



ANNYEONG!

A New Learning Paradigm rich in Culture and Stories



KOREANI!



Jieun Kiaer / Hyun Mi Kim / Nicola Frascini 지음



ANNYEONG? KOREAN! Volume 1

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Hyun Mi Kim

Hyun Mi Kim has taught Korean to students in Canada, South Korea, the United States, and now Australia. Through her various teaching roles, she learned what students want by listening and connecting their interests with curriculum requirements. This dedication earned her the Citations for Outstanding Contributions to Student Learning from the University of Western Australia. Her rich experience enabled her to develop the Korean curriculum for the Western Australia Department of Education. Additionally, students' questions inspired her to co-author three books, including *Mission Accomplished Korean 1 & 2* and *Korean Conversation Gambits*. She holds a B.A. in education and an M.A. in Korean culture from Ewha Womans University. Her cultural studies background leads her to believe that engaging students in Korean culture through language strengthens their connection to Korean society and enhances understanding. She feels that learning languages builds connections and friendships, cultivating hope for a brighter future.

Nicola Fraschini

Nicola Fraschini is a Senior Lecturer at the University of Melbourne, where he is Convener of the Korean Studies program and director of the Global Korea Research Hub. His research interests are the psychology of language teaching and learning and Q methodology. He is co-author of the textbooks *Mission Accomplished: Korean 1 & 2* (Hawoo, 2022/2023), and co-editor of *Advancing Language Research through Q Methodology* (Multilingual Matters, 2024) and *Innovative Methods in Korean Language Teaching* (Routledge, 2025). In 2024, he was awarded from the Republic of Korea the Prime Minister's citation for his work supporting the Korean language.

FOREWORD

The Korean language is quickly gaining global popularity, largely due to the cultural phenomenon known as Hallyu, or the Korean Wave. However, interest in Korea now extends beyond K-pop fans and those enchanted by K-dramas. Professor Jieun Kiaer, who launched *Annyeong? Hangeul!*, is now joined by Hyunmi Kim and Nicola Frascini in the series *Annyeong? Korean!*. The authors share a common goal of celebrating and enhancing intercultural connections while promoting the learning of the Korean language and culture in an inclusive and accessible manner that supports a long-term learning experience.

People around the world are learning Korean to connect more deeply with its vibrant culture and broaden their perspectives. Traditional textbooks, however, often lack the real-life, practical experiences that make modern Korean culture so engaging, focusing more on rules than on everyday language. *Annyeong? Korean!* was created to fill this gap, bringing learners closer to the language and culture in a way that feels immediate, relevant, and engaging.

In this series, you'll find real-life situations, relatable characters, and story-driven lessons designed to immerse you in contemporary Korea. *Annyeong Korean* connects you to the everyday language and culture you experience in Korea, from daily interactions to K-dramas and media. This approach fosters a deeper understanding, allowing you to feel connected to the people and places behind the language.

Annyeong Korean supports sustainable language learning with a pathway aligned to the International Standard Curriculum for the Korean language and the Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR), blending practical skills with cultural insights that grow with you. Each of the 10 books builds upon core language skills, pragmatics, and situational learning, helping you navigate social nuances and interact naturally in real-world settings.

Through iconic Korean locations—such as cozy hanok guesthouses in Hongdae, the vibrant Han River Park, popular beauty stores like Olive Young, and the thrilling atmosphere of LOL Park for esports—*Annyeong Korean* brings the language to life, offering an experience that feels real and close. This series is designed to be inclusive and accessible, whether you're a student, a professional, a parent, or a lifelong learner, in a classroom or through self-study.

So, are you ready to start this journey? 준비 되었나요? Let's dive into the language and culture of Korea together and make every moment of learning feel connected, meaningful, and inspiring.

