

A traditional Korean palace courtyard at sunset. The sky is a mix of purple, pink, and orange. The buildings have dark blue tiled roofs with colorful decorative elements. Cherry blossom branches are visible in the upper right corner. The courtyard is paved with grey stones.

한

K O R E A N

# TOPIK I

in 30 days

*for English & हिंदी speakers*

Soonho Song, Ph.D.

IVY PATH



K O R E A N

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# Mastering TOPIK I in 30 Days

A complete course for English & हिंदी speakers

CHIEF EDITOR

**Soonho Song, Ph.D.**

Founder · Reading Town · Ph.D., Syracuse University

IVY PATH EDUCATION × READING TOWN

Mumbai · Seoul · New York

## 한 KOREAN — Mastering TOPIK I in 30 Days

Chief Editor: Soonho Song, Ph.D. (Founder, Reading Town)

Authoring Team: Ivy Path Education × Reading Town

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**Pronunciation guides.** Korean pronunciation is rendered using a simplified Romanization based on the Revised Romanization of Korean (2000), with modifications for learnability. Hindi (देवनागरी) approximations are included where they aid intuition for Hindi-speaking learners.

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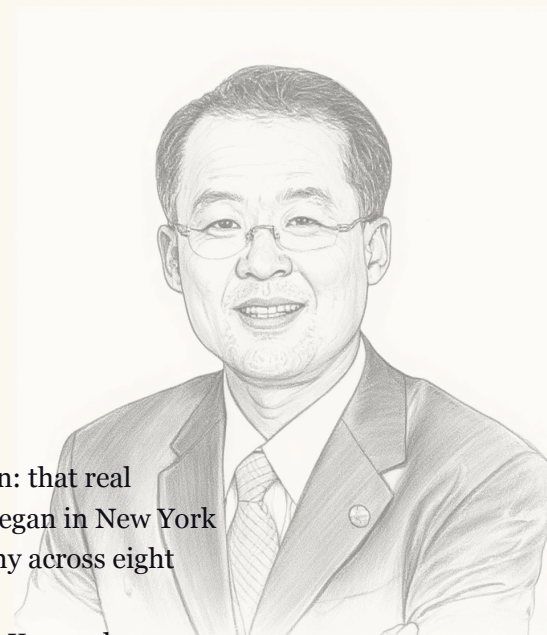
OFFICIAL TEST PREP FOR



FROM THE CHIEF EDITOR

# A Letter to the Indian Learner.

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Dear student,

Since 1986, I have built Reading Town around a single conviction: that real educational results, not promises, are what change lives. What began in New York after my doctorate at Syracuse has grown into a learning company across eight countries on three continents.

When learners from across India began reaching me — drawn to Korean by K-pop, by K-dramas, by Samsung, Hyundai, LG — I noticed something every TOPIK textbook had missed: each one was written for a Chinese, Japanese, or Vietnamese reader. None of them spoke to **you** — the Hindi-speaking learner. This book exists for you. It is built on three commitments.

**First — your bridge languages are honored.** Every grammar pattern is explained in clear English with a Hindi comparison wherever Devanagari and Hangul logic align. You will not translate twice in your head.

**Second — every example is calibrated for you.** The dialogues feature Priya, Arjun, and Karthik alongside 지은 and 민수. Cultural notes draw on Diwali and Chuseok side by side.

**Third — every Korean word is voiced by a native Seoul speaker,** so you hear Korean as it is actually spoken.

Thirty days. Six lessons a week. By the end, TOPIK I will be within reach — and you will have built a real working relationship with one of the world's most thoughtful writing systems.

Welcome to your journey.

송 순 호

**Soonho Song, Ph.D.**

Founder, Reading Town · Ph.D., Syracuse University

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# 한글

## Hangul

*Korea's gift to itself*

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### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 안녕하세요

**annyeonghaseyo**

Hello (formal · the safe default) · नमस्ते (औपचारिक)

▶ Listen — 5 sec · Today you'll be able to read this.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Recognize all **14 basic Korean consonants**.
2. Recognize all **10 basic Korean vowels**.
3. Read your first **Korean syllable blocks** (안녕, 감사).
4. Solve your **first real TOPIK I question**.

BEFORE YOU START

# Your हिंदी is your superpower.

*Most TOPIK books treat you as an English speaker. This one knows better.*

<p>HINDI · DEVANAGARI</p> <p>नमस्ते</p> <p>Each consonant carries a vowel; complex stacking.</p>	<p>ENGLISH · LATIN</p> <p>Hello</p> <p>Letters in a left-to-right line; spelling rarely matches sound.</p>	<p>KOREAN · HANGUL</p> <p>안녕</p> <p>Letters group into <b>syllable blocks</b> sound = symbol.</p>
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हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · WHY YOU'LL LEARN FAST

Korean is harder than English — for English speakers. For you, it's the closest major language to Hindi. You already think the way Korean thinks.

**Same word order.** Hindi and Korean both put the verb at the end. “I rice eat” feels natural to both.

**Formality is built in.** Hindi आप/तू ↔ Korean 존댓말/반말. You already feel this socially.

**Particles work alike.** Hindi ने/को/से ↔ Korean 이/가, 을/를, 에서. Same job, different sounds.

**Sounds overlap.** Aspirated stops (क/ख ↔ ㄱ/ㅋ) — your ear is half-trained already.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 1 OF 4

# The 14 basic consonants

자음 14개 · jaeum

ㄱ	ㄴ	ㄷ	ㄹ	ㅁ	ㅂ	ㅅ
<b>g/k</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>d/t</b>	<b>r/l</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>b/p</b>	<b>s</b>
game · ग	now · न	day · द	river · र	moon · म	boy · ब	see · स
ㅇ	ㅈ	ㅊ	ㅋ	ㅌ	ㅍ	ㅎ
<b>-/ng</b>	<b>j</b>	<b>ch</b>	<b>k</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>h</b>
silent · ड	jump · ज	church · च	kite · ख	top · थ	pen · फ	hello · ह

## STUDY TIP

Notice the **visual logic**: ㄴ (n) becomes ㄷ (d) by adding a stroke. ㄷ becomes ㅌ (aspirated t) by adding another. King Sejong designed each consonant to **show its place of articulation** in the mouth — Hangul is the only writing system where the shape is a diagram of the sound.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 2 OF 4

# The 10 basic vowels

모음 10개 · moeum

<p>ㅏ</p> <p><b>a</b></p> <p>father · आ</p>	<p>ㅑ</p> <p><b>ya</b></p> <p>yard · या</p>	<p>ㅓ</p> <p><b>eo</b></p> <p>up · अ</p>	<p>ㅕ</p> <p><b>yeo</b></p> <p>young · यु</p>	<p>ㅗ</p> <p><b>o</b></p> <p>home · ओ</p>
<p>ㅛ</p> <p><b>yo</b></p> <p>yoga · यो</p>	<p>ㅜ</p> <p><b>u</b></p> <p>food · ऊ</p>	<p>ㅠ</p> <p><b>yu</b></p> <p>you · यू</p>	<p>ㅡ</p> <p><b>eu</b></p> <p>— · —</p>	<p>ㅣ</p> <p><b>i</b></p> <p>see · ई</p>

## हिंदी CONNECTION

Hindi speakers have a real edge here. Korean ㅏ matches the आ sound perfectly. ㅑ, ㅛ, ㅠ are exact equivalents of या, यो, यू — Korean even uses the same “add a stroke = add a Y-sound” logic as Devanagari’s ya-vowel pattern. Once you see this, half the vowels are already familiar.

## THE STORY · EPISODE 1

## Meet your two teachers.

*Priya, Mumbai · 22 · K-drama fan, dreams of working in Korea. · Ji-eun (지은), Mumbai · 28 · Korean missionary + language tutor.*

**SCENE: A CAFÉ IN BANDRA, MUMBAI · SATURDAY 4 PM**

▶ 50 sec · Native Seoul audio

**Priya** 언니, 안녕하세요!

Sister, hello!

**지은** Priya, 안녕하세요. 만나서 반가워요.

Priya, hello. Nice to meet you.

**Priya** 한국어 배우고 싶어요. 30일 안에 가능해요?

I want to learn Korean. Possible in 30 days?

**지은** 네, 가능해요. 한국어는 영어보다 हिंदी에 더 가까워요.

Yes. Korean is closer to Hindi than English.

**Priya** 정말요?

Really?

**지은** 정말요. 30일이면 TOPIK I 1급 가능해요.

Really. In 30 days, TOPIK I Level 1 is possible.

**Priya** 네! 감사합니다, 언니.

Yes! Thank you, sister.

**GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS**

**“안녕하세요” — 3 ways with your partner.**

(1) Bow slightly and say it formally. (2) Wave casually and say it. (3) Whisper it as if entering a quiet church. Notice how tone changes meaning — Hindi नमस्ते does the same.

TODAY'S TEST · YOUR FIRST REAL TOPIK QUESTION

# Solve a real exam question — already.

From an actual TOPIK I past examination (NIIED). You can do this now.

TODAY'S TEST · YOUR FIRST  
REAL TOPIK QUESTION

35회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q31

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

(2점) 저는 김민수입니다. 이 사람은 제임스입니다.

- ① 시간
- ② 장소
- ③ 이름
- ④ 주말

ANSWER · ③ 이름

The passage centers on **이름**. Real 35회 TOPIK I Q31 — today's Hangul / 이름 vocabulary in action.

YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 1, you can solve **1 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 — pick the topic (2 points each). Day 1 done.



Tomorrow → 받침 (final consonants) + sound shifts. Why “꽃” sounds like “꼇”.

# 받침

## Final consonants

Where Korean sounds shift — and why “꽃” sounds like “꼉”.

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 괜찮아요

**gwaenchanayo**

It's okay · the K-drama mood-mender · ठीक है

▶ Listen — 5 sec · Notice “찮” sounds like “차나” — that's 받침 doing its work.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Master the 7 **representative 받침 sounds** that all final consonants reduce to.
2. Apply **연음 (linking)** when a 받침 meets a vowel.
3. Recognize the most common **sound shift rules** Koreans use without thinking.
4. Solve a real TOPIK I question that uses 받침-laden sentences.

BEFORE YOU START

# 받침 is just हलन्त् (halant) — you know this.

*Both Hindi and Korean cluster consonants. Both have rules that simplify them. You already do this in your own language.*

<p>SAME IDEA 1</p> <p><b>꽃</b> sounds like [꼉]</p> <hr/> <p><b>ज्ञान</b> sounds like [gyaan]</p> <p><i>Cluster collapses to a simpler sound. Korean ㅌ → ㄷ-sound; the Hindi conjunct ज्ञ flattens to “gy” (or “gn”) in everyday speech.</i></p>	<p>SAME IDEA 2</p> <p><b>밥이</b> sounds like [바비]</p> <hr/> <p><b>ज् + आ</b> sounds like [जा]</p> <p><i>Killed-consonant + vowel = recombined syllable. Korean 받침 + 모음 fuses just like Devanagari halant + svara fuses into one akshara.</i></p>	<p>SAME IDEA 3</p> <p><b>학교</b> sounds like [학교]</p> <hr/> <p><b>अच्चा</b> sounds like [achchhaa]</p> <p><i>Cluster tightens. Korean ㄱ + ㄱ → ㄲ (tense); Hindi च + छ → tense “ch” sound. Both languages double-up the stop.</i></p>
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हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · WHY 받침 IS NOT NEW TO YOU

In Hindi, राम्य and रामय are written differently because of halant् — the killer of the inherent vowel. Korean 받침 does the exact same job: it kills the syllable-final vowel and leaves the consonant standing alone.

**받침 = halant.** Both mark “this consonant has no vowel after it.” 책 (book) ends with ㅌ; मन् ends with न्.

**Linking is automatic.** In Hindi, you naturally link across word boundaries: मेरा अपना flows. Korean does this with 받침 + 모음.

**Reduce-to-7 rule.** Korean has 27 letters that can be 받침, but they all collapse into 7 sounds. Hindi simplifies clusters in speech the same way.

**Tense after stop.** Korean ㄱ + ㄱ tightens to ㄲ. Hindi क + क tightens similarly. Same instinct.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 1 OF 4

# The 7 representative 받침 sounds

27 letters, 7 sounds — Korean simplifies dramatically when consonants appear at syllable ends.

<p style="text-align: center;">ㄱ</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>[k]</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">includes ㄱ ㅋ ㆁ</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">책</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[chaek]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>book</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ㄴ</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>[n]</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">includes ㄴ</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">돈</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[don]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>money</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ㄷ</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>[t]</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">includes ㄷ ㅌ ㅊ ㅌ ㅌ ㅌ ㅌ</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">꽃</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[kkot]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>flower</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ㄹ</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>[l]</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">includes ㄹ</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">별</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[byeol]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>star</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ㅁ</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>[m]</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">includes ㅁ</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">봄</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[bom]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>spring</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ㅂ</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>[p]</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">includes ㅂ ㅍ</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">밥</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[bap]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>rice / meal</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ㅇ</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>[ng]</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">includes ㅇ</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">강</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[gang]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>river</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WHY 7?</b></p> <p>Korean unreleases all final stops. Your tongue starts the sound but never lets it out — 6 stops → 3 + nasals.</p>

**STUDY TIP**

The big surprise: 꽃 (flower) is written with ㅌ but pronounced 꽃 (kkot). This is not an exception — it's the rule. ㅊ ㅌ ㅌ ㅌ ㅌ ㅌ ㅌ all collapse into ㄷ-sound when they're 받침. Same with ㄱ ㅋ ㆁ → ㄱ-sound, and ㅂ ㅍ → ㅂ-sound. **Memorize the 7 representatives, not the 27 letters.**

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 2 & 3 OF 4

# The 4 sound shifts you'll hear every day

Koreans apply these without thinking. Once you hear them, you'll never un-hear them.

**RULE 1** 받침 + 모음 → **flow**

**연음 (Linking)**

밥이 → **[바비]**

*"the rice (subject)"*

**RULE 2** 27 letters → 7 sounds

**7-대표 simplification**

꽃 → **[꼰]**

*"flower"*

**RULE 3** stop + nasal → **both nasal**

**비음화 (Nasalization)**

학년 → **[향년]**

*"school year / grade"*

**RULE 4** stop + stop → **tensed**

**경음화 (Tensification)**

학교 → **[학교]**

*"school"*

**हिंदी CONNECTION**

Hindi speakers do this naturally. मेरा घर flows; उत्तम tenses the त. The instinct to smooth, simplify, and tense in continuous speech — you already have it. Korean's rules are just **written down**.

## THE STORY · EPISODE 2

## Priya tries to read a Korean menu.

*Bandra, Mumbai · Sunday afternoon · Seoul Bites Korean restaurant. 지은 brought Priya here for her first Korean food.*

**SCENE: SEOUL BITES, BANDRA · SUNDAY 1 PM**

▶ 60 sec · Native Seoul audio

- Priya** 언니, 메뉴를 읽어 볼게요. 김... 밥? 김밥이에요?  
Sister, let me try the menu. Gim... bap? Is it gimbap?
- 지은** 거의! 받침이 있어요. 김 + 밥. ㅂ-받침 들려요?  
Almost! There's a 받침. 김 + 밥. Hear the ㅂ-받침?
- Priya** 김밥... 떡... 떡 보... 떡볶이?  
Gimbap... tteok... tteok-bo... tteokbokki?
- 지은** 네! 그런데 “떡볶이” → [떡볶끼]. 경음화 규칙이에요.  
Yes! But “떡볶이” sounds like [떡볶끼]. That's 경음화.
- Priya** [떡볶끼]... 한국어가 हिन्दी 같아요!  
“Tteokppokki”... Korean really does feel like Hindi!
- 지은** 그렇죠? 우리 주문해요. 떡볶이 하나, 김밥 하나, 괜찮아요?  
Right? Let's order. One tteokbokki, one gimbap, okay?
- Priya** 네! 괜... 차나... 요!  
Yes! Gwaen... chana... yo!

**GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS**

**Read each word two ways — written and spoken.**

Take turns reading: 책이, 꽃이, 밥이, 좋아요, 학교, 학년. First read each as written. Then read it again with 받침 rules applied. Listen for the difference. Hindi speakers will hear the rhythm shift instantly.

TODAY'S TEST · ANOTHER REAL TOPIK I QUESTION

# Read the 받침. Pick the topic.

Real exam question (NIIED). Now you can read every word in this passage.

TODAY'S TEST · YOUR REAL TOPIK QUESTION 2

47회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q31

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

비빔밥이 맛있습니다. 불고기도 맛있습니다.

- ① 나라
- ② 요일
- ③ 시간
- ④ 음식

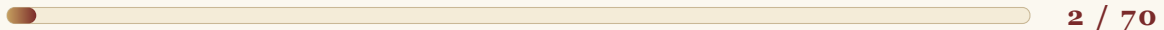
ANSWER · ④ 음식

The passage centers on 음식. Real 47회 TOPIK I Q31 — today's 받침 / 음식 vocabulary in action.

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 2, you can solve **2 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 — pick the topic (2 points each). Day 2 done.



Tomorrow → Day 3 → Greetings + first phrases. Build a real Korean introduction.

# 인사

## Greetings

*Five phrases that open every Korean conversation.*

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 반가워요

**bangawoyo**

Nice to meet you · the warmest first impression · आपसे मिलकर खुशी हुई

▶ Listen — 4 sec · K-drama first-day-of-school energy. You'll say it today.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Master the **5 essential greetings** used every day in Korea.
2. Know when to use **-습니다 (formal)** vs **-요 (polite)** vs **반말 (casual)**.
3. Introduce yourself in Korean: name + country + job — the 3-line opener.
4. Solve a real TOPIK I question about everyday Korean introductions.

BEFORE YOU START

# Greetings carry social distance — same in हिंदी.

*The way you say “hello” already tells the listener how much respect you mean. You already do this in Hindi.*

FORMAL · SAFE

**안녕하세요**  
annyeonghaseyo

**नमस्ते**  
namaste

*Default polite. Anyone older,  
professional contexts.*

CASUAL · WARM

**안녕**  
annyeong

**हाय**  
haay

*Friends only. Same-age peers.  
Both drop formality among  
close.*

FAREWELL

**안녕히 가세요**  
annyeonghi gaseyo

**अलविदा**  
alvidā

*Korean splits by who's  
leaving; Hindi has the unified  
अलविदा.*

हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · THE FORMALITY DANCE

Same logic in both: how you greet tells everything about social distance.

**3 levels.** Korean -습니다 / -요 / 반말 ↔ Hindi  
आप / तुम / तू.

**Age outranks friendship** in both  
cultures.

**Default safer.** आप and -요 never offend. तू  
and 반말 can.

**Body matches words** — bowing in Korea,  
namaste-hands in India.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 1 OF 4

# The 5 essential greetings

Master these 5 phrases and you can navigate hello, goodbye, thank you, sorry, and a first meeting — the daily backbone of Korean.

## 안녕하세요

**annyeonghaseyo**

Hello (formal)

नमस्ते

*Safe default · anyone you don't know well, or older.*

## 안녕히 가세요

**annyeonghi gaseyo**

Goodbye (to leaver)

अलविदा (जाने वाले से)

*Say to someone walking away.*

## 감사합니다

**gamsahamnida**

Thank you (formal)

धन्यवाद

*Warmer: 고마워요. Casual: 고마워.*

## 죄송합니다

**joesonghamnida**

I'm sorry (formal)

माफ़ कीजिए

*Real apologies. "Excuse me" = 실례합니다.*

## 반가워요

**bangawoyo**

Nice to meet you

आपसे मिलकर खुशी हुई

*First-meeting greeting. Formal: 만나서 반갑습니다.*

### STUDY TIP

Memorize all 5 as **set chunks**  
— single units like नमस्ते.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVES 2 & 3 OF 4

# The 3 formality levels — when to use which

Same word, three endings, three social meanings. Pick the wrong one and Koreans notice immediately.

FORMAL · -습니다체	POLITE · -요체	CASUAL · 반말
<b>감사합니다</b>	<b>고마워요</b>	<b>고마워</b>
<i>gamsahamnida</i>	<i>gomawoyo</i>	<i>gomawo</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Strangers</li> <li>→ Elders</li> <li>→ Business contexts</li> <li>→ News, military, speeches</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Most everyday adults</li> <li>→ Customers, neighbors</li> <li>→ Slightly older friends</li> <li>→ Classmates you don't know well</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Same-age friends</li> <li>→ Younger people (after permission)</li> <li>→ Close family</li> <li>→ Kids, very close peers</li> </ul>

OBJECTIVE 3 · THE 3-LINE SELF-INTRODUCTION

Memorize this template. Replace the bracketed parts with your own info.

1. 안녕하세요. 저는 [Priya]입니다. *Hello. I'm [Priya].*
2. 저는 [인도] 사람입니다. *I'm [Indian].*
3. [학생]입니다. 만나서 반갑습니다. *I'm a [student]. Nice to meet you.*

## THE STORY · EPISODE 3

# Priya prepares for her first Korean church gathering.

Sunday morning · 지은's Korean ministry hosts a welcome dinner. Priya will meet older Korean aunts and uncles. She practices.

SCENE: 지은's APARTMENT · SUNDAY  
11AM

▶ 40 sec · Native Seoul audio

- Priya** 언니, 오늘 처음 어른들 만나요. 어떻게 인사해요?  
Sister, today I meet adults for the first time. How do I greet?
- 지은** 어른한테는 “안녕하세요”가 가장 안전해요. 절대 “안녕”은 안 돼요!  
With adults, “annyeonghaseyo” is safest. Never say “annyeong”!
- Priya** 네. “안녕하세요. 저는 Priya입니다. 만나서 반갑습니다.”  
OK. “Hello. I’m Priya. Nice to meet you.”
- 지은** 완벽해요! 목사님께는 더 공손하게 — “안녕하십니까?”  
Perfect! For the pastor, more formal — “annyeonghasimnikka?”
- Priya** 안녕하십니까! [웃음] 할 수 있어요!  
Annyeonghasimnikka! [laughs] I can do it!

GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS

## The 3-formality drill — switch tiers on command.

In pairs: One person calls out a context (보스, 친구, 할머니, 동생, 선생님, 아이). The other must immediately produce the right greeting + tier. Then switch. Goal: speed + accuracy. Hindi speakers will recognize the आप/तुम/तू reflex.

TODAY'S TEST

# Read about a person. Name what's described.

Real TOPIK I question. You can now read every word.

TODAY'S TEST · REAL TOPIK  
QUESTION N/A

41회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q33

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

동생은 눈이 큼니다. 코는 작습니다.

- ① 누나
- ② 취미
- ③ 장소
- ④ 얼굴

ANSWER · ④ 얼굴

The passage centers on **얼굴**. Real 41회 TOPIK I Q33 — today's 인사 / 얼굴 vocabulary in action.

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 3, you can solve **3 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 — pick the topic (2 points each). Day 3 done.



Tomorrow → Day 4 → 숫자. Sino-Korean vs native Korean numbers — when to use which.

# 숫자

## Numbers

Korean has **two** number systems. Here's when to use which.

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 몇 살이에요?

**myeot sariyeyo?**

How old are you? · the everyday Korean opener · आप कितने साल के हैं?

▶ Listen — 4 sec · Age questions need native Korean numbers. 스물 (20), 서른 (30)...

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Recognize all **Sino-Korean numbers** 1-100 (한자어).
2. Recognize the 11 **Native Korean numbers** (고유어).
3. Know which system to use — **the rule of context**.
4. Solve a real TOPIK I question about age (uses native numbers).

BEFORE YOU START

# Two systems? You already use them — in हिंदी.

Hindi has Sanskrit-origin numbers (एक, द्वि, त्रि) AND everyday counts. Korean splits the same way — Sino vs Native.

