

HANGULQUEST

한글

Read Hangul This Weekend

The complete beginner's workbook —
from zero to reading real Korean, with a few rules instead of 140 memorized blocks.

WORKBOOK · SEASON 1

Before you start

This is a promise, not a textbook: give this book one focused weekend, and you will be able to **read any Hangul you see** — song lyrics, menus, your favorite star's name.

You won't memorize 140 syllable blocks. You'll learn **24 sounds and one assembly rule**, and the rest builds itself.

How to use this book

1. **Read out loud.** Hangul is a sound system — your mouth learns faster than your eyes.
2. **Scan the QR cards.** Every chapter links to native-speaker audio. Romanization is training wheels; the audio is the truth.
3. **Do every drill.** Write your answers on the lines. Answers are at the back.
4. **Track your progress.** Tick the checklist below as you go.

MY PROGRESS

- ☐ Ch 1 — I read my first Korean word
- ☐ Ch 2 — I know all 24 basic letters
- ☐ Ch 3 — Doubles & compounds done (40 letters)
- ☐ Ch 4 — I can build any of the 140 blocks
- ☐ Ch 5 — Batchim: 27 letters, 7 sounds
- ☐ Ch 6 — I fixed the Top 5 mistakes
- ☐ Ch 7 — I read real-world Korean
- ☐ Certificate page — I made it!

Contents

1	How Hangul Works	your first word in 10 min
2	Consonants & Vowels	the 24 core sounds
3	Double & Compound Letters	40 letters total
4	Building Syllables	1 rule → 140 blocks
5	Batchim	27 letters, 7 sounds
6	Top 5 Mistakes	sound natural
7	Real-World Challenge	read Korea
8	Answers & Certificate	you did it

Each chapter ends with drills. Each drill has answers at the back. No skipping the fun part.

CHAPTER 1

How Hangul Works

The alphabet you can learn in a weekend

By the end of this chapter you will understand how Hangul is built - and you will read your first Korean words.

Hangul is not Chinese characters

Many people think Korean writing means thousands of characters to memorize. It does not. Korean uses Hangul, an alphabet. It has letters, just like English.

Hangul was designed on purpose, in 1443, to be easy for ordinary people to learn. Most writing systems grew slowly over centuries. This one was engineered.

That is good news for you. A designed system has rules. Rules can be learned fast.

TIP You are not starting from zero. You already know what an alphabet is. You just need a new set of 24 letters.

140 to memorize, or 24 to learn

Open a Korean textbook and you often meet a huge table: 140 syllable blocks. Ga, gya, geo, gyeo, go, gyo, gu, gyu, geu, gi... row after row. It looks like 140 things to memorize.

It is not. That table is just 14 consonants times 10 vowels. Learn the 24 letters, learn one rule for combining them, and the whole table builds itself.

This is the core promise of this book. You will not memorize 140 blocks. You will learn 24 letters and one assembly rule.

TIP 14 consonants + 10 vowels = 24 letters. That is fewer than the English alphabet.

Letters stack into blocks

English writes letters in a line: c-a-t. Korean gathers letters into a square block, one block per syllable.

The consonant ㄱ (g) plus the vowel ㅏ (a) do not sit side by side as a separate pair. They join into one block: 가 (ga).

So a Korean word like 가구 (gagu) has two blocks, and each block is a syllable you can say. Once you see the pieces inside a block, reading becomes decoding, not guessing.

TIP Look for the pieces, not the picture. Every block is made of letters you will already know.

Where each letter goes

The rule is simple. Vertical vowels like ㅣ and ㅑ stand to the right of the consonant: 가, 기.

Horizontal vowels like ㅏ and ㅗ sit below the consonant: 고, 구.

A block can also end with a final consonant, which goes at the bottom: 각, 곰. We cover final consonants later. For now, two-piece blocks are enough.

That is the whole layout system. There is no exception list to memorize.

Every block needs a vowel

A Korean syllable block always contains a vowel. A consonant alone is never a block.

