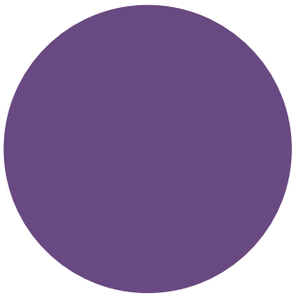
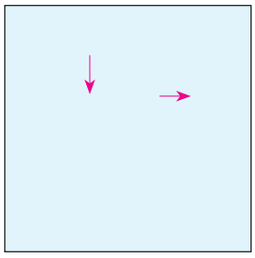
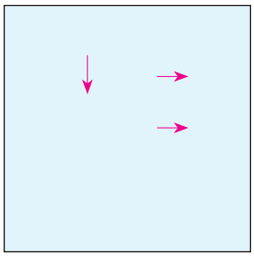
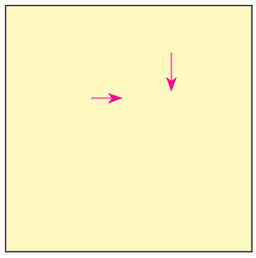
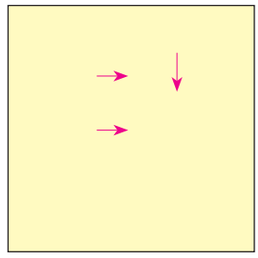
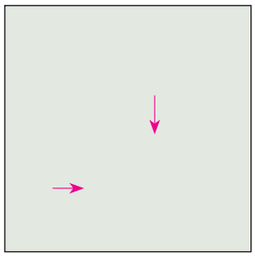
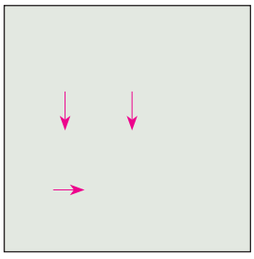
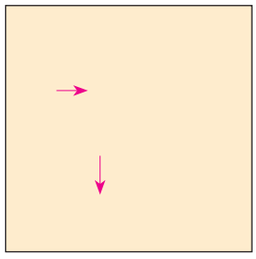
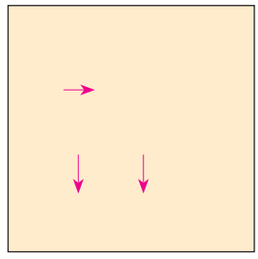
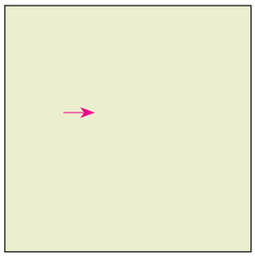
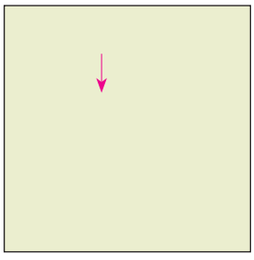


교육과학기술부
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

[redacted]

ㅏ	ㅓ	ㅗ	ㅜ	ㅡ	ㅣ
[a] father	[eo] call	[o] horse	[u] pool	[eu] put (without lip rounding)	[i] fill
ㅑ	ㅕ	ㅛ	ㅠ		
[ya] yacht	[yeo] young	[yo] yoga	[yu] you		

써 보아요 ㄴ

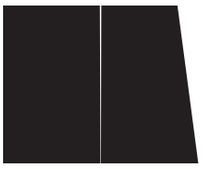
◉ 읽으면서 써 보세요.

Please read and write.

