

Korean in everyday situations

Module 6: Around town

6 Exercises · Duration: 20 min.

Around town

Korean

Read & listen
online



역에 / 버스로 / 걸어서

Form	Example	Meaning
버스로	버스로 가요.	go by bus
지하철로	지하철로 가요.	go by underground
왼쪽으로	왼쪽으로 가세요.	go left

With movement, **에** marks the destination: **역에 가요**. For transport use **로** after a vowel or final **ㄹ**, and **으로** after other consonants: **버스로**, **지하철로**, **자전거로**, **택시로**. **걸어서 가요** means go on foot; learn it as a practical phrase.

The direction particle also works with left, right and straight: **왼쪽으로**, **오른쪽으로**, **똑바로**. Use these phrases with **가세요** for polite directions.

Contrast **역에 가요**, going to the station, with **역에서 만나요**, meeting at the station. The particle identifies the role of the place.

반 킬로 / 카드로 / 매달

A measure follows its number: **일 킬로, 반 킬로, 오백 그램**. Weight and metric measures commonly use Sino-Korean numbers. **반** means half; it does not require another noun ending.

카드로 means by card; **현금으로** means in cash. These follow the same means pattern as transport. A payment question can be a short **카드로 돼요?** in context.

매달 is every month; **한 달** is one month. **하루, 한 주, 한 달, 일 년** are useful time-period phrases. Counting and calendar labels do not all use one universal number pattern.

이 번 승강장 / 왕복 표 / 출발해요

A platform label uses Sino-Korean numbers plus **번**: **이 번 승강장**, platform two. Counting two platforms would be **승강장 두 개**. Read a label as a label, not as an object count.

왕복 표 means a return ticket; **편도 표** means a one-way ticket. Tickets are counted with native numbers plus **장**: **표 두 장**. Use **오늘 돌아와요** to say you return today.

A printed 24-hour time can use Sino-Korean hours: **17시 40분**. In ordinary conversation it is also natural to say **오후 다섯 시 사십 분**. Learn the afternoon label rather than changing the verb tense.

같이 가요 / 먼저 / 다시

The normal polite present, with a friendly tone and **같이**, can suggest an action: **같이 가요**, Let us go together. A question such as **먼저 앉아요?** can propose sitting down first.

Use **먼저** for first and **그다음에** for then. **다시** means again; **다른** means another/different before a noun. Keep the plan as two or three short sentences.

여기 사람이 아니에요 means I am not from here, literally not a person of here. **지금은 여기에 살아요** contrasts your current home. No special tense is needed for a change of topic.

앞에 / 뒤에 / 사이에

A place noun followed by **앞**, **뒤**, **옆**, **안**, **밖** or **아래**, then **에**, locates something: **은행 뒤에 있어요**. Korean puts the reference place first, unlike English behind the bank.

For between, join the two reference places with **하고** or **와/과**, then **사이에**: **은행하고 가게 사이에**. For opposite, use **맞은편에**. These are location expressions, not verb endings.

Use **위에** for on/above, **아래에** for below and **옆에** for beside. A map statement normally ends in **있어요**. For the destination of an action, the same position phrase can accompany **가요** or **놓으세요**.

GRAMMAR**G1) SPOT THE PATTERNS AGAIN**

Underline the highlighted form described in this unit.

1 역 에 가요.

Meaning: I go to the station.

2 치즈 반 킬로 주세요.

Meaning: Half a kilo of cheese, please.

3 이 번 승강장이에요.

Meaning: It is platform number two.

4 같이 가요.

Meaning: Let us go together.

5 카드 로 내요.

Meaning: I pay by card.

6 왕복 표 주세요.

Meaning: A return ticket, please.

G2) CHOOSE THE FRIENDLY POLITE FORM

Choose the form that fits the English meaning and the polite sentence.

1 Lukas: 저는 루카스예요. 역_____ 가요.

- Ⓐ 를
- Ⓑ 예
- Ⓒ 하고

Meaning: I am Lukas. I go to the station.

2 Lena: 저는 레나예요. 역_____ 가요.

- ☐ A 를
- ☐ B 하고
- ☐ C 에

Meaning: I am Lena. I go to the station.

