

Korean in everyday situations

Module 5: The first week at work

6 Exercises · Duration: 20 min.

The first week at work

Korean

Read & listen
online



아홉 시 / 오 분 / 부터 ...까지

Ordinary clock hours use native numbers with **시**: 아홉 시, 열두 시. Minutes use Sino-Korean numbers with **분**: 오 분, 삼십 분. 반 means half: 열두 시 반. For a written 24-hour timetable, Sino-Korean hours are also common.

An event time takes **에**: 아홉 시에. To say five minutes before nine, use 아홉 시 오 분 전. 전 follows the number of minutes; the reference clock time comes first.

부터 ...까지 means from ... until: 아홉 시부터 여섯 시까지. Put it before the action. Neither the time nor the verb changes for grammatical person.

월요일에 / 매일 / 가끔

The weekdays are 월요일, 화요일, 수요일, 목요일, 금요일, 토요일, 일요일. Add 에 for on that day. With 매일, every day, do not add 에.

매주 목요일 means every Thursday. 항상, 보통, 가끔 and 자주 mean always, usually, sometimes and often. These go before the action

and use the ordinary present.

For with a person use **하고 같이**: **민호 씨하고 같이 먹어요**. It also joins a noun list. **점심을 먹어요** means have lunch; Korean uses eat for a meal rather than English have.

일어나요 / 씻어요 / 먹어요

Common daily routines use ordinary action verbs: **일어나다 → 일어나요**, **씻다 → 씻어요**, **먹다 → 먹어요**, **마시다 → 마셔요**. Korean does not add a reflexive pronoun equivalent to myself to every washing or dressing verb.

먼저 and **그다음에** make an easy sequence: first, then. Give one action per short sentence. **아침에** means in the morning, while **아침을 먹어요** means have breakfast.

늦어요 means is late. A person can be late without a separate am/is word. **안** negates an intentional action; **못** describes inability. Both go before these short verbs.

주세요 / 가져오세요 / 여기에

Use **주세요** for giving an item: **펜 주세요**. For asking someone to do an action politely, **으세요** follows many consonant stems and **세요** follows vowel stems: **읽으세요**, **오세요**. These are courteous requests or instructions, not person endings.

가져오세요 asks someone to bring something here. **가져가세요** asks them to take it away. **여기에 놓으세요** means put it here. These practical forms are revisited in medical instructions.

A recipient uses **한테: 저한테 주세요**. A destination or position uses **에**. The same noun can need a different particle because its role changes.

전혀 안 / 하루에 세 번

전혀 안 means not at all: **전혀 안 늦어요**. **아무도** means nobody and needs a negative predicate: **아무도 없어요**. **아무것도** means nothing: **아무것도 안 먹어요**. Do not make the verb positive after these negative expressions.

For how often, use a period plus **에**, a native number and **번**: **하루에 세 번**. **번** here counts occasions, so **세 번** is three times. **삼 번** identifies number three instead.

The normal present states a routine or a rule. A polite instruction can use the same short form in context, but a request in **세요** makes the instruction clearer.

GRAMMAR**G1) SPOT THE PATTERNS AGAIN**

Underline the highlighted form described in this unit.

1 아홉 시예요.

Meaning: It is nine o'clock.

2 월요일 에 일해요.

Meaning: I work on Monday.

3 일곱 시에 일어나요.

Meaning: I get up at seven.

4 펜 주세요.

Meaning: A pen, please.

5 가끔 국을 먹어요.

Meaning: I sometimes eat soup.

6 아침을 먹어요.

Meaning: I have breakfast.

G2) CHOOSE THE FRIENDLY POLITE FORM

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

1 Lukas: 저는 루카스예요. _____ 시예요.

- Ⓐ 구 분
- Ⓑ 아홉
- Ⓒ 구 원

Meaning: I am Lukas. It is nine o'clock.

2 Lena: 저는 레나예요. _____ 시예요.

- ☐ A 구 원
- ☐ B 구 분
- ☐ C 아홉

Meaning: I am Lena. It is nine o'clock.

