



2023 DARAKWON

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&
RIGHTS**

23.10.17

Darakwon, where learning is fun

Always Working Toward a Better Tomorrow

Darakwon is a leading Korean publisher specializing in English, Korean, Chinese, and Japanese language learning materials. Since its founding in 1977, Darakwon has striven to meet the ever-changing demands of language learners through its innovative products and services. Darakwon has published more than 3,000 foreign language titles. Making the best use of its publications, over 500 e-learning lectures have been developed and offered to employees at major corporations.

We present new learning methods by meeting the challenges of the times and by providing for the needs of our customers, and as a result, our Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language learning materials are the best in the industry. In addition, we are recognized as a leading publisher in authorized textbooks for junior and high school curricula.

We actively seek partners around the world. Many of our books have been translated and published in China, France, Indonesia, Japan, Russia, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam through licensing agreements. Darakwon has also been publishing a number of books by buying copyrights from our overseas partners since 1998. In addition, many of our ELT books and Korean language learning books have been sold in international markets through distributors and sales representatives.

We pledge always to do our best for our customers by providing them with books that permit them to experience the joy of learning.

Corporate Summary



Company Name Darakwon, Inc.
CEO Kyudo Chung
Establishment 1977. 9. 9 (DARAKWON)
Employees 180

Offices
Seoul Office Darakwon Bldg., 64-1, Jandari-ro, Mapo-gu, Seoul 04031 KOREA
Paju Office Darakwon Bldg., 211, Munbal-ro, Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do 10881 KOREA
Distribution Center Darakwon Bldg., 186, Hyuam-ro, Wollong-myeon, Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do 10844 KOREA

Business Scope Publishing books and magazines; developing online language programs

Major Sales Locations
Bookstores, schools, universities, private institutes, and corporations

Major Publishing Departments
English Book Publishing Department
Korean Book Publishing Department
Children's Book Publishing Department
Chinese Book Publishing Department
Japanese Book Publishing Department
Japanese Journal Publishing Department
National License Textbook Publishing Department
eLearning Content Department
Textbooks for School Curriculum (English, Japanese, Chinese, Chinese Characters, Arts and Music) Department

WE ACTIVELY SEEK PARTNERS AROUND THE WORLD.



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Guadalajara International Book Fair 2015, 2016, 2018, 2022



Tokyo International Book Fair 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016



Abu Dhabi International Book Fair 2017



Visiting Book Fair in Thailand 2017, 2019

**Istanbul International Book Fair 2017 Taipei International Book Exhibition 2018, 2023 New York Rights Fair 2018
 Korea Book Fair in HCM 2018 K-Book Copyright Market 2023 Korea Brand & Entertainment EXPO Bangkok 2019
 Visiting Book Fair in Malaysia 2019 Visiting Book Fair in Hanoi, Vietnam 2019, 2022 Visiting Book Fair in LA 2019
 Visiting Book Fair in Buenos Aires 2019 Visiting Book Fair in Tokyo 2022 Visiting Book Fair in NY 2022**

Dear readers,

Welcome to our books and rights catalog 2023. With this catalog, we would like to give you the entire picture of our books and provide you with most of our latest publication information.

We have THREE catalogs: *Darakwon Books & Rights Catalog*, *Darakwon Korean Book Catalog*, and *Darakwon ELT Catalog*. Please note that our Korean language books and ELT books are not included in this catalog. So you should refer to the *Darakwon Korean Book* catalog and the *Darakwon ELT* catalog if you are interested in Korean and ELT books.

Please enjoy browsing our catalog and making new discoveries. Should you have any questions or wish to find out more, I will be happy to help.

With kind regards,

Mr. LEE Dongho
Copyright Manager
Darakwon, Happy House, Golden Time
dongho2@darakwon.co.kr

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English

Phonics



Key Features

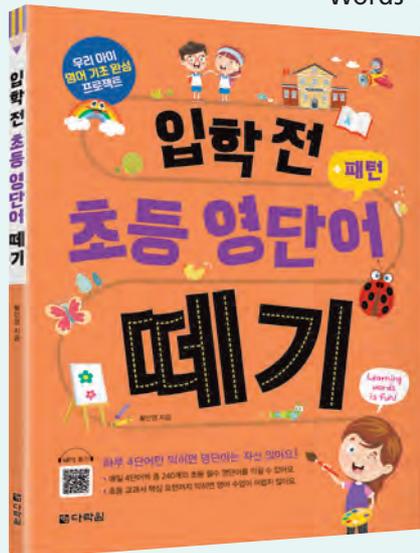
- A book to learn phonics rules for children before entering elementary school
- Learning the sound by singing along to fun chants
- Short and interesting stories to review each unit's words and sounds

Starter Book (160p) USD 14.00 MP3 Worksheet Flash Cards



Main Text

Words



Key Features

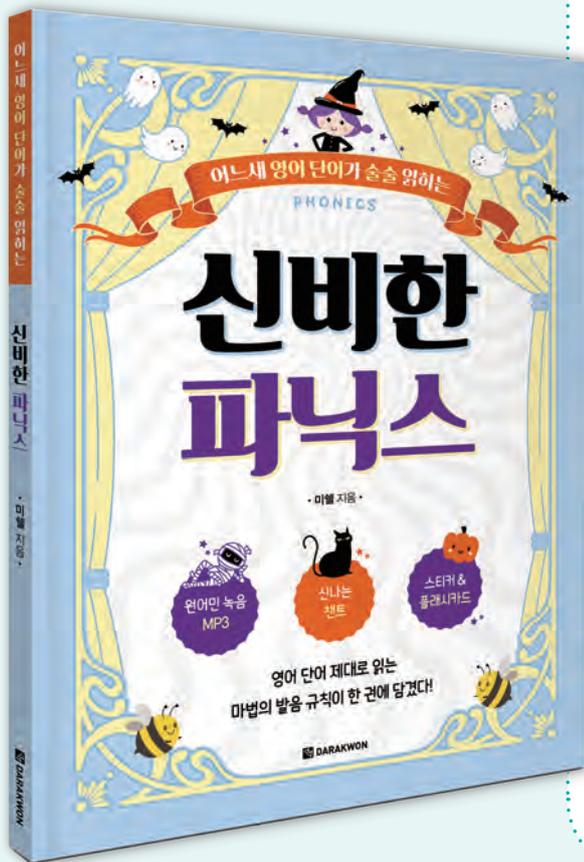
- A book to learn essential words that elementary students must know
- Learning 240 words organized by theme through various activities
- Speaking practice of key sentences and conversations from English textbooks

Starter Book (160p) USD 14.00 MP3 Worksheet Word Test



Main Text

Magic Phonics



Key Features

- A book for children to learn the fundamentals of phonics easy and fun
- Strong phonics instruction and powerful instructional routines for accelerating student learning
- Various activities and colorful illustrations that motivate children to practice skills
- Fun chants to learn the target sounds and other downloadable resources such as flashcards

Beginner

Book (192p) | Sticker

USD 16.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



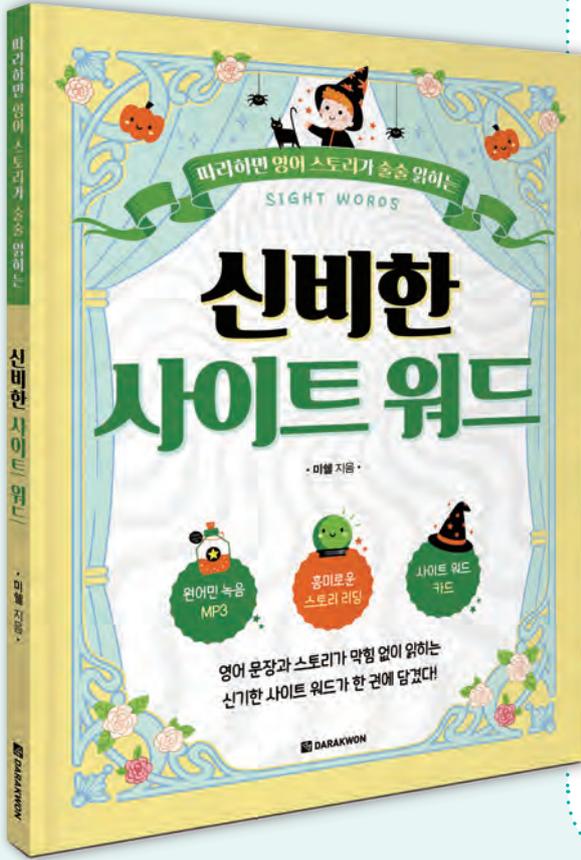
Rights sold to Taiwan

Main Text



Review

Magic Sight Words



Key Features

- A book for children to learn 150 most common words in all kinds of reading material
- Fun and engaging activities to make the learning process easy
- Starts with easier words and moves towards more advanced ones in order to make learning as smooth as possible
- 10 Stories offer additional practice in learning and reading sight words

Beginner

Book (192p)

USD 16.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Learning Sight Words

01 I / am / like

1. I am Minseo.
2. I am eight years old.
3. I like ice cream.

1. I am Minseo.
2. I am eight years old.
3. I like ice cream.



Sight Words Card

Reading Stories

02 Cinderella

Open the door. Here she comes. Cinderella is at the party. Her dress is so beautiful!

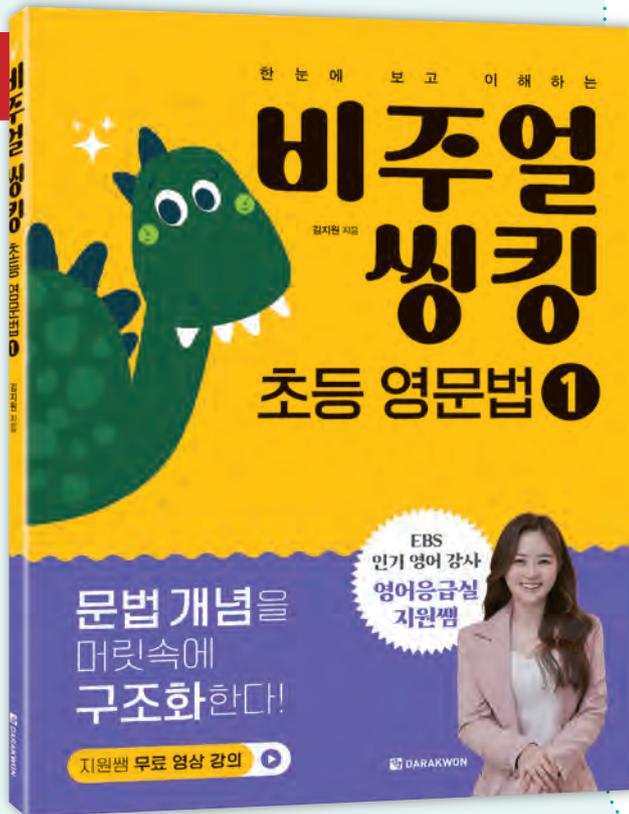
"Please dance with me." She jumps in surprise.

"You are so pretty. Let's go to the garden. Look at the roses. They are my favorite flowers."

They work and talk in the garden. They sit on the bench. They fall in love with each other.

Visual Thinking Elementary Grammar

NEW



Visual Thinking Elementary Grammar 1

Key Features

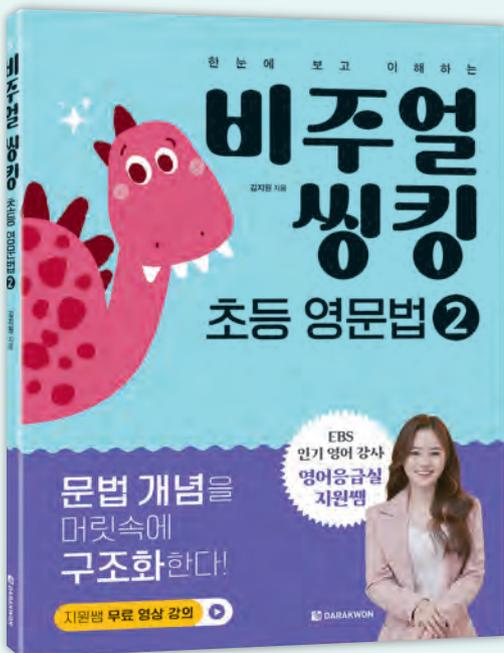
- Understand grammar concepts at a glance with visual thinking maps and easy explanations
- Easy, steady study pace of 2 pages a day
- Clear and organized review tools help you retain what you learn
- Write key points at the end of each chapter to internalize them
- Free video lessons from the author to help you understand concepts

2 Books | Beginner

Book (224p-240p)

USD 15.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Visual Thinking Elementary Grammar 2

Visual Thinking Map



Master Elementary English Patterns with One Book



Key Features

- Learn essential English sentences that elementary students must know
- 60 required patterns in basic conversations from grades 3 to 6 English textbooks
- Various exercises including listening, repeating, and writing sentences

Beginner

Book (176p)

USD 15.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Main Text

16 I have an umbrella.

Pattern
저는 우산을 가지고 있어요.

I have는 모든 것을 가지고 있는 표현입니다. 그중에서도 가지고 있어는 소용돌이 치고 있는 것, 그리고 더 쉽게 이해할 수 있도록 도와주는 표현입니다. 그리고 'I have'는 'I own'과도 같은 표현입니다.

A 문장을 듣고 따라 말해 보세요. 다시 듣고 반대를 세워 보세요.

I have _____

an umbrella a bag a notebook a postcard

I have _____
저는 우산을 가지고 있어요.

I have _____
저는 가방을 가지고 있어요.

I have _____
저는 노트를 가지고 있어요.

I have _____
저는 편지를 가지고 있어요.

B 문장을 보거나 따라 써 보세요.

저는 책을 가지고 있어요.
저는 가방을 가지고 있어요.
저는 노트를 가지고 있어요.
저는 편지를 가지고 있어요.

Review 04 033 118

A 그림을 보고 빈칸을 채워서 단어를 완성하세요.

cl_ors t_umb_r_ br_ney_s
cr_yn m_n_frie_ds

B [보기]에서 빈칸에 알맞은 단어나 표현을 골라 문장을 완성하세요.

card palette blonde hair any sisters ruler

I don't have a _____.

그녀가 어디 있죠?
Does he have _____?

당신은 지을 가지고 있죠?
Do you have a _____?

저는 편지를 가지고 있어요.
I have a _____.

그녀의 여의카렌은 곱할까요?
She has _____.

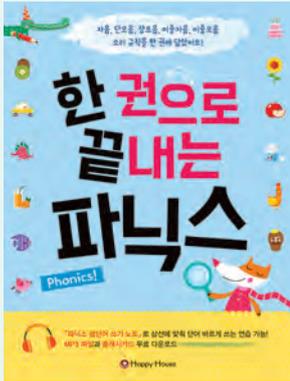
Review

C 그림을 보고 알맞은 문장을 연결하세요.

Does he have many dolls?
I have a bag.
Do you have some glasses?
She has long legs.
I don't have paper.

D 단어의 순서를 바르게 배열해서 문장을 완성하세요.

don't / a / I / brush / have 저는 붓을 가지고 있지 않아요.
hair / she / short / has 그녀의 머리카락은 짧아요.
I / a / notebook / have 저는 노트를 가지고 있어요.
he / does / brothers / any / have 그에게 남자가 몇 명 있죠?
I have a _____?
an / do / have / eraser / you 당신은 지우개를 가지고 있죠?
_____?



Master Phonics with One Book

- A book to learn basic phonics rules for children: consonants, short vowels, long vowels, double consonants, and double vowels
- Chants for learners to practice the target sounds and useful pronunciation tips
- A variety of exercises to review and reinforce learners' phonics skills
- Downloadable flashcards that can be used for various types of activities

Beginner

USD 14.80

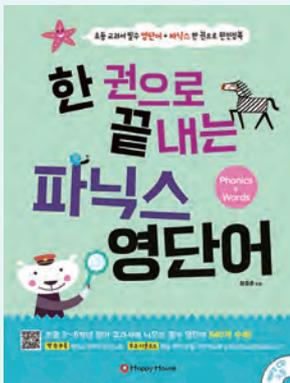
MP3

Audio Script

Answer Key

Flash Cards

Book (184p) | Workbook for Tracing Phonics Words (48p)



Master Phonics Words with One Book

- Mastering Phonics with the elementary essential words
- 840 essential words selected from English textbooks from grade 3 to grade 6
- Exercises including listening, repeating, and writing words classified according to the target sounds
- Additional learning materials such as a workbook for tracing words and word tests

Beginner - High Beginner

USD 15.50

MP3

Answer Key

Word Test

Book (184p) | Workbook for Tracing Phonics Words (72p)



Master Elementary English Expressions with One Book

- Learning essential English sentences that elementary students must know
- 100 required sentences in 50 basic conversations from English textbooks from grades 3 to 6
- Various exercises including listening, repeating, and writing sentences
- MP3 files with all words and dialogs recorded in this book

Beginner - High Beginner

USD 14.80

MP3

Answer Key

Word Test

Book (168p)



Master Elementary English Grammar with One Book

- 12 chapters covering essential grammar points for elementary school kids
- Easy approach to the concept of English grammar through dialogs between a teacher and a student
- Simple and easy grammar explanations with various types of exercises
- Sample sentences from textbooks based on the elementary English curriculum
- Sentence writing practice to review grammar and improve students' writing skills

Beginner - High Beginner

USD 14.80

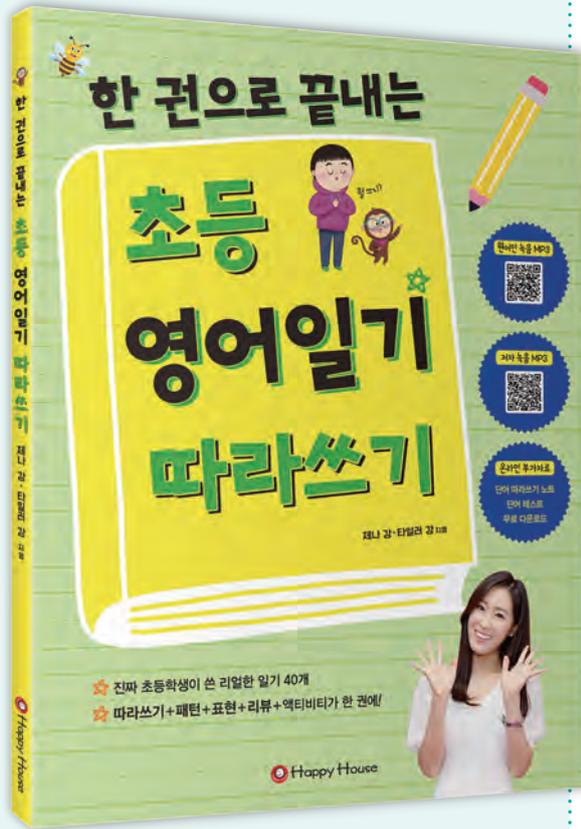
Answer Key

Word Test

Word List

Book (176p) | Workbook for Writing Sentences (48p)

Master English Diary With One Book



Key Features

- Build up English vocabulary, expressions, and writing skills in a fun way!
- Start your English diary with your friend's diary samples that will help you get a hang of writing skills quickly
- There is space for copying the diary to practice spelling
- Funny and colorful illustrations enhance your learning
- Quiz every 5th day and creative activity in every part
- It comes with rich additional learning materials

Beginner

Book (144p)