So what if a syllable starts with a vowel sound, like a? Korean uses ㅇ as a silent placeholder in the first position. 아 is just a, not nga.

That same ㅇ does make an ng sound when it sits at the bottom of a block, as in 강 (gang). Same shape, two jobs, decided by position.

TIP ㅇ at the start = silent. ㅇ at the bottom = ng.

Romanization is training wheels

In this book every Korean word comes with romanization, like 나 (na). It helps you get moving on day one.

But romanization is training wheels, and training wheels come off. Roman letters cannot show the real difference between 가 and 까, or between 어 and 오. Learners who lean on romanization for months end up with a permanent accent and slow reading.

So use the romanization to check yourself, not to read. Look at the Hangul first. Say it. Then glance at the romanization to confirm.

By the end of this book you will cover the romanization with your thumb and still read the line. That is the goal.

TIP Hangul first, romanization second. Always in that order.

Your game plan for this weekend

Work in short sessions. Twenty minutes with full attention beats two distracted hours.

Say every letter out loud. Reading silently teaches your eyes but not your mouth, and Korean rewards the mouth.

Do the drills with a pen. Writing a shape once locks it in better than reading it five times.

Do not aim for perfect. Aim for finished. You can polish your pronunciation for years, but you can only learn to read once - and it happens this weekend.

TIP If a page feels slow, keep going. The next drill will show you that you already know more than you think.

Your first Korean words - in 10 minutes

Let us stop explaining and start reading. Here are six letters. Three consonants: ㄴ (n), ㄹ (r/l), ㅇ (silent at the start). Three vowels: ㅏ (a), ㅓ (eo, like the o in son), ㅣ (i, like the ee in see).

Now assemble them. Consonant on the left, vertical vowel on the right. ㄴ + ㅏ makes 나. Say it: na.

Read each line below out loud. Cover the romanization with your finger first, try it yourself, then check.

나 na I / me	너 neo you	이 i this	나이 nai age
아니 ani no / nope			

You just read Korean. Six letters, five words, no memorization. And this was only the warm-up.

✦ Now you can read **your first Korean words**

CHAPTER 2

Consonants & Vowels

The 24 letters that build everything

By the end of this chapter you will recognize all 14 basic consonants and 10 basic vowels, and read any block made from them.

After this chapter you can read **24 letters**

Consonants — team teal

14 consonants. Each card gives you the sound, a shape memory hook, and a pronunciation tip.
Say each one out loud twice.



Watch & listen — Episode 1

Scan to hear every sound

g/k

giyeok

A corner bracket, like the top-left corner of a picture frame.

Soft g at the start of a word, closer to k at the end.
Between vowels it stays soft: 아기 (agi).

n

nieun

An L-shaped hook, like the side view of a tongue tip touching behind the teeth.

Same as English n in no. Nothing new to learn here.

d/t

digeut

ㄷ with a lid on top - a box open on the right.

Soft d at the start, t sound at the end of a block.

r/l

rieul

A zigzag staircase, the path your tongue takes as it flicks.

Between a Spanish r and an English l. Flick the tongue once, do not roll it.

m

mieum

A closed square, like closed lips.

Same as English m in mom. Lips fully closed.

b/p

bieup

A cup with two handles - a square open at the top.

Soft b at the start, unreleased p at the end of a block.

s

siot

A tent, or two legs standing apart.

Like s in see, but softer and breathier. Before ㅣ or ㅑ it drifts toward sh: 시 (si).

ng / silent

ieung

An empty circle - an empty seat, holding the spot.

Silent when it starts a block, ng when it ends one: 아 (a) versus 강 (gang).

j

jieut

ㅈ wearing a hat.

Like j in jeep, but lighter, with less push of air.

ch

chieut

ㅈ with an extra stroke on top - the extra stroke means extra air.

Like ch in cheese. Push a puff of air out; that puff is the whole difference from ㅈ.

k

kieuk

ㄱ with an added bar - the bar means added air.