The authors

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STRUCTURE

Unit	Title	Vocabulary and Expressions	Grammar	Dialogue
1	Guest house	Accommodation and lodging	이에요/예요; 은/는	Tao checks in at Sumbisori guest house
2	Welcome to Korea	Nationality and personal information; public transportation	이/가; ...이/가 아니예요	Priya and Tao introduce each other
3	Convenience store: 24 hours is not enough	Everyday objects and goods	이, 그, 저; ...이/가 있다; ...에 있다	Sarang talks to a customer at the convenience store
4	It's Olive Young again, today!	Everyday objects and goods	...에 가다; ...에서 오다	Haru asks Sophia to buy some items at Olive Young
5	The Han River Park and ramyeon	Food	-으세요; 시간 + 예	Sophia and Sam go to a food stall at the Han River Park
6	#Seoulmuseumsuggestion	Museums and public venues	-아요/어요; 을/를; ...에서 + 동사	Caroline and Gabriel talk about visiting a museum
7	Cinnamon punch in iced americano	Drinks; traffic and directions	안; (으)로	Tao and Priya discuss about coffee and beverages
8	League of Legends Park	Hobbies	-았어요/었어요; 못	Sophia and Tao talk the activities they did during the past weekend
9	Train to Busan	Travel booking and reservations	-고 싶다; -(으) 까요?	Sam contacts a travel agency to change his booking
10	Famous restaurants near the mountains	Leisure activities	형용사 -(으); -(으)러 가다	Umid, Gabriel, Maka and Priya make an arrangement for the weekend



Reading	Listening	Activity	Culture
Guest house advertisement	Airport coach payment instructions	Self introduction	Seoul's living spaces
Public transport information	Bus information	Jobs and professions	President Yoon Suk Yeol- Defined Age: A New Chapter for Koreans?
Convenience store flyer	Buying goods at a convenience store	Shopping at a convenience store	Solo dining and driver's restaurants: The culture of 24-hour work in Korea
Enquiry email and reply	Shopping at Olive Young	Online shopping	Do you know GRWM? Dive into K-beauty with "get ready with me"
Instructions to cook ramyeon	Using the transportation card	Ordering at a street food stall	Dalgona: From Squid Game to the Oxford English Dictionary
Museum brochure	Museum guide instructions	Preparing a flyer for a museum exhibition	Ganada song
Korean map app	Ordering at a Korean traditional tea house	Providing street directions	A coffee-loving Korean: 405 cups a year!
Blog entry	Telling friends about past experiences	Writing a travel diary	Eating samgyeopsal while playing e-games?
KORAIL website announcement	KTX speaker announcement	Plan a trip in Korea and explain your plan to your friend	Busan International Film Festival
Blog entry	Discussing with friends about where to eat	Organise a food trip in Korea	From ajeossi to trendsetter: The rise of the hiking clothes fashion

UNIT STRUCTURE

03과

Unit number

편의점: "24시간이 모자라"

Unit title



Image representative of the topic of the unit

The learning objectives summarise what the students will be able to do at the end of the unit.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Identify and request items using simple phrases.
- Identify the location of an object.
- Engage in basic conversations related to purchasing goods.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

- 이, 그, 저
- 이/가 있다/없다
- ...에 있다/없다

The grammar focus shows the main grammar items covered in the unit.

Two to three items are included in each unit.





KEY GRAMMAR AND EXPRESSIONS

1. 이, 그, 저

• MEANING AND USAGE

이, 그, 저 are used before a noun to indicate a person or an object, similar to the English this and that. 이 indicates something near the speaker and the hearer (this). 그 is used to indicate something distant from the speaker but near to the hearer (that). 저 is used to indicate something distant from both the speaker and hearer (that over there).

• STRUCTURE

이, 그, 저 cannot be used on their own, i.e. they must be followed by a noun. This could also be such as a noun 것 thing, as in 이것, this thing, usually used to indicate a general thing. A common structure is:

이(그, 저) + noun

• EXAMPLES

이거 뭐예요?

저거 골라주세요?

