



BEGINNERS' KOREAN WORKBOOK

The ultimate guide to going insane while answering questions.



2023

TCD KOREAN SOCIETY
Trinity College Dublin

Table of Contents

Beginners' Korean Practice #1	2
Beginners' Korean Practice #2	5
Beginners' Korean Practice #3	8
Beginners' Korean Practice #4	10
Beginners' Korean Practice #5	12
Beginners' Korean Practice #6	15
Beginners' Korean Practice #7	17
Answers.....	19
Beginners' Korean Practice #1	19
Beginners' Korean Practice #2	20
Beginners' Korean Practice #3	21
Beginners' Korean Practice #4	22
Beginners' Korean Practice #5	23
Beginners' Korean Practice #6	24
Beginners' Korean Practice #7	26
References:	27

Beginners' Korean Practice #1

Come one, come all to the first practice thingy. This is kinda cool.

11 sentences are listed below, 5 of which you need to translate from Korean to English, and 6 from English into Korean. Verbs have not been conjugated yet, but if you want to see what the first 5 Korean sentences look with conjugated verbs, they are included at the end.

The challenge is to do as much of this without looking at any resources. Once you're stuck (even if that's at the very beginning), feel free to consult the previous lessons and the vocab list and tips included at the end of this document (everything you need is in the vocab list below!).

All answers are at the very end of this document.

Have a bit of fun doing this and use this as an opportunity to identify areas you're not so confident in so they can be practiced. 😊

Let's do this!

Translate these Korean sentences into English.

1. 저는 사람이다.
2. 이것은 차이다.
3. 그 사람은 선생님이다.
4. 나는 밥을 먹다.
5. 너는 친구이다.

Translate these English sentences into Korean.

1. I am a woman.
2. That man is a doctor.
3. This is the car.
4. I eat pizza.
5. The dog is an animal.

Relevant vocab to know:

나 = Me (informal)	이 = This	먹다 = To eat
저 = Me (formal)	그/저 = That	친구 = Friend
여자 = Woman	차 = Car/tea	의사 = Doctor
남자 = Man	선생님 = Teacher	피자 = Pizza
사람 = Person	이다 = To be	개 = Dog
것 = Thing	밥 = Rice/food	동물 = Animal

Tips to remember:

Korean follows the SOV (Subject – Object – Verb) sentence order.

는/은 are the subject markers, while 를/을 are the object markers.

Make sure there is no space between '이다' and the noun. "사람이다, not 사람 이다." Likewise, there shouldn't be a space between any of '이', '그', or '저', and the word for 'thing', '것'.

'그' refers to 'that' thing from context. '저' refers to 'that' thing when it's visible but out of reach.

Whenever we say "this is x" in Korean, we have to say "this thing is x".

E.g. "이것은 차이다." Not "이 차이다."

There are no (in)definite particles in Korean. The words 'the' and 'a' do not exist, so we can simply omit them.

Fully conjugated Korean sentences for you to gawk at (no need to learn them just yet).

1. 저는 사람**이다**. → 저는 사람**이야/이에요/사람입니다**.
2. 이것은 차**이다**. → 이것은 차**야/차예요/차입니다**.
3. 그 사람은 선생님**이다**. → 그 사람은
선생님**이야/선생님이에요/선생님입니다**.
4. 나는 밥을 먹**다**. → 나는 밥을 먹**어/먹어요/먹습니다**.
5. 너는 친구**이다**. → 너는 친구**야/친구예요/친구입니다**.

Remember to have fun when learning. Never feel pressured to cram a bunch of information into your head. Language learning is supposed to be an exciting, enjoyable, and only sometimes frustrating endeavour. :DD

Beginners' Korean Practice #2

Practice no. 2 baby!

10 sentences listed below, 5 of which you need to translate from Korean to English, and 5 from English into Korean. No verbs have been conjugated yet, but we'll learn these super soon!

I challenge you to do as much of this without looking at any resources. Once you're stuck (even if that's at the very beginning), feel free to consult the previous lessons and also the vocab list and tips I included at the end of this document (everything you need is in the vocab list below I promise!).

Have a bit of fun doing this and use this as an opportunity to identify areas you're not so confident in so we can go over them. 😊

Let's do this!

