



**Pimsleur®**

Korean 2

Reading Booklet

# Korean 2

*Travelers should always check with their nation's State Department for current advisories on local conditions before traveling abroad.*

Booklet Design: Maia Kennedy

Second Edition

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# Korean 2

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## Introduction

Korean is the official language of both North and South Korea. It's also spoken widely in neighboring Yanbian, China. Worldwide, Korean is spoken by some 78 million people. Korean has several dialects, of which two are standard: Seoul, spoken in South Korea, and Pyeongyang, spoken in North Korea. In addition, there are approximately seven regional dialects. All dialects, except that spoken on Jeju Island, are mutually intelligible. This course teaches the Seoul dialect of South Korea.

## The Korean Alphabet

The Korean script, called Hangul, was invented in 1443 under the reign of King Sejong. Until then, Chinese characters were used by the upper classes, and Idu letters, a kind of Chinese-based Korean character system, by the populace. The alphabet system created by King Sejong and his scholars is still in use today.

The Korean alphabet is phonetic. It consists of ten vowels, eleven vowel combinations, fourteen consonants, and five double consonants. As in English, the letters of the Hangul alphabet represent individual sounds. Letters that have similar sounds also have similar shapes, making them easier to learn.

A chart of the Korean alphabet follows. This is given for your information only—you will not need to refer

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to the chart to do the Reading Lessons, as all the instruction is contained on the audio.

## Vowels

Vowel	Romanization	Sound
ㅏ	a	a as in <i>father</i>
ㅑ	ya	ya as in <i>yacht</i>
ㅓ	eo	o as in <i>song</i>
ㅕ	yeo	yo sound between <i>young</i> and <i>yawn</i>
ㅗ	o	o as in <i>home</i>
ㅛ	yo	yo as in <i>yoke</i>
ㅜ	u	u as in <i>tune</i>
ㅠ	yu	yu as in <i>you</i>
ㅡ	eu	u as in <i>put</i>
ㅣ	i	i as in <i>ski</i>

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## Vowel Combinations

Vowel	Romanization	Sound
ㅐ	ae	between the <i>a</i> in <i>sat</i> and the <i>e</i> in <i>set</i>
ㅑ	yae	<i>ye</i> as in <i>yeah</i>
ㅓ	e	<i>e</i> as in <i>set</i>
ㅕ	ye	<i>ye</i> as in <i>yes</i>
ㅗ	wa	<i>wa</i> as in <i>wander</i>
ㅛ	wae	<i>we</i> as in <i>wet</i>
ㅜ	oe	<i>wa</i> as in <i>wait</i>
ㅠ	weo	<i>wo</i> as in <i>won</i>
ㅟ	we	sounds like <i>way</i>
ㅢ	wi	sounds like <i>we</i>
ㅡ	ui	combination of <i>oo</i> in <i>moon</i> , but shorter, followed by <i>ee</i> in <i>bee</i> , but shorter

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## Consonants

Consonant	Romanization	Sound
ㄱ	k	between a <i>k</i> and a hard <i>g</i>
ㄴ	n	<i>n</i>
ㄷ	t / d	between a <i>t</i> and a <i>d</i>
ㄹ	r, l	between an <i>l</i> and an <i>r</i>
ㅁ	m	<i>m</i>
ㅂ	p, b	between a <i>p</i> and a <i>b</i>
ㅅ	s, sh	<i>s</i> ; before an <i>ee</i> sounds more like <i>sh</i> ; <i>t</i> at end of word
ㅇ	silent, ng	silent at beginning of syllable; at end of syllable sounds like the <i>ng</i> in <i>sing</i>
ㅈ, ㅊ	ch, j	between a <i>j</i> and a <i>ch</i>
ㅊ	ch'	<i>ch</i> with extra air
ㅋ	k'	<i>k</i> with extra air
ㅌ	t'	<i>t</i> with extra air; <i>ch</i> before <i>i</i>
ㅍ	p'	<i>p</i> with extra air
ㅎ	h'	<i>h</i> as in <i>hat</i>



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## Double Consonants

Consonant	Romanization	Sound
ㄱ	kk	tense <i>k / g</i>
ㄷ	tt	tense <i>t / d</i>
ㅃ	pp	tense <i>p / b</i>
ㅆ	ss	sharp <i>s</i>
ㅈ	jj	tense <i>j / ch</i>

The sounds listed in the charts are for guidance only. The sound of many letters will change depending on their position within the syllable block, whether at the beginning, middle, or end. At the end of a syllable block, many consonants will take on a hard "t" or "k" sound, regardless of the typical pronunciation of the letter.

