

第七課

애니 네 생각이 많이 나더라

보고 싶은 애니에게.

어떻게 지내고 있니, 애니. 나는 잘 지내고 있어.

네가 韓國을 떠난 지도 벌써 두 달이 다 되어 가는구나. 세월이 참 빠르지? 서울에서 같이 지내던 때가 엇그제 같은데 말이야. 지금도 눈을 감으면 너하고 같이 지냈던 날들이 눈에 선해.

여기 소식 좀 알려 줄게. 기초 班에서 우리를 가르쳐 주신 崔先生님 생각나지? 그 先生님이 十二月二十五日에 결혼하신대. 요즘은 뭐가 그렇게 좋은지 싱글벙글하셔.

그리고 얼마 前에는 우리 班 애들이랑 같이 도봉山에 갔다 왔어. 꼭대기까지 올라가느라고 얼마나 苦生을 했는지 몰라. 내려올 때는 다리가 후들후들 떨려서 혼났어.

너도 같이 갔으면 좋았을 텐데, 네 생각이 많이 나더라.

넌 어떻게 지내? 學校生活은 재미있어? 어떻게 지내는지 궁금하니까 이 便紙 받는 대로 答狀 써, 알겠지?

빨리 만나고 싶어. 來年 여름에 꼭 다시 올 거지?

그럼 애니, 答狀 쓰는 거 잊지 말고 건강하게 잘 지내.

2004年 10月 28日 서울에서 모리가.

From the Example Sentences:

1.4. A: 전에는 몰랐는데 校長先生님하고 校長先生님夫人이 많이 닮은 것 같습니다.

I wasn't aware of this before, but the principal and his wife resemble each other a lot.

B: 夫婦는 점점 닮아 간다고 하잖아요.

Couples gradually come ["go" in Korean!] to resemble each other over time.

1.5. A: 영호 씨, 무슨 걱정거리가 있습니까?

Yŏngho, is something worrying you?

B: 그런 건 아니고요, 며칠 前에 시골집에 갔다왔거든요. 父母님이 점점 늙어 가시는 모습을 보니까 마음이 아파서요.

It's not that, it's just that a few days ago I went to my family home in the country, you know? It hurts me to see my parents gradually getting older.

2.18. 未安해요. 오늘도 또 늦었어요. 집에서 일찍 出發했는데도 말이에요.

I'm sorry. I'm late again today—in spite of leaving home early.

2.19. 男便이 아직도 담배를 하루에 두 갑이나 피웁니다. 좀 줄이라고 그렇게 얘기했는데도 말입니다.

My husband still smokes two packs of cigarettes a day. In spite of me telling him to cut down, I mean.

3.23. A: 日曜日 날 바빴니?

Were you busy on Sunday?

B: 응, 할머니를 문병 가느라고, 아무것도 못했지.

Yep. What with visiting my sick grandmother [and all], I didn't get anything done.

3.32. 어머니: 술 마시느라고 每日 집에 이렇게 늦게 들어오지!

Mother: You're coming home late like this every day because you're drinking, aren't you!

아들: 네, 암마. 未安해.

Son: Yes, Mom. I'm sorry.

5.64. 돈이 생기는 대로 갚겠으니까 十萬 원만 빌려 주십시오.

I'll pay you back as soon as I get some money, so please lend me one hundred thousand wŏn.

狀 (상; 장)	丨 ㄴ ㄹ ㄹ ㄹ 狀 狀 狀	
	훈음: 형상 상; 문서 장 뜻: form; document 총획수: 8획 부수: 犬 (개견 dog: 4획)	注意: 상; 장 Phonetic ㄹ(장~상) 4 + 4 = 8획

發 (발)	ㄱ ㄴ ㄴ ㄴ ㄴ 發 發 發 發 發 發 發	
	훈음: 필 발 뜻: become 총획수: 12획 부수: 犮 (필발머리 top of 發: 5획)	Phonetic 發(발) 5 + 7 = 12획

長 (장)	ㄷ ㄱ ㅍ ㅍ ㅍ 長 長 長	
	훈음: 길 장 뜻: long; leader/boss; elder 총획수: 8획 부수: 長 (제부수)	Phonetic 長(장~창) 8 + 0 = 8획

