonneunji	쉬울지 swiulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
쉽다고 swipdago	–

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Sample Sentences

Track
15

1. 한국어는 정말 쉬워요.
   Korean is really easy.

2. 이게 제일 쉬운 방법이에요.
   This is the easiest way (method).

3. 이번 단어 시험이 쉬울지 안 쉬울지는 저도 모르겠어요.
   I'm not sure whether the vocabulary test will be easy or not.

4. 쉽다고 들었는데 하나도 안 쉬웠어요.
   I heard that it was easy, but it wasn't easy at all.

5. 스테파니 씨한테는 쉬울 거예요.
   It will be easy for Stephanie.

Quiz

1. 아랍어는 별로 안 ( ).
   Arabic is not that easy.

2. ( ) 들었는데 저한테는 정말 어려웠어요.
   I heard that it was easy, but it was really difficult for me.

3. 테리스 씨한테는 별로 안 ( ).
   It won't be that easy for Terris.

Answers :
1. 쉽지 않아요 / 2. 쉽다고 / 3. 쉽지 않을 거예요

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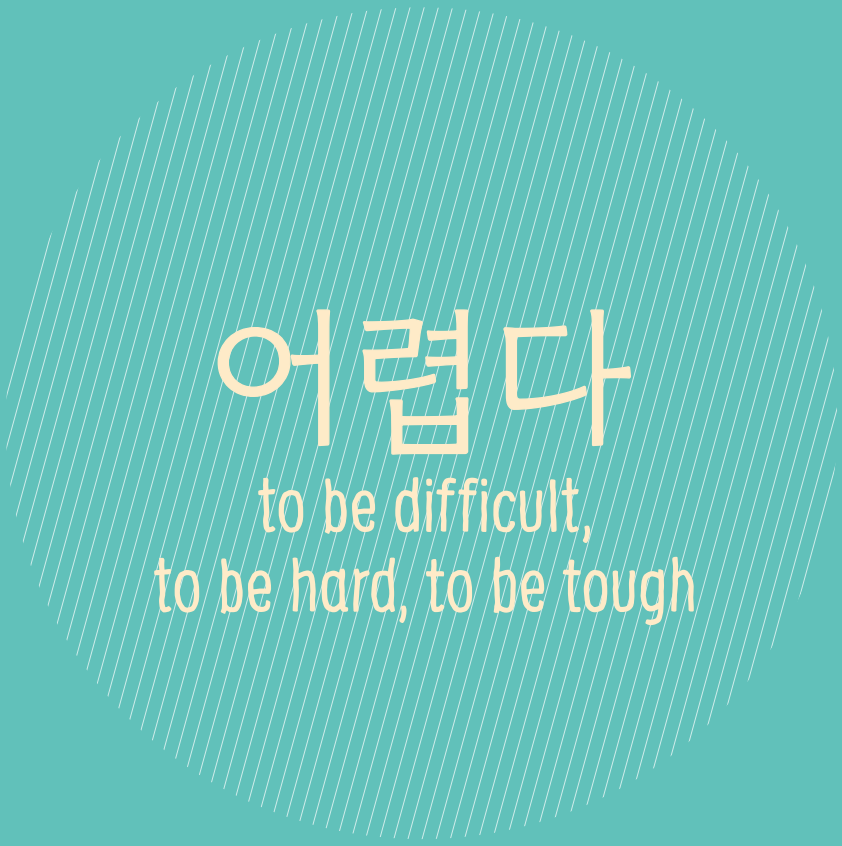

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Conjugation

어렵다
eo-ryeop-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
어려워요 eoryeowoyo	어려웠어요 eoryeowosseoyo	어려울 거예요 eoryeoul geoyeyo	–

Imperative

–	–	–	–

Modifier

어려운 eoryeoun	–	어려울 eoryeoul	어렵던 eoryeopdeon	어려웠던 eoryeowotteon

Want	*Can*
–	어려울 수 있어요 eoryeoul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
–	어려운지 eoryeounji	어려웠는지 eoryeowonneunji	어려울지 eoryeoulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
어렵다고 eoryeopdago	–

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Sample Sentences

Track
16

1. 시험 어려웠어요?
   Was the test hard?

2. 중국어가 영어보다 어려워요.
   Chinese is harder than English.

3. 어려운 문제가 있으면 저한테 물어보세요.
   If there is a difficult problem, ask me about it.

4. 초등학생들한테는 어려울 거예요.
   It will be difficult for elementary school students.

5. 많이 어려워요?
   Is it very hard?

Quiz

1. 프랑스어가 한국어보다 ( ).
   French is harder than Korean.

2. ( ) 문제가 있으면 저 말고 경화 씨 한테 물어보세요.
   If there is a difficult problem, ask Kyung-hwa about it, not me.

3. 경은 씨한테는 ( ).
   It will be difficult for Kyeong-eun.

Answers :
1. 어려웠어요 / 2. 어려운 / 3. 어려울 거예요

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Conjugation

눕다
nup-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
누워요 nuwoyo	누웠어요 nuwosseoyo	누울 거예요 nu-ul geoyeyo	눕고 있어요 nupgo isseoyo 누워 있어요* nuwo isseoyo

Imperative

누우세요 nu-useyo	누워요 nuwoyo	누워 nuwo	누워라 nuwora

Modifier

누운 nu-un	눕는 numneun	누울 nu-ul	눕던 nupdeon	누웠던 nuwotteon

Want	*Can*
눕고 싶어요 nupgo sipeoyo	누울 수 있어요 nu-ul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
눕지 마세요 nupji maseyo	눕는지 numneunji	누웠는지 nuwonneunji	누울지 nu-ulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
눕는다고 numneundago	누우라고 nu-urago

*present status

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Sample Sentences

Track
17

1. 여기에는 눕지 마세요.
   Please don't lie down here.

2. 머리가 아프면 잠깐 누우세요.
   If your head hurts, lie down for a little while.

3. 여기 두 명 누울 수 있어요?
   Can two people lie down here?

4. 아직도 누워 있어요?
   Are you still lying down?

5. 지금 자려고 누웠어요.
   I'm lying down trying to go to sleep.

Quiz

1. 그쪽에는 ( ).
   Please don't lie down over there.

2. 다리를 다쳤으면 여기 ( ).
   If you hurt your legs, please lie down here.

3. 거기 어른 다섯 명이 ( )?
   Can five adults lie down there?

Answers :
1. 눕지 마세요 / 2. 누우세요 / 3. 누울 수 있어요

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Conjugation

춥다
chup-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
추워요 chuwoyo	추웠어요 chuwosseoyo	추울 거예요 chuul geoyeyo	–

Imperative

–	–	–	–

Modifier

추운 chu-un	–	추울 chu-ul	춥던 chupdeon	추웠던 chuwotteon

Want	*Can*
–	추울 수 있어요 chu-ul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
–	추운지 chu-unji	추웠는지 chuwonneunji	추울지 chu-ulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
춥다고 chupdago	–

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Sample Sentences

Track
18

1. 러시아는 겨울에 정말 춥다고 들었어요.
   I heard winters in Russia are really cold.

2. 작년 크리스마스에 얼마나 추웠는지 기억이 안 나요.
   I don't remember how cold it was last Christmas.

3. 너무 추워요.
   It's really cold.

4. 올 겨울은 작년보다 더 추울 거예요.
   This winter is going to be colder than last year's.

5. 저는 추운 날에는 방에서 따뜻한 핫초코를 마시는 걸 좋아해요.
   I like drinking warm hot chocolate in my room on cold days.

Quiz

1. 주영 씨가 사는 곳은 겨울에 정말 ( ) 들었어요.
   I heard it's really cold where Juyoung lives.

2. 작년 겨울에 얼마나 ( ) 기억나는 사람 있어요?
   Is there anyone who remembers how cold it was last winter?