지

자

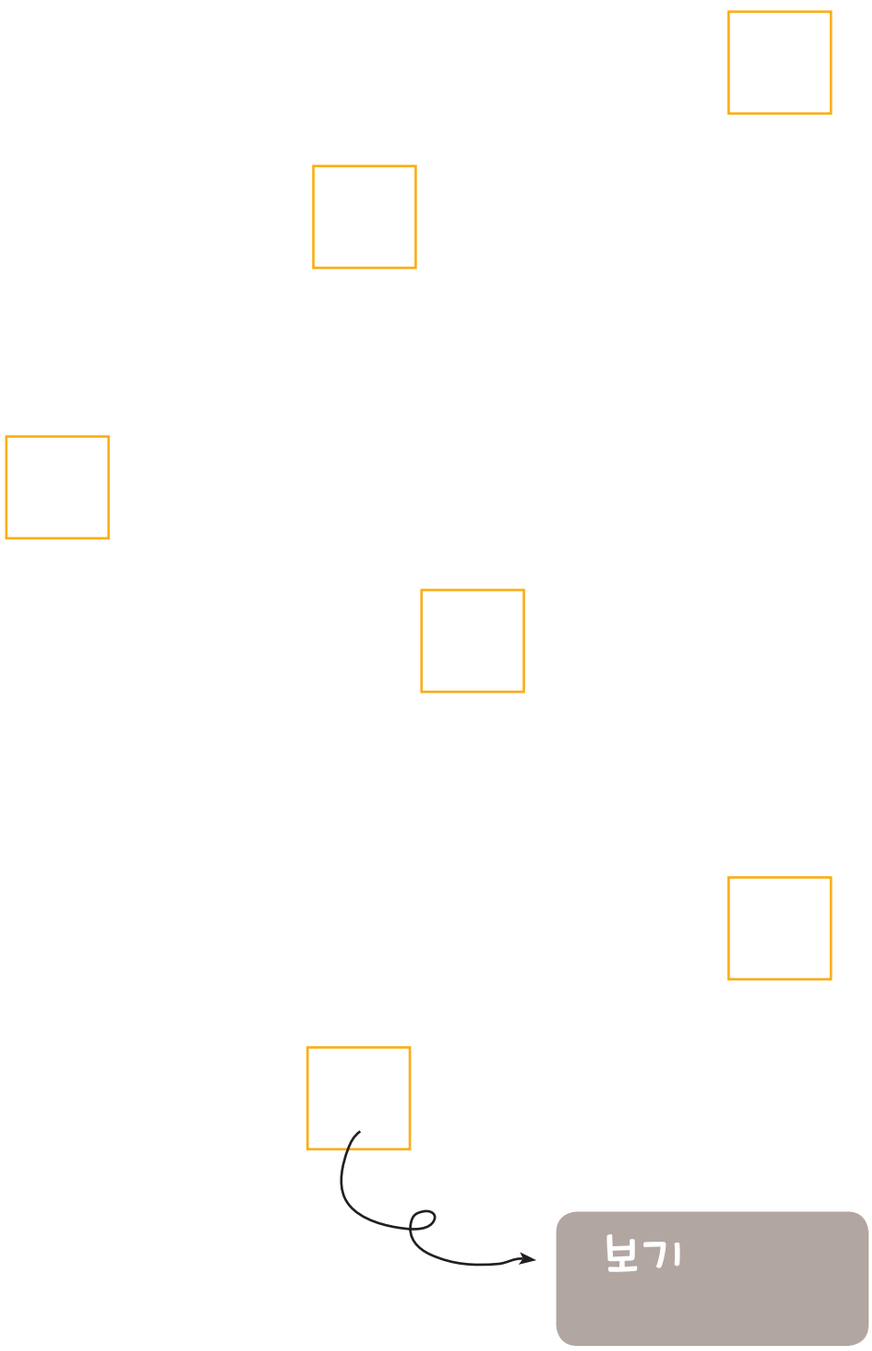
차

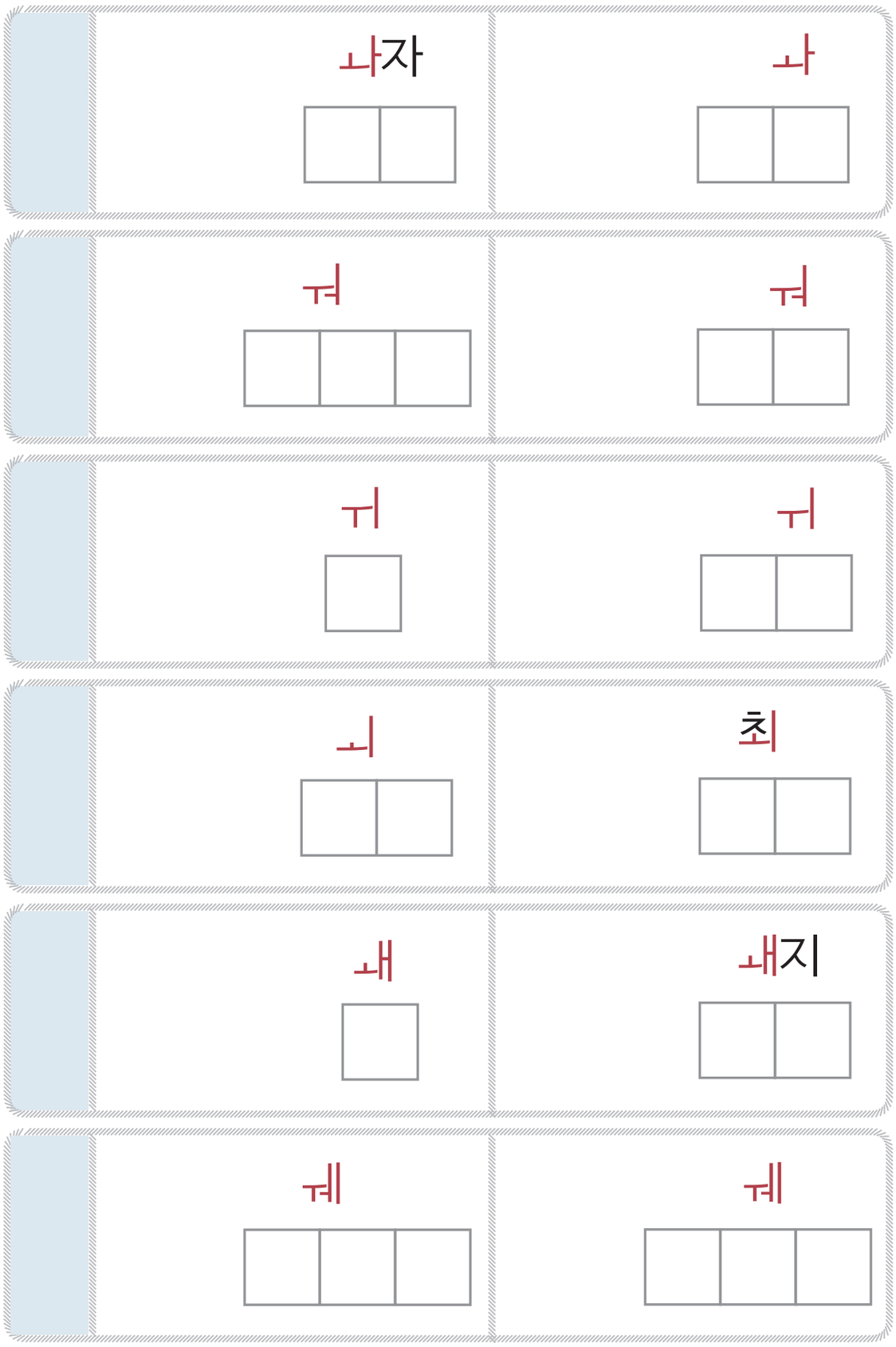


&1' &2'

⦿ 읽으면서 써 보세요.

Please read and write.




나자
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겨
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귀
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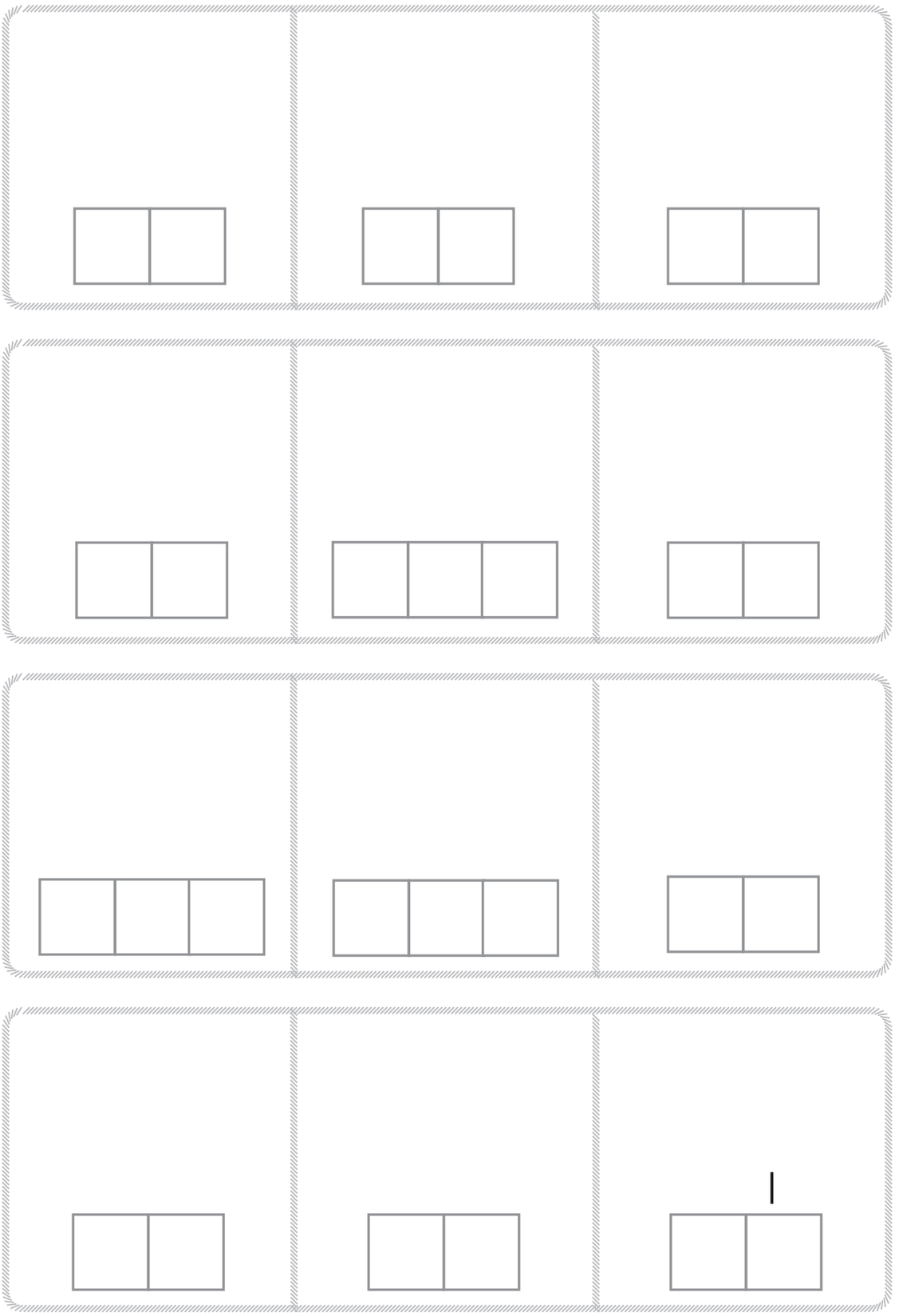
게