男 (남)	丨 冂 日 田 田 男 男	
	훈음: 사내 남 뜻: man 총획수: 7획 부수: 田 (밭전 field: 5획)	5 + 2 = 7획

婦 (부)	丨 女 女 女 女 女 婦 婦 婦 婦	
	훈음: 아내 부 뜻: wife 총획수: 11획 부수: 女 (계집녀 woman: 3획)	3 + 8 = 11획

曜 (요)	丨 日 日 日 日 日 曜 曜 曜 曜 曜 曜	
	훈음: 비칠 요 뜻: dazzle 총획수: 18획 부수: 日 (날일 sun: 4획)	Phonetic 曜(요) 4 + 14 = 18획

父 (부)	ノ ㄹ ㄱ 父	
	훈음: 아버지 뜻: father 총획수: 4획 부수: 父 (제부수)	Phonetic 父(부) 4 + 0 = 4획

每 (매)	ノ ㄷ ㄷ 每 每 每 每	
	훈음: 매양 매 뜻: each 총획수: 7획 부수: 母 (말무 not: 4획)	Phonetic 母(모~매) 4 + 3 = 7획

母 (모)	ㄷ 母 母 母 母	
	훈음: 어머니 모 뜻: mother 총획수: 5획 부수: 母 (말무 not: 4획)	Phonetic 母(모~매) 4 + 1 = 5획

萬 (만)	+ 艹 艹 艹 萬 萬 萬 萬 萬	
	훈음: 일만 만 뜻: ten thousand 총획수: 13획 부수: 艹 (초두머리 grass: 4획)	4 + 9 = 13획

出 (출)	丨 丨 丨 出 出	
	훈음: 날 출 뜻: exit 총획수: 5획 부수: 凵 (위튼입구뚝 open-top mouth: 2획)	Phonetic 出(출~굴~줄) 2 + 3 = 5획

새 부수

王	一 一 王 王	
	훈음: 구슬옥 변 뜻: gem 총획수: 4획 부수: 王 (제부수) [Full form is 구슬옥 玉.]	4 + 0 = 4획

犬 (견)	一 犬 犬 犬	
	훈음: 개 견 뜻: dog 총획수: 4획 부수: 犬 (제부수)	4 + 0 = 4획

玉	一 一 王 王 玉	
	훈음: 구슬 옥 뜻: gem 총획수: 5획 부수: 玉 (제부수)	Phonetic 玉(옥) 5 + 0 = 5획

父 (부)	ノ ㄹ ㄱ 父	
	훈음: 아버지 뜻: father 총획수: 4획 부수: 父 (제부수)	Phonetic 父(부) 4 + 0 = 4획

長 (장)	ㄷ ㄱ ㅍ ㅍ ㅍ 長 長 長	
	훈음: 길 장 뜻: long; leader/boss; elder 총획수: 8획 부수: 長 (제부수)	Phonetic 長(장~창) 8 + 0 = 8획

母 (무)	ㄷ 母 母 母	
	훈음: 말 무 뜻: not 총획수: 4획 부수: 母 (제부수)	4 + 0 = 4획

ㄱ	ㄴ	2 + 0 = 2 획
	훈음: 위튼입구뿔 뜻: open-top mouth 총획수: 2획 부수: ㄴ (제부수)	
ㄷ	ㄸ	5 + 0 = 5 획
	훈음: 필발머리 뜻: top of 發 총획수: 5획 부수: ㄷ (제부수)	

田 (전)	田	훈음: 밭 전 뜻: dry field 총획수: 5획 부수: 田 (제부수)	Phonetic 田(전)
	5 + 0 = 5 획		

BUILDING WORD POWER WITH 漢字

第七課

일곱 七 (칠) seven

부수: 一 (한일 *one*) + 1 획
 七月(칠월) July
 七十(칠십) seventy
 칠면조(七面鳥) turkey

나날 班 (반) class; squad; group; variegated

부수: 王 (구슬옥편 *jade*) + 6 획
 班長(반장) squad leader; class chief
 반원(班員) member of a neighborhood organization

