

第十三課

고맙기는요

나는 요즘 駐車場에서 일하고 있다. 그런데 손님 중에는 가끔 열쇠를 차 안에 꽂아 두고 문을 잠가 버리는 분들이 있다. 그 때마다 나는 좀 굵은 鐵絲를 利用해서 車門을 열어준다.

그런데 얼마 前에 웃지 못할 일이 있었다. 장마가 끝나서 그랬는지 날씨가 폭폭 찼다. 나는 시원한 飲料水라도 마실까 해서 슈퍼마켓에 갔다. 사이다를 한 瓶 사가지고 막 가게를 나오는데 젊은 女子 두 名이 가게 앞에서 車門을 열려고 애쓰는 것이 보였다. 나는 그냥 못 본 척하고 가려다가 걸음을 멈추고 서서 그 女子들이 하는 行動을 지켜보았다.

그 女子들은 門을 열려고 애를 썼지만 門은 열리지 않았다. 나는 도와주어야겠다는 생각이 들어서 뒷주머니에 있던 鐵絲를 꺼내 車 옆으로 다가갔다. 門을 여는 데는 1分도 걸리지 않았다. 그 女子들은 나를 感歎스러운 表情으로 바라보면서 고맙다고 人事를 했다. 나는 氣分이 아주 좋았다. 그런데 잘못 나온 말 한 마디가 그 女子들의 表情을 일그러지게 만들고 내 氣分을 엉망으로 만들었다.

“고맙기는요. 저는 이걸로 먹고 사는데요, 뭐.”

From the Example Sentences:

- 1.1. A: 영민 씨, 칠민 씨 膾 좋아합니까?
Yŏngmin, does Ch'ŏlmin like raw fish?
B: 네, 부산이 故鄕이라서 그런지 膾를 아주 좋아합니다.
Yes, a lot—probably because Pusan is his hometown.
- 1.4. A: 왜 그만 드세요? 더 드세요.
Why aren't you eating anymore? Eat some more.
B: 날씨가 갑자기 더워져서 그런지 食慾이 없습니다.
It's probably because the weather has suddenly turned hot, but I don't have any appetite.
- 2.7. A: 萬年筆 좀 빌려 주십시오.
Please lend me a fountain pen.
B: 萬年筆은 없는데요.
I don't have a fountain pen.
A: 그러면 볼펜이라도 빌려 주십시오.
Then lend me a ball-point pen [at least].
- 2.11. A: 疲困하고 배가 고파서 일을 못하겠습니다.
I'm so tired and hungry I don't think I can work.
B: 그럼 빵이라도 먹고 좀 쉬었다가 합시다.
In that case, how about if we pick up again after eating a pastry or something and resting for a bit?
- 4.21. A: 아이들이 요즘 娛樂를 자주 하는 것 같습니다.
Seems like the kids are playing video games often lately.
B: 하지 못하게 해야겠습니다.
We'll have to stop them from doing so (“make them so they can't do [it]”).
- 4.25. A: 이 時計 고장 났습니까?
Is this watch broken?
B: 아까 정미가 밟아서 못 쓰게 만들어 버렸습니다.
Chŏngmi stepped on it just now and ruined it [“made it so that one can't use it”].
- 5.27. A: 百貨店에 사람이 많았지요?
There were lots of people in the department store, weren't there?
B: 많기는요. 아무도 없었어요.
Nothing of the sort. There wasn't a soul.

NEW VOCABULARY

Vocabulary from the Main Text

주차장(停車場)	parking lot
주차(駐車)(를) 하-	park the car (you can also make what seems like a redundant expression and say 차를 주차한다)
꽂-	insert sth, wedge sth in, stick sth in (to a rather narrow space)
잠그-, 잠가요	lock it
굵-	be thick; be burly; be sonorous (voice)
철사(鐵絲)	wire
이용(利用)(을) 하-	use it
차문(車門)	car door
얼마 전(前)에	not long ago
웃지 못 할 일	sth which is no laughing matter; a rather serious matter
장마	the seasonal rains
장마가 끝나서 그랬는지	<i>perhaps it was because the seasonal rains had finished (I don't know for sure, but...)</i>
푹푹 찌-	(the weather) be steaming hot (NB: processive verb) (the 푹푹 is a mimetic adverb, and the verb 찌다 means <i>steam sth</i>)
시원하-	be refreshing, be cool
음료수(飲料水)	beverage
시원한 음료수라도	<i>a refreshing beverage or the like</i>
사이다	fizzy Korean soft drink like Seven-Up or Sprite
딱	just as (one was doing sth); just when
애(를) 쓰-	make efforts; try to do sth; strive
걸음	one's steps, pace (from the verb 걷다, 걸어요)
멈추-	stop (sth); (sth) stops (i.e., functions as both transitive and intransitive)
행동(行動)	action; behavior
지키-	watch over; guard; defend; keep; observe; abide by
지켜보-	watch sth closely; keep a watchful eye on
생각(이) 드-르-	a thought occurs to one
(들다)	