배우다

제 7과 Lesson 7

종합연습 1

Exercise 1



ㅇ

강 river	공 ball	가방 backpack

ㄹ

달 moon	말 horse	ㄹ ý r e

"TM ㄷ

돋 m a g nk ý e r	밭ㅁ	히읗 a letter(h)
옷 clothes	있 to be	
낮 day	꽃ㅁ	

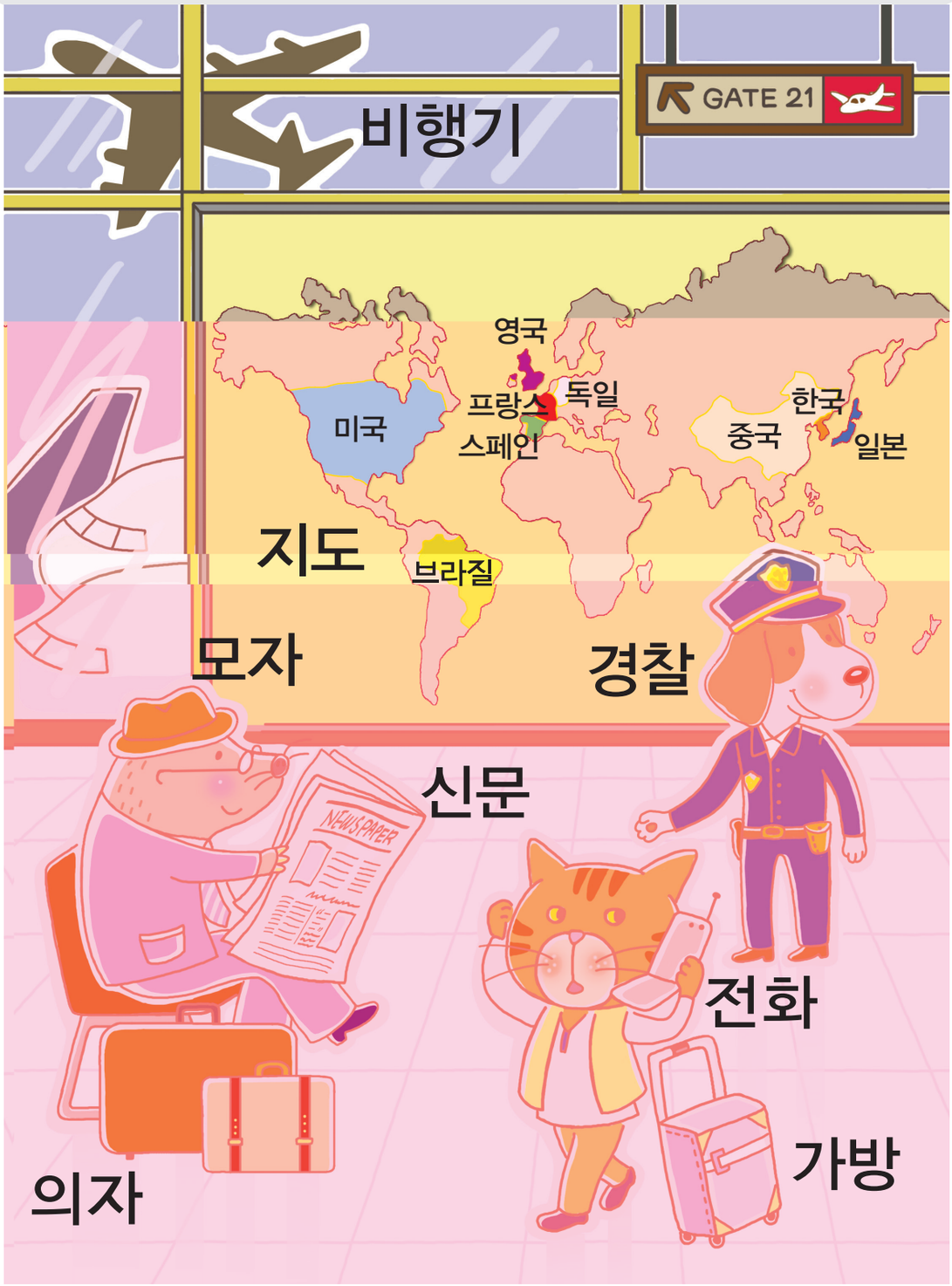
들어 봐요 Let's Listen!

(1)		꼭
(2)	닫다	닦다
(3)	밖	밥
(4)	솥	속
(5)	숲	

제 10과 Lesson 10

종합연습 2

Exercise 2



문
거울
창문
약국
꽃
꽃병
의사
침대
간호사

문화 배우기

Let's look at Korean culture!

한글

Hangeul

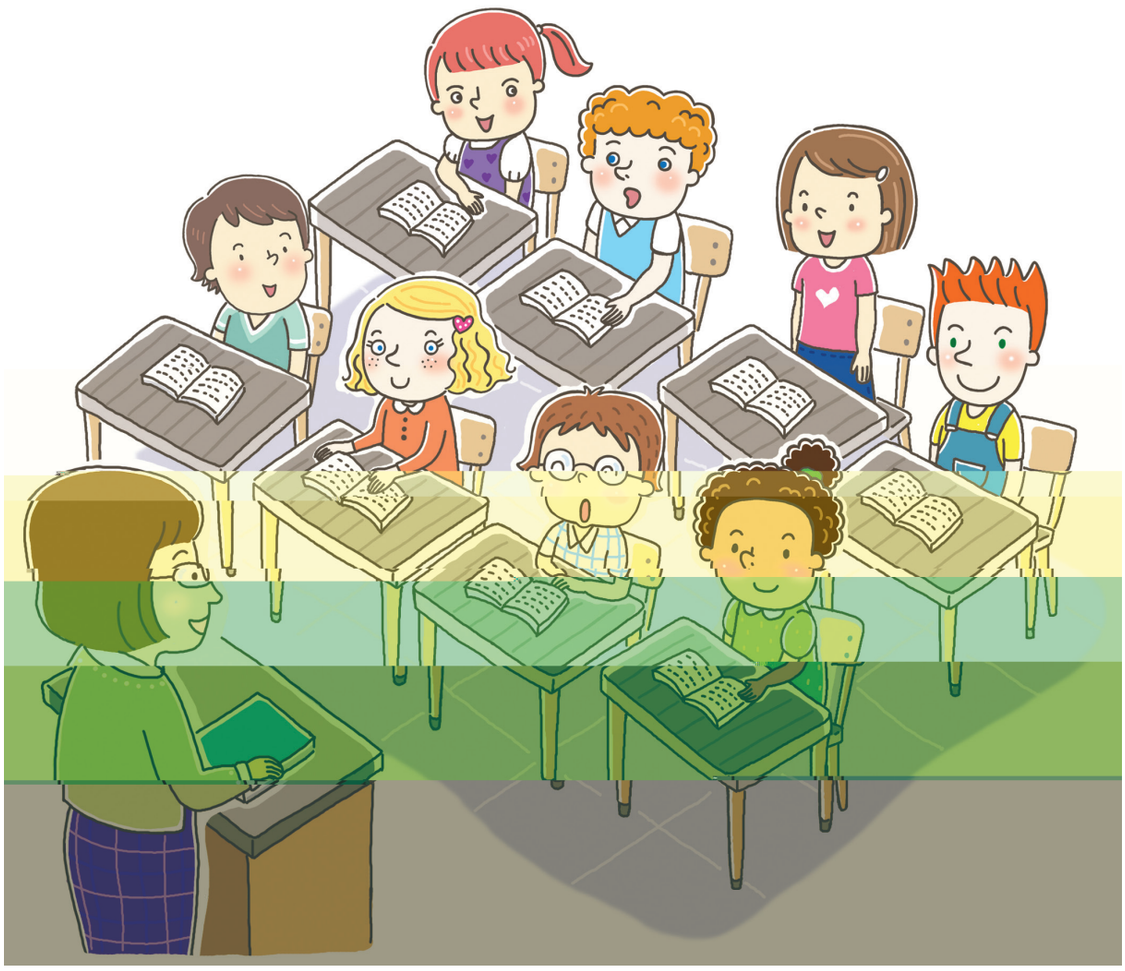
Who created *Hangeul*?