높을 崔 (최) Ch'oe/Choi (surname); high; precious

부수: 山 (메산 *mountain*) + 8 획

괴로울 苦 (고) suffering; bitter

부수: 艹 (초두머리 *grass*) + 5 획
 苦生(고생) suffering; hardship; difficulties
 苦心(고심) 하- take pains; make every possible effort
 고민(苦悶) anguish
 고역(苦役) hard work; drudgery
 고전(苦戰) hard fighting; tough going
 노고(勞苦) labor; pains

살 活 (활) life; live; lively

부수: 氵 (삼수변 *water*) + 6 획
 活氣(활기) vigor; vitality
 生活(생활) life; living
 일상생활(日常生活) everyday life
 신혼생활(新婚生活) newlywed life
 復活(부활) resurrection
 活字(활자) printing type; font
 활동(活動)(을) 하- be active; move; work; take part in
 활동적(活動的) active
 활용(活用) utilizing; making practical use of
 활력(活力) vitality; vital power

종이 紙 (지) paper

부수: 糸 (실사 *thread*) + 4 획
 白紙(백지) paper; white paper; blank paper
 窓戶紙(창호지) paper for sliding doors

便紙(편지) a letter

便紙紙(편지지) letter paper
 도화지(圖畫紙) drawing paper
 화장지(化粧紙) tissues; toilet paper
 휴지(休紙) wastepaper; toilet paper; tissue
 신문지(新聞紙) newsprint
 용지(用紙) forms; stationery

형상 狀 (상) form; appearance; shape

문서 狀 (장) document; certificate; letter
 부수: 犬 (개견 *dog*) + 4 획
 形狀(형상) shape; form
 이상(異狀) abnormality; sth wrong
 정신이상(精神異狀) mental disorder
 죄상(罪狀) the circumstances of a crime
 험상(險狀) 굵- be rough; be savage-looking

답 狀 (답장) letter of reply

졸업장(卒業狀) graduation diploma

길 長 (장) long; leader/boss; elder

부수: 長 (길장 *long*) + 0 획
 校長(교장) school principal
 班長(반장) squad leader; class chief
 成長(성장) 하- grow up; grow older; mature
 課長(과장) head of a section (in a company)
 學長(학장) college dean
 里長(이장) village chief
 長男(장남) eldest son
 長女(장녀) eldest daughter
 長方形(장방형) rectangular form; a rectangle
 長白山(장백산) Changbaishan (Long White Mountain), another name for Paektusan
 長生(장생) 하- live long; enjoy a long life
 長成(장성) 하- grow up; grow to maturity
 長時間(장시간) many long hours
 장시간 회담을 하- have a long talk (with)
 長子(장자) the eldest son
 장자상속법(~相續法) primogeniture, first-born son's legal right (of inheritance)
 長足(장족) great stride; great progress
 장족진보(를) 하- make great strides; make great progress
 長所(장소) strong point; merit; one's forte

장소와 단소 merits and demerits
 장로(長老) an elder; a senior/superior
 장점(長點) [-뽴] strong point; merit; forte
 장점과 단점 strong points and weak points
 장편(長篇) long piece (writing)
 장편소설(長篇小說) full-length novel
 백만장자(百萬長者) millionaire
 신장(身長) stature; height
 연장자(年長者) seniors
 관장(館長) director (as of a library)
 도서관장(圖書館長) library director
 대장(隊長) leader; section commander
 면장(面長) chief magistrate of a township
 부장(部長) department manager
 사장(社長) (company) president
 시장(市長) mayor
 원장(院長) director of an institute
 이사장(理事長) chairman of a board of directors
 읍장(邑長) town mayor
 회장(會長) (committee) chairperson
 훈장(訓長) village schoolmaster

아내 婦(부) wife; lady; (married) woman; daughter-in-law

부수: 女 (계집녀 woman) + 8획
 婦人(부인) lady; married woman
 婦女子(부녀자) females; women; women and girls
 有婦男(유부남) a married man
 夫婦(부부) husband and wife
 夫婦間(부부간) husband-and-wife relationship
 신혼부부(新婚夫婦) newly married couple;
 newlyweds
 賣春婦(매춘부) prostitute
 부덕(婦德) womanly virtues
 신부(新婦) bride
 주부(主婦) housewife