A strong k with a puff, like k in kite. Hold a tissue near your mouth: it should move.

t

tieut

ㄷ with an added bar - three levels, like a stack of shelves.

A strong t with a puff, like t in top.

**p**

pieup

A table or a bench: a flat top, a flat bottom, two legs between.

A strong p with a puff, like p in park.

**h**

hieut

A person in a hat standing over a circle - a lid, a line, and an open mouth.

Like h in hat. Light and breathy.

DRILL 2-A

Drill 1 - Consonant check

Every block below is a consonant plus ㅏ (a). Cover the answers, read each block out loud, then check. Aim for speed, not perfection.

가

나

다

라

마

바

사

자

차

하

Answers on the answer pages at the back.

Vowels — team gold

10 vowels. Gold marks the part that changes inside a syllable. Watch the direction of the small stroke — it is the sound.

a

A vertical line with a branch pointing right, like an arm reaching out.

Like a in father. Open your mouth wide.

ya

ㅏ with two branches. The second stroke adds a y sound.

Like ya in yard. It is simply y plus ㅏ.

eo

The branch points left instead of right - the mirror of ㅏ.

Like o in son or u in but. Not oh. This is the most common trap in romanization.

yeo

ㅑ with two branches, so it takes the y sound.

Like yu in young. It is y plus ㅑ.

o

A horizontal line with a branch pointing up, like a sunrise over the horizon.

Like o in go, but round your lips more and keep it short.

yo

ㅜ with two branches pointing up.

Like yo in yoga. It is y plus ㅜ.

**u**

The branch points down, like a root growing under the ground.

Like oo in food. Push your lips forward.

**yu**

┴ with two branches pointing down.

Like you. It is y plus ┴.

**eu**

A flat horizontal line, like a straight, flat mouth.

Spread your lips flat and say a tight uh from the back of your throat. No English word matches it exactly.

**i**

A single standing line, like the letter l.

Like ee in see, kept short.

DRILL 2-B

Drill 2 - Vowel check

Every block below uses silent ㅇ, so you are reading the pure vowel. Watch the direction of the branch - it decides the sound.

아	_____	야	_____
어	_____	여	_____
오	_____	요	_____
우	_____	유	_____
으	_____	이	_____

Answers on the answer pages at the back.

◆ Now you can read **24 letters**

CHAPTER 3

Double & Compound

Five tense consonants and eleven combined vowels

By the end of this chapter you will read the 5 double consonants and 11 compound vowels, and hear the differences that trip up most beginners.

After this chapter you can read **40 letters**

Double consonants ㄲ ㅋ ㆁ ㄷ ㅌ

Five tense twins. Not louder — tighter. Squeeze the sound and release no extra air.

ㄱㄱ**kk**

ㄱ written twice, so the sound is tense. Tighten your throat, cut the air, and release sharply - no puff. Compare 가 (ga) and 까 (kka).

ㄷㄷ**tt**

A tense ㄷ. Press the tongue firmly behind the teeth and release with no breath, as in the tt of Italian tutto.

ㅍㅍ**pp**

A tense ㅍ. Press the lips hard, release sharply, keep the air in. Hold a tissue up: it should barely move.

ㅅㅅ**ss**

A tense ㅅ. Sharper and tighter than ㅅ, like the hiss at the start of psst.

ㅈㅈ**jj**

A tense ㅈ. Same position as ㅈ but squeezed, with no puff of air.

Compound vowels **11 more**

Built from the vowels you already know. If you can read ㅏ and ㅓ, you can read ㅗㅓ.

ㅏ

ae

ㅏ + ㅣ . Like a in cat. Mouth a little more open than ㅑ .

ㅑ

yae

y plus ㅑ , like ya in yak. Rare in everyday words.

ㅓ

e

ㅓ + ㅣ . Like e in bed. In modern speech it sounds nearly identical to ㅕ .

ㅕ

ye

y plus ㅕ , like ye in yes. You meet it in 네 and 예 for yes.

ㅗ

wa

ㅗ + ㅏ , said fast as one sound: wa in water.