USD 14.00

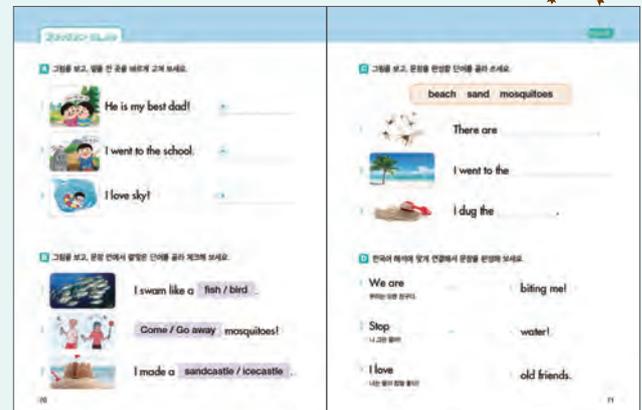
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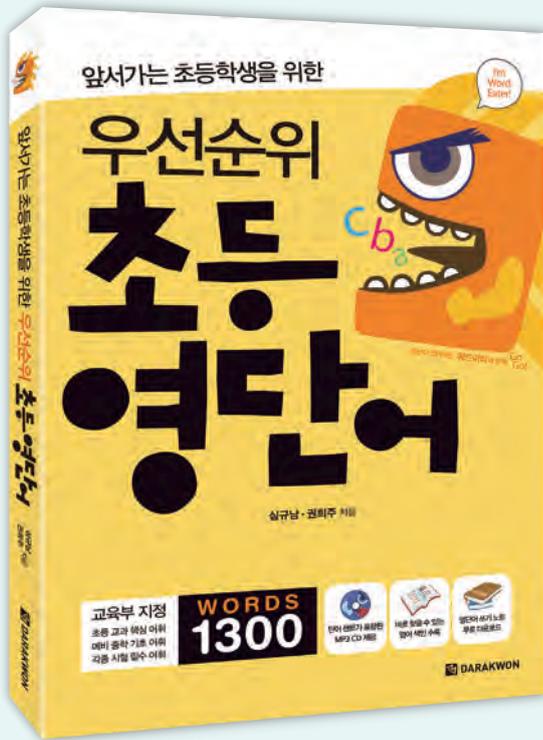
Main Text



Fun Quiz



Must-Know English Vocabulary for Leading Elementary Students



Key Features

- Core elementary school level vocabulary + vocabulary preparing for middle school + basic vocabulary for conversation + essential vocabulary for exams: 1,300 words by subject that every Korean elementary student must know
- More than 850 vivid illustrations showing word meanings
- 93 fun word chants

Beginner - Intermediate

Book (376p)

USD 16.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Main Text

<p>PART 21 TOPIC 53 Insects 곤충</p> <p>LISTEN & SAY CD를 듣고 따라 말해 보세요. CHECK 1</p> <p>ant Will you catch the _____ ? 개미 (안티)</p> <p>bee Will you catch the _____ ? 벌 (비)</p> <p>butterfly Will you catch the _____ ? 나비 (버터플라이)</p> <p>spider Will you catch the _____ ? 거미 (스파이더)</p> <p>mosquito Will you catch the _____ ? 모기 (모스키토)</p> <p>dragonfly Will you catch the _____ ? 말미잘 (드래곤플라이)</p> <p>cockroach Will you catch the _____ ? 바퀴벌레 (코크로아치)</p> <p>grasshopper Will you catch the _____ ? 뚜껑이 (그래스호퍼)</p> <p>caterpillar Will you catch the _____ ? 애벌레 (캐터피الر)</p> <p>bug Will you catch the _____ ? 벌레 (버그)</p> <p>CHECK 2 다음 그림에 맞는 단어를 고르세요.</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 ① spider ② bee ③ dragonfly ④ mosquito ⑤ butterfly ⑥ cockroach ⑦ grasshopper ⑧ caterpillar ⑨ ant ⑩ caterpillar</p>	<p>36 Location 위치</p> <p>LISTEN & SAY CD를 듣고 따라 말해 보세요. CHECK 1</p> <p>on It is _____ the box. 위에 (온)</p> <p>in It is _____ the box. 안 (인)</p> <p>under It is _____ the box. 아래 (언더)</p> <p>behind It is _____ the box. 뒤 (비hind)</p> <p>between It is _____ the boxes. 사이 (비tween)</p> <p>next to It is _____ the box. 옆 (넥스트 투)</p> <p>by It is _____ the box. 옆 (바이)</p> <p>in front of It is _____ the box. 앞 (인 프론트 오브)</p> <p>over It is _____ the box. 위 (오버)</p> <p>above It is _____ the box. 위 (아보브)</p> <p>CHECK 2 다음 그림에 맞는 단어를 고르세요.</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ① on ② in ③ under ④ behind ⑤ between ⑥ next to ⑦ by ⑧ in front of ⑨ over ⑩ above</p>	<p>Tip! Tip!</p> <p>Continuous Verb (진행형)</p> <p>English ① I'm studying _____.</p> <p>mathematics (수학) ② I'm studying _____.</p> <p>social studies ③ I'm studying _____.</p> <p>art ④ I'm studying _____.</p> <p>music ⑤ I'm studying _____.</p> <p>science ⑥ I'm studying _____.</p> <p>history ⑦ I'm studying _____.</p> <p>science ⑧ I'm studying _____.</p> <p>physical education (PE) ⑨ I'm studying _____.</p> <p>geography ⑩ I'm studying _____.</p>	<p>School Events (학교 행사)</p> <p>field trip (현장학습) exam (시험)</p> <p>sports day (체육대회) vacation ceremony (방학식)</p> <p>picnic (피크닉) talent show (재능공연)</p> <p>school trip (학교여행) graduation (졸업식)</p>
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Learn More

Wise English Series



Wise English Grammar with Grammar Bot

- Wisely understanding English grammar with Grammar Bot!
- Wisely mastering elementary English grammar through Grammar Q&A!
- Wisely finding answers to your questions through your own activities
- Grammar rules with a visible grammar table

High Beginner

USD 15.50

Answer Key

Book (224p) | Workbook for more review tests (48p)

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Wise English Sentence Writing

- Wisely win the 100 golden keys, "Key Patterns" to make sentences, created based on the sentence list for elementary students' use suggested by Korean Ministry of Education
- Wisely learn how to make a sentence by arranging words in right order, taking steps from some key words through phrases toward a complete sentence
- Wisely win 600 sentences in total that can be well used in daily conversations, by practicing making five more sentences with one key pattern

Intermediate Beginner

USD 15.00

MP3

Word List

Pattern List

Book (184p) | Workbook for more writing practice (64p)



Wise English Words

- Wisely learn essential English words that elementary students need to know in connection with reading and speaking
- Master 1,300 basic words, including 800 elementary essential words recommended by the Korean Ministry of Education
- Rich additional learning materials, such as word and sentence dictation sheets, word lists, and word tests

Beginner - High Beginner

USD 15.50

MP3

Answer Key

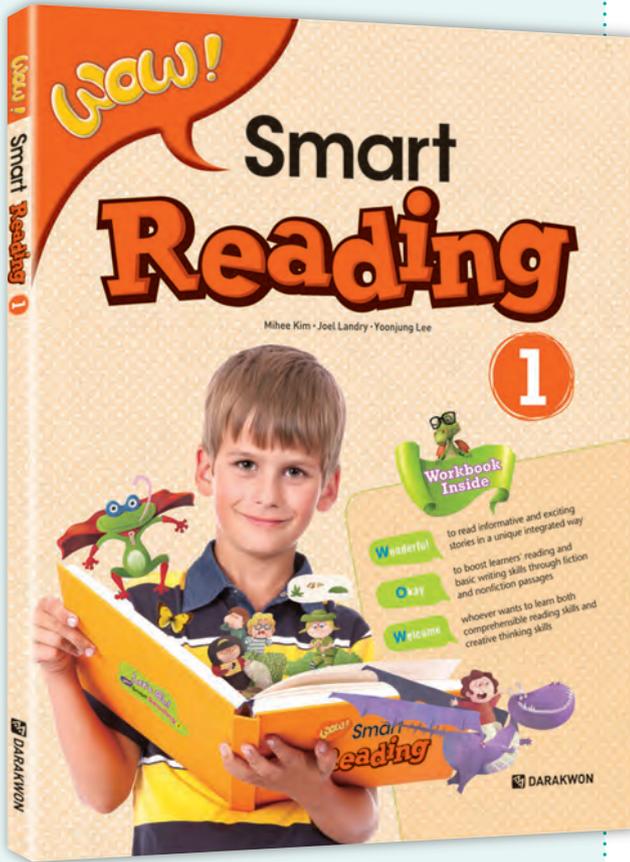
Word Test

Word List

Book (216p) | Workbook for dictation practice (48p)



Smart Reading



Key Features

- Each subject categorized into two twin lessons, nonfiction and fiction
- Including 1,160 vocabulary entries for elementary and middle school carefully selected based on the Korean Ministry of Education's latest English curriculum
- A systematic approach to reading skills and English composition practices
- Including a variety of exercises to prepare for various English tests

3 Books | High Beginner

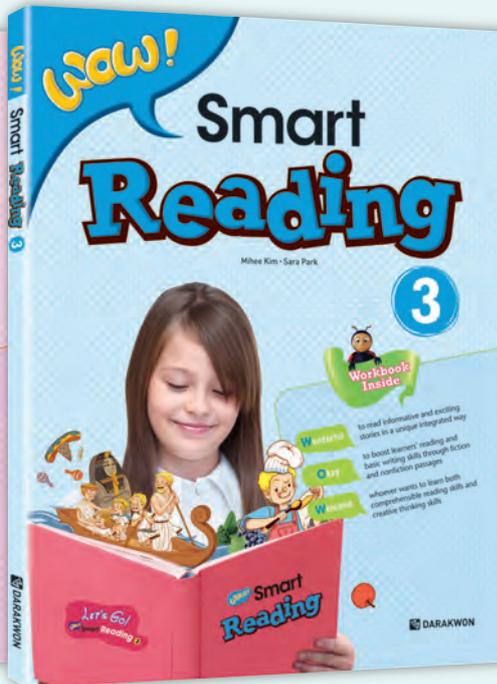
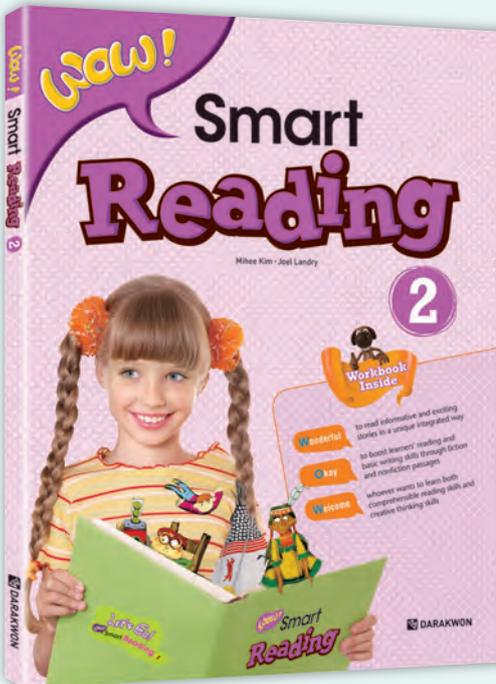
Book (112p) | Workbook (48p-56p)

USD 14.00

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Warm Up & Get Ready



1 UNIT

So Many Super Senses!

Warm Up

- How many senses do you have?
- How do you use them?
- What animals have super senses?

Get Ready

A Match the words with the pictures.

catfish whisker falcon antennae mosquito

B Choose the words to complete the sentences.

1. An owl has a (super sense / strength) of sight.
2. A frog has a (stitch / sticky) tongue to catch insects.
3. This (super power / superhero) can fly.
4. A boy wears a red (shirt / cape) like Superman.
5. The boy can (yell / yawn) very loudly.

Lesson 1

Lesson 1

ANIMALS WITH SUPER SENSES

Some animals have super senses. Their senses are much better than ours.

You taste with your tongue. Can you taste with your whole body?

1. A **catfish** tastes with its whole body. It can even taste with its **whiskers**. A catfish has a **super sense** of taste.

You see with your eyes.

2. How far can you see? You can see a small mouse from 10 meters. A **falcon** can see the same mouse from 1,500 meters. A falcon has a super sense of sight.

3. You smell with your nose. You can smell meat cooking on a barbecue from 10 meters. A wolf can smell meat from 1,000 meters. A wolf has a super sense of smell.

A butterfly has many super senses. A butterfly has compound eyes. It can see in all directions without turning its head. A butterfly doesn't have a nose. Then how does it smell? It smells with its **antennae**. A butterfly has a super sense of smell.

A butterfly doesn't have a tongue. Then how does it taste? It tastes with its feet.

4. A butterfly's sense of taste is one of its super senses. A butterfly doesn't have ears. Then how does it hear? It feels sound with the hairs on its wings. It has a super sense of hearing.

Wow! What amazing creatures! Unlike us, they have many super senses.

Circle the sentence that shows the main idea. Underline the sentences that show the details.

This story is mainly about (super senses / super strength).



Comprehension Check Up

Comprehension Check Up

1 Check True or False.

1. A wolf has a super sense of taste. **T F**
2. All animals have super senses. **T F**
3. A falcon has a super sense of sight. **T F**

2 Choose the correct answers.

1. A catfish uses its _____ to taste.
 - a. tongue
 - b. whole body
 - c. nose
2. A butterfly has _____ super senses.
 - a. three
 - b. four
 - c. five
3. How does a butterfly taste?
 - a. with its tongue
 - b. with its wings
 - c. with its feet

3 Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

sees hears smells tastes

1. A catfish _____ with its body.
2. A butterfly _____ with the hairs on its wings.
3. A wolf _____ with its nose.
4. A falcon _____ with its eyes.

Grammar Connection

Grammar Connection

1 Fill in the blanks using "does" and "doesn't."

Make the sentences into questions or negative statements using do(es) or do(es)n't.

Dolphins live in the sea. → Do dolphins live in the sea?
A butterfly has ears. → A butterfly doesn't have ears.

1. A butterfly _____ have a nose.
2. How _____ a wolf smell?
3. Butterflies _____ have tongues.
4. How _____ owls see?
5. _____ a butterfly have a nose?

2 On Your Own

Fill in the graphic organizer.

Animals' Super Senses

Detail 1: A _____ has a super sense of taste.

Detail 2: A falcon has a super sense of _____.

Detail 3: A _____ has a super sense of smell.

Detail 4: A _____ has many super senses.

Animals have _____

Wrap Up

Wrap Up

1 Read the passage and answer the questions.

A great white shark has two super senses. First, it has a super sense of smell. It can smell fish in the water up to 5 km away. Next, it has a super sense of hearing. It can hear sounds in the water that are very far away. These super senses help the great white shark find food and stay safe. What a super shark!

1. Which is NOT a super sense of the great white shark?
 - a. smell
 - b. hearing
 - c. sight
2. What does the great white shark use its super senses for?
 - a. eating
 - b. sleeping
 - c. playing

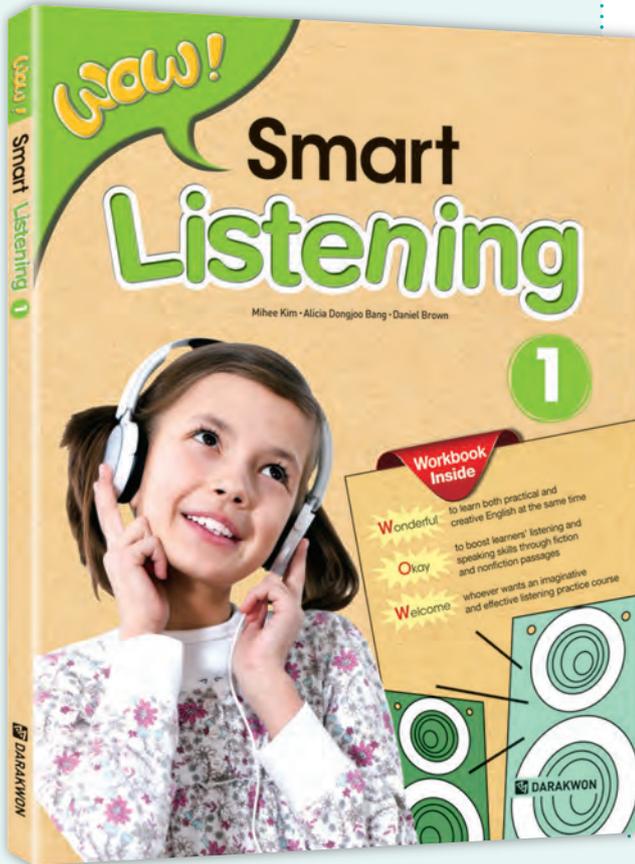
2 Read the story and answer the questions.

Felix the Frog hopped home. He felt great because he had helped the girl. He likes helping people. He likes being a superhero. He really likes it when people need help with mosquitoes. Can you guess why?

1. Why does Felix the Frog like being a superhero?
 - a. He likes to help people.
 - b. He likes his senses.
 - c. He likes hopping.
2. Why does Felix the Frog like it when people need help with mosquitoes?
 - a. He likes to smell them.
 - b. He likes to eat them.
 - c. He likes to hear them.



Smart Listening



Key Features

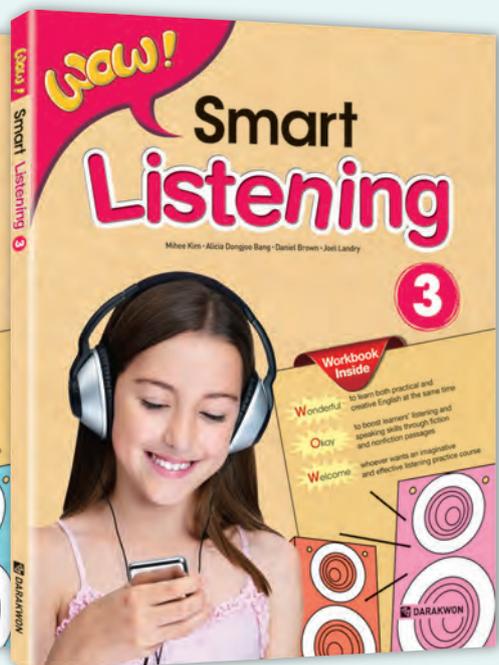
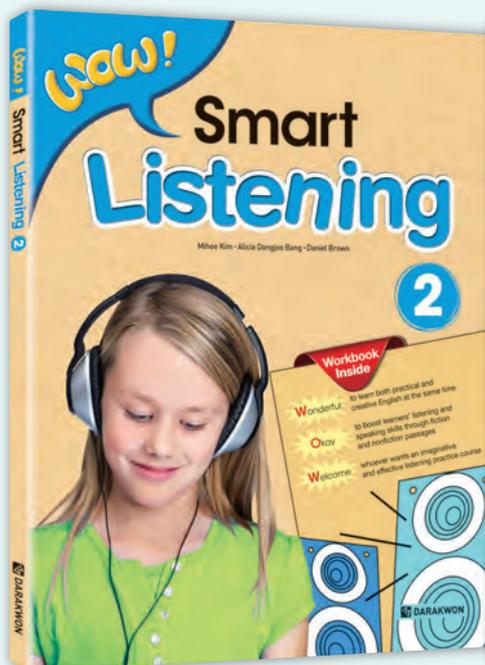
- Each subject consisting of fiction and nonfiction to promote students' creative and practical expressions
- Integrated speaking practice through combined listening and speaking activities
- Speaking practice with topics which are interesting and familiar to students

3 Books | High Beginner

Book (128p-144p) | Workbook (56p-64p)

USD 15.00

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Unit 1 Making Friends

Warm Up

Listen and number. (1-2)

Look and listen. Then repeat. (1-3)

1. nickname
2. like to - / like -ing
3. go + inline skating

Listen and match. Then repeat. (1-4)

- What's your nickname? • I like to go inline skating
- What do you like to do? • My nickname is
- Where are you from? • I'm in the third grade
- What grade are you in? • I'm from the jungle

Warm Up



Lesson 1

Lesson 2

Lesson 1 Let's Be Friends

Listen Up 1 A New Student (1-3)

Listen and choose the correct answers.

- What is the boy's name?
 - Andy Park
 - Kathy Baker
 - Alex Park
 - Jackie Brown
- What is the girl's nickname?
 - Kitty Kat
 - Ninja Kitty
 - Kathy Baker
 - Shorty Jolly

Listen Up 2 Let's Hang Out Together (1-3)

Listen and choose the correct answers.