3 Lukas: 저는 루카스예요. 월요일_____ 일해요.

- ☐ A 에
- ☐ B 하고
- ☐ C 를

Meaning: I am Lukas. I work on Monday.

4 Lena: 저는 레나예요. 월요일_____ 일해요.

- ☐ A 에
- ☐ B 하고
- ☐ C 를

Meaning: I am Lena. I work on Monday.

5 일곱 시에 _____.

- ☐ A 일어나요
- ☐ B 일어나다
- ☐ C 일어나고

Meaning: I get up at seven.

6 펜 _____.

- ☐ A 예요
- ☐ B 없어요
- ☐ C 주세요

Meaning: A pen, please.

7 나비는 전혀 _____ 늦어요.

- ☐ A 안
- ☐ B 하고
- ☐ C 예요

Meaning: Nabi is never late.

8 열두 시 _____이예요.

- Ⓐ 명
- Ⓑ 반
- Ⓒ 원

Meaning: It is half past twelve.

9 _____ 국을 먹어요.

- Ⓐ 가끔
- Ⓑ 어디
- Ⓒ 언제

Meaning: I sometimes eat soup.

10 아침을 _____.

- Ⓐ 먹다
- Ⓑ 먹어요
- Ⓒ 먹고

Meaning: I have breakfast.

G3) COMPLETE A SHORT MESSAGE

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

일어나요 일어나다

일곱 시에 _____.

Meaning: I get up at seven.

주세요 예요

펜 _____.

Meaning: A pen, please.

안 예요

나비는 전혀 _____ 늦어요.

Meaning: Nabi is never late.

반 명

열두 시 _____ 이에요.

Meaning: It is half past twelve.

가끔 언제

_____ 국을 먹어요.

Meaning: I sometimes eat soup.

먹어요 먹다

아침을 _____.

Meaning: I have breakfast.

G4) BUILD USEFUL SENTENCES

Put the words in order.

- 1 시에 루카스예요. 일곱 저는 일어나요.

Meaning: I am Lukas. I get up at seven.

- 2 저는 일곱 레나예요. 시에 일어나요.

Meaning: I am Lena. I get up at seven.

3 루카스예요. 저는 주세요. 펜 네.

Meaning: I am Lukas. Yes. A pen, please.

4 펜 저는 레나예요. 주세요. 네.

Meaning: I am Lena. Yes. A pen, please.

5 늦어요. 나비는 안 전혀

Meaning: Nabi is never late.

6 반이에요. 시 열두

Meaning: It is half past twelve.

7 가끔 국을 먹어요.

Meaning: I sometimes eat soup.

8 먹어요. 네. 아침을

Meaning: Yes. I have breakfast.

G5) WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

Choose the right words for the situation.

1 It is nine o'clock. You say:

(A) 구 분 시예요.

(B) 아홉 시예요.

2 I work on Monday. You say:

(A) 월요일에 일해요.

(B) 월요일를 일해요.

3 I get up at seven. You say:

- Ⓐ 일곱 시에 일어나요.
- Ⓑ 일곱 시에 일어나다.

4 A pen, please. You say:

- Ⓐ 펜 주세요.
- Ⓑ 펜 예요.

5 I sometimes eat soup. You say:

- Ⓐ 언제 국을 먹어요.
- Ⓑ 가끔 국을 먹어요.

6 I have breakfast. You say:

- Ⓐ 아침을 먹다.
- Ⓑ 아침을 먹어요.

G6) CONNECT MESSAGES AND MEANINGS

Match the pairs.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| ① 가끔 국을 먹어요. | Ⓐ I work on Monday. |
| ② 아침을 먹어요. | Ⓑ A pen, please. |
| ③ 펜 주세요. | Ⓒ I get up at seven. |
| ④ 아홉 시예요. | Ⓓ Nabi is never late. |
| ⑤ 나비는 전혀 안 늦어요. | Ⓔ It is half past twelve. |
| ⑥ 월요일에 일해요. | Ⓕ I sometimes eat soup. |
| ⑦ 일곱 시에 일어나요. | Ⓖ I have breakfast. |
| ⑧ 열두 시 반이에요. | Ⓗ It is nine o'clock. |