Example: ㅅ (s) + ㅍ (p) + ㅅ (s) = ㅆ (suk)

## The Korean Syllable

The basic unit of written Korean is the syllable. All Korean words can be viewed as blocks of syllables. Each syllable block is like a square of a fixed size. There are two basic syllable blocks: consonant-vowel, and consonant-vowel-consonant. The way letters are arranged in a syllable block depends upon the vowel in the syllable. Vowels can be seen as being horizontal, vertical, or a combination of both.

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## Consonant - Vowel Syllables

Korean syllable blocks follow four basic rules. Understanding these rules makes it easier to recognize letters in a syllable, and thereby to read Korean. Here are the rules:

**Rule 1:** There are nine "vertical vowels" that stand upright. They are:

ㅏ   ㅑ   ㅓ   ㅕ   ㅗ   ㅛ   ㅜ   ㅠ   ㅡ

A vertical vowel is written to the right of the consonant.

consonant	vowel
-----------	-------

Example: ㄴ (n) + ㅏ (a) = ㄴㅏ (na)

**Rule 2:** There are five "horizontal vowels." They are:

ㅜ   ㅠ   ㅡ   ㅝ   ㅞ

Horizontal vowels are written below the consonant.

consonant
vowel

Example: ㅎ (h) + ㅜ (o) = ㅎㅜ

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**Rule 3:** There are seven "combination vowels" that have characteristics of both the horizontal and vertical vowels. They are:

과 거 과 거 왜 게 ㄱ

With these vowels, the initial consonant is written in the upper left-hand corner of the imaginary block. The vowel then appears both to the right and below.

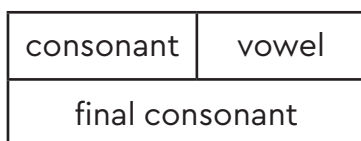


Example: ㅇ (silent) + 과 (wa) = 와

## Consonant – Vowel – Consonant Syllables

**Rule 4:** With three-character syllables, the arrangement of the initial consonant and vowel is the same as shown above. The final consonant is simply placed below, on the bottom.

(a) Vertical vowels:



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Example: ㅎ (h) + ㅏ (a) + ㄴ (n) = 한  
(b) Horizontal vowels:

consonant
vowel
final consonant

Example: ㅅ (s) + ㅛ (o) + ㄴ (n) = 손 (son)

consonant
vowel
final consonant

(c) Combination vowels:

consonant	combination vowel
final consonant	

Example: ㅇ (silent) + ㅟ (oe) + ㄴ (n) = 윈 (wen)

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Occasionally you will see blocks of four letters: these follow the same rules as the shorter blocks. The blocks are read from left to right—first the top row, then the bottom row.

Example: ㅇ (silent) + ㅓ (eo) + ㅃ (p/b) + ㅅ (s) = 엇  
(eops)

At first, "decoding" these blocks will take some practice. Therefore, we recommend that you take the Reading Lessons at your own pace, repeating each until you feel comfortable proceeding to the next. With a little effort, however, you will be pleasantly surprised at how quickly you are reading Korean—and at how much fun it can be!

The recorded portion of the reading materials for Korean 2 will be found at the end of the program. You can do the Readings when it is most convenient for you. They can be done individually after every other lesson or so, or done entirely after completing the 30 lessons. Full instructions on how to proceed are recorded along with the Reading Lessons.