이 김밥은 2+1네요.

⇒ This gimbap is buy 2 and take 1 free.

이게 이것 = 이거 다예요?

이것/이거 Is this everything?

네, 이게 다예요.

조리사 Yes, this is everything.

저게 (저것 = 저거) 뭐예요?

저것/저거 What is that?!

저건 (저것 = 건) 경복궁이에요.

사랑 That's the Gyeongbokgung palace.

이 to 이것/이거 It indicates this, since it is the subject person form (이/이거). When it is followed by the subject person form, this is often omitted. 이것/이것 is used to indicate a general thing.

UNIT 8, LESSON 1 (KOREAN) B2

Each grammar item is introduced first by an explanation of its meaning and usage, then by an illustration of its structure.

Plenty of examples are provided so the learner can fully understand how a grammar item is used.

Dialogues are provided so that learners can see how the grammar item is used in context.

A dialogue provides the students with the opportunity to practice oral communication, giving a real-life context.

Each dialogue is followed by a roleplay exercise. Students therefore can safely practice the main grammar items guided by the structure of the dialogue.

The role-play also provides the students with new vocabulary to learn.

대화

CONVERSATION

Pre-conversation activity

Sarang works part-time at a 24-hour convenience store. The customer is asking about specific items.

이거 주세요!

이것/이거

저 쪽지 하나나 우유가 있어요?

저것/저거

아, 죄송합니다. 지금 하나나 우유가 없어요.

사랑

아, 네. 그럼 집밥 도시락은 있어요?

이것/이거

네, 있어요. 저기에 있어요.

손님

감사합니다.

손님

Using the items listed below, role-play the conversation above by changing the items.