1 · ONE	2 · TWO	3 · THREE												
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>SINO</td> <td>NATIVE</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>일</b></td> <td><b>하나</b></td> </tr> </table>	SINO	NATIVE	<b>일</b>	<b>하나</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>SINO</td> <td>NATIVE</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>이</b></td> <td><b>둘</b></td> </tr> </table>	SINO	NATIVE	<b>이</b>	<b>둘</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>SINO</td> <td>NATIVE</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>삼</b></td> <td><b>셋</b></td> </tr> </table>	SINO	NATIVE	<b>삼</b>	<b>셋</b>
SINO	NATIVE													
<b>일</b>	<b>하나</b>													
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<b>이</b>	<b>둘</b>													
SINO	NATIVE													
<b>삼</b>	<b>셋</b>													
<b>एक</b>	<b>दो</b>	<b>तीन</b>												
<i>Sino 일 for “1st floor”; Native 하나 for “give me one.”</i>	<i>Sino 이 for “2nd grade”; Native 둘 for “two coffees.”</i>	<i>Sino 삼 for “March (3월)”; Native 셋 for “three siblings.”</i>												

हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · CONTEXT PICKS THE SYSTEM

Both languages keep an old/scholarly system AND a daily-counting system. The context decides which to use — same logic in both.

**Hindi pattern.** Sanskrit प्रथम / द्वितीय for ranks/dates; everyday पहला / दूसरा for ordering.

**Hour vs minute split.** Korean: 두 시 (2 o'clock, Native) 삼십 분 (30 min, Sino). Mixed in one sentence.

**Korean pattern.** 일 이 삼 (Sino) for math, money, dates; 하나 둘 셋 (Native) for counting things.

**Age uses Native.** Asking 몇 살? always takes Native — 스물(20), 서른(30), 마흔(40). Even Hindi उम्र uses native कितने.

## SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 1 OF 4

## Sino-Korean numbers (한자어)

Used for: dates, money, math, phone, address, year, minutes, weights. Counts up to 100 with simple stacking.

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>일</b>	<b>이</b>	<b>삼</b>	<b>사</b>	<b>오</b>	<b>육</b>	<b>칠</b>	<b>팔</b>	<b>구</b>	<b>십</b>
<i>il</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>sam</i>	<i>sa</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>yuk</i>	<i>chil</i>	<i>pal</i>	<i>gu</i>	<i>sip</i>

## THE STACKING RULE

Sino numbers stack like LEGO. Tens-digit + 십 + ones-digit: 이십 (20) · 이십일 (21) · 삼십 (30) · 사십오 (45) · 육십칠 (67) · 백 (100). Master 1-10 + 십(10) + 백(100) and you can say any number under 1,000.

## USE SINO FOR

**Money:** 만 원 (10,000 won), 오천 원 (5,000 won)

**Phone:** 010-1234-5678 (read each digit Sino)

**Math:** 이 더하기 삼은 오 ( $2 + 3 = 5$ )

**Dates:** 5월 4일 (May 4th), 2026년

**Minutes:** 삼십 분 (30 minutes), 십오 분 (15 min)

**Floors / grades:** 삼 층 (3rd floor), 사 학년

## SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVES 2 &amp; 3 OF 4

## Native Korean numbers (고유어)

Used for: counting people/things, hours, age. The system stops at 99 — for 100+ Koreans switch back to Sino.

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>하나</b>	<b>둘</b>	<b>셋</b>	<b>넷</b>	<b>다섯</b>	<b>여섯</b>	<b>일곱</b>	<b>여덟</b>	<b>아홉</b>	<b>열</b>
<i>hana</i>	<i>dul</i>	<i>set</i>	<i>net</i>	<i>daseot</i>	<i>yeoseot</i>	<i>ilgop</i>	<i>yeodeol</i>	<i>ahop</i>	<i>yeol</i>

## THE TENS UPGRADE · AGE ESSENTIALS

**20**  
**스물**

**30**  
**서른**

**40**  
**마흔**

**50**  
**쉰**

**60+**  
**예순 +**

Age uses Native: 스물 살 (20), 스물세 살 (23) — note: 셋→세 before a counter (살/시/명). Same with 둘→두, 넷→네.

## USE NATIVE FOR

**Counting things:** 책 두 권 (2 books)  
**Hours:** 두 시 (2 o'clock), 다섯 시 (5 o'clock)  
**Drinks:** 커피 한 잔 (1 coffee), 두 잔 (2)

**Counting people:** 학생 세 명 (3 students)  
**Age:** 스물세 살 (23 years old)  
**Animals:** 고양이 두 마리 (2 cats)

## THE STORY · EPISODE 4

## Priya orders her first Korean coffee.

*Mumbai · Korean café · Priya practices using both number systems in one transaction.*  
지은 watches, ready to rescue.

**SCENE: SEOUL CAFÉ COUNTER ·**  
**THURSDAY 3PM**

▶ 60 sec · Native Seoul audio

- Priya** 안녕하세요. 커피... 둘 잔 주세요.  
Hello. Two coffees please. (almost — should be 두 잔)
- 지은** Priya, 커피 두 잔. “둘”이 아니라 “두”.  
Priya, “두 잔” not “둘 잔” — 둘 → 두 before a counter.
- Priya** 아! 커피 두 잔 주세요. 얼마예요?  
Ah! Two coffees please. How much?
- Cashier** 육천 원입니다.  
Six thousand won.
- Priya** 육천 원... Sino 숫자네요. 알겠어요!  
6,000 won... that's Sino. Got it!
- 지은** 완벽해요. 돈 = Sino, 잔 = Native. 한국어 첫 거래 성공!  
Perfect. Money = Sino, cups = Native. First Korean transaction!

**GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS**

**Sino or Native? — Lightning categorization.**

In pairs: One person says a context (5월, 23살, 두 시, 만 원, 세 명, 7층). The other instantly says **SINO** or **NATIVE**. Switch every 5 turns. Wrong = explain why in Hindi: it parallels पहला (native) vs प्रथम (Sanskrit/formal).

## TODAY'S TEST

## Read about ages. Pick the topic.

Real TOPIK I question. Both sentences use **native** Korean numbers — exactly today's lesson.

TODAY'S TEST · REAL TOPIK  
QUESTION N/A

91회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q32

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

저는 열다섯 살입니다. 언니는 열일곱 살입니다.

- ① 나이
- ② 날짜
- ③ 이름
- ④ 나라

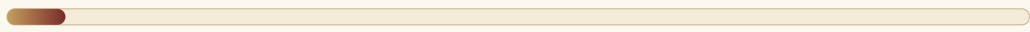
ANSWER · ① 나이

The passage centers on **나이**. Real 91회 TOPIK I Q32 — today's 숫자 / 나이 vocabulary in action.

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 4, you can solve **4 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 — pick the topic (2 points each). Day 4 done.

 4 / 70

Tomorrow → Day 5 → 시간 + 날짜. Hours use Native, dates use Sino. Mixed in one sentence.

# 시간

## Time + Dates

*Hours use Native. Minutes + dates use Sino. One sentence, two systems.*

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 지금 몇 시예요?

**jigeum myeot siyeyo?**

What time is it now? · the everyday Korean question · अभी कितने बजे हैं?

▶ Listen — 4 sec · Notice the answer mixes Native + Sino: “두 시 삼십 분” (2:30).

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Tell the time using **Native hours** + **Sino minutes**.
2. Read and write a **Korean date** (year · 월 · 일 · 요일).
3. Master the 7 **days of the week** and how they cycle.
4. Solve a real TOPIK I question that uses dates (Sino numbers).

BEFORE YOU START

# Time + dates work the same way in हिंदी too.

Hours use one system, minutes another — exactly like Korean. You already feel this rhythm.

<p><b>HOUR</b> · घंटा</p> <p><b>두 시</b> du si</p> <hr/> <p>दो बजे <b>do baje</b></p> <p><i>Native Korean for hours. Hindi बजे also takes the cardinal number.</i></p>	<p><b>MINUTE</b> · मिनट</p> <p><b>삼십 분</b> samsip bun</p> <hr/> <p>तीस मिनट <b>tees minat</b></p> <p><i>Sino numbers for minutes. Same in Hindi — minutes use ordinary count.</i></p>	<p><b>DATE</b> · तारीख</p> <p><b>오월 사일</b> owol sail</p> <hr/> <p>पाँच मई <b>paanch mai</b></p> <p><i>Sino numbers + 월/일 (month/ day). Hindi flips order: day first.</i></p>
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हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · **WHEN SYSTEMS MIX**

Time-of-day mixes two systems in both languages — and both languages keep them distinct.

**Hour = traditional count.** Korean Native (두 시); Hindi cardinal (दो बजे). Both feel ancient.

**Days of week.** Korean: 월·화·수·목·금·토·일. Hindi: सोम·मंगल·बुध·गुरु·शुक्र·शनि·रवि. Both planetary.

**Minute = clinical count.** Korean Sino (삼십 분); Hindi straight count (तीस मिनट). Both feel measured.

**Year format.** Both write big-endian: Korean 2026년 5월 4일; Hindi formal 2026 मई 4. Most-significant first.

## SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 1 OF 4

## Telling the time — 시 (hour) + 분 (minute)

The classic Korean time formula. Hours use Native; minutes use Sino. Always.

## HOURS — NATIVE KOREAN (modified before counter 시)

1시	2시	3시	4시	5시	6시
한 시	두 시	세 시	네 시	다섯 시	여섯 시
7시	8시	9시	10시	11시	12시
일곱 시	여덟 시	아홉 시	열 시	열한 시	열두 시

## PUTTING IT TOGETHER · REAL EXAMPLES

두 시 삼십 분 — 2:30

세 시 사십오 분 — 3:45 (or 네 시 십오 분 전 —  
“15 min before 4”)

일곱 시 십오 분 — 7:15

여섯 시 정각 — 6 o'clock sharp (정각 =  
exactly)

## AM / PM · THE KOREAN WAY

Korean places AM/PM **before** the hour: 오전 (AM) / 오후 (PM). 오후 두 시 = “PM 2 o'clock” = 2 PM.  
Hindi has सुबह / दोपहर / शाम — same intuition.

## SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVES 2 &amp; 3 OF 4

# Dates + days of the week

Sino numbers for the date. The week cycle planet-named, exactly like Hindi.

## THE 7 DAYS · 요일 (yo-il = “day of week”)

월	화	수	목	금	토	일
wol	hwa	su	mok	geum	to	il
Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
सोम	मंगल	बुध	गुरु	शुक्र	शनि	रवि

Add 요일 to any of these for the full word: 월요일 (Monday) ... 일요일 (Sunday). Korean and Hindi BOTH name days after the same 7 planets (moon, mars, mercury, jupiter, venus, saturn, sun).

## DATE FORMAT · YEAR · MONTH · DAY (BIG TO SMALL)

2026년 5월 4일 월요일 — Monday, May 4, 2026

삼월 십오일 — March 15th

몇 월 며칠이에요? — What month, what date is it?

All numbers in dates are **Sino** (일, 이, 삼...). Months 1-12 are 일월·이월...십이월. 6월 = 유월 (irregular, drops the 육→유).

## THE STORY · EPISODE 5

## Priya makes her first Korean dinner reservation.

지은's Korean ministry hosts a Tuesday-night service. Priya wants to attend. Phone call practice — every word matters.

## SCENE: PHONE CALL · MONDAY EVENING

▶ 60 sec · Native Seoul audio

- Priya**      여보세요. 화요일 저녁 예배 시간이 몇 시예요?  
Hello. What time is Tuesday evening service?
- Pastor**      저녁 일곱 시예요. 늦지 마세요.  
Seven PM. Don't be late.
- Priya**      네! 일곱 시. 그리고 며칠이에요?  
Yes! Seven o'clock. And what's the date?
- Pastor**      내일이에요. 5월 5일 화요일.  
Tomorrow. May 5th, Tuesday.
- Priya**      오월 오일... 감사합니다, 목사님!  
May 5th... Thank you, pastor!
- 지은**      Priya, 완벽해요! 시간 = Native, 날짜 = Sino. 다 맞았어요.  
Priya, perfect! Time = Native, date = Sino. All correct.

## GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS

**Date + time roleplay — 5 questions in 2 minutes.**

Pairs ask each other: “오늘 며칠이에요? 무슨 요일이에요? 지금 몇 시예요? 생일은 언제예요? 한국어 수업은 무슨 요일이에요?” Answer in full Korean. Hindi speakers should feel the तारीख / बजे rhythm pattern matching.

## TODAY'S TEST

## Read about a date. Identify the topic.

Real TOPIK I question. Both sentences use Sino numbers + 일 (day) — exactly today's lesson.

TODAY'S TEST · REAL TOPIK  
QUESTION N/A

102회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q32

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

지금은 저녁입니다. 일곱 시입니다.

- ① 시간
- ② 직업
- ③ 운동
- ④ 휴일

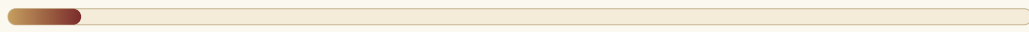
ANSWER · ① 시간

The passage centers on 시간. Real 102회 TOPIK I Q32 — today's 시간 / 날짜 vocabulary in action.

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 5, you can solve **5 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 — pick the topic (2 points each). Day 5 done.

 5 / 70

Tomorrow → Day 6 → 가족. Father, mother, brother, sister — Korean family vocabulary + honorific 호칭.

# 가족

## Family

*Korean splits family by gender + age. The names tell you who's older.*

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 가족이 몇 명이에요?

**gajogi myeot myeongiyeyo?**

How many people are in your family? · Korean dinner-table opener · आपके परिवार में कितने लोग हैं?

▶ Listen — 4 sec · Native counter 명 (people) — Day 4's lesson alive in real conversation.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Master the **10 essential family terms** (parents, siblings, grandparents).
2. Know the gender + age system: **오빠/형** and **언니/누나** aren't interchangeable.
3. Use **honorific 호칭** (the title-as-name custom) like a native.
4. Solve a real TOPIK I question describing a family (102회 — 2025).

BEFORE YOU START

# Family titles already work this way in हिंदी.

Hindi distinguishes दादी/नानी, बड़ा भाई/छोटा भाई. Korean does the same — and you already use it.

OLDER BROTHER

**오빠 / 형**  
oppa / hyeong

बड़ा भाई  
baṛā bhāī

*Korean splits by speaker's gender: 오빠 (women say) / 형 (men say). Hindi distinguishes by birth order alone.*

OLDER SISTER

**언니 / 누나**  
eonni / nuna

बड़ी बहन  
baṛī bahan

*Same gender-split: 언니 (women say) / 누나 (men say). Hindi बड़ी बहन unisex.*

GRANDMOTHER

**할머니**  
halmeoni

दादी / नानी  
dādī / nānī

*Korean uses one word; Hindi splits by paternal/maternal — opposite split logic.*

हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · KINSHIP IS ENCODED

Both languages refuse to use bare “brother” or “sister.” Hierarchy is built into every term.

**Age first.** बड़ा/छोटा in Hindi ↔ 형/누나/오빠/언니 vs 동생 in Korean. Birth order is non-negotiable.

**Title-as-name.** You call your older sister 언니, not by her real name. Hindi does the same: दीदी, भैया in place of names.

**Speaker matters in Korean.** 오빠 vs 형 split by speaker's gender — Hindi doesn't, but the respect-by-age instinct is identical.

**Honorifics extend to strangers.** Calling a young female cashier 언니 is normal in Korea — same vibe as दीदी in Indian shops.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 1 OF 4

# The 10 essential family terms

Three generations + siblings. Master these and you can describe any family in Korean.

<p><b>아버지</b></p> <p><b>abeoji</b></p> <hr/> <p>father</p> <p>पिता</p>	<p><b>어머니</b></p> <p><b>eomeoni</b></p> <hr/> <p>mother</p> <p>माता</p>	<p><b>할아버지</b></p> <p><b>harabeoji</b></p> <hr/> <p>grandfather</p> <p>दादा/नाना</p>	<p><b>할머니</b></p> <p><b>halmeoni</b></p> <hr/> <p>grandmother</p> <p>दादी/नानी</p>	<p><b>아들</b></p> <p><b>adeul</b></p> <hr/> <p>son</p> <p>बेटा</p>
<p><b>오빠 / 형</b></p> <p><b>oppa / hyeong</b></p> <hr/> <p>older brother</p> <p>बड़ा भाई</p>	<p><b>언니 / 누나</b></p> <p><b>eonni / nuna</b></p> <hr/> <p>older sister</p> <p>बड़ी बहन</p>	<p><b>남동생</b></p> <p><b>namdongsaeng</b></p> <hr/> <p>younger brother</p> <p>छोटा भाई</p>	<p><b>여동생</b></p> <p><b>yeodongsaeng</b></p> <hr/> <p>younger sister</p> <p>छोटी बहन</p>	<p><b>딸</b></p> <p><b>ttal</b></p> <hr/> <p>daughter</p> <p>बेटी</p>

**THE GENDER-SPEAKER SPLIT · KEY RULE**

For older siblings, Korean uses **two different words** depending on who's speaking: a woman calls her older brother **오빠**; a man calls him **형**. Same logic for older sister: **언니** (woman → woman) / **누나** (man → woman). For younger siblings, **동생** is unisex — adding **남/여** specifies gender.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVES 2 & 3 OF 4

# Title-as-name + everyday family expressions

Korean uses titles, not names, with anyone older. Plus: how to ask + answer about your family.

**HONORIFIC 호칭 · CALL THE TITLE, NOT THE NAME**

**Speaker is younger** → Use the title only.  
Never bare-name an older relative.  
**Stranger contexts:** Younger women in shops/cafes are 언니 (by women) or 누나 (by men).

**Speaker is older** → Use the younger person's name + 아/야 (e.g., 민수야).  
**Married-in family:** Husband's parents = 시아버지/시어머니. Wife's = 장인/장모.

**EVERYDAY Q&A PATTERNS**

Q: 가족이 몇 명이에요? — *How many in your family?*

A: 네 명이예요. — *Four people. (Native counter 명)*

Q: 형제가 있어요? — *Do you have siblings?*

A: 네, 누나 한 명, 동생 두 명 있어요. — *Yes — 1 older sister, 2 younger siblings.*

Q: 부모님은 어디에 계세요? — *Where are your parents? (formal — 계시다)*

A: 인도에 계세요. 뭄바이에서 사세요. — *In India. They live in Mumbai.*

## THE STORY · EPISODE 6

## Priya video-calls her family in front of 지은.

Sunday afternoon. 지은 hears Priya's mom for the first time. Priya translates.

**SCENE: PRIYA'S APARTMENT** ▶ 60 sec · Native Seoul audio + Hindi greeting  
· SUNDAY 5 PM

- Priya** 언니, 우리 가족이에요. 어머니 마야, 아버지 라지.  
Sister, this is my family. Mom Maya, Dad Raj.
- 지은** 어머니, 안녕하세요! 만나서 반갑습니다.  
Mother, hello! Nice to meet you.
- Mom Maya** नमस्ते! Priya가 한국어 잘해요?  
Namaste! Is Priya doing well in Korean?
- 지은** 네, 아주 잘해요! 오빠도 있어요?  
Yes, very well! Does she also have an older brother?
- Priya** 네, 오빠 한 명, 여동생 한 명. 다 인도에 살아요.  
Yes — one older brother, one younger sister. All live in India.
- 지은** 완벽해요. 한국어로 가족 다 소개할 수 있네요!  
Perfect. You can introduce your whole family in Korean now!

## GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS

**Family tree drill — describe your real family.**

In pairs: Each person draws a quick family tree. Then introduces every member in Korean using full sentences (이 사람은 우리 이에요. 살이에요.). Listener asks 형제 있어요? / 부모님은 어디 계세요?  
Switch. Goal: 5 family members in under 60 seconds.

TODAY'S TEST

# A family description from the 2025 TOPIK exam.

Real TOPIK I question — the most recent 회 (102회, Spring 2025). Family terms in action.

TODAY'S TEST · REAL TOPIK QUESTION N/A

102회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q31

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

저는 누나가 있습니다. 동생도 있습니다.

- ① 나라
- ② 나이
- ③ 날짜
- ④ 가족

ANSWER · ④ 가족

The passage centers on 가족. Real 102회 TOPIK I Q31 — today's 가족 vocabulary in action.

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 6, you can solve **6 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 — pick the topic (2 points each). Day 6 done.



Tomorrow → Day 7 → Week 1 review + first listening attempt. Audio drill from 35회 듣기.

# 복습

## Week 1 Review

*Six days, six skills. Today we lock them in — and try our first listening question.*

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 잘했어요!

**jalhaesseoyo!**

You did well! · the K-drama coach's praise · आपने अच्छा किया!

▶ Listen — 3 sec · By the end of today you've completed Week 1 of TOPIK I prep. Pause. Breathe.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Recall everything from Days 1-6: Hangul, 받침, greetings, numbers, time, family.
2. Take a **mini quiz** across all 6 topics — diagnose what needs another pass.
3. Try your **first listening question** from a real TOPIK I 듣기 paper.
4. Solve a real reading question — your 7th in 7 days.

BEFORE YOU START

# Look how far you've come in 7 days.

In one week you've covered the foundation that English-speaking learners take 3 weeks to learn. Why? Hindi.

**YOUR WEEK 1 SCORECARD**

- Day 1** Read all 24 letters of Hangeul (14 자음 + 10 모음). ✓
- Day 2** Apply 받침 rules — 꽃 → [꼇], 학교 → [학꾜], 밥이 → [바비]. ✓
- Day 3** Greet anyone in Korea + introduce yourself in 3 lines. ✓
- Day 4** Sino vs Native numbers — pick the right system by context. ✓
- Day 5** Tell time + read dates: 두 시 삼십 분, 5월 4일. ✓
- Day 6** Describe family with proper 호칭 (오빠/형, 언니/누나). ✓

हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · **THE 7-DAY ADVANTAGE**

What you can do in Korean after 7 days, an English-speaker takes 21+. The Hindi parallel multiplied your speed.

**Same word order.** You haven't had to flip a single sentence in your head. SOV stays SOV.

**Honorifics weren't shocking.** -습니다 / -요 / 반말 mapped to आप/तुम/तू day one.

**Particles felt natural.** 이/가, 을/를 — you already had ने/को. No alien mental model.

**7 questions solved already.** Most TOPIK books don't show you a real question until Week 3.

## SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 2 OF 4

## Mini quiz — 8 questions across Days 1-6

Cover the right side, work down. Answers + explanations on Page 4.

1. 저는 의사입니다. ( )에서 일합니다.

- (A) 병원                      (B) 서점                      (C) 미용실                      (D) 우체국
- 

2. 서점에 갑니다. ( )을 삽니다.

- (A) 책                      (B) 물                      (C) 옷                      (D) 빵
- 

3. 이 사람은 회사원입니다. 학생( )아닙니다.

- (A) 이                      (B) 의                      (C) 을                      (D) 과
- 

4. 저는 마이클입니다. 미국( ) 왔습니다.

- (A) 이                      (B) 의                      (C) 에서                      (D) 하고
- 

5. 저는 ( )에 갑니다. 공부를 합니다.

- (A) 약국                      (B) 학교                      (C) 여행사                      (D) 편의점
- 

6. 친구를 만납니다. ( )에서 야구를 합니다.

- (A) 약국                      (B) 공항                      (C) 도서관                      (D) 운동장
- 

7. 저는 일이 많습니다. 그래서 조금 ( ).

- (A) 작습니다                      (B) 비쌉니다                      (C) 무겁습니다                      (D) 피곤합니다
-

8. 친구를 만났습니다. 우리는 ( ) 공부를 했습니다.