아버지 父(부) father

부수: 父 (아버지 father) + 0획
 父母(부모) parents; mother and father
 學父兄(학부형) parents of students
 學父母(학부모) parents of students
 부친(父親) father, one's father (formal)
 부전자전(父傳子傳) like father like son
 노부(老父) aging father; elderly father
 노부모(老父母) aging parents; elderly parents
 신부(神父) Catholic priest
 조부(祖父) grandfather
 친부모(親父母) one's birth parents

어머니 母(모) mother

부수: 母 (말모 not) + 1 획
 母女(모녀) mother and daughter
 母國(모국) homeland; mother country
 母國語(모국어) mother tongue
 母校(모교) alma mater
 父母(부모) parents
 學父母(학부모) parents of students
 食母(식모) maid; kitchen maid
 모친(母親) one's mother (formal)

모음(母音) vowel
 노모(老母) aging mother; elderly mother
 노부모(老父母) aging parents; elderly parents
 조모(祖母) grandmother
 친부모(親父母) one's birth parents

날 出(출) exit; come out; go out; issue; beget; produce; be born; appear

부수: 凵 (위튼입구 open-top mouth) + 3 획
 出發(출발)(을) 하- depart; leave; set out
 出口(출구) exit
 出入(출입) exit and entrance
 出入口(출입구) exit and entrance
 出國(출국) departure from a country
 出生(출생) birth
 輩出(배출) come forward in succession, one after the other (e.g., scholars)
 출결(出缺) attendance and absence
 출근(出勤) going to work
 출동(出動) going out; mobilization
 출마(出馬) running for election
 출석(出席) (school) attendance
 출신(出身) affiliation; origin; a graduate; rise in the world
 출전(出戰) participating in an athletic contest
 출제(出題) making questions for an exam
 출처(出處) (information) origin, source
 선출(選出)(이) 되- be/get elected
 신출(新出) new product of the season; newcomer
 외출(外出) going out
 외출복(外出服) street wear
 진출(進出) advance; launching into
 출세(出世) success in life; rising in the world
 특출(特出)하- be outstanding; be prominent

필 發(발) become; put forth; send forth; issue; arise; develop; depart; manifest; shoot

부수: 殳 (필발머리 "top of 發") + 7 획
 發行(발행)(을) 하- publish; circulate; issue
 發見(발견) discover; detect; chance upon; spot
 出發(출발) departure
 發生(발생) occurrence
 發車(발차) departure (of a vehicle)
 百發百中(백발백중) 100% accurate
 발동(發動) putting in motion; putting in action
 발명(發明) invention
 발음(發音) pronunciation
 발작(發作) fit; spasm
 발전(發展)(을) 하- develop; prosper
 발전소(發電所) power plant
 개발(開發) development
 도발(挑發)(을) 하- provoke
 우발(偶發) contingency; happen accidentally
 자발적(自發的)으로 voluntarily; of one's own accord

사내 男(남) man; male

부수: 田 (밭전 field) + 2 획

長男(장남) eldest son
 男子(남자) man; a male
 男女(남녀) man and woman; male and female
 남녀노소(男女老少) male and female; old and young
 美男(미남) good-looking man
 男學生(남학생) male student
 男便(남편) husband
 前男便(전남편) former husband
 有婦男(유부남) married man
 男同生(남동생) younger brother
 남성(男性) man; male
 남성복(男性服) men's clothes
 무남독녀(無男獨女) only daughter
 처남(處男) a (male) virgin

비칠 曜 (요) dazzle

부수: 日 (날일 sun) + 14 획
 曜日(요일) day of the week
 日曜日(일요일) Sunday
 月曜日(월요일) Monday
 火曜日(화요일) Tuesday
 水曜日(수요일) Wednesday
 木曜日(목요일) Thursday
 金曜日(금요일) Friday
 土曜日(토요일) Saturday

매양 每 (매) each; every

부수: 母 (말무 not) + 3 획

每日(매일) every day; each day
 每年(매년) every year; yearly
 매주(每週) every week
 매사(每事) every matter
 매번(每番) every time