ㅛ

wae

ㅗ + ㅑ , like wa in wax. Very close to ㅛ and ㅜㅑ in real speech.

eo

ㅐ + ㅣ, but most Koreans say it as we, as in wet.

wo

ㅜ + ㅣ, like wo in wonder. Note the ㅣ inside - not a round oh.

we

ㅔ + ㅣ, like we in wedding. The rarest of the w vowels.

wi

ㅟ + ㅣ, like wee. Round the lips first, then smile into the i.

ui

ㅟ + ㅣ, glided together. Say ㅟ then slide straight into ㅣ in one breath.

Easily confused

ㅏ vs ㅜ

Romanization writes these as eo and o, which makes them look related. They are not. ㅏ is an open, unrounded sound like the o in son. ㅜ is a rounded oh with the lips pushed forward. Check your lips in a mirror: round for ㅜ, relaxed for ㅏ.

어 eo 오 o

ㅐ vs ㅔ

Historically ㅐ was more open, like cat, and ㅔ more closed, like bed. In modern Seoul speech they have merged, and most native speakers cannot hear a difference either. So relax about the sound - but do learn the shapes, because the spelling still matters.

개 gae 게 ge

평음 vs 쌍자음 (가/까)

Plain consonants like ㄱ come out relaxed, with a little air. Double consonants like ㄱㅈ are tense: the throat tightens, the air stops, and the release is sharp and clipped. Try it with a tissue in front of your mouth. For 가 the tissue moves. For 까 it should stay almost still. That tension, not extra loudness, is the whole difference.

가 ga 까 kka

DRILL 3-A

Drill 3 - Doubles and compounds

Read each block out loud with the romanization covered. Slow down on the tense consonants and keep the air in.

까

따

빠

싸

짜

개

네

과

위

의

Answers on the answer pages at the back.

CHAPTER 4

Building Syllables

1 rule → 140 blocks

Snap the letters you already know into real Korean syllable blocks, and read them out loud without stopping to think.

After this chapter you can read **140 blocks**

Korean writes in blocks, not in lines

English lines letters up in a row: c-a-t.

Korean packs them into a little square. One square = one syllable = one beat.

So ㄱ (g) and ㅏ (a) do not sit side by side forever. They move in together and become 가 (ga). One block. One beat.

This is the whole secret. There is no long list to memorize here. There is one rule, and you already have every letter you need.

TIP Say each block like a drum hit. One block, one tap on the table.

The one rule: consonant first, vowel second

Every Korean syllable starts with a consonant and then takes a vowel. Consonant + vowel.
Always in that order.

Where the vowel goes depends on the vowel's shape. Tall vowels with a long vertical line (ㅏ ㅑ ㅣ ㅓ ㅕ) stand to the RIGHT of the consonant: 가, 거, 기.

Wide vowels with a long horizontal line (ㅗ ㅛ ㅜ ㅠ ㅡ) lie UNDER the consonant: 고, 구, 그.

That is it. The vowel simply takes the empty space next to its long line.

TIP Tall vowel → partner sits on the left. Wide vowel → partner sits on top.

What about a syllable that starts with a vowel sound?

Korean will not let a block start naked. If the syllable begins with a vowel sound, the circle ◯ steps in as a placeholder.

◯ at the front of a block is silent. It is a seat-filler, not a sound.

So 아 is just "a", 오 is just "o", 유 is just "yu".

Later you will meet ◯ at the BOTTOM of a block, where it finally gets a sound: ng. But at the front, it stays quiet.

TIP Front ◯ = silent seat-filler. Remember this and 아이스크림-style words stop looking scary.

14 consonants × 10 vowels = 140 blocks

Here is the payoff. You learned 14 basic consonants. You learned 10 basic vowels. Multiply them.

140 syllable blocks. You can already read all of them, right now, today.

Add the 5 tense consonants and the 11 combined vowels from the last chapter and the number climbs past a thousand.

You did not memorize a thousand things. You learned 40 pieces and one rule. That is how Hangul rewards you.