- What does Sarah like to do?
- Which sentence is NOT true?
 - Sarah likes to listen to music.
 - Mark likes to watch soccer.
 - Sarah likes to play the piano.
 - Mark doesn't like to go inline skating.

Lesson 2 Curious Gorilla Kiki

Listen Up 1 Curious Gorilla Kiki (1-4)

Listen and check True or False.

- The gorilla's name is Curious Gorilla Kiki.
- The gorilla likes listening to pop music.

Listen Up 2 Kiki Goes to the Music Festival (1-3)

Listen and choose the correct answers.

- What is the story about?
 - Curious Gorilla Kiki is going on a trip.
 - Curious Gorilla Kiki is going on a picnic.
 - Curious Gorilla Kiki is going to a music festival.
 - Curious Gorilla Kiki is going to the jungle.
- What does Kiki like?
 - playing the violin
 - hip-hop dancing
 - fighting with his friends
 - reading books

Speak Up

Ask and Answer Practice with your partner.

- What do you like to do?
 - I like to do hip-hop dancing.
 - do hip-hop dancing
 - watch movies
 - go inline skating
 - read comic books
- What do you like doing?
 - I like playing soccer.
 - playing soccer
 - listening to music
 - cooking
 - hanging out with friends

A Quick Speech Write and make a speech about yourself.

Beginning Hello, everyone. I'm going to introduce myself.

Middle

- Name My name is _____
- My nickname is _____
- Age I am _____ years old. (10, 11, 12, ...)
- Grade I am in the _____ grade. (first, fourth, fifth, ...)
- Hobbies I like _____
(to read books, to swim, playing the piano, dancing to the music, ...)

End Thanks for listening.

Speak Up

Wrap Up

Read the passage and answer the questions.

A great white shark has two super senses. First, it has a super sense of smell. It can smell fish in the water up to 5 km away. Next, it has a super sense of hearing. It can hear sounds in the water that are very far away. These super senses help the great white shark find food and stay safe. What a super shark!

- Which is NOT a super sense of the great white shark?
 - smell
 - hearing
 - sight
- What does the great white shark use its super senses for?
 - eating
 - sleeping
 - playing

Read the story and answer the questions.

Felix the Frog hopped home. He felt great because he had helped the girl. He likes helping people. He likes being a superhero. He really likes it when people need help with mosquitoes. Can you guess why?

- Why does Felix the Frog like being a superhero?
 - He likes to help people.
 - He likes his senses.
 - He likes hopping.
- Why does Felix the Frog like it when people need help with mosquitoes?
 - He likes to smell them.
 - He likes to eat them.
 - He likes to hear them.

Wrap Up

Happy Readers



Key Features

- Presenting stories with varying levels of sophistication from the Basic books for beginners to the Grade 5 books for low-advanced students (a total of 60 books in 6 levels)
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Grade 1 (words harder than elementary ones: 350 words)

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1, Beauty and the Beast 2, The Little Mermaid 3, The Christmas Stories 4, The Little Match Girl and the other stories 5, Bible Stories 6, Cinderella / Sleeping Beauty 7, The Jungle Book 8, Heidi 9, The Arabian Nights 10, Uncle Tom's Cabin

Grade 2 (words harder than elementary ones: 450 words)

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1, Aesop's Fables 2, The Great Stone Face 3, Anne of the Green Gables 4, A Dog of Flanders 5, Daddy-Long-Legs 6, Bible Stories 2 7, Peter Pan 8, The Happy Prince / The Nightingale and the Rose 9, The Count of Monte Cristo 10, The Stars / The Last Lesson

Grade 3 (words harder than elementary ones: 600 words)

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1. Tolstoy's Short Stories
2. The Christmas Carol
3. The Secret Garden
4. The Story of Helen Keller
5. The Merchant of Venice
6. The Wizard of Oz
7. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
8. Robin Hood
9. Around the World in Eighty Days
10. Little Women

Grade 4 (words harder than elementary ones: 800 words)

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1. The Opera Stories
2. The Phantom of the Opera
3. The Little Prince
4. Don Quixote
5. Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl
6. Waiting for Godot
7. The Invisible Man
8. O. Henry's Short Stories
9. Les Miserables
10. The Age of Fable

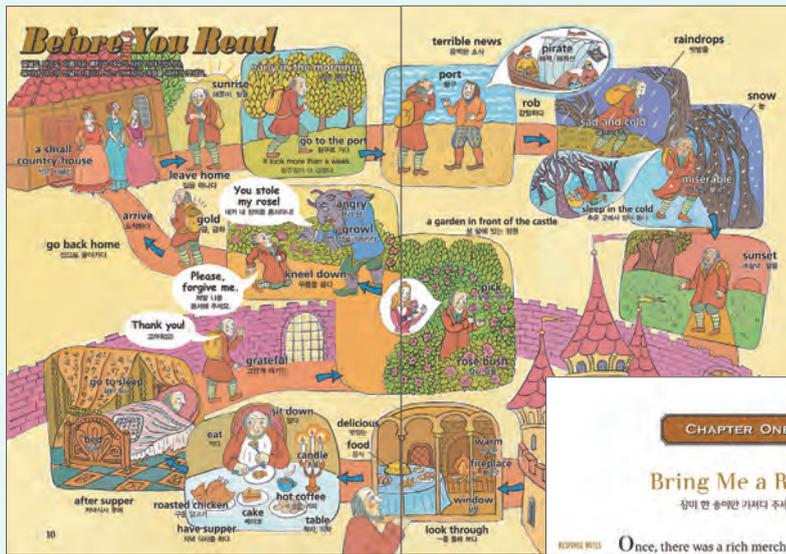
Grade 5 (words harder than elementary ones: 1,000 words)

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1. Sense and Sensibility
2. The Old Man and the Sea
3. Great Expectations
4. The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes
5. Poe's Short Stories
6. Dracula
7. Romeo and Juliet
8. The Scarlet Letter
9. Anna Karenina
10. Great Speeches

Before You Read



The Text

CHAPTER ONE

Bring Me a Rose.
창미 한 송이만 가져다 주세요.

READING TIPS Once, there was a rich merchant in a big town. He had many ships. They brought lots of gold from all over the world.¹



once 한번, 일회
 merchant 상인, (남자) 주인
 bring 가져다(다)오기(bring through/through)
 all over the world 세계, 전세계
 elder 나이더 큰, 장모
 prettiest 예뻐하기 때문에 가장 아름다운

He also had three daughters. The two elder sisters thought that they were the prettiest. They would only wear expensive dresses. They would only think about marrying rich men.²

The youngest daughter was different. She was the most beautiful daughter. In fact, everything about her was beautiful.³ This is why her name was 'Beauty.'

Footnotes:

- 1 They brought lots of gold from all over the world. 그들은 세계 각처에서 많은 금을 가져왔다.
- 2 They would only think about marrying rich men. 그들은 아주 예뻐하기 때문에, 저소득층과 결혼하는 것만 생각하지 않았다.
- 3 In fact, everything about her was beautiful. 사실, 그녀에 관한 모든 것이 아름다웠다.

One Point Grammar

This is why her name was 'Beauty.'
이름이 창미라는 이유는 창미라는 것이기 때문이다.

This is why 이 이유는 창미라는 것이기 때문이다.

예: This is why I said 'No.' 이것은 창미라는 것이기 때문이다.

Level 1 (Below 200L | Pre K - K)



Level 2 (190L - 400L | Lower Grade 1)



Level 3 (350L - 530L | Upper Grade 1)



Level 4 (420L - 650L | Grade 2)



Level 5 (520L - 940L | Grade 3 - 4)



Level 6 (830L - 1070L | Grade 5 - 6)



Level 1 Below 200L | Pre K-K

- ① Hide and Sleep
- ② Aesop's Fables
- ③ Shadows in the Storm
- ④ Tales from the Talmud
- ⑤ Do As I Tell You!
- ⑥ The Secret Travels of Koala Bears
- ⑦ A Day in Space
- ⑧ Around the World in a Single Day
- ⑨ What's Your Job?
- ⑩ Traditional Tales of the World

Level 4 420L-650L | Grade 2

- ① Living with Nature
- ② The Edible, Green Machine
- ③ Creation Stories from around the World
- ④ Amazing Ancient Cultures of the World
- ⑤ Turandot / Aida
- ⑥ A Gallery of Ghosts
- ⑦ Great Inventions around Us
- ⑧ Gold Rush!
- ⑨ Stories of Sherlock Holmes
- ⑩ The World's Most Popular Sports

Level 2 190L-400L | Lower Grade 1

- ① Alien Adventure
- ② Stories of Stone
- ③ Peter Pan
- ④ Adventures of the Polar Bear Brothers
- ⑤ My Body Is So Clever!
- ⑥ The Night with the Dinosaurs
- ⑦ Mysterious Monsters
- ⑧ The Moonlight Orchestra
- ⑨ The Time Machine Bicycle
- ⑩ Skis, Sleds, and Skates!

Level 5 520L-940L | Grade 3-4

- ① Amazing Animals of the Amazon
- ② Restless Earth
- ③ King Arthur
- ④ Woojin's Weather Show
- ⑤ Mystery at the Museum
- ⑥ All about Robots
- ⑦ Hidden Secrets of Famous Paintings
- ⑧ Finding Psychology
- ⑨ Adrift in the Pacific
- ⑩ Turning Points in World History

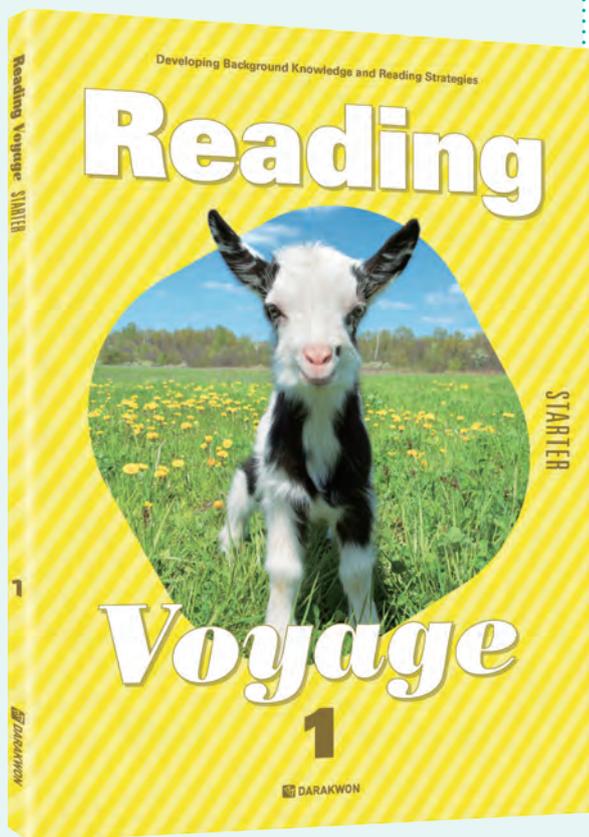
Level 3 350L-530L | Upper Grade 1

- ① Sandy, the California Sea Otter
- ② Adventures in Pet Sitting
- ③ Nanobots to the Rescue
- ④ Hide-and-Seek Gorillas
- ⑤ The World's Most Astonishing Festivals
- ⑥ Solar System Superstar
- ⑦ Fun Math in Everyday Life
- ⑧ Lost in the Forest
- ⑨ Who'll Be President?
- ⑩ O. Henry's Short Stories

Level 6 830L-1070L | Grade 5-6

- ① A Trip to Camp Danger
- ② The Secret of the Golden Ratio
- ③ The Myths in the Stars
- ④ The Best of Friends
- ⑤ Cool Board Sports
- ⑥ Romantic Era Composers
- ⑦ Animals in Action
- ⑧ The Merchant of Venice
- ⑨ Great Leaders of the World
- ⑩ Things to Know about Paintings

Reading Voyage



Key Features

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- Vocabulary in context to help identify word definitions and synonyms

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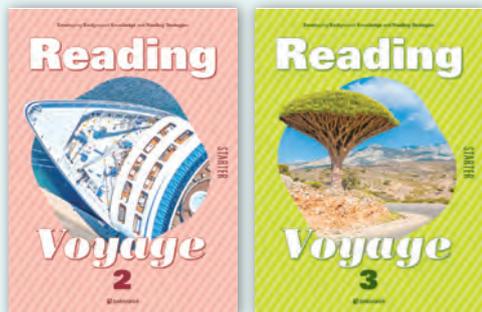
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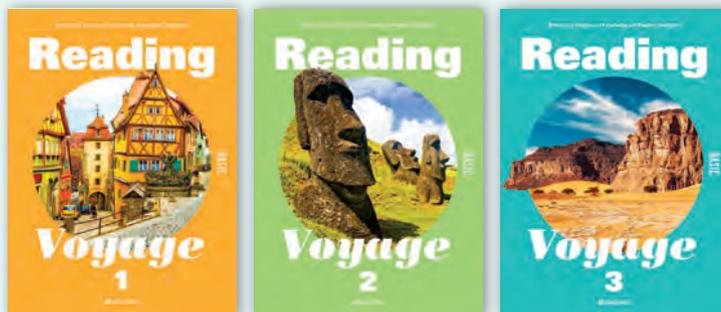
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STARTER



BASIC



PLUS



EXPERT



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Before You Read



Theme | Food
Reading Skill | Beginning

A Delicious British Food

Cottage pie

Before You Read

A What do you know about cottage pie? Check T or F.

- Cottage pie is a new dish. T/F
- Cottage pie comes from Britain. T/F
- Cottage pie is usually made with sugar and fruit. T/F

B Look at the vocabulary and check the ones you know.

<input type="checkbox"/> fancy	<input type="checkbox"/> brown	<input type="checkbox"/> cuisine
<input type="checkbox"/> mash	<input type="checkbox"/> simmer	<input type="checkbox"/> ingredient

Reading Passage & Comprehension

A Delicious British Food

• *do you still find an hour to make cottage pie?*



Britain is famous for its meat pies. And cottage pie, or shepherd's pie, is the most famous of them all. It's not really a "pie" because it's not made with pastry. It's made with **mashed** potatoes.

Cottage pie has been a part of British culture and **cuisine** for hundreds of years. But it was never meant to be a fancy meal. It was just a way that families could use up their leftover meat and potatoes. And it's really quite easy to make. All you need are a few simple ingredients.

First, **brown** about 1 kilogram of ground beef. Add chopped carrots, celery, and onions to the pan and fry them for about 5 minutes. Add the beef back to the pan and pour in beef stock. **Simmer** everything and cook for 45 minutes. While you are cooking this, **boil** some potatoes until they are soft and mash them with milk, butter, and cheddar cheese. Put the meat in a pan and spread the mashed potatoes on top. Then slide it into the oven and bake it at 200 degrees Celsius for 25-30 minutes.

It's a very easy and delicious meal that anyone can make. You should try it!

Vocabulary in Context Write the words in bold next to their correct definitions.

- _____ to cook on low heat
- _____ to make brown by cooking
- _____ to crush food into a soft mass
- high in quality; not plain or ordinary
- _____ food that is cooked in a particular way

Reading Comprehension

- What is this passage mainly about?
 - a famous British chef
 - British cooking class
 - a typical British food
 - the history of British cuisine
- Why did British people invent cottage pie? _____
- Which is NOT true about cottage pie?
 - it is easy to make.
 - it is a recent British dish.
 - it is a famous dish in Britain.
 - it is made with beef and potatoes.
- What is NOT mentioned as ingredients in cottage pie?
 - chopped garlic
 - ground beef
 - chopped carrots
 - mashed potatoes
- According to the passage, what can you guess about cottage pie?
 - it costs a lot of money to make.
 - All ingredients should be ground.
 - It takes more than an hour to make.
 - It is unpopular among British people.

Reading Skill Sequencing is putting events in order from first to last. When we sequence, we carefully understand which events happen first, second, and so on.

Fill in the chart and number the steps for making cottage pie in order.

1	_____ 1 kilogram of ground beef.
2	_____ at 200 degrees Celsius for 25-30 minutes.
3	Boil and _____ potatoes with cheese, milk, and butter.
4	Put the meat in a pan and put the potatoes on _____.
5	Fry the vegetables and _____ the beef and vegetables in beef stock.

boil brown bake simmer fry

Summary & Vocabulary Expansion

Summary

Use the words in the box to complete the summary.

brown fancy cuisine simmer ground

Cottage pie is a famous dish in British _____. Its main ingredients are _____ beef, mashed potatoes, milk, butter, cheese, and vegetables. To make it, first _____ the beef. Then fry the vegetables and _____ everything in beef stock. Then mash the potatoes and mix them on top of the meat. After that, bake everything for 25-30 minutes. It's not a _____ meal, but it's delicious!

Vocabulary Expansion

A Match the words with their similar meanings from the box.

remaining	high-quality	consume
Word:	Similar Meaning:	
fancy	_____	
use up	_____	
leftover	_____	

B Fill in the blanks using the words in bold from the passage. Change the forms if necessary.

- Use a fork to _____ the strawberries in the bowl.
- Put the soup on low heat and let it _____ for 30 minutes.
- _____ the beef in a frying pan, but don't cook it all the way.
- Indian food is one of the most popular types of _____ in the world.
- I don't like to wear _____ clothes. I just like to wear jeans and a T-shirt.

Workbook

Unit 1 A Delicious British Food

Vocabulary Practice

A Write each word next to its correct definition. Then write its meaning in your language.

simmer	ingredient	fancy	mash
ground	shepherd	cuisine	topped

- to cook on low heat
- to make brown by cooking
- to crush food into a soft mass
- high in quality; not plain or ordinary
- cut or pushed into very small pieces
- food that is cooked in a particular way
- a person whose job is to take care of sheep
- one of the things that is used to make a dish

B Write the correct words to complete the sentences.

shepherd remaining consumed high-quality

- He _____ ten chocolate bars for lunch.
- Jane always wears _____ shoes and clothes.
- Add the _____ ingredients: sugar, salt, and eggs.
- The _____ had to sleep near his sheep to take care of them.

Writing Practice

A Unscramble the words to complete the sentences.

- [b / for / removed / meat pie / its]
 The British _____ cottage pie is _____.
- [the / famous / of / most / them all]
 Cottage pie is _____.
- [anyone / can / easy / make / meal / that /]
 It's a very _____.
- [some / until / are / potatoes / they / soft]
 Boil _____.
- [a pan / British cuisine / of / for / been / hundreds of years /]
 Cottage pie has _____.

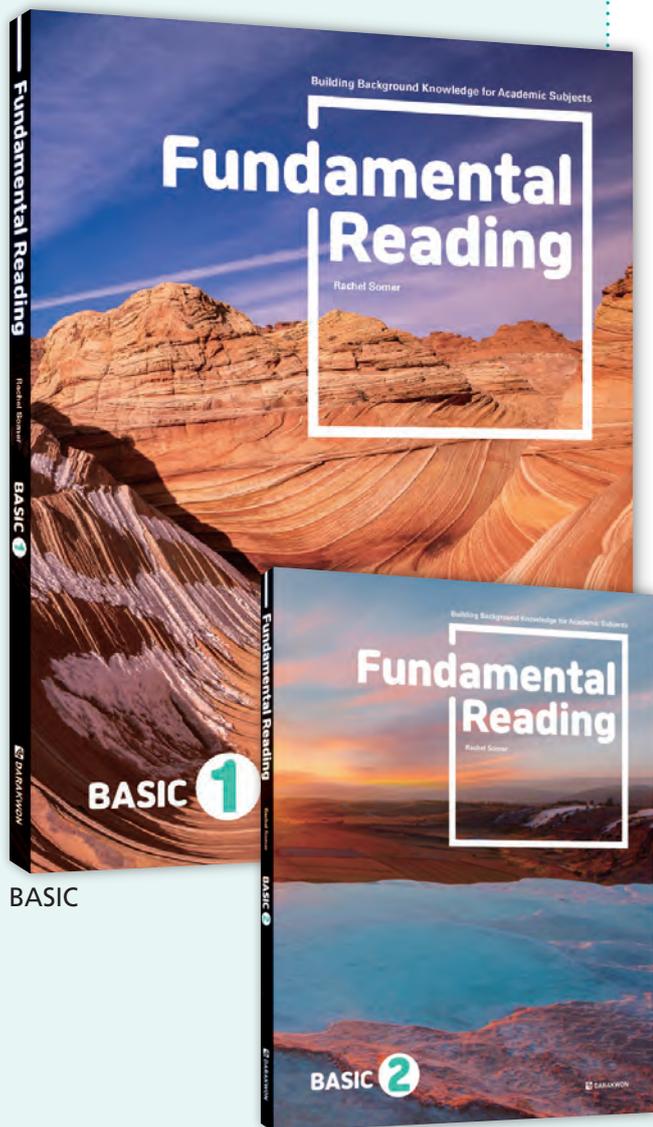
B Translate the sentences into your language, focusing on the meanings of the underlined parts.