배나나 우유

집밥 도시락

마요스프

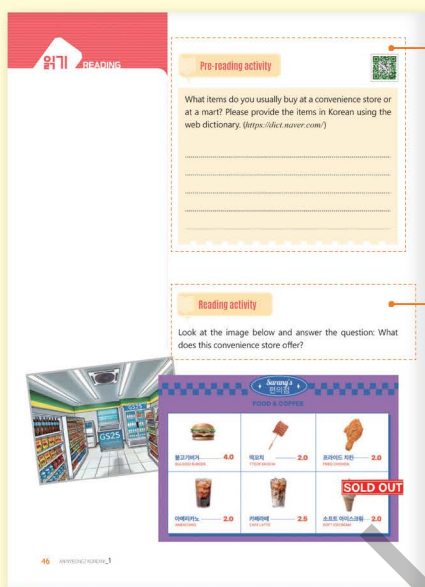
불 보글밥

배나나 대왕산

배나나 대왕산

Unit structure 09

UNIT STRUCTURE

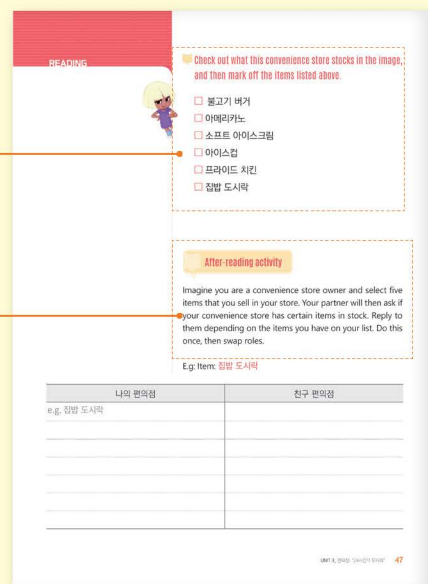


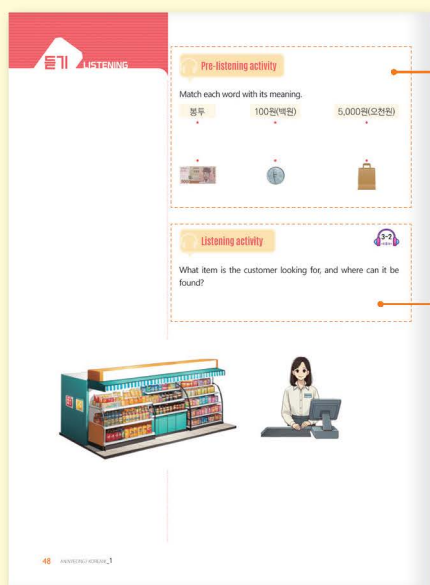
Reading activities are structured into three parts. In the pre-reading activity, students practice vocabulary and expressions to fully understand the reading.

In the reading activity students approach the main material. The material for the reading activities has a different format in every unit, spanning from advertisements, to blogs, to flyers to short narratives, in order to expose students to a range of contexts where languages is used in distinct ways.

After each reading, the students can check their understanding of the content through True/False style quizzes and open ended questions.

A follow-up reading activity provides the opportunity to expand the communicative setting, by using the content learned in either a written or an oral activity.



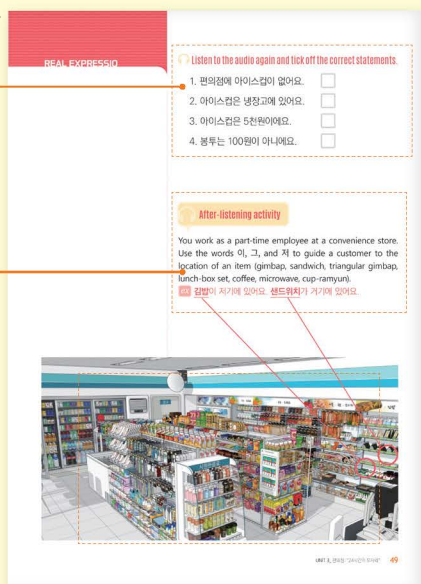


Each listening activity is introduced with an exercise that helps learners become familiar with the vocabulary and expressions featured in the main listening.

The main listening is always introduced by a listening question, i.e., what the learners should focus on while listening to the recording.

At the end of the listening activity, the students will find an exercise they can use to check their comprehension.

At the end of the main listening activity, the students have the opportunity to practice the language learned in the unit in a real-life situation.



UNIT STRUCTURE



편의점: “24시간이 모자라”

Solo Dining and Driver's Restaurants: The Culture of 24-Hour Work in Korea

Korea's fast-paced lifestyle has led to the development of unique dining cultures, particularly among those working around the clock. *가시 식당*, or driver's restaurants, cater to taxi drivers, delivery workers, and anyone with long or irregular hours.

These budget-friendly eateries are open 24/7, offering hearty, home-style meals that provide a much-needed break for people constantly on the move. The warm, casual atmosphere of these places allows workers to recharge before heading back to their demanding schedules.

Solo dining, known as *혼밥*, has also gained popularity in Korean society. With many individuals tied up with long work hours and late shifts, eating alone has become common. Whether it's at *가시 식당*, fast food chains, or convenience stores, which also run 24 hours a day, *혼밥* represents a shift in dining habits. Instead of the traditional emphasis on communal meals, there is a growing acceptance of dining solo, driven by the need for efficiency and the desire to enjoy a quiet moment amidst a busy workday.

This evolving culture highlights how Koreans are adapting to the realities of modern work life, where grabbing a quick, solitary meal often takes precedence over social dining.

A K-culture corner introduces the students to an aspect of contemporary Korean culture and society mentioned in the unit.

A K-media corner provides suggestions to the students for films, dramas, and fiction works through which they can observe and experience the unit, cultural aspects included in the unit. Through these suggestions, students can also maximise their language exposure.