TIP Do not try to memorize the 140. Just practice the rule until your eyes assemble the block automatically.

The assembly line

ㄱ + ㅏ = 가 ga

ㄴ + ㅓ = 노 no

ㄷ + ㅜ = 수 su



Watch & listen — Episode 2
Scan to hear every sound

All 140 — the syllable grid

Consonants down the side (teal), vowels across the top (gold). Every cell follows the one rule you just learned.

	ㄱ	ㅋ	ㆁ	ㆁ	ㄴ	ㄷ	ㅌ	ㄹ	ㅍ	
가	가	까	거	겨	고	교	구	규	그	기
나	나	냐	너	녀	노	뇨	누	뉴	느	니
다	다	다	더	더	도	도	두	듀	드	디
라	라	랴	러	려	로	료	루	류	르	리
마	마	마	머	며	모	묘	무	뮤	므	미
바	바	바	버	벼	보	보	부	뷰	브	비
사	사	샤	서	셔	소	쇼	수	슈	스	시
아	아	야	어	여	오	요	우	유	으	이
자	자	자	저	져	조	조	주	쥬	즈	지
차	차	차	처	쳐	초	초	추	쥬	츠	치
카	카	카	커	켜	코	코	쿠	큐	크	키
타	타	타	터	터	토	토	투	튜	트	티
파	파	파	퍼	퍼	포	표	푸	퓨	프	피
하	하	하	허	허	호	효	후	휴	흐	히

DRILL 4-A

Level 1 — single syllables

Read each block out loud, then write the romanization. Do not rush. One block, one beat.

가

노

수

미

다

로

배

처

규

흐

Answers on the answer pages at the back.



Drill audio — all 140 blocks read aloud

Scan to hear every sound

DRILL 4-B

Level 2 — two-syllable words

Two blocks, two beats. Read the first block, read the second, then say them together at normal speed. These are all real Korean words.

나무 _____ tree

바다 _____ sea

우유 _____ milk

머리 _____ head, hair

아기 _____ baby

다리 _____ leg, bridge

가수 _____ singer

지도 _____ map

Answers on the answer pages at the back.

DRILL 4-C

Level 3 — K-fan words

You have heard every one of these in a show, a variety clip, or a fan chant. Now read them with your own eyes instead of the subtitles.

오빠

older brother (used by a female speaker); also a warm term for an older male

대박

_____ awesome, jackpot, no way

언니

older sister (used by a female speaker)

애교

_____ cute, charming behavior

노래

_____ song

사랑

_____ love

최고

_____ the best

화이팅

you can do it! (cheering someone on)

Answers on the answer pages at the back.

✦ Now you can read **all 140 blocks**

CHAPTER 5

Batchim — The Final Consonant

27 letters, only 7 sounds

Read the consonant that sits at the bottom of a block, and shrink 27 possible spellings down to just 7 sounds you actually have to make.

After this chapter you can read **every Korean word**

The third floor of the block

So far your blocks had two parts: a consonant and a vowel. Now a third part can move in underneath.

That bottom consonant is called batchim (받침). The word literally means "supporting base" — it holds the block up from below.

가 becomes 감. 나 becomes 남. 바 becomes 밥. Same start, same vowel, new ending sound.

Reading order never changes: top-left consonant, then the vowel, then the bottom consonant. Left to right, top to bottom.

TIP Look at the bottom of the square LAST, but never skip it. It changes the whole word.

27 spellings, 7 sounds

Here is the part that scares beginners and then stops scaring them in about two minutes.

Korean allows 27 different consonants and consonant pairs in the batchim position. That sounds brutal.

But when they sit at the bottom, they collapse. All 27 spellings produce only 7 possible sounds: k, n, t, l, m, p, ng.

So 옷, 낮, 꽃 and 있 all end with the exact same t sound, even though they are spelled with four different letters. You do not learn 27 sounds. You learn 7.

TIP Spelling variety, sound simplicity. Your mouth only has 7 jobs down here.