주머니	pocket
뒷주머니	back pocket
꺼내-	pull/bring sth out; broach, bring up (a subject)
다가가-	approach; go up to
문을 여는 데는	<i>(in) the course/process of opening the door (it took not even one minute)</i>
감탄(感歎)(을) 하-	exclaim over; wonder at; marvel at
감탄스러w-	be marvelous, impressive; induce wonder
-스럽다, -스러워	(This attaches to nouns to make descriptive verbs with the meaning: <i>be like, give the impression of, seem like, suggest, be suggestive of [the NOUN]</i>)
표정(表情)(을)	make a facial expression
지(스)- (짓다, 지어)	
바라보-	gaze at; stare at
말 한 마디	word; one word (also as in "I'd like to say a word")
일그러지-	shriveled up; wither; wilt
이걸로←이것으로	by means of this
이걸로 먹고	<i>Well, this is how I make my living,</i>
사는데요, 뭐	<i>you know.</i>

Vocabulary from the Example Sentences

膾(회)	raw fish or meat for eating; sashimi
부山(부산 = 釜山)	Pusan
故鄉(고향)	hometown
그만 + VERB	stop VERBing
食慾(식욕)	appetite
萬年筆(만년필)	fountain pen
볼펜	ball-point pen
疲困(피곤)하-	be tired
娛樂(오락)	entertainment; video/computer/arcade game(s)
時計(시계)	a watch
고장(이) 나-	get broken; go out of order
밟-	step on; tread on
百貨店(백화점)	department store

娛 (오)	ㄱ 女 女 女 女 如 如 如 如 娛 娛	
	訓音: 즐거워할 오 뜻: enjoy; entertain 총획수: 10劃 部首: 女 (계집녀 <i>woman</i> : 3劃)	Phonetic 吳(오) 3 + 7 = 10劃

計 (계)	讠 讠 讠 讠 讠 讠 讠 讠 計	
	訓音: 셈할 계 뜻: calculate; plan 총획수: 9劃 部首: 言 (말씀언 <i>speech</i> : 7劃)	7 + 2 = 9劃

室 (실)	宀 宀 宀 宀 宀 宀 室 室	
	訓音: 집 실 뜻: room 총획수: 9劃 部首: 宀 (갓머리 <i>hat</i> : 3劃)	Phonetic 至(실~질) 3 + 6 = 9劃

새 部首

斗 (두)	丶 丶 斗 斗	
	訓音: 말두 뜻: dry measure (18 liters) 총획수: 4劃 部首: 斗 (제部首)	Phonetic 斗(두) 4 + 0 = 4劃

月	冂 月 月 月 月	
	訓音: 고기육 뜻: meat 총획수: 4劃 部首: 月 (제部首) [Full form is 肉.]	4 + 0 = 4劃

瓦 (와)	一 厂 厂 瓦 瓦	
	訓音: 기와와 뜻: shingle 총획수: 5劃 部首: 瓦 (제部首)	5 + 0 = 5劃

肉 (육)	丨 冂 内 内 肉 肉	
	訓音: 고기육 뜻: meat 총획수: 6劃 部首: 肉 (제部首)	6 + 0 = 6劃

欠 (흠)	ノ ㄥ 欠 欠	
	訓音: 하품흠 뜻: yawn 총획수: 4劃 部首: 欠 (제部首)	Phonetic 欠(흠~음) 4 + 0 = 4劃

疒	丶 宀 疒 疒 疒	
	訓音: 병질엄 뜻: sickness 총획수: 5劃 部首: 疒 (제部首)	5 + 0 = 5劃

攴 (복)	ノ ㄥ 攴 攴	
	訓音: 등글월문 뜻: back 총획수: 4劃 部首: 攴 (제部首) [Full form is 攴.]	4 + 0 = 4劃