Hangeul was created by King Sejong the Great. Before King Sejong created *Hangeul*, the Korean language could only be spoken, because there was no writing system. Chinese characters were used for written communication, but Chinese characters could only be learned by aristocrats. Therefore, King Sejong created *Hangeul* so that everyone could learn the language. *Hangeul* was invented in 1443 and introduced to the public in 1446. Korean is the only language with a writing system about which we know exactly when it began, who created it and why and how it was created.

제 11 과 Lesson 11

안녕하세요?

Hello. How are you?



track 10

? ?

? 저 .

?
Hello. How are you?

?
Hi?

?
Hi?

?
Hello. How are you?

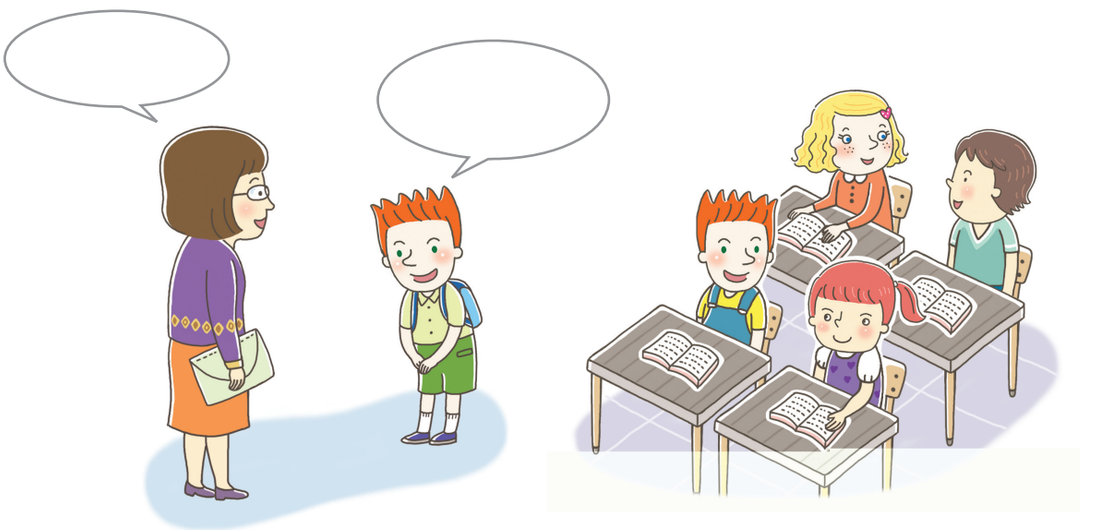
.
Good-bye (to those who are staying).

.
Good-bye (to those who are leaving).

Grammar and Expression

들어 봐요 Let's Listen!

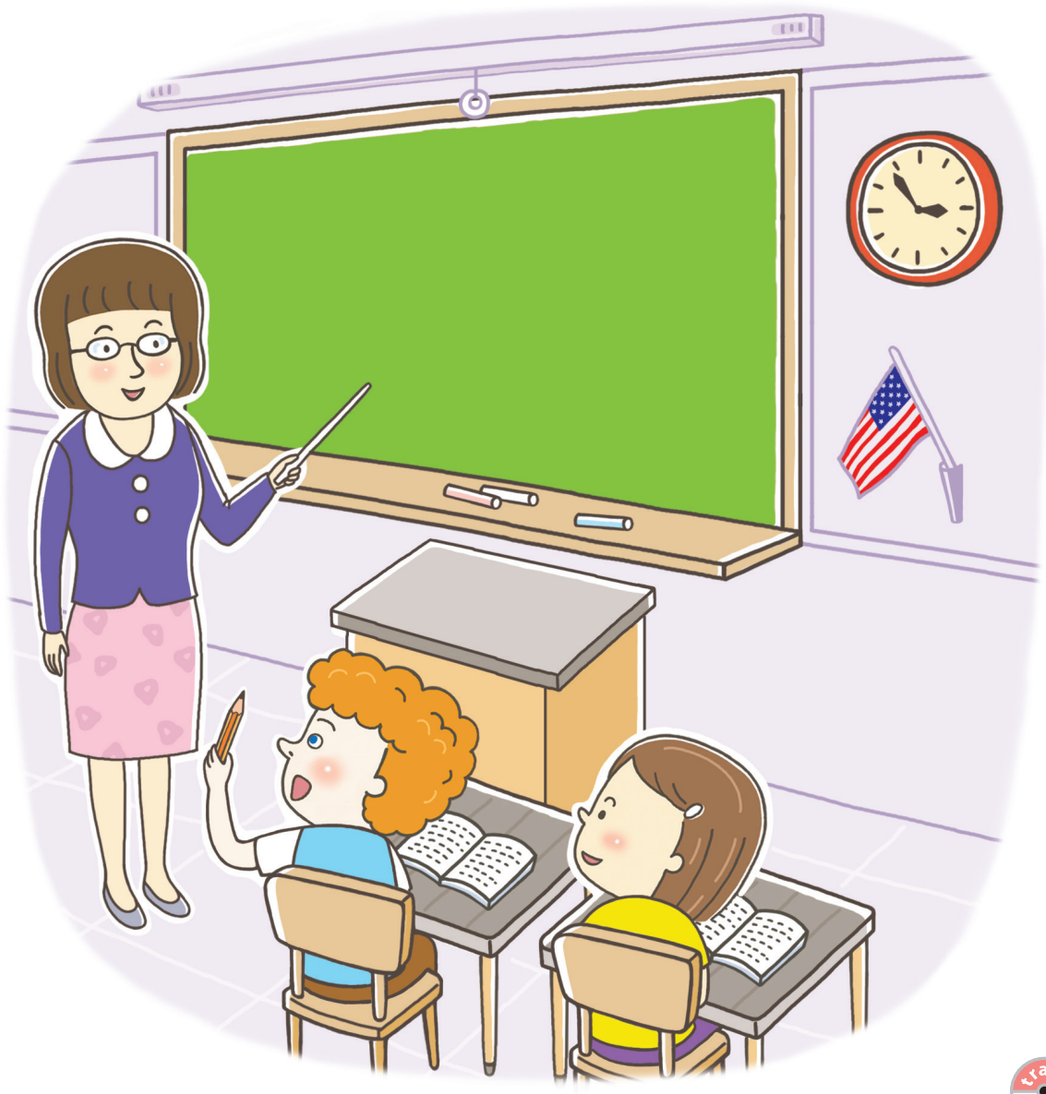
[redacted]



제 12과 Lesson 12

이게 뭐예요?

What is this?



track 13

? .

저 ? .

배우어 봐요 Let's Learn!

Vocabulary

책 desk	자 chair	칠 blackboard
clock	bag	지 eraser
pencil	책 book	책 notebook

Grammar and Expression

이게 ? What is this? . It is a pencil.

