

Korean in everyday situations

Module 7: The weather and what to wear

6 Exercises · Duration: 20 min.

The weather and what to wear

Korean

Read & listen
online



비가 와요 / 추워요 / 우산을 가져가세요

Form	Example	Meaning
춡다	추워요	is cold
덥다	더워요	is hot
돕다	도와요	helps
입다	입어요	wears

For rain and snow, say **비가 와요** and **눈이 와요**. Descriptions such as **추워요** and **더워요** already mean is cold/hot. Do not add a form of to be.

Some stems ending in **ㅂ** change to **우** before **어요**: **춡다 → 추워요**, **덥다 → 더워요**. The vowel then merges. **돕다 → 도와요** is a common exception with **오**. Not every final **ㅂ** changes: learn **입다 → 입어요** as a regular example.

Use the practical instruction **우산을 가져가세요**. A reason and its consequence can be separate sentences: **비가 와요. 그래서 우산을 가져가요**. Productive past verbs follow in the next unit.

어제 추웠어요 / 보다 더

Form	Example	Meaning
가다	갔어요	went
먹다	먹었어요	ate
하다	했어요	did
춡다	추웠어요	was cold

For the polite past, add **았어요** after a stem whose last vowel is ㅏ or ㅑ, and **었어요** after other stems. Vowels often merge: **가다 → 갔어요**, **먹다 → 먹었어요**, **보다 → 봤어요**. **하다 → 했어요** is especially common. These forms work for every person.

For a describing verb the same past pattern describes a previous state: **추웠어요**, **더웠어요**. The earlier forms **있었어요**, **없었어요** and noun plus **이었어요/였어요** belong to this broader past family.

For a comparison, put **보다** after the reference noun, then often **더**: **함부르크보다 더 추워요**. **덜** means less. The compared adjective does not agree with gender, number or person.

너무 작아요 / 더 큰 것

너무 before a description means too in a complaint: **너무 작아요**. **아주** means very; **조금** means a little. A size need not be a long relative clause: **이거는 작아요. 더 큰 것 있어요?**

The describing form before a noun is **은** after many consonants and **는** after a vowel: **작은 것, 큰 것**. A final **ㄹ** drops before **ㄴ**: **길다 → 긴**. For known **ㅁ** changing stems, **덥다 → 더운**.

가장 and **제일** mean most: **가장 큰 것**. Korean does not add an English-style comparative or superlative suffix to the adjective. Use the same describing form with **더** or **가장**.

노래할 수 있어요 / 못해요

Form	Example	Meaning
가다	갈 수 있어요	can go
읽다	읽을 수 있어요	can read
불다	불 수 있어요	can play a wind instrument

For can do, use the stem plus **ㄴ 수 있어요** after a vowel or final **ㄴ**, and **을 수 있어요** after other consonants: **갈 수 있어요**, **읽을 수 있어요**, **불 수 있어요**. **수** and **있어요** are separate words.

For cannot, use **수 없어요**, or a short **못** before the verb: **못 가요**, **못 볼어요**. With a single verb ending in **하다**, the common combined negative is **못해요**: **노래 못해요**. It describes inability, not a chosen refusal.

Learn **듣다 → 들어요** and **부르다 → 불러요**. These are frequent changing stems, not models for every verb with the same last consonant. **노래하다 → 노래해요** is a regular do-verb.

샀어요 / 입었어요 / 안 샀어요

Use the past for a completed purchase: **사다 → 샀어요**. **입다 → 입었어요** describes putting clothes on or wearing them in the past. A time word such as **어제** helps distinguish the event.

Put **안** before a past form to say did not: **안 샀어요**. For inability in the past, use **못**: **못 갔어요**. The negative word stays before the action; the past ending stays on the verb.

입어 봐도 돼요? is a useful fitting-room permission question, May I try it on? Recognise **입어 보다** as try wearing. It does not introduce a new English-style tense.

GRAMMAR

G1) SPOT THE PATTERNS AGAIN

Underline the highlighted form described in this unit.

1 **비가** **와요**.

Meaning: It is raining.

2 **어제** **추웠어요**.

Meaning: It was cold yesterday.

3 너무 작아요.

Meaning: It is too small.

4 노래할 수 있어요.

Meaning: I can sing.

5 어제 빵을 먹었어요.

Meaning: I ate bread yesterday.

6 작은 것 주세요.

Meaning: The small one, please.