3. 저는 ( ) 날에는 방에서 자는 걸 좋아해요.
   I like sleeping in my room on cold days.

Answers :
1. 춥다고 / 2. 추웠는지 / 3. 추운

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Conjugation

덥다
deop-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
더워요 deowoyo	더웠어요 deowosseoyo	더울 거예요 deoul geoyeyo	–

Imperative

–	–	–	–

Modifier

더운 deoun	–	더울 deoul	덥던 deopdeon	더웠던 deowotteon

Want	*Can*
–	더울 수 있어요 deoul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
–	더운지 deounji	더웠는지 deowonneunji	더울지 deoulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
덥다고 deopdago	–

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Sample Sentences

Track 19

1. 내년 여름은 더 더울 거예요.
   Next year, it's going to be even hotter during the summertime.

2. 건물 안은 춥고, 밖은 더워요.
   Inside the building it is cold, and outside it is hot.

3. 싱가포르는 아주 덥다고 들었어요.
   I heard that the weather in Singapore is really hot.

4. 한국의 여름이 이렇게 더운지 몰랐어요.
   I didn't know summer in Korea was this hot.

5. 더운 나라에서 온 사람들은 한국의 겨울이 너무 힘들대요.
   People who come from countries with warm climates say Korean winters are very tough.

Quiz

1. 다음주부터 ( ).
   Starting from next week, it's going to be hot.

2. 지아 씨가 사는 곳은 ( ) 들었어요.
   I heard that the weather where Ji-ah is living is hot.

3. ( ) 나라에서 온 친구들은 모두 이곳의 겨울이 너무 춥대요.
   My friends who come from countries with warm climates, say winter here is too cold.

Answers :
1. 더울 거예요 / 2. 덥다고 / 3. 더운

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Conjugation

귀엽다
gwi-yeop-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
귀여워요 gwiyeowoyo	귀여웠어요 gwiyeowosseoyo	귀여울 거예요 gwiyeoul geoyeyo	–

Imperative

–	–	–	–

Modifier

귀여운 gwiyeoun	–	귀여울 gwiyeoul	귀엽던 gwiyeopdeon	귀여웠던 gwiyeowotteon

Want	*Can*
–	귀여울 수 있어요 gwiyeoul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
–	귀여운지 gwiyeounji	귀여웠는지 gwiyeowonneunji	귀여울지 gwiyeoulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
귀엽다고 gwiyeopdago	–

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Sample Sentences

Track
19

1. 귀여운 인형을 사고 싶어요.
   I want to buy a cute doll.

2. 이 치마 입으면 정말 귀여울 거예요.
   If you wear this skirt, you will look really cute.

3. 오늘 누가 저한테 귀엽다고 했어요.
   Someone told me that I was cute today.

4. 아까 본 강아지 정말 귀여웠어요.
   The puppy that we saw a little while ago was really cute.

5. 리카 씨는 웃을 때 참 귀여워요.
   Rika is really cute when she smiles.

Quiz

1. ( ) 모자를 빌리고 싶어요.
   I want to borrow a cute hat.

2. 저 강아지 인형을 들고 사진을 찍으면 정말 ( ).
   If you take a photo holding that stuffed puppy, you will look really cute.

3. 지난주에 동물원에서 본 새끼 얼룩말 정말 ( ).
   The baby zebra we saw last week was really cute.

Answers :
1. 귀여운 / 2. 귀여울 거예요 / 3. 귀여웠어요

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싫다

to not like,
to hate; to not want

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Conjugation

싫다
sil-ta

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
싫어요 sireoyo	싫었어요 sireosseoyo	–	–

Imperative

–	–	–	–

Modifier

싫은 sireun	–	싫을 si-reul	싫던 silteon	싫었던 sireotteon

Want	*Can*
–	싫을 수 있어요 sireul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
–	싫은지 sireunji	싫었는지 sireonneunji	싫을지 sireulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
싫다고 siltago	–

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Sample Sentences

Track 21

1. 저는 봄이 제일 좋고 여름이 제일 싫어요.
   I like spring the best, and hate summer the most.

2. 싫다고 말했는데, 무시당했어요.
   I said I didn't like it, but I was ignored.

3. 지금은 괜찮은데 옛날에는 비가 정말 싫었어요.
   Right now it's okay, but I really used to hate rain.

4. 싫은 음식은 안 먹어도 돼요.
   You don't have to eat foods you don't like.

5. 왜 싫은지 말해줄 수 있어요?
   Can you tell me why you don't like it?

Quiz

1. 저는 노는 게 제일 좋고 공부하는 게 제일 ( ).
   I like playing the best, and hate studying the most.

2. ( ) 게임은 안 해도 돼요.
   You don't have to play games you don't like.

3. 뭐가 ( ) 물어봐 줄 수 있어요?
   Can you ask him what he doesn't like about it?

Answers :
1. 싫어요 / 2. 싫은 / 3. 싫은지

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찾다

to look for, to search;
to find

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Conjugation

찾다
chat-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
찾아요 chajayo	찾았어요 chajasseoyo	찾을 거예요 chajeul geoyeyo	찾고 있어요 chatgo isseoyo

Imperative

찾으세요 chajeuseyo	찾아요 chajayo	찾아 chaja	찾아라 chajara

Modifier

찾은 chajeun	찾는 channeun	찾을 chajeul	찾던 chatteon	찾았던 chajatteon

Want	*Can*
찾고 싶어요 chatgo sipeoyo	찾을 수 있어요 chajeul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
찾지 마세요 chatji maseyo	찾는지 channeunji	찾았는지 chajanneunji	찾을지 chajeulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
찾는다고 channeundago	찾으라고 chajeurago

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Sample Sentences

Track
22

1. 지금 찾고 있어요.
   I'm looking for it now.

2. 찾았어요?
   Have you found it?

3. 어떻게 찾았어요?
   How did you find it?

4. 찾는 물건이 있으면 저한테 말씀해 주세요.
   If you are looking for anything, please tell me.

5. 어디서 찾았는지 말해 주세요.
   Please tell me where you found it.

Quiz

1. 석진 씨가 ( ).
   Seokjin is looking for it now.

2. 어디서 ( )?
   Where did you find it?

3. 누가 ( ) 알아요?
   Do you know who found it?

Answers :
1. 찾고 있어요 / 2. 찾았어요 / 3. 찾았는지

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Conjugation

입다
ip-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
입어요 ibeoyo	입었어요 ibeosseoyo	입을 거예요 ibeul geoyeyo	입고 있어요 ipgo isseoyo

Imperative

입으세요 ibeuseyo	입어요 ibeoyo	입어 ibeo	입어라 ibeora

Modifier

입은 ibeun	입는 imneun	입을 ibeul	입던 ipdeon	입었던 ibeotteon

Want	*Can*
입고 싶어요 ipgo sipeoyo	입을 수 있어요 ibeul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
입지 마세요 ipji maseyo	입는지 imneunji	입었는지 ibeonneunji	입을지 ibeulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
입는다고 imneundago	입으라고 ibeurago

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Sample Sentences

Track 23

1. 오늘 뭐 입을 거예요?
   What are you going to wear today?

2. 저는 지금 반바지를 입고 있어요.
   I'm wearing shorts right now.

3. 내일 뭐 입을지 아직 모르겠어요.
   I'm still not sure what I am going to wear tomorrow.

4. 오늘 추우니까 따뜻하게 입으세요.
   Since it's cold today, please make sure to wear warm clothes.

5. 오늘 제가 입을 옷이에요. 어때요?
   These are the clothes I will wear today. What do you think?

Quiz

1. 내일 결혼식에서 뭐 (　　)?
   What are you going to wear at the wedding tomorrow?

2. 효진 씨는 지금 원피스를 (　　).
   Hyojin is wearing a dress right now.