Translate these Korean sentences into English.

1. 저는 가방이 있다.
2. 나는 아일랜드에 있다.
3. 그 고양이는 은행 뒤에 있다.
4. 나의 컴퓨터가 탁자 위에 있다.
5. 너의 개는 나의 음식이 있다.

Translate these English sentences into Korean.

1. I have a potato.
2. My friend is in Korea.
3. The book is beside the chair.
4. Your present is in my house.
5. That person's apples are under the tree.

Relevant vocab to know:

가방 = Bag/Backpack	음식 = Food	집 = House
아일랜드 = Ireland	감자 = Potato	사과 = Apple
고양이 = Cat	친구 = Friend	나무 = Tree
은행 = Bank	한국 = Korea	나의 = My
컴퓨터 = Computer	책 = Book	너의 = Your
탁자 = Table	의자 = Chair	있다 = To have/to be in a location
개 = Dog	선물 = Present	내꺼야 = This is mine as well

내것이야 = This is mine as well

Tips to remember:

- Make sure to practice 받침 by reading Korean. Read children's books, song lyrics, books? Anything (and you don't necessarily need to understand anything, just pronounce). :3
- When using 있다, use '이/가' when saying someone/something has someone/something else. Use '에' when talking about being in a location (if using prepositions, first say the place, then the preposition, then '에').
- 는/은 is used in comparisons, while 이/가 is used in straight statements.
- '의' is the possessive particle. Place it after a word to indicate that it belongs to someone/something.

Fully conjugated Korean sentences for you to gawk at (no need to learn them just yet).

All sentences end with '있다', so the conjugations would be the exact same, but here they are in all their formalities anyway. Don't worry this just yet, we'll get to these conjugations in future lessons! 😊

Plain Form: 있다

Informal Low Respect: 있어

Informal High Respect: 있어요

Formal High Respect: 있습니다

Remember to have fun when learning. Never feel pressured to cram a bunch of information into your head. Language learning is supposed to be an exciting, enjoyable, and only sometimes frustrating endeavour. :DD

Also, if you have any questions, want 1-1 guidance/lessons, stuff like that, feel free to reach out. Okay, baaaiiii!

Beginners' Korean Practice #3

This practice document will be focusing on using different verbs and adjectives. No verb conjugation is necessary yet.

Translate these Korean sentences into English.

1. 저는 생선을 요리하다.
2. 겨울에 눈꽃이 있다.
3. 나는 한국어를 말하다.
4. 그 별은 밝다.
5. 우리의 집은 크다.

Translate these English sentences into Korean.

1. The seal swims.
2. The universe is small.
3. That Korean woman succeeds.
4. I am tired.
5. My friend sees a potato in the kitchen.

Relevant vocab to know:

생선 = Fish

말하다 = To speak

우주 = Universe

요리하다 = To cook

별 = Star

작다 = To be small

겨울 = Winter

밝다 = To shine

성공하다 = To succeed

눈 = Snow/eye

우리 = Us

피곤하다 = To be tired

꽃 = Flower

크다 = To be big

친구 = Friend

눈꽃 = Snowflake

물개 = Seal

감자 = Potato

한국어 = Korean

수영하다 = To swim

부엌 = Kitchen

Tips to remember:

- The meaning of “to be” is already assumed in adjectives. Whenever you use adjectives, there is no need to say “I am” x, you can just say “I x”.
Example: I am beautiful → I beautiful. → 나는 아름답다.
- Remember that most “하다” verbs can be separated into a noun and the verb “하다”. Try this out with the above sentences.

Practice Conversation:

안녕하세요?

Hello.

네, 잘 지내요. 아일랜드에서 오셨어요?

I'm good. Are you from Ireland?

이름이 뭐예요?

What's your name?

몇 살이에요?

How old are you?

만나서 반가워요.

Nice to meet you.

안녕하세요? 잘 지내세요?

Hello. How are you?

네, 아일랜드에서 왔어요.

Yes, I am from Ireland.

저는 김 남준이에요.

My name is Kim Namjoon.

저는 스물일곱 살이에요.

I am 27 years old.

저도 반가워요.

Nice to meet you too.