일만 萬 (만) ten thousand

부수: 艹 (초두머리 grass) + 9 획
 萬一(만일) if
 百萬(백만) million
 백만장자(百萬長者) millionaire
 萬人(만인) everyone
 千萬(천만) ten million; countless number; extreme
 만능(萬能) many abilities; omnipotent
 만능선수(萬能選手) multitalented person
 만년필(萬年筆) fountain pen
 만무(萬無)하- cannot possibly be; have no reason for it to exist
 만물(萬物) everything; all things
 천지만물(天地萬物) all creatures; universe
 만병(萬病) all kinds of diseases
 만사(萬事) all affairs
 만사태평(萬事太平) being carefree in all matters
 천층만층(千層萬層) countless varieties; innumerable ranks
 천하만국(天下萬國) all countries under heaven

새 부수에 대하여

구슬옥변 王 (gem)

부수: 王 (제부수) + 0 획

This character occurs only as a radical and, like all 변-type radicals, appears to the left of the other graphic element(s) in a character. As a full, independent character it takes the shape 玉 (구슬옥), detailed below.

구슬옥 玉 (옥) gem

부수: 王 (제부수) + 0 획

This is the full, independent character version of the radical 구슬옥변 王. Note that the stroke count ignores the extra dot, in the sense that both 구슬옥변 王 and 구슬옥 玉 (옥) appear under the same radical (王) as radical + 0 획, but the former has a total stroke count of 4 획, and the latter 5 획.

玉水(옥수) clear water (as in a brook or stream)
 玉石(옥석) jade, precious stones; jade and stone
 옥색(玉色) jade green
 옥편(玉篇) Chinese character dictionary (for Koreans)

길 長 (장) long; leader/boss; elder

부수: 長 (제부수) + 0 획

This character functions as both a radical and as an independent character. (See above for examples.)

개 犬 (견) dog

부수: 犬 (제부수) + 0 획

This character functions as both a radical and as an independent character.

광견병(狂犬病) rabies
 애견(愛犬) pet dog
 견원지간(犬猿之間) be at odds with each other

아버 父 (부) father

부수: 父 (제부수) + 0 획

This character functions as both a radical and as an independent character. (See above for examples.)

말 毋 (무) (not; don't)

부수: 母 (제부수) + 0 획

As an independent character, this functions as a negation element in Classical Chinese, but you are unlikely to encounter it in anything other than its use as a radical.

위튼입구뚝 凵 (open-top mouth)

부수: 凵 (제부수) + 0 획

This character functions only as a radical and, as its name suggests, is thought of as the mouth radical (입구 口) with the top (위) or "lid" off. Like all 뚝-type radicals, it encloses the other graphic element(s) in a character.

필발머리 𠂇 (“top of 發”)

부수: 𠂇 (제부수) + 0획

This character functions only as a radical and, as its name suggests, is thought of as the top part of the character 필 발 發.

밭 田 (전) dry field

부수: 田 (밭전 field) + 0획

This character functions both as a radical and as an independent character.

田土(전토) cultivated land, fields

ABOUT THE NEW PHONETICS

Phonetic 崔(최)

Observe the phonetic element 崔(최) in the following commonly used Chinese characters, both pronounced 최:

崔 催

Phonetic 古(고~호)

Observe the phonetic element 古(고~호) in the following commonly used Chinese characters, all pronounced 고:

古 告 故 固 苦 枯 姑 痼 錮 誥 沽

Note also that 古 may indicate the pronunciation 호 as in the following characters:

咕 拈 胡 湖 糊 瑚 葫 蝴

Phonetic 舌(활~괵)

As an independent character occurring on its own, 舌 is pronounced 설 and means tongue, but as a phonetic element it indicates the pronunciations 활 and 괵. Here are some characters pronounced 활:

活 闊

And here are some characters pronounced 괵:

括 适 刮

Phonetic 氏(지~저)

As an independent character occurring on its own, 氏 is pronounced 씨 and means clan, but as a phonetic element it indicates the pronunciations 지 and 저. Here are some characters pronounced 지:

紙 祇 砥

And here are some characters pronounced 저:

低 底 抵 邸

Phonetic 冫(장~상)

Observe the phonetic element 冫(장) in the following commonly used Chinese characters, all pronounced 장:

裝 將 藏 壯 獎 臟 莊 醬 穢 蔣 漿
牆 狀 臧 臧

Phonetic 長(장~창)

Observe the phonetic element 長(장~창) in the following commonly used Chinese characters, all pronounced 장:

長 張 帳

Note also that 長 may sometimes indicate the pronunciation 창:

脹 漲

Phonetic 父(부)

Observe the phonetic element 父(부) in the following commonly used Chinese characters, all pronounced 부:

釜 父 斧

Phonetic 母(모~매)

As an independent character occurring on its own, 母 is pronounced 모 and means mother. It also occurs as a phonetic indicating the pronunciation 모:

母 侮 姆

But as a phonetic element, it can also indicate 매:

梅 每 莓 莓

Phonetic 出(출~굴~줄)

Observe the phonetic element 出(출) in the following commonly used Chinese characters, both pronounced 출:

出 黜

Note also that 出 may indicate the pronunciation 굴:

屈 窟 堀 掘

and 줄:

拙

Phonetic 發(발)

Observe the phonetic element 發(발) in the following commonly used Chinese characters, all pronounced 발:

發 撥 醱 潑

Phonetic 翟(요)

As an independently occurring character on its own, 翟 is pronounced 적 and means pheasant, but as a phonetic it indicates the pronunciation 요:

曜 耀 耀

Phonetic 玉(옥)

Observe the phonetic element 玉(옥) in the following commonly used Chinese characters, both pronounced 옥:

玉 鈺

Phonetic 田(전)

Observe the phonetic element 田(전) in the following commonly used Chinese characters, all pronounced 전:

田 鈿 甸 佃 畑

NEW 漢字 COMBINATIONS

七月(칠월)	July	母國(모국)	homeland; mother country
七十(칠십)	seventy	母國語(모국어)	mother tongue
班長(반장)	squad leader; class chief	母校(모교)	alma mater
成長(성장)하-	grow up; grow older; mature	食母(식모)	maid; kitchen maid
校長(교장)	school principal	出發(출발)(을) 하-	depart; leave; set out
課長(과장)	(company) head of a section	出口(출구)	exit
長男(장남)	eldest son	出入(출입)	exit and entrance
長女(장녀)	eldest daughter	出入口(출입구)	exit and entrance
長方形(장방형)	rectangular form; a rectangle	出國(출국)	departure from a country
長白山(장백산)	Changbaishan (Long White Mountain), another name for Paektusan	出生(출생)	birth
長生(장생)하-	live long; enjoy a long life	發行(발행)(을) 하-	publish; circulate; issue
長成(장성)하-	grow up; grow to maturity	發見(발견)	discover; detect; chance upon; spot
長所(장소)	strong point; merit; one's forte	出發(출발)	departure
長時間(장시간)	many long hours	發生(발생)	occurrence
長子(장자)	the eldest son	發車(발차)	departure (of a vehicle)
長足(장족)	great stride; great progress	男子(남자)	man; a male
苦生(고생)	suffering; hardship; difficulties	男女(남녀)	man and woman; male and female
苦心(고심)하-	take pains; make every possible effort	美男(미남)	good-looking man
活氣(활기)	vigor; vitality	男學生(남학생)	male student
生活(생활)	life; living	男便(남편)	husband
復活(부활)	resurrection	男同生(남동생)	younger brother
活字(활자)	printing type; font	曜日(요일)	day of the week
表紙(표지)	book cover	月曜日(월요일)	Monday
白紙(백지)	paper; white paper; blank paper	火曜日(화요일)	Tuesday
窓戶紙(창호지)	paper for sliding doors	水曜日(수요일)	Wednesday
便紙(편지)	a letter	木曜日(목요일)	Thursday
便紙紙(편지지)	letter paper	金曜日(금요일)	Friday
形狀(형상)	shape; form	土曜日(토요일)	Saturday
答狀(답장)	letter of reply	日曜日(일요일)	Sunday
婦人(부인)	lady; married woman	每日(매일)	every day; each day
婦女子(부녀자)	females; women; women and girls	每年(매년)	every year; yearly
有婦男(유부남)	a married man	萬一(만일)	if
夫婦(부부)	husband and wife	百萬(백만)	million
父母(부모)	parents; mother and father	萬人(만인)	everyone
學父兄(학부형)	parents of students	千萬(천만)	ten million; countless number; extreme
學父母(학부모)	parents of students	玉水(옥수)	clear water (in a brook or stream)
母女(모녀)	mother and daughter	玉石(옥석)	jade, precious stones; jade and stone
		田土(전토)	cultivated land, fields

漢字 문장 연습 (PRACTICE SENTENCES)

Translate the following sentences into English using the Supplementary Vocabulary list below.