3. 오늘 많이 걸을 거니까 편한 옷 (　　).
   Since we are going to walk a lot today, please make sure to wear comfortable clothes.

Answers :
1. 입을 거예요 / 2. 입고 있어요 / 3. 입으세요 or 입어요

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잡다

to grab, to hold;
to catch (the opportunity)

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Conjugation

잡다
jap-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
잡아요 jabayo	잡았어요 jabasseoyo	잡을 거예요 jabeul geoyeyo	잡고 있어요 japgo isseoyo

Imperative

잡으세요 jabeuseyo	잡아요 jabayo	잡아 jaba	잡아라 jabara

Modifier

잡은 jabeun	잡는 jamneun	잡을 jabeul	잡던 japdeon	잡았던 jabatteon

Want	*Can*
잡고 싶어요 japgo sipeoyo	잡을 수 있어요 jabeul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
잡지 마세요 japji maseyo	잡는지 jamneunji	잡았는지 jabanneunji	잡을지 jabeulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
잡는다고 jamneundago	잡으라고 jabeurago

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Sample Sentences

Track
24

1. 누가 잡았어요?
   Who caught it?

2. 내가 공 던질 테니까 잡아.
   I'm going to throw the ball, so catch it.

3. 석진 씨가 잡고 있어요.
   Seokjin is holding it.

4. 범인을 제가 잡을 거예요.
   I am going to catch the criminal.

5. 누가 범인을 잡았는지 아세요?
   Do you know who caught the criminal?

Quiz

1. 경화 씨가 양손으로 ( ).
   Kyung-hwa is holding it with both hands.

2. 저 모기는 테리스 씨가 ( ).
   Terris is going to catch that mosquito.

3. 경찰이 어디서 그 사람을 ( ) 아세요?
   Do you know where the police caught him?

Answers :
1. 잡고 있어요 / 2. 잡을 거예요 / 3. 잡았는지

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Conjugation

열다
yeol-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
열어요 yeoreoyo	열었어요 yeoreosseoyo	열 거예요 yeol geoyeyo	열고 있어요 yeolgo isseoyo

Imperative

여세요 yeoseyo	열어요 yeoreoyo	열어 yeoreo	열어라 yeoreora

Modifier

연 yeon	여는 yeoneun	열 yeol	열던 yeoldeon	열었던 yeoreotteon

Want	*Can*
열고 싶어요 yeolgo sipeoyo	열 수 있어요 yeol su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
열지 마세요 yeolji maseyo	여는지 yeoneunji	열었는지 yeoreonneunji	열지 yeolji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
연다고 yeondago	열라고 yeollago

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Sample Sentences

Track
25

1. 이 창문 누가 열었어요?
   Who opened this window?

2. 벌레가 들어올지도 모르니까 창문 열지 마세요.
   Bugs might come in, so please do not open the window.

3. 한 손으로 열 수 있어요.
   I can open it with one hand.

4. 창문 누가 열었는지 알아요?
   Do you know who opened the window?

5. 지금 이 시간에 문 연 가게는 없을 거예요.
   There must be no shops open at this hour.

Quiz

1. 냄비 뚜껑 언제 ( )?
   When did you open the lid of the pot?

2. 추우니까 문 ( ).
   It's cold, so please don't open the door.

3. 저 혼자서 ( ).
   I can open it by myself.

Answers :
1. 열었어요 / 2. 열지 마세요 / 3. 열 수 있어요

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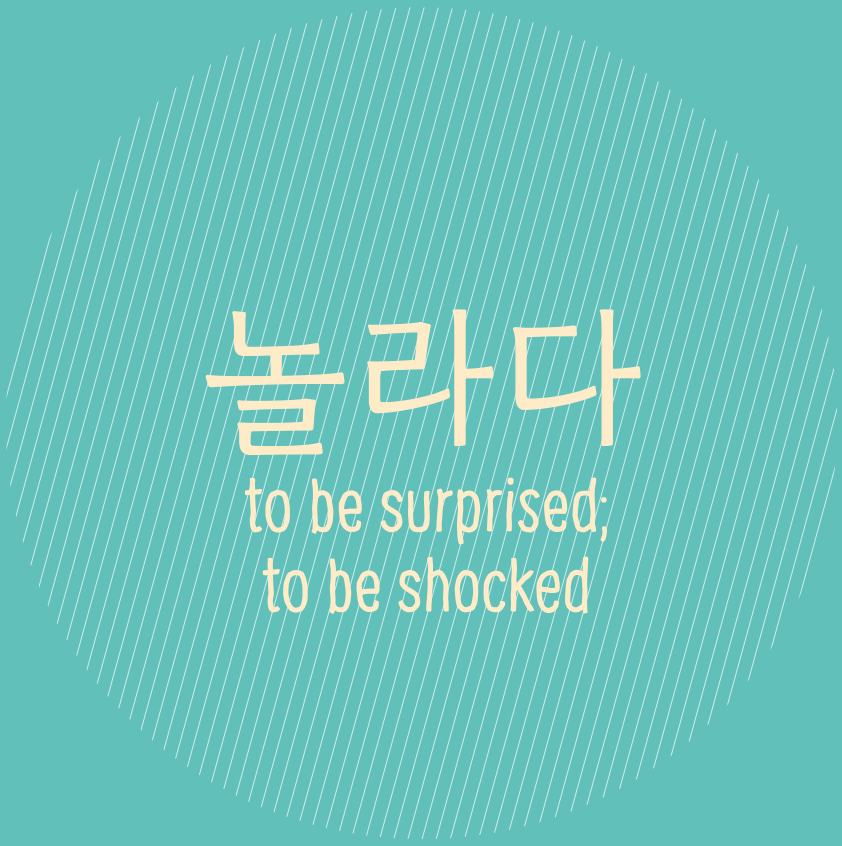

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Conjugation

놀라다
nol-ra-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
놀라요 nollayo	놀랐어요 nollasseoyo	놀랄 거예요 nollal geoyeyo	놀라고 있어요 nollago isseoyo

Imperative

–	–	–	–

Modifier

놀란 nollan	놀라는 nollaneun	놀랄 nollal	놀라던 nolladeon	놀랐던 nollatteon

Want	*Can*
–	놀랄 수 있어요 nollal su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
놀라지 마세요 nollaji maseyo	놀라는지 nollaneunji	놀랐는지 nollanneunji	놀랄지 nollalji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
놀란다고 nollandago	놀라라고 nollarago

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Sample Sentences

Track
26

1. 놀라는 모습이 귀여웠어요.
   The way you were startled was cute.

2. 놀라지 마세요.
   Don't be surprised.

3. 제가 얼마나 놀랐는지 아세요?
   Do you know how surprised I was?

4. 뭘 보고 그렇게 놀랐어요?
   What did you see that shocked you so much?

5. 왜 그렇게 놀란 표정 짓고 있어요?
   Why do you have such a shocked look on your face ?

Quiz

1. 지훈 씨는 ( ) 모습이 웃겨요.
   The way Jihoon gets startled is funny.

2. 이거 보고 ( ).
   Don't be surprised after you see this, please.

3. 수연 씨가 왜 그렇게 ( ) 표정을 짓고 있었는지 알아요?
   Do you know why Sooyeon has such a shocked look on her face?

Answers :
1. 놀라는 / 2. 놀라지 마세요 / 3. 놀란

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멈추다

to stop;
something stops

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Conjugation

멈추다
meom-chu-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
멈춰요 meomchweoyo	멈췄어요 meomchweosseoyo	멈출 거예요 meomchul geoyeyo	멈추고 있어요 meomchugo isseoyo

Imperative

멈추세요 meomchuseyo	멈춰요 meomchwoyo	멈춰 meomchwo	멈춰라 meomchwora

Modifier

멈춘 meomchun	멈추는 meomchuneun	멈출 meomchul	멈추던 meomchudeon	멈췄던 meomchwotteon

Want	*Can*
멈추고 싶어요 meomchugo sipeoyo	멈출 수 있어요 meomchul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
멈추지 마세요 meomchuji maseyo	멈추는지 meomchuneunji	멈췄는지 meomchwonneunji	멈출지 meomchulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
멈춘다고 meomchundago	멈추라고 meomchurago

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Sample Sentences

Track
27

1. 언제든지 멈출 수 있어요.
   I can stop at any time.