Beginners' Korean Practice #4

Let's try spicing up our sentences with some kickass unconjugated adjectives!

Translate these Korean sentences into English.

1. 저는 작은 배를 원하다.
2. 나는 하늘에 빠른 비행기를 보다.
3. 나의 아내가 예쁜 여자이다.
4. 부장님은 맛집에(서) 맛있는 음식을 먹다.
5. 어제 저도 재미있는 영화를 보다.

Translate these English sentences into Korean.

1. I come to the expensive museum.
2. I walk on the *dirty road.
3. The cat eats *disgusting fruit.
4. The highway is a dangerous place.
5. *Tomorrow I will have a lot of money too.

Relevant vocab to know:

작다 = To be small	예쁘다 = To be pretty	걷다 = To walk
배 = Boat	부장님 = Boss	*더럽다 = To be dirty
배 = Belly	맛집 = Fancy restaurant	거리 = Road
배 = Pear	맛있다 = To be tasty	*맛없다 = To taste bad
원하다 = To want	어제 = Yesterday	과일 = Fruit
하늘 = Sky	재미있다 = To be funny/interesting	고속도로 = Highway
빠르다 = To be fast	영화 = Movie	위험하다 = To be dangerous
비행기 = Airplane	오다 = To come	곳 = Place
보다 = To see/watch	비싸다 = To be expensive	*내일 = Tomorrow
아내 = Wife	박물관 = Museum	많다 = To be many/a lot

Important Notes:

- *The word dirty – 더럽다, acts as an irregular (I'm sorry). When you conjugate it into its descriptive form (adding -ㄴ/은), drop the “ㅂ” and add “운” instead. This will give you “더러운”.
- *The word disgusting – 맛없다 – works the same as the word tasty – 맛있다. If you look closely, look notice that these are compound words. 맛 = Taste. 있다 = To exist. 없다 = To not exist. So, these words literally just mean “to have taste” and “to have no taste”. When you conjugate them into their descriptive forms, add “는” instead of “-ㄴ/은”.
- *The words for today, yesterday, and tomorrow – 오늘, 어제, 내일 – do not need the “에” particle to indicate the time. As such, you can just write them on their own and omit the particle.
- The “에” particle is very similar to “에서” particle. While there is a difference, for now you can assume that they are the same. It will be specified when to use one over the other. 😊

Tips to remember:

- The meaning of “to be” is already assumed in adjectives. Whenever you use adjectives, there is no need to say “I am” x, you can just say “I x”.
Example: I am beautiful → I beautiful. → 나는 아름답다.

Depending on where you put the “도” particle, it can change the meaning of the sentence quite significantly. Pay attention where you place it.

Beginners' Korean Practice #5

You know the drill! This time featuring past, present, and future, let's get it! Once again, conjugations are not included.

Translate these Korean sentences into English and say what tense they're in.

1. 저는 화장실에 갔다.
2. 저의 부장님은 회사가 있다.
3. 수도에 건물이 크다.
4. 친구들이 영화를 본다.
5. 자전거는 빠르다.

Translate these English sentences into Korean, all in plain form.

1. I will go home tomorrow.
2. That hospital is small.
3. This car is too slow.
4. I cleaned my room this morning.
5. I will sleep in an apartment. (Use “에서” instead of “에”)
6. I always touch potatoes.
7. I sat down in the classroom.
8. My friend's parents were very nice.
9. I will wait here. (Use “에서” instead of “에”)
10. Come up with your own sentence. 😊

Relevant vocab to know:

화장실 = Bathroom	내일 = Tomorrow	만지다 = To touch
가다 = To go	병원 = Hospital	앉다 = To sit
부장님 = Boss	너무 = Too much of	교실 = Classroom
회사 = Company	느리다 = To be slow	부모님 = Parents
수도 = Capital city	아침 = Morning	착하다 = To be nice
건물 = Building	청소하다 = To clean	아주 = Very
영화 = Movie	자다 = To sleep	여기 = Here
보다 = To see	아파트 = Apartment	기다리다 = To wait
자전거 = Bicycle	항상 = Always	
빠르다 = To be fast	감자 = Potatoes	

Tips to remember:

Informal high respect is a safe bet when choosing formality. While informal low respect is used with friends and formal high respect is used in super formal situations, informal high respect is used in most other situations. If you're ever unsure which to use, use IHR to and you're good! :3

Practice Conversation:

안녕하세요?