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## Lesson One

1. 머리
2. 눈
3. 코
4. 입
5. 몸
6. 팔
7. 다리
8. 손
9. 손가락
10. 발
11. 발가락
12. 머리카락
13. 귀
14. 어깨
15. 발목
16. 손목
17. 손톱
18. 발톱
19. 이마
20. 무릎

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## Lesson One Translations

1. head
2. eye
3. nose
4. mouth
5. body
6. arm
7. leg
8. hand
9. fingers
10. foot
11. toe
12. hair
13. ear
14. shoulder
15. ankle
16. wrist
17. finger nail
18. toe nail
19. forehead
20. knee

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## Lesson Two

1. 거실
2. 침실
3. 안방
4. 화장실
5. 주방
6. 텔레비전
7. 컴퓨터
8. 소파
9. 컵
10. 핸드폰
11. 의자
12. 숟가락
13. 젓가락
14. 접시
15. 문
16. 창문
17. 책상
18. 책장
19. 옷장
20. 서재



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## Lesson Two Translations

1. living room
2. bedroom
3. master bedroom
4. bathroom / restroom
5. kitchen
6. television
7. computer
8. sofa
9. cup
10. cell phone
11. chair
12. spoon
13. chopsticks
14. dish
15. door
16. window
17. desk
18. bookshelf
19. (clothing) closet
20. library (room in a house)

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## Lesson Three

1. 공원
2. 놀이 공원
3. 수영장
4. 절
5. 성당
6. 교회
7. 백화점
8. 산
9. 동굴
10. 바다
11. 고속도로
12. 교통편
13. 숙박지
14. 일정
15. 동행
16. 여행사
17. 예약
18. 이박삼일
19. 여행자보험
20. 여행 날짜

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## Lesson Three Translations

1. park
2. amusement park
3. swimming pool
4. Buddhist temple
5. Catholic church
6. church
7. department store
8. mountain
9. cave
10. sea
11. highway
12. traffic method
13. lodging
14. schedule
15. accompany of people (in travel)
16. travel agency
17. reservation
18. two nights three days
19. travelers' insurance
20. travel dates

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## Lesson Four

1. 구급차
2. 소방차
3. 경찰차
4. 경차
5. 대형차
6. 소형차
7. 중형차
8. 차 사고
9. 추돌 사고
10. 신호등
11. 횡단보도
12. 인도
13. 사거리
14. 자전거
15. 행인
16. 시내
17. 도시
18. 외곽 지역
19. 중심지
20. 관광지

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## Lesson Four Translations

1. ambulance
2. fire engine
3. police car
4. mini size car
5. big size car
6. small size car
7. midsize car
8. car accident
9. car crash accident
10. traffic light
11. crosswalk
12. pedestrian's road
13. four way intersection
14. bicycle
15. passerby
16. in city
17. city
18. outer block
19. central area
20. tourist attractions

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## Lesson Five

1. 공항
2. 출발
3. 도착
4. 항공사
5. 수하물
6. 창가석
7. 복도석
8. 연착
9. 기내식
10. 발권
11. 탑승권
12. 면세점
13. 국내선
14. 국제선
15. 터미널
16. 착륙
17. 취소
18. 안내 방송
19. 기내
20. 안전

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## Lesson Five Translations

1. airport
2. departure
3. arrival
4. airline company
5. luggage
6. window seat
7. aisle seat
8. (flight) late arrival
9. in-flight meal
10. ticketing
11. boarding pass
12. duty-free shop
13. domestic air
14. international air
15. terminal
16. landing
17. cancellation
18. public announcement
19. in-flight
20. safety

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## Lesson Six

1. 서울
2. 인천
3. 부산
4. 경주
5. 제주도
6. 여행
7. 휴가
8. 캠핑
9. 출장
10. 가족
11. 친척
12. 방문
13. 멀어요.
14. 가까워요.
15. 세시간 반
16. 자주 가요.
17. 먼저 갈게요.
18. 안녕히 계세요.
19. 내일 봐요.
20. 다음 주에 봐요.



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## Lesson Six Translations

1. Seoul (capital of South Korea)
2. Incheon (major port city)
3. Pusan (major port city)
4. Gyeongju (historic city)
5. Jeju (southern island, tourists' attraction)
6. travel
7. vacation
8. camping
9. business travel
10. family
11. relatives
12. visit
13. It is far.
14. It is close.
15. three hours and a half
16. I go often.
17. I'll be going.
18. Good-bye.
19. See you tomorrow.
20. See you next week.