2. 시계가 멈췄다고 들었어요.
   I heard your watch stopped working.

3. 이 버튼을 누르면 음악을 멈출 수 있어요.
   If you press this button, you can stop the music.

4. 이 기계가 언제 멈췄는지 아세요?
   Do you know when this machine stopped?

5. 공사를 멈추라고 말해 주세요.
   Please tell them to stop the construction.

Quiz

1. 누구든지 쉽게 ( ).
   Anyone can stop this easily.

2. 자동차가 도로에서 갑자기 ( ) 들었어요.
   I heard your car suddenly stopped on the road.

3. 경은 씨 컴퓨터가 왜 ( ) 아세요?
   Do you know why Kyeong-eun's computer stopped?

Answers :
1. 멈출 수 있어요 / 2. 멈췄다고 / 3. 멈췄는지

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Conjugation

고르다
go-reu-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
골라요 gollayo	골랐어요 gollaseoyo	고를 거예요 goreul geoyeyo	고르고 있어요 goreugo isseoyo

Imperative

고르세요 goreuseyo	골라요 gollayo	골라 golla	골라라 gollara

Modifier

고른 goreun	고르는 goreuneun	고를 goreul	고르던 goreudeon	골랐던 gollatteon

Want	*Can*
고르고 싶어요 goreugo sipeoyo	고를 수 있어요 goreul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
고르지 마세요 goreuji maseyo	고르는지 goreuneunji	골랐는지 gollanneunji	고를지 goreulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
고른다고 goreundago	고르라고 goreurago

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Sample Sentences

Track
28

1. 원하는 색깔을 고를 수 있어요.
   You can pick the color you want.

2. 그건 고르지 마세요.
   Please don't pick that one.

3. 제가 고른 옷이 마음에 안 드세요?
   You don't like the clothes I picked?

4. 지금 고르고 있어요.
   I am choosing (something) right now.

5. 엄마가 다 골랐다고 하셨어요.
   My mom said she picked everything.

Quiz

1. 좋아하는 그림을 ( ).
   You can pick a painting you like.

2. 테이블 위에 있는 건 ( ).
   Please don't choose the one on the table.

3. 서진 씨가 ( ) 신발이 마음에 드세요?
   Do you like the shoes Seojin picked?

Answers :
1. 고를 수 있어요 / 2. 고르지 마세요 / 3. 고른

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Conjugation

모르다
mo-reu-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
몰라요 mollayo	몰랐어요 mollasseoyo	모를 거예요 moreul geoyeyo	모르고 있어요 moreugo isseoyo

Imperative

–	–	–	–

Modifier

모른 moreun	모르는 moreuneun	모를 moreul	모르던 moreudeon	몰랐던 mollatteon

Want	*Can*
–	모를 수 있어요 moreul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
–	모르는지 moreuneunji	몰랐는지 mollanneunji	모를지 moreulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
모른다고 moreundago	–

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Sample Sentences

Track
29

1. 테리스는 너무 어려서 모를 거예요.
   Terris is too young, so he won't know.

2. 그 사건에 대해 잘 모르는 사람은 아무 말도 하지 마세요.
   People who don't know well about this case, please do not say anything.

3. 어떻게 모를 수 있어요?
   How can you not know?

4. 모른다고 거짓말하지 마세요.
   Please don't lie saying you don't know.

5. 경화 씨가 그걸 아는지 모르는지 모르겠어요.
   I don't know if Kyeong-hwa knows it or not.

Quiz

1. 선미 씨는 외국에서 오래 살아서 ( ).
   Seonmi lived abroad for a long time, so she won't know.

2. 제가 지금 무슨 말을 하는지 ( ) 사람은 손을 드세요.
   People who don't know what I'm talking about now, please raise your hand.

3. 연재 씨가 그걸 아는지 ( ) 물어봐 주세요.
   Please ask Yeonjae if she knows or not.

Answers :
1. 모를 거예요 / 2. 모르는 / 3. 아는지 모르는지

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빠르다

to be fast,
to be quick

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Conjugation

빠르다
ppa-reu-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
빨라요 ppallayo	빨랐어요 ppallasseoyo	빠를 거예요 ppareul geoyeyo	–

Imperative

–	–	–	–

Modifier

빠른 ppareun	–	빠를 ppareul	빠르던 ppareudeon	빨랐던 ppallatteon

Want	*Can*
–	빠를 수 있어요 ppareul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
–	빠른지 ppareunji	빨랐는지 ppallanneunji	빠를지 ppareulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
빠르다고 ppareudago	–

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Sample Sentences

Track
30

1. 전화로 연락하는 게 빠를 거예요.
   Calling her would be quicker.

2. 제가 조금 더 빨랐아요.
   I was a little faster.

3. 한국은 인터넷 속도가 굉장히 빠르다고 들었어요.
   I heard that the Internet speed in Korea is really fast.

4. 토끼가 거북이보다 빨라요.
   Rabbits are faster than turtles.

5. 오토바이가 그렇게 빠를지 몰랐어요.
   I didn't know that motorcycles were that fast.

Quiz

1. 직접 얘기하는 게 ( ).
   Talking to him in person would be quicker.

2. 그렇게 ( ) 자동차가 어디 있어요?
   There is no car that fast .

3. 제 핸드폰이 미키 씨 핸드폰보다 ( ).
   My cellphone is faster than yours, Miki.

Answers :
1. 빠를 거예요 / 2. 빠른 / 3. 더러워요

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Conjugation

걷다
geot-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
걸어요 georeoyo	걸었어요 georeosseoyo	걸을 거예요 gereul geoyeyo	걷고 있어요 geotgo isseoyo

Imperative

걸으세요 georeuseyo	걸어요 georeoyo	걸어 georeo	걸어라 georeora

Modifier

걸은 georeun	걷는 geonneun	걸을 georeul	걷던 geotteon	걸었던 georeotteon

Want	*Can*
걷고 싶어요 geotgo sipeoyo	걸을 수 있어요 georeul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
걷지 마세요 geotji maseyo	걷는지 geonneunji	걸었는지 georeonneunji	걸을지 georeulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
걷는다고 geonneundago	걸으라고 georeurago

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Sample Sentences

Track 31

1. 하루에 몇시간 걸어요?
   How many hours do you walk a day?

2. 소리내면서 걷지 마세요.
   Please don't make sounds while you walk.

3. 작년에 산책하면서 많이 걸었던 길이에요.
   This is a road that I walked on a lot last year.

4. 살 빼고 싶으면 많이 걸으세요.
   If you want to lose weight, please walk a lot.

5. 지난주에 얼마나 걸었는지 모르겠어요.
   I don't know how much I walked last week.

Quiz

1. 그쪽 길에서는 ( ).
   Please don't walk on the road over there.

2. 살 빼려고 운동할 때 많이 ( ) 길이에요.
   This is a road that I walked on a lot when I exercised to lose weight.

3. 이번 여행에서 우리가 얼마나 ( ) 알아요?
   Do you know how much we walked during this trip?