G2) CHOOSE THE FRIENDLY POLITE FORM

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

1 Lukas: 저는 루카스예요. 비가 _____.

- ☐ A 와요
- ☐ B 오아요
- ☐ C 오다

Meaning: I am Lukas. It is raining.

2 Lena: 저는 레나예요. 비가 _____.

- ☐ A 오아요
- ☐ B 와요
- ☐ C 오다

Meaning: I am Lena. It is raining.

3 Lukas: 저는 루카스예요. 어제 _____.

- ☐ A 추웠어요
- ☐ B 춥었어요
- ☐ C 추워요예요

Meaning: I am Lukas. It was cold yesterday.

4 Lena: 저는 레나예요. 어제 _____.

- ☐ A 춥었어요
- ☐ B 추웠어요
- ☐ C 추워요예요

Meaning: I am Lena. It was cold yesterday.

5 너무 _____.

- ☐ A 작느
- ☐ B 작아요예요
- ☐ C 작아요

Meaning: It is too small.

6 노래할 수 _____.

- ☐ A 있어요
- ☐ B 아니예요
- ☐ C 예요

Meaning: I can sing.

7 비옷을 _____.

- ☐ A 사다
- ☐ B 사었어요
- ☐ C 샀어요

Meaning: I bought a raincoat.

8 오늘은 _____.

- ☐ A 더워요
- ☐ B 덥어요
- ☐ C 덥다

Meaning: It is hot today.

9 어제 빵을 _____.

- Ⓐ 먹었어요
- Ⓑ 먹다
- Ⓒ 먹았어요

Meaning: I ate bread yesterday.

10 _____ 것 주세요.

- Ⓐ 작는
- Ⓑ 작은
- Ⓒ 작아요

Meaning: The small one, please.

G3) COMPLETE A SHORT MESSAGE

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

작아요 작아요예요

너무 _____.

Meaning: It is too small.

있어요 아니예요

노래할 수 _____.

Meaning: I can sing.

샀어요 사았어요

비옷을 _____.

Meaning: I bought a raincoat.

더워요 덥어요

오늘은 _____.

Meaning: It is hot today.

먹었어요 먹았어요

어제 빵을 _____.

Meaning: I ate bread yesterday.

작은 작는

_____ 것 주세요.

Meaning: The small one, please.

G4) BUILD USEFUL SENTENCES

Put the words in order.

- 1 루카스예요. 너무 작아요. 네. 저는

Meaning: I am Lukas. Yes. It is too small.

- 2 너무 레나예요. 작아요. 저는 네.

Meaning: I am Lena. Yes. It is too small.

3 루카스예요. 있어요. 저는 수 노래할

Meaning: I am Lukas. I can sing.

4 저는 수 있어요. 노래할 레나예요.

Meaning: I am Lena. I can sing.

5 샀어요. 비옷을 네.

Meaning: Yes. I bought a raincoat.

6 더워요. 네. 오늘은

Meaning: Yes. It is hot today.

7 빵을 먹었어요. 어제

Meaning: I ate bread yesterday.

8 것 주세요. 작은

Meaning: The small one, please.

G5) WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

Choose the right words for the situation.

1 It is raining. You say:

Ⓐ 비가 오아요.

Ⓑ 비가 와요.

2 It was cold yesterday. You say:

Ⓐ 어제 춥었어요.

Ⓑ 어제 추웠어요.

3 It is too small. You say:

Ⓐ 너무 작아요예요.

Ⓑ 너무 작아요.

4 I can sing. You say:

Ⓐ 노래할 수 아니예요.

Ⓑ 노래할 수 있어요.

5 I ate bread yesterday. You say:

Ⓐ 어제 빵을 먹었어요.

Ⓑ 어제 빵을 먹았어요.

6 The small one, please. You say:

Ⓐ 작는 것 주세요.

Ⓑ 작은 것 주세요.

G6) CONNECT MESSAGES AND MEANINGS

Match the pairs.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| ① 비가 와요. | Ⓐ It is too small. |
| ② 어제 추웠어요. | Ⓑ It is hot today. |
| ③ 너무 작아요. | Ⓒ I bought a raincoat. |
| ④ 노래할 수 있어요. | Ⓓ It was cold yesterday. |
| ⑤ 비옷을 샀어요. | Ⓔ The small one, please. |
| ⑥ 작은 것 주세요. | Ⓕ I ate bread yesterday. |
| ⑦ 오늘은 더워요. | Ⓖ It is raining. |
| ⑧ 어제 빵을 먹었어요. | Ⓗ I can sing. |