(A) 가장

(B) 아직

(C) 별로

(D) 같이

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## ANSWER KEY · + FIRST LISTENING

# Check your work. Then your first real TOPIK 듣기 (audio) question.

Mark anything you missed for a quick re-read tonight.

## QUIZ ANSWERS

## 1. (A) 병원

— 102회 Q34.

## 3. (A) 이

— 41회 Q34.

## 5. (B) 학교

— 64회 Q34.

## 7. (D) 피곤합니다

— 102회 Q35.

## 2. (A) 책

— 36회 Q34.

## 4. (C) 에서

— 52회 Q34.

## 6. (D) 운동장

— 91회 Q34.

## 8. (D) 같이

— 102회 Q36.

## FIRST LISTENING DRILL · 35회 TOPIK I 듣기 Q1



Audio plays a question. You pick the right reply. Today's source: the very first question of 35회 (2014). The audio asks “우산이 있어요?” (“Do you have an umbrella?”). The 4 choices are all yes/no responses. On test day you'll have 10 seconds to pick.

For this preview, the full MP3 is available with the digital edition. Try matching the rhythm of the spoken question to one of the printed choices — that pattern recognition is what TOPIK 듣기 Q1-4 rewards.

## THE STORY · EPISODE 7

## Priya finishes Week 1. 지은 takes her out.

Saturday afternoon · Korean food festival in Bandra · Priya orders, greets, counts — all in Korean.

**SCENE: KOREAN FOOD  
FESTIVAL · SATURDAY  
4 P M**

▶ 60 sec · Native Seoul audio + ambient festival sounds

- Priya** 언니, 오늘이 토요일이에요. 7일째예요!  
Sister, today is Saturday. Day 7!
- 지은** 네! 7일 동안 한국어 정말 빨리 배웠어요.  
Yes! You learned Korean really fast in 7 days.
- Priya** [가게에서] 안녕하세요! 떡볶이 두 개 주세요. 얼마예요?  
[at stall] Hello! Two tteokbokki please. How much?
- Vendor** 만 원입니다.  
Ten thousand won.
- Priya** 감사합니다! 언니, 우리 가족한테 사진 보낼 거예요.  
Thank you! Sister, I'll send a photo to my family.
- 지은** 완벽해요. Week 2는 문법이에요. 준비됐어요?  
Perfect. Week 2 is grammar. Ready?

## GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS

**Week 1 lightning recap — 60 seconds.**

In pairs: One person calls out a Day (1-6); the other must produce **one fact + one Korean word** from that day in under 5 seconds. Cycle through all 6 days twice. Goal: zero hesitation. The Hindi parallel should fire automatically by now.

TODAY'S TEST · WEEK 1 CAPSTONE

# Recognize “self-introduction” content.

Real TOPIK I question — uses **입니다** (Day 11 preview) + name introductions (Day 3).

TODAY'S TEST · REAL TOPIK  
QUESTION N/A

60회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q33

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

아버지, 어머니는 서울에 삽니다. 회사에 다닙니다.

- ① 나이
- ② 숙제
- ③ 방학
- ④ 부모

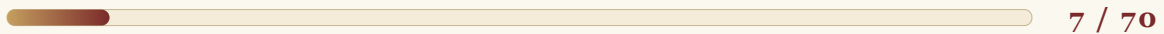
ANSWER · ④ 부모

The passage centers on **부모**. Real 60회 TOPIK I Q33 — today's Week 1 review / 부모 vocabulary in action.

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 7 · Week 1 complete, you can solve **7 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 — pick the topic (2 points each). Day 7 done.



Tomorrow → Day 8 → 이/가. The subject particle. Hindi -ने equivalent — the marker that says “this is the doer.”

# 이/가

## Subject Particle

The marker that says “THIS is the one doing the action.” You already use it in हिंदी.

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 비가 와요

### biga wayo

It's raining · the K-drama melancholy line · बारिश हो रही है

▶ Listen — 4 sec · 비 (rain) + 가 (subject) + 와요 (comes). Subject is doing the verb.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Master the **이 vs 가 rule** — it's purely about the previous letter's final.
2. Recognize what 이/가 means: “**this noun is the SUBJECT**” of the verb.
3. Know how 이/가 differs from 은/는 (Day 9) — focus vs topic.
4. Solve a real TOPIK I question that uses 가 in the passage.

BEFORE YOU START

# Hindi ने = Korean 이/가 (almost).

Both languages use a marker AFTER the noun to flag “this is the doer.” English has no such marker — but you do.

VOWEL ENDING	CONSONANT ENDING	HINDI PARALLEL
<p><b>비가 와요</b> biga wayo</p> <hr/> <p>बारिश आ रही है <b>bārish ā rahī hai</b></p> <p>비 (vowel-ending) + 가. The subject is “rain”; the verb is “comes.”</p>	<p><b>학생이 와요</b> haksaengi wayo</p> <hr/> <p>विद्यार्थी आता है <b>vidyārthī ātā hai</b></p> <p>학생 (consonant-ending) + 이. Same logic, different sound.</p>	<p><b>친구가 책을 읽어요</b> chinguga chaegeul ilgeoyo</p> <hr/> <p>मित्र किताब पढ़ता है <b>mitra kitāb paṛhtā hai</b></p> <p>Korean adds 가 to mark friend = subject. Hindi marks via word order + verb agreement.</p>

हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · WHAT 이/가 ACTUALLY DOES

English speakers struggle here because English has no subject marker. You don’t — Hindi has ने for ergative subjects + tense agreement that flags the doer.

**Job:** Mark which noun is the SUBJECT (the doer of the verb). Without 이/가, Korean sentences become ambiguous.

**Hindi cousin:** In ergative tenses (perfective), Hindi flags the subject with ने: मैंने खाया. Same job — marking the doer.

**Vowel rule:** Noun ends in vowel → use 가. Noun ends in consonant → use 이. Pure phonology, no exceptions.

**Tomorrow:** You’ll meet 은/는 — the **topic** particle. 이/가 says “the actor”; 은/는 says “what we’re talking about.” Subtle but huge difference.

## SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 1 OF 4

## The 이 vs 가 rule — it's just phonology

Look at the noun's last letter. If it ends in a 받침 (consonant), add 이. If it ends in a vowel, add 가.

## RULE A · CONSONANT ENDING (받침)

Add  
**이**

학생 → 학생이 (student)  
책 → 책이 (book)  
선생님 → 선생님이 (teacher)  
눈 → 눈이 (eye, snow)

## RULE B · VOWEL ENDING

Add  
**가**

비 → 비가 (rain)  
아이 → 아이가 (child)  
친구 → 친구가 (friend)  
Priya → Priya가 (Priya)

## PRONUNCIATION SHORTCUT

Day 2's 연음 (linking) kicks in here automatically: **학생이** sounds like [학생이]; **책이** sounds like [채기] (받침 ㄷ + 이 → 기). Korean re-flows the syllable, no extra rule to memorize.

## SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVES 2 &amp; 3 OF 4

# What 이/가 actually does in a sentence

It marks the subject (the doer). Drop it and the sentence becomes ambiguous — like Hindi without ने.

## SUBJECT MARKING IN ACTION · 6 EXAMPLES

**비가 와요.**

*Rain comes. (= It's raining.)*

**학생이 책을 읽어요.**

*The student reads a book.*

**지은이 한국어를 가르쳐요.**

*Ji-eun teaches Korean.*

**누가 와요?**

*Who is coming? (누구 → 누가 contracts)*

**가족이 인도에 살아요.**

*(My) family lives in India.*

**Priya가 한국어를 잘해요.**

*Priya speaks Korean well.*

## PREVIEW · TOMORROW: 은/는 (TOPIC, NOT SUBJECT)

**Heads-up:** Korean has TWO particles where English has one (the implicit subject). Today is 이/가 (subject = **the doer of THIS verb**). Tomorrow is 은/는 (topic = **what the whole sentence is about**). They overlap but mean different things. Master 이/가 today; meet 은/는 tomorrow.

## THE STORY · EPISODE 8

## Priya catches her own particle mistake.

Monday morning · Week 2 begins · 지은's Korean class · Priya tries her first written homework using 이/가.

SCENE: KOREAN CLASS · MONDAY 10AM ▶ 60 sec · Native Seoul audio

- Priya** 언니, 숙제 했어요. “비 와요. 학생 책을 읽어요.”  
Sister, I did the homework. “Rain comes. Student reads book.”
- 지은** Priya, 받침 규칙. “비”는 모음, “학생”은 받침. 어떻게 해요?  
Priya, the 받침 rule. “비” ends in vowel, “학생” in consonant. So?
- Priya** 아! “비가 와요. 학생이 책을 읽어요.”  
Ah! “Rain comes. Student reads book.” (with 가, 이 added)
- 지은** 완벽해요! 그럼 다음 문장 — “지은 한국어를 가르쳐요” → ?  
Perfect! Now next: “Ji-eun teaches Korean” → ?
- Priya** “지은”은... 받침 ㄴ. 그래서 “지은이 한국어를 가르쳐요.”  
“Ji-eun” ends in ㄴ. So “Ji-eun-i teaches Korean.”
- 지은** 완벽! Hindi ㄴ에 같아요. 자동으로 와요.  
Perfect! Like Hindi ㄴ. Comes automatically.

## GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS

## Particle drill — 이 or 가?

In pairs: Person A calls a noun (책, 학생, 친구, 비, 가족, 사랑, 누나, Priya). Person B says “이” or “가” within 2 seconds + a full sentence: noun + 이/가 + 와요 / 좋아요 / 있어요. Switch every 5. Hindi speakers should feel the rhythm matching ㄴ's ergative reflex.

TODAY'S TEST

# Read sentences using 가. Pick the topic.

Real TOPIK I question — 사과 + 가 (subject marker) in action. 91회 (2023).

TODAY'S TEST · REAL TOPIK QUESTION N/A

96회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q32

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

민수 씨는 의사입니다. 병원에서 일합니다.

- ① 요일
- ② 여행
- ③ 취미
- ④ 직업

ANSWER · ④ 직업

The passage centers on **직업**. Real 96회 TOPIK I Q32 — today's 이/가 → 직업 vocabulary in action.

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 8, you can solve **8 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 — pick the topic (2 points each). Day 8 done.



Tomorrow → Day 9 → 은/는. The TOPIC marker. The cousin of 이/가 — but with a different job.

# 은/는

## Topic Particle

*The marker that says “as for THIS, here’s what’s true.”*

### TODAY’S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 저는 학생이에요

**jeoneun haksaengieyo**

I am a student · the universal Korean self-introduction line · मैं विद्यार्थी हूँ

▶ Listen — 4 sec · 저 (I) + 는 (topic). “As for me — student.” The most-said pattern in Korean.

### TODAY’S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Master the 은 vs 는 **rule** — same phonology as 이/가.
2. Understand what 은/는 means: “**regarding THIS, here’s the situation**”.
3. Compare 이/가 (subject) vs 은/는 (topic) — when to use which.
4. Solve a real TOPIK I question featuring 은 in opening position.

BEFORE YOU START

# तो = 은/는. The topic-shifter you already speak.

Hindi tags topics with तो, with sentence position, with intonation. Korean wraps it all into one tiny particle.

SELF-INTRO	CONTRAST	WEATHER
<p><b>저는 학생이에요</b> jeoneun haksangieyo</p> <hr/> <p>मैं तो विद्यार्थी हूँ <b>main to vidyārthī hūn</b></p> <p><i>“As for me, student.” Topic = me; comment = student. Hindi adds तो to flag this.</i></p>	<p><b>저는 한국 사람이에요</b> jeoneun hanguk saramieyo</p> <hr/> <p>मैं तो कोरियन हूँ <b>main to korean hūn</b></p> <p><i>Implies “you might not be, but I am.” 은/는 carries that contrast.</i></p>	<p><b>오늘은 비가 와요</b> oneureun biga wayo</p> <hr/> <p>आज तो बारिश है <b>āj to bārish hai</b></p> <p><i>Topic = today; comment = it rains. Hindi आज तो does the same emphasis.</i></p>

हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · TOPIC vs SUBJECT

English fuses topic and subject. Korean and Hindi both keep them separate. You already feel the difference — Korean just makes it visible with one letter.

은/는 = “as for X” Sets the frame for the whole sentence. Hindi तो does the same job.

**Vowel rule** (same as 이/가): consonant-ending → 은; vowel-ending → 는. 학생 → 학생은; 저 → 저는.

이/가 = “X (newly mentioned, the doer)” Names the actor of THIS specific verb. More like Hindi ने in ergative tenses.

**Contrast trick.** 사과는 좋아요, 수박은 싫어요 — apples yes, watermelons no. 은 carries that contrast, exactly like Hindi तो.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVES 1 & 2 OF 4

# The 은 vs 는 rule + 이/가 comparison

Pure phonology. Then the real question — when to choose 은/는 vs 이/가.

RULE A · CONSONANT ENDING	RULE B · VOWEL ENDING
Add	Add
<b>이</b>	<b>가</b>
학생 → 학생 <b>은</b> 한국 → 한국 <b>은</b> 선생님 → 선생 <b>님</b> <b>은</b> 지금 → 지금 <b>은</b>	저 → 저 <b>는</b> 오늘 → 오늘 <b>은</b> 친구 → 친구 <b>는</b> Priya → Priya <b>는</b>

### 이/가 vs 은/는 · THE BIG COMPARISON

<p><b>이/가 (subject)</b>                      The doer of <b>this verb</b>.                      Often <b>new</b> info. “비가 와요” = “Rain (new info!) is coming.”                      Used in <b>questions</b> more. “누가 와요?” (Who comes?)                      Hindi parallel: ने (ergative).</p>	<p><b>은/는 (topic)</b>                      What the <b>whole sentence</b> is about.                      Often <b>known</b> info. “오늘은 비가 와요” = “As for today, it rains.”                      Used in <b>contrasts</b>. “사과는 좋아요, 수박은 싫어요.”                      Hindi parallel: तो (topic flag).</p>
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## SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 3 OF 4

## 은/는 in real sentences

The 6 most common patterns. Especially: opening a topic + introducing yourself.

## 6 SENTENCES YOU'LL ACTUALLY SAY

**저는 인도 사람이에요.**

*(As for me,) I'm Indian.*

**오늘은 토요일이에요.**

*(As for today,) it's Saturday.*

**지금은 두 시예요.**

*(Right now,) it's 2 o'clock.*

**한국어는 어려워요.**

*(Korean is) hard. (with implicit contrast)*

**가족은 인도에 있어요.**

*(My family is) in India.*

**Priya는 한국어를 잘해요.**

*Priya speaks Korean well.*

## QUICK DECISION TREE · 은/는 vs 이/가

- Introducing yourself or someone? Use 은/는. “저는...”, “이 사람은...”
- Telling weather, time, location of THE topic? Use 은/는. “오늘은...”, “지금은...”
- Asking “who/what is doing X”? Use 이/가. “누가 와요?”
- Marking the doer of a specific action (often new info)? Use 이/가. “비가 와요.”

THE STORY · EPISODE 9

# Priya argues with 지은 about particles.

Tuesday evening · WhatsApp video · Priya’s first heated 한국어 debate. Hindi instinct kicks in.

**SCENE: WHATSAPP VIDEO ·**  
**TUE 8PM**

▶ 60 sec · Native Seoul audio + Hindi callback

**Priya** 언니, “오늘이 토요일” 또는 “오늘은 토요일”? 어떤 거예요?

Sister, “Today-i Saturday” or “Today-eun Saturday”? Which?

**지은** “오늘은 토요일이에요.” 은. 시간은 항상 토픽이에요.

“Oneul-eun toyo-il-ieyo.” 은. Time is always a topic.

**Priya** Hindi에서 “आज तो शनिवार है” 같아요!

In Hindi, “आज तो शनिवार है” — it’s the same!

**지은** 완벽! “तो” = 은/는. 자동으로 알겠어요.

Perfect! “तो” = 은/는. You’ll know automatically.

**Priya** 그럼 “비가 와요” — 가, 아니 비는? 왜 가예요?

Then “Rain comes” — 가, why not 는? Why 가?

**지은** 비가 = 새 정보. 오늘은 = 알려진 정보. 미묘하지만 중요해요.

비가 = new info. 오늘은 = known. Subtle but big.

**GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS**

**Topic vs Subject — fast switch.**

In pairs: Person A says a Korean noun. Person B builds TWO sentences: one with 은/는, one with 이/가, and explains the difference in Hindi (तो vs ने). Switch every 3 nouns. Try: 저, 오늘, 비, 학생, 가족.

TODAY'S TEST

# Read sentences using 은. Pick the topic.

Real TOPIK I question – uses 지금은 (right now, with topic marker). 64회 (2019).

TODAY'S TEST · REAL TOPIK QUESTION N/A

37회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q33

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

토요일에 수영을 합니다. 일요일에 쉽니다.

- ① 달력
- ② 주말
- ③ 여름
- ④ 오전

ANSWER · ② 주말

The passage centers on 주말. Real 37회 TOPIK I Q33 – today's 은/는 → 주말 vocabulary in action.

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 9, you can solve **9 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 – pick the topic (2 points each). Day 9 done.



Tomorrow → Day 10 → 을/를. The OBJECT marker. The thing being acted upon.

# 을 / 를

## Object Particle

The marker that says “THIS is the thing being acted on.” You already use it.

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 한국어를 배워요

**hangugeoreul baewoyo**

I'm learning Korean · the line that started everything · मैं कोरियन सीख रहा/रही हूँ

▶ Listen — 4 sec · 한국어 (Korean) + 를 (object) + 배워요 (learn). The thing being learned is marked.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Master the **을 vs 를 rule** — the third 받침-based pair this week.
2. Recognize 을/를 in 7 of 10 Korean sentences — it's everywhere.
3. Build the **Subject + Object + Verb** sentence pattern (SOV).
4. Solve a real TOPIK I question that uses 를 in the passage.

BEFORE YOU START

# को = Korean 을/를. The “what got acted on” marker.

Hindi marks the affected object with को (sometimes optional). Korean does it always — same instinct.

VOWEL ENDING

**한국어를 배워요**

hangugeoreul baewoyo

कोरियन को सीखता हूँ

korean ko sikhṭā hūn

한국어 (vowel + ending) + 를.  
The object is “Korean”; the verb is “learn.”

CONSONANT ENDING

**밥을 먹어요**

babeul meogeoyo

चावल खाता हूँ

chāval khātā hūn

밥 (consonant ㅂ) + 을. Hindi often drops को for inanimate; Korean never drops 을.

WITH PERSON

**친구를 만나요**

chingureul mannayo

दोस्त को मिलता हूँ

dost ko miltā hūn

친구 (vowel ㅏ) + 를. Hindi normally uses को with people. Same logic.

हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · WHAT 을/를 ACTUALLY DOES

English speakers struggle here because English marks objects with WORD ORDER. You don't — Hindi has को, and Korean has 을/를. Same mental hook.

**Job:** Mark which noun is the OBJECT (the thing being acted upon). Without 을/를, the verb has no clear target.

**Hindi cousin:** को for definite/animate objects: मैंने उसको देखा. Korean uses 을/를 for ALL objects.

**Vowel rule:** consonant-ending → 을; vowel-ending → 를. (Same rule as 이/가 and 은/는 — the third week of the same phonological pattern.)

**Sentence pattern (SOV):** Subject (이/가) + Object (을/를) + Verb. Both Korean and Hindi. English-speakers have to flip; you don't.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVES 1 & 3 OF 4

# The 을 vs 를 rule + building SOV sentences

The third instance of the same vowel-rule. Then the famous Korean Subject-Object-Verb.

RULE A · CONSONANT ENDING	RULE B · VOWEL ENDING
Add	Add
<b>을</b>	<b>를</b>
밥 → 밥 <b>을</b> (rice) 책 → 책 <b>을</b> (book) 물 → 물 <b>을</b> (water) 모자 → 모자 <b>를</b> … wait, vowel!	한국어 → 한국 <b>어</b> 를 친구 → 친구 <b>를</b> 영화 → 영화 <b>를</b> 모자 → 모자 <b>를</b> (hat — vowel ㅏ)

**THE SOV TEMPLATE · KOREAN’S MOST-USED PATTERN**

**저는 + 한국어를 + 배워요**

Subject (Topic)    Object    Verb

Hindi: मैं कोरियन सीखता हूँ — same SOV order. English flips: “I learn Korean” (SVO). Korean and Hindi keep the verb at the end, where it belongs.

**THE THREE PARTICLES · COMPLETE TRIO (Days 8-10)**

	CONSONANT	VOWEL	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
TOPIC	<b>이</b>	<b>는</b>	<b>저는 학생이에요</b>
SUBJECT	<b>이</b>	<b>가</b>	<b>비가 와요</b>
OBJECT	<b>을</b>	<b>를</b>	<b>한국어를 배워요</b>

## THE STORY · EPISODE 10

## Priya builds her first full Korean sentence.

Wednesday morning · Priya's apartment · 지은 visits. Priya writes a sentence using all three particles.

**SCENE: PRIYA'S APARTMENT ·** ▶ 60 sec · Native Seoul audio + Hindi callback  
**WED 11AM**

- Priya** 언니, 보세요. 첫 번째 완전한 문장이예요!  
Sister, look. My first complete sentence!
- 지은** [reads] “저는 매일 한국 음악을 들어요.” 완벽해요!  
[reads] “I listen to Korean music every day.” Perfect!
- Priya** 은, 을, 들어요 동사 — 다 써봤어요.  
I used 은, 을, and the verb 들어요 — all of them.
- 지은** 한 문장에 토픽 + 목적어 + 동사. 한국어 SOV 완성!  
In one sentence: topic + object + verb. Korean SOV complete!
- Priya** Hindi랑 똑같아요. “मैं रोज़ कोरियन संगीत सुनता हूँ.”  
Same as Hindi: “मैं रोज़ कोरियन संगीत सुनता हूँ.”
- 지은** 네! Week 2 절반 끝. 내일은 동사 활용이예요.  
Yes! Half of Week 2 done. Tomorrow is verb conjugation.

## GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS

**Build SOV sentences — 1 minute, 5 sentences.**

In pairs: Person A picks 3 nouns + 1 verb (저, 책, 친구, 읽어요). Person B builds a complete sentence with topic + object + verb in under 10 sec. Switch every 5. Hindi speakers should feel the SOV rhythm matching.

TODAY'S TEST

# Read sentences using 를. Pick the topic.

Real TOPIK I question — 모자를 삽니다 (buys a hat) uses 를 directly. 83회 (2022).

TODAY'S TEST · REAL TOPIK  
QUESTION N/A

83회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q32

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

가게에 갑니다. 모자를 삽니다.

- ① 쇼핑
- ② 공부
- ③ 이름
- ④ 음식

ANSWER · ① 쇼핑

The passage centers on **쇼핑**. Real 83회 TOPIK I Q32 — today's 을/를 → 쇼핑 vocabulary in action.

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 10, you can solve **10 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 — pick the topic (2 points each). Day 10 done.



Tomorrow → Day 11 → 동사 현재형. -아/어/여요 endings. Vowel harmony rule.

# 동사 현재형

## Verbs — Present Tense

One ending rules them all: -아 / -어 / -여요.

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 사랑해요

**saranghaeyo**

I love you · the most-said line in K-drama history · मैं प्यार करता हूँ

▶ Listen — 4 sec · Today you'll see why 하다 becomes 해요. It's a rule, not magic.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Master the **vowel-harmony rule** (ㅏ/ㅓ → 아요, otherwise → 어요).
2. Conjugate the **6 most common verbs** in present tense.
3. Recognize the 하다 → 해요 rule (one of every five Korean verbs).
4. Solve a real TOPIK I question using verb 입니다.

BEFORE YOU START

# Hindi verbs work the same way.

Stem + tense ending. You already do this in हिंदी every time you speak.