- Cottage pie was never meant to be a fancy meal.

- Add the beef back to the pan and pour in beef stock.

- It was just a way that families could use up their leftover meat and potatoes.

Fundamental Reading



BASIC

Key Features

- Interesting, informative nonfiction reading passages covering various academic subjects
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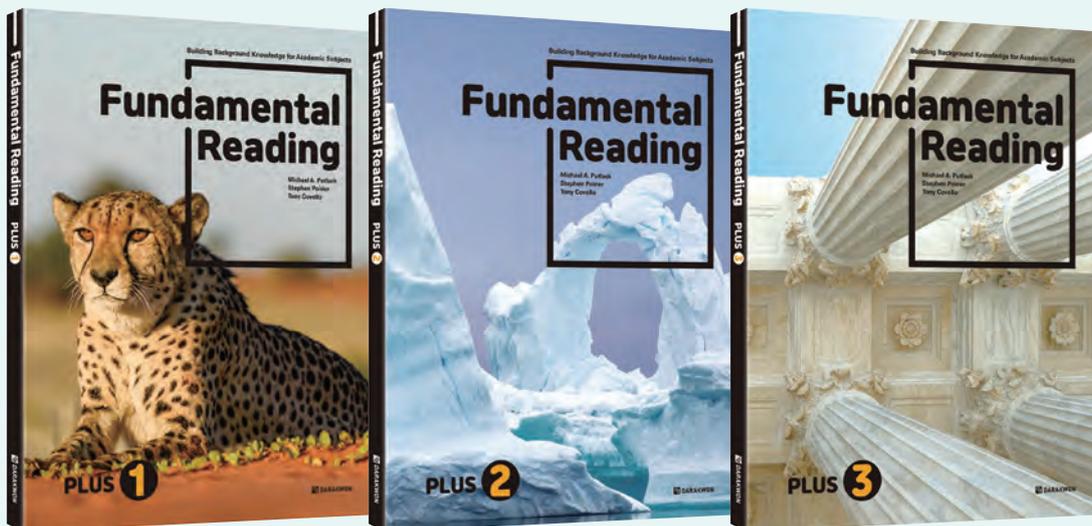
Book (132p) | Workbook (52p)

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PLUS



Think about the Topic

Geology

Unit 1

The Fiery Crater

Think about the Topic

- Do you know of a famous crater? Where is it?
- Are there any craters in your country? Have you seen one?

Vocabulary Preview

- A Match the words with their definitions by writing the letter in each blank.**
- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 wonder (v) | a. a place that creates feelings of awe |
| 2 store (v) | b. a small area containing something |
| 3 a pocket of | c. to put in danger |
| 4 collapse | d. to break or fall apart |
| 5 crater | e. a supply held in one location |
| 6 endanger | f. to make a guess |
| 7 assume | g. a large hole in a planet's surface |
| 8 gateway | h. an entrance into an area |

B Choose the words that happen

- local
- suddenly
- strike

Background Knowledge

- Fact about Craters**
- Found Earth's surface, the
 - Caused by
 - Meters creating a p
 - Explosions that cause a
 - Volcanoes erupting

Vocabulary Preview & Background Knowledge

Main Reading Passage

The Fiery Crater

Geological wonders fascinate people all over the world. The Danzha gas crater is no exception. Located in Turkmenistan, the crater is one of the largest natural gas stores on Earth. But that's not what makes it so special. Surprisingly, this crater has been on fire since the 1970s.

Oil drillers once thought the Karakum Desert was an oil field. In 1971, they began drilling there. Instead of oil, they found a pocket of natural gas. Chances are good. The ground suddenly collapsed. It formed a huge crater the size of a football field. Dangerous gases began to escape.

There were several villages near the crater. The oil company worried the escaping gases would reach those villages. They would endanger the health of the villages. The best way to protect the villages was to burn the gas, so geologists lit the crater on fire. They assumed it would take only a few weeks for the gas to run out.

Decades later, however, the crater is still on fire. It contains more natural gas than anyone first thought. Local people call the crater the Door to Hell because it appears to be a fiery gateway into Earth. Many tourists visit Turkmenistan just to see the burning crater.

What is each paragraph mainly about?

- How the crater formed (1st para)
- Why the crater was lit (2nd para)
- How the crater was lit (3rd para)
- Why the crater was lit (4th para)

What is the passage mainly about?

- Oil drilling in the Karakum Desert
- Natural activity in Turkmenistan
- How the Danzha gas crater caught fire
- The dangers of breathing natural gas

Reading Comprehension

Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions.

- Which is true about the Danzha gas crater?
 - It has been burning since the 1970s.
 - It is one of Earth's largest natural gas stores.
 - It destroyed several nearby villages.
 - It is no longer available to tourists.
- Why does the author mention a **football field**?
 - to describe a spot in Turkmenistan
 - to show how the crater caught fire
 - to mention a local activity
 - to explain the size of the crater
- Which is closest in meaning to the word **reach** in paragraph 2?
 - get to
 - grab onto
 - run away
 - jump over
- The word **endanger** in the passage refers to
 - escaping gases
 - geologists
 - villages
 - craters
- Which is NOT true according to the passage?
 - Natural gas escaped from the villages in Turkmenistan.
 - Oil drillers gas the crater in accidents in the 1970s.
 - The crater contains more gas than first thought.
 - Geologists attempted to protect the villages.
- Why do tourists visit Turkmenistan?

Organizing the Passage

Complete the organizer with the words in the box.

The Danzha Gas Crater	
How the Crater was Created	Oil drillers began _____ in the Karakum Desert. They found a _____ of natural gas.
Why the Crater Caught Fire	Geologists worried escaping gases would reach the _____ of the gas. They decided to _____ the gas.
What the Crater Looks Like Today	The crater is still on fire today. It appears to be a _____ and Earth.

villages pocket drilling gateway burn

Summarizing the Passage

Put the following sentences in order to make an appropriate summary. The first sentence is provided.

- In 1971, oil drillers found a pocket of natural gas in the Karakum Desert.
- Geologists decided to burn the gas, as they lit the crater on fire.
- The oil company worried escaping gases would harm the villages.
- The ground suddenly collapsed and formed a huge crater.
- The crater has been on fire ever since and is called the Door to Hell.

Organizing the Passage & Summarizing the Passage

Workbook

Unit 1 The Fiery Crater

Vocabulary

A Match the words with their correct meanings.

a pocket of	endanger	assume	crater	gateway
-------------	----------	--------	--------	---------

- an entrance into an area
- to make a guess
- to put in danger
- a small area containing something
- a large hole in a planet's surface

B Choose the words from the box to complete the sentences.

wonder store collapse wonder

- Some wonders were _____ when the ground _____.
- The Danzha crater is a _____ in the United States.
- The _____ of the _____ of diamonds in the case _____.
- The month's purchase is _____ in size.

C Read the sentences and translate them into your language.

- Surprisingly, the crater has been on fire since the 1970s.
- The oil company worried the escaping gases would reach the villages.
- Local people call the crater the Door to Hell because it appears to be a fiery gateway into Earth.

Paraphrasing

D Paraphrase the sentences from the passage with the words in the box.

keep these safe	found on	assumed
surprisingly	formed	well

- I visited Turkmenistan. The crater is one of the largest natural gas stores on Earth. _____ natural gas pocket.
- Oil drillers once thought the Karakum Desert was an oil field. _____ of natural gas in the Karakum Desert.
- The best way to protect them was to burn the gas, so geologists lit the crater on fire. _____ the crater on fire.
- It is surprising more natural gas than anyone first thought. _____ it would contain more natural gas than anyone _____.

Listening

E Listen to the summary and fill in the blanks.

In 1971, oil drillers found a _____ of natural gas in the Karakum Desert. The ground suddenly _____ and formed a huge crater. The oil company _____ escaping gases would reach the _____ of the gas. They decided to _____ the gas. _____ the crater on fire. _____ the crater has been on fire ever since and is called the Karakum Desert. _____ to see the _____.

Unit 1 The Fiery Crater

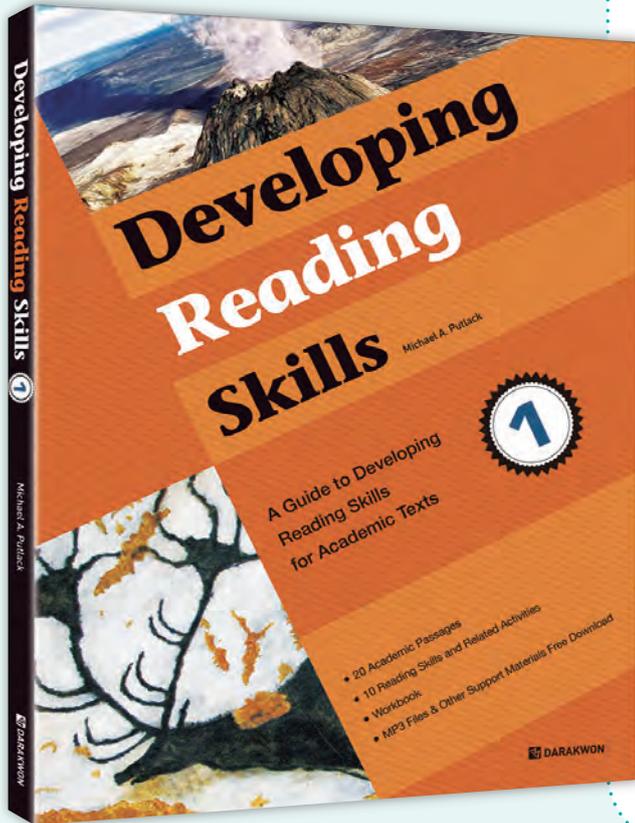
D Which famous geological formation do you want to visit? What would you like to do there?

Name	Geological Formation to Visit
Khan Tepe in Turkmenistan	A 20-meter high limestone spire that grows wider at the top.
Galery Crater in Ireland	A 40,000-year-old volcano created by molten lava that filled the brinks and eroded the crater.
Mauna Kea in Hawaii, USA	A 4,207-meter high volcano that is the tallest mountain in the Hawaiian Islands.

F Read the questions again and complete the following paragraph.

The _____ of the _____ is one of the most _____ geological formations in the world. It is a _____ of natural gas that has been burning since the 1970s. The _____ of the _____ is a _____ of natural gas that has been burning since the 1970s. The _____ of the _____ is a _____ of natural gas that has been burning since the 1970s.

Developing Reading Skills



Key Features

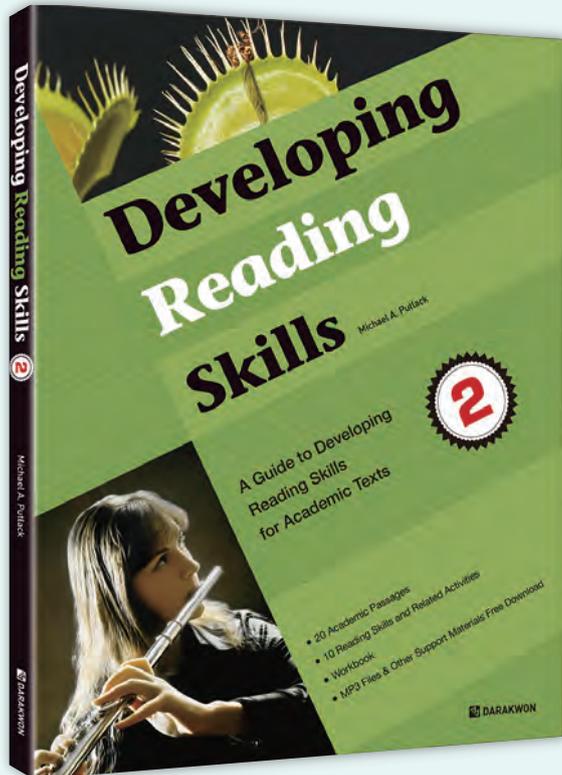
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Pre-Reading Questions

UNIT
01

Prehistoric Cave Art



Pre-Reading Questions

Answer the following questions.

- 1 What is this picture of?
- 2 Where do you think this picture is?
- 3 How do you like the picture?

Vocabulary

Look at the pictures. Write the correct word(s) from the box for each picture.

cave	bison	treasure
------	-------	----------

1 

2 

3 

040 | 11

Reading Passage & Comprehension

Prehistoric Cave Art



One September day in 1940, four teenagers and a dog were walking in a forest. They were near Lascaux, France. The boys were looking for treasure in the forest. Suddenly, the dog got stuck in a hole. The boys pulled the dog out. Then, they looked down the hole. It seemed to be very deep.

A few days later, they went back to the hole. They discovered that it was a cave. They went down into the cave. They looked at the walls. The walls were covered with pictures. The boys had discovered some cave art. They told their teacher about the discovery. Soon, the entire world learned about the pictures on the cave walls.

Thousands of years ago, prehistoric humans drew pictures on caves. They drew many kinds of pictures. They drew animals, humans, and symbols. The cave in Lascaux has more than 2,000 works of art. There are more than 300 horses. There are ninety deer. There are also bison, cows, bears, and birds. One painting of a bull is more than five meters long. Some of the cave art in Lascaux is more than 20,000 years old. It is also among the best cave art in the world.

Essential Vocabulary

Read the summary. Write the correct word(s) from the box in each blank.

forest pictures symbols fell art

In the 1940s, some boys in Lascaux, France, were in a _____ . Their dog _____ in a hole. The hole was a cave. The boys went down into the cave. They discovered many pictures of cave _____ on the walls. The _____ in the cave were 20,000 years old. There were pictures of animals, humans, and _____. There are more than 2,000 pictures on the cave walls.

11

Comprehension

Main Topic

- Circle the correct answer.
1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - a. The lives of prehistoric people
 - b. The cave art in Lascaux, France
 - c. French teenagers in the 1940s

Details

Answer the questions.

1. What were the boys doing in the forest?
 - a. Looking for a cave
 - b. Looking for a dog
 - c. Looking for treasure
2. Who did the boys tell about the Lascaux cave art?
 - a. Their teacher
 - b. Their parents
 - c. Their friends
3. Which is NOT true about the Lascaux cave art?
 - a. It is more than 20,000 years old.
 - b. There are 2,000 pictures of deer.
 - c. It has pictures of cows, bears, and horses.
4. Fill in the blank with the correct word(s).
 _____ people draw the art on the walls of the cave in Lascaux.

Vocabulary

Match the words and phrases with their definitions.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 4. discover | d. to make a picture; to create a type of art |
| 5. draw | e. to look for |
| 6. prehistoric | f. a sign; a character |
| 7. suddenly | g. in a way that is not like anything else |
| 8. symbol | h. before the time of writing |
| | i. to look for |
| | j. to make a picture; to create a type of art |

Reading Skills Practice

Reading Skills Practice: Sequencing I

What is suggesting?
Use sequencing to put words in order. Start with the first word. Then, continue with the words in order until you have written everything. People often use sequencing words like first, next, after that, and finally.

1. Read the passage again. Then, put the sentences in the correct order.
 - a. _____ Then, they found a hole in the ground.
 - b. _____ After that, they discovered some paintings in a cave.
 - c. _____ The boys were walking in the forest.

2. Read another passage related to the topic and answer the questions.

Thousands of years ago, prehistoric humans learned how to make paint. Their paint was very simple. First, they found some minerals. They got minerals from the rocks they found. These minerals were colors such as red, yellow, and orange. Then, they mixed some dirt with the minerals. After that, they added water or animal fat to the minerals and dirt. This made the paint a liquid. They stirred everything together. Finally, the paint was ready. They made many different colors of paint. So prehistoric humans painted colorful pictures on cave walls with their paint.

1. Find the sequencing words in the passage and circle them.
2. What did prehistoric people NOT use to make paint?
 - a. Dirt
 - b. Animal fat
 - c. Leaves
3. Put the following sentences in the correct order.
 - a. _____ They mixed the dirt and minerals together.
 - b. _____ They found some minerals in the ground.
 - c. _____ They added water or animal fat to the mixture.

Workbook

UNIT 01 Prehistoric Cave Art

1. Read the passage on page 12 again. Then, write the answers to the questions.

1. How did the boys discover the hole?

2. What did the boys see on the cave walls?

3. When did prehistoric humans draw pictures in caves?

4. How many pictures are there in the cave in Lascaux?

5. What kinds of animals are in the pictures?

2. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

discover draw prehistoric suddenly symbol

1. _____ humans lived in many places thousands of years ago.
2. The man wants to _____ some treasure in the jungle.
3. The vase has a _____ from ancient Egypt on it.
4. _____ it stopped raining, and the sun started shining.
5. Can you _____ pictures very well?

3. Read the passage on page 14 again. Then, answer T (true) or F (false).

1. _____ Prehistoric humans used minerals in their paints.
2. _____ Prehistoric humans made red, green, and purple paint.
3. _____ Water or animal fat was in the paint prehistoric humans made.
4. _____ The paint that prehistoric humans used was easy to make.
5. _____ Prehistoric humans painted their bodies different colors.

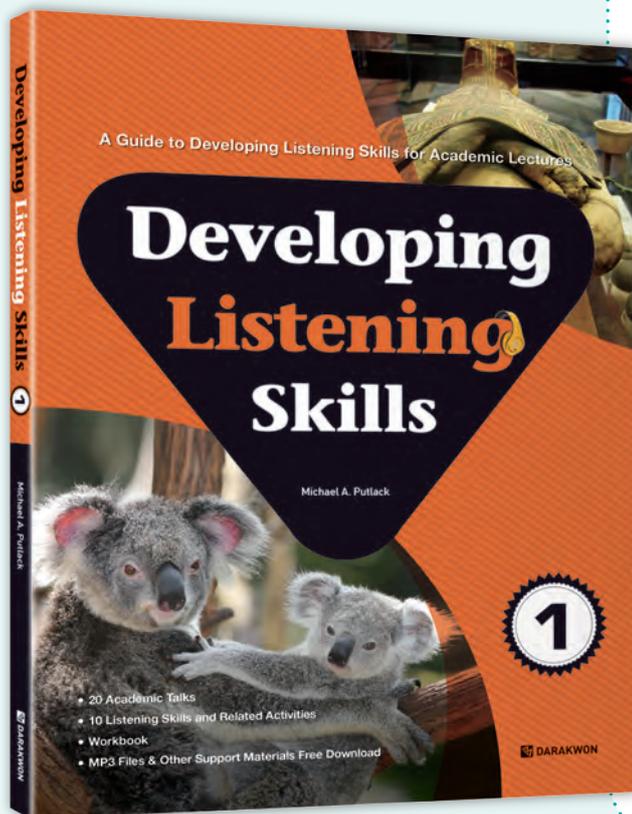
4. Read the sentences and put them in the correct order. Then, rewrite the sentences by using the following words: first, next, after that, and finally.

1. _____ They told the world about the paintings they had found.
2. _____ Archaeologists realized that prehistoric humans really had made the paintings.
3. _____ Maria and her father discovered some cave paintings near Altamira, Spain.
4. _____ Many people believed that the paintings were fakes and were not real.
5. _____ These people said bad things about Maria and her father.

