UNIT 17

Essential Expressions

Goal: read and use 16 everyday phrases in the right moment. One phrase, the right moment.

Three big ideas.

1. **Learn each phrase as one whole piece**, and use it in the right moment.
2. **Two goodbyes:** 안녕히 가세요 is for the person who goes. 안녕히 계세요 is for the person who stays.
3. **Two polite flavors:** friendly (요) like 고마워요, and formal (니다) like 감사합니다. Use the formal one when you want to be safe.

Exercise 1 · Read out loud (no English!)

Read each row out loud, then tick the boxes.

Phrases 1	안녕하세요 안녕히 가세요 안녕히 계세요	☐☐
Phrases 2	감사합니다 고마워요 죄송합니다 괜찮아요	☐☐
Phrases 3	네 아니요 저기요 여기요 주세요	☐☐
Phrases 4	알아요 몰라요 맛있어요 좋아요	☐☐

Exercise 2 · Meaning match (1)

Read each phrase out loud, then write the English meaning. Word bank: **hello · goodbye (to the one leaving) · goodbye (to the one staying) · thank you (formal) · thanks (friendly) · I'm sorry · it's okay · yes**.

안녕하세요 _____

안녕히 가세요 _____

안녕히 계세요 _____

감사합니다 _____

고마워요 _____

죄송합니다 _____

괜찮아요 _____

네 _____

Exercise 3 · Meaning match (2)

Read each phrase out loud, then write the English meaning. Word bank: **no · excuse me · excuse me, over here · please give me · I know · I don't know · it's delicious · good, I like it**.

아니요 _____

저기요 _____

여기요 _____

주세요 _____

알아요 _____

몰라요 _____

맛있어요 _____

좋아요 _____

저기요 and 여기요 both get someone's attention. They grew out of the words you met in Unit 13: 저기 (over there) and 여기 (here).

Exercise 4 · Leaving or staying?

Write the right goodbye: **안녕히 가세요** or **안녕히 계세요**.

You are leaving, and the host stays. _____

A customer is leaving your shop, and you stay. _____

A guest is leaving your home, and you stay. _____

You leave a café, and the staff stays. _____

The “go” phrase is for the person who goes. The “stay” phrase is for the person who stays.

Exercise 5 · Which phrase? Write the Korean

Read the moment, then write the phrase in Korean.

You walk into a shop. _____

Someone holds the door for you. _____

You step on someone's foot by accident. _____

Someone says sorry to you. You say “it's okay.” _____

You call the waiter. _____

You ask for water. _____

You taste something great. _____

Pattern for asking: [thing] 주세요. 물 주세요 = Water, please. (주세요 is from Unit 15.)

Exercise 6 · Friendly (요) or formal (니다)?

Both are polite. Circle the ending each phrase uses: **요** or **니다**.

감사합니다	**요** / **니다**
고마워요	**요** / **니다**
죄송합니다	**요** / **니다**
괜찮아요	**요** / **니다**

감사합니다 is formal and safe. 고마워요 is friendlier and more relaxed. You met the 요 ending in Unit 16.

Exercise 7 · Say it in Korean

Write each phrase in Korean.

Hello. _____

Thank you. (formal) _____

Thanks. (friendly) _____

I'm sorry. _____

Water, please. _____

I don't know Korean. _____

물 is from Unit 14 and 한국어 is from Unit 7. Don't worry about 한국어 몰라요. You're learning!

Exercise 8 · New phrases! Listen, copy, match

These four are **not** in the video. Read each one out loud, then draw a line to the meaning. We don't explain how they are built yet. Just use them as whole pieces.

잘 먹겠습니다	Welcome! (staff say this when you enter)
잘 먹었습니다	I will eat well (said before a meal)
어서 오세요	See you again!
또 만나요	I ate well (said after a meal)

Listen for these on your next trip to a Korean restaurant. You will hear 어서 오세요 the moment you walk in!

Exercise 9 · Quick quiz

1. You are leaving, and the host stays. What do you say?

A 안녕히 계세요 **B** 안녕히 가세요 **C** 안녕하세요

2. Which phrase is the friendly way to say “thanks”?

A 감사합니다 **B** 고마워요 **C** 죄송합니다

3. You want to call the waiter. Which one?

A 괜찮아요 **B** 몰라요 **C** 여기요

4. Which phrase means “please give me”?

A 주세요 **B** 아니요 **C** 알아요

5. What is the difference between 감사합니다 and 고마워요?

A Both polite: formal and friendly **B** One is rude **C** No difference at all

Unit 17 Master Check

- ☐ I can say hello: 안녕하세요
- ☐ I know 안녕히 가세요 is for the one who goes, and 안녕히 계세요 is for the one who stays
- ☐ I can say thanks and sorry: 감사합니다 · 고마워요 · 죄송합니다
- ☐ I know 감사합니다 is formal and 고마워요 is friendly
- ☐ I can say 네 · 아니요 and call someone with 저기요 · 여기요
- ☐ I can ask for something: 물 주세요
- ☐ I can say 알아요 · 몰라요 · 맛있어요 · 좋아요

Keep going: Listen again tomorrow. Phrases take a few listens to stick. Next up is Unit 18: how Korean sentences work.

Answer Key

Check your work. Then read every answer out loud once more.

Exercise 2

안녕하세요 = hello
안녕히 가세요 = goodbye (to the one leaving)
안녕히 계세요 = goodbye (to the one staying)
감사합니다 = thank you (formal)
고마워요 = thanks (friendly)
죄송합니다 = I'm sorry
괜찮아요 = it's okay
네 = yes

Exercise 3

아니요 = no
저기요 = excuse me
여기요 = excuse me, over here
주세요 = please give me
알아요 = I know
몰라요 = I don't know
맛있어요 = it's delicious
좋아요 = good, I like it

Exercise 4

You are leaving, and the host stays. = 안녕히 계세요
A customer is leaving your shop, and you stay. = 안녕히 가세요
A guest is leaving your home, and you stay. = 안녕히 가세요
You leave a café, and the staff stays. = 안녕히 계세요

Exercise 5

You walk into a shop. = 안녕하세요.
Someone holds the door for you. = 감사합니다.
You step on someone's foot by accident. = 죄송합니다.
Someone says sorry to you. You say “it's okay.” = 괜찮아요.
You call the waiter. = 여기요.
You ask for water. = 물 주세요.
You taste something great. = 맛있어요.

Exercise 6

감사합니다 = 니다 · 고마워요 = 요 · 죄송합니다 = 니다 · 괜찮아요 = 요

Exercise 7

Hello. = 안녕하세요.
Thank you. (formal) = 감사합니다.
Thanks. (friendly) = 고마워요.
I'm sorry. = 죄송합니다.
Water, please. = 물 주세요.
I don't know Korean. = 한국어 몰라요.

Exercise 8

잘 먹겠습니다 = I will eat well (said before a meal)
잘 먹었습니다 = I ate well (said after a meal)
어서 오세요 = Welcome! (staff say this when you enter)
또 만나요 = See you again!

Exercise 9

1. A (안녕히 계세요) · 2. B (고마워요) · 3. C (여기요) · 4. A (주세요) · 5. A (both polite: 감사합니다 is formal, 고마워요 is friendly)

Some answers depend on your own pronunciation. Compare your voice with the native-speaker audio in the video.