K-MEDIA CORNER

Korean dramas and novels often spotlight the nonstop world of 24-hour convenience stores, mirroring the hustle and resilience of modern Korean society. Backstreet Rookie (*편의점 생황이*) dives into the lives of a convenience store owner and his lively part-time employee, capturing the ups and downs of working late-night shifts and the unexpected friendships formed along the way. Similarly, the novel Uncanny Convenience Store (*불편점 편의점*) explores the hidden lives of those connected to a store, highlighting how these places become sanctuaries in a fast-paced world.

▶▶▶ How do convenience stores represent the 24-hour lifestyle in Korea?

▶▶▶ What do these spaces tell us about community roles and social interactions in Korean urban life?



UNIT 6, 2022 'KOREAN STORY' 31



The students can also get used to real expressions that they may hear in Korea.

At the end of each unit, the students can reflect on their learning through a reflective sheet.



CHARACTERS



Sarang(사랑)

Sarang has British-Korean background, and she is the manager of Sumbisori's guest house, located near Hongdae station. She also works part-time at a convenience store.



Priya(프리야)

Priya is from Indonesia. In her country, she is a Korean language teacher.



Caroline(캐롤라인)

Caroline is from the US. She is professor of history at university, and she is in Korea to learn more about Korean culture and history.



Haru(하루)

Haru is a Japanese student interested in Korean dramas and K-pop. He is in Seoul to learn Korean.



Tao(타오)

Tao is from China. He likes Korean food and he is into e-sports.



Maduka(마두카)

Maduka is a university student from Nigeria. He is traveling to Korea for pleasure.



Sophia(소피아)

Sophia is from France. She is passionate about sport, and she is a YouTuber.



Sam(샘)

Sam is from Australia. He loves cooking and loves Australian football and cricket.



Gabriel(가브리엘)

Gabriel is from Canada. He studies architecture, and he is interested in Korean traditional houses. His grand-father participated in the Korean War.



Umid(우미드)

Umid is from Uzbekistan and has Korean ancestry. He is a professional graphic designer.



Jina Ssaem(지나쌤)

Jina Ssaem is a Korean teacher in Annyeong?
Korean! Series

sample book

01과

게스트하우스



Sarang manages a cozy hanok-style guesthouse in Hongdae, Seoul. Sarang helps Tao with checking in, then she and Friya head to the airport to pick up a new friend coming to the guesthouse.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Introduce yourself and greet others.
- Understand payment options for public transportation.
- Understand and use vocabulary related to accommodations and lodging

GRAMMAR FOCUS

- 이에요/예요
- 은/는



KEY GRAMMAR AND EXPRESSIONS

1. 이에요/예요

• MEANING AND USAGE

이에요/예요 is used to indicate identity (e.g., this person is Sarang), a state (e.g., this building is Sumbisori guest house), or a fact (e.g., this is my phone). Korean generally employs a subject + object + predicate format, differing from the common English structure of subject + predicate + object. For this reason, 이에요/예요 is used at the end of the sentence. In English, it corresponds to the verb 'to be'.

• STRUCTURE

이에요/예요 is written attached to a noun. 이에요 is used after a noun ending with a consonant, 예요 to a noun ending with a vowel.

• EXAMPLES



타오

이름이 뭐예요?

What is your name?



사랑

저는 사랑이에요. 이분은 캐롤라인 씨예요.

I am Sarang, this (person) is Caroline.



타오

캐롤라인 씨, 직업이 뭐예요?

Caroline, what is your job?



캐롤라인

교수예요. 타오 씨는요?

I am a professor. What about you?



타오

저는 대학생이에요.

I am a (university) student.

2. 은/는

• MEANING AND USAGE

은/는 is a topic particle. In Korean, particles are attached mostly to nouns to indicate a grammatical function, and as such have no translation in English. 은/는 indicates the topic of the sentence, or "what is being talked about", a known piece of information, something which has already been mentioned before. Therefore, the usage of 은/는 depends on the context.

• STRUCTURE

은 is attached to nouns ending with a consonant, and 는 to nouns ending with a vowel.