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## Lesson Seven

1. 여권
2. 호텔
3. 백 이십육 호
4. 룸서비스
5. 신분증
6. 신용카드
7. 지갑
8. 호텔 직원
9. 레스토랑
10. 한식
11. 중식
12. 양식
13. 체크인
14. 세관
15. 세금
16. 금고
17. 카드 키
18. 반납
19. 아침 식사 시간
20. 부대시설

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## Lesson Seven Translations

1. passport
2. hotel
3. (room) number 126
4. room service
5. identification card
6. credit card
7. wallet
8. hotel clerk
9. restaurant
10. Korean food
11. Chinese food
12. western food
13. check in
14. customs
15. tax
16. safety box
17. card key
18. return (the key)
19. breakfast time
20. amenities

# Korean 2

## Lesson Eight

1. 약국
2. 약사
3. 의사
4. 병원
5. 배가 아파요.
6. 두통이 심해요.
7. 병원이 어디 있어요?
8. 목이 부었어요.
9. 간호사
10. 치통
11. 열이 나요.
12. 감기
13. 몸살
14. 오한
15. 증상
16. 피로
17. 숨쉬기가 곤란해요.
18. 가슴이 답답해요.
19. 넘어졌어요.
20. 아파요.

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## Lesson Eight Translations

1. pharmacy
2. pharmacist
3. doctor
4. hospital
5. I have a stomachache.
6. I have a severe migraine.
7. Where is the hospital?
8. I have a sore throat.
9. nurse
10. toothache
11. I have a fever.
12. cold symptom
13. body sore
14. chill
15. symptom
16. fatigue
17. It is hard to breathe.
18. I have a pain in my chest.
19. I fell.
20. It hurts.

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## Lesson Nine

1. 테니스
2. 콘서트
3. 골프
4. 와인
5. 초콜렛
6. 버스
7. 우체국
8. 은행
9. 마트
10. 대학
11. 가게들
12. 학교
13. 어서 오세요.
14. 잠시만요.
15. 어떻게 하지요?
16. 괜찮아요.
17. 누구예요?
18. 좋습니까?
19. 감사합니다.
20. 그러세요?

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## Lesson Nine Translations

1. tennis
2. concert
3. golf
4. wine
5. chocolate
6. bus
7. post office
8. bank
9. mart
10. university
11. stores
12. school
13. Come in. / Welcome.
14. Please wait a moment.
15. What should we do?
16. It's fine.
17. Who is that?
18. Do you like it? (formal)
19. Thank you.
20. Is that so?

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## Lesson Ten

1. 뭘 찾으세요?
2. 뭘 도와드릴까요?
3. 얼마예요?
4. 오천원이에요.
5. 신문 주세요.
6. 콜라 주세요.
7. 김밥 주세요.
8. 라면
9. 빵
10. 샌드위치
11. 고기
12. 야채
13. 생선
14. 닭고기
15. 소고기
16. 돼지고기
17. 채식주의자
18. 간식
19. 디저트
20. 아이스크림



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## Lesson Ten Translations

1. What are you looking for? (in a store)
2. How may I assist you?
3. How much is it?
4. It is five thousand won.
5. Please give me a newspaper.
6. Please give me a cola.
7. Please give me a kimbap (Korean style sushi).
8. ramen
9. bread
10. sandwich
11. meat
12. vegetable
13. fish
14. chicken
15. beef
16. pork
17. vegetarian
18. snack
19. dessert
20. ice cream

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## Lesson Eleven

1. 미희씨, 안녕하세요?
2. 아, 빌 씨, ...
3. 날씨가 좋습니다.
4. 네, 그렇습니다.
5. 언제 한국에 ...
6. 오셨어요?
7. 어제 아침에 ...
8. 도착했어요.
9. 뭘 했어요?
10. 쇼핑을 했어요.
11. 이 책을 샀어요.
12. 굉장히 ...
13. 좋은 책이에요.
14. 열시네요.
15. 뭘 좀 ...
16. 안 마시겠어요?
17. 네, 마시고 싶어요.
18. 어디로 갈래요?
19. 스타벅스에 갈래요?
20. 네, 좋지요.