Why the spellings differ if the sound is the same

Fair question. If 옷 and 오스 would sound the same alone, why bother with different letters?

Because the batchim wakes up when a vowel follows it. 옷 alone is "ot", but 옷이 becomes "o-si" — the ㅅ jumps into the next block's empty ㅇ seat and speaks again.

The spelling preserves the letter's real identity for those moments.

For now, as a reader, you only need the 7 sounds. The linking will feel natural later, once your ears have heard it enough.

TIP Read it as one of the 7 sounds. Trust that the spelling has a reason.

27 letters → 7 sounds

ㄱ

[k]

ㄱ ㅋ ㆁ

Cut the air off at the back of your throat, like the k in "back" with the release swallowed.

ㄴ

[n]

ㄴ

Tongue tip on the ridge behind your top teeth, air out the nose. Same as the n in "sun".

ㄷ

[t]

ㄷ ㅌ ㄴ ㄷ ㅌ ㅌ ㅌ

The biggest group. Tongue tip blocks the air and stops. Never add an "uh" after it.

ㄹ

[l]

ㄹ

Hold the tongue against the ridge like the dark l in "pull", not the flap you use inside a word.

ㅁ

[m]

ㅁ

Lips closed, air out the nose. Same as the m in "him".

ㅂ

[p]

ㅂ ㅍ

Lips shut and keep them shut. Like the p in "stop" with no puff of air after.

ㅇ

[ng]

ㅇ

Now the circle finally speaks. Back of the tongue up, like the ng in "song".



Watch & listen — Episode 3

Scan to hear every sound

The unreleased stop

This one habit separates a beginner accent from a convincing one, so read it twice.

When k, t or p sits in the batchim position, you do NOT pop it open. You move your mouth into the shape, block the air, and stop there. The sound ends in silence, not in a puff.

English speakers are trained to release final consonants. Say "back" and you can feel the little breath escape at the end. Korean does not do that.

밥 is not "ba-puh". It is bap, with your lips closing and staying closed. 대박 is not "dae-ba-kuh". It is daebak, throat closed, done.

Practice trick: say 밥 and freeze. If your lips are still touching when the sound is over, you did it right.

DRILL 5-A

Level 1 — one block, one batchim

Read each block, then name which of the 7 sounds the bottom letter makes. Stop the air cleanly at the end.

밥 _____ rice, meal

산 _____ mountain

물 _____ water

김 _____ dried seaweed

앞 _____ front

옷 _____ clothes

밖 _____ outside

강 _____ river

꽃 _____ flower

낮 _____ daytime

Answers on the answer pages at the back.



Drill audio — batchim read aloud

Scan to hear every sound

DRILL 5-B

Level 2 — real words with batchim

Two beats each. Keep every batchim unreleased, and give both blocks the same length. No rushing the second one.

사랑 _____ love

한글 _____ the Korean alphabet

선물 _____ gift

친구 _____ friend

감사 _____ thanks, gratitude

행복 _____ happiness

사람 _____ person

이름 _____ name

Answers on the answer pages at the back.

◆ Now you can read **every Korean word**

CHAPTER 6

Top 5 Mistakes

Why you still sound foreign

Fix the five habits that make a learner's Korean instantly recognizable as a learner's Korean — all five are cheap to fix once you can see them.

MISTAKE 1

Releasing the batchim

✗ bap-uh

✓ bap (stop the air)

English trains you to finish a word with a small puff of breath. Korean final consonants do the opposite: your mouth closes and the sound simply ends. Adding that extra "uh" turns a one-beat word into two beats, and native ears hear it immediately. Say 밥, freeze with your lips shut, and let the silence be the ending.

MISTAKE 2

Mixing up ㅏ and ㅗ

× 오빠 read as "eoppa", 서
울 read as "soul"

✓ ㅏ = eo, jaw dropped, lips relaxed / ㅗ = o, lips
rounded and pushed forward

Most learners collapse both vowels into a single English "oh" because romanization writes them with similar letters. They are two different sounds and they change meaning. ㅏ is open and unrounded, close to the vowel in "son". ㅗ is tight and round, like the vowel in "go". Put a hand under your chin: ㅏ drops it, ㅗ does not.