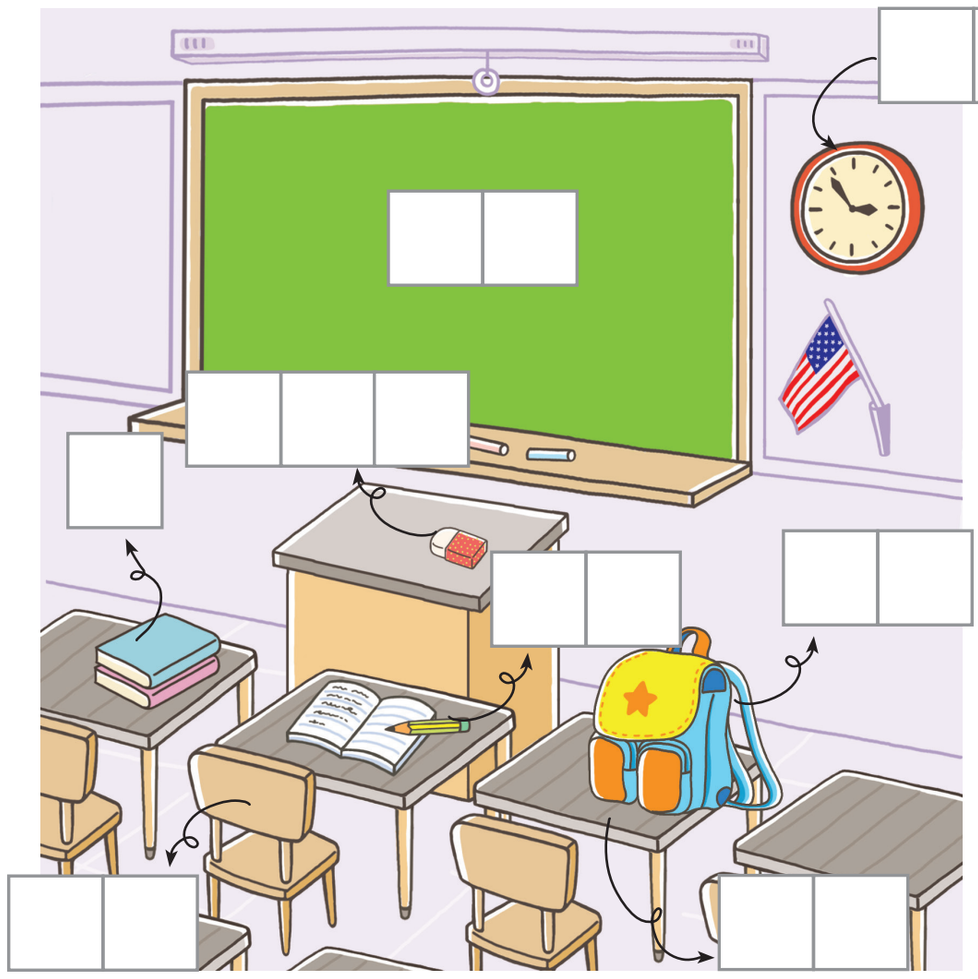
저게 ? What is that? . It is a clock.

들어 봐요 Let's Listen

써 봐요 Let's Write!

◉ 뭐예요? 써 보세요.

What is this? Please write.



이	게		뭐	예	요	?

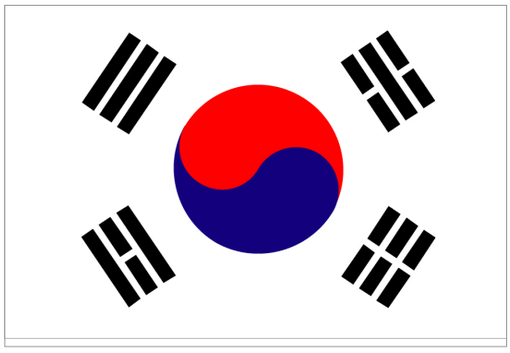
칠	판	이	에	요	.

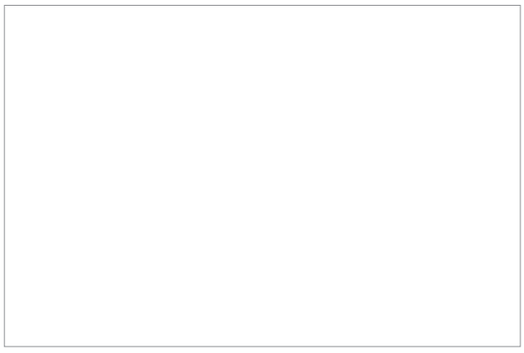
문화 배우기

Let's look at Korean culture!

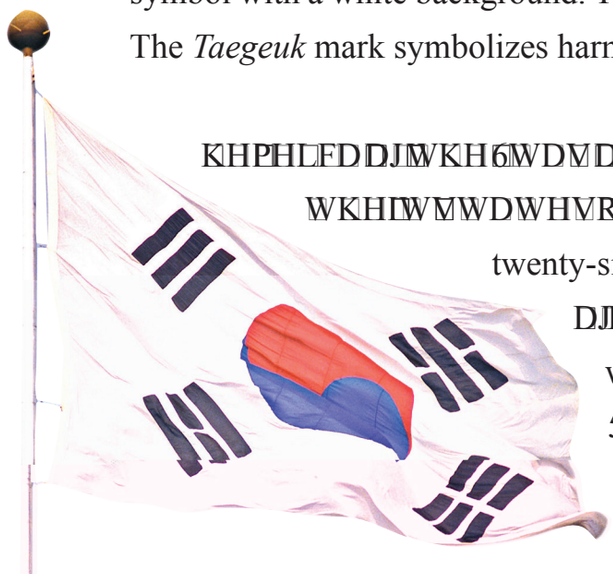
태극기와 성조기

The *Taegeukgi* vs. the Stars and Stripes





KH□RHDDJ□VEDHGW KH□*Taegeukgi*. The *Taegeukgi* has a *Taegeuk* symbol with a white background. The white represents purity and peace. The *Taegeuk* mark symbolizes harmony.

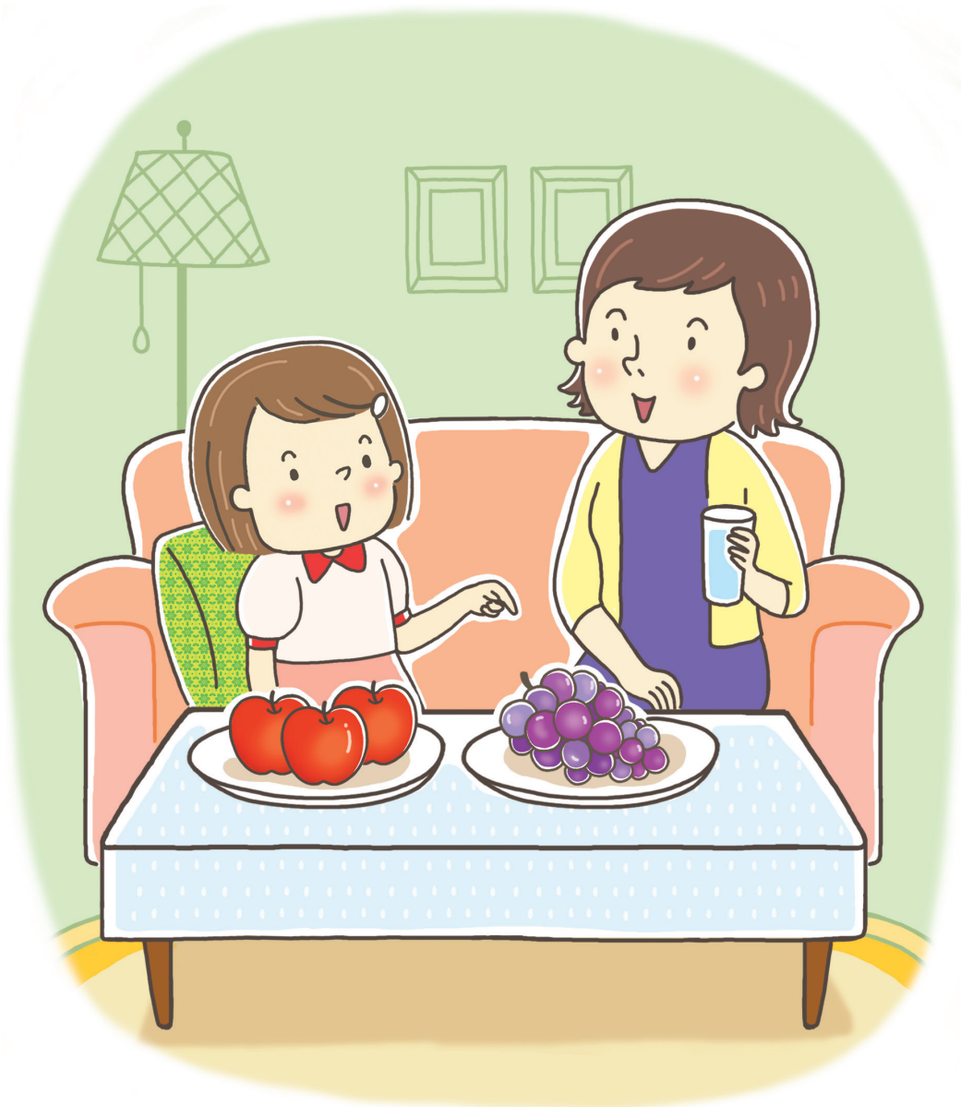


KHPHL FDDJ WKH6WDV DG6W SHV HSHV HWV WKH RRI□ WKH WV WDWHV RI WKH WHG6WDWHV RIPHL FDRW KLVGD□ twenty-six changes have been made to the DJKHDV WF KDJHDVPDGH□□ when Hawaii joined the union and the 50th star was added.