Answers :
1. 걷지 마세요 / 2. 걸었던 or 걷던 / 3. 걸었는지

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Conjugation

자르다
ja-reu-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
잘라요 jallayo	잘랐어요 jallasseoyo	자를 거예요 jareul geoyeyo	자르고 있어요 jareugo isseoyo

Imperative

자르세요 jareuseyo	잘라요 jallayo	잘라 jalla	잘라라 jallara

Modifier

자른 jareun	자르는 jareuneun	자를 jareul	자르던 jareudeon	잘랐던 jallatteon

Want	*Can*
자르고 싶어요 jareugo sipeoyo	자를 수 있어요 jareul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
자르지 마세요 jareuji maseyo	자르는지 jareuneunji	잘랐는지 jallanneunji	자를지 jareulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
자른다고 jareundago	자르라고 jareurago

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Sample Sentences

Track 32

1. 제가 실수로 이 선을 잘랐어요.
   I cut this cord by accident.

2. 과일을 자르고 있어요.
   I'm cutting fruits.

3. 그렇게 머리를 짧게 자른 이유가 뭐예요?
   What is the reason you cut your hair so short?

4. 선생님이 머리 자르라고 하셨어요.
   The teacher told me to cut my hair.

5. 머리 잘랐는지 몰랐어요.
   I didn't know you cut your hair.

Quiz

1. 준석 씨가 일부러 이 종이를 ( ).
   Joonseok cut this paper on purpose.

2. 마우스 선을 ( ) 이유가 뭐예요?
   What is the reason you cut the mouse cord?

3. 수영 씨가 ( ) 몰랐어요?
   You didn't know Su-young cut it?

Answers :
1. 잘랐어요 / 2. 자른 / 3. 잘랐는지

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Conjugation

다르다
da-reu-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
달라요 dallayo	달랐어요 dallasseoyo	다를 거예요 dareul geoyeyo	–

Imperative

–	–	–	–

Modifier

다른 dareun	–	다를 dareul	다르던 dareudeon	달랐던 dallatteon

Want	*Can*
–	다를 수 있어요 dareul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
–	다른지 dareunji	달랐는지 dallanneunji	다를지 dareulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
다르다고 dareudago	–

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Sample Sentences

Track
33

1. 다른 사람이 된 것 같아요.
   It seems like he's become a different person.

2. 지금까지하고는 많이 다를 거예요.
   Things are going to be very different from how it was until now.

3. 지역에 따라 요금이 조금씩 다를 수 있어요.
   Fees may be different, depending on the region.

4. 뭐가 달라요?
   What is different?

5. 뭐가 다른지 모르겠어요.
   I don't know what's different.

Quiz

1. 어제하고 조금 ( ).
   It's going to be a little different from yesterday.

2. 사람에 따라 의견이 ( ).
   Opinions can be different, depending on the person.

3. 어디가 ( ) 알겠어요?
   Can you tell where is different?

Answers :
1. 다를 거예요 / 2. 다를 수 있어요 / 3. 다른지

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Conjugation

듣다
deut-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
들어요 deureoyo	들었어요 deureosseoyo	들을 거예요 deureul geoyeyo	듣고 있어요 deutgo isseoyo

Imperative

들으세요 deureuseyo	들어요 deureoyo	들어 deureo	들어라 deureora

Modifier

들은 deureun	듣는 deunneun	들을 deureul	듣던 deutteon	들었던 deureotteon

Want	*Can*
듣고 싶어요 deutgo sipeoyo	들을 수 있어요 deureul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
듣지 마세요 deutji maseyo	듣는지 deunneunji	들었는지 deureonneunji	들을지 deureulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
듣는다고 deunneundago	들으라고 deureurago

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Sample Sentences

Track
34

1. 중학교 때 많이 듣던 노래예요.
   This is a song I used to listen to a lot in middle school.

2. 잘 들어.
   Listen carefully.
   Listen up.

3. 듣고 있어요.
   I'm listening.

4. 음악 듣고 싶어요.
   I want to listen to music.

5. 제 말을 듣는 사람이 한명도 없네요.
   There is not even one person listening to what I'm saying.

Quiz

1. 제 동생이 어릴 때 많이 ( ) 동요예요.
   This is a children's song my little sister used to listen to a lot when she was little.

2. 저도 똑같은 음악 ( ).
   I'm listening to the same music.

3. 소녀시대 노래를 ( ).
   I want to listen to SNSD's songs.

Answers :
1. 들던 / 2. 듣고 있어 / 3. 듣고 싶어

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물어보다

to ask

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Conjugation

물어보다
mu-reo-bo-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
물어봐요 mureobwayo	물어봤어요 mureobwasseoyo	물어볼 거예요 mureo bol geoyeyo	물어보고 있어요 mureobogo isseoyo

Imperative

물어보세요 mureoboseyo	물어봐요 mureobwayo	물어봐 mureobwa	물어봐라 mureobwara

Modifier

물어본 mureobon	물어보는 mureoboneun	물어볼 mureobol	물어보던 mureobodeon	물어봤던 mureobwatteon

Want	*Can*
물어보고 싶어요 mureobogo sipeoyo	물어볼 수 있어요 mureobol su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
물어보지 마세요 mureoboji maseyo	물어보는지 mureoboneunji	물어봤는지 nureobwanneunji	물어볼지 mureobolji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
물어본다고 mureobondago	물어보라고 mureoborago

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Sample Sentences

Track
35

1. 전화로 물어보세요.
   Please ask him over the phone.

2. 이거 물어봤던 사람이 누구죠?
   Who's the person who asked this?

3. 물어본 질문에만 답하세요.
   Please only answer the questions asked.

4. 언제 물어볼 거예요?
   When are you going to ask?

5. 뭐든지 물어보세요.
   Please ask me whatever.

Quiz

1. 궁금하면 직접 ( ).
   If you are curious, please ask him by yourself.

2. 지난주 수업 시간에 이거 ( ) 사람 누구인지 알아요?
   Do you know the person who asked this last week in class?

3. ( ) 질문에 다 답했어요?
   Did you answer all the questions asked?

Answers :
1. 물어보세요 or 물어보죠 / 2. 물어본 or 물어봤던 / 3. 물어봤던

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Conjugation

웃다
ut-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
웃어요 useoyo	웃었어요 useosseoyo	웃을 거예요 useul geoyeyo	웃고 있어요 utgo isseoyo

Imperative

웃으세요 useuseyo	웃어요 useoyo	웃어 useo	웃어라 useora

Modifier

웃은 useun	웃는 unneun	웃을 useul	웃던 utteon	웃었던 useotteon

Want	*Can*
웃고 싶어요 utgo sipeoyo	웃을 수 있어요 useul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
웃지 마세요 utji maseyo	웃는지 unneunji	웃었는지 usseonneunnji	웃을지 useulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
웃는다고 unneundago	웃으라고 useurago

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Sample Sentences

Track
36

1. 우리 아기는 뽀로로를 보면 늘 웃어요.
   Our child smiles when he sees Pororo.

2. 웃는 얼굴이 예쁜 사람이 좋아요.
   I like people with pretty smiles.

3. 윤주 씨가 지금 왜 웃는지 저도 모르겠어요.
   I don't know why Yoonju is laughing now either.

4. 억지로라도 웃으세요.
   Even if it is forced, please smile

5. 지금 웃을 때가 아니에요.
   This is not the time to laugh.

Quiz

1. 이 광고가 TV에 나오면 우리 강아지는 늘 ( ).
   When this commercial is on TV, our puppy always smiles.

2. ( ) 얼굴이 귀여운 사람 좀 소개시켜 주세요.
   Please set me up with someone who has a cute smile.

3. 수연 씨가 왜 ( ) 알아요?
   Do you know why Sooyeong is laughing?