<p>EAT · खाना</p> <p><b>먹-</b> → <b>먹어요</b></p> <hr/> <p>खा → खाता हूँ</p> <p><i>Both attach a present-tense ending to the bare stem.</i></p>	<p>GO · जाना</p> <p><b>가-</b> → <b>가요</b></p> <hr/> <p>जा → जाता हूँ</p> <p><i>Stem ends in vowel ㅏ → uses 아요 (which contracts).</i></p>	<p>DO · करना</p> <p><b>하-</b> → <b>해요</b></p> <hr/> <p>कर → करता हूँ</p> <p><i>The “do” verb is irregular in BOTH languages.</i></p>
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हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · STEM + ENDING = SENTENCE

Korean -아/어/어요 is the close cousin of Hindi -ता हूँ / -ती हूँ. Both are present-tense markers attached to a stem.

**Same building block.** Stem (먹/खा) + ending (어요/ता हूँ) = “I eat / I am eating.”

**하다 = करना.** The “do” verb is irregular in both; it takes a special form (해요 / करता हूँ). Memorize, don’t decompose.

**Vowel changes the ending.** Korean’s vowel-harmony (ㅏ/ㅑ → 아요) parallels Hindi’s gender-/number-agreement on the ending.

**Politeness baked in.** -아/어요 = polite tier; Hindi has -ता हूँ formal vs -ता है informal, same axis.

## SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 1 OF 4

# The vowel-harmony rule

Look at the verb stem's last vowel. That vowel decides which ending you add.

RULE 1 · BRIGHT VOWELS	RULE 2 · DARK VOWELS	RULE 3 · THE 하다 EXCEPTION
Stem ends in	Stem ends in	Stem is
ㅏ or ㅑ	anything else	하-
+ add	(ㅓ, ㅕ, ㅗ, ㅛ, ㅛ, ㅜ ...)	becomes
아요	어요	해요
가다 → 가요 (go) 보다 → 봐요 (see) 받다 → 받아요 (receive)	먹다 → 먹어요 (eat) 마시다 → 마셔요 (drink) 읽다 → 읽어요 (read)	하다 → 해요 (do) 공부하다 → 공부해요 (study) 사랑하다 → 사랑해요 (love)

## SHORTCUT

1 in 5 Korean verbs end in **하다** — 공부하다 (study), 사랑하다 (love), 일하다 (work), 운동하다 (exercise), 요리하다 (cook). All become **-해요**. Master **하다** first; you've cleared 20% of all Korean verbs in one rule.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVES 2 & 3 OF 4

# The 6 most common verbs in present tense

These six verbs cover roughly half of everything you'll hear in everyday Korean. Memorize the conjugation as a chunk — never decompose.

<p><b>가다</b> <i>gada</i></p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>가요</b> <i>gayo</i></p> <hr/> <p>go · जाना</p> <p>학교에 가요. — <i>I go to school.</i></p>	<p><b>먹다</b> <i>meokda</i></p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>먹어요</b> <i>meogeoyo</i></p> <hr/> <p>eat · खाना</p> <p>밥을 먹어요. — <i>I eat rice.</i></p>	<p><b>보다</b> <i>boda</i></p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>봐요</b> <i>bwayo</i></p> <hr/> <p>see / watch · देखना</p> <p>영화를 봐요. — <i>I watch a movie.</i></p>
<p><b>하다</b> <i>hada</i></p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>해요</b> <i>haeyo</i></p> <hr/> <p>do · करना</p> <p>숙제를 해요. — <i>I do homework.</i></p>	<p><b>마시다</b> <i>masida</i></p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>마셔요</b> <i>masyeoyo</i></p> <hr/> <p>drink · पीना</p> <p>물을 마셔요. — <i>I drink water.</i></p>	<p><b>좋아하다</b> <i>joahada</i></p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>좋아해요</b> <i>joahaeyo</i></p> <hr/> <p>like · पसंद करना</p> <p>한국을 좋아해요. — <i>I like Korea.</i></p>

PREVIEW · IRREGULARS COMING

A few stems ending in ㄷ, ㅂ, — shift unexpectedly: 듣다 → 들어요 (listen), 돕다 → 도와요 (help). These are the irregulars — Day 13 covers all of them. For now, the 3 rules above will carry you through 90% of TOPIK I.

## THE STORY · EPISODE 11

## Priya texts in Korean for the first time.

Wednesday night · KakaoTalk chat · Priya tries verbs from today's lesson. 지은 catches the mistakes — gently.

SCENE: KAKAOTALK MESSAGES · WED  
9 P M

▶ 50 sec · Native Seoul audio

- Priya** 언니, 지금 한국 드라마 봐요!  
Sister, I'm watching Korean drama right now!
- 지은** 잘했어요! 어떤 드라마 봐요?  
Well done! Which drama are you watching?
- Priya** “오징어 게임” 봐요. 무서워요. 그리고... 김치 먹어요!  
“Squid Game.” Scary. And... I'm eating kimchi!
- 지은** 둘 다 같이? Priya, 너무 한국 사람이예요. 😊  
Both at the same time? Priya, you're too Korean. 😊
- Priya** 네! 한국어 공부해요. 한국 음악 들어요. 행복해요!  
Yes! Studying Korean. Listening to Korean music. I'm happy!
- 지은** 완벽해요. 동사 다 맞았어요 — 봐요, 먹어요, 공부해요, 행복해요.  
Perfect. All verbs correct — watch, eat, study, happy.

## GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS

**Stem-to-form lightning round.**

In pairs: One person calls a verb stem (가-, 먹-, 마시-, 하-, 좋아하-, 보-). The other must produce the -아/어/어요 form within 2 seconds. Switch every 3 turns. Goal: zero hesitation by the end of practice.

TODAY'S TEST

# Read sentences using **입니다**. Pick the topic.

Real TOPIK I question. **입니다** is the formal "is/am/are" – Day 11 verb form.

TODAY'S TEST · REAL TOPIK  
QUESTION N/A

96회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q31

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

저는 영국 사람입니다. 친구는 중국 사람입니다.

- ① 가족
- ② 날짜
- ③ 나라
- ④ 학교

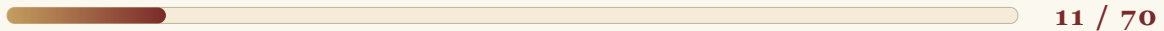
**ANSWER · ③ 나라**

The passage centers on **나라**. Real 96회 TOPIK I Q31 – today's **입니다** → **나라** vocabulary in action.

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 11, you can solve **11 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 – pick the topic (2 points each). Day 11 done.



Tomorrow → **Day 12** → 동사 과거형. -았/었/했어요 – yesterday's actions.

# 동사 과거형

## Verbs — Past Tense

Yesterday's actions in one ending: -았 / -었 / -였어요.

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 사랑했어요

**saranghaesseoyo**

I loved you · the K-drama goodbye line · मैंने प्यार किया था

▶ Listen — 4 sec · Yesterday's 사랑해요 → today's 사랑했어요. One past-tense block, that's it.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Apply the **same vowel-harmony rule** (ㅏ/ㅓ → 았어요, otherwise → 었어요).
2. Conjugate the **6 most common verbs** in past tense.
3. Recognize 하다 → 했어요 (one rule covers 20% of all Korean verbs).
4. Solve a real TOPIK I question with past-tense verbs in the passage.

BEFORE YOU START

# Hindi past tense = same shape.

Stem + past ending. You already do this in हिंदी every time you say “मैंने खाया.”

<p><b>EAT · खाना</b></p> <p><b>먹어요 → 먹었어요</b></p> <hr/> <p>खाता हूँ → खाया</p> <p><i>Both swap the present-ending for a past-ending. Stem stays.</i></p>	<p><b>GO · जाना</b></p> <p><b>가요 → 갔어요</b></p> <hr/> <p>जाता हूँ → गया</p> <p><i>Korean's 가요 contracts to 갔- (vowel ㅏ + ㅓ collapses).</i></p>	<p><b>DO · करना</b></p> <p><b>해요 → 했어요</b></p> <hr/> <p>करता हूँ → किया</p> <p><i>“Do” is irregular in BOTH languages — memorize as a chunk.</i></p>
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हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · PAST TENSE = STEM + PAST ENDING

Korean -았/었/였어요 is the close cousin of Hindi -या / -आ. Both attach to the verb stem to mark “this happened in the past.” If you can say “मैंने खाया,” you already think in this pattern.

**Same building block.** Stem (먹/खा) + past ending (았어요/या) = “I ate.”

**하다 = करना.** The “do” verb is irregular in both: 해요 → 했어요, करता हूँ → किया. Memorize, don’t decompose.

**Vowel decides the shape.** Korean’s ㅏ / ㅓ → 았어요 parallels Hindi’s gender/number agreement on the past ending (खाया/खायी/खाये).

**Politeness baked in.** -았/였어요 = polite tier; Hindi has मैंने खाया (formal-ish) vs खाया था (past perfect), same axis of register.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 1 OF 4

# Same vowel rule, new endings.

Look at the verb stem’s last vowel — same as Day 11. The endings just gain a -ㅜ to flag “yesterday.”

RULE 1 · BRIGHT VOWELS	RULE 2 · DARK VOWELS	RULE 3 · THE 하다 EXCEPTION
Stem ends in	Stem ends in	Stem is
ㅏ or ㅑ	anything else	하-
+ add	(ㅓ, ㅕ, ㅣ, ㅡ, ㅞ, ㅟ ...)	becomes
<b>았어요</b>	<b>었어요</b>	<b>했어요</b>
가다 → 갔어요 (went) 보다 → 봤어요 (saw) 받다 → 받았어요 (received)	먹다 → 먹었어요 (ate) 마시다 → 마셨어요 (drank) 읽다 → 읽었어요 (read)	하다 → 했어요 (did) 공부하다 → 공부했어요 (studied) 사랑하다 → 사랑했어요 (loved)

THE -ㅜ MARKER · THE PAST-TENSE TELL

Compare: present 먹어요 (eats) vs past 먹었어요 (ate). The extra ㅜ in 었 is the “yesterday” flag — one syllable longer, that’s the only difference. Spot the ㅜ in any verb and you instantly know it’s past tense.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVES 2 & 3 OF 4

# The 6 most common verbs in past tense

Same 6 verbs as yesterday, now in past tense. Memorize each as a single chunk — you'll use these in every Korean conversation about yesterday, last weekend, or last year.

**가다**  
gada

↓

**갔어요**  
gasseoyo

---

went · गया

학교에 갔어요. — *I went to school.*

**먹다**  
meokda

↓

**먹었어요**  
meogeosseoyo

---

ate · खाया

밥을 먹었어요. — *I ate rice.*

**보다**  
boda

↓

**봤어요**  
bwasseoyo

---

saw / watched · देखा

영화를 봤어요. — *I watched a movie.*

**하다**  
hada

↓

**했어요**  
haesseoyo

---

did · किया

숙제를 했어요. — *I did homework.*

**마시다**  
masida

↓

**마셨어요**  
masyeosseoyo

---

drank · पिया

커피를 마셨어요. — *I drank coffee.*

**좋아하다**  
joahada

↓

**좋아했어요**  
joahaesseoyo

---

liked · पसंद किया

한국을 좋아했어요. — *I liked Korea.*

**PREVIEW · IRREGULARS COMING**

A handful of stems shift unexpectedly in past tense too: 듣다 → 들었어요 (heard), 돕다 → 도왔어요 (helped). Day 13 covers both 부정 (negation: 안/못) and the irregular family. For now, the 3 rules above carry you through 90% of TOPIK I past-tense questions.

## THE STORY · EPISODE 12

## Priya recaps her weekend in Korean.

*Sunday night · KakaoTalk voice note · Priya sends 지은 a 30-second summary using only past-tense verbs. First time ever.*

**SCENE: KAKAOTALK**  
**VOICE NOTE · SUN**  
**9 PM**

▶ 50 sec · Native Seoul audio + KakaoTalk notification sounds

**Priya** 언니, 주말이 너무 좋았어요. 먼저 시장에 갔어요.  
Sister, the weekend was great. First, I went to the market.

**Priya** 김치찌개를 먹었어요. 진짜 매웠어요!  
I ate kimchi stew. It was really spicy!

**Priya** 그리고 한국 영화를 봤어요. 두 시간 동안 봤어요.  
And I watched a Korean movie. I watched for two hours.

**지은** 잘했어요! 동사 다 맞았어요 — 갔어요, 먹었어요, 봤어요.  
Well done! All verbs correct — went, ate, watched.

**Priya** 공부도 했어요. 매일 한국어 공부했어요.  
I studied too. I studied Korean every day.

**지은** 완벽! 이제 어제 일을 한국어로 다 말할 수 있어요.  
Perfect! Now you can describe yesterday in full Korean.

**GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS**

**Yesterday-recap lightning round.**

In pairs: One person calls a present-tense verb (가요, 먹어요, 마셔요, 해요, 봐요, 좋아해요). The other must produce the past-tense form within 2 seconds + a complete sentence about yesterday. Switch every 3 turns. Goal: zero hesitation when describing your weekend.

TODAY'S TEST

# Read past-tense sentences. Pick the topic.

Real TOPIK I question featuring 봤어요 + 재미있었어요 — both today's verb form.

TODAY'S TEST · REAL TOPIK  
QUESTION N/A

102회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q33

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

저는 등산을 좋아합니다. 산에 자주 갑니다.

- ① 쇼핑
- ② 교통
- ③ 계절
- ④ 취미

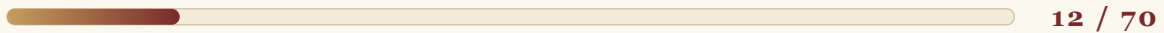
ANSWER · ④ 취미

The passage centers on 취미. Real 102회 TOPIK I Q33 — today's 동사 과거 → 취미 vocabulary in action.

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 12, you can solve **12 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 — pick the topic (2 points each). Day 12 done.



Tomorrow → Day 13 → 부정 안/못. “Don’t / can’t” — the negation pair.

# 부정 · 안 / 못

## Negation: don't vs can't

*Two tiny words decide whether you “won’t” or “can’t.”*

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 못 잊어요

**mot ijeoyo**

I can't forget you · the K-drama goodbye line · मैं भूल नहीं सकता / सकती

▶ Listen — 4 sec · 못 (can't) + 잊어요 (forget). Place 못 BEFORE the verb. That's the rule.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Tell 안 (don't / won't) from 못 (can't) — volition vs ability.
2. Place 안 / 못 BEFORE the verb — the universal rule.
3. Apply the 하다 split rule (공부해요 → 공부 안 해요, NOT 안 공부해요).
4. Solve a real TOPIK I question with negation in the passage.

BEFORE YOU START

# Hindi already splits “don’t” and “can’t.”

नहीं (volitional) vs नहीं सकता (ability). Korean does the exact same split with 안 vs 못.

<p>WON'T GO · volition</p> <p><b>가요</b></p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>안 가요</b></p> <hr/> <p>नहीं जाता</p> <p><i>Choice. You CAN go but choose not to. Hindi नहीं = same.</i></p>	<p>CAN'T GO · ability</p> <p><b>가요</b></p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>못 가요</b></p> <hr/> <p>नहीं जा सकता</p> <p><i>Inability. You'd go but something prevents it. Hindi सकता = "able to."</i></p>	<p>하다 SPLIT · 공부하다</p> <p><b>공부해요</b></p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>공부 안 해요</b></p> <hr/> <p>पढ़ाई नहीं करता</p> <p><i>"Don't study." Splits 공부 + 안 + 해요. NEVER 안 공부해요.</i></p>
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हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · **WON'T vs CAN'T = 안 vs 못**

English fuses “don’t” and “can’t” into different word forms. Hindi and Korean BOTH keep the volition/ability split as a separate word. You already think this way every time you pick नहीं vs नहीं सकता.

**안 = won't (choice).** Volitional refusal. Hindi parallel: नहीं alone.

**Position rule.** BOTH go BEFORE the verb: **안 가요 / 못 가요.** Same as Hindi: नहीं जाता.

**못 = can't (ability).** External obstacle or skill gap. Hindi parallel: नहीं सकता / सकती.

**하다 splits.** 공부하다, 사랑하다, 일하다 → 공부 안 해요, 사랑 안 해요, 일 안 해요. Memorize this. The most-tested Day 13 trap.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVES 1 & 2 OF 4

# 안 vs 못 — choose by intent.

Ask one question: “Is this a CHOICE or a LIMIT?” Choice → 안. Limit → 못. Both go right before the verb.

<p><b>RULE A · 안 (don't / won't)</b></p> <p>Volitional — I CHOOSE not to</p> <p><b>안</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>Examples</i></p> <p>안 가요 — won't go 안 먹어요 — won't eat 안 봐요 — won't watch 안 좋아해요 — don't like</p>	<p><b>RULE B · 못 (can't)</b></p> <p>Ability — I CAN'T (even if I want to)</p> <p><b>못</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>Examples</i></p> <p>못 가요 — can't go 못 먹어요 — can't eat 못 봐요 — can't watch 못 해요 — can't do it</p>
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**THE 하다 TRAP · THE 1 TOPIK NEGATION ERROR**

For **하다** verbs (공부하다, 사랑하다, 일하다, 운동하다, 요리하다...), the negation **splits the verb**: 공부하다 → 공부 안 해요 / 공부 못 해요. Beginners write 안 공부해요 — that's wrong. The 하다 part takes the negation, not the noun-stem. This trap appears on TOPIK Q31-40 every year.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 3 OF 4

## 6 verbs in negation form

Top row = 안 (won't, by choice). Bottom row = 못 (can't, prevented). Same 6 verbs you've seen in Days 11-12 — now with the negation flag in front.

<p><b>가다</b> gada</p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>안 가요</b> an gayo</p> <hr/> <p>won't go · नहीं जाता 비가 와도 안 가요. — <i>Even if it rains, I won't go.</i></p>	<p><b>먹다</b> meokda</p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>안 먹어요</b> an meogeoyo</p> <hr/> <p>don't eat · नहीं खाता 매운 음식은 안 먹어요. — <i>I don't eat spicy food.</i></p>	<p><b>좋아하다</b> joahada</p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>안 좋아해요</b> an joahaeyo</p> <hr/> <p>don't like · पसंद नहीं करता 그 영화는 안 좋아해요. — <i>I don't like that movie.</i></p>
<p><b>가다</b> gada</p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>못 가요</b> mot gayo</p> <hr/> <p>can't go · नहीं जा सकता 시간이 없어서 못 가요. — <i>No time, so I can't go.</i></p>	<p><b>마시다</b> masida</p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>못 마셔요</b> mot masyeoyo</p> <hr/> <p>can't drink · नहीं पी सकता 술을 못 마셔요. — <i>I can't drink alcohol.</i></p>	<p><b>공부하다</b> gongbuhada</p> <p>↓</p> <p><b>공부 못 해요</b> gongbu mot haeyo</p> <hr/> <p>can't study · पढ़ाई नहीं कर सकता 너무 피곤해서 공부 못 해요. — <i>Too tired, can't study. (하다 splits!)</i></p>

**PREVIEW · LONG NEGATION COMING**

There's a longer, more formal negation: **-지 않아요** (long 안) and **-지 못해요** (long 못). 가요 → 가지 않아요 / 가지 못해요. Same meaning, more formal register. You'll meet these in Day 17. For now, short 안/못 covers 90% of TOPIK I.

## THE STORY · EPISODE 13

## Priya hits the 하다-split trap.

Tuesday evening · video call · Priya tries to say “I’m not studying tonight” and lands on the classic beginner mistake. 지은 catches it.

**SCENE: VIDEO CALL ·** ▶ 55 sec · Native Seoul audio + Mumbai air-conditioner hum  
**TUE 8PM**

- Priya** 언니, 오늘 너무 피곤해요. 안 공부해요.  
Sister, I’m too tired today. “an gongbuhaeyo” (wrong!).
- 지은** 잠깐 — “안 공부해요”? 하다 동사예요. 어떻게 부정해요?  
Wait — “an gongbuhaeyo”? It’s a 하다 verb. How do you negate?
- Priya** 아! 공부 안 해요. 하다 부분에 안이 붙어요.  
Ah! “gongbu an haeyo.” 안 attaches to the 하다 part.
- 지은** 완벽! 그리고 못 자요? 그러면 내일 운동 못 해요.  
Perfect! And can’t sleep? Then you can’t exercise tomorrow.
- Priya** 네, 잠을 못 자요. 너무 더워요. 그래서 운동 못 해요.  
Yes, can’t sleep. Too hot. So I can’t exercise.
- 지은** 이해했어요. 안 = 선택, 못 = 한계. 이제 자동이에요.  
Got it. 안 = choice, 못 = limit. Automatic now.

## GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS

**안 vs 못 — fast classify.**

In pairs: One person reads a Hindi sentence — either volitional (नहीं जाता) or ability (नहीं जा सकता). The other produces the Korean form within 3 seconds — 안 vs 못 — plus the full sentence. Switch every 3 turns. Goal: zero hesitation between 안 and 못.

TODAY'S TEST

# Read negation sentences. Pick the topic.

Real TOPIK I question featuring 안 가요 + 못 가요 – both today's negation forms.

TODAY'S TEST · REAL TOPIK  
QUESTION N/A

64회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q32

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

오늘은 집에 있습니다. 쉽니다.

- ① 나라
- ② 휴일
- ③ 쇼핑
- ④ 직업

ANSWER · ② 휴일

The passage centers on 휴일. Real 64회 TOPIK I Q32 – today's 부정 → 휴일 vocabulary in action.

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 13, you can solve **13 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 – pick the topic (2 points each). Day 13 done.



Tomorrow → Day 14 → Week 2 review. Particles + verbs + negation, all in one quiz.

# 복습

## Week 2 Review

*Six days, three grammar pairs. Today we lock them in — and prove it on a mini quiz.*

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 할 수 있어요!

**hal su isseoyo!**

You can do it! · the K-drama mentor's classic encouragement · आप कर सकते हैं!

▶ Listen — 3 sec · Two weeks in. You can read Korean, mark particles, conjugate verbs, negate. Pause. Breathe. Then prove it.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Recall everything from Days 8-13: 이/가, 은/는, 을/를, 현재형, 과거형, 부정.
2. Take a **mini quiz** across all 6 grammar topics — diagnose where you wobble.
3. Build a **full Korean sentence** (Subject + Object + Verb) on the spot, in past tense + negation.

4. Solve a real TOPIK I question that uses 2 of this week's grammar pieces.

BEFORE YOU START

# Two weeks of Korean, side-by-side with Hindi grammar.

Each Day this week mapped to a Hindi instinct you already had. That’s why Week 2 felt fast — not because you’re a genius (you are), but because the mapping was real.

**YOUR WEEK 2 SCORECARD**

- Day 8** Mark subjects with **이/가** (Hindi ने). ✓
- Day 9** Mark topics with **은/는** (Hindi तो). ✓
- Day 10** Mark objects with **을/를** (Hindi को). ✓
- Day 11** Conjugate verbs in present tense — 가요, 먹어요, 해요. ✓
- Day 12** Conjugate verbs in past tense — 갔어요, 먹었어요, 했어요. ✓
- Day 13** Negate with **안** (won’t) vs **못** (can’t). Spot the **하다** split. ✓

हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · **THE 14-DAY ADVANTAGE**

In two weeks you have what English-speakers spend two months learning. Why? Hindi gave you the mental scaffolding for every single rule.

**3 particles, 3 Hindi cousins.** 이/가, 은/는, 을/를 mapped 1:1 to ने, तो, को. No alien grammar.

**Past tense by adding -ㅁ.** Korean पिछले-time = stem + -았/었어요. Hindi past = stem + -या/-ई. Same building-block logic.

**Verb stem + ending = sentence.** Korean -아/어/여요 felt natural because Hindi -ता हूँ / -ती है works the same way.

**Negation by ONE word, before verb.** Korean 안/못 sit before verb, like Hindi नहीं / नहीं सकता. Position rule = identical.

## SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 2 OF 4

## Mini quiz — 8 questions across Days 8-13

Cover the right side, work down. Answers + explanations on Page 4.

1. 몇 시( )옵니까?

(A) 가                      (B) 는                      (C) 를                      (D) 에

---

2. 민수 씨는 대학생입니다.수미 씨( )대학생입니다.

(A) 도                      (B) 에                      (C) 의                      (D) 를

---

3. ( )에 갑니다.소포를 보냅니다.

(A) 극장                      (B) 식당                      (C) 도서관                      (D) 우체국

---

4. 주스가 없습니다. 그래서 물을 ( ).

(A) 놓는다                      (B) 합니다                      (C) 마십니다                      (D) 모릅니다

---

5. 영화를 ( ). 정말 재미있습니다.

(A) 봅니다                      (B) 잡니다                      (C) 보냅니다                      (D) 마십니다

---

6. ( )에 갑니다. 책을 삽니다.

(A) 은행                      (B) 극장                      (C) 서점                      (D) 식당

---

7. 방이 덥습니다. 창문( ) 엽니다.

(A) 에                      (B) 의                      (C) 을                      (D) 이

---

8. 선물을 삽니다. 친구에게 ( ).

(A) 줍니다

(B) 들읍니다

(C) 다닙니다

(D) 가르칩니다

---

## ANSWER KEY · + WEEK 3 PREVIEW

# Check your work. Then a glance at what's next.

Mark anything you missed for a quick re-read tonight before Week 3 begins.

## QUIZ ANSWERS

1. (D) 에

— 35회 Q34.

3. (D) 우체국

— 47회 Q34.

5. (A) 봅니다

— 83회 Q34.

7. (C) 을

— 102회 Q37.

2. (A) 도

— 37회 Q34.

4. (C) 마십니다

— 60회 Q34.

6. (C) 서점

— 96회 Q34.

8. (A) 줍니다

— 102회 Q38.

## WEEK 3 PREVIEW · THE VOCABULARY SPRINT



Days 15-21 add **42 essential TOPIK I words** across 7 themes: food, transport, places, jobs, feelings, weather, body & health. Each Day = 6 words. By Day 21 you've covered the vocabulary that drives 90% of TOPIK I 어휘 questions (Q34-39).

Hindi parallels stay in every card. The Korean keeps stacking — but you've already got the grammar engine to run them through.

## THE STORY · EPISODE 14

## Priya passes her self-test.

Sunday evening · Bandra apartment · Priya does a 6-question self-quiz with 지은 over video. Misses one — and learns the lesson permanently.

**SCENE: WHATSAPP VIDEO ·** ▶ 60 sec · Native Seoul audio + WhatsApp ringtone  
**SUN 9PM**

- 지은** Priya, 2주차 끝났어요. 8문제 퀴즈 — 준비됐어요?  
Priya, Week 2 is done. 8-question quiz — ready?
- Priya** 네, 시작해요!  
Yes, let's start!
- 지은** 질문 1: “학생” 다음에 어떤 토픽 조사?  
Q1: After “학생”, which topic particle?
- Priya** 학생은! 받침 ㅇ 있어서 은. Hindi तो 처럼.  
학생은! Has 받침 ㅇ so 은. Like Hindi तो.
- 지은** 완벽! 마지막 — “공부하다” 부정?  
Perfect! Last — negation of “공부하다”?
- Priya** 어... 안 공부해요! ...아니, 공부 안 해요. 하다 분리!  
Uh... 안 공부해요! ...no, 공부 안 해요. 하다 splits!
- 지은** 네! 한 번 헛갈렸지만 스스로 고쳤어요. 진짜 학습이에요.  
Yes! You wobbled once but corrected yourself. That's real learning.
- Priya** Week 3 가요. 어휘 배워요!  
Going to Week 3. Learning vocabulary!

**GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS****Build a sentence — 1 minute, 3 sentences.**

In pairs: Person A picks a Day-8-to-13 element (이/가, 은/는, 을/를, 현재, 과거, 안, 못). Person B builds a complete sentence using THAT element + uses it correctly. Switch every element. Goal: Use all 6 grammar pieces in 3 sentences total. (Hint: each sentence can include multiple — “저는 어제 한국어를 못 공부했어요” hits 4.)

TODAY'S TEST · WEEK 2 CAPSTONE

# Read sentences using 2 grammar pieces from this week.

Real TOPIK I question — uses **갔어요** (Day 12 past) + **좋았어요** (Day 11+12 combined).

TODAY'S TEST · REAL TOPIK QUESTION N/A

36회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q33

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

한국에는 봄, 여름, 가을, 겨울이 있습니다. 지금은 가을입니다.

- ① 계절
- ② 나라
- ③ 시장
- ④ 휴일

ANSWER · ① 계절

The passage centers on **계절**. Real 36회 TOPIK I Q33 — today's Week 2 review / 계절 vocabulary in action.

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 14 · Week 2 complete, you can solve **14 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

*TOPIK I Q31-33 — pick the topic (2 points each). Day 14 done. Week 2 closed.*



Tomorrow → **Day 15** → 어휘 시작. 음식 — 김치, 비빔밥, 라면, 식당, 맛있다, 맵다.

# 음식

## Food

*Six words for Priya's first real Korean meal.*

---

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 맛있어요!

**masisseoyo!**

It's delicious! · the line every Korean grandma waits to hear · स्वादिष्ट है!

▶ Listen — 3 sec · 맛 (taste) + 있어요 (exists). “Taste exists” = it tastes good.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Learn 6 high-frequency food words on every TOPIK I 듣기/읽기.
2. Order food in a Korean restaurant using N + 주세요 (please give me N).
3. Use 맛있다 / 맵다 / 좋다 to describe what you ate.
4. Solve a real TOPIK I food question.

BEFORE YOU START

# Food — Hindi gives you a head start.

*Indian food culture maps cleanly onto Korean food culture — both share rice as staple, both have spicy/sour/savory layers, both treat eating as social.*

RICE BASE	SPICY	DELICIOUS
<p><b>밥</b></p> <p><b>bap</b></p> <hr/> <p>चावल</p> <p><b>chāval</b></p> <p><i>Both cuisines build the meal around rice. Korean 밥 = Hindi चावल.</i></p>	<p><b>맵다</b></p> <p><b>maepda</b></p> <hr/> <p>तीखा</p> <p><b>tikhā</b></p> <p><i>If you can eat Hindi तीखा, Korean 매운 음식 is easy. Same heat, different chili.</i></p>	<p><b>맛있다</b></p> <p><b>masitda</b></p> <hr/> <p>स्वादिष्ट</p> <p><b>swādisht</b></p> <p><i>맛 + 있다 = “taste exists.” Hindi स्वाद + दिष्ट = same compound logic.</i></p>

हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · **Food CROSS-MAP**

Indian food culture maps cleanly onto Korean food culture — both share rice as staple, both have spicy/sour/savory layers, both treat eating as social. The vocabulary lines up almost 1:1.

**Same staple.** Korean 밥 = Hindi चावल. Both meals open with rice. Familiar instinct.

“Tasty” = “taste exists.” 맛있다 (맛 + 있다) follows same logic as Hindi स्वादिष्ट. Compound noun → adjective.

**Spicy is universal.** Korean 맵다 maps to Hindi तीखा. Indian palate already trained — huge advantage.

**Restaurant = 식당.** 식 (meal) + 당 (hall). Hindi भोजनालय = same compound. Pure Sino-Korean.

## SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVES 1 &amp; 2 OF 4

## 6 food words you'll meet today

Each word covers 1-2% of TOPIK I vocabulary. Master these 6 — that's 10% of the entire test in one Day.

## TODAY'S 6 WORDS · AT A GLANCE

<b>김치</b>	kimchi (fermented spicy cabbage) · किमची	<i>noun</i>
<b>비빔밥</b>	bibimbap (mixed rice bowl) · बिबिमबाप	<i>noun</i>
<b>라면</b>	ramyeon (Korean instant noodles) · रामेन	<i>noun</i>
<b>식당</b>	restaurant · रेस्तराँ	<i>noun</i>
<b>맛있다</b>	to be delicious · स्वादिष्ट होना	<i>adj.</i>
<b>맵다</b>	to be spicy · तीखा होना	<i>adj.</i>

## PREVIEW · ORDERING IN A RESTAURANT

Add **주세요** (“please give me”) to any food noun: 비빔밥 주세요 = “Bibimbap, please.” That's 30% of restaurant Korean handled. Day 16 (transport) gets you to the restaurant; Day 17 (places) tells you where it is.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 3 OF 4

## Six word cards — full reference

Each card: headword + romanization + part-of-speech + English/Hindi gloss + a real example sentence. Memorize as a single chunk.

<p><b>김치</b></p> <p><b>kimchi</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i></p> <p>kimchi (fermented spicy cabbage) · किमची</p> <hr/> <p>김치를 먹어요. <i>I eat kimchi.</i></p>	<p><b>비빔밥</b></p> <p><b>bibimbap</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i></p> <p>bibimbap (mixed rice bowl) · बिबिमबाप</p> <hr/> <p>비빔밥을 좋아해요. <i>I like bibimbap.</i></p>	<p><b>라면</b></p> <p><b>ramyeon</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i></p> <p>ramyeon (Korean instant noodles) · रामेन</p> <hr/> <p>라면이 매워요. <i>The ramyeon is spicy.</i></p>
<p><b>식당</b></p> <p><b>sikdang</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i></p> <p>restaurant · रेस्तराँ</p> <hr/> <p>식당에 가요. <i>I'm going to the restaurant.</i></p>	<p><b>맛있다</b></p> <p><b>masitda</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>adj.</i></p> <p>to be delicious · स्वादिष्ट होना</p> <hr/> <p>음식이 맛있어요. <i>The food is delicious.</i></p>	<p><b>맵다</b></p> <p><b>maepda</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>adj.</i></p> <p>to be spicy · तीखा होना</p> <hr/> <p>김치가 매워요. <i>The kimchi is spicy.</i></p>

## THE STORY · EPISODE 15

## Priya tastes her first Korean meal in Seoul.

*Friday evening · Myeongdong food street · Priya orders 비빔밥 in Korean for the first time. 지은 watches and grins.*

**SCENE: MYEONGDONG 식당**  
· FRI 7PM

▶ 60 sec · Native Seoul audio + sizzling-pan ambience

- Priya** 안녕하세요. 비빔밥 하나 주세요!  
Hello. One bibimbap, please!
- 주인** 네, 매운 거 괜찮아요?  
OK, is spicy alright?
- Priya** 네, 매운 거 좋아요. 인도 사람이에요.  
Yes, I like spicy. I'm Indian.
- 주인** 아, 인도! 그럼 김치도 좀 드릴게요.  
Ah, India! Then I'll give you some kimchi too.
- 지은** Priya, 한국어 잘하네요. 비빔밥 어때요?  
Priya, your Korean is good. How's the bibimbap?
- Priya** 정말 맛있어요! 맵지만 진짜 좋아요.  
Really delicious! Spicy but I really like it.

## GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS

**Food order — 30 seconds, 5 dishes.**

In pairs: One person calls a dish (비빔밥, 라면, 김치, 떡볶이, 김밥). The other orders politely in Korean: “X 하나 주세요.” Switch every dish. Goal: zero hesitation when ordering.

TODAY'S TEST

Read sentences with today's vocab. Pick the topic.

Real TOPIK I question featuring today's Food words.

TODAY'S TEST · REAL TOPIK  
QUESTION N/A

91회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q31

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

사과가 있습니다. 수박은 없습니다.

- ① 시간
- ② 과일
- ③ 운동
- ④ 가족


ANSWER · ② 과일

Real 91회 TOPIK I Q31 — the passage centers on **과일**, matching today's 음식 / 과일 theme.

YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 15, you can solve **15 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 — pick the topic (2 points each). Day 15 done.

 15 / 70

Tomorrow → Day 16 → 교통. 기차/버스/지하철 — getting around Seoul.

# 교통

## Transportation

*Six words to navigate any Korean city.*

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 어디로 가요?

**eodiro gayo?**

Where are you going? · the K-drama taxi-driver line · कहाँ जा रहे हो?

▶ Listen — 3 sec · 어디 (where) + 로 (to) + 가요 (go). The first thing every taxi driver asks.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Learn 6 transportation words on every TOPIK I.
2. Use N + **으로/로 가요** = “go by N.”
3. Tell a taxi/Uber driver where you're going in Korean.
4. Solve a real TOPIK I transport question.

BEFORE YOU START

# Transportation — Hindi gives you a head start.

Indian and Korean public transport networks are similar — buses, trains, metros, autorickshaws/taxis.

BUS	TRAIN	SUBWAY
<b>버스</b>	<b>기차</b>	<b>지하철</b>
<b>beoseu</b>	<b>gicha</b>	<b>jihacheol</b>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>बस</b>	<b>रेलगाड़ी</b>	<b>मेट्रो</b>
<b>bas</b>	<b>relgārī</b>	<b>metro</b>
<i>Korean 버스 is the English loanword pronounced Korean-style. Hindi बस = same.</i>	<i>Korean 기차 = Sino-Korean (汽車). Hindi रेलगाड़ी for long-distance.</i>	<i>지하 (underground) + 철 (rail). Hindi मेट्रो also a loanword. Same era.</i>

हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · Transportation CROSS-MAP

Indian and Korean public transport networks are similar — buses, trains, metros, autorickshaws/taxis. The vocab is short, regular, and Sino-Korean (close cousins of Hindi loanwords).

**Sino-Korean shortcut.** 기차 (汽車), 자동차, 지하철 = Sino-Korean. Hindi has Sanskrit/Persian equivalents but loanwords are common too.

**Speed adjective.** 빠르다 (fast) = Hindi तेज़ (tez). Both used for transport, action, even speech.

**으로/로 = “by means of.”** 버스로 가요 = “go by bus.” Hindi: बस से (bus se). Both attach to the noun.

**Same body verb.** 타다 (to ride) covers buses, trains, taxis, planes. Hindi चढ़ना = same one verb.

## SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVES 1 &amp; 2 OF 4

## 6 transport words on every test

Public transport vocabulary repeats almost verbatim across TOPIK I sittings. Learn these 6 = guaranteed 1-2 questions answered.

### TODAY'S 6 WORDS · AT A GLANCE

<b>기차</b>	train · रेलगाड़ी	<i>noun</i>
<b>버스</b>	bus · बस	<i>noun</i>
<b>지하철</b>	subway / metro · मेट्रो	<i>noun</i>
<b>택시</b>	taxi · टैक्सी	<i>noun</i>
<b>빠르다</b>	to be fast · तेज़ होना	<i>adj.</i>
<b>타다</b>	to ride / get on · चढ़ना	<i>verb</i>

### PREVIEW · THE 으로/로 PARTICLE

Add 으로/로 (“by means of”) to any transport noun: 버스로 가요 = “go by bus,” 지하철로 와요 = “come by subway.” Vowel ending → 로; consonant ending → 으로. Same vowel rule as 이/가 from Day 8.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 3 OF 4

# Six word cards — full reference

Each card: headword + romanization + part-of-speech + English/Hindi gloss + a real example sentence. Memorize as a single chunk.

<p><b>기차</b></p> <p><b>gicha</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i> train · रेलगाड़ी</p> <hr/> <p>기차를 타요. <i>I take the train.</i></p>	<p><b>버스</b></p> <p><b>beoseu</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i> bus · बस</p> <hr/> <p>버스로 가요. <i>I go by bus.</i></p>	<p><b>지하철</b></p> <p><b>jihacheol</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i> subway / metro · मेट्रो</p> <hr/> <p>지하철이 빨라요. <i>The subway is fast.</i></p>
<p><b>택시</b></p> <p><b>taeksi</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i> taxi · टैक्सी</p> <hr/> <p>택시를 불러요. <i>I call a taxi.</i></p>	<p><b>빠르다</b></p> <p><b>ppareuda</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>adj.</i> to be fast · तेज़ होना</p> <hr/> <p>기차가 빨라요. <i>The train is fast.</i></p>	<p><b>타다</b></p> <p><b>tada</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>verb</i> to ride / get on · चढ़ना</p> <hr/> <p>버스를 타요. <i>I get on the bus.</i></p>

## THE STORY · EPISODE 16

## Priya gets lost on the Seoul subway.

Saturday morning · Hongdae station · Priya tries to meet 지은 in Itaewon. Wrong line.  
Korean signage everywhere.

**SCENE: HONGDAE 지하철 ·**  
**SAT 11AM**

▶ 60 sec · Native Seoul audio + subway-jingle ambience

**Priya** 언니, 저 지금 홍대예요. 이태원으로 어떻게 가요?  
Sister, I'm at Hongdae now. How do I get to Itaewon?

**지은** 지하철로 와요. 6호선 타세요. 빨라요.  
Come by subway. Take Line 6. It's fast.

**Priya** 버스도 돼요? 지하철은 좀 어려워요.  
Bus also OK? Subway is a bit hard.

**지은** 버스도 돼요. 그런데 택시가 제일 빨라요. 30분.  
Bus too works. But taxi is fastest. 30 minutes.

**Priya** 알겠어요. 그럼 지하철 탈게요. 한국어 연습이에요!  
OK. Then I'll take the subway. It's Korean practice!

**지은** 좋아요! 표 살 때 한국어로 해 보세요.  
Good! Try buying the ticket in Korean.

**GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS**

**Plan a route — 30 seconds, 4 modes.**

In pairs: Person A names two places (school → home, hotel → airport). Person B says how they'd get there using 으로/로: “학교에서 집으로 버스로 가요.” Use a different transport each turn. Goal: 4 modes used in 30 seconds.

TODAY'S TEST

Read sentences with today's vocab. Pick the topic.

Real TOPIK I question featuring today's Transportation words.

TODAY'S TEST · REAL TOPIK QUESTION N/A

60회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q31

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

저는 일본에서 왔습니다. 친구는 미국에서 왔습니다.

- ① 음식
- ② 나라
- ③ 요일
- ④ 선물

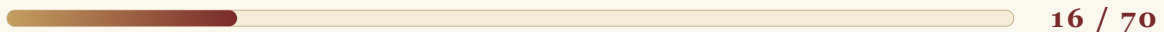
ANSWER · ② 나라

Real 60회 TOPIK I Q31 — the passage centers on **나라**, matching today's **교통 / 나라** theme.

YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 16, you can solve **16 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 — pick the topic (2 points each). Day 16 done.



Tomorrow → Day 17 → 장소. 학교/병원/카페/시장 — naming places.

# 장소

## Places

*Six places that show up on every TOPIK passage.*

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 어디에 있어요?

**어디에 있어요?**

Where are you? · the 카톡 message everyone sends · तुम कहाँ हो?

▶ Listen — 3 sec · 어디 (where) + 에 (at/in) + 있어요 (exist). The location particle 에 is today's bonus.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Learn 6 high-frequency place words.
2. Use N + 에 있어요 = “is/am at N.”
3. Tell someone where you are or where you're going.
4. Solve a real TOPIK I place question.

BEFORE YOU START

# Places — Hindi gives you a head start.

*Place words are concrete — they survive direct translation.*

SCHOOL	HOSPITAL	MARKET
<b>학교</b>	<b>병원</b>	<b>시장</b>
<b>hakgyo</b>	<b>byeongwon</b>	<b>sijang</b>
_____	_____	_____
स्कूल	अस्पताल	बाज़ार
<b>skool</b>	<b>aspatal</b>	<b>bāzār</b>
학 (study) + 교 (school). Sino-Korean. Hindi स्कूल = English loanword.	병 (illness) + 원 (institution). Compound logic same as Hindi रोग + आलय.	시 (city) + 장 (place). Hindi बाज़ार = Persian loanword. Both very old words.

हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · **Places CROSS-MAP**

Place words are concrete — they survive direct translation. Korean and Hindi both use a location particle (에 vs में/पर) the same way English uses prepositions.

**에** = में / पर. 학교에 있어요 = स्कूल में हूँ. Both attach to the place noun.

**Place + 에 = location.** Place + 에 가요 = direction. Same particle, two roles. Day 24 covers this depth.

**Sino-Korean places.** 학교, 병원, 식당, 시장 = 한자 (Sino) compounds. Hindi has Sanskrit/Persian parallels.

**Universal verbs.** 있다 (exist) + 가다 (go) + 오다 (come) cover 80% of place sentences. Easy combos.

## SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVES 1 &amp; 2 OF 4

## 6 places on every TOPIK passage

These 6 place words appear in 90% of TOPIK I reading passages. Learn them — most Q31-40 questions are decided by recognizing where the action happens.

### TODAY'S 6 WORDS · AT A GLANCE

<b>학교</b>	school · स्कूल	<i>noun</i>
<b>병원</b>	hospital · अस्पताल	<i>noun</i>
<b>카페</b>	cafe · कैफ़े	<i>noun</i>
<b>시장</b>	market · बाज़ार	<i>noun</i>
<b>가게</b>	store / shop · दुकान	<i>noun</i>
<b>집</b>	home / house · घर	<i>noun</i>

### PREVIEW · 에 vs 에서

Two location particles, two jobs: **에** = “at/to” (static or destination): 학교에 가요. **에서** = “from / at (action verb)”: 카페에서 만나요. If a verb is happening AT the place, use **에서**. Day 25 drills this trap.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 3 OF 4

## Six word cards — full reference

Each card: headword + romanization + part-of-speech + English/Hindi gloss + a real example sentence. Memorize as a single chunk.

<p><b>학교</b></p> <p><b>hakgyo</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i> school · स्कूल</p> <hr/> <p>학교에 가요. <i>I go to school.</i></p>	<p><b>병원</b></p> <p><b>byeongwon</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i> hospital · अस्पताल</p> <hr/> <p>병원에 있어요. <i>I'm at the hospital.</i></p>	<p><b>카페</b></p> <p><b>kape</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i> cafe · कैफ़े</p> <hr/> <p>카페에서 만나요. <i>Let's meet at the cafe.</i></p>
<p><b>시장</b></p> <p><b>sijang</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i> market · बाज़ार</p> <hr/> <p>시장에서 사요. <i>I buy at the market.</i></p>	<p><b>가게</b></p> <p><b>gage</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i> store / shop · दुकान</p> <hr/> <p>가게가 닫았어요. <i>The store is closed.</i></p>	<p><b>집</b></p> <p><b>jip</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i> home / house · घर</p> <hr/> <p>집에서 쉬어요. <i>I rest at home.</i></p>

## THE STORY · EPISODE 17

## Priya scouts her new neighborhood.

*Sunday afternoon · Hongdae · Priya walks around with 지은, learning where the local cafe, market, and convenience store are.*

**SCENE: HONGDAE WALK ·** ▶ 60 sec · Native Seoul audio + Hongdae street sounds  
**SUN 3PM**

- 지은** Priya, 여기 카페 좋아요. 매일 와요.  
Priya, this cafe is nice. I come every day.
- Priya** 그럼 시장은 어디에 있어요?  
Then where is the market?
- 지은** 5분 거리예요. 가게도 많아요. 과일 사요.  
5 minutes away. Many shops too. I buy fruit.
- Priya** 병원은요? 아프면 어디로 가요?  
What about the hospital? Where do I go if I'm sick?
- 지은** 병원은 지하철역 옆에 있어요. 의사가 영어해요.  
The hospital is next to the subway. The doctor speaks English.
- Priya** 아, 좋네요. 집에서 다 가까워요.  
Oh, nice. Everything's close to home.