MISTAKE 3

Leaning on romanization

✗ reading "annyeonghaseyo" off the page

✓ reading 안녕하세요 directly

Romanization is a crutch, and it is a crutch that teaches you wrong sounds, because it forces Korean through an English filter. Every time your eye jumps to the Latin letters, your brain skips the Hangul and the block never becomes automatic. Cover the romanization line with your finger. Get it wrong a few times. That struggle is the actual learning.

MISTAKE 4

Treating tense consonants as just louder

× 오빠 said as a hard, shouted "OPPA"

✓ 오빠 said with tight, tense lips and no extra breath

ㅌ ㄸ ㅍ ㅆ ㅊ are not the plain consonants with more volume. They are made by tightening the throat and mouth and letting almost no air escape, which is why they sound sharp and clipped rather than loud. Try whispering ㅍㅍ with your lips pressed hard together. Tension, not force, is the whole trick.

MISTAKE 5

Ignoring even syllable rhythm

× 감사합니다 said as "gam-SA-hamnida"

✓ 감·사·합·니·다 — five equal beats

English stresses one syllable and squashes the rest. Korean gives every syllable roughly the same length, like a steady metronome. When you stress a Korean word the English way, the squashed syllables get lost and listeners have to work to understand you. Tap the table once per block while you read. Equal taps, equal beats.

CHAPTER 7

Real-World Challenge

Read Korea

Take everything from Chapters 1 through 6 outside the workbook and read the Korean you will actually run into — on a menu, on a street, in a song.

LEVEL 1

Menu Board

You walk into a cafe in Seoul and the menu is only in Korean. Two months ago that was a wall. Today it is just eight words. Read each one aloud before you check the answer.

커피	_____	coffee
우유	_____	milk
물	_____	water
김밥	_____	gimbap, seaweed rice roll
비빔밥	_____	bibimbap, mixed rice bowl
라면	_____	ramyeon, instant noodles
치킨	_____	fried chicken
케이크	_____	cake

LEVEL 2

Street Signs

Now step outside. Station names, neighborhood names, shop signs. These are the words that turn a confusing city into a place you can move through on your own.

서울	_____	Seoul
부산	_____	Busan
강남	_____	Gangnam
지하철	_____	subway
출구	_____	exit
병원	_____	hospital
학교	_____	school
시장	_____	market

LEVEL 3

K-pop Lyrics Line

The final level, and the reason many of you started. These short lines appear in song after song and drama after drama. Read them yourself, then go find them in the next track you play.

사랑해	_____	I love you
보고 싶어	_____	I miss you
괜찮아	_____	it's okay
가지 마	_____	don't go
나를 봐	_____	look at me
우리 함께	_____	us, together
다시 한번	_____	one more time
너와 나	_____	you and me

You just read Korea.

If you read those three levels, you are done — you are no longer a person who cannot read Korean. Every sign, every menu, every lyric sheet is now open to you, and that door does not close again. Turn the page and claim the certificate you just earned.

◆ Now you can read **the real world**

CHAPTER 8

Answers & Certificate

Check yourself — then claim it

Check every drill, tick the last box, and make it official.

Answers

Chapter 2 · 2-A — Drill 1 - Consonant check

가	ga	나	na
다	da	라	ra
마	ma	바	ba
사	sa	자	ja
차	cha	하	ha

Chapter 2 · 2-B — Drill 2 - Vowel check

아	a	야	ya
어	eo	여	yeo
오	o	요	yo
우	u	유	yu
으	eu	이	i

Answers

Chapter 3 · 3-A — Drill 3 - Doubles and compounds

까	kka	따	tta
빠	ppa	싸	ssa
짜	jja	개	gae
네	ne	과	gwa
위	wi	의	ui

Chapter 4 · 4-A — Level 1 — single syllables

가	ga	노	no
수	su	미	mi
다	da	로	ro
배	bae	처	cheo
규	gyu	흐	heu

Answers

Chapter 4 · 4-B — Level 2 — two-syllable words

나무	namu	tree	바다	bada	sea
우유	uyu	milk	머리	meori	head, hair
아기	agi	baby	다리	dari	leg, bridge
가수	gasu	singer	지도	jido	map