4

5

Developing Listening Skills



Key Features

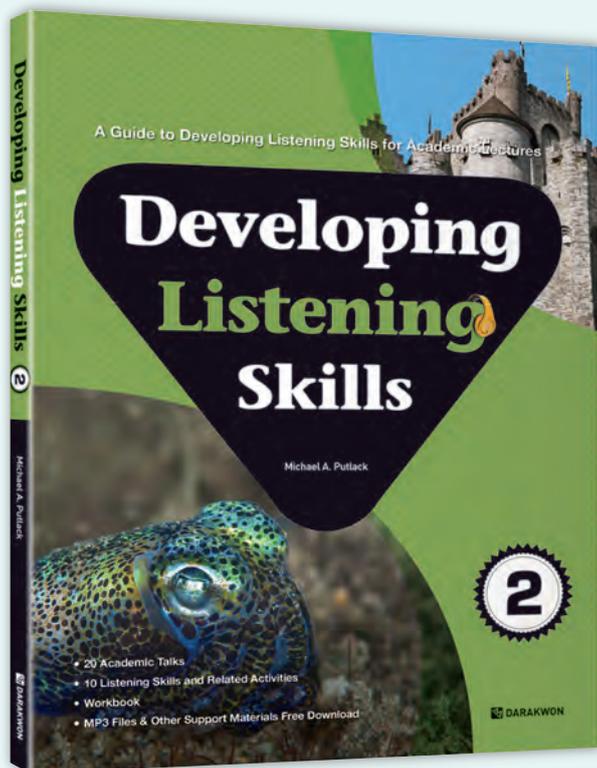
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Pre-Listening Questions

Unit 01 Asteroids and Comets



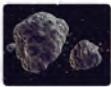
Pre-Listening Questions

Answer the following questions.

- 1 What is this picture of?
- 2 What are asteroids and comets?
- 3 Can asteroids and comets be dangerous?

Vocabulary

Look at the pictures. Write the correct word(s) from the box for each picture.

	asteroid	dinosaur	tail
1			

01 | 11

Listening Passage & Comprehension

Asteroids and Comets

Listen to the talk. Fill in the blanks as you listen.



There are _____ in the solar system. The biggest is the sun. The planets orbit the sun. And the moons go _____ There are many other objects that also orbit the sun. Some of _____ are asteroids and comets.

Asteroids are _____ that orbit the sun. They're often _____ iron and nickel are common metals in asteroids. Asteroids _____ Some are just small rocks. Others are quite large. Ceres is the biggest asteroid. _____ It's about 900 kilometers in diameter. Most asteroids orbit the sun in the asteroid belt _____ between Mars and Jupiter.

Comets are _____ asteroids. They're made of ice, dust, and _____ They also orbit the sun. But they usually take decades or even hundreds of years to _____ Comets sometimes _____ This happens when they get near the sun. The sun melts some of their ice. So the comets _____ Occasionally, we can see bright comets from the Earth. Some comets have tails so long that they can cover much of the sky.

Are asteroids and comets dangerous? They can be. In the past, both have hit the Earth. Scientists believe a big asteroid hit the Earth and _____ millions of years ago. Today, astronomers _____ for asteroids and comets. They don't want another one to hit the Earth today. _____ millions of people.

Organizer Listen to the talk again. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct words.



12

Comprehension

Main Topic

- Circle the correct answer.
1. What is the main topic of the talk?
 - Ⓐ How asteroids and comets are dangerous
 - Ⓑ The characteristics of asteroids and comets
 - Ⓒ The locations of asteroids and comets

Details

Answer the questions.

2. What is Ceres?
 - Ⓐ An asteroid
 - Ⓑ A planet
 - Ⓒ A comet
3. Which of the following are comets NOT made of?
 - Ⓐ Ice
 - Ⓑ Metals
 - Ⓒ Dust
4. How can asteroids and comets be dangerous?
 - Ⓐ They might melt and get long tails.
 - Ⓑ They could hit the Earth and kill people.
 - Ⓒ They could hit the other planets.
5. Fill in the blank with the correct word(s).

Some scientists think that a comet or asteroid killed the _____ millions of years ago.

Vocabulary

Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 6. decade | <input type="checkbox"/> Ⓐ to go around |
| 7. planet | <input type="checkbox"/> Ⓑ a person in |
| 8. orbit | <input type="checkbox"/> Ⓒ a period of |
| 9. astronomer | <input type="checkbox"/> Ⓓ full of light |
| 10. bright | <input type="checkbox"/> Ⓔ a large body |

Listening Skills Practice

Listening Skills Practice: Compare and Contrast I

What is compare and contrast?
Compare and contrast show similarities and differences. In comparison studies, you find similar things, or things are the same in some way. In contrast studies, you find different things, or things are different. Remember: often make comparisons and contrasts by looking about you or using common objects and things.

A. Write "compare" or "contrast" for the following sentences.

1. _____ Asteroids are made of metal, but comets are made of ice, dust, and rocks.
2. _____ Both asteroids and comets orbit the sun.
3. _____ Comets may have long tails, but asteroids never have tails.

B. Listen to another talk related to the topic and answer the questions.

NOTE

1. Where are meteoroids?
 - Ⓐ On the ground
 - Ⓑ In the Earth's atmosphere
 - Ⓒ In outer space
2. What is a shooting star?
 - Ⓐ A meteor
 - Ⓑ A meteorite
 - Ⓒ A meteoroid
3. Match the sentences to make comparisons or contrasts.

<input type="checkbox"/> Ⓐ Comets and meteoroids are	<input type="checkbox"/> Ⓓ are the same thing.
<input type="checkbox"/> Ⓑ A meteor and a shooting star	<input type="checkbox"/> Ⓔ both in outer space.
<input type="checkbox"/> Ⓒ A meteorite is on the ground, but	<input type="checkbox"/> Ⓕ a meteor is in the air.

Workbook

Unit 01 Asteroids and Comets

A. Listen to the talk on page 12 again. Then, write the answers to the questions.

1. What do moons orbit? _____
2. What are most asteroids made of? _____
3. Where are most asteroids found? _____
4. When do comets get very bright? _____
5. Why do astronomers watch the skies for asteroids and comets? _____

B. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

- orbit astronomer decade planet bright
1. There is a _____ light coming from that room.
 2. How long does it take Mercury to _____ the sun?
 3. The _____ is trying to learn more about the universe.
 4. Neptune was the last major _____ to be discovered.
 5. It took Jim nearly a _____ to save enough money for the trip.

C. Listen to the talk on page 14 again. Then, answer T (true) or F (false).

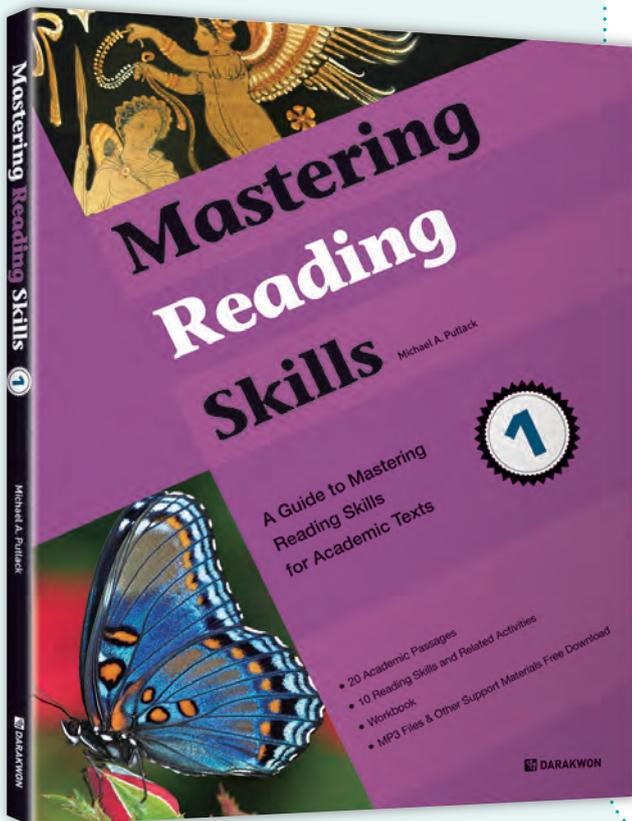
1. _____ A shooting star is really just a meteor.
2. _____ Some meteoroids are also comets.
3. _____ Meteoroids are never as small as grains of sand.
4. _____ A shooting star is burning up in the air.
5. _____ A meteor that lands on the ground is a meteorite.

D. Listen to the talk. Then, match the sentences to make comparisons or contrasts.



1. Both of the ideas _____ are interesting ones.
2. Missiles and the solar sail _____ requires landing on the asteroid.
3. Only using a solar sail _____ would both change the asteroid's course.

Mastering Reading Skills



Key Features

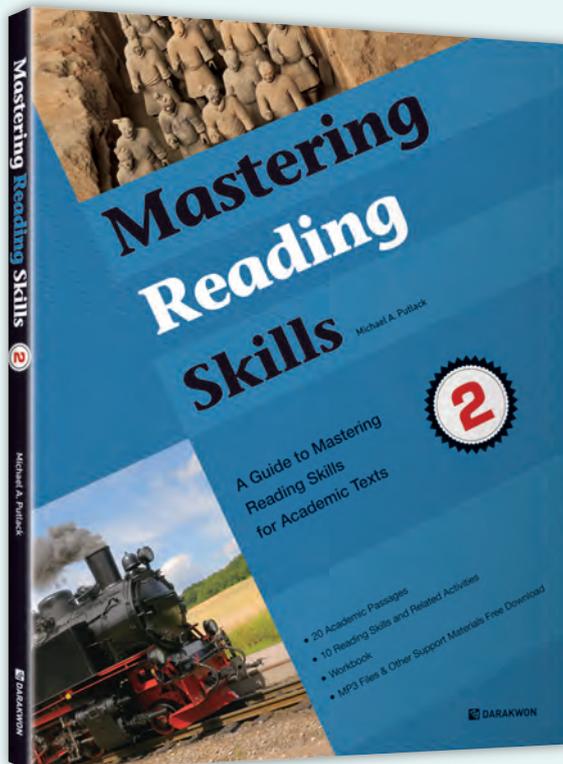
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Pre-Reading Questions

UNIT 01 Leonardo da Vinci




Pre-Reading Questions

Answer the following questions.

- 1 What are these designs of?
- 2 When did Leonardo da Vinci live?
- 3 Do you think Leonardo da Vinci's designs worked?
- 4 What kinds of machines would you like to design?

Vocabulary

Write the correct word or phrase from the box for each definition.

	era	grind	skilled	focus	sculpture	ideal
--	-----	-------	---------	-------	-----------	-------

- 1 _____ perfect; the best
- 2 _____ to make smooth; to wear down
- 3 _____ an important time period in history
- 4 _____ the art of making statues
- 5 _____ to stress something very much; to study something very hard
- 6 _____ talented; able to do something well

100 | 11

Reading Passage & Comprehension

Leonardo da Vinci



The Renaissance was a time of learning in Europe. It began around 1400 and lasted for about two centuries. During that time, there were many great men. One of the greatest was Leonardo da Vinci. In fact, some people consider him the ideal Renaissance man. A lot of people think he was the most important person of that era.

Most people know about Leonardo because of his masterpiece *Mona Lisa*. Leonardo was not merely a painter though. He was skilled in several fields. These included sculpture, science, engineering, and technology. Leonardo was also one of the best inventors the world has ever seen.

Leonardo was born in 1452. In 1466, he became the apprentice of a local artist. He focused on art, but he studied many other fields, too. In 1480, he began working on various inventions. One of his first inventions happened in 1483. In that year, Leonardo designed a parachute. Two years later, in 1485, he designed plans for some flying machines. The first was a type of helicopter. The second was a hang glider. Many years later, in 1510, Leonardo invented a machine that could grind lenses. The lenses were used for glasses and telescopes.

By the time Leonardo died in 1519, he had invented or designed numerous machines. Among them were robots, machine guns, and cars. Sadly, he was too advanced for his time. Because the technology was limited then, most of his inventions were never built.

Summary

Read the summary. Write the correct word(s) from the box in each blank. You may need to change the form of the words.

artist engineering advanced design helicopter

Leonardo da Vinci lived during the Renaissance, a time of learning in Europe. Leonardo was skilled in fields such as painting, sculpture, science, _____, and technology. Leonardo was an apprentice to an _____. But he also worked on inventing things. He _____ a parachute first. Later, he designed a _____ and a hang glider. He designed many other inventions, including a lens grinder, robots, machine guns, and cars. Most of his inventions were never made since they were too _____.

Comprehension

Main Topic

Circle the correct answer.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

- The personal life of Leonardo da Vinci
- The paintings of Leonardo da Vinci
- The inventions and designs of Leonardo da Vinci

Details

Answer the questions.

2. What field was Leonardo NOT skilled at?

- Medicine
- Art
- Engineering

3. When did Leonardo become an apprentice?

- In 1452
- In 1466
- In 1480

4. What type of flying machine did Leonardo design plans for?

- An airplane
- A helicopter
- A rocket

5. Fill in the blank with the correct word(s).

Most of Leonardo's _____ were never built because he was too advanced for his time.

Vocabulary

Match the words and phrases with their definitions.

4. apprentice	-	-	4. B
7. masterpiece	-	-	7. A
9. inventor	-	-	9. C
8. microscope	-	-	8. D
6. Renaissance man	-	-	6. E

Reading Skills Practice

Reading Skills Practice: Chronological Order 1

What is chronological order?
Use chronological order to put events in the order that they happened. Chronological order refers to time. Many times, a passage will include information such as days, dates, and hours. Use this information to put the sentences in the passage in the correct order.

A. Read the passage again. Then, put the sentences in chronological order.

- Leonardo became an apprentice to a local artist in 1466.
- Leonardo invented a machine that could grind lenses in 1510.
- In 1483, Leonardo designed a parachute.

B. Read another passage related to the topic and answer the questions.

For centuries, people made books by hand. Making a book took many months or even years. It was also expensive. As a result, few people could read. Then, Johannes Gutenberg changed the world by inventing movable type.

Gutenberg was born in Germany around the year 1398. Very little is known about his youth. However, historians know that Gutenberg was interested in books and technology. In 1436, Gutenberg began trying to invent a printing press. A printing press would allow him to print copies of written works very quickly. He did not succeed at first. But he kept working hard. Then, around 1450, he invented movable type. This allowed him to complete his printing press. Thanks to Gutenberg, it became possible to make books quickly and cheaply. Because of him, more people learned to read.

1. Find the words that refer to chronological order in the passage and circle them.

2. What were books like before Gutenberg invented the printing press?

- They were long and expensive.
- They were made by hand and boring.
- They were expensive and made by hand.

3. Write the correct years in the blanks. Then, put the sentences in chronological order.

- Gutenberg started trying to make a printing press in _____.
- Johannes Gutenberg was born around the year _____ in Germany.
- Around _____, Gutenberg finally invented movable type, so he made the first printing press.

Workbook

[01] Leonardo da Vinci

A. Read the passage on page 12 again. Then, write the answers to the questions.

- What do some people consider Leonardo to be?

- What was the name of Leonardo's masterpiece?

- When was Leonardo born?

- What two flying machines did Leonardo design?

- Why were many of Leonardo's inventions never built during his time?

B. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. You may need to change the form of the words.

masterpiece Renaissance man inventor apprentice telescope

- I enjoy using my _____ to look at the stars and the moon.
- A _____ is a person who is skilled in many different fields.
- My grandfather served as an _____ to a printer when he was a young boy.
- The painter considered his final work to be a _____.
- Alexander Graham Bell was the _____ of the telephone.

C. Read the passage on page 14 again. Then, answer T (true) or F (false).

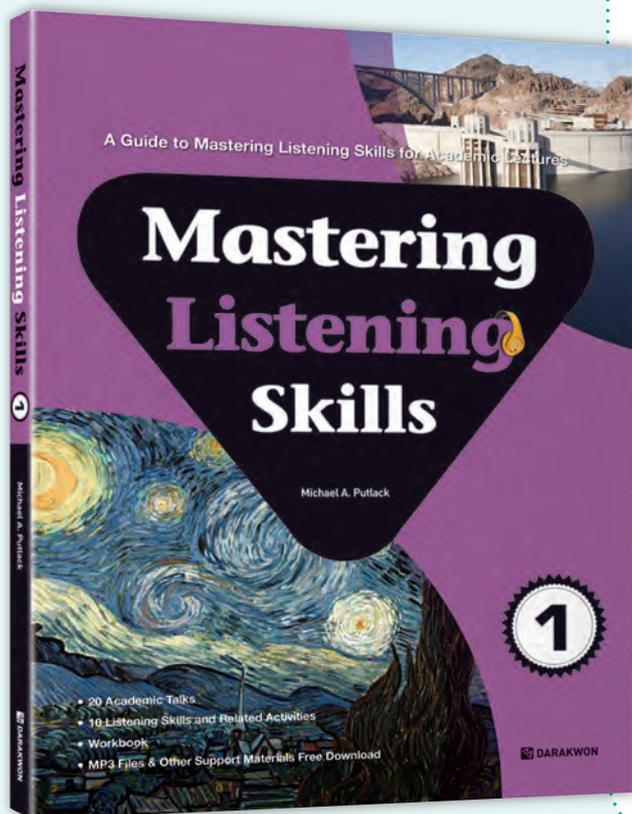
- Johannes Gutenberg invented movable type.
- Historians know all about Johannes Gutenberg's youth.
- Johannes Gutenberg was not interested in books.
- The first printing press was made in 1398.
- Thanks to Johannes Gutenberg, books became much cheaper.

D. Read the passage. Then, write the correct words in the blanks and put the sentences in chronological order.

There were many great inventors in ancient times. One of them was Archimedes. He was a Greek, but he lived on the island of Sicily. Archimedes was born in the year 287 B.C. As a young man, he left Sicily and went to Alexandria, Egypt. There, he studied with many other people. After he finished his studies, he returned to Sicily. Then, Archimedes worked on many different projects. He invented the Archimedes screw. It is a device that can raise water from one level to another. He made some other inventions, too. For example, he invented the odometer. It measures how far a person travels. He also invented a pulley system for ships. It let sailors lift very heavy objects. Unfortunately, the Romans invaded Sicily in 212 B.C. While Archimedes was walking down a street, a Roman soldier killed him.

- A _____ killed Archimedes while he was walking down a street.
- Archimedes went to _____ to study.
- Archimedes invented the _____, the odometer, and a pulley system.

Mastering Listening Skills



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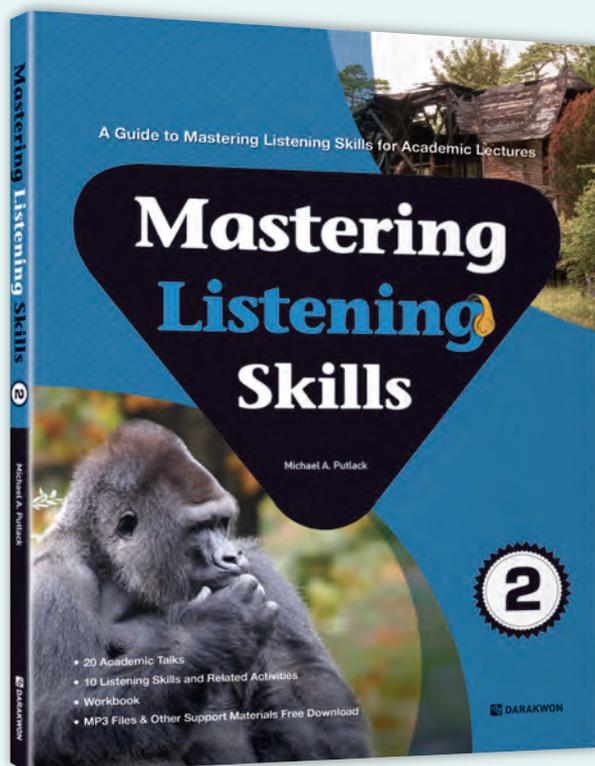
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Pre-Listening Questions

Unit 01 Krakatoa



Pre-Listening Questions:

Answer the following questions.

1. What was Krakatoa?
2. What happened at Krakatoa?
3. What happens when a volcano erupts?
4. Are there any volcanoes in your country? What are they?