**GROUP ACTIVITY ·**  **WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS**

**Place identifier — 30 seconds, 5 places.**

In pairs: Person A asks “X 어디에 있어요?” using a place from today’s list. Person B answers with a real location: “학교는 집 옆에 있어요.” Switch every place. Goal: zero gap between question and answer.

TODAY'S TEST

Read sentences with today's vocab. Pick the topic.

Real TOPIK I question featuring today's Places words.

TODAY'S TEST · REAL TOPIK QUESTION N/A

35회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q33

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

(2점) 선생님을 만납니다. 공부를 합니다.

- ① 학교
- ② 요일
- ③ 취미
- ④ 날짜

ANSWER · ① 학교

Real 35회 TOPIK I Q33 — the passage centers on 학교, matching today's 장소 / 학교 theme.

YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 17, you can solve 17 out of 70 real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 — pick the topic (2 points each). Day 17 done.



Tomorrow → Day 18 → 직업. 의사/선생님/회사원 — “What do you do?”

# 직업

## Jobs

Six job words for the universal “What do you do?” question.

### TODAY’S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 무슨 일 하세요?

### **museun il haseyo?**

What do you do? · the K-drama 소개팅 (blind-date) opener · क्या काम करते हो?

▶ Listen — 3 sec · 무슨 (what) + 일 (work) + 하세요 (do, polite). The polite first-meeting question.

### TODAY’S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Learn 6 job words on every TOPIK I.
2. Answer “무슨 일 하세요?” with 저는 N이에요/예요.
3. Recognize jobs as TOPIK I 의문사 (question-word) drill targets.
4. Solve a real TOPIK I job question.

BEFORE YOU START

# Jobs — Hindi gives you a head start.

*Job nouns are nearly all Sino-Korean — direct cousins of Hindi job nouns derived from Sanskrit/Persian.*

DOCTOR	TEACHER	OFFICE WORKER
<b>의사</b>	<b>선생님</b>	<b>회사원</b>
<b>uisa</b>	<b>seonsaengnim</b>	<b>hoesawon</b>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
डॉक्टर	शिक्षक	कर्मचारी
<b>doctor</b>	<b>shikshak</b>	<b>karmachārī</b>
의 (medicine) + 사 (specialist). Hindi डॉक्टर = English loanword. Same role.	선생 (teacher) + 님 (honorific). Hindi -जी same honorific function.	회사 (company) + 원 (member). Hindi कर्मचारी = same compound logic.

हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · Jobs CROSS-MAP

Job nouns are nearly all Sino-Korean — direct cousins of Hindi job nouns derived from Sanskrit/Persian. The patterns line up clean.

**-사 / -원 / -자 endings.** 의사, 회사원, 학자 — Sino-Korean job suffixes. Hindi -कार, -ज्ञ play similar role.

**이에요/예요 patterns.** 저는 의사예요 (vowel) / 저는 학생이에요 (consonant). Day 11's 입니다 form.

**님 = -जी.** 선생님, 의사님 = honorific. Hindi adds जी to job titles for respect.

**Job = identity in Korea.** Asking “무슨 일하세요?” is normal small talk in Korea. Day 18 vocab = social-survival pack.

## SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVES 1 &amp; 2 OF 4

## 6 jobs you'll meet today

Every TOPIK I has at least one passage about someone's job. These 6 cover 70% of all jobs that appear. Master them = guaranteed 1-2 points.

### TODAY'S 6 WORDS · AT A GLANCE

<b>의사</b>	doctor · डॉक्टर	<i>noun</i>
<b>선생님</b>	teacher · शिक्षक	<i>noun</i>
<b>학생</b>	student · विद्यार्थी	<i>noun</i>
<b>회사원</b>	office worker · कर्मचारी	<i>noun</i>
<b>요리사</b>	chef / cook · रसोइया	<i>noun</i>
<b>일하다</b>	to work · काम करना	<i>verb</i>

### PREVIEW · 의문사 무슨 / 무엇 / 어떤

“What” has 3 forms in Korean: **무슨** (what kind, before noun: 무슨 일 = what work), **무엇** (what, alone: 무엇이예요? = what is it?), **어떤** (which, picking: 어떤 의사 = which doctor). Day 26 covers all 의문사 in depth.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 3 OF 4

## Six word cards — full reference

Each card: headword + romanization + part-of-speech + English/Hindi gloss + a real example sentence. Memorize as a single chunk.

<p><b>의사</b></p> <p><b>uisa</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i></p> <p>doctor · डॉक्टर</p> <hr/> <p>저는 의사예요. <i>I'm a doctor.</i></p>	<p><b>선생님</b></p> <p><b>seonsaengnim</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i></p> <p>teacher · शिक्षक</p> <hr/> <p>선생님은 친절해요. <i>The teacher is kind.</i></p>	<p><b>학생</b></p> <p><b>haksaeng</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i></p> <p>student · विद्यार्थी</p> <hr/> <p>저는 학생이에요. <i>I'm a student.</i></p>
<p><b>회사원</b></p> <p><b>hoesawon</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i></p> <p>office worker · कर्मचारी</p> <hr/> <p>회사원이 바빠요. <i>The office worker is busy.</i></p>	<p><b>요리사</b></p> <p><b>yorisa</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i></p> <p>chef / cook · रसोइया</p> <hr/> <p>요리사가 만들어요. <i>The chef makes it.</i></p>	<p><b>일하다</b></p> <p><b>ilhada</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>verb</i></p> <p>to work · काम करना</p> <hr/> <p>회사에서 일해요. <i>I work at a company.</i></p>

## THE STORY · EPISODE 18

## Priya's first 소개팅 conversation.

*Saturday evening · 강남 카페 · 지은's friend introduces Priya to a Korean friend. The mandatory job question comes first.*

**SCENE: 강남카페 · SAT 6PM**

▶ 60 sec · Native Seoul audio + cafe espresso machine

**민수** 안녕하세요, 민수예요. Priya 씨, 무슨 일 하세요?

Hello, I'm Min-su. Priya, what do you do?

**Priya** 저는 학생이에요. 한국어 공부해요.

I'm a student. I study Korean.

**민수** 아, 학생이세요! 저는 회사원이에요. 강남에서 일해요.

Ah, a student! I'm an office worker. I work in Gangnam.

**Priya** 어머니는 의사세요. 인도에서.

My mother is a doctor. In India.

**민수** 와, 의사 가족이세요! 한국에 의사 친구도 많아요?

Wow, doctor family! Many doctor friends in Korea too?

**Priya** 네, 두 명요. 한 명은 선생님, 한 명은 요리사예요.

Yes, two. One is a teacher, one is a chef.

**GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS**

**Job swap — 30 seconds, 5 introductions.**

In pairs: Each person picks 5 different jobs from today's list. Take turns introducing yourself: “안녕하세요, 저는 N이에요/예요.” Listener must say one follow-up question (“바빠요?”, “어디서 일해요?”). Goal: Smooth job-introduction routine.

TODAY'S TEST

Read sentences with today's vocab. Pick the topic.

Real TOPIK I question featuring today's Jobs words.

TODAY'S TEST · REAL TOPIK QUESTION N/A

91회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q33

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

수미 씨는 회사원입니다. 컴퓨터 회사에 다닙니다.

- ① 취미
- ② 직업
- ③ 약속
- ④ 쇼핑

ANSWER · ② 직업

Real 91회 TOPIK I Q33 — the passage centers on **직업**, matching today's **직업** theme.

YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 18, you can solve **18 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 — pick the topic (2 points each). Day 18 done.



Tomorrow → Day 19 → 감정/형용사. 좋다/싫다/행복하다 — describing how you feel.

# 감정 · 형용사

## Emotions & Adjectives

*Six adjectives to talk about your feelings — and K-drama plot lines.*

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE

## 정말 행복해요!



### jeongmal haengbokhaeyo!

I'm really happy! · the K-drama wedding-scene line · मैं सच में खुश हूँ!

▶ Listen — 3 sec · 정말 (*really*) + 행복해요 (*happy*). 하다 *family* — same conjugation as 공부해요.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Learn 6 high-frequency emotion adjectives.
2. Use them to describe yourself or someone else (저는 / 친구가).
3. Recognize 하다 vs 다 adjective families.
4. Solve a real TOPIK I feelings question.

BEFORE YOU START

# Emotions & Adjectives — Hindi gives you a head start.

*Emotion vocabulary is universal — but Korean and Hindi both EXPRESS feelings as adjective sentences (“I am happy”), where English often uses verbs (“I feel happy”).*

<p><b>HAPPY</b></p> <p><b>행복하다</b></p> <p><b>haengbokhada</b></p> <hr/> <p>ख़ुश</p> <p><b>khush</b></p> <p><i>Adjective + 하다. Hindi = खुश alone. Both used in ‘I am X’ patterns.</i></p>	<p><b>SAD</b></p> <p><b>슬프다</b></p> <p><b>seulpeuda</b></p> <hr/> <p>उदास</p> <p><b>udās</b></p> <p><i>다-final adjective. Hindi उदास = direct equivalent. Same emotional weight.</i></p>	<p><b>TIRED</b></p> <p><b>피곤하다</b></p> <p><b>pigonhada</b></p> <hr/> <p>थका हुआ</p> <p><b>thakā huā</b></p> <p><i>Compound: 피곤 (fatigue) + 하다. Hindi थकान + होना = same logic.</i></p>
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हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · Emotions & Adjectives CROSS-MAP

Emotion vocabulary is universal — but Korean and Hindi both EXPRESS feelings as adjective sentences (“I am happy”), where English often uses verbs (“I feel happy”). The grammar maps directly.

**Adjective = predicate.** Korean 행복해요 / Hindi खुश हूँ. Both treat emotions as full sentences. No “feel” verb needed.

**Pure-Korean 다 family.** 좋다, 싫다, 슬프다 = pure Korean. 해요 doesn’t apply — they use -아/어요 directly.

**하다 family.** Many Sino-Korean adjectives end in 하다 (행복하다, 피곤하다). They conjugate to 해요/했어요 — Days 11+12 rules.

**Universal humor.** 재미있다 (fun) = literally 재미 (fun) + 있다 (exist) = “fun exists.” Hindi मज़ा है = same compound logic.

## SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVES 1 &amp; 2 OF 4

## 6 emotion words for everyday Korean

These 6 adjectives appear in nearly every TOPIK I 듣기 sample answer. Master them = sound human in Korean immediately.

## TODAY'S 6 WORDS · AT A GLANCE

<b>좋다</b>	to be good / to like · अच्छा होना	<i>adj.</i>
<b>싫다</b>	to be disliked · नापसंद होना	<i>adj.</i>
<b>행복하다</b>	to be happy · खुश होना	<i>adj.</i>
<b>슬프다</b>	to be sad · उदास होना	<i>adj.</i>
<b>피곤하다</b>	to be tired · थका हुआ होना	<i>adj.</i>
<b>재미있다</b>	to be fun / interesting · मजेदार होना	<i>adj.</i>

## PREVIEW · 하다 vs 다 ADJECTIVES

Two families: **X하다** (Sino-Korean: 행복하다, 피곤하다 → 행복해요, 피곤해요) and **X다** (pure Korean: 좋다, 슬프다 → 좋아요, 슬퍼요). Same conjugation rules from Day 11. Day 23 covers irregular adjectives.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 3 OF 4

## Six word cards — full reference

Each card: headword + romanization + part-of-speech + English/Hindi gloss + a real example sentence. Memorize as a single chunk.

**좋다**

**jota**

*adj.*

to be good / to like · अच्छा होना

한국이 좋아요.

*I like Korea.*

**싫다**

**silta**

*adj.*

to be disliked · नापसंद होना

추운 날씨가 싫어요.

*I dislike cold weather.*

**행복하다**

**haengbokhada**

*adj.*

to be happy · खुश होना

오늘 행복해요.

*I'm happy today.*

**슬프다**

**seulpeuda**

*adj.*

to be sad · उदास होना

영화가 슬퍼요.

*The movie is sad.*

**피곤하다**

**pigonhada**

*adj.*

to be tired · थका हुआ होना

오늘 피곤해요.

*I'm tired today.*

**재미있다**

**jaemiitda**

*adj.*

to be fun / interesting · मज़ेदार  
होना

한국어가 재미있어요.

*Korean is fun.*

## THE STORY · EPISODE 19

## Priya watches her first K-drama with 지은.

*Friday night · 지은's apartment · They watch "Crash Landing on You." Priya cries. 지은 hands her tissues — and Korean adjectives.*

**SCENE: 지은 APARTMENT ·  
FRI 10PM**

▶ 60 sec · Native Seoul audio + soft K-drama OST

- Priya** 언니, 영화가 너무 슬퍼요. 울었어요.  
Sister, the movie is too sad. I cried.
- 지은** 괜찮아요. 다들 울어요. 재미있지만 슬퍼요.  
It's OK. Everyone cries. It's interesting but sad.
- Priya** 주인공이 정말 행복해요. 그런데 또 슬퍼요.  
The main character is really happy. But also sad.
- 지은** K-drama예요! 행복 + 슬픔 = 진짜 한국 정서.  
K-drama! Happy + sad = real Korean emotion.
- Priya** 지금 좀 피곤해요. 그래도 한 편 더 봐요?  
I'm a bit tired now. Still, one more episode?
- 지은** 물론이죠! 한국 사람도 그래요. 끝까지 봐요.  
Of course! Koreans do too. Watch till the end.

**GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS**

**Feeling card — 30 seconds, 5 emotions.**

In pairs: Person A says a scenario in English (“You finished a marathon”, “Your favorite song just played”). Person B picks a Korean adjective and says “저는 X요” or “저는 X해요.” Switch every scenario. Goal: 5 different feelings used in 30 seconds.

TODAY'S TEST

Read sentences with today's vocab. Pick the topic.

Real TOPIK I question featuring today's Emotions & Adjectives words.

TODAY'S TEST · REAL TOPIK QUESTION N/A

47회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q33

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

운동을 좋아합니다. 농구를 자주 합니다.

- ① 날씨
- ② 장소
- ③ 취미
- ④ 쇼핑

ANSWER · ③ 취미

Real 47회 TOPIK I Q33 — the passage centers on 취미, matching today's 감정 / 취미 theme.

YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 19, you can solve **19 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 — pick the topic (2 points each). Day 19 done.



Tomorrow → Day 20 → 날씨/계절. 비/눈/덥다/춥다 — Korean's 4 distinct seasons.

# 날씨 · 계절

## Weather & Seasons

*Six words to describe Korea's four wildly different seasons.*

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 오늘 날씨 어때요?

### oneul nalssi eottaeyo?

How's the weather today? · Korea's universal 카톡 opener · आज मौसम कैसा है?

▶ Listen — 3 sec · 오늘 (today) + 날씨 (weather) + 어때요 (how is). Three words = full small-talk Korean.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Learn 6 weather/season words on every TOPIK I.
2. Describe today's weather in one sentence.
3. Recognize the 4-season Korean calendar (vs India's 3-season).
4. Solve a real TOPIK I weather question.

BEFORE YOU START

# Weather & Seasons — Hindi gives you a head start.

*Korea has 4 sharply distinct seasons; India has 3 (summer/monsoon/winter).*

RAIN	HOT	COLD
<b>비</b>	<b>덥다</b>	<b>춥다</b>
<b>bi</b>	<b>deopda</b>	<b>chupda</b>
바리시	गर्म	ठंडा
<b>bārish</b>	<b>garam</b>	<b>thandā</b>
<i>Single-syllable Korean word vs multi-syllable Hindi. Same role: 비가 와요 / बारिश हो रही है.</i>	<i>다-final adjective. Hindi गर्म = same one word. Indian summer = Korean 여름.</i>	<i>ㅂ-irregular adjective: 춥다 → 추워요. Hindi ठंडा agrees by gender but conceptually identical.</i>

हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · Weather & Seasons CROSS-MAP

Korea has 4 sharply distinct seasons; India has 3 (summer/monsoon/winter). Vocabulary maps but the cultural feel differs — Korean spring 봄 = brief, intense, cherry blossoms.

**Weather verb = 오다.** 비가 와요 = “rain comes.” Hindi बारिश हो रही है = “rain happens.” Both treat weather as an event.  
**덥다/춥다 are ㅂ-irregular.** 덥다 → 더워요, 춥다 → 추워요. Day 28 covers irregular adjective family.

**4 seasons.** 봄 (spring), 여름 (summer), 가을 (fall), 겨울 (winter). India’s 3 seasons → Korea’s 4 = new vocab to learn.  
**Cultural note.** Cherry blossom 벚꽃 in 봄 = like Holi spring vibe. 단풍 (autumn leaves) in 가을 = uniquely Korean. Both worth experiencing.

## SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVES 1 &amp; 2 OF 4

## 6 weather words for any Korean conversation

Weather is the most-used small-talk topic in Korea — appears in every TOPIK I 듣기 sample. These 6 words cover 90% of weather sentences.

### TODAY'S 6 WORDS · AT A GLANCE

<b>비</b>	rain · बारिश	<i>noun</i>
<b>눈</b>	snow · बर्फ	<i>noun</i>
<b>봄</b>	spring · वसंत	<i>noun</i>
<b>여름</b>	summer · गर्मी	<i>noun</i>
<b>덥다</b>	to be hot · गर्म होना	<i>adj.</i>
<b>춥다</b>	to be cold · ठंडा होना	<i>adj.</i>

### PREVIEW · ㅁ -IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

Some 다-final adjectives drop the ㅁ when conjugated: **덥다** → **더워요** (NOT **덥어요**), **춥다** → **추워요**, **쉽다** → **쉬워요** (easy). The ㅁ becomes 우, then merges with the ending. Day 28 covers all irregulars in one shot.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 3 OF 4

## Six word cards — full reference

Each card: headword + romanization + part-of-speech + English/Hindi gloss + a real example sentence. Memorize as a single chunk.

<p><b>비</b></p> <p><b>bi</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i> rain · बारिश</p> <hr/> <p>비가 와요. <i>It's raining.</i></p>	<p><b>눈</b></p> <p><b>nun</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i> snow · बर्फ़</p> <hr/> <p>눈이 와요. <i>It's snowing.</i></p>	<p><b>봄</b></p> <p><b>bom</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i> spring · वसंत</p> <hr/> <p>봄이 좋아요. <i>I like spring.</i></p>
<p><b>여름</b></p> <p><b>yeoreum</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i> summer · गर्मी</p> <hr/> <p>여름이 더워요. <i>Summer is hot.</i></p>	<p><b>덥다</b></p> <p><b>deopda</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>adj.</i> to be hot · गर्म होना</p> <hr/> <p>오늘 더워요. <i>It's hot today.</i></p>	<p><b>춥다</b></p> <p><b>chupda</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>adj.</i> to be cold · ठंडा होना</p> <hr/> <p>겨울이 추워요. <i>Winter is cold.</i></p>

## THE STORY · EPISODE 20

## Priya experiences her first Korean winter.

December morning · Hongdae · Priya wakes up to snow for the first time. India had no snow. 지은 explains 4 seasons over hot 울무차.

**SCENE: 지은 APARTMENT ·**  
**DEC 8 AM**

▶ 60 sec · Native Seoul audio + winter wind ambience

- Priya** 언니! 눈이 와요! 인생 처음이에요. 진짜 추워요!  
Sister! It's snowing! First time in my life. Really cold!
- 지은** 겨울이에요. 한국은 4계절 다 있어요. 인도는?  
It's winter. Korea has all 4 seasons. India?
- Priya** 인도는 3개. 여름, 우기, 겨울. 봄, 가을 없어요.  
India has 3. Summer, monsoon, winter. No spring, no fall.
- 지은** 한국 봄이 진짜 좋아요. 벚꽃 봐요. 4월에.  
Korean spring is really good. Cherry blossoms. In April.
- Priya** 여름은요? 인도처럼 더워요?  
What about summer? Hot like India?
- 지은** 더워요. 그런데 비가 많이 와요. 장마 — 인도 우기 같아요.  
Hot. But it rains a lot. 장마 — like Indian monsoon.

**GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS**

**Weather forecast — 30 seconds, 4 seasons.**

In pairs: Person A names a season (봄, 여름, 가을, 겨울). Person B describes its weather in 2 sentences using today's vocab: "여름은 더워요. 비가 많이 와요." Switch every season. Goal: All 4 seasons described in 30 seconds.

TODAY'S TEST

Read sentences with today's vocab. Pick the topic.

Real TOPIK I question featuring today's Weather & Seasons words.

TODAY'S TEST · REAL TOPIK QUESTION N/A

96회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q33

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

오늘은 비가 옵니다. 조금 춥습니다.

- ① 운동
- ② 날씨
- ③ 방학
- ④ 계획

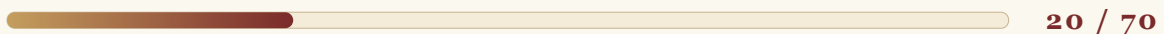
ANSWER · ② 날씨

Real 96회 TOPIK I Q33 — the passage centers on 날씨, matching today's 날씨 theme.

YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 20, you can solve **20 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 — pick the topic (2 points each). Day 20 done.



Tomorrow → Day 21 → 신체/건강. 머리/배/아프다/약 — going to a Korean clinic.

# 신체 · 건강

## Body & Health

*Six words to survive a Korean clinic visit.*

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 어디가 아파요?

### **eodiga apayo?**

Where does it hurt? · the universal Korean doctor's first line · कहाँ दर्द हो रहा है?

▶ Listen — 3 sec · 어디 (where) + 가 (subject) + 아파요 (hurts). The line that opens every clinic visit.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Learn 6 body-and-health words on every TOPIK I.
2. Describe symptoms with N + 이/가 아파요.
3. Ask for medicine politely: 약 주세요 / 약이 있어요?
4. Solve a real TOPIK I health question.

BEFORE YOU START

# Body & Health — Hindi gives you a head start.

*Body parts and health words are concrete and high-frequency — they survive direct translation.*

HEAD	STOMACH	HURTS
<p><b>머리</b></p> <p><b>meori</b></p> <hr/> <p>सिर</p> <p><b>sir</b></p> <p><i>Pure Korean. Hindi सिर is the universal body word. 머리 also means “hair” — same as Hindi बाल/सिर overlap.</i></p>	<p><b>배</b></p> <p><b>bae</b></p> <hr/> <p>पेट</p> <p><b>pet</b></p> <p><i>One syllable, central body part. 배가 아파요 = पेट दुख रहा है. Same sentence shape.</i></p>	<p><b>아프다</b></p> <p><b>apeuda</b></p> <hr/> <p>दर्द होना</p> <p><b>dard hona</b></p> <p><i>Adjective in Korean. Hindi expresses as verb (“hurt happens”). Same role, slightly different grammar.</i></p>

हिंदी ↔ 한국어 · Body & Health CROSS-MAP

Body parts and health words are concrete and high-frequency — they survive direct translation. Korean and Hindi both use the same “body part + hurts” sentence shape.

**Body part + 이/가 아파요.** 머리가 아파요 = सिर दुख रहा है. Subject particle on body part. Day 8 rule still works.

**Universal medicine.** 약 (medicine) = Sino-Korean. Hindi दवा. Both attached to verb 먹다 / लेना for “to take medicine.”

**아프다 = adjective.** Korean treats “hurt” as a STATE (adjective) like 행복하다. Hindi treats it as an EVENT (verb). Both work.

**Hospital visit pattern.** 병원 (Day 17) + 의사 (Day 18) + 약 (Day 21) = the 3-step Korean clinic vocabulary. You can survive a clinic visit now.

## SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVES 1 &amp; 2 OF 4

## 6 body & health words for clinic survival

These 6 words are the minimum to describe symptoms in a Korean clinic. They also appear in 80% of TOPIK I health passages.