3 Lukas: 저는 루카스예요. 치즈 반 _____ 주세요.

- ☐ A 마리
- ☐ B 킬로
- ☐ C 명

Meaning: I am Lukas. Half a kilo of cheese, please.

4 Lena: 저는 레나예요. 치즈 반 _____ 주세요.

- ☐ A 킬로
- ☐ B 명
- ☐ C 마리

Meaning: I am Lena. Half a kilo of cheese, please.

5 _____ 번 승강장이에요.

- Ⓐ 둘
- Ⓑ 이
- Ⓒ 두

Meaning: It is platform number two.

6 _____ 가요.

- Ⓐ 예요
- Ⓑ 같이
- Ⓒ 하고

Meaning: Let us go together.

7 역은 은행 _____ 있어요.

- Ⓐ 앞에
- Ⓑ 안에
- Ⓒ 뒤에

Meaning: The station is behind the bank.

8 지하철_____ 가요.

- Ⓐ 를
- Ⓑ 로
- Ⓒ 으로

Meaning: I go by underground.

9 카드_____ 내요.

- Ⓐ 에
- Ⓑ 로
- Ⓒ 으로

Meaning: I pay by card.

10 _____ 표 주세요.

- Ⓐ 기차역
- Ⓑ 편도
- Ⓒ 왕복

Meaning: A return ticket, please.

G3) COMPLETE A SHORT MESSAGE

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

두 이

_____번 승강장이에요.

Meaning: It is platform number two.

예요 같이

_____가요.

Meaning: Let us go together.

앞에 뒤에

역은 은행 _____ 있어요.

Meaning: The station is behind the bank.

으로 로

지하철 _____ 가요.

Meaning: I go by underground.

으로 로

카드 _____ 내요.

Meaning: I pay by card.

편도 왕복

_____표 주세요.

Meaning: A return ticket, please.

G4) BUILD USEFUL SENTENCES

Put the words in order.

- 1 이 번 루카스예요. 저는 승강장이에요.

Meaning: I am Lukas. It is platform number two.

- 2 승강장이에요. 이 레나예요. 저는 번

Meaning: I am Lena. It is platform number two.

3 가요. 같이 저는 네. 루카스예요.

Meaning: I am Lukas. Yes. Let us go together.

4 같이 네. 레나예요. 저는 가요.

Meaning: I am Lena. Yes. Let us go together.

5 뒤에 있어요. 역은 은행

Meaning: The station is behind the bank.

6 지하철로 가요. 네.

Meaning: Yes. I go by underground.

7

Meaning: Yes. I pay by card.

8

Meaning: A return ticket, please.

G5) WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

Choose the right words for the situation.

1 I go to the station. You say:

Ⓐ 역에 가요.

Ⓑ 역를 가요.

2 Half a kilo of cheese, please. You say:

Ⓐ 치즈 반 명 주세요.

Ⓑ 치즈 반 킬로 주세요.

3 It is platform number two. You say:

- Ⓐ 이 번 승강장이에요.
- Ⓑ 두 번 승강장이에요.

4 Let us go together. You say:

- Ⓐ 같이 가요.
- Ⓑ 예요 가요.

5 I pay by card. You say:

- Ⓐ 카드로 내요.
- Ⓑ 카드으로 내요.

6 A return ticket, please. You say:

- Ⓐ 편도 표 주세요.
- Ⓑ 왕복 표 주세요.

G6) CONNECT MESSAGES AND MEANINGS

Match the pairs.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| ① 지하철로 가요. | Ⓐ A return ticket, please. |
| ② 카드로 내요. | Ⓑ The station is behind the bank. |
| ③ 역에 가요. | Ⓒ It is platform number two. |
| ④ 같이 가요. | Ⓓ I go to the station. |
| ⑤ 역은 은행 뒤에 있어요. | Ⓔ Half a kilo of cheese, please. |
| ⑥ 이 번 승강장이에요. | Ⓕ Let us go together. |
| ⑦ 치즈 반 킬로 주세요. | Ⓖ I pay by card. |
| ⑧ 왕복 표 주세요. | Ⓗ I go by underground. |