Vocabulary

Write the correct word or phrase from the box for each definition.

lava	sunset	sunrise	expel	eruption	tsunami
------	--------	---------	-------	----------	---------

1. _____ the exploding of a volcano
2. _____ hot, liquid rock that comes from a volcano
3. _____ to throw out; to cast out
4. _____ the time when the sun goes down
5. _____ the time when the sun goes up
6. _____ a large wave on the ocean that is caused by an earthquake or volcano

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Listening Passage & Comprehension

Krakatoa

Listen to the talk. Fill in the blanks as you listen.



There are all kinds of _____ Hurricanes, Typhoons, and tornadoes are three of them. Earthquakes are another _____ them, too. When volcanoes erupt, they can be _____ rocks, _____, and lava. They can _____ many people. They can even _____.

On August 26, 1883, the volcano Krakatoa erupted. It was one of the strongest eruptions _____ Krakatoa _____ it was on the island of Rakata. In 1883, it hadn't erupted for _____ it had been dormant for very long, so people _____ But, on the morning of August 26, it erupted. In fact, it _____ that morning. The volcano _____ it rose more than twenty-five kilometers into the sky. Krakatoa also spewed hot rocks that landed as far as forty kilometers away. And the eruption _____ of Rakata.

Because the eruption _____ people _____ could hear it. In fact, people more than 4,500 kilometers away heard it. The eruption caused _____ They _____ on nearby Indonesian islands. In total, more than _____.

Krakatoa didn't just have _____ though. Since it was such a strong eruption, it had _____ It threw a great amount of _____ After the eruption, sunsets in some places _____ And sunsets around the world looked red _____ The following year, the weather around the world _____ Temperatures around the world didn't return to normal until _____.

Organizer Listen to the talk again. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct words.

Was on the island of Rakata in Indonesia	Krakatoa	Eruption destroyed the island of Rakata
Had been @ _____ for 200 years	Caused many @ _____ to form	More than 50,000 people died
Erupted four times on August 26, 1883	Sunsets looked green while sunsets looked @ _____	Had a @ _____ effect
Erupted a cloud of ash as red as @ _____		@ _____ around the world became cooler

Comprehension

Main Topic
Circle the correct answer.

- What is the main topic of the talk?
 - Why Krakatoa suddenly erupted in 1883
 - The eruption of Krakatoa and the damage it caused
 - The effects that volcanic eruptions can have

Details
Answer the questions.

- What did Krakatoa NOT do on the morning of August 26, 1883?
 - It erupted four times.
 - It destroyed several nearby islands.
 - It sent a cloud of ash into the air.
- How many people died in the eruption of Krakatoa?
 - About 200
 - About 4,500
 - About 36,000
- How did the eruption of Krakatoa affect the world's weather?
 - It made the weather much cooler.
 - It made the weather much warmer.
 - It did not change the weather at all.
- Fill in the blank with the correct words.
The eruption of Krakatoa was one of the _____ ones in modern times.

Vocabulary
Match the words and phrases with their definitions.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 destructive - @ an area that is in a distant location 7 faraway place - @ to throw out; to 8 spew - @ inactive; sleeping 9 dormant - @ causing a great 10 natural disaster - @ an event caused 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> @ an area that is in a distant location @ to throw out; to @ inactive; sleeping @ causing a great @ an event caused
--	---

Listening Skills Practice

Listening Skills Practice: Cause and Effect I

What is cause and effect?
Cause and effect explains why something happens and the result of that action. The cause explains the reason that something occurs. Being there, together with the cause and effect to explain results. The cause sets the result. Questions often use the words *cause* and *effect* to explain reasons.

A Listen to the talk again. Then, match each cause with its effect.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Krakatoa had been dormant for a long time. <input type="radio"/> Because there was so much dust in the air. <input type="radio"/> Because the eruption was very loud. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> people far away could hear it. <input type="radio"/> sunsets and sunsets changed colors. <input type="radio"/> so people were not afraid of it.
---	---

B Listen to another talk related to the topic and answer the questions.

1 What happened in 1827?
 Krakatoa erupted and killed many people.
 A new island rose from the sea.
 Some islands in Indonesia were destroyed.

2 What does Anak Krakatoa mean?
 Child of Krakatoa
 Mother of Krakatoa
 Father of Krakatoa

3 Circle the correct word in each sentence.
 There have been a lot of minor eruptions, because / soj Anak Krakatoa is rising higher.
 (Therefore / Because) many people live near the volcano, an eruption could kill thousands of them.
 More people could die (because / soj) an eruption could form tsunamis.

Workbook

Unit 01 Krakatoa

A Listen to the talk on page 12 again. Then, write the answers to the questions.

- What can volcanoes spew when they erupt?

- When did Krakatoa erupt?

- What happened to the island of Rakata when Krakatoa erupted?

- From how far away did people hear the eruption of Krakatoa?

- How did the eruption of Krakatoa affect sunsets around the world?

B Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. You may need to change the form of the words.

spew dormant destructive natural disaster faraway place

- That is a _____ volcano which has not erupted in 1,000 years.
- I want to visit a _____ for my next vacation.
- The volcano will _____ a lot of ash when it erupts.
- Have you ever been in a _____ like an earthquake?
- The eruption was so _____ that the entire town was covered with lava.

C Listen to the talk on page 14 again. Then, answer T (true) or F (false).

- Krakatoa was the most powerful volcanic eruption in history.
- The eruption of Krakatoa damaged the islands around it.
- A new island called Anak Krakatoa arose in 1827.
- Anak Krakatoa is 3,000 meters high today.
- Anak Krakatoa erupted and killed 150,000 people.

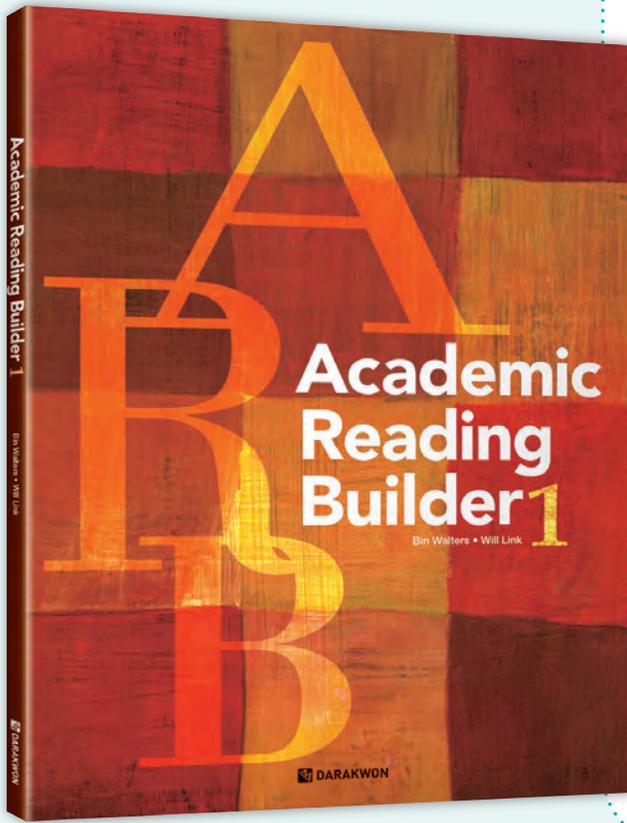
D Listen to the talk. Then, write C (cause) or E (effect) for each sentence.

1 _____ The size of the island of Hawaii is increasing.

2 _____ Kilauea started its current eruption in 1983.

3 _____ The lava coming out of the volcano destroys anything it touches.

Academic Reading Builder



Key Features

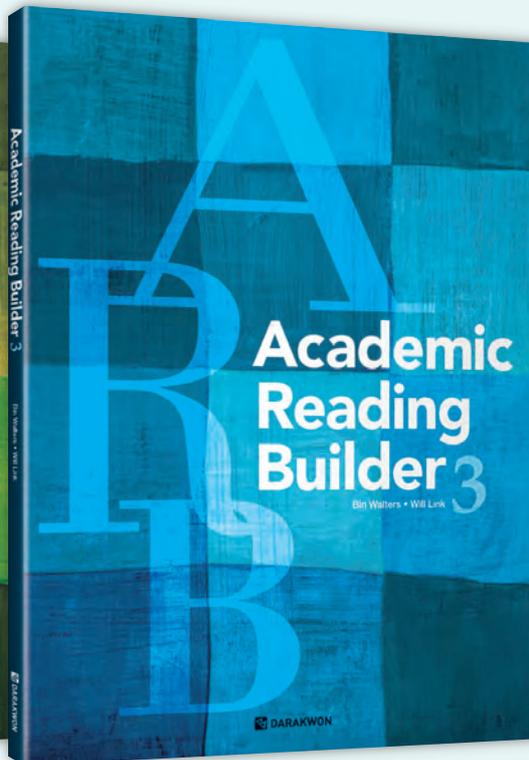
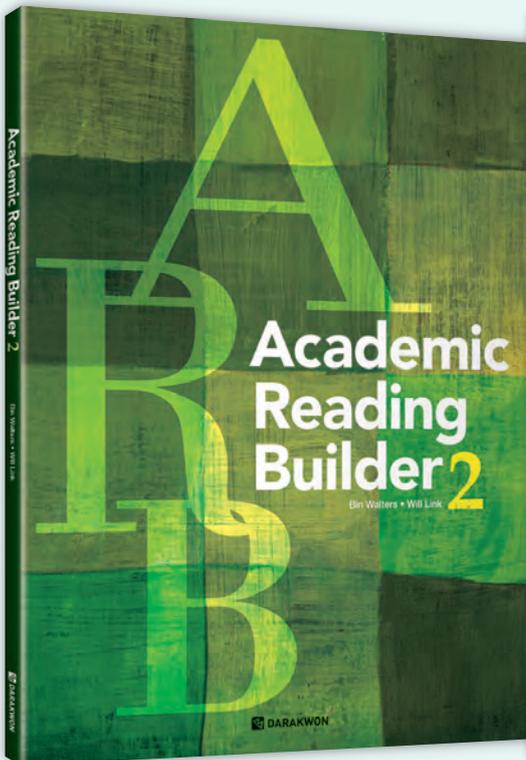
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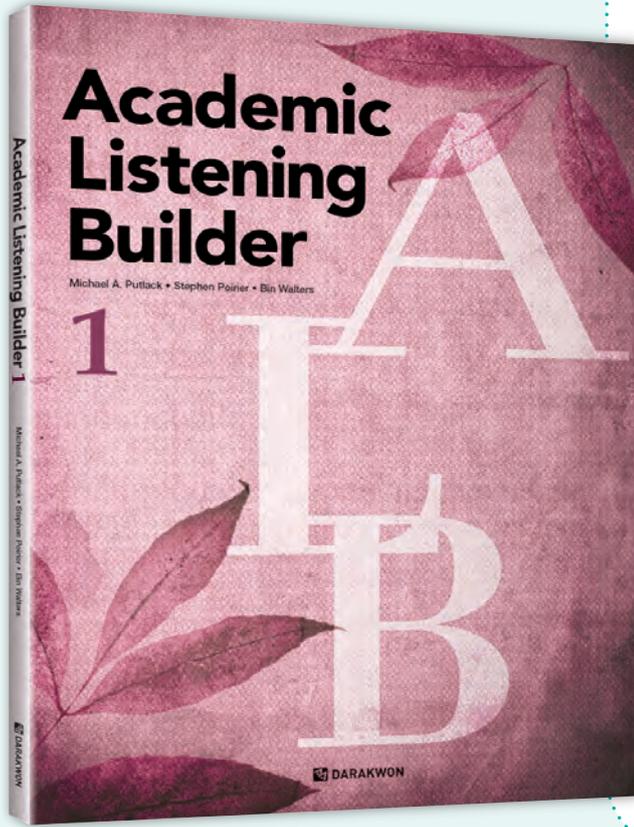
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Academic Listening Builder



Key Features

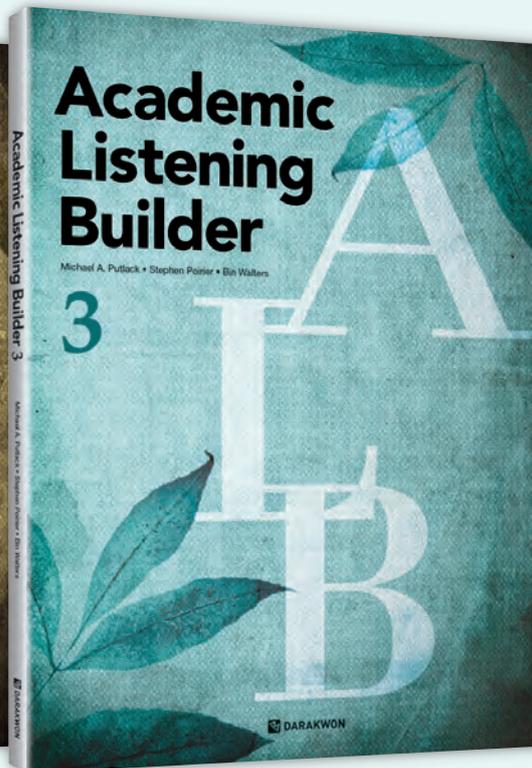
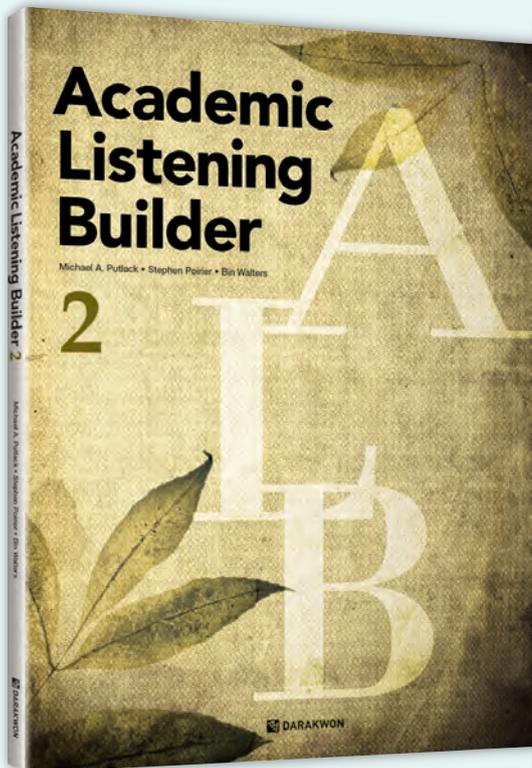
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Basic Knowledge Building

Basic Knowledge Building

Take notes as you listen to the following talks, and check if the given statements are true (T) or false (F).

1) Types of Musical Instruments

1) Are _____ major categories?

2) _____
 a. Exclude flutes, _____, clarinet, saxophone.
 b. _____ instrument to make sounds.

3) Strings
 a. Exclude piano, guitar, and _____.
 b. _____ of string make music.

4) Brass instruments
 a. Exclude _____, trombone, and tuba.
 b. Use _____ to make sounds.

5) Percussion instruments
 a. Exclude drum, _____, and xylophone.
 b. Strike instrument to make sounds.

D. True or False?

1. The only types of musical instruments are woodwinds, strings, and percussion instruments. T F

2. The guitar and violin are stringed instruments. T F

2) The invention of jazz

1) Has origin from around _____ age.
 2) Black _____ brought culture to American South.
 a. Included their music.
 3) Blacks began playing _____ the violin and piano.
 4) Combined these sounds with _____.
 5) By _____ jazz had formed.
 6) Became big in _____ and then spread elsewhere.

D. True or False?

1. Music from Africa was important in the forming of jazz music. T F

2. Jazz was a popular style of music in New Orleans. T F

Thinking about the Topic

01 The History of Opera

Thinking about the Topic



1. Who are some famous opera composers?
 2. Do you know the titles of any operas?
 3. Do you know any famous songs from operas?

Vocabulary Focus

1. The following words are from the listening. Check (✓) the ones that you already know.

donation	original	element
competition	emerge	introduce
suspicion	claim	preference
notably		

2. Write the words next to their matching definitions.

Listening Comprehension

Listening to the Lecture

1. Listen to the lecture and check the signal words that you identified.

1. Enumerating / Listing
 First...
 First of all...
 To begin with...
 For another thing...

2. Clarifying
 Basically...
 That is to say...
 Namely...
 That is...

3. Giving Examples
 You only have to think of...
 Remember...
 The following is a case in point...
 This is shown by...

4. Giving Contrasting Information
 However...
 Alternatively...
 Although...
 Whereas...

2. Listen again to the lecture and fill in the blanks of the organizer below.

```

    graph TD
      Root[The History of Opera] --> North[The roots of opera]
      Root --> Kinds[Two kinds of opera]
      Root --> Changes[Changes in opera]
      North --> Influenced[Influenced by the _____ in ancient Greek plays]
      North --> Notion[Notion known if chorus sang or _____ lines]
      Kinds --> OperaBuffa[Opera buffa]
      Kinds --> OperaSeria[Opera seria]
      Changes --> Gluck[Christoph Gluck began _____]
      Changes --> Mozart[Mozart and Richard Wagner continued re-forming opera]
      Changes --> Verdi[_____ and _____ of the short-lived compositions]
      OperaBuffa --> Short[Short opera for the upper class]
      OperaBuffa --> Middle[_____ opera for the middle class]
      OperaSeria --> Long[Long opera for the lower class]
      OperaSeria --> Middle[_____ opera for the middle class]
      Verdi --> Short[Short opera for the upper class]
      Verdi --> Middle[_____ opera for the middle class]
  
```

Listening Comprehension

1. What is the topic of this lecture?
 (✓) A short history of opera.
 () The Greek origins of opera.
 () Mozart's influence on opera.
 () The form of modern opera.

2. According to the professor, what is true about operas written in modern times?
 () They are heavily influenced by Richard Wagner.
 () They are shorter than operas from the past.
 () They use all of the instruments in the orchestra.
 () They focus on the storyline rather than the music.

3. According to the professor, what are the influences of the following on opera?
 () the Greek chorus
 () Jacopo Peri
 () Christoph Gluck

4. What does the professor imply about Richard Wagner?
 () He wrote operas that were considered better than Mozart's.
 () His operas were greatly influenced by Mozart.
 () He lived and wrote in the form of Bayreuth.
 () His operas have remained popular up to the present.

5. The following statements describe the two different types of operas. Put a check in the correct box for each sentence.

	Opera Seria	Opera Buffa
() This opera was written for the upper class.		
() It evolved from another form of opera that had a comedic subject.		
() It focused more on comedy.		
() It was a short-lived type of opera with lots of drama.		

Dictation

Dictation Listen again to the lecture and fill in the blanks.

_____ comes in many forms. Italian, _____ plays, concerts, and _____ are the main types. First, I'd like to talk about opera, specifically _____ Opera is basically a play with _____ Why and how did it develop? Well, we must go all the way back to _____ to get to opera's roots. In Greek drama, _____ was an important part of plays. Yet no one knew if the chorus _____ its lines. In the late 1600s, Italian composer Jacopo Peri and others concluded that _____ They also believed that the _____ was sung. So Peri decided to _____ Oh, yes... Spell it D-A-F-N-I-E.

From that beginning, opera _____ and, eventually, the world. The eighteenth century, two distinct forms of opera had emerged. _____ Opera seria was an _____ of a serious nature. Originating in Italy, it was enjoyed by the nobility and upper classes. Opera buffa, though, was similar to _____ today. It was written for the middle classes. Its roots came from opera seria, which often had a comic subject. Also in the 1700s, the idea of an _____ began. This was a time during the year when many operas were performed in one location. Today, the most famous opera season takes place in the German town of Bayreuth. The composer Richard Wagner's works are the focus of its opera season.

Now, back to opera seria. It had _____ Here's one: The _____ than the art, music and singing. But, in the late eighteenth century, Christoph Gluck began a _____ He stated that the _____ was opera's most important element. His thoughts on opera have been influential up to this day. The following is a case in point: Count composers like _____ and Richard Wagner followed his lead. Mozart is more famous for his comedies than _____. Alternatively, Wagner's works are heavy on drama. They are long and intricate with _____. In fact, Wagner is often said to _____ Opera is popular with many these days. But, with so many entertainment choices out there, it _____ Most operas are kept alive by _____ This has led to the _____ of opera seria. This tasty modern works are written for _____ or are one-act compositions.