1. 오빠가 서울에서 유學生活을 一年 했는데 거기 生活비도 장난이 아니더라.
2. 항상 活氣가 넘치는 남大門 市場.
3. 마감 날인 月曜日까지 논문을 다 提出하느라고 얼마나 苦生했는지 몰라요.
4. 男女가 유별한데 美國大學에서는 한 기숙사에 같이 산단 말이야?
5. 해외生活한지 하도 오래되어서 母國이라고 해야 할 나라가 어디인지 몰라요.
6. 汽車역까지 뛰어갔는데 이미 出發한 後였다.
7. 저 飲食점은 양을 많이 주니까 男學生들이 자주 간다.
8. 우리 父母님의 出生지는 原來 釜山인데 저는 서울에서 태어났어요.
9. 정부가 새로운 紙폐를 發行하겠다고 發표했다.
10. 美人 콘테스트가 있다면 美男 콘테스트도 있어야 된다고 생각한다.
11. 七月七日에 관한 中國의 옛날이야기를 아시나요?
12. 萬一 뭔가 급한 일이 생기면 연락 주십시오.
13. 시험 결과가 나오는 대로 便紙가 올 텐데 ...
14. 活字가 너무 작아서 돋보기가 필要할 정도더라.
15. 운동회에는 學父母들도 나오실 테니 學生들은 예의 바르게 行동하십시오.
16. 요새 窓戶紙를 쓰는 窓門이 있는 집은 거의 없다.
17. 비행기票는 火曜日이나 水曜일에 出發하는게 第一 싸다고 하더라고요.
18. 제 母校를 十七年만에 방問했더니 아는 先生님이 아무도 안 계셨던데요.
19. 몇年 前에 헤어졌던 男子친구를 우연히 만났는데 다시 연애 감情이 復活하는 것 같더라.
20. 아무리 못하는 學生이라도 答안紙를 그냥 白紙로 提出하는 애가 어디 있느냐는 말이야!
21. 개한테 答狀이 통 안 오는 걸 보니 무척 바쁜가 봐.
22. 우리 집 食母가 만들어주는 잡채가 얼마나 맛있는지 한번 먹어봐요.
23. 어제 밤에 우리 父母님의 夫婦싸움 때문에 잠을 잘 수가 없더라.
24. 제 男子친구인 줄 알고 예쁜 목소리로 전화를 받았더니 男同生이었다.
25. 이제 제 친구들 中에 有婦男이 아닌 사람은 저뿐이에요.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

장난이 아니더라	It was no joking matter. (i.e., It was quite something.)	급(急)한 일이 생기-	sth urgent comes up
마감 날	last day	연락(連絡)(을) 주-	contact sb; get in touch
논문(論文)	thesis; academic paper	시험결과(試驗結果)	exam result
남녀유별(男女有別)	"men and women are characterized by separateness"	돋보기	magnifying glass; reading glasses
기숙사(寄宿舍)	dormitory	참을성 있게 [-썩]	with patience; patiently
해외(海外)	overseas; abroad	우연(偶然)히	by coincidence; coincidentally
하도	so (very); so ... (that ...)	연애(戀愛)	romance; love; dating
오래되-	be/last a long time	개←그애	he; she
뛰어가-	run off	통 안 오-	doesn't come at all
이미	already	무척	very; terribly; awfully; ever so
양(量)을 많이 주-	give a lot; give generous portions	항상(恒常)	always; all the time
정부(政府)	government	운동회(運動會)	sports meet; athletic contest
새로w-(새롭다, 새로워)	be new	예의(禮儀) 바르-	be courteous, polite
옛날이야기	old tales		