广	宀 宀 广	
	訓音: 엄호 뜻: house 총획수: 3劃 部首: 广 (제部首)	3 + 0 = 3劃

攴 (복)	一 丨 攴 攴	
	訓音: 칠복 뜻: beat 총획수: 4劃 部首: 攴 (제部首)	4 + 0 = 4劃

第十三課

머무를 駐 (주) stay; halt

- 部首: 馬 (말마 horse) + 5劃
 駐車(주차) parking
 駐車場(주차장) parking lot
 有料駐車場(유료주차장) toll parking lot
 駐車券(주차권) [-편] parking ticket

쇠 鐵 (철) iron

- 部首: 金 (쇠금 metal) + 13劃
 洋鐵(양철) tinned sheet iron
 鐵分(철분) iron content
 鐵絲(철사) wire
 電鐵(전철) electric railway; subway
 철물점(鐵物店) hardware store
 지하철(地下鐵) subway

이로울 利 (이 / -리) benefit; gain

- 部首: 刂 (선칼도망 standing knife) + 5劃
 利(이)로 w- be profitable; be beneficial
 利子(이자) interest (on money)
 利點(이점) [-점] advantage
 有利(유리)하- be advantageous
 不利(불리)하- be disadvantageous
 不利(불리)한 立場(입장) disadvantageous position
 便利(편리)하- be convenient
 이용(利用) utilization; taking advantage of
 이기적(利己的) selfish; egoistic
 소리(小利) small profit; little gain

헤아릴 料 (요 / -료) material; estimate

- 部首: 斗 (말두 dry measure [18 liters]) + 6劃
 飲料(음료) beverage
 飲料水(음료수) soft drink; beverage
 無料(무료) no charge
 無料入場(무료입장) free admission
 有料(유료) toll
 有料駐車場(~주차장) paid parking lot
 宿泊料(숙박료) lodging charges
 入場料(입장료) entrance fee
 通行料(통행료) toll
 料金(요금) fee; fare
 요리(料理) cooking
 수수료(手數料) commission; fee; service charge
 수업료(授業料) tuition

병 瓶 (병) bottle; jar

- 部首: 瓦 (기와瓦 shingle) + 8劃
 瓶(병) bottle

움직일 動 (동) move

- 部首: 力 (힘력 power) + 9劃
 感動(감동)(을) 받- be impressed, moved
 作動(작동) (machine) operation
 動作(동작) motion; gesture
 手動(수동) manual operation

始動(시동) starting (an engine)

- 시동(을) 거-르- start an engine
 發動(발동) putting in motion; putting in action
 발동(을) 거-르- start an engine
 出動(출동) going out; mobilization
 경찰(警察)의 출동 the moving in of the police
 不動(부동) immobility; stability
 不動心(부동심) imperturbable mind
 부동물(不動物) immovable, fixed thing
 活動(활동) activity
 活動的(활동적) active
 行動(행동) behavior; action
 動機(동기) motive; incentive
 동물(動物) animal
 동물계(動物界) the animal kingdom
 동물성(動物性) animal property; "animal-ness"
 동원(動員) mobilization
 기동력(機動力) mobility
 노동(勞動) labor
 노동자(노동者) laborer
 육체노동(肉體勞動) physical labor
 중노동(重勞動) heavy labor
 요동(搖動) rocking
 운동(運動) sports; exercise; campaign
 운동장(운동場) playground; athletic field
 이동(移動) movement; migration
 자동(自動) automatic (movement)
 자동문(自動門) automatic door
 자동차(自動車) automobile
 주동(主動) masterminding
 주동자(主動者) a mastermind

느낄 感 (감) feel(ing)