Vocabulary Expansion

Vocabulary Expansion

Part A

1. Complete the diagrams with the words from the box.

basis	ROOT	gift	CONCEPT
lovely	gift	charity	foundation
cornerstone	handout	also	rudiments
			base
			contribution
			present

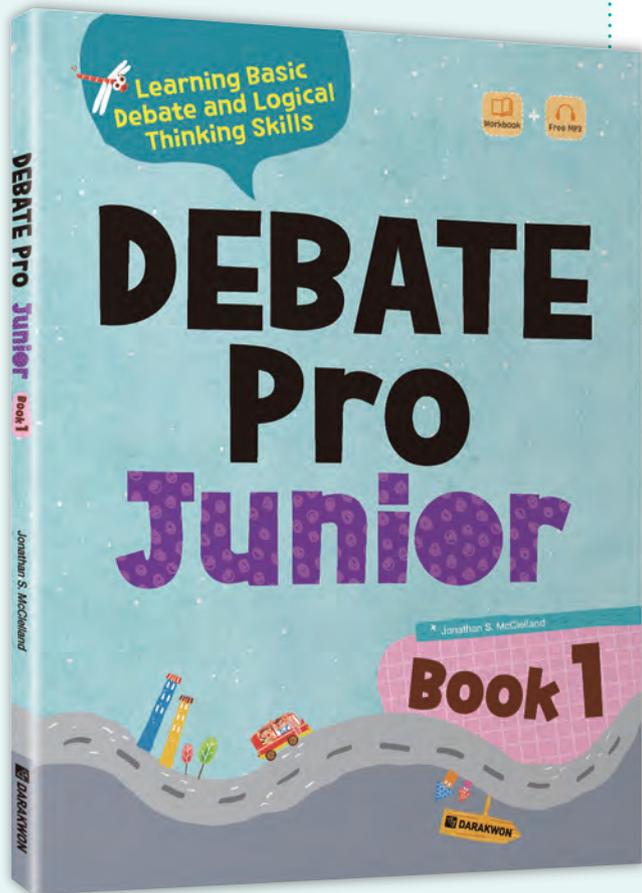
2. For each group of words, circle out the word that does not belong.

1. primitive: simple, basic, developed, primal
 2. wandering: able, nomadic, roaming, rambling
 3. symphony: piano, concerto, aria, composition
 4. drag: dull, plain, showy, ordinary
 5. lousy: mean, heart, love, huge

3. Complete the sentences using the words from the above exercises.

1. Many rock stars create _____ clothes with lots of bright colors.
 2. Most teachers tell their beginning students to keep their essays _____.
 3. Since she can play the organ well, it is also easy for her to play the _____.
 4. Early farmers were _____ and had to follow migrating animals for their food sources.
 5. My _____ started to feel better as I continued to exercise.
 6. That _____ he just wrote is an amazing short piece of music.
 7. The _____ historian had never seen any modern technology like phones or computers.
 8. Roger is just an _____ guy; there is nothing special about him.
 9. Use your _____ and try to think of the correct answer.
 10. You should not be so _____ get up off the sofa and do something outdoor.

DEBATE Pro Junior



Key Features

- Providing learners with the basic steps of logical thinking, writing, and speaking skills
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Warm-Up

Unit 01

Books vs. Smartphones



Warm-Up

Answer the following questions with a partner:

- What is your favorite book?
- What do you do on your smartphone?
- Which is more fun for you, reading books or using smartphones?

Introducing the Topic

Only half of children between 8 and 11 years old like to read for fun these days. More than 10 percent of children do not like to read books at all. One reason for this is that more children use smartphones. Almost 100 percent of children use smartphones during the day.

Learning about the Topic

Learning about the Topic

Should children read books instead of using smartphones?

Read the passage and underline the supporting arguments in paragraphs 1 and 2.

In the past, children often read books. These days, children do not read many books. Many children prefer to use smartphones. Are smartphones good for children? Should they read books instead?

Why Reading Books Is Better

First of all, children can learn specific information. Books can have lots of detailed text. So children can learn a lot from books. For instance, some books explain a person's entire life. Children can learn everything about that person. However, this is hard to do with smartphones. Next, books allow children to improve their verbal skills. Reading helps children learn new words. When they speak, they can use new words. In addition, when they hear a difficult word, they can understand its meaning. But children do not learn as many words by using smartphones.

Why Using Smartphones Is Better

For one, using smartphones is more enjoyable. Smartphones have many different applications. Children can use phones to play games, to watch videos, and to surf the Internet. However, books are just words printed on a page. Smartphones also make learning simple. With books, children can only read information, and they might not understand all the ideas in the book. With smartphones, learning is easier and more fun. For example, children can learn about history with smartphones. They can see videos of famous events in history. These videos can explain difficult concepts easily.

Vocabulary Check

Choose the correct words to complete the missing sentences.

prefer applications concept specific verbal

- The teacher explained the very difficult math _____ to the students.
- Kids develop their _____ skills very fast.
- Smartphones have many exciting _____, such as games.
- I _____ exercising outside instead of at the gym.
- If you have any _____ questions, please ask me now.

Comprehension Questions

Check the correct answer for each question.

- How can books teach more specific information?
 - Books have more difficult words.
 - Books include lots of detailed text.
- What benefits do children get from reading books?
 - They understand all the ideas in the books.
 - They learn how to speak the words they read.
- Why is using a smartphone more enjoyable than reading books?
 - Because it has many different applications.
 - Because it has many words printed on a page.
- Why is it easier for children to learn about history with smartphones?
 - Because they can watch videos about events.
 - Because they can make videos about events.

Exercises for Debating Skills

Building Arguments

When you debate, you need to build your arguments. First, you must choose good supporting arguments for your main argument. Then, you must make supporting arguments for each supporting argument. Finally, you need to explain why your opponent's arguments are wrong. This is called a counterargument.

Task sequence: → Supporting Arguments → Supporting Example → Counterargument

- Read the main argument and choose the best sentence to answer the question.

Which sentence best summarizes the main argument in favor of reading books?

 - Reading books is better than using smartphones.
 - People should read fewer books.
 - Books might be replaced by computers in the future.
- Which sentence is a supporting argument for the main argument you chose?
 - It is hard for most people to focus while reading books.
 - When we read books, we can improve our imaginations.
 - Some stories from books are fun interesting on the Internet.
- Which sentence gives a good supporting example for the supporting argument you chose above?
 - Stories like Harry Potter help children imagine the world in the book.
 - Books usually give us more detailed information than videos or videos.
 - Millions of people around the world enjoy watching videos on YouTube.
- Which sentence is the best counterargument against the opposite team?
 - Children can talk to their friends anytime they want with smartphones.
 - Reading information on the Internet is easier than reading books.
 - Children might spend too much time playing games or watching videos.

Opinion Examples

Read the "debater's" opinions. Read all of the evidence with the right voice.

Children should read books instead of using smartphones.

Here's why I think reading books is better.

As the positive first reading books is better than using smartphones, when we read books, we can use our imaginations. We can create our own ideas about the world in our minds. This helps make us better. But when we use smartphones, this does not happen. So just look at the pictures on the screen without thinking.

Summary: Joshua argues that we use our _____ when we read.

I don't agree! Using smartphones is the way to go!

There is no way that reading books is better than using smartphones. Reading books can be hard since we have to pay attention to the words. If we don't, then we can't understand the story. Using smartphones is easier, so we can just relax and watch a video on the Internet or have fun playing our favorite games.

Summary: Melissa says that we can _____ games on our smartphones, and that is _____ than reading books.

Organizing Supporting Arguments

Choose the best correct supporting arguments for each main argument and write them on the lines below.

Supporting Arguments:

- Smartphones have many different applications, so they are more enjoyable to use.
- Books have more detailed information, so we can learn more.
- Children can understand difficult words and manage when words are spoken language.
- Children can watch videos and learn difficult concepts more easily.

Reading Books Is Better:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Using Smartphones Is Better:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Planning Your Supporting Argument

Children should read books instead of using smartphones.

What are your arguments? Get into two groups and plan for the debate. Decide if you AGREE or DISAGREE with the main argument. Then, read the example arguments below and the results from your workbook. Use them to plan your supporting arguments and examples.

Example Supporting Arguments

AGREE	DISAGREE
Supporting Argument: First of all, reading books teaches children more useful information.	Supporting Argument: First of all, smartphones have many different and useful applications.
Supporting Example: For example, children can read books about history or science. But when we use our smartphones, we will probably only play games or watch movies on our phones.	Supporting Example: For example, we can use our smartphones to play games, to watch videos, and to read phone calls. But we can only use books to read.

Write an outline for your supporting arguments and an outline for the opposing team.

Workbook

Making Your Argument

What is your opinion? Do you think children should read books instead of using smartphones? Choose your opinion, and then make your argument.

AGREE DISAGREE

Choose your main argument.

It is my opinion that _____

reading books is better than using smartphones

using smartphones is better than reading books

Write your supporting argument with 3 supporting examples.

I believe that _____

because _____

For example, _____

Write one of your opponent's 3 arguments and why you do not agree with it.

My opponent's argument is that _____

I do not agree with this argument because _____

Unit 01 Books vs. Smartphones

Should children read books instead of using smartphones?

Your Research

Ask your classmate(s) on the opposite team the list of questions below.

- Do you think reading books is better or using smartphones is better?
- What is your supporting argument for your opinion?
- What is your supporting example? Is it your experience? Or did you find the information in a book or on the Internet?

You also need to find some academic studies, newspaper articles, or charts to support your argument. Please write down what you find below.

Example Argument

Read the example argument below. Circle the main argument. Then, underline the supporting arguments. Finally, get a list around the counterarguments.

In my opinion, reading books is better than using smartphones. The reason is that children can grow their imaginations. For example, books like Harry Potter make us use our imaginations. The world in Harry Potter has magic and monsters. So we have to use our minds to think what the world is like. This makes children be more creative. However, when we use smartphones, we do not use our imaginations much. All the information is in pictures, videos, or sound. This is not helpful for our creativity.

Debate Expressions

Read the debate expressions below. Then write each expression on the correct line. Remember that expressions such as "I believe that" and "My opinion is" are for main arguments. Expressions with number words like "first of all" are for supporting arguments. We use "for instance" and "for example" to introduce examples. Expressions such as "The other team believes that" are for refuting the other team's ideas.

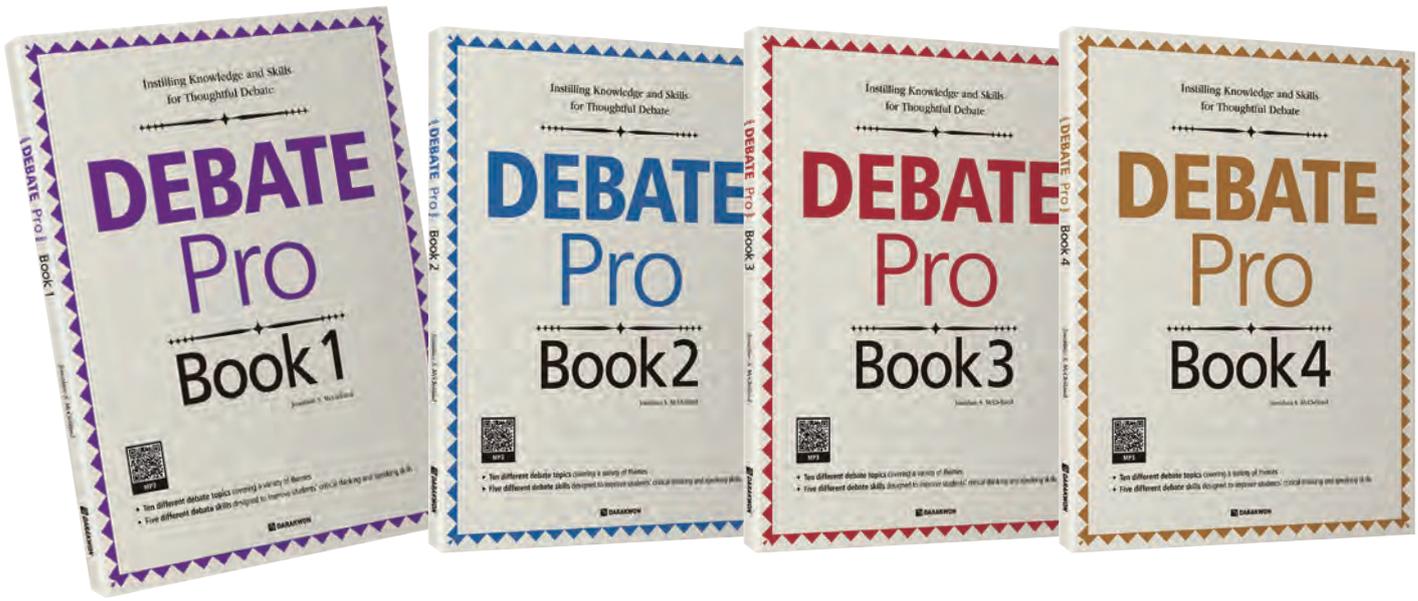
I am positive that _____	My first reason is _____
I do not agree with our opponents _____	For example, _____

_____ children should spend more time reading books than using smartphones. _____ that books help children learn to concentrate. _____ they have to focus on the words and understand their meanings. This will help them learn new vocabulary words. It will also make their thinking skills better. Therefore, _____ who say that using smartphones is more helpful for children.

Write Your Argument

Use the space below to write your argument for your debate. Be sure to write a clear supporting argument and supporting example. Then, write the other team's arguments and why you disagree.

DEBATE Pro



Key Features

- Helping learners improve debating skills by reading different passages on various topics and providing debate strategies
- Ten different debate topics covering a various range of themes
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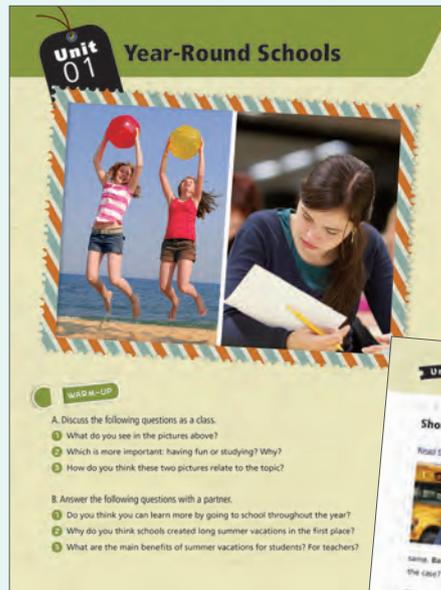
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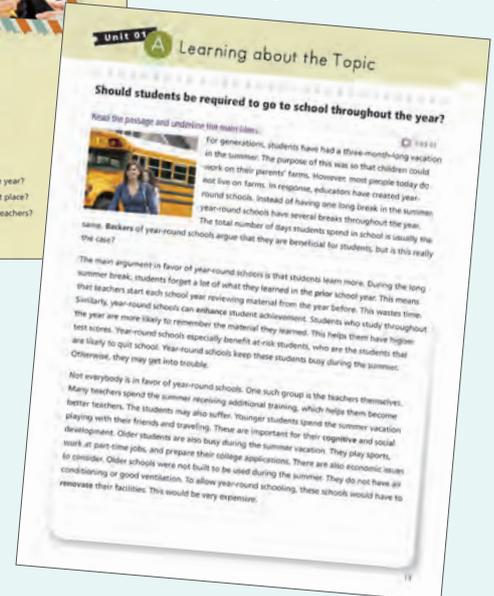
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Warm-Up



Learning about the Topic



Writing Avenue



Key Features

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Thinking about the Topic & Previewing the Key Vocabulary

Unit 1
Let Me Introduce Myself

Before You Write

1 Read and answer the questions.

1 What is your name?
My name is _____.

2 How old are you?
I'm _____ years old.

3 What grade are you in?
I'm in the _____ grade.

2 Match the pictures with the correct words and phrases in the box.

words: books, tennis, my dog, video games, pictures, model airplanes

1 play with _____

2 make _____

3 play _____

4 read _____

5 hit _____

6 play _____

Understanding the Model Text

A Read the model text and answer the question.

My Name is Jessica Park

Hello, let me introduce myself. My name is Jessica Park. I'm 12 years old, and I live in Toronto. I'm in the sixth grade at Johnson Elementary School. I like to play with my dog and draw pictures in my free time. I also love to play video games. My favorite subject is art. I want to be a video game designer. I want to make my own games someday. Thank you for listening.

1 The topic sentence is the main idea of the passage. Underline the topic sentence.

B Read the model text again and complete the graphic organizer.

Jessica Park

Age and Grade: _____ old
_____ in the _____ grade
Johnson Elementary School

My Hobbies: _____ with my dog
_____ pictures
_____ play _____

My Favorite Subject: _____

My Dream: _____ want to be _____
_____ want to make my _____

C Complete the paragraph by using the model text.

Title _____ My Name is Jessica Park

Introduction Hello, let me _____ myself.

Body My name is _____, I'm _____ old, and I live _____
Age _____ I'm _____ grade at _____
My Hobbies _____ School. I like to _____ and _____
_____ in my free time. I also love to _____
My Favorite Subject _____ My favorite subject is _____, I want to _____
My Dream _____ be _____, I want to _____
someday.

Conclusion Thank you for listening.

Understanding the Model Text



Getting Ideas from Collecting Ideas

Practicing Sentences with Key Structures

Collecting Ideas

Look at the example. Fill in the blanks with the phrases in the box.

an athlete → go to Mars
show-photos → ride my bike
play board games → a video game designer

- I play with my dog.
→ I show photos.
- I read comic books.
- I play board games.
- I make model airplanes.
- I am an astronaut.
- I go to the Olympics.

Sentence Practice

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

- I'm in the sixth grade.
- I play video games.
- I play tennis with my friends.
- I play soccer with my brother.
- I read comic books.

Look at the example and complete.

- I play with my dog / draw pictures.
→ I like to play with my dog and draw pictures.
- I ride my bike / make model airplanes.
- I read comic books / play board games.
- I watch movies / like cookies.
- I go to the Olympics.

Sentence Practice

Look at the example and complete the sentences.

- I play video games.
→ I like to play video games.
- I play tennis with my friends.
- I play soccer with my brother.

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

- I am a student.
→ My friend's subject is science.
- I am a tennis player.
- I like to read comic books.

Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

astronaut video game designer tennis

- I want to be a video game designer.
- I want to be a tennis player.
- I want to be a video game designer.

Collecting Ideas

My name is Aned Jones. I'm in the four grade at West Elementary School. I like read comic books and play board games. I want to being an athlete.

Look at the picture and read the conditions. Introduce yourself as if you are Ryan Winters like A above.

Conditions:

- Write four sentences.
- Include the following information: grade (3), Super Middle School / camp, play the guitar / singer.
- Include "like to."

Brainstorming & First Draft

Brainstorming

Introduce yourself. Complete the graphic organizer. Use the ideas in Collecting Ideas or come up with your own.

My Name is

Age and Grade: _____

My Hobbies: _____

My Favorite Subject: _____

My Dream: _____

My Skills:

→ I can write stories, make movies, etc. I can make friends, I can make people laugh.

→ I can play guitar, design, help sick people, communication, take care of animals, read, swim, a restaurant, make a video game, make a teacher, speak English to children, watch a show on TV.

First Draft

Complete the first draft by using the graphic organizer.

My Name is _____

I am _____ years old.

I am in the _____ grade at _____ School.

I like to _____.

I want to be a _____.

Thank you for listening.

Workbook

Wait! Let Me Introduce Myself

Look at the pictures and write the sentences.

- I'm in the sixth grade.
- I play video games.
- I play tennis with my friends.
- I play soccer with my brother.

Look at the example and successfully complete the sentences.