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## Lesson Eleven Translations

1. Hello, Ms. Mee-Hee.
2. Ah, Mr. Bill, ...
3. it is good weather.
4. Yes, it is so.
5. When to Korea ...
6. did you come?
7. In yesterday morning ...
8. (I) arrived.
9. What did you do?
10. I did shopping.
11. I bought this book.
12. Extremely ...
13. it's a good book.
14. It's ten o'clock, isn't it?
15. Something a little bit ...
16. won't you drink?
17. Yes, I want to drink.
18. Where shall we go?
19. Shall we go to Starbucks?
20. Yes, I'd like to.

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## Lesson Twelve

1. 내일 오후는 ...
2. 없
3. 시간이 없어요.
4. 어제 인천에 갔어요.
5. 점심에 ...
6. 뭐 드셨어요?
7. 아무것도 ...
8. 안 먹었어요.
9. 빌, 경주에 갔었어요?
10. 경주요? 아니요.
11. 멀지 않아요.
12. 상당히 ...
13. 좋은 곳이에요.
14. 경주에 같이 ...
15. 안 갈래요?
16. 저는 여기 일주 더 ...
17. 있겠어요.
18. 저기에 ...
19. 제 친구가 있어요.
20. 이제 가야 돼요.

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## Lesson Twelve Translations

1. As for tomorrow afternoon ...
2. not have
3. I don't have time.
4. I went to Incheon yesterday.
5. At lunch time ...
6. what have you eaten (honorific)?
7. Anything ...
8. I did not eat.
9. Bill, did you go to Gyeongju?
10. Gyeongju? No.
11. It is not far.
12. Greatly ...
13. it is a good place.
14. Together to Gyeongju ...
15. won't you go?
16. As for me here one more week ...
17. I would stay.
18. Over there ...
19. he is my friend.
20. I have to leave now.

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## Lesson Thirteen

1. 토마스 씨, 열 시네요.
2. 제 친구가 집에 와요.
3. 빌, 제임스 씨를 ...
4. 봤어요?
5. 네. 부인은 ...
6. 한국 사람이예요.
7. 글썄요, 모르겠어요.
8. 메리는 미국인이예요.
9. 가게에 갔었어요.
10. 차 안 드시겠어요?
11. 그러지요.
12. 와인 좀 ...
13. 안 마시겠어요?
14. 레드
15. 레드 와인 한 잔 주세요.
16. 메뉴도 주세요.
17. 화이트 와인 ...
18. 한 잔도요.
19. 건배!
20. 먹읍시다.

# Korean 2

## Lesson Thirteen Translations

1. Mr. Thomas, it's ten o'clock, isn't it?
2. My friend comes home.
3. Bill, Mr. James ...
4. have you seen?
5. Yes. As for the wife ...
6. she is Korean.
7. Well, I wouldn't know.
8. Mary is American.
9. I had been to the store.
10. Would you have some tea?
11. I'll have it.
12. A little wine ...
13. won't you drink?
14. red
15. Please give me a glass of red wine.
16. Please give me a menu also.
17. White wine ...
18. a glass, too.
19. Cheers!
20. Let's eat.

# Korean 2

## Lesson Fourteen

1. 제 동료가 한국에 와요.
2. 제인 씨도 같이 와요.
3. 시카고에서 살아요.
4. 이년 동안...
5. 서울에서 살았어요.
6. 실례합니다, 이름은요?
7. 짐 고든이라고 해요.
8. 짧네요.
9. 제 이름은 좀 길어요.
10. 삼우가든 어때요?
11. 걸어서 갈 수 있어요.
12. 아마 나중에.
13. 가고 싶지만, ...
14. 갈 수 없어요.
15. 택시로 갑시다.
16. 한번 더 말해 주세요.
17. 종종 걸어서 가요.
18. 집에 차가 있어요.
19. 차가 빨라요.
20. 한국말을 할 수 있어요.



# Korean 2

## Lesson Fourteen Translations

1. My colleague is coming to Korea.
2. Ms. Jane is also coming together.
3. I live in Chicago.
4. For two years ...
5. I lived in Seoul.
6. Excuse me, but the name is?
7. I'm called Jim Gordon.
8. It's short, isn't it?
9. My name is a bit long.
10. How about Samwoo Garden?
11. We can go on foot.
12. Maybe later.
13. I want to go but ...
14. I cannot go.
15. Let's go by taxi.
16. Please speak one more time.
17. I sometimes go by walking.
18. Car is at home.
19. The car is fast.
20. I can speak Korean.