Hello.

네, 그래요. 아일랜드에서 오셨어요?

Yes, it is. Are you from Ireland?

한국말 아주 잘 하세요.

You speak Korean **very** well.



안녕하세요? 날씨 좋아요.

Hello. Nice **weather** we're having.

네, 아일랜드에서 왔어요.

Yes, I am **from** Ireland.

아니요. 한국말 아직 잘 못 해요.

No. I **don't** speak Korean well yet.

Beginners' Korean Practice #6

You know the drill! This time featuring formalities, past, present, and future, let's get it!

Formalities: Plain form, informal low respect (I.L.R.), informal high respect (I.H.R.), and formal high respect (F.H.R.).

Translate these Korean sentences into English and say what formality they're in.

1. 저는 화장실에 갔어요.
2. 저의 부장님은 회사가 있어요.
3. 수도 어디예요?
4. 친구들이 영화를 봐.
5. 자전거는 빠르다.
6. 저는 간판을 건물에 봤어요.
7. 저는 간판을 건물에서 봤어요.

Translate these English sentences into Korean. At least 3 must be in each formality (excluding plain form :3).

1. I will go home tomorrow.
2. That hospital is small.
3. This car is too slow.
4. I cleaned my room this morning.
5. I will sleep in an apartment. (Use “에서” instead of “에”)
6. I always touch potatoes.
7. I sat down in the classroom. (Use “에서” instead of “에”)
8. My friend's parents were very nice.
9. I will wait here. (Use “에서” instead of “에”)
10. Come up with your own sentence. 😊

Relevant vocab to know:

화장실 = Bathroom	내일 = Tomorrow	만지다 = To touch
가다 = To go	병원 = Hospital	앉다 = To sit
부장님 = Boss	너무 = Too much of	교실 = Classroom
회사 = Company	느리다 = To be slow	부모님 = Parents
수도 = Capital city	아침 = Morning	착하다 = To be nice
어디 = Where	청소하다 = To clean	아주 = Very
영화 = Movie	자다 = To sleep	여기 = Here
보다 = To see	아파트 = Apartment	기다리다 = To wait
자전거 = Bicycle	항상 = Always	
빠르다 = To be fast	감자 = Potatoes	

Tips to remember:

Informal high respect is a safe bet when choosing formality. While informal low respect is used with friends and formal high respect is used in super formal situations, informal high respect is used in most other situations. If you're ever unsure which to use, use IHR to and you're good! :3

Practice Conversation:

안녕하세요?

Hello.

안녕하세요? 날씨 좋아요.

네, 그래요. 아일랜드에서 오셨어요?

Hello. Nice **weather** we're having.

Yes, it is. Are you from **Ireland**?

네, 아일랜드에서 왔어요.

한국말 아주 잘 하세요.

Yes, I am **from** Ireland.

You speak Korean **very** well.

아니요. 한국말 아직 잘 못 해요.

No. I **don't** speak Korean well yet.

Beginners' Korean Practice #7

You know the drill once again. This time, irregulars a plenty.

Translate these Korean sentences into English.

1. 저는 저의 옷을 벗었어요.
2. 나는 가게에 걸어.
3. 저는 귀여운 강아지를 좋아합니다.
4. 나는 아주 슬퍼.
5. 저는 문을 엽니다.

Translate these English sentences into Korean.

1. My eyebrows are big.
2. My dad's hair is very long.
3. I built a small table in my school.
4. I will lock the window.
5. The weather is hot in the summer.
6. My mom is busy every day.
7. My friend wrote a letter.
8. I got a present!
9. I am sick.

Relevant vocab to know:

옷 = Clothes	눈썹 = Eyebrow	여름 = Summer
벗다 = To take off	크다 = To be big	덥다 = To be hot
가게 = Shop	머리카락 = Hair	바쁘다 = To be busy
걷다 = To walk	길다 = To be long	매일 = Everyday
귀엽다 = To be cute	짓다 = To build	쓰다 = To write/use
강아지 = Puppy	창문 = Window	편지 = Letter
슬프다 = To be sad	잠그다 = To lock	받다 = To get/receive
문 = Door	돕다 = To help	선물 = Present
열다 = To be open	날씨 = Weather	아프다 = To be sick

Practice Conversation:

까르보나라.