제 13과 Lesson 13

네, 포도예요

Yes, they are grapes



track 15

? , .

? , .

봐요 Let's Learn!

? Is this an apple? 네, . Yes, it is an apple.

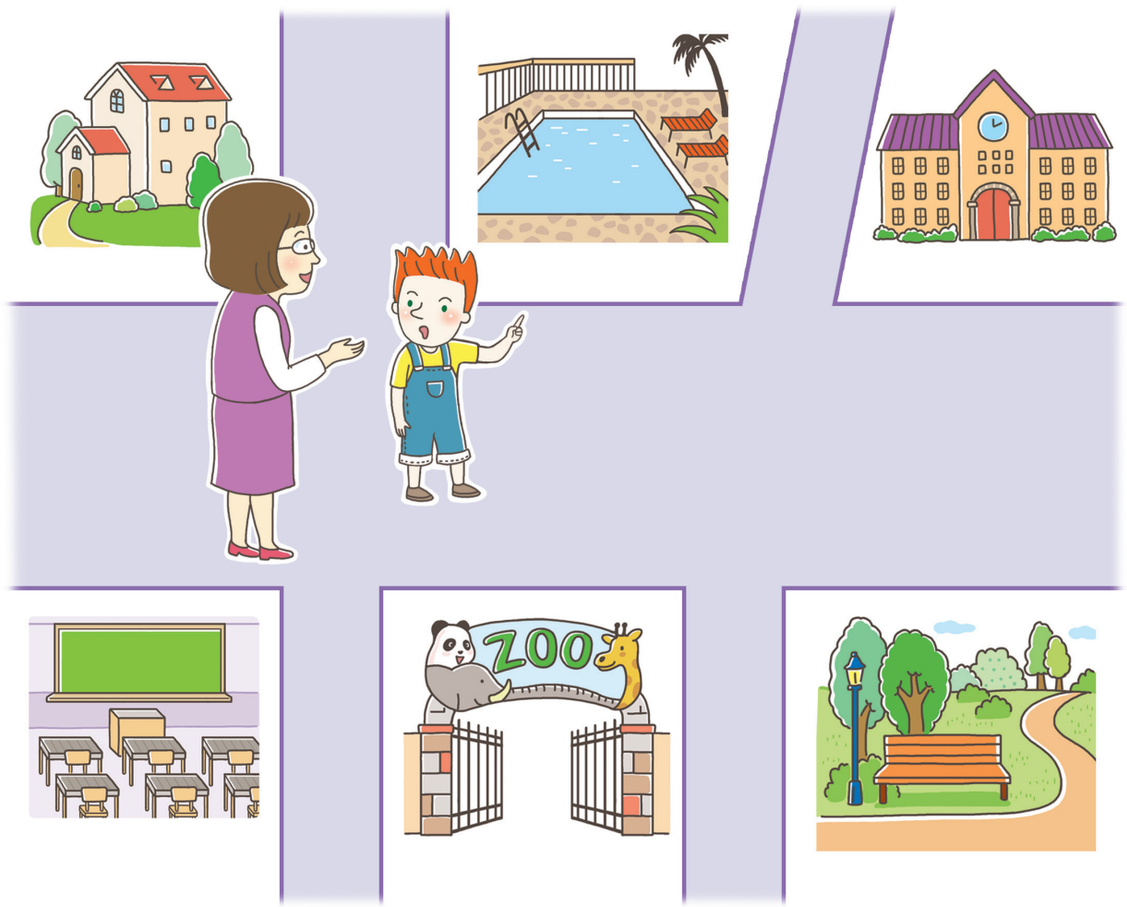
? Is this a lion? 아니요, . No, it is a bear.

들어 봐요 Let's Listen

제 14과 Lesson 14

여기가 어디예요?

Where is this place?



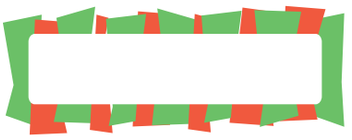
track 17

? 장 .

? 저 .

배우기 전에 Let's Le

들어 봐요 Let's Listen!



문화 배우기

Let's look at Korean culture!

밥과 빵

Rice and Bread

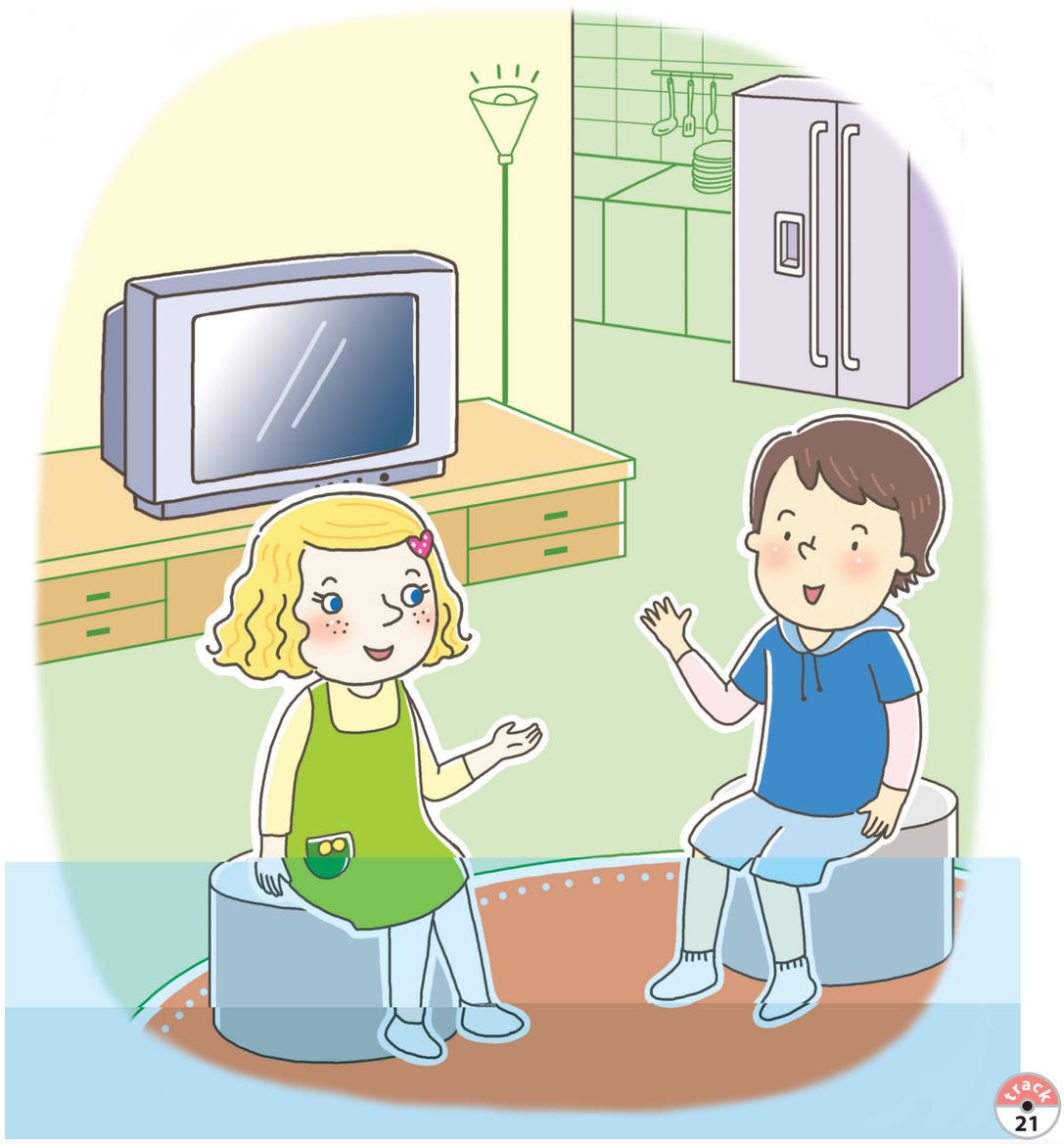
The staple food of Koreans is rice. Thanks to electric rice cookers, rice can be made quickly and easily and also be kept warm for quite a long time. Busy people can even buy ready-cooked rice at the grocery store. Some people like to mix such grains as barley and beans into their rice. This makes the rice into an even healthier dish.

