

Can Talk About Your Weekend

 One Minute Conversation



주말에 뭐 했어요?

Jumare mwo haesseyoyo?

What did you do over the weekend?



아파트를 청소했어요.

Apatureul cheongsohaesseyoyo.

I cleaned the **apartment**.

Simply use one of the responses below to answer this question.

I cleaned the _____.

_____ **을/를 청소했어.**

_____ *eul/reul cheongsohaesseo.*

TIP

To continue the conversation...
You can use the following pattern to casually ask "And what did you do?"

(informal) **너는 뭐 했어?** *Neoneun mwo haesseo?*

To politely ask, add the polite suffix 씨(ssi) to the listener's given name, then ask "And what did you do?", because in Korean, it's more common to address a person by their name and polite suffix than directly with "you."

Vocab File 1

I cleaned the apartment.

아파트를 청소했어.

Apatureul cheongsohaesseo.



I played the guitar.

기타를 쳤어.

Gitareul chyeosseo.



I ate out.

외식했어.

Oesikaesseo.



I watched Netflix.

넷플릭스를 봤어.

Netpeullikseureul bwasseo.



I practiced boxing.

권투 연습을 했어.

Gwontu yeonseubeul haesseo.



I went to a game.

경기를 보러 갔어.

Gyeonggireul boreo gasseo.



I was lazy.

뒹굴뒹굴 했어.

Dwingguldwinggul-haesseo.



I studied Korean.

한국어를 공부했어.

Hangugeoreul gongbuhaesseo.



I went to the movies.

영화를 보러 갔어.

Yeonghwareul boreo gasseo.



I slept for the whole day.

하루종일 잤어.

Harujongil jasseo.



I played tennis.

테니스를 쳤어.

Teniseureul chyeosseo.



I climbed the mountain.

등산을 했어.

Deungsaneul haesseo.



Can Answer Question About Places You Visited

 One Minute Conversation



아시아에 가 봤어요?

Asiae ga bwasseoyo?

Have you ever visited **Asia**?



네, 가 봤어요.

Ne, ga bwasseoyo.

Yes, I have visited **Asia**.

Simply insert one of the responses below into the pattern to answer the question.

I have visited _____.

_____에 가 봤어.

_____e ga bwasseo.

TIP

When asking where someone has been to, you need to add the location particle **에**(e) to the place that is being discussed. However, bear in mind that sometimes in conversation, native Koreans will omit this particle and simply ask the location. **아시아 가 봤어?** (Asia ga bwasseo?) "Have you been to Asia?"

Vocab File 1

Asia	아시아	<i>asia</i>	☒
Australia	오스트레일리아	<i>oseuteureillia</i>	☐
Africa	아프리카	<i>apeurika</i>	☐
North America	북아메리카	<i>bukamerika</i>	☐

Vocab File 2

Germany	독일	<i>dogil</i>	☐
Egypt	이집트	<i>ijipteu</i>	☐
China	중국	<i>jungguk</i>	☐
Brazil	브라질	<i>beurajil</i>	☐

Vocab File 3

Mt. Kilimanjaro	킬리만자로 산	<i>killimanjaro san</i>	☐
London	런던	<i>reondon</i>	☐
Great Wall of China	만리장성	<i>malli-jangseong</i>	☐
New York	뉴욕	<i>nyuyok</i>	☐

Can Talk About Things You Like

 One Minute Conversation



고양이를 좋아해?

Goyangireul joahae?

Do you like **cats**?



응, 좋아해.

Eung, joahae.

Yes, I like **cats**.

Simply insert one of the responses below into the pattern to answer the question.

Yes, I like _____.

_____ 응, 좋아해.

_____ Eung, joahae.

TIP

*to continue conversation...
You can use the following pattern to politely ask "and you?"*

(informal) **너는?** *Neoneun?*
(formal) **~씨는요?** *~ssineunyo?*

How about you, [name]?