Carbonara.

까르보나라.

Carbonara.

까르보나라.

Carbonara.

라지모라라.

Lajimolala.

토니몬타나?

Tony Montana?

라지먼다라?

Lajimeondala?

라지벌랄라?

Lajibeorlala?

까르보나라!

Carbonara!

WHO IS HE? MIND READER?

^Link included 😊

Answers

Beginners' Korean Practice #1

Translate these Korean sentences into English.

1. 저는 사람이다. – I am a person.
2. 이것은 차이다. – This is tea. This is a car.
3. 그 사람은 선생님이다. – This person is a teacher.
4. 나는 밥을 먹다. – I eat rice. I eat food.
5. 너는 친구이다. – You are a/my friend.

Translate these English sentences into Korean.

1. I am a woman. – 나는 여자이다.
2. That man is a doctor. – 그 남자는 의사이다.
3. This is the car. – 이것은 차이다.
4. I eat pizza. – 나는 피자를 먹다.
5. The dog is an animal. – 개는 동물이다.

Beginners' Korean Practice #2

Translate these Korean sentences into English.

1. 저는 가방이 있다. – I have a bag.
2. 나는 아일랜드에 있다. – I am in Ireland.
3. 그 고양이는 은행 뒤에 있다. – The cat is behind the bank.
4. 나의 컴퓨터가 탁자 위에 있다. – My computer is on the table.
5. 너의 개는 나의 음식이 있다. – Your dog has my food.

Translate these English sentences into Korean.

1. I have a potato. – 나는 감자가 있다.
2. My friend is in Korea. – (나의) 친구는 한국에 있다.
3. The book is beside the chair. – 책은 의자 옆에 있다.
4. Your present is in my house. – 너의 선물은 집에 (집 안에) 있다.
5. That person's apples are under the tree. – 그 사람의 사과는 나무 밑에 있다.

Beginners' Korean Practice #3

Translate these Korean sentences into English.

1. 저는 생선을 요리하다. – I cook a fish.
2. 겨울에 눈꽃이 있다. – There are snowflakes in winter.
3. 나는 한국어를 말하다. – I speak Korean.
4. 그 별은 밝다. – That star shines.
5. 우리의 집은 크다. – Our house is big.

Translate these English sentences into Korean.

1. The seal swims. – 물개는 수영하다.
2. The universe is small. – 우주가 작다.
3. That Korean woman succeeds. – 그 한국 여자는 성공하다.
4. I am tired. – 나는 피곤하다.
5. My friend sees a potato in the kitchen. – 나의 친구는 부엌에 감자를 보다.

Beginners' Korean Practice #4

Translate these Korean sentences into English.

1. 저는 작은 배를 원하다. – I want a small boat.
2. 나는 하늘에 빠른 비행기를 보다. – I see a fast airplane in the sky.
3. 나의 아내가 예쁜 여자이다. – My wife is a pretty woman.
4. 부장님은 맛집에(서) 맛있는 음식을 먹다. – The boss eats tasty food at the fancy restaurant.
5. 어제 저도 재미있는 영화를 보다. – Yesterday I too watched an interesting movie.

Translate these English sentences into Korean.

1. I come to the expensive museum. – 나는 비싼 박물관에 오다.
2. I walk on the *dirty road. – 저는 *더러운 거리에 걷다.
3. The cat eats *disgusting fruit. – 고양이는 맛없는 과일을 먹다.
4. The highway is a dangerous place. – 고속도로는 위험한 곳이다.
5. *Tomorrow I will have a lot of money too. – 내일 저도 많은 돈이 있다.

Beginners' Korean Practice #5

Translate these Korean sentences into English and say what tense they're in.

1. 저는 화장실에 갔다. – I went to the bathroom. (Past)
2. 저의 부장님은 회사가 있다. – My boss has a company. (Present)
3. 수도에 건물이 크다. – The buildings in the capital city are big. (Present)
4. 친구들이 영화를 본다. – My friends watch a movie. (Present)
5. 자전거는 빠르다. – The bicycle is fast. (Present)

Translate these English sentences into Korean, all in plain form.