Just as Koreans regularly eat rice, Westerners regularly eat bread. HDGLMDPDGHLWKR and bread can also be made with a variety of grains. Rice requires that diners be seated as side-dishes (*Banchan*) usually accompany it, but bread is convenient because it can be eaten on the go.

제 16과 Lesson 16

어디에 있어요?

Where is it?



track 21

장 ? .

? , .

어디에 있어요? Where is the refrigerator?
있어요 It is in the kitchen.

써 봐요 Let's Write!

◉ 그림을 잘 보세요. 뭐가 있어요? 쓰세요.

What are there in the picture? Write them down.

피	아	노	가		있	어	요	.				

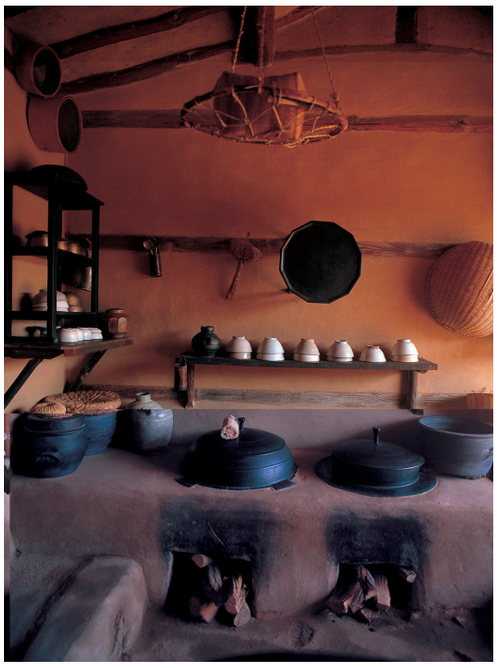
문화 배우기

Let's look at Korean culture!

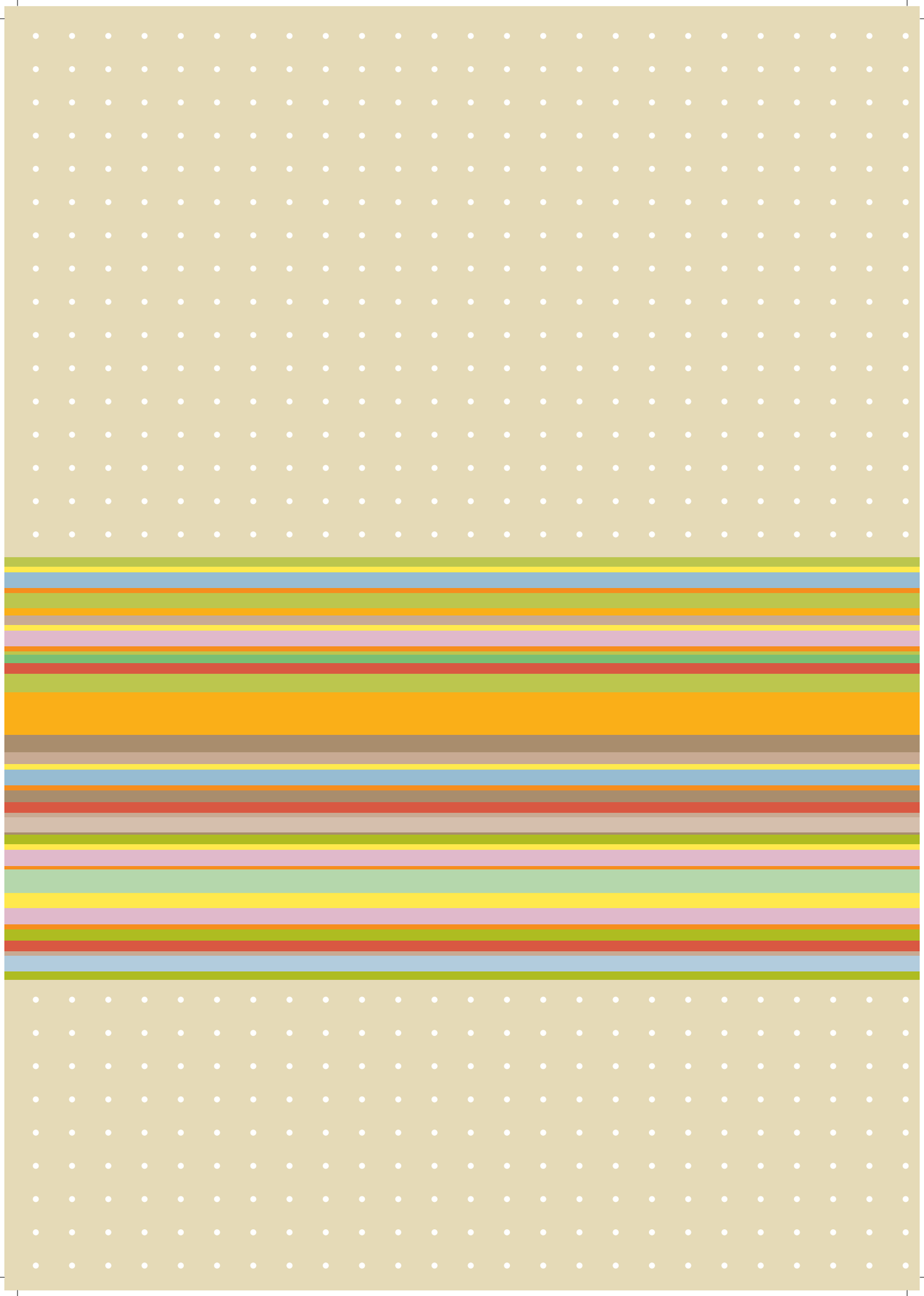
온돌

Ondol vs. Fireplace

Ondol [illegible] *ondol* very much. Many Koreans live in modern apartments that use the *ondol* heating system. Long ago, during the cold winter months, when the store in the kitchen was used for cooking, the heat from the store would also provide heating for the rooms. These [illegible] Koreans may live in apartments, but they do not wear their shoes indoors because of their love of *ondol*.



아궁이와 굴뚝 furnace and chimney



부록

듣기지문

4

track 1

(1) (2) (3)

5

track 2

(1) (2) (3)

6

track 3

(1) (2) (3)
(4) (5) (6)
(7)

7

track 4

(1) (2) (3)
(4) (5) (6)
(7) (8)

8

1 track 5

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)

2 track 6

(1) (2) (3)
(4) (5)

9

1 track 7

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)

2 track 8

(1) 2) 3)
(4) (5)

track 9

(1) (2) (3)
(4) (5) (6)
(7) (8) (9)
(10)

track 11

1

(1) ? .