Answers :
1. 웃어요 / 2. 웃는 / 3. 웃는지

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Conjugation

받다
bat-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
받아요 badayo	받았어요 badasseoyo	받을 거예요 badeul geoyeyo	받고 있어요 batgo isseoyo

Imperative

받으세요 badeuseyo	받아요 badayo	받아 bada	받아라 badara

Modifier

받은 badeun	받는 banneun	받을 badeul	받던 batdeon	받았던 badatteon

Want	*Can*
받고 싶어요 batgo sipeoyo	받을 수 있어요 badeul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
받지 마세요 batji maseyo	받는지 banneunji	받았는지 badanneunji	받을지 badeulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
받는다고 banneundago	받으라고 badeurago

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Sample Sentences

Track 37

1. 저도 똑같은 거 받고 싶어요.
   I want to get the same thing.

2. 작년에 선물로 받았던 장난감이 망가졌어요.
   The toy that I got as a present last year broke.

3. 제가 던질 테니까 잘 받으세요.
   I'm going to throw it, so please catch it.

4. 언제 받았어요?
   When did you get it?

5. 제가 보낸 소포 잘 받았는지 확인하려고 전화했어요.
   I'm calling to see if you got the package I sent you.

Quiz

1. 이번 크리스마스에는 예쁜 장갑을 선물로 ( ).
   I want to get pretty gloves as a present.

2. 작년 생일에 스테파니 씨한테 ( ) 지갑을 잃어버렸어요.
   I lost the wallet that I got as a birthday present from Stephanie last year.

3. 지난주에 보낸 편지를 잘 ( ) 물어보세요.
   Please ask them if they got the letter we sent last week.

Answers :
1. 받고 싶어요 / 2. 받았던 or 받은 / 3. 받았는지

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Conjugation

닫다
dat-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
닫아요 dadayo	닫았어요 dadasseoyo	닫을 거예요 dadeul geoyeyo	닫고 있어요 datgo isseoyo

Imperative

닫으세요 dadeuseyo	닫아요 dadayo	닫아 dada	닫아라 dadara

Modifier

닫은 dadeun	닫는 danneun	닫을 dadeul	닫던 datdeon	닫았던 dadatteon

Want	*Can*
닫고 싶어요 datgo sipeoyo	닫을 수 있어요 dadeul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
닫지 마세요 datji maseyo	닫는지 danneunji	닫았는지 dadanneunji	닫을지 dadeulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
닫는다고 danneundago	닫으라고 dadeurago

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Sample Sentences

Track
38

1. 그 가게 지난달에 문 닫았어요.
   That store closed down last month.

2. 나오면서 문을 닫았는지 안 닫았는지 기억이 안 나요.
   I don't remember if we closed the door or not while we were leaving.

3. 제가 올 때까지 문 닫지 마세요.
   Please don't close the door until I come.

4. 저희 식당은 매일 11시에 문 닫아요.
   Our restaurant closes every day at 11 o'clock.

5. 추워서 이제 창문 닫고 싶어요.
   It's cold now, so I want to close the window.

Quiz

1. 희철 씨한테 나올 때 창문 ( ) 안 ( ) 물어보세요.
   Please ask Heechul if he closed the window or not when he was leaving.

2. 동생이 집에 올 때까지 문 ( ).
   Please don't close the door until my little sister comes back home.

3. 이 가게는 토요일에는 새벽 2시에 문 ( ).
   This restaurant closes at 2 AM on Saturdays.

Answers :
1. 닫았는지, 닫았는지 / 2. 닫지 마세요 / 3. 닫아요

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Conjugation

믿다
mit-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
믿어요 mideoyo	믿었어요 mideosseoyo	믿을 거예요 mideul geoyeyo	믿고 있어요 mitgo isseoyo

Imperative

믿으세요 mideuseyo	믿어요 mideoyo	믿어 mideo	믿어라 mideora

Modifier

믿은 mideun	믿는 minneun	믿을 mideul	믿던 mitdeon	믿었던 mideotteon

Want	*Can*
믿고 싶어요 mitgo sipeoyo	믿을 수 있어요 mideul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
믿지 마세요 mitji maseyo	믿는지 minneunji	믿었는지 mideonneunji	믿을지 mideulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
믿는다고 minneundago	믿으라고 mideurago

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Sample Sentences

Track 39

1. 그걸 믿은 제가 바보였어요.
   I was a fool for believing that.

2. 사람들이 제 말을 믿을지 모르겠어요.
   I'm not sure if people will believe me.

3. 그 말을 지금 저보고 믿으라고요?
   You really expect me to believe what you just said?

4. 저는 정말 사장님만 믿었어요.
   I really only believed my boss.

5. 저는 그 사람을 끝까지 믿을 거예요.
   I'm going to believe that person until the end.

Quiz

1. 수정 씨 말을 ( ) 제가 잘못했어요.
   I was wrong for believing what Sujeong said.

2. 거짓말쟁이로 유명한 그 사람 말을 ( )요?
   You really expect me to believe what he, who is famous for being a liar, said?

3. 이번에는 지아 씨 말을 ( ).
   I'm going to believe what Ji-ah said this time.

Answers :
1. 믿은 / 2. 믿으라고 / 3. 믿을 거

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낫다

(regarding illness) to feel better, to recover; to be better

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Conjugation

낫다
nat-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
나아요 na-ayo	나았어요 na-asseoyo	나을 거예요 na-eul geoyeyo	낫고 있어요 nako isseoyo

Imperative

나으세요 na-euseyo	나아요 na-ayo	나아 na-a	나아라 na-ara

Modifier

나은 na-eun	낫는 nanneun	나을 na-eul	낫던 natteon	나았던 na-a-tteon

Want	*Can*
낫고 싶어요 natgo sipeoyo	나을 수 있어요 na-eul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
낫지 마세요 natji maseyo	낫는지 nannuenji	나았는지 na-anneunji	나을지 na-eulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
낫는다고 nanneundago	나으라고 na-eurago

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Sample Sentences

Track 40

1. 빨리 나으세요.
   Get well soon.

2. 내일이면 다 나을 거예요.
   I will be all better by tomorrow.

3. 빨리 낫는 약 있어요?
   Is there any medicine that can make me get better quickly?

4. 운동하면 더 빨리 나을 수 있어요.
   You can get better quickly if you exercise.

5. 민수 씨는 병원에서 퇴원했다고는 했는데, 완전히 다 나았는지는 모르겠어요.
   I heard Minsoo got out of the hospital, but I'm not sure if he is fully recovered or not.

Quiz

1. 이 약 먹고 빨리 ( ).
   Take this pill and get well soon, please.

2. 감기 빨리 ( ) 방법 알아요?
   Do you know a method that can make me recover quickly from a cold?

3. 작년에 많이 아팠다고 들었는데 이제 다 ( ) 모르겠어요.
   I heard he was really sick last year, but I'm not sure if he recovered fully now or not.

Answers :
1. 나으세요 or 나아요 / 2. 낫는 / 3. 나았는지

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씻다

to wash, to shower;
to freshen up

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Conjugation

씻다
ssit-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
씻어요 ssiseoyo	씻었어요 ssiseosseoyo	씻을 거예요 ssiseul geoyeyo	씻고 있어요 ssitgo isseoyo

Imperative

씻으세요 ssiseuseyo	씻어요 ssiseoyo	씻어 ssiseo	씻어라 ssiseora

Modifier

씻은 ssiseun	씻는 ssinneun	씻을 ssiseul	씻던 ssitteon	씻었던 ssiseotteon

Want	*Can*
씻고 싶어요 ssitgo sipeoyo	씻을 수 있어요 ssiseul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
씻지 마세요 ssitji maseyo	씻는지 ssinneunji	씻었는지 ssiseonneunji	씻을지 ssiseulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
씻는다고 ssinneundago	씻으라고 ssiseurago

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Sample Sentences

Track
41

1. 밥 먹기 전에 손 씻으세요.
   Please wash your hands before you eat.

2. 따뜻한 물로 씻고 싶어요.
   I want to shower with warm water.

3. 방금 씻은 사과 어디 있어요?
   Where is the apple that you just washed?