- 部首: 心 (마음심 heart) + 9劃
 感動(감동)(을) 받- be impressed, moved
 感謝(감사)하- thank; feel grateful
 感情(감정) emotion
 感情的(감정적) emotional
 感歎(감탄)(을) 하- be struck with admiration
 感電(감전) receiving an electrical shock
 感氣(감기) a cold
 감기(에) 걸리- catch a cold
 同感(동감) same feeling; same opinion
 동감이다. (I) agree.
 所感(소감) one's impression, opinion
 語感(어감) feel for words; sensitivity for language
 六感(육감) sixth sense
 肉感的(육감적) voluptuous; sensual; fleshly
 好感(호감) good feeling; favorable impression
 호감(이) 가- be amiable; be pleasing
 호감(을) 주- impress one favorably
 감상(感想) thoughts; impressions
 감상문(感想文) description of one's impressions
 감염(感染) infection

다감(多感)하- be sensitive, sentimental, susceptible
 다감성(多感性) [-썩] sentimentalism; sensibility
 성취감(成就感) sense of accomplishment
 예감(豫感) premonition; hunch
 ...-다는 예감이 드-르- have a hunch that...
 자신감(自信感) feeling of self-confidence
 죄책감(罪責感) guilty conscience
 책임감(責任感) sense of responsibility
 친근감(親近感) feeling of closeness

탄식할 歎 (탄) sigh; exclaim
 部首: 欠 (하품흄 yawn) + 11劃
 感歎(감탄)(을) 하- be struck with admiration

사례할 謝 (사) thank; apologize
 部首: 言 (말씀인 speech) + 10劃
 感謝(감사)(를) 하- thank; feel grateful
 사과(謝過) apology
 면사(面謝)(를) 하- thank personally; apologize in person

옛 故 (고) the past; cause
 部首: 夂 (등글월문 "back" graph) + 5劃
 故(고)로 accordingly; therefore
 故國(고국) homeland; fatherland
 故鄉(고향) one's hometown; one's ancestral place
 故人(고인) the deceased
 事故(사고) accident
 사고(가) 나- an accident happens
 당고(當故) losing one's parents
 별고(別故)(가) 없- be well
 자고(自故)로 from ancient times; traditionally

시골 鄉 (향) province; hometown
 部首: 阝 (우부방 right-side town) + 10劃
 故鄉(고향) one's hometown; one's ancestral place
 鄉土(향토) a country; one's native land

회 膾 (회) sashimi
 部首: 月 (고기육 meat) + 13劃

욕심 慾 (욕) greed; desire
 部首: 心 (마음심 heart) + 11劃
 食慾(식욕) appetite
 慾心(욕심) greed
 욕심쟁이 greedy person
 욕심꾸러기 greedy person
 성욕(性慾) sexual desire

붓 筆 (필) pen; writing
 部首: 竹 (대죽 bamboo) + 6劃
 名筆(명필) excellent handwriting
 萬年筆(만년필) fountain pen
 필기(筆記) note-taking
 연필(鉛筆) pencil
 연필꽂이 pencil stand
 색연필(色鉛筆) [생년-] colored pencil
 자필(自筆) one's own handwriting

피곤할 疲 (피) fatigue
 部首: 疒 (병질업 sickness) + 5劃
 疲困(피곤)하- be tired
 피로(疲勞) fatigue

곤할 困 (곤) tired; hardship
 部首: 匚 (큰입구름 big mouth) + 4劃
 疲困(피곤)하- be tired
 노곤(勞困)하- be languid
 춘곤(春困) spring languor; spring fever

재화 貨 (화) goods
 部首: 貝 (조개패 shell) + 4劃
 百貨店(백화점) department store
 外貨(외화) foreign money; foreign currency
 美貨(미화) American money; US currency
 화물(貨物) freight
 화물차(貨物車) freight car; freight train

가게 店 (점) store
 部首: 广 (엄호 house) + 5劃
 百貨店(백화점) department store
 書店(서점) bookstore
 飲食店(음식점) restaurant
 賣店(매점) a stand; booth
 分店(분점) branch store
 精肉店(정육점) butcher shop
 점원(店員) store clerk; salesperson
 대리점(代理店) agency; commercial agent
 식품점(食品店) grocery store
 양복점(洋服店) tailor shop (for men)
 철물점(鐵物店) hardware store
 개점(開店) opening of a store
 폐점(閉店) closing (down) a store

즐거워할 娛 (오) enjoy; entertain
 部首: 女 (계집녀 woman) + 7劃
 娛樂(오락) entertainment
 娛樂室(오락실) arcade; game room