- I play with my dog / draw pictures.
→ I like to play with my dog and draw pictures.
- I ride my bike / make model airplanes.
- I read comic books / play board games.
- I watch movies / like cookies.

Match the phrases. Then, write the sentences.

- I play tennis.
- My favorite subject is math.
- I want to be a tennis player.
- I like to play video games.

Revise & Edit

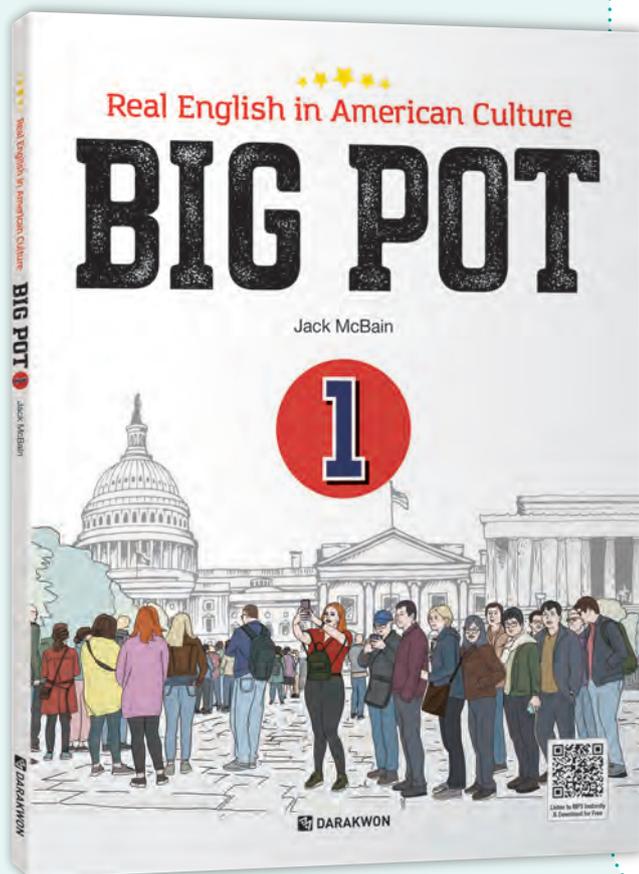
Introduce yourself. Refer to the First Draft in the student book. Then, add your paragraph.

Write the final draft.

Final Draft

Write the final draft.

Big Pot



Key Features

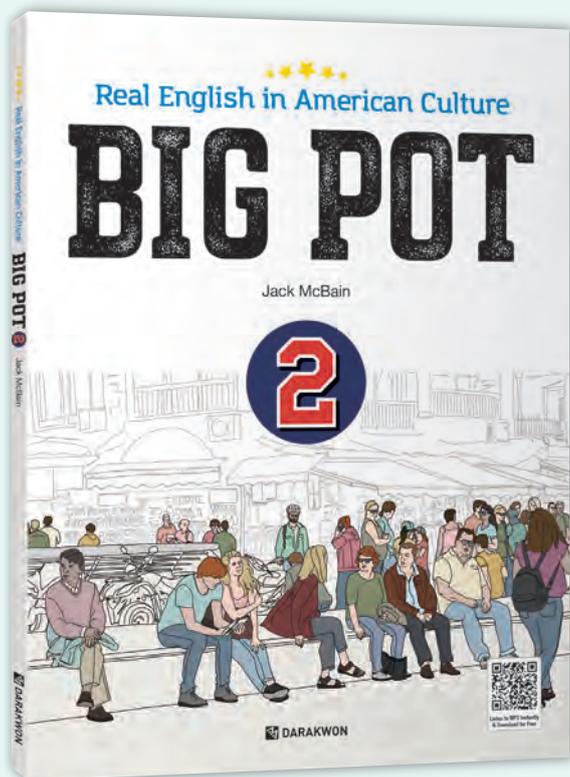
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Big Pot 2_Contents

Introduce to the Unit Topic

Unit
01

Greetings from America

American Greeting Etiquette

When addressing people by name in American English, we often use different titles depending on our relationships with the other people. Children usually refer to their parents as *mom* and *dad*. Brothers, sisters, and cousins are usually addressed by only their first names. We also use first names to address our friends, classmates, and coworkers because our relationships with these groups are generally equal. When we address someone by that person's first name only, we are speaking informally with that person. It is important to remember that in American culture, casual or informal greetings with



Discuss the following questions.

1. How do you greet someone in your country? What kinds of gestures are appropriate when greeting someone in your country?
2. What names and titles do you use when greeting family members, friends, colleagues, or strangers?
3. Do you know any other greetings which are different from those in your country?

acquaintances, not friends or family, should always be positive. If a casual acquaintance asks how you are doing, your reply should be that you are fine even if you are having a terrible day. It would be awkward for you to say you were having a terrible day. In formal situations, the rules regarding good etiquette change. We use formal addresses when we are speaking with teachers, bosses, professors, and customers. A formal address in American English includes a title and the person's last name. If you are unsure about which form of address to use, use a formal

Conversation & Language Focus

Conversation 1 Greetings between Friends and Family Members

There are a number of common greetings that American English speakers use in their daily lives. Here are several conversations between some friends and family members. Listen and practice the conversations with a partner.

The following conversations are between friends and family members.

Amelia: Good afternoon, Walter!
Walter: Hi, Amelia. It's already 2:00 p.m. Would you like to get some lunch?
Amelia: Sure. I'm starving!
Alan: What's up, Nina?
Nina: Not much, Alan. What's up with you?
Alan: Nothing much. I'm just busy with work.
Robert: Hey there, Sangmi.
Sangmi: Hey, Robert.
Robert: Have you eaten breakfast yet?
Sangmi: No, not yet. Let's go to the cafeteria together.
Daughter: Hey there, Dad! How's it going?
Dad: I'm okay, but I'm a little sore after my gym workout.



Walter/Amelia: starving, sore, workout

Practice the conversation with a partner. Use the information in the box below.

- A: _____ (your partner's name). How are things?
B: They're _____ How are things with you, (your partner's name)?
A: Pretty good. Have you had _____ yet?
B: Not yet.
A: Let's get some _____.
B: That sounds _____!

1	2	3	4
Hi	great	breakfast	good
hello	fine	lunch	wonderful
Hiya	wonderful	dinner	great

Language Focus

When to use formal and informal greetings isn't always clear to English language learners. Below is a chart which provides the subtle differences between some formal and informal greetings.

Formal	Informal (Casual)
Good morning.	Hi.
Good afternoon.	Hey.
Good evening.	Hi there! / Hey there! / Hello there!
How are you?	How's it going?
How are you doing?	How are things? / How's everything? / What's up? / What's new?

Choose and write the correct greetings in the blanks. Then, practice with a partner.

1. A: _____ (Good morning / Good afternoon), Samantha.
B: Missing! It's out-of-stock in the afternoon.
A: Oh, my god! I mean _____ (good afternoon / good evening).
I had no idea it ran that late. I guess I lost track of time while studying in the library.
2. A: _____ (What's up / Hello), Professor Johnson.
B: _____ (Hey / How are you doing), Michael?
3. A: I'm doing great. Thanks.
B: _____ (Hey there / Hello), Dad! How's it going?
A: Great! _____ (Good morning / How's it going) with you?
B: Not bad. I have a lot of English homework though.

Speak Out

Look at the pictures and practice using appropriate greetings based on your relationships with the people.



Wrap It Up

Wrap It Up

Vocabulary Check Complete the sentences by using the words in the box.

assignment starving due conduct eager

1. I'm _____ Let's get some snacks.
2. Thank you for letting me _____ this interview.
3. The student received a poor grade because he did not submit his last _____.
4. Julian is _____ for the new semester to begin.
5. The report is _____ next week.

Situation Talk Create profiles for the following people by choosing names and marital statuses for the people in the role-plays. Then, role-play each situation with a partner.

Role-Play 1	Role-Play 2
Name: _____ Marital Status: _____	Name: _____ Marital Status: _____
Name: _____ Marital Status: _____	Name: _____ Marital Status: _____

Role-Play 1 (Informal)

- Goal A** You are entering the classroom when you see your classmate.
1. Greet him or her.
 2. Ask him or her if he or she has had lunch.
 3. Invite him or her to lunch after class.
- Goal B** You are sitting in the classroom when you see your friend enter the classroom.
1. Greet him or her back.
 2. Say you haven't. Say you are hungry.
 3. Accept his or her lunch invitation.

Role-Play 2 (Formal)

- Goal A** You are shopping for groceries at the supermarket when you run into your boss.
1. Greet him or her.
 2. Ask him or her how he or she is doing.
 3. Tell him or her to have a nice time at the party.
 4. Say goodbye.
- Goal B** You are at the supermarket when you run into your employee.
1. Greet him or her back.
 2. Say you are fine. Tell him or her that you are buying wine for a party.
 3. Say thank you and that you will see him or her on Monday morning.

Just So You Know

What Are Some Commonly Used Gestures in America?



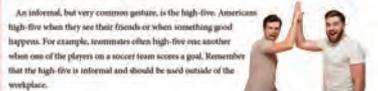
Americans use a variety of physical gestures when speaking with others; however, the most common one is the handshake. Americans often shake hands when they first meet someone or when they see an acquaintance they have not seen for a while. To shake hands, you just clasp the other person's hand with your right hand and slightly move it up and down. Americans usually shake hands with the right hand. It's not against so tightly that you hurt the other person's hand, but do not let your hand go limp either. A firm handshake is a sign of confidence in the United States.



With close friends and family members, people in the United States often share an embrace, or a hug, when they see each other. They hug by wrapping their arms around the other person. This is a sign of intimacy between two people, so you must remember that hugging is inappropriate in the workplace. If you are close friends with a coworker, or colleague, hugging outside of the workplace is fine, but a polite hello is more appropriate in the workplace.



Another common gesture in the work, Americans usually wave when they see another person they know but are too far away to shake hands or hug. Waving and saying hi or hello is very common. In formal situations, such as business meetings, it is much better to avoid waving and to wait until you are close enough to shake hands. Then, you can greet the other person formally.

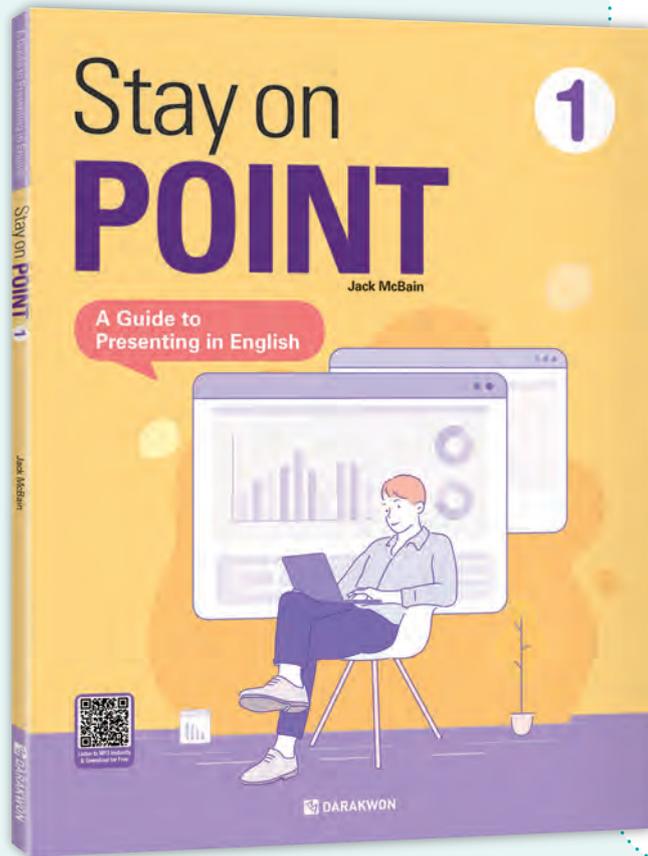


An informal, but very common gesture, is the high-five. Americans high-five when they see their friends or when something good happens. For example, teammates often high-five one another when one of the players on a soccer team scores a goal. Remember that the high-five is informal and should be used outside of the workplace.

- Read the article. Check T for true or F for false.
1. American people don't hug, even though they are close friends. T F
 2. Waving is common in the U.S. if friends are too far away to shake hands. T F
 3. The high-five is a gesture often used at the beginning of meetings. T F

Just So You Know

Stay on Point



Key Features

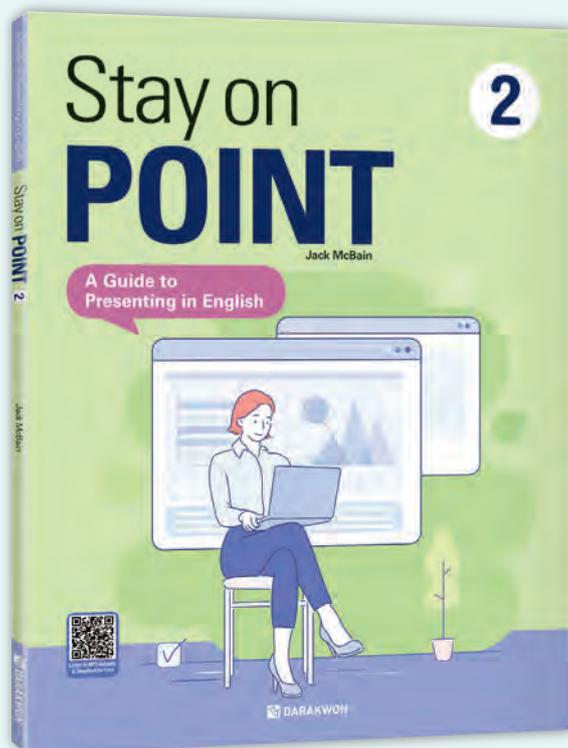
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Warm-up

Unit 1

People

Warm-up

Read the various introductions. Then introduce yourself to the group.

1 Stay on Point 1

Building Content

Building Content 1

Job: When introducing someone to a group, we can begin by telling the group about what the person does for a living. We can give the group the person's job title and then add a description of the person's workplace and responsibilities.

Vocabulary

A Match the jobs with the correct definitions.

1 office worker	a person who helps people invest their money wisely
2 store manager	a person who makes sure the daily operations of a business run smoothly
3 app developer	a person who creates and publishes original content for one or more media platforms
4 sales clerk	a person who files documents, writes reports, and does other office tasks
5 banker	a person who writes programs for computers
6 content creator	a person who creates software applications
7 computer programmer	a person who sells merchandise in a retail store

B Pair work Talk about the job responsibilities related to the job in A with your partner by using B definitions.

A What are office workers' job responsibilities?
B They have to file documents, write reports, and do other office tasks.

Grammar

A Let's learn about wh-question words.

What do you do for fun?	When do you play?
I play basketball.	We play every weekend.
Who do you play basketball with?	Why don't you play during the week?
I play basketball with my friends.	Because we're really busy during the week.
Where do you play?	
We play at the park.	

B Complete the questions with the correct wh-question words.

1 <u> </u> do you do?	2 I enjoy working there, so that's why I do it.
3 I'm a professor.	4 <u> </u> do you work?
5 I play basketball.	6 We play every weekend.
7 I prepare lessons, mark exams, and teach.	8 Why don't you play during the week?
8 I work at a university.	9 Because we're really busy during the week.
9 I work with two other colleagues.	
10 I work with two other colleagues.	

Building Content 2

Appearance and Personality When describing someone to a group, we can include descriptions of the person's physical appearance as well as that person's personality traits. This gives the listener a more accurate idea of the person being described.

Language Patterns

A Let's learn some language patterns.

He is muscular.	She has red hair.
He is hairy.	He has fair skin.
She is intelligent.	He has blue eyes.

B Pair work Write the names of three people you know and choose words from the boxes to make true sentences about them. Then share your sentences with your partner.

Screen hair young Cheryl cute pretty
 long big eyes blond hair cool thin
 handsome a good figure energetic chic
 thoughtful black hair (greyish) messy
 brilliant nice chubby well hair
 muscular stylish smart serious chunky
 long hair fair skin elegant brown eyes
 tall slim hairy blue-eyed handsome
 lean lay hairy flaky grumpy
 good fashion sense glamorous hard eye

Pronunciation

A Read and listen to the words below. Then practice the pronunciations of the /r/, /r/, /r/, and /r/ sounds.

rip	r/	r/	r/
pretentious	delectable	beautiful	vengeful
depressible	delicious	bravely	vigilant
perky	frisky	brilliant	vain
perish	funky	bliss	vicious

B Listen and practice. Be careful when pronouncing the /r/, /r/, /r/, and /r/ sounds.

- She has wavy blond hair. And she is pretty.
- The pretty woman in the pink blouse has tall hair.
- The blond boy in the blue shorts is a little fat.

Building Content 3

Likes and Dislikes When introducing someone, we can talk about the person's likes and dislikes. By discussing the person's favorite and least favorite activities, we can get to know the person on a deeper level. We should include where, when, why, and with whom they enjoy doing their favorite activities.

Reading

A Read about the following people's likes and dislikes.

I'm Kevin, and I like playing games. Actually, I don't like sports at all. I like games that challenge my mind. On weekends, I usually go to Central Park and play chess. Chess teaches you about strategy, and I find that very interesting. I really dislike watching television. I think it's a waste of time. I don't like listening to music either. I'll teach rather listen to a lecture from a really intelligent professor.

I'm Andrea, and I really love to go shopping. My friends say I'm a shopaholic. I go shopping two or three times a week. On weekends, I might visit nine or ten stores in one day. None of my friends can keep up with me. I really hate working at my part-time job. I'm a sales clerk in a convenience store. It's really boring, but I need the job so I can go shopping on the weekend!

Following the Reading Write about your own likes and dislikes.

My Likes:

My Dislikes:

B Pair work Write some of your likes and dislikes in the circles. Then ask your partner what he or she thinks about your items.

Like

Dislike

A I like playing basketball. What do you think about it?
B I love it. No, I play basketball every Saturday morning.
A I don't like reading books. How about you?
B I don't like reading, either. I'd rather watch movies.

Learning How

Learning How

Brainstorming with Mind maps When writing a speech, it is important to begin by brainstorming. Brainstorming helps you unlock the many different ideas you have surrounding a single topic. Once the ideas begin to flow, a mind map helps you manage your creative output in an organized way.

A Look at the two different versions of mind maps. Then complete notes for each person.

Version 1
Focusing on background and appearance

Version 2
Focusing on personality, likes, and dislikes

Version 1
Focusing on background and appearance

Version 2
Focusing on personality, likes, and dislikes

Her name is Cassandra. She is _____ years old. She is from _____, Georgia, United States. She is a _____ major and enjoys _____.
She wants to work for _____ when she graduates from college. She is tall, _____ and _____. She has long _____ hair. She is also very _____. She wears really expensive shirts and cute tops. I really like her style.

His name is Jake. Although he can be _____ at times, he's also really _____. He has a _____ I think that's one of the reasons why he has a lot of friends around. Another reason is that he is _____. He is nice to people, so people like him. He likes _____ dorm rooms is always spoiled. I'm not like him at all. My room is always _____. Jake doesn't like _____ or _____.

B Use the picture and the speech to help you complete the mind maps with information about Amanda's appearance, and Scott's personality, likes, and dislikes. You don't need to use complete sentences in the bubbles.

Amanda

Scott

Hi! My name is Scott, and I would like to tell you a bit about myself. I am a really shy guy, so I don't go out much. I have a few close friends that I feel comfortable spending time with. My friends say I'm really funny, but people that don't know me will think I'm serious. My friends and I like playing cards. We play cards together every Friday night. I also like riding my bike. I ride my bike for two hours every day. I don't like playing team sports. I also don't like watching sports on television. I love watching movies. My favorite movie genre is science fiction.

Do It Yourself

The Descriptive Speech: People Now it's time for you to do it yourself! Use the information you learned in the previous sections in order to create an outline for a speech describing a person.

A Choose one of the mind maps below to complete notes about your person.

Version 1
If you want to focus on background and appearance.

Version 2
If you want to focus on personality, likes, and dislikes.

B Make notes by