1. I will go home tomorrow. – 내일 집에 간다.
2. That hospital is small. – 그/저 병원은 작다.
3. This car is too slow. – 이 차는 너무 느린다.
4. I cleaned my room this morning. – 저는 저의 방을 오늘 아침에 청소했다.
5. I will sleep in an apartment. – 저는 아파트에서 자겠다.
6. I always touch potatoes. – 저는 항상 감자를 만지다.
7. I sat down in the classroom. – 저는 교실에 앉았다.
8. My friend's parents were very nice. – 저의 친구의 부모님들은 아주 착했다.
9. I will wait here. – 저는 여기에서 기다리겠다.
10. Come up with your own sentence. 😊 – 라지모라라.

Beginners' Korean Practice #6

Translate these Korean sentences into English and say what formality they're in.

1. 저는 화장실에 갔어요. – I went to the bathroom. (I.H.R.)
2. 저의 부장님은 회사가 있어요. – My boss has a company. (I.H.R.)
3. 수도 어디예요? – Where is the capital city? (I.H.R.)
4. 친구들이 영화를 봐. – My friends are watching a movie. (I.L.R.)
5. 자전거는 빠르다. – The bike is fast. (Plain form)
6. 저는 간판을 건물에 봤어요. – I saw a sign in a building (but you are not in the building). (I.H.R.)
7. 저는 간판을 건물에서 봤어요. – I saw a sign in a building (and you are in the building). (I.H.R.)

Translate these English sentences into Korean. At least 3 must be in each formality (excluding plain form :3).

1. I will go home tomorrow. – 나는 내일 집에 가겠어. (I.L.R.)
2. That hospital is small. – 그 병원은 작아요. (I.H.R.)
3. This car is too slow. – 이 차는 너무 느려. (I.L.R.)
4. I cleaned my room this morning. – 나는 나의 방을 (오늘) 아침에 청소했어. (I.L.R.)
5. I will sleep in an apartment. (Use “에서” instead of “에”) – 저는 아파트에서 자겠어요. (I.H.R.)
6. I always touch potatoes. – 저는 감자를 항상 만져요. (I.H.R.)
7. I sat down in the classroom. (Use “에서” instead of “에”) – 저는 교실에서 앉았습니다. (F.H.R.)
8. My friend's parents were very nice. – 친구의 부모님은 아주 착했습니다. (F.H.R.)

9. I will wait here. (Use “에서” instead of “에”) – 저는 여기에서
기다리겠습니다. (F.H.R.)

10. Come up with your own sentence. 😊

저는 아직도 한국어를 공부하고 있어요. – I am still studying Korean.
(I.H.R.)

Beginners' Korean Practice #7

Translate these Korean sentences into English.

1. 저는 저의 옷을 벗었어요. – I took off my clothes.
2. 나는 가게에 걸어. – I walk to the shop.
3. 저는 귀여운 강아지를 좋아합니다. – I like cute puppies.
4. 나는 아주 슬퍼. – I am very sad.
5. 저는 문을 엽니다. – I open the door.

Translate these English sentences into Korean.

1. My eyebrows are big. – 저의 눈썹이 커요.
2. My dad's hair is very long. – 아버지의 머리카락이 아주 길어요.
3. I built a small table in my school. – 저는 작은 탁자를/표를 학교에서 지었어요.
4. I will lock the window. – 저는 창문을 잠그겠어요.
5. The weather is hot in the summer. – 날씨는 여름에 더워요.
6. My mom is busy every day. – 어머니는 매일 바빠요.
7. My friend wrote a letter. – 친구는 편지를 썼어요.
8. I got a present! – 저는 선물을 받았어요.
9. I am sick. – (저는) 아파요.

References:

How To Study Korean (한국어를 공부하는 방법):

<https://www.howtostudykorean.com/>

Content created by Matas Martinaitis between 2020 – 2022.

Content assembled by Matas Martinaitis in 2023.

TCD Korean Society Chairperson '19/'20, '20/'21, '22/'23

TCD Korean Society Korean Language & Culture Officer '21/'22