씨(ssi) is a polite suffix attached to a person's name. In Korean, it's more common to address a person by their name and polite suffix than directly with "you."

Vocab File 1

cats	고양이	<i>goyangi</i>	☒
animals	동물	<i>dongmul</i>	☐
Big Bang	빅뱅	<i>Bikbaeng</i>	☐
Blackpink	블랙핑크	<i>Beullaek-pinkeu</i>	☐

Vocab File 2

Bibimbap	비빔밥	<i>bibimbap</i>	☐
Kimchi	김치	<i>gimchi</i>	☐
Bean paste stew	된장찌개	<i>deonjang jjigae</i>	☐
Seasoned rice cakes	떡볶이	<i>tteokbokki</i>	☐

Vocab File 3

Pansori music	판소리	<i>pansori</i>	☐
mask dance	탈춤	<i>talchum</i>	☐
idol singers	아이돌 가수	<i>aidol gasu</i>	☐
calligraphy	서예	<i>seoye</i>	☐

Can Talk About Well-Being

One Minute Conversation



어떻게 지내세요?

Eotteoke jinaeseyo?

How are you?



저는 잘 지내요.

Jeoneun jal jinaeyo.

I'm good.

Simply insert one of the responses below into the pattern to answer the question.

(I)'m (doing) _____.

_____ 지내(요).

_____ jinae(yo).

TIP

"o continue conversation...
You can use the following pattern to politely ask "and you?"

(informal) 너는 어떻게 지내? *Neoneun eotteoke jinae?*
(formal) ~씨는 어떻게 지내세요? *~ssineun eotteoke jinaesaeoyo?*

씨(ssi) is a polite suffix attached to a person's name. In Korean, it's more common to address a person by their name and polite suffix than directly with "you."

Vocab File 1

good	잘	<i>jal</i>	☒
great	정말 잘	<i>jeongmal jal</i>	☐
in good health	건강하게	<i>geonganghage</i>	☐
excellent	훌륭하게	<i>hyullyunhage</i>	☐

Vocab File 2

so-so	그냥 그렇게	<i>geunyang geureoke</i>	☐
not so good	잘 못	<i>jal mot</i>	☐
doing nothing	아무것도 안 하고	<i>amugeotdo an hago</i>	☐
bored	심심하게	<i>simsimhage</i>	☐

Vocab File 3

not good	안 괜찮게	<i>an gwaenchanke</i>	☐
bad	안 좋게	<i>an joke</i>	☐
sad	슬프게	<i>seulpeuge</i>	☐
busy	바쁘게	<i>bappeuge</i>	☐

Can Talk About The Weather

 One Minute Conversation



날씨가 어때요?

Nalssiga eottaeyo?

How's the weather?



화창해요.

Hwachanghaeyo.

It's **sunny**.

Simply insert one of the responses below into the pattern to answer the question.

It's _____.

_____ (해).

_____ (하).

TIP

To continue conversation...
You can ask back to the other person what about the weather in the place where that person is.

거기 날씨는 어때(요)?

Geogi nalssineun eottae(yo)?

How's the weather over there?

"Make sure to say this in a rising intonation. Some weather conditions end without the 하다(hada) verb. In this case, use the present tense for informal sentences, and add the polite suffix 요(yo) to make it polite.

더워요. (Deowoyo). "It's hot."

Vocab File 1

sunny 화창 *hwachang* ☒

warm 따뜻 *ddaddeut* ☐

hot 더워 *deowo* ☐

nice 좋아 *joa* ☐

Vocab File 2

cloudy 흐려 *heuryeo* ☐

windy 바람이 불어 *barami bureo* ☐

chilly 쌀쌀 *ssalssal* ☐

gloomy 칙칙 *chikchik* ☐

Vocab File 3

rainy 비가 와 *biga wa* ☐

cold 추워 *chuwo* ☐

snowy 눈이 와 *nuni wa* ☐

bad 나빠 *nappa* ☐