• EXAMPLES



타오

이름이 뭐예요?

What is your name?



사랑

저는 사랑이에요. 이분은 캐롤라인 씨예요. 캐롤라인 씨는 미국 사람이에요.

I am Sarang, this (person) is Caroline. She is American.



우미드

치콜이 뭐예요?



가브리엘

치콜은 치킨하고 콜라예요.

This is the Chikol set. Chikol is chicken and Coke.



A new guest is checking in at Sarang's guest house.



사랑

어서 오세요!



타오

여기가 숨비소리¹ 게스트하우스예요?



사랑

네, 맞아요! 제 이름은 사랑이에요.
매니저예요.



타오

아, 저는 왕타오예요. 중국 사람이에요.



사랑

만나서 반가워요.



타오

네, 반가워요. 지금 체크인 괜찮아요?



사랑

네, 지금 괜찮아요. 여권 주세요.²

Look at the name tags below and use them to role-play the dialogue with your partner. Then, fill out your name tag with your name and nationality.

<p>이름: 왕타오</p> <p>나라: 중국</p>	<p>이름: 아라이하루</p> <p>나라: 일본</p>	<p>이름: 김 우미드</p> <p>나라: 우즈베키스탄</p>	<p>이름: _____</p> <p>나라: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>이름: _____</p> <p>나라: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
------------------------------	--------------------------------	------------------------------------	---	---

¹ In the dialect of Jeju Island, 숨비소리 refers to the breathing sound of a traditional Korean female diver, known as haenyeo.

² Real expression is 여권 좀 보여주시겠어요.



Pre-reading activity

Match the pictures to the Korean words below.

게스트 하우스

화장실

와이파이

온돌

에어컨

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



Reading activity

Check out Sumbisori's guest house homepage. What options can you find at there Sumbisori guest house?



인사말

공간구성도

예약

오시는길

Sign in

안녕하세요? 숨비소리 게스트하우스예요.

▶게스트하우스 이름: 숨비소리

▶게스트하우스 지역: 홍대

▶시간: 체크인 오후 3시/체크아웃 오전 11시

▶외국어: 영어, 일본어, 중국어

▶옵션: 개인화장실

욕실용품

냉난방

부엌(조리기구)

TV

WIFI/인터넷



Read carefully the guest house homepage information, then check off the items that indicate the correct information. .

■ 체크인 시간



1



2



3

■ 외국어



1



2



3

■ 옵션



1



2



3

After-reading activity

Fill out the missing syllable of the following words.

- 와이___이 (WiFi)
- 체크___아웃 (Check out)
- 에어___ (Air Conditioner)
- 중___어 (Chinese language)
- ___장실 (Toilet)
- 온___ (Korean traditional heating system)
- 안녕___세요? (Hello!)



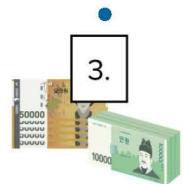
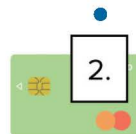
Pre-listening activity

Match the pictures to the correct words/expressions.

현금

여기 찍으세요.

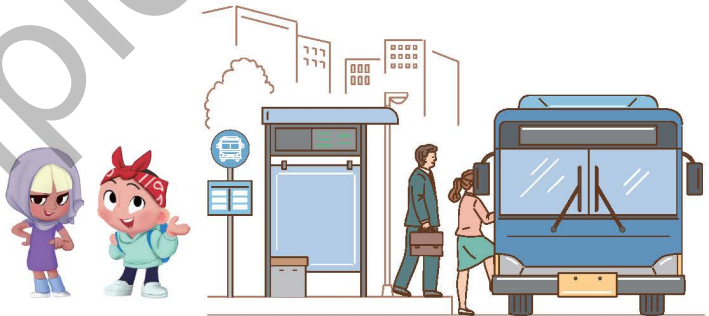
신용 카드



Listening activity



Tao and Sarang are heading to the airport bus stop to pick up their friend from the guest house who is visiting Korea. The bus has just arrived. Which terminal are they heading to, and what payment method will be used for the bus?