4. 제가 밥 먹기 전에 손을 씻었는지 안 씻었는지 기억이 안 나요.
   I don't remember if I washed my hands or not before I started eating.

5. 그 물 더러우니까 그 물로 씻지 마세요.
   That water is dirty, so don't use it (to wash up), please.

Quiz

1. 침대에 눕기 전에 발 ( ).
   Please wash your feet before you lie on the bed.

2. 자기 전에 뜨거운 물로 ( ).
   I want to shower with hot water before I go to bed.

3. 이 배를 먹기 전에 ( ) 안 ( ) 기억이 안 나요.
   I don't remember if I washed this pear or not before I ate it.

Answers :
1. 씻으세요 or 씻어요 / 2. 씻고 싶어요 / 3. 씻었는지, 씻었는지

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Conjugation

앉다
an-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
앉아요 anjayo	앉았어요 anjasseoyo	앉을 거예요 anjeul geoyeyo	앉고 있어요 an-kko isseoyo 앉아 있어요* anja isseoyo

Imperative

앉으세요 anjeuseyo	앉아요 anjayo	앉아 anja	앉아라 anjara

Modifier

앉은 anjeun	앉는 anneun	앉을 anjeul	앉던 andeon	앉았던 anjatteon

Want	*Can*
앉고 싶어요 an-kko sipeoyo	앉을 수 있어요 anjeul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
앉지 마세요 anji maseyo	앉는지 anneunji	앉았는지 anjanneunji	앉을지 anjeulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
앉는다고 anneundago	앉으라고 anjeurago

*present status

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Sample Sentences

Track 42

1. 뒷자리에 앉고 싶어요.
   I want to sit in the backseat.

2. 이 의자에 세 사람 앉을 수 있어요.
   Three people can sit on this chair.

3. 여기 누가 앉는지 알아요?
   Do you know who sits here?

4. 여기 앉을 거예요?
   Are you going to sit here?

5. 그런 자세로 앉지 마세요.
   Don't sit with that posture.

Quiz

1. 혼자 ( ).
   I want to sit by myself.

2. 이 컴퓨터 앞에는 누가 ( ) 알려주세요.
   Please tell me who sits in front of this computer.

3. 정말로 혼자 ( )?
   Are you really going to sit by yourself?

Answers :
1. 앉고 싶어요 / 2. 앉는지 / 3. 앉을 거예요

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Conjugation

벗다
beot-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
벗어요 beoseoyo	벗었어요 beoseosseoyo	벗을 거예요 beoseul geoyeyo	벗고 있어요 beotgo isseoyo

Imperative

벗으세요 beoseuseyo	벗어요 beoseoyo	벗어 beoseo	벗어라 beoseora

Modifier

벗은 beoseun	벗는 beonneun	벗을 beoseul	벗던 beotteon	벗었던 beosseotteon

Want	*Can*
벗고 싶어요 beotgo sipeoyo	벗을 수 있어요 beoseul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
벗지 마세요 beotji maseyo	벗는지 beonneunji	벗었는지 beoseonneunji	벗을지 beoseulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
벗는다고 beonneundago	벗으라고 beoseurago

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Sample Sentences

Track 43

1. 실내에서는 선글라스 벗으세요.
   Please take off your sunglasses while you are inside.

2. 옷이 많이 젖어서 벗을 거예요.
   My clothes got wet, so I'm going to take them off.

3. 영화관에서 신발 벗지 마세요.
   Please don't take off your shoes in the movie theater.

4. 너무 답답해서 모자 벗었어요.
   I was feeling stuffy, so I took off my hat.

5. 저희 아이도 이제 혼자 옷을 입고 벗을 수 있어요.
   Our child can now put on and take off his clothes by himself.

Quiz

1. 교실안에서는 모자 (　　).
   Please take off your hat while you are in the classroom.

2. 자켓이 더러워져서 (　　).
   My jacket got dirty, so I'm going to take it off.

3. 카페 안이 더워서 자켓을 (　　).
   Inside the café was hot, so I took off my jacket.

Answers :
1. 벗으세요 or 벗어요 / 2. 벗을 거예요 / 3. 벗었어요

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Conjugation

보내다
bo-nae-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
보내요 bonaeyo	보냈어요 bonaesseoyo	보낼 거예요 bonael geoyeyo	보내고 있어요 bonaego isseoyo

Imperative

보내세요 bonaeseyo	보내요 bonaeyo	보내 bonae	보내라 bonaera

Modifier

보낸 bonaen	보내는 bonaeneun	보낼 bonael	보내던 bonaedeon	보냈던 bonaetteon

Want	*Can*
보내고 싶어요 bonaego sipeoyo	보낼 수 있어요 bonael su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
보내지 마세요 bonaeji maseyo	보내는지 bonaeneunji	보냈는지 bonaenneunji	보낼지 bonaelji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
보낸다고 bonaendago	보내라고 bonaerago

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Sample Sentences

Track 44

1. 어제 외국에 사는 친구한테 작은 선물을 보냈어요.
   I sent a small gift to my friend living abroad yesterday.

2. 저한테 보내세요.
   Please send it to me.

3. 누가 보냈는지 알 수 있어요?
   Can you let me know who sent it?

4. 누구를 보낼지 아직 안 정했어요.
   We haven't decided who we are going to send yet.

5. 친구가 오늘 보낸다고 했으니까 모레쯤 받을 수 있을 거예요.
   My friend said he would send it today, so I should get it the day after tomorrow.

Quiz

1. 지난달에 아기를 낳은 친구에게 선물을 ( ).
   I sent a present to my friend who had a baby last month.

2. 언제 ( ) 알려주세요.
   Please tell me when you sent it.

3. 뭐 ( ) 정했어요?
   Have you decided what you are going to send?

Answers :
1. 보냈어요 / 2. 보냈는지 / 3. 보낼지

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Conjugation

팔다
pal-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
팔아요 parayo	팔았어요 parasseoyo	팔 거예요 pal geoyeyo	팔고 있어요 palgo isseoyo

Imperative

파세요 paseyo	팔아요 parayo	팔아 para	팔아라 parara

Modifier

판 pan	파는 paneun	팔 pal	팔던 paldeon	팔았던 paratteon

Want	*Can*
팔고 싶어요 palgo sipeoyo	팔 수 있어요 pal su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
팔지 마세요 palji maseyo	파는지 paneunji	팔았는지 paranneunji	팔지 palji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
판다고 pandago	팔라고 pallago

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Sample Sentences

Track
45

1. 그 카메라 아직 팔지 마세요.
   Please don't sell that camera yet.

2. 거실에 있는 피아노 판다고 하지 않았어요?
   Didn't you say you were going to sell that piano in the living room?

3. 얼마에 팔지 아직 고민 중이에요.
   I'm still not sure how much I am going to sell it for.

4. 그거 작년에 얼마에 팔았는지 알아요?
   Do you know how much they sold that for last year?

5. 그거 저한테 파세요.
   Please sell that to me.

Quiz

1. 그 피아노 절대 ( ).
   Please don't ever sell that piano.

2. 엄마가 집에 있는 도자기 ( ) 하셨어요.
   My mom said she's going to sell the china in our house.

3. 언제 ( ) 아직 안 정했어요.
   I haven't decided when I'm going to sell it.

Answers :
1. 팔지 마세요 / 2. 팔다고 / 3. 팔지

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Conjugation

기다리다
gi-da-ri-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
기다려요 gidaryeoyo	기다렸어요 gidaryeosseoyo	기다릴 거예요 gidaril geoyeyo	기다리고 있어요 gidarigo isseoyo

Imperative

기다리세요 gidariseyo	기다려요 gidaryeoyo	기다려 gidaryeo	기다려라 gidaryeora

Modifier

기다린 gidarin	기다리는 gidarineun	기다릴 gidaril	기다리던 gidarideon	기다렸던 gidaryeotteon

Want	*Can*
기다리고 싶어요 gidarigo sipeoyo	기다릴 수 있어요 gidaril su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
기다리지 마세요 gidariji maseyo	기다리는지 gidarineunji	기다렸는지 gidaryeonneunji	기다릴지 gidarilji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
기다린다고 gidarindago	기다리라고 gidarirago

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Sample Sentences

Track
46

1. 드디어 기다리던 앨범이 나왔어요.
   The album I've been waiting for has finally come out.