(2) ? .

track 12

2

(1) : ?

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(2) : ?

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track 14

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track 16

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(4) : ?

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track 18

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(4) : ?

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track 20

(1) : ?

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(2) : ?

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(3) : ?

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(4) : ?

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track 22

(1) : ?

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(2) : ?

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(3) : ?

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(4) ?

, .

문법

11과 안녕하세요? How are you?

Noun + 예요/이에요 [am, are, is]

The noun ending '이에요' or '예요' is attached to a noun and is used to identify and describe the subject in a sentence. When the noun ends in a consonant, '이에요' should be used. When the noun ends in a vowel, '예요' should be used.

명사 뒤에 붙어서 주어를 서술하는 기능을 한다. 사람이 누구인지, 사물이 무엇인지 나타낼 때 사용한다. 명사가 자음으로 끝날 경우에는 '이에요'를 사용하고, 명사가 모음으로 끝날 경우에는 '예요'를 사용한다.

Consonant-ending → 이에요		Vowel-ending → 예요	

12과 이게 뭐예요? What is this?

이게 [This + subject particle]

'이게' is used to refer to a thing nearby a speaker.
화자와 가까운 곳에 있는 물건을 가리킬 때 사용한다.

예) 이게 시계예요. [This is a watch.]
이게 칠판이에요. [This is a blackboard.]
이게 의자예요. [This is a chair.]

저게 [That + subject particle]

'저게' is used to refer the thing which is far from the speaker and the listener.
화자와 청자로부터 멀리 있는 물건을 가리킬 때 사용한다.

예) 저게 지우개예요. [That is an eraser.]
저게 책상이에요. [That is a desk.]
저게 연필이에요. [That is a pencil.]

뭐예요? [What is it?]

This expression is used to ask about the name of an item.

›dD I48 ›8 x Ž àî

Ø Iq ¤Ø [What is this?]
wq ¤Ø [What is that?]

13과 네, 포도예요 Yes, they are grapes

네 [Yes]

This expression is used to answer a yes-or-no question to an older person DIPDWLYH□

*ŽÈD š× HÀ Û•ÞÈ ùá x Ž àî

Ø > Iq ¨(Ø [Are these grapes?]
a Ž ¨(Ø [Yes, they are.]
> wq 'IÀ [Is that a bear?]
a Ž 'IÀ [Yes, it is.]

아니요 [No]

This expression is used to answer a yes-or-no question to an older person negatively.

*ŽÈD š× HÀ •ÞÈ ùá x Ž àî

Ø > Iq Ž—Ø [Is it an apple?]
a ‡ä qÝØ [No, it's a strawberry.]
> wq J‡ÑØ [Is it a puppy?]
a ‡ä ŽWØ [No, it's a lion.]

14과 여기가 어디예요? Where is this place?

어디예요? [Where is it?]

This expression is used to ask someone where a place is.

b×> ¯cKÑ ›¯ x Ž àî

Ø > ¯cØ [Where is this place?]
a ß®Ø [It's a school]
> ¯cØ [Where is this place?]
a • lÀ [It's a park.]

여기 [Here]

rÈÝs is used to indicate a place near to the speaker.
Wý >é "8 >; x Ž àî

Ø > ûÔbl ¯cØ [Where is the swimming pool?]
a ÈÝØ [It's here.]
> ÈÝ> ®*lÀ [Is this place the classroom?]
a Ž ®*lÀ [Yes, it is.]

저기 [There]

rwÝs is used to indicate a place far from the speaker and the listener.
Wì RWý b "8 >; x Ž àî

Ø > wÝ> ¯cØ [What is that place?]
a • lÀ [It's a park.]
> Øl ¯cØ [Where is your house?]
a wÝØ [It's over there.]

N이/가

A noun marked with the particle rls or r>s is the subject of a sentence. If the noun ends in a consonant, rls must be used. If the noun ends in a vowel, r>s must be used.

zŽ MÀ "¯² ™bD ±¯P8 a u x Ž àî zŽ> W:5ý Xf ƒ À× rls3 Ž Þš zŽ> }:5ý Xf ƒ À× r>s3 Ž àî

Consonant-ending → 이		Vowel-ending → 가	

Ø 2› l ¯cØ [Where is the zoo?]
®*l ¯cØ [Where is the classroom located?]
ß®> ¯cØ [Where is the school located?]

15과 방에 고양이가 있어요. There is a cat in the room

뭐가 있어요? [What is there?]

This expression consists of the interrogative pronoun r¤ (what) s r> (subject particle) and rSî (to be)' which refers to the existence of an object or a person.

D™ zŽ r¤sì Ž›I “dÞ× j8 a r× rSîsìD ~ä5ý Ž›D
“d3 ›8 x Ž àî

Ø > ¤> S¯ [What is there?]
a Ñ P> S¯ [There is an eraser.]
> ¤> S¯ [What is there?]
a šxI S¯ [There is a blackboard.]

N에

The particle r À is attached to a place noun, means 'in' or 'at' when it is followed by verbs such as rSî to be ¹î not to be …&î WR EH KR‘Q Rto UL¿F live s

b×3 a r× zŽ MÀ² rSî ¹î …&î “îs a— ã sÈ² “d
b× š 3 a tî

Ø • 'I ß®À S¯ < My umbrella is in the school. >
J‡Ñ> ØÀ ¹¯ < The puppy is not in my house. >

N이/가 있어요

rSîs refers to the existence of an object or a person. If the noun ends in a consonant, rI S¯ s must be used. If the noun ends in a vowel, r> S¯ s must be used.

Ž›I “dÞ× j8 a tî zŽ> W:5ý Xf ƒ À× rI S¯ s3
Ž ÞŠ zŽ> }:5ý Xf ƒ À× r> S¯ s3 Ž àî

Consonant-ending → 이 있어요	Vowel-ending → 가있어요

16과 어디에 있어요? Where is it?

어디에 있어요? [Where is N?]

5IFverb rS¯ sis used to ask that something or someone exists with the interrogative pronoun interrogative r¯csand the particle rÀs

D™ zŽ r¯csì Ž›I “dÞ× j8 a r× rSîsìD ~ä5ý Ž›
D $–3 ›8 x Ž àî

Ø > ŽÄ> ¯cÀ S¯ [Where is Sarah?]
a ÑÀ S¯ [She is in her room.]
> ' I ¯cÀ S¯ [Where is the table?]
a ¾À S¯ [It is in the kitchen.]

본문

11과

Hello. How are you?
- Hello. How are you?
What is your name?
- My name is Lee, Seulgi.

12과

What is this?
- It is a pencil.
What is that?
- It is a clock.

13과

Are these grapes?
- Yes, they are grapes.
Is this a strawberry?
- No, it is an apple.

14과 여기가 어디예요?

Where is this?
- It is the swimming pool.
Where is the school?
- It is over there.

15과

What is in the bedroom?
- There is a cat.
What is in the living room?
- There is a television.

16과

Where is the refrigerator?
- It is in the kitchen.
Is there a piano in the living room?
- No, there is not.

어휘

(가나다순)

bag
puppy
living room
cat
bear
park
notebook
classroom
swing
refrigerator
playground
zoo
strawberry
room
kitchen
bread
apple
lion
swimming pool
clock, watch
seesaw
dining table
pencil
milk
chair
juice
eraser
house, home
book
desk
blackboard
bed
computer
television
grape
piano
school

(ABC순)

apple
bag
bear
bed
blackboard
book
bread
cat
chair
classroom
clock
computer
desk
dining table
eraser
grape
home
house
juice
kitchen
lion
living room
milk

notebook
park
pencil
piano
playground
puppy
refrigerator
room
school
seesaw
strawberry
swimming pool
swing
television
watch
zoo

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