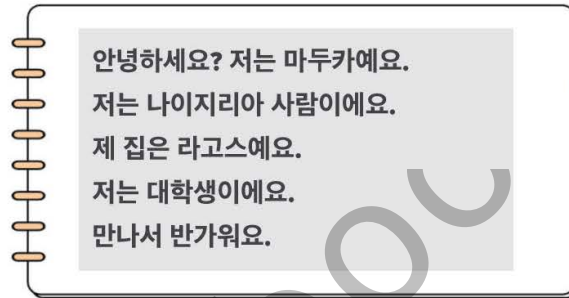
Listen to the conversation between Tao, Sarang and the bus driver. Then, select any words or expressions you hear in the conversation.

Words/Expressions		Words/Expressions	
신용카드	✓	에어컨	
안녕하세요?		현금	
나라		여기에 찍으세요.	
이름		와이파이	



After-listening activity

Create a self-introduction to share with other guesthouse residents, taking inspiration from Maduka's example. Make sure to incorporate a greeting, your nationality, and your profession.





“게스트하우스”

Seoul's Living Spaces

Seoul offers a wide range of accommodation options, especially for students and young people preparing for their future.

Popular choices include 고시원 (tiny study rooms), one-room apartments, and 반지하 (semi-basement) units. 고시원, originally meant for those studying for civil service exams in areas like 노량진, provide basic, affordable living spaces, making them popular for budget-conscious students facing intense competition.

One-room apartments offer more space and privacy but can be pricey, especially in areas like 강남. 반지하 units, made famous by the film Parasite, are often cramped and damp but serve as cheaper alternatives in Seoul's competitive housing market.

Despite the many apartment buildings in the city, Seoul's high population density and soaring housing prices contrast sharply with rural areas, where housing is plentiful but underused.


This imbalance highlights Korea's diverse yet challenging living options, with urban areas struggling with high demand and rural homes remaining empty.

K-MEDIA CORNER

Sumbisori is a cozy Hanok style guest house in Hongdae, Seoul and is where the stories in *Annyeong? Korean!* start. These guesthouses, common in cities, offer shared spaces, simple yet inviting rooms, and a sense of community, making them perfect for students, young professionals, and those looking for affordable housing.

In *Doona!*, the guesthouse is a place where characters connect, reflecting how these spaces foster community. *Reply 1988* shows close bonds in shared living during the 1980s, while *Start-Up* highlights young entrepreneurs supporting each other in modern co-living. *Hotel Del Luna* adds a magical twist, with its hotel bringing together wandering souls, emphasising connections beyond life.

 How do shared living spaces in K-dramas reflect changing housing trends and community values in Korea?

 What cultural insights can we gain about Korean society from the portrayal of guesthouses and communal living?

[이미지 출처: 네이버]



▶ 웹툰: 꽃미남 게스트하우스 IN 북촌

실제 표현

Real expressions



- 성함이 어떻게 되세요?
→ What is your name? (This is a polite way of asking for a name)
- 여권 좀 보여주시겠어요?
→ May I see your passport?
- 어느 터미널로 가세요?
→ Which terminal are you going to?
- 어느 호텔로 가세요?
→ Which hotel are you going to?
- 어디에서 내리실 거예요?
→ Which bus stop will you get off at? (Lit. Where will you get off?)
- 여기에 카드를 대세요.
→ Please place your card here.
- 카드를 다시 대 주세요.
→ Please swipe your card again.



✓ Now I know these!

Mark off what you learnt (grammar, vocabulary, usage)

- 게스트하우스 ☒
- 만나서 반가워요. ☐
- 여권 주세요. ☐
- 현금 ☐
- 신용 카드 ☐
- 여기 찍으세요. ☐

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