# Korean 2

## Lesson Fifteen

1. 금요일에 ...
2. 영화 보러 갈래요?
3. 영화는 몇 시에 ...
4. 시작해요?
5. 여덟 시 십분에 ...
6. 시작해요.
7. 그럼 그 후에 ...
8. 우리와 마시러 ...
9. 갑시다.
10. 오늘은 덥네요.
11. 시원한 차 좀 어때요?
12. 네, 좀 주실래요?
13. 음, 그런데 아직 ...
14. 따뜻하네요.
15. 제주도는 ...
16. 재미있는 곳이에요.
17. 네, 거기는 ...
18. 별로 안 추워요.
19. 아름다운 곳이에요.
20. 같이 갑시다.

# Korean 2

## Lesson Fifteen Translations

1. On Friday ...
2. would you go to the movies?
3. What time the movie ...
4. begins?
5. At 8:10 ...
6. it begins.
7. Then after that ...
8. together to drink with us ...
9. let's go.
10. As for today, it's hot, isn't it?
11. How about some cold tea?
12. Yes, could you give me a little?
13. Hmm, but it is yet ...
14. warm.
15. As for Jejudo ...
16. it is an interesting place.
17. Yes, there ...
18. it is not very cold.
19. It is a beautiful place.
20. Let's go together.

# Korean 2

## Lesson Sixteen

1. 커피 어때요?
2. 그 대신 ...
3. 점심을 먹읍시다.
4. 전 잘 모르겠어요.
5. 그럼 콘서트 전에 ...
6. 식사합시다.
7. 괜찮으시면.
8. 얼마 동안 계세요?
9. 토요일까지 있겠어요.
10. 우유 좀 주세요.
11. 설탕도 좀 주세요.
12. 지금은 필요 없어요.
13. 블랙으로 드세요?
14. 늘 블랙으로 마셔요.
15. 삼성에서 ...
16. 일하고 있어요.
17. 휴가를 내겠어요.
18. 칠월이나 팔월에 ...
19. 일찍 떠나요.
20. 여행은 돈이 들어요.

# Korean 2

## Lesson Sixteen Translations

1. How about coffee?
2. Instead ...
3. let's eat lunch.
4. I don't know (it) well.
5. Then before the concert ...
6. let's have a meal.
7. If it is all right with you.
8. How long are you staying?
9. I would stay until Saturday.
10. Please give me some milk.
11. Please give me some sugar also.
12. I don't need it now.
13. Do you drink it black?
14. I always drink it black.
15. At Samsung ...
16. I am working.
17. I would request a vacation.
18. In July or August ...
19. I'll leave early.
20. As for the travel, it costs money.

# Korean 2

## Lesson Seventeen

1. 케익이 아주 맛있네요.
2. 정말 잘 먹었습니다.
3. 정말 감사했습니다.
4. 따님이 몇 살이에요?
5. 스물 두 살이에요.
6. 따님이 일하세요?
7. 우리 딸은 ...
8. 대학생이에요.
9. 따님은 뭘 공부해요?
10. 경제학을 공부해요.
11. 샌프란시스코에 ...
12. 아들이 있어요.
13. 지금 딸은 ...
14. 은행에서 일하고 있어요.
15. 삼성에서 일했어요.
16. 물 좀 마셔도 됩니까?
17. 그러세요.
18. 냅킨이 ...
19. 필요하세요?
20. 아니요, 필요 없어요.

# Korean 2

## Lesson Seventeen Translations

1. The cake is very delicious, isn't it?
2. I ate really well, thank you.
3. Thank you very much. (for a past event)
4. How old is your daughter?
5. Twenty-two years old.
6. Does your daughter work?
7. As for our daughter ...
8. she is a college student.
9. As for your daughter, what is she studying?
10. She is studying economics.
11. In San Francisco ...
12. the son is staying.
13. Now as for the daughter ...
14. she is working at a bank.
15. She was working in Samsung.
16. Could I drink some water?
17. Go ahead, please.
18. Napkins ...
19. do you need?
20. No, I don't need it.