### TODAY'S 6 WORDS · AT A GLANCE

<b>머리</b>	head / hair · सिर	<i>noun</i>
<b>배</b>	stomach · पेट	<i>noun</i>
<b>손</b>	hand · हाथ	<i>noun</i>
<b>발</b>	foot · पैर	<i>noun</i>
<b>아프다</b>	to hurt / to be sick · दर्द होना	<i>adj.</i>
<b>약</b>	medicine · दवा	<i>noun</i>

### PREVIEW · CLINIC SENTENCE PATTERN

The universal clinic exchange: doctor asks **어디가 아파요?** (where hurts?). Patient answers **N + 이/가 아파요**. Doctor prescribes **약을 드세요** (please take medicine). Master this 3-line script = clinic visit survived.

SOLO STUDY · OBJECTIVE 3 OF 4

## Six word cards — full reference

Each card: headword + romanization + part-of-speech + English/Hindi gloss + a real example sentence. Memorize as a single chunk.

<p><b>머리</b></p> <p><b>meori</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i> head / hair · सिर</p> <hr/> <p>머리가 아파요. <i>My head hurts.</i></p>	<p><b>배</b></p> <p><b>bae</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i> stomach · पेट</p> <hr/> <p>배가 아파요. <i>My stomach hurts.</i></p>	<p><b>손</b></p> <p><b>son</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i> hand · हाथ</p> <hr/> <p>손을 씻어요. <i>I wash my hands.</i></p>
<p><b>발</b></p> <p><b>bal</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i> foot · पैर</p> <hr/> <p>발이 차요. <i>My foot is cold.</i></p>	<p><b>아프다</b></p> <p><b>apeuda</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>adj.</i> to hurt / to be sick · दर्द होना</p> <hr/> <p>오늘 아파요. <i>I'm sick today.</i></p>	<p><b>약</b></p> <p><b>yak</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>noun</i> medicine · दवा</p> <hr/> <p>약을 먹어요. <i>I take medicine.</i></p>

## THE STORY · EPISODE 21

## Priya goes to a Korean clinic.

Tuesday morning · Hongdae 의원 · Priya ate too much spicy food yesterday. Now her stomach hurts. 지은 brings her to a local clinic.

**SCENE: HONGDAE 의원 ·**  
**TUE 10AM**

▶ 60 sec · Native Seoul audio + clinic ambient sounds

- 의사**      어서 오세요. 어디가 아파요?  
Welcome. Where does it hurt?
- Priya**      배가 아파요. 어제 매운 음식을 많이 먹었어요.  
My stomach hurts. I ate a lot of spicy food yesterday.
- 의사**      머리도 아파요? 열도 있어요?  
Does your head hurt too? Any fever?
- Priya**      머리는 괜찮아요. 그런데 손이 좀 차요.  
Head is fine. But my hand is a bit cold.
- 의사**      괜찮아요. 약 드릴게요. 하루 세 번 드세요.  
It's OK. I'll give you medicine. Take 3 times a day.
- Priya**      감사합니다. 매운 거 며칠 안 먹을게요.  
Thank you. I won't eat spicy food for a few days.

**GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS**

**Symptom describer — 30 seconds, 5 body parts.**

In pairs: Person A says a body part. Person B says “X이/가 아파요.” + invents a cause: “머리가 아파요. 어제 잠을 못 잤어요.” Switch every body part. Goal: 5 different complaints, all using past-tense verbs from Day 12.

TODAY'S TEST

Read sentences with today's vocab. Pick the topic.

Real TOPIK I question featuring today's Body & Health words.

TODAY'S TEST · REAL TOPIK QUESTION N/A

83회 TOPIK I · 읽기 · Reading · Q33

무엇에 대한 이야기입니까? 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

7월에는 수업이 없습니다. 학교에 안 갑니다.

- ① 계절
- ② 방학
- ③ 여행
- ④ 위치

ANSWER · ② 방학

Real 83회 TOPIK I Q33 — the passage centers on **방학**, matching today's 건강 / 방학 theme.

YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 21, you can solve **21 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

TOPIK I Q31-33 — pick the topic (2 points each). Day 21 done.



Tomorrow → Day 22 → TOPIK 시험 유형 1: 듣기 Q1-4. “네/아니요” yes-no listening.

# 듣기 1-4번

## Listening Q1-4 — Short Yes/No Replies

*Hear a question, pick the matching reply. The 4 easiest test points.*

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



# 네, 있어요.

**ne, isseoyo.**

Yes, I have one. · the most-said TOPIK 듣기 answer · हाँ, है।

▶ Listen — 3 sec · 네 (yes) + 있어요 (have/exist). 8 points guaranteed if you spot the pattern.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Recognize the **Q1-4 pattern**: a question is asked, you pick the reply that fits.
2. Listen for the verb in the question — the answer must use the **SAME** verb (positive or negative).
3. Skip 4 distractor types: wrong tense, wrong verb, irrelevant noun, contradictory polarity.
4. Solve a real TOPIK Q1 from 102회.

## TODAY'S TOPIK SECTION

## What TOPIK Q1-4 actually tests

Q1-2 ask short yes/no questions (있어요? / 좋아해요?). Q3-4 ask short “what/when/where” questions. In both, the answer must MIRROR the verb. If the question is “우산이 있어요?”, the right answer uses 있어요 / 없어요 — not 봐요, not 가요. Spot the verb, eliminate non-matching choices, you’ve already cut the field by 50%.

### REAL SAMPLES · FROM 102\_1\_H

Four real Q1-4 from 102회 TOPIK I 듣기. The audio asks a Korean question; you pick the printed reply. We’ve left the audio prompt blank so you simulate test conditions — listen to the MP3 (or read your tutor’s question), then pick.

REAL SAMPLES · PART 1 OF 2

102회듣기 Q1 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 102\_1.mp3 → Q1

- ① 네, 우산이 있어요.
- ② 네, 우산이 아니에요.
- ③ 아니요, 우산이에요.
- ④ 아니요, 우산이 작아요.

---

**ANSWER ①** 네, 우산이 있어요.

102회듣기 Q2 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 102\_1.mp3 → Q2

- ① 네, 신문이 없어요.
- ② 네, 신문을 싫어해요.
- ③ 아니요, 신문을 안 봐요.
- ④ 아니요, 신문이 재미있어요.

---

**ANSWER ③** 아니요, 신문을 안 봐요.

REAL SAMPLES · PART 2 OF 2

102회듣기 Q3 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 102\_1.mp3 → Q3

- ① 혼자 먹었어요.
- ② 불고기를 먹었어요.
- ③ 저녁에 먹었어요.
- ④ 학교에서 먹었어요.

---

**ANSWER ②** 불고기를 먹었어요.

102회듣기 Q4 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 102\_1.mp3 → Q4

- ① 두 개예요.
- ② 네 시예요.
- ③ 팔 일이에요.
- ④ 수요일이에요.

---

**ANSWER ③** 팔 일이에요.

## STRATEGY

## Test-day strategy — Q1-4

**Match the verb.**

Q says 있어요? → answer uses 있어요 or 없어요. Skip choices with other verbs.

**Match the polarity.**

If Q is “good?” → reply is “yes, it’s good” or “no, it’s bad.” Both keep the topic.

**Eliminate the obvious distractor.**

One choice is always nonsense (different topic). Cross it first.

**Tense matters.**

Past tense Q (-았/었어요?) needs past-tense reply. Day 12 rules apply.

## GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS

**Mirror-the-verb drill — 60 sec.**

In pairs: One person asks a Korean yes/no question (X 있어요? / X 좋아요? / X 했어요?). The other replies with matching verb in 2 seconds: “네, X 있어요” or “아니요, X 없어요.” Switch every 5 questions. Goal: zero verb mismatch.

TODAY'S TEST

# One final real Listening Q1-4 question.

96회 듣기 Q1 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 96\_1.mp3 → Q1

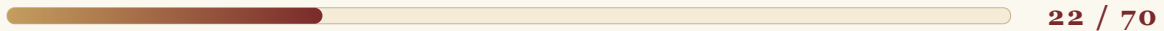
- ① 네, 모자가 없어요.
- ② 아니요, 모자예요.
- ③ 네, 모자가 많아요.
- ④ 아니요, 모자가 싸요.

**ANSWER ③** 네, 모자가 많아요.

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 22, you can solve **22 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

*Real TOPIK Q1 from 96\_1\_H회 — your Day 22 mastery point.*



Tomorrow → Day 23 → 듣기 Q5-10. “여기는 어디예요?” — location/setting listening.

# 듣기 5-10번

## Listening Q5-10 — Where & Why

*Identify the LOCATION or REASON behind a short conversation.*

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 여기는 어디예요?

**yeogineun eodieyo?**

Where is this place? · the universal TOPIK Q5-10 prompt · यह जगह कहाँ है?

▶ Listen — 3 sec · 여기 (here) + 는 (topic) + 어디예요 (is where?). The setting question.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Recognize Q5-10 patterns: place identification, reason, time-of-day clues.
2. Listen for **location keywords** (식당, 학교, 병원 — Day 17 vocab).
3. Listen for **occupation/role words** (의사, 손님, 학생 — Day 18 vocab).
4. Solve a real TOPIK Q5 from 91회.

TODAY'S TOPIK SECTION

## What Q5-10 actually tests

Two speakers exchange 1-2 lines. You decide WHERE they are or WHO they are. Speakers drop clue words: 주문하다 (order) → restaurant, 진료 (treatment) → hospital, 책 (book) → library. Train your ear for these tags — it's not about understanding everything, just catching one word that locks the answer.

**REAL SAMPLES · FROM 91\_1\_H**

Four real Q5-8 from 91회. Each plays a 2-line dialogue; you pick the location or context.

REAL SAMPLES · PART 1 OF 2

91회듣기 Q5 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 91\_1.mp3 → Q5

- ① 고맙습니다.
- ② 반갑습니다.
- ③ 실례합니다.
- ④ 환영합니다.

---

**ANSWER ①** 고맙습니다.

91회듣기 Q6 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 91\_1.mp3 → Q6

- ① 네, 어서 오세요.
- ② 네, 잘 다녀오세요.
- ③ 네, 안녕히 주무세요.
- ④ 네, 잠깐만 기다리세요.

---

**ANSWER ④** 네, 잠깐만 기다리세요.

REAL SAMPLES · PART 2 OF 2

91회듣기 Q7 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 91\_1.mp3 → Q7

- ① 극장
- ② 병원
- ③ 은행
- ④ 식당

---

**ANSWER ①** 극장

91회듣기 Q8 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 91\_1.mp3 → Q8

- ① 미용실
- ② 정류장
- ③ 우체국
- ④ 사진관

---

**ANSWER ②** 정류장

## STRATEGY

## Test-day strategy — Q5-10

**Listen for ONE keyword.**

**Choices are usually 4 places.**

**Don't translate — recognize.**

**Day 17 (places) + Day 18 (jobs) = 90% of these answers.**

주문하다 → restaurant, 진료받다 → clinic, 빌리다 → library. One word decides it.

Quickly read the 4 options BEFORE the audio plays. Then listen for which matches.

Native Korean = too fast to translate. Train your ear to pattern-match the keyword.

If you mastered those Days, this section is mechanical.

GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS

**Keyword-to-place — 60 sec.**

Person A says a Korean keyword (주문, 책, 약, 김치, 시험, 머리 아파요). Person B says the place in Korean: 식당, 도서관, 약국, 식당, 학교, 병원. Switch every 5. Goal: instant keyword→place mapping.

TODAY'S TEST

# One final real Listening Q5-10 question.

83회듣기 Q7 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 83\_1.mp3 → Q7

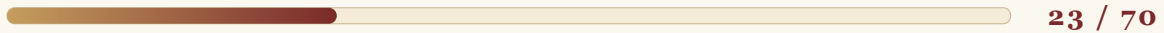
- ① 꽃집
- ② 극장
- ③ 학교
- ④ 시장

ANSWER ④ 시장

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 23, you can solve **23 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

*Real TOPIK Q7 from 83\_1\_H회 – your Day 23 mastery point.*



Tomorrow → Day 24 → 듣기 Q11-30. Longer dialogues + content matching.

# 듣기 11-30번

## Listening Q11-30 — Long Dialogues

20 questions, longer audio, comprehension. 40 points up for grabs.

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 내용과 같은 것을 고르십시오.

### naeyonggwa gateun geoseul goreusipsio.

Pick what matches the content · the most-repeated 듣기 instruction · सामग्री से मेल खाने वाला चुनिए।

▶ Listen — 4 sec · 내용 (content) + 같은 것 (same thing). The 'find what's true' instruction.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Handle 20 questions across 4 sub-types (Q11-15, Q16-21, Q22-24, Q25-30).
2. Use the printed choices to PRE-LOAD what to listen for.
3. Eliminate clearly-false choices first, then verify the correct one.
4. Solve a real TOPIK Q22 (“같은 내용”) from 60회.

## TODAY'S TOPIK SECTION

## Q11-30 sub-section breakdown

Q11-15: short dialogue + “main topic / next action.” Q16-21: longer dialogue + comprehension. Q22-24: “pick the matching content” (false-elimination). Q25-30: monologue + 2-3 questions. Volume is large but each question is independent. Bank easy points (Q11-15) first; Q25-30 is hardest — guess strategically if time runs out.

**REAL SAMPLES · FROM 60\_1\_H**

Four real questions across the 4 sub-types — one each from 60회. Each is the FIRST question of its sub-block (representative).

REAL SAMPLES · PART 1 OF 2

6 회듣기 Q11 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 60\_1.mp3 → Q11

- ① 일
- ② 집
- ③ 시간
- ④ 가족

**ANSWER ②** 집

6 회듣기 Q16 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 60\_1.mp3 → Q16

①



②



③



④



**ANSWER ①** (see image)

REAL SAMPLES · PART 2 OF 2

6 회듣기 Q22 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 60\_1.mp3 → Q22

- ① 운전 연습을 많이 해야 합니다.
- ② 피곤할 때는 운전을 하면 안 됩니다.
- ③ 지하철로 회사에 가는 것이 더 좋습니다.
- ④ 회사에서 지하철역이 가까워서 좋습니다.

---

**ANSWER ③** 지하철로 회사에 가는 것이 더 좋습니다.

6 회듣기 Q25 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 60\_1.mp3 → Q25 여자가 왜 이 이야기를 하고 있는지  
고르십시오.

- ① 신청 방법을 말해 주려고
- ② 행사 장소를 알려 주려고
- ③ 행사 날짜를 정하고 싶어서
- ④ 더 많은 신청을 받고 싶어서

---

**ANSWER ②** 행사 장소를 알려 주려고

## STRATEGY

## Test-day strategy — Q11-30

- Pre-read the choices (3 sec each).** Before audio plays, scan the 4 printed options. You'll know what to listen for.
- False-elimination for Q22-24.** These ask “what matches?” — eliminate choices that contradict ANY part of the audio. Often 3 are wrong, 1 is right.
- Q25-30 is hardest.** Monologue is 30+ seconds. If lost, lock in your top guess and move on. Better to miss 1 than miss 3.
- Time budget: 70 sec/question.** 20 questions × 70 sec ≈ 23 min. Listening section total = 40 min. Manageable.

GROUP ACTIVITY ·  WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS**Pre-read drill — 60 sec.**

Tutor reads only the 4 printed choices for a question (no audio). Student must guess the audio's TOPIC from the choices alone, in 5 seconds. (The choices always reveal the topic.) Switch every 3 questions. Goal: build the pre-read habit.

TODAY'S TEST

# One final real Listening Q11-30 question.

47회듣기 Q22 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 47\_1.mp3 → Q22

- ① 휴가는 가족과 함께 보내야 합니다.
- ② 여행을 가서 책을 읽는 게 좋습니다.
- ③ 휴가 때는 집에서 쉬는 게 좋습니다.
- ④ 여행을 갈 때 계획을 세워야 합니다.

**ANSWER ③** 휴가 때는 집에서 쉬는 게 좋습니다.

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 24, you can solve **24 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

*Real TOPIK Q22 from 47\_1\_H회 – your Day 24 mastery point.*



Tomorrow → Day 25 → 읽기 Q34-39. 빈칸 채우기 (vocab cloze).

# 읽기 34-39번

## Reading Q34-39 — Vocabulary Cloze

Fill the blank with the word that fits — 12 points if you know your vocab.

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

**almajeun geoseul goreusipsio.**

Pick the correct word · the universal cloze instruction · सही विकल्प चुनिए।

▶ Listen — 3 sec · 알맞은 (correct/fitting) + 것 (thing). The instruction repeats every blank.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Recognize the Q34-39 pattern: a sentence with ( ) — pick the word that fits.
2. Use SEMANTIC clues (the surrounding words) to pick.
3. Use GRAMMATICAL clues (particle + ending) to eliminate.
4. Solve a real TOPIK Q34 from 102회.

## TODAY'S TOPIK SECTION

## What Q34-39 actually tests

Each item is one short sentence with one missing word — usually a noun, verb, or adjective. The 4 choices are all valid Korean words but only one fits semantically. Day 15-21 vocabulary is 70% of what's tested here. The other 30% is verbs/adjectives from Day 11-13. Read the WHOLE sentence before picking — the clue is usually right before or after the blank.

**REAL SAMPLES · FROM 102\_1\_R**

Four real cloze items from 102회. Each fills one blank from 4 choices.

REAL SAMPLES · PART 1 OF 2

102회읽기 Q34 저는 의사입니다. ()에서 일합니다.

- ① 병원
- ② 서점
- ③ 미용실
- ④ 우체국

---

**ANSWER ①** 병원

102회읽기 Q35 저는 일이 많습니다. 그래서 조금 ().

- ① 작습니다
- ② 비쌉니다
- ③ 무겁습니다
- ④ 피곤합니다

---

**ANSWER ④** 피곤합니다

REAL SAMPLES · PART 2 OF 2

102회읽기 Q36 친구를 만났습니다. 우리는 () 공부를 했습니다.

- ① 가장
- ② 아직
- ③ 별로
- ④ 같이

---

**ANSWER ④** 같이

102회읽기 Q37 방이 덥습니다. 창문() 엽니다.

- ① 에
- ② 의
- ③ 을
- ④ 이

---

**ANSWER ③** 을

## STRATEGY

## Test-day strategy — Q34-39

**Read both halves of the sentence.**

The clue is rarely just before the blank. Often the SECOND half tells you what to pick.

**Match register.**

If the sentence is formal (-습니다), distractors are sometimes informal. Eliminate them.

**Lean on Day 15-21 vocab.**

Food/transport/places/jobs/feelings/weather/health — these themes cover Q34-39 directly.

**If stuck, pick the most common word.**

Frequency wins. The exam favors high-use vocabulary as the answer.

GROUP ACTIVITY ·  WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS**Cloze speed drill — 60 sec.**

Tutor reads a Korean sentence with one word replaced by a beep. Student fills it in within 3 seconds using a Day 15-21 word. Switch every 5. Goal: instant pattern-match between context and vocab.

TODAY'S TEST

# One final real Reading Q34-39 question.

91회읽기 Q35 백화점에 갑니다. 바지( ) 치마를 삽니다.

- ① 도
- ② 는
- ③ 하고
- ④ 에게

ANSWER ③ 하고

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 25, you can solve **25 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

*Real TOPIK Q35 from 91\_1\_R회 — your Day 25 mastery point.*



Tomorrow → Day 26 → 읽기 Q40-50. 광고/안내문 — ads and notices.

# 읽기 40-50번

## Reading Q40-50 — Ads & Notices

Read short real-world texts: ads, notices, signs. 22 questions = 30 points.

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE

## 이 글의 내용과 같은 것은?



**i geurui naeyonggwa gateun geoseun?**

What matches this text? · the ad-comprehension question · इस लेख से मेल खाने वाला क्या है?

▶ Listen — 4 sec · 이 글 (this text) + 내용 (content) + 같은 것 (same thing).

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Read 4 ad/notice formats: store ad, event poster, public notice, schedule.
2. Extract WHO/WHAT/WHEN/WHERE/HOW MUCH efficiently.
3. Match printed claims against the source text — eliminate false ones.
4. Solve a real TOPIK Q40 from 64회.

## TODAY'S TOPIK SECTION

## What Q40-50 actually tests

Each block has a SHORT real-world text (3-5 lines) followed by 1-2 questions. The questions ask either “what matches?” or “who is this for?” Speed matters: 22 questions × 80 sec ≈ 30 min of the 60-min reading section. Eliminate one wrong choice per pass — by 3rd pass you’ll have the answer.

### REAL SAMPLES · FROM 64\_1\_R

Four real Q40-43 from 64\_1\_R — store ad + event notice + public sign + schedule.

REAL SAMPLES · PART 1 OF 2

64회 읽기 Q40

### 축구 동아리 모임

- 언 제 : 매주 금요일 저녁 6시
- 어디서 : 학교 운동장



- ① 금요일에 합니다.
- ② 같이 축구를 합니다.
- ③ 모임은 오전에 있습니다.
- ④ 학교 운동장에서 만납니다.

**ANSWER ③** 모임은 오전에 있습니다.

64회 읽기 Q41

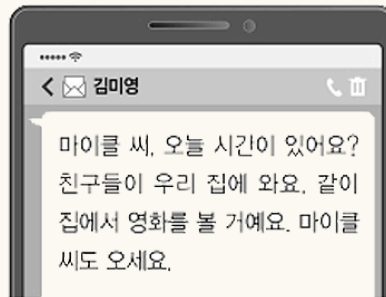


- ① 삼 분 후에 먹습니다.
- ② 가격은 이천 원입니다.
- ③ 이 라면은 김치 맛입니다.
- ④ 이 라면에 계란이 있습니다.

**ANSWER ②** 가격은 이천 원입니다.

REAL SAMPLES · PART 2 OF 2

64회읽기 Q42



- ① 마이클 씨가 문자 메시지를 받습니다.
- ② 마이클 씨는 지금 미영 씨와 있습니다.
- ③ 미영 씨는 오늘 친구들을 만날 겁니다.
- ④ 미영 씨는 오늘 집에서 영화를 볼 겁니다.

**ANSWER ②** 마이클 씨는 지금 미영 씨와 있습니다.

64회읽기 Q43 우리 집에서는 제가 요리를 합니다. 한국 음식도 잘하고 다른 나라의 음식도 잘 만듭니다. 매일 음식을 해서 가족들과 같이 먹습니다.

- ① 가족들은 매일 요리를 합니다.
- ② 저는 한국 음식을 잘 만듭니다.
- ③ 가족들은 한국 음식을 안 먹습니다.
- ④ 저는 다른 나라 음식을 잘 못 만듭니다.

**ANSWER ②** 저는 한국 음식을 잘 만듭니다.

## STRATEGY

## Test-day strategy — Q40-50

**Highlight numbers and dates.**

Ads/notices live on numbers (price, time, date).  
Circle them as you read.

**Read the QUESTION first, then the text.**

You'll know what info to hunt for — saves 30+ seconds per item.

**Eliminate by contradiction.**

If a choice contradicts ANY printed line, kill it.  
Usually 2-3 die fast.

**Don't over-read.**

These are real-world texts, not literature. Skim for facts. Don't translate every word.

## GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS

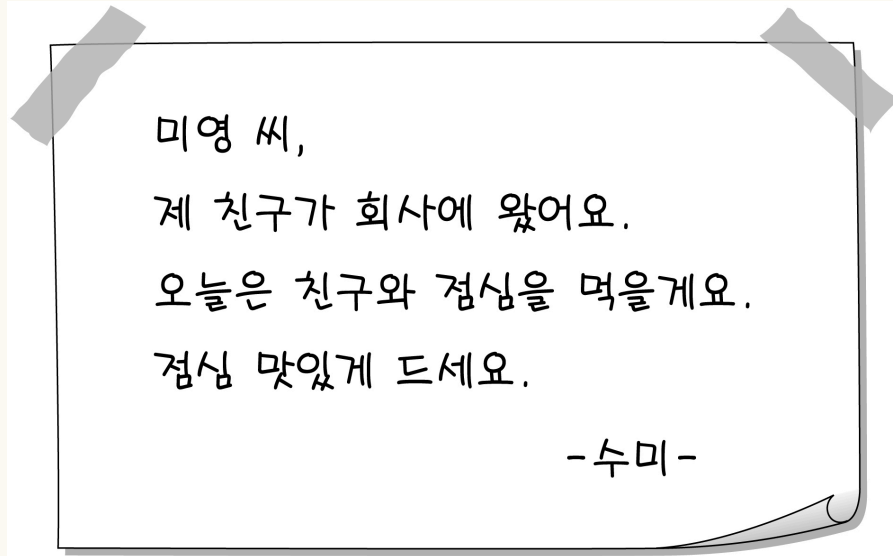
**Ad-skim drill — 60 sec.**

Tutor shows a Korean ad/notice for 30 seconds. Student writes down 5 facts (who, what, when, where, price) in English. Compare with the source. Switch every ad. Goal: extract 5 facts from any Korean ad in 30 sec.

TODAY'S TEST

# One final real Reading Q40-50 question.

52회읽기 Q41



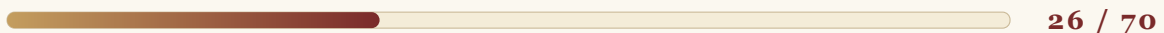
- ① 수미 씨가 메모를 썼습니다.
- ② 수미 씨는 친구를 만납니다.
- ③ 수미 씨의 친구가 회사에 왔습니다.
- ④ 수미 씨는 미영 씨와 점심을 먹을 겁니다.

**ANSWER ④** 수미 씨는 미영 씨와 점심을 먹을 겁니다.

### YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 26, you can solve **26 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

*Real TOPIK Q41 from 52\_1\_R회 — your Day 26 mastery point.*



Tomorrow → Day 27 → 읽기 Q51-70. 긴 글 + 주제/의도 — long passages + main idea.

# 읽기 51-70번

## Reading Q51-70 — Long Passages

*20 questions on longer texts. The hardest section, the highest payoff.*

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 이 글의 주제는?

**i geurui jujeneun?**

What is the main idea? · the long-passage question · इस लेख का मुख्य विषय क्या है?

▶ Listen — 3 sec · 주제 (theme/main idea) — the central question for Q66-70.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Read 5+ line passages and extract the MAIN POINT (not just facts).
2. Distinguish between 같은 내용 (matching content) and 주제 (theme).
3. Skim for tone clues: 그래서 (therefore), 하지만 (however), 그리고 (and).
4. Solve a real TOPIK Q51 from 91회.

## TODAY'S TOPIK SECTION

## What Q51-70 actually tests

Q51-58 = short paragraph + matching content (false-elimination). Q59-62 = sentence-order rearrangement. Q63-65 = email or invitation (extract details). Q66-70 = longest passage (5-7 lines) + main idea + supporting detail. These last 5 are the hardest in TOPIK I — many students skip them. With targeted strategy, they're answerable. Goal: get 12 of 20 right = 18 points.

### REAL SAMPLES · FROM 91\_1\_R

Four representatives — one from each Q51-70 sub-type, all from 91㉔.

REAL SAMPLES · PART 1 OF 2

91회읽기 Q51 ㉠에 들어갈 말로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

- ① 그러면
- ② 그래도
- ③ 그러나
- ④ 그렇지만

ANSWER ① 그러면

91회읽기 Q59 다음 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르십시오. 잠시 후에 태국 사람이 와서 태국어로 역사를 설명해 줬습니다.

- ① ㉠
- ② ㉡
- ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣

ANSWER ④ ㉣

REAL SAMPLES · PART 2 OF 2

91회읽기 Q63 왜 뒷글을 썼는지 맞는 것을 고르십시오.

- ① 다른 청바지로 바꾸려고
- ② 청바지 주문을 취소하려고
- ③ 청바지의 값을 확인하려고
- ④ 청바지 도착 날짜를 물어보려고

**ANSWER ④** 청바지 도착 날짜를 물어보려고

91회읽기 Q66 뒷글의 내용과 같은 것을 고르십시오.

- ① 이 행사에 있는 책은 모두 오래된 책입니다.
- ② 이 행사는 인주시청에서 한 달 동안 합니다.
- ③ 이 행사에서는 유명한 작가를 만날 수 있습니다.
- ④ 이 행사에 참가한 모든 사람에게는 선물을 줍니다.

**ANSWER ③** 이 행사에서는 유명한 작가를 만날 수 있습니다.

## STRATEGY

## Test-day strategy — Q51-70

**Read the LAST sentence first (Q66-70).**

The conclusion/main idea is usually in the final sentence. Read it, then check choices, then read the rest only if needed.

**For Q59-62 (order), find the FIRST sentence.**

It's usually the one with no connector word. Then chain forward.

**같은 내용 = false-elimination.**

Eliminate by contradiction (Q26 strategy still works).

**Time budget: 90 sec/question.**

Q51-70 are dense. If a question takes 3+ minutes, guess and move on. Don't sink the whole section.

GROUP ACTIVITY ·  WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS

**Main-idea drill — 60 sec.**

Tutor reads a 5-line Korean paragraph slowly. Student summarizes in ONE Korean sentence (max 10 words). Repeat with 3 paragraphs. Goal: build the “compress to one sentence” instinct that Q66-70 rewards.

TODAY'S TEST

# One final real Reading Q51-70 question.

47회읽기 Q66 이 글의 내용과 같은 것을 고르십시오.

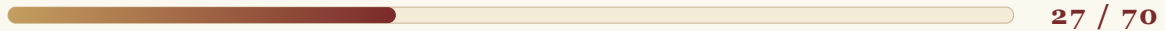
- ① 저는 어머니가 불러 준 노래를 잊어버렸습니다.
- ② 잠잘 때 저는 어머니와 함께 노래를 불렀습니다.
- ③ 어머니는 제가 울면 조용한 노래를 불러 주셨습니다.
- ④ 저는 우리 어머니처럼 제 아이에게 노래를 불러 줍니다.

**ANSWER ④** 저는 우리 어머니처럼 제 아이에게 노래를 불러 줍니다.

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 27, you can solve **27 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

*Real TOPIK Q66 from 47\_1\_회 — your Day 27 mastery point.*



Tomorrow → **Day 28** → 모의고사 1회. 47회 풀이 + 자가 채점.

# 모의고사 1회

## Mock Test 1 — 47회 Walkthrough

*First sit-down mock. 10 real questions, 30 minutes. Score yourself.*

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 시작하겠습니다.

**sijakhagessumnida.**

We will now begin. · the official TOPIK proctor's first words · अब हम शुरू करते हैं।

▶ Listen — 3 sec · 시작하다 (begin) + -겠습니다 (will). The phrase that opens every TOPIK exam.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Sit a **mini mock** under exam conditions: 10 real Q, 30 min.
2. Time yourself — 듣기 questions ( 70 sec each), 읽기 ( 90 sec each).
3. Score and analyze: where did you lose points?
4. Identify your top 3 weak areas to fix before Day 29.

HOW TO TAKE THIS MOCK

## 47회 TOPIK I — full protocol

1. Set a timer for 30 minutes. 2. Play the listening MP3 for the listening questions (URL on P3). 3. Read the printed reading questions in order. Don't skip. 4. Mark answers, then check against the answer key on P6. 5. For wrong answers — read the explanation and add the missed vocab to a flashcard. Treat this like a real TOPIK sitting. The pressure is the lesson.

LISTENING AUDIO · 47회 TOPIK I 듣기



File: assets/topik\_korean/past\_papers/round\_47/topik\_1\_h/audio/47\_1.mp3

*40 minutes — play once, mark answers, no re-listen except where the test allows.*

LISTENING SECTION · 5 SAMPLE QUESTIONS

47회듣기 Q1 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 47\_1.mp3 → Q1

- ① 네,책이에요.
- ② 아니요,책이 있어요.
- ③ 네,책이 많아요.
- ④ 아니요,책이 좋아요.

47회듣기 Q5 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 47\_1.mp3 → Q5

- ① 잘 먹겠습니다.
- ② 잘 지냈습니다.
- ③ 정말 오랜만입니다.
- ④ 만나서 반갑습니다.

47회듣기 Q11 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 47\_1.mp3 → Q11

- ① 가족
- ② 나라
- ③ 나이
- ④ 이름

LISTENING (CONT.) + READING SECTION

47회듣기 Q16 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 47\_1.mp3 → Q16

①



②



③



④



47회듣기 Q22 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 47\_1.mp3 → Q22

- ① 휴가는 가족과 함께 보내야 합니다.
- ② 여행을 가서 책을 읽는 게 좋습니다.
- ③ 휴가 때는 집에서 쉬는 게 좋습니다.
- ④ 여행을 갈 때 계획을 세워야 합니다.

47회읽기 Q31 비빔밥이 맛있습니다. 불고기도 맛있습니다.

- ① 나라
- ② 요일
- ③ 시간
- ④ 음식

47회 읽기 Q35 머리가 ().그래서 약을 먹습니다.

- ① 아픍니다
- ② 짧습니다
- ③ 예쁩니다
- ④ 좋습니다

READING SECTION (CONT.) + ANSWER KEY

47회읽기 Q41



- ① 꽃집은 일 층에 있습니다.
- ② 커피숍 옆에 서점이 있습니다.
- ③ 은행 아래에 빵집이 있습니다.
- ④ 병원과 약국은 같은 층에 있습니다.

**ANSWER ④** 병원과 약국은 같은 층에 있습니다.

47회읽기 Q51 ㉠에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 고르십시오.

- ① 빨고
- ② 빨 때
- ③ 빨아서
- ④ 빨 후에

**ANSWER ②** 빨 때

47회 읽기 Q66 이 글의 내용과 같은 것을 고르십시오.

- ① 저는 어머니가 불러 준 노래를 잊어버렸습니다.
- ② 잠잘 때 저는 어머니와 함께 노래를 불렀습니다.
- ③ 어머니는 제가 울면 조용한 노래를 불러 주셨습니다.
- ④ 저는 우리 어머니처럼 제 아이에게 노래를 불러 줍니다.

**ANSWER ④** 저는 우리 어머니처럼 제 아이에게 노래를 불러 줍니다.

**Self-scoring guide**

**8-10 correct → on track.**

TOPIK Level 2 candidate. Day 29-30 polish + go for the real exam.

**5-7 correct → solid foundation.**

TOPIK Level 1 secured. Focus on Q51-70 for Level 2 push.

**3-4 correct → strengthen vocab.**

Re-read Day 15-21 — most missed answers come from there.

**0-2 correct → review Day 8-13 grammar.**

Particles + verbs. Without them, even good vocab won't anchor.

## TODAY'S TEST

## The hardest question on this paper — Q70.

47회읽기 Q70 이 글의 내용으로 알 수 있는 것은 무엇입니까?

- ① 저는 친구의 결혼을 축하해 주고 싶습니다.
- ② 저는 고향 친구들과 결혼식에 가려고 합니다.
- ③ 친구는 고향에 와서 결혼식을 하려고 합니다.
- ④ 친구는 제가 찍은 영상을 보고 좋아했습니다.

**ANSWER ①** 저는 친구의 결혼을 축하해 주고 싶습니다.

## GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS

**Post-mock debrief — 5 min.**

With your tutor or partner: read each question you got wrong out loud. Explain WHY you picked your answer + WHY the correct one is right. The explanation matters more than the score.

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 28, you can solve **28 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

*Mock test 47회 — Day 28 of 30. Sit-down practice complete.*

 **28 / 70**

Tomorrow → **Day 29** → 모의고사 2회. 64회 풀이. Mid-difficulty paper.

# 모의고사 2회

## Mock Test 2 — 64회 Walkthrough

*Second mock, mid-difficulty. Beat your Day 28 score by 2 questions.*

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 다시 시작합니다.

**dasi sijakhamnida.**

Start again. · the post-listening reading-section instruction · फिर से शुरू करें।

▶ Listen — 3 sec · 다시 (again) + 시작합니다 (begin). The pause between sections.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Sit a second mini mock — same format, harder paper.
2. Apply Day 22-27 strategies under time pressure.
3. Score: aim for +2 questions correct vs Day 28.
4. Identify ONE habit you'll change for Day 30.

## HOW TO TAKE THIS MOCK

# 64회 TOPIK I — full protocol

Same protocol as Day 28: 30-minute timer, listening MP3 first, reading second, score yourself last. This time, ENFORCE per-question time budget: 70 sec for listening, 90 sec for reading. Move on if stuck. Train the muscle of “locking in your guess and moving forward” — the 1 skill that separates Level 1 from Level 2 candidates.

**LISTENING AUDIO · 64회 TOPIK I 듣기**

File: assets/topik\_korean/past\_papers/round\_64/topik\_1\_h/audio/64\_1.mp3

*40 minutes — play once, mark answers, no re-listen except where the test allows.*

LISTENING SECTION · 5 SAMPLE QUESTIONS

64회듣기 Q3 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 64\_1.mp3 → Q3

- ① 자주 먹어요.
- ② 집에서 먹어요.
- ③ 김밥을 먹어요.
- ④ 언니하고 먹어요.

64회듣기 Q6 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 64\_1.mp3 → Q6

- ① 미안해요
- ② 아니에요.
- ③ 부탁드립니다.
- ④ 좋겠어요.

64회듣기 Q13 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 64\_1.mp3 → Q13

- ① 계획
- ② 날씨
- ③ 주말
- ④ 취미

LISTENING (CONT.) + READING SECTION

64회듣기 Q18 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 64\_1.mp3 → Q18

- ① 여자는 식빵을 못 샀습니다.
- ② 남자는 여자에게 빵을 줬습니다.
- ③ 여자는 이 곳에 세 시에 왔습니다.
- ④ 남자는 지금 빵집에 다녀올 겁니다.

64회듣기 Q24 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 64\_1.mp3 → Q24

- ① 쓰레기를 모아서 버려야 합니다.
- ② 물건을 많이 살 필요가 없습니다.
- ③ 쓰레기를 버리는 곳이 많이 필요합니다.
- ④ 물건을 안 버리고 다시 쓰는 게 좋습니다.

64회읽기 Q32 오늘은 집에 있습니다. 쉽니다.

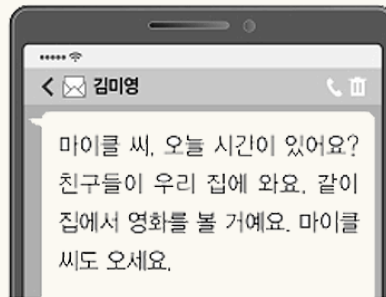
- ① 나라
- ② 휴일
- ③ 쇼핑
- ④ 직업

64회읽기 Q36 집에서 은행이 (.). 집 앞에 있습니다.

- ① 넓습니다
- ② 가깝습니다
- ③ 깨끗합니다
- ④ 시원합니다

READING SECTION (CONT.) + ANSWER KEY

64회읽기 Q42



- ① 마이클 씨가 문자 메시지를 받습니다.
- ② 마이클 씨는 지금 미영 씨와 있습니다.
- ③ 미영 씨는 오늘 친구들을 만날 겁니다.
- ④ 미영 씨는 오늘 집에서 영화를 볼 겁니다.

**ANSWER ②** 마이클 씨는 지금 미영 씨와 있습니다.

64회읽기 Q53 ㉠에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 고르십시오.

- ① 졸업해도
- ② 졸업하거나
- ③ 졸업하고 나서
- ④ 졸업하게 되면

**ANSWER ③** 졸업하고 나서

64회읽기 Q67 ㉠에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 고르십시오.

- ① 부르려고 합니다
- ② 원하고 있습니다
- ③ 바꾸기로 했습니다
- ④ 만들기 시작했습니다

**ANSWER ④** 만들기 시작했습니다

**Compare with Day 28 — what changed?**

**If you scored higher → momentum.**

Strategies are working. Keep pre-reading choices, eliminating by contradiction, watching the clock.

**If you scored lower → identify pacing.**

Did you spend 5+ min on one question? That's the killer. Practice locking guesses in 90 sec max.

**If 듣기 dropped, do the audio twice.**

First pass: skim choices. Second pass: focused listen.

You're allowed to listen twice in real exam.

**If 읽기 dropped, slow down on Q66-70.**

These last 5 reward time. Trade Q34-39 (vocab cloze, easy) speed FOR Q66-70 deliberation.

## TODAY'S TEST

## The hardest question on this paper — Q70.

64회읽기 Q70 이 글의 내용으로 알 수 있는 것을 고르십시오.

- ① 저는 강아지의 주인을 만났습니다.
- ② 저는 이 강아지를 잃어버렸습니다.
- ③ 저는 이 강아지를 키우는 것이 싫습니다.
- ④ 저는 길에서 데려온 강아지를 키우고 있습니다.

**ANSWER ④** 저는 길에서 데려온 강아지를 키우고 있습니다.

## GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS

**Time-budget post-mortem — 5 min.**

With your tutor: review your timing. Which 2 questions ate the most minutes? Why? Build a per-question time cap for Day 30. Goal: Day 30 score AT LEAST equals Day 29.

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 29, you can solve **29 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

*Mock test 64회 — Day 29 of 30. Sit-down practice complete.*

 **29 / 70**

Tomorrow → **Day 30** → 모의고사 3회 + 시험 D-day strategy. Final preparation.

# 모의고사 3회

## Mock Test 3 — 102회 + D-Day Strategy

*Final mock — most recent paper. Then your TOPIK D-day game plan.*

### TODAY'S OPENER · K-DRAMA LINE



## 끝났습니다.

**kkeunnasseumnida.**

It's finished. · the proctor's closing line. The lift after 100 minutes. · खत्म हो गया।

▶ Listen — 3 sec · 끝나다 (end) + 었습니다 (past polite). The line you'll hear when you pass.

### TODAY'S 4 OBJECTIVES

1. Sit your final mock — newest paper, most current TOPIK style.
2. Score yourself one last time. Calibrate expected real-exam performance.
3. Lock in **3 D-day rituals** (sleep, breakfast, exam-day kit).
4. Walk into the real TOPIK with a 30-day strategy in your bones.

## HOW TO TAKE THIS MOCK

## 102회 TOPIK I — full protocol

Same 30-minute mini-mock protocol. THIS paper is the most recent — closest to what you'll see on the real exam day. Score yourself with the same key. Then move to P6 for D-day rituals: night-before sleep, exam-morning breakfast, what to bring (ID, pencil, eraser, watch, water), how to handle a tough question, and what to do if your audio goes wrong (you can request to re-listen).

## LISTENING AUDIO · 102회 TOPIK I 듣기



File: assets/topik\_korean/past\_papers/round\_102/topik\_1\_h/audio/102\_1.mp3

*40 minutes — play once, mark answers, no re-listen except where the test allows.*

LISTENING SECTION · 5 SAMPLE QUESTIONS

102회듣기 Q2 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 102\_1.mp3 → Q2

- ① 네, 신문이 없어요.
- ② 네, 신문을 싫어해요.
- ③ 아니요, 신문을 안 봐요.
- ④ 아니요, 신문이 재미있어요.

102회듣기 Q7 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 102\_1.mp3 → Q7

- ① 빵집
- ② 서점
- ③ 옷 가게
- ④ 신발 가게

102회듣기 Q14 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 102\_1.mp3 → Q14

- ① 값
- ② 집
- ③ 가구
- ④ 고향

LISTENING (CONT.) + READING SECTION

102회듣기 Q19 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 102\_1.mp3 → Q19

- ① 여자는 운전에 익숙해졌습니다.
- ② 남자는 운전을 할 줄 모릅니다.
- ③ 여자는 내일부터 회사에 운전해서 갈 겁니다.
- ④ 남자는 여자가 운전하는 것을 본 적이 없습니다.

102회듣기 Q25 ♪ AUDIO PROMPT · play 102\_1.mp3 → Q25 여자가 왜 이 이야기를 하고 있는지 고르십시오.

- ① 청소 일정을 안내하려고
- ② 청소 신청 방법을 알려려고
- ③ 청소가 필요한 이유를 설명하려고
- ④ 청소 날짜가 바뀐 것을 이야기하려고

102회읽기 Q33 저는 등산을 좋아합니다. 산에 자주 갑니다.

- ① 쇼핑
- ② 교통
- ③ 계절
- ④ 취미

102회읽기 Q38 선물을 삽니다. 친구에게 ().

- ① 줍니다
- ② 듣습니다
- ③ 다닙니다
- ④ 가르칩니다

READING SECTION (CONT.) + ANSWER KEY

102회 읽기 Q43 저는 은행에서 일합니다. 은행에 외국인 손님이 많이 옵니다. 저는 그 손님들과 영어로 이야기합니다.

- ① 저는 영어를 할 수 없습니다.
- ② 저는 요즘 일을 하지 않습니다.
- ③ 저는 은행에서 일을 하려고 합니다.
- ④ 저는 은행에서 외국 사람을 많이 만납니다.

**ANSWER ④** 저는 은행에서 외국 사람을 많이 만납니다.

102회 읽기 Q55 ㉠에 들어갈 말로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르십시오.

- ① 많아도 됩니다
- ② 많아야 합니다
- ③ 많기 때문입니다
- ④ 많은 적이 있습니다

**ANSWER ③** 많기 때문입니다

102회 읽기 Q68 윗글의 내용과 같은 것을 고르십시오.

- ① 이 로봇은 아이들에게 책을 골라 줍니다.
- ② 이 로봇은 한글을 몰라도 이용할 수 있습니다.
- ③ 이 로봇은 모양 때문에 아이들에게 인기가 없습니다.
- ④ 이 로봇을 빌리려면 도서관에 가서 신청해야 합니다.

**ANSWER ②** 이 로봇은 한글을 몰라도 이용할 수 있습니다.

**TOPIK D-Day rituals**

**Night before — sleep 7+ hours.**

**Morning of — eat warm breakfast 2 hrs before.**

**Bring: ID + pencil + eraser + watch + water.**

**If a question stumps you — pick C, move on.**

No new study. Light review only (your flashcards). Pack your kit. Avoid heavy spicy food. Light protein + carb. Coffee OK if you usually drink it. TOPIK Korea provides nothing. Watch is critical (room clock often missing). Statistically C/㉓ is correct slightly more often in TOPIK I. Don't sink time. Bank what you know.

## TODAY'S TEST

## The hardest question on this paper — Q70.

102회읽기 Q70 윗글의 내용으로 알 수 있는 것을 고르십시오.

- ① 저는 강아지를 그리워하고 있습니다.
- ② 저는 강아지를 키우는 게임을 샀습니다.
- ③ 저는 오랫동안 이 게임을 하지 못했습니다.
- ④ 저는 강아지와 매일 놀아 주는 것이 힘들었습니다.

ANSWER ① 저는 강아지를 그리워하고 있습니다.

## GROUP ACTIVITY · 🏠 WITH YOUR PARTNER OR CLASS

## Send-off ritual — 60 sec.

With your tutor: read aloud, in Korean, this Day-1 line: “안녕하세요. 한국어를 배워요.” Then read today’s hook: “끝났습니다.” You started Day 1 unable to read 안녕. Day 30 — you’re ready. 화이팅!

## YOUR TOPIK PROGRESS

After Day 30, you can solve **30 out of 70** real TOPIK I questions.

*Mock test 102회 — Day 30 of 30. Sit-down practice complete.*

 30 / 70

Tomorrow → 🎓 **Real TOPIK I exam. You’re ready. Show up, breathe, apply Days 1-30. We’ll see you in TOPIK II.**