Chapter 4 · 4-C — Level 3 — K-fan words

오빠	oppa	older brother (used by a female speaker); also a warm term for an older male	대박	daebak	awesome, jackpot, no way
언니	eonni	older sister (used by a female speaker)	애교	aegyo	cute, charming behavior
노래	norae	song	사랑	sarang	love
최고	choego	the best	화이팅	hwaiting	you can do it! (cheering someone on)

Answers

Chapter 5 · 5-A — Level 1 — one block, one batchim

밥	bap	rice, meal	산	san	mountain
물	mul	water	김	gim	dried seaweed
앞	ap	front	옷	ot	clothes
밖	bak	outside	강	gang	river
꽃	kkot	flower	낮	nat	daytime

Chapter 5 · 5-B — Level 2 — real words with batchim

사랑	sarang	love	한글	hangeul	the Korean alphabet
선물	seonmul	gift	친구	chingu	friend
감사	gamsa	thanks, gratitude	행복	haengbok	happiness
사람	saram	person	이름	ireum	name

Answers

Chapter 7 · Level 1 — Menu Board

커피	keopi	coffee	우유	uyu	milk
물	mul	water	김밥	gimbap	gimbap, seaweed rice roll
비빔밥	bibimbap	bibimbap, mixed rice bowl	라면	ramyeon	ramyeon, instant noodles
치킨	chikin	fried chicken	케이크	keikeu	cake

Chapter 7 · Level 2 — Street Signs

서울	seoul	Seoul	부산	busan	Busan
강남	gangnam	Gangnam	지하철	jihacheol	subway
출구	chulgu	exit	병원	byeongwon	hospital
학교	hakgyo	school	시장	sijang	market

Answers

Chapter 7 · Level 3 — K-pop Lyrics Line

사랑해 **saranghae** I love you

괜찮아 **gwaenchana** it's okay

나를 봐 **nareul bwa** look at me

다시 한번 **dasi hanbeon** one more time

보고 싶어 **bogo sipeo** I miss you

가지 마 **gaji ma** don't go

우리 함께 **uri hamkke** us, together

너와 나 **neowa na** you and me

The one-page cheat sheet

CONSONANTS 14

ㄱ ㄴ ㄷ ㄹ ㅁ ㅂ ㅅ ㅇ ㅈ ㅊ ㅋ ㅌ ㅍ ㅎ

DOUBLES 5

ㄲ ㄸ ㅃ ㅆ ㅉ

VOWELS 10

ㅏ ㅑ ㅓ ㅕ ㅗ ㅛ ㅜ ㅠ ㅡ ㅣ

COMPOUNDS 11

ㅅㅅ ㅅㅈ ㅅㅊ ㅅㅋ ㅅㅌ ㅅㅍ ㅅㅎ ㅈㅈ ㅈㅊ ㅈㅋ ㅈㅌ ㅈㅍ ㅈㅎ

RULE

consonant + vowel (+ batchim) = one block · read left→right, top→bottom

BATCHIM — 7 SOUNDS

ㄱ[k] ← ㄱ ㅋ ㆁ

ㄷ[t] ← ㄷ ㅌ ㄴ

ㅁ[m] ← ㅁ

ㅇ[ng] ← ㅇ

ㄴ[n] ← ㄴ

ㄹ[l] ← ㄹ

ㅂ[p] ← ㅂ ㅍ

Print this page. Stick it where you scroll.

HANGULQUEST

Certificate of Completion

can officially read Hangul — letters, syllables, batchim and all.

Date: ____ / ____ / ____

You've got this. — HangulQuest

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