집 室 (실) room
 部首: 宀 (갓머리 hat) + 6劃
 娛樂室(오락실) arcade; game room
 圖書室(도서실) library (room)
 浴室(욕실) bathing room, bathroom
 室內(실내) indoors
 실내수영장(~水泳場) indoor swimming pool
 室外(실외) outdoors
 실외수영장(~水泳場) outdoor swimming pool
 特室(특실) special room; VIP room
 會議室(회의실) conference room
 課長室(과장실) (department) chairperson's office
 美容室(미용실) beauty parlor
 경비실(警備室) security office
 병실(病室) sickroom
 사무실(事務室) office
 지하실(地下室) basement
 화장실(化粧室) bathroom

셈할 計 (계) calculate; plan
 部首: 言 (말씀언 *speech*) + 2劃
 計劃(계획) plan
 時計(시계) watch; clock
 會計(회계) finance; treasurer
 會計學(회계학) accounting

會計연도(~年度) fiscal year
 상계(上計) capital plan; best plan; wisest policy
 소계(小計) a subtotal (as opposed to 총계 [總計] grand total)
 합계(合計) the total (sum)

새部首에 대하여

말 斗 (두) dry measure (18 liters, 3.97 gallons)
 部首: 斗 (제部首) + 0劃
 This character functions both as a radical and as an independent character.
 두량(斗量) measuring by pecks (*mal*)

기와 瓦 (와) roof tile; earthenware; pottery; roof
 部首: 瓦 (제部首) + 0劃
 This character functions both as a radical and as an independent character.
 와해(瓦解)(를) 하- disintegrate; fall to pieces; collapse
 와가(瓦家) a tile-roofed house
 와기(瓦器) earthenware
 청와대(靑瓦臺) the Blue House

하품 欠 (흞) (yawn)
 部首: 欠 (제部首) + 0劃
 This character functions both as a radical and as an independent character, but does not appear in any useful words.

등글월문 欠 (“back” graph)
 部首: 欠 (제部首) + 0劃
 This is a radical only and does not exist as an independent character. The name should remind you of another radical you learned earlier: *갓은등글월문* or “*whole back*” graph. Here we have just *등글월문* or “*back*” graph, and the name derives from the alleged similarity between 欠 and 글월 文 文—as if 欠 were 文 with a back on it. The full character to which 欠 corresponds is 칠 支(복) *beat* (detailed below) but neither graph appears in any useful words—they function only as radicals.

칠 支 (복) (beat)
 部首: 支 (제部首) + 0劃
 Technically speaking, this is the full character form of the

radical 등글월문 欠 (see above), but neither graph is found in any useful words—they function only as radicals.

고기 月 (육) (meat)
 部首: 月 (제部首) + 0劃
 This is a radical only and does not exist as an independent character. The shape looks like 달 月(월) *moon* but is in fact the radical alter ego of the full character 고기 肉 (육) *meat*, detailed below.

고기 肉 (육) meat, flesh; pulp of fruit
 部首: 肉 (제部首) + 0劃
 As a radical, this character takes the shape 月 to the left of the accompanying graphic element(s), and thus looks like 달 月(월) *moon*.

肉食(육식) meat diet
 肉水(육수) beef broth
 肉體(육체) the body; the flesh
 肉體美(육체미) physical beauty; body building
 肉體노동(~勞動) physical labor
 肉感的(육감적) voluptuous, sensual; fleshly
 肉類(육류) meats
 精肉店(정육집) butcher shop
 다육과(多肉果) a drupaceous (pulpy) fruit; a drupe
 어육(魚肉) fish and meat

병질엄 疒 (sickness)
 部首: 疒 (제部首) + 0劃
 This is a radical only and does not exist as an independent character.

엄호 宀 (house)
 部首: 宀 (제部首) + 0劃
 This is a radical only and has the meaning *house*, but does not exist as an independent character.