2. 저 기다릴 수 있어요?
   Can you wait for me?

3. 저 많이 늦을 것 같으니까 기다리지 마세요.
   I think I'm going to be really late, so please don't wait up.

4. 삼십 분째 현우 씨를 기다리고 있어요.
   I have been waiting for Hyunwoo for 30 minutes now.

5. 오래 기다렸어요?
   Did you wait for a long time?

Quiz

1. 혼자서 (　　)?
   Can you wait by yourself?

2. 오늘 집에 안 돌아오니까 (　　).
   I'm not coming back home today, so please don't wait up.

3. 밖에서 (　　)?
   Did you wait outside?

Answers :
1. 기다릴 수 있어요 / 2. 기다리지 마세요 / 3. 기다렸어요

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Conjugation

달리다
dal-li-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
달려요 dallyeoyo	달렸어요 dallyeosseoyo	달릴 거예요 dallil geoyeyo	달리고 있어요 dalligo isseoyo

Imperative

달리세요 dalliseyo	달려요 dallyeoyo	달려 dallyeo	달려라 dallyeora

Modifier

달린 dallin	달리는 dallineun	달릴 dallil	달리던 dallideon	달렸던 dallyeotteon

Want	*Can*
달리고 싶어요 dalligo sipeoyo	달릴 수 있어요 dallil su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
달리지 마세요 dalliji maseyo	달리는지 dallineunji	달렸는지 dallyeonneunji	달릴지 dallilji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
달린다고 dallindago	달리라고 dallirago

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Sample Sentences

Track
47

1. 오늘 아침에 운동장에서 달렸어요.
   I also ran on a school playground today in the morning.

2. 너무 빨리 달리지 마세요.
   Please don't run too fast.

3. 얼마나 빨리 달릴 수 있어요?
   How fast can you run?

4. 늦었으면 빨리 달리세요.
   If you are late, please run fast.

5. 하이힐을 신고 어떻게 달려요?
   How can you run in high heels?

Quiz

1. 어제 운동하려고 공원에서 ( ).
   I ran in a park for exercise yesterday.

2. 복도에서 ( ).
   Please don't run in the hallway.

3. 이기고 싶으면 빨리 ( ).
   If you want to win, please run fast.

Answers :
1. 달렸어요 / 2. 달리지 마세요 / 3. 달리세요 or 달려요

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Conjugation

읽다
ilk-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
읽어요 ilgeoyo	읽었어요 ilgeosseoyo	읽을 거예요 ilgeul geoyeyo	읽고 있어요 ilkko isseoyo

Imperative

읽으세요 ilgeuseyo	읽어요 ilgeoyo	읽어 ilgeo	읽어라 ilgeora

Modifier

읽은 ilgeun	읽는 ingneun	읽을 ilgeul	읽던 ilkdeon	읽었던 ilgeotteon

Want	*Can*
읽고 싶어요 ilkko sipeoyo	읽을 수 있어요 ilgeul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
읽지 마세요 ilkji maseyo	읽는지 ingneunji	읽었는지 ilgeonneunji	읽을지 ilgeulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
읽는다고 ingneundago	읽으라고 ilgeurago

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Sample Sentences

Track 48

1. 큰 소리로 읽으세요
   Please read it out loud.

2. 오늘 신문 읽었어요?
   Did you read the newspaper today?

3. 어두운 곳에서 책 읽지 마세요.
   Please don't read books in dark places.

4. 저는 소설책만 읽어요.
   I only read novels.

5. 시험 끝나면 책 많이 읽을 거예요.
   After I finish my exams, I'm going to read a lot of books.

Quiz

1. 제가 빌려준 책 ( )?
   Did you read the book I lent you?

2. 오스카 씨는 이 작가 책만 ( ).
   Oscar only reads this author's books.

3. 휴가 때 부모님 집에 가면 만화책 많이 ( ).
   When I go to my parents' house during the holiday, I'm going to read a lot of comic books.

Answers :
1. 읽었어요 / 2. 읽어요 / 3. 읽을 거예요

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Conjugation

쓰다
sseu-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
써요 sseoyo	썼어요 sseosseoyo	쓸 거예요 sseul geoyeyo	쓰고 있어요 sseugo isseoyo

Imperative

쓰세요 sseuseyo	써요 sseoyo	써 sseo	써라 sseora

Modifier

쓴 sseun	쓰는 sseuneun	쓸 sseul	쓰던 sseudeon	썼던 sseotteon

Want	*Can*
쓰고 싶어요 sseugo sipeoyo	쓸 수 있어요 sseul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
쓰지 마세요 sseuji maseyo	쓰는지 sseuneunji	썼는지 sseonneunji	쓸지 sseulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
쓴다고 sseundago	쓰라고 sseurago

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Sample Sentences

Track 49

1. 한국어로 일기 쓰고 싶어요.
   I want to write a diary in Korean.

2. 그 책 쓴 작가가 누구죠?
   Who is the author who wrote that book?

3. 어디에 썼는지 잊어버렸어요.
   I don't remember where I wrote it.

4. 지금 보고서 쓰고 있어요.
   I am writing a report right now.

5. 제 이름 한자로 쓸 수 있어요.
   I can write my name in Chinese characters.

Quiz

1. 이 책 (　　) 작가 이름 알아요?
   Do you know the name of the author who wrote this book?

2. 누가 (　　) 알아요.
   I know who wrote it.

3. 한국어로 '안녕하세요' (　　).
   I can write 'hello' in Korean.

Answers :
1. 쓴 / 2. 썼는지 / 3. 쓸 수 있어요

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무섭다

to be scary; to be scared,
to be afraid of

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Conjugation

무섭다
mu-seop-da

Present	*Past*	*Future / Guessing*	*Present Progressive*
무서워요 museowoyo	무서웠어요 museowosseoyo	무서울 거예요 museo-ul geoyeyo	–

Imperative

–	–	–	–

Modifier

무서운 museo-un	–	무서울 museo-ul	무섭던 museopdeon	무서웠던 museowotteon

Want	*Can*
–	무서울 수 있어요 museo-ul su isseoyo

Don't (Imperative)	*Whether or not*		
–	무서운지 museo-unji	무서웠는지 museowonneunji	무서울지 museo-ulji

(tell someone) that	*(tell someone) to*
무섭다고 museopdago	–

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Sample Sentences

Track 50

1. 무서운 얘기 해 주세요.
   Please tell me a scary story.

2. 소문이란 게 얼마나 무서운지 알게 됐어요.
   I learned just how scary rumors are.

3. 추리 소설을 밤에 읽으면 진짜 무서워요.
   It is really scary if you read detective stories at night.

4. 뭐가 무서운지 말해 보세요.
   Please tell me what is scary.

5. 효진 씨가 무섭다고 저한테 같이 가자고 했어요.
   Hyojin said she was too scared (to go by herself), so she asked me to go with her.

Quiz

1. 밤에 혼자 자는 게 얼마나 (　　) 알아요?
   Do you know how scary sleeping alone at night is?

2. 공포 영화를 혼자 보면 정말 (　　).
   It is scary if you watch a horror movie alone.

3. 은수 씨가 (　　) 전화했어요.
   Eunsu called me saying she was scared.

Answers :
1. 무서운지 / 2. 무서워요 / 3. 무섭다고

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