# Korean 2

## Lesson Eighteen

1. 비행기로 ...
2. 열 다섯 시간 걸려요.
3. 두 시간 반쯤 걸려요.
4. 서울역에서 ...
5. 버스로 갈아타세요.
6. 부산까지 ...
7. 두 장 주세요.
8. 얼마나 걸려요?
9. 사십오 분 걸려요.
10. 지하철이 빨라요.
11. 택시를 잡으세요.
12. 버스는 느려요.
13. 같이 타고 가세요.
14. 어디에서 갈아타요?
15. 지하철 사호선으로 갈아타세요.
16. 승차권이 싸네요.
17. 교통카드를 쓰세요.
18. 아무데서나 타세요.
19. 갈아타지 마세요.
20. 버스로 거기 못 가요.



# Korean 2

## Lesson Eighteen Translations

1. By airplane ...
2. it takes fifteen hours.
3. It takes about two and a half hours.
4. At the Seoul station ...
5. please transfer to a bus.
6. To Pusan ...
7. two (tickets) please.
8. How long does it take?
9. It takes forty-five minutes.
10. Subway is fast.
11. Please take a taxi.
12. As for the bus, it's slow.
13. Please ride together and go.
14. Where should I transfer?
15. Please transfer to the Subway Line No. 4.
16. The ticket is cheap, isn't it?
17. Please use a transportation card.
18. Please ride it anywhere.
19. Please do not transfer.
20. You cannot go there by bus.

# Korean 2

## Lesson Nineteen

1. 날씨가 참 좋네요.
2. 비가 와요.
3. 눈이 와요.
4. 해가 났어요.
5. 태풍이 와요.
6. 눈이 쌓였어요.
7. 추워요.
8. 더워요.
9. 따뜻해요.
10. 서늘해요.
11. 구름이 낀 날씨
12. 강풍이 불겠습니다.
13. 감기 조심하세요.
14. 겨울에는 춥고 ...
15. 여름에는 더워요.
16. 봄에는 꽃이 피어요.
17. 계절
18. 나무와 풀
19. 가을 단풍
20. 기온

# Korean 2

## Lesson Nineteen Translations

1. The weather is extremely good, isn't it?
2. It is raining. / It rains.
3. It is snowing. / It snows.
4. The sun came.
5. The typhoon is coming.
6. The snow is piled up.
7. It is cold.
8. It is hot.
9. It is warm.
10. It is cool.
11. cloudy weather
12. There would be a strong wind blowing.
13. Be careful with cold.
14. As for in winter, it's cold and ...
15. as for in summer, it's hot.
16. As for in spring, flowers bloom.
17. seasons
18. tree and grass
19. fall foliage
20. temperature

# Korean 2

## Lesson Twenty

1. 반갑습니다.
2. 처음 뵙겠습니다.
3. 제 이름은 ...
4. 마이클입니다.
5. 이 분은 ...
6. 부장님이세요.
7. 사장님
8. 바쁘세요?
9. 점심식사 하실래요?
10. 내일까지 할게요.
11. 야근
12. 오늘 야근이에요.
13. 퇴근
14. 퇴근 후에 ...
15. 같이 저녁 먹어요.
16. 노래방
17. 같이 노래방에 가요.
18. 한 잔 합시다.
19. 주말 잘 보내세요.
20. 안녕히 가세요.

# Korean 2

## Lesson Twenty Translations

1. I'm glad (to meet you).
2. It is the first time I'm seeing you. (greeting)
3. As for my name ...
4. I'm called Michael.
5. As for this person (honorific) ...
6. he is the section chief.
7. president / owner (of a business)
8. Are you busy?
9. Would you like to have lunch?
10. I'll finish it by tomorrow.
11. overtime work
12. Today I am on overtime duty.
13. leaving the office
14. After we leave the office ...
15. let's eat dinner together.
16. singing room / karaoke facility
17. Let's go to karaoke together.
18. Let's drink a glass (of alcohol).
19. Please spend weekend well
20. Good-bye / Please go well.

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