ABOUT THE NEW PHONETICS

Phonetic 主(주)

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

主 住 注 柱 註 灶

Phonetic 利(리)

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

利 梨 痢 痢 梨 喇 莉

Phonetic 并(병)

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

并 併 瓶 屏 餅 駢 駢

Phonetic 咸(감~함)

The phonetic element 咸 indicates a pronunciation of either 감 or 함. In the following Chinese characters, 咸 indicates the pronunciation 감:

感 減 憾

In these characters, 咸 indicates the pronunciation 함:

咸 喊 緘 鹹

Phonetic 射(사)

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

射 謝 榭

Phonetic 鄉(향)

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

鄉 響 饗 嚮

Phonetic 皮(피)

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

皮 被 疲 彼 披 陂

Phonetic 困(곤)

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

困 梱 梱

Phonetic 化(화)

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

化 貨 花 靴

Phonetic 吳(오)

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

吳 誤 娛 蜈 篲

Phonetic 至(실~질)

As an independent character occurring on its own, 至 is read 지 and means *arrive at; make it as far as*, but as a phonetic element it indicates one of two pronunciations: 실 or 질. There is just one Chinese character where 至 indicates the pronunciation 실:

室

Otherwise, 至 as a phonetic indicates the pronunciation 질:

窒 墜 攄 蛭 侄

Phonetic 斗(두)

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

斗 料 抖 蚪

NEW 漢字 COMBINATIONS

駐車(주차)	parking	有料(유료)	toll
停車場(주차장)	parking lot	有料停車場(유료주차장)	paid parking lot
駐車券(주차권) [-권]	parking ticket	入場料(입장료)	entrance fee
洋鐵(양철)	tinned sheet iron	通行料(통행료)	toll
鐵分(철분)	iron content	料金(요금)	fee; fare
鐵絲(철사)	wire	瓶(병)	bottle
電鐵(전철)	electric railway; subway	作動(작동)	(machine) operation
利(이)롭다	be profitable; be beneficial	動作(동작)	motion; gesture
利子(이자)	interest (on money)	手動(수동)	manual operation
利點(이점) [-점]	advantage	始動(시동)(을)	start an engine
有利(유리)하-	be advantageous	거-르-	
不利(불리)하-	be disadvantageous	發動(발동)(을)	start an engine
便利(편리)하-	be convenient	거-르-	
飲料(음료)	beverage	出動(출동)	going out; mobilization
無料(무료)	no charge	活動(활동)	activity
無料入場(무료입장)	free admission		

活動的(활동적)	active	外貨(외화)	foreign money; foreign currency
行動(행동)	behavior; action	美貨(미화)	American money; US currency
動機(동기)	motive; incentive	書店(서점)	bookstore
感情(감정)	emotion	飲食店(음식점)	restaurant
感情的(감정적)	emotional	賣店(매점)	a stand; booth
好感(호감)	good feeling; favorable impression	分店(분점)	branch store
同感(동감)이다.	(I) agree.	娛樂(오락)	entertainment
感動(감동)(을) 받-	be impressed, moved	娛樂室(오락실)	arcade; game room
六感(육감)	sixth sense	圖書室(도서실)	library (room)
感電(감전)	receiving an electrical shock	浴室(욕실)	bathing room, bathroom
感氣(감기)	a cold	室內(실내)	indoors
感歎(감탄)(을) 하-	be struck with admiration	室外(실외)	outdoors
感謝(감사)(를) 하-	thank; feel grateful	特室(특실)	special room; VIP room
故(고)로	accordingly; therefore	會議室(회의실)	conference room
故國(고국)	hometown; fatherland	課長室(과장실)	(department) chairperson's office
故鄉(고향)	one's hometown, ancestral place	美容室(미용실)	beauty parlor
故人(고인)	the deceased	時計(시계)	watch; clock
事故(사고)	accident	會計(회계)	finance; treasurer
鄉土(향토)	a country; one's native land	會計學(회계학)	accounting
食慾(식욕)	appetite	肉食(육식)	meat diet
慾心(욕심)	greed	精肉店(정육점)	butcher shop
名筆(명필)	excellent handwriting	肉水(육수)	beef broth
疲困(피곤)하-	be tired	肉體(육체)	the body; the flesh
百貨店(백화점)	department store	肉感的(육감적)	voluptuous; sensual; fleshly

漢字 문장 연습 (PRACTICE SENTENCES)

Translate the following sentences into English using the Supplementary Vocabulary list on the following page.

1. 이 停車場에는 저희 會社사람만 車를 세울 수 있습니다.
2. 아이들이 鐵絲를 가지고 노는 것은 위험하다.
3. 出勤길에는 주로 지하철 4호선을 利用합니다.
4. 飲料水를 마신 뒤 瓶은 꼭 재活用 容기에 넣어주십시오.
5. 예의바른 行動은 주위 사람의 존경을 얻는다.
6. 모차르트의 천재的 作곡실력에는 感歎하지 않을 수 없다.
7. 每年 어버이날이 되면 父母님에 대한 感謝의 마음을 便紙로 표현한다.
8. 名절이 되면 사람들은 故鄉에 계신 父母님께 人事를 드리러 간다.
9. 초고추장에 찍어먹는 活어臍의 맛은 기가 막히다.
10. 내가 이 小說을 쓰게 된 動機는 今年 여름 自動車 事故로 父母님을 잃은 슬픔에서 비롯된다.
11. 며칠 동안 感氣로 몸을 앓았더니 食慾이 사라져 무엇을 먹어도 맛없다.
12. 萬年筆은 몽블랑이라는 브랜드가 가장 人氣있다던데?
13. 中間고査 準備로 疲困에 지친 學生들에게 先生님은 위로의 말씀을 해주셨다.
14. 저희 會社에서는 行動力이 있으며 의慾있는 젊은이를 찾고 있습니다.
15. 크리스마스가 되면 여러 百貨店의 예쁜 윈도 장식이 지나가는 行人의 눈길을 유혹한다.
16. 요즘 우리 아들이 娛樂室에 다녀서 걱정이 이만저만이 아니에요.
17. 美國으로 이민 와서 定着한 지 꼭 10年만에 故國으로 돌아가는 氣分이 어떻습니까?
18. 會計學 試驗이 다음 주인데도 너는 어제 每日 娛樂만 하면서 時間만 낭비하는구나.
19. 鐵分이 많이 들어있는 飲食類은 成長기의 어린이에게 特히 利롭다.
20. 先生님이 주신 時計 德分에 이제 더 이상 約束時間에 늦지 않습니다.
21. 비록 사용하기 어렵긴 해도 手動 寫眞機가 멋진 寫眞을 찍는데 容이하다.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

위험(危險)하-	be dangerous	피곤(疲倦)에 지치-	collapse from tiredness/exhaustion
출근(出勤)길에	on the way to work	위로(慰勞)의 말	words of consolation
지하철(地下鐵)	the number 4 line on the subway	행동력(行動力)	strength/ability/potential for action
4호선(號線)		의욕(意慾)있는	a young person with ambition and will
이용(利用)(을) 하-	use; utilize	젊은이	young person
재활용(再活用)	recycling receptacle	윈도 장식(粧飾)	window decorations
용기(容器)		지나가는 행인(行人)	a pedestrian passing by
예의(禮義) 바른	courteous behavior	눈길을 유혹(誘惑)	attract/tempt/lure one's gaze
행동(行動)		하- [-낄-]	
주위(周圍) 사람	people around oneself	이만 저만이 아니-	be quite substantial; be no trifling matter
존경(尊敬)을 얻-	get respect	고국(故國)으로	return to one's homeland
천재(天才)	genius	돌아가-	
작곡(作曲)실력(實力)	ability in musical composition	낭비(浪費)(를) 하-	waste; squander
감탄(感歎)(을) 하-	exclaim in admiration	성장기(成長期)의	a young child in a growth spurt; a growing child
어버이날	Parents' Day	어린이	child
초고추장(醋~~醬)에	eat after dipping into a sauce of	이(利)로 w-	be advantageous, profitable
찍어먹-	vinegar and 고추장	(이롭다, 이로워)	
활어회(活魚膾)	sashimi	더 이상(以上) +	(not)... any more
부모(父母)님을 잃은	the sadness of losing one's parents	Negative	
슬픔		비록... -어도	even though...; although...
-에서 비롯되-	begin/start with ~; have its origins in ~	사용(使用)(을) 하-	use; utilize; put to use
몸을 앓-	feel sick/ill	용이(容易)하-	be simple, easy
식욕(食慾)이 사라지-	one's appetite disappears		
중간고사(中間考査)	preparations for midterm exams		
준비(準備)			

漢字 연습 (PRACTICE)

필순에 맞게 따라 써 보세요. (Write each character using the proper stroke order.)

駐	鐵	利	料	瓶	動	感	歎	謝	故
駐	鐵	利	料	瓶	動	感	歎	謝	故
駐	鐵	利	料	瓶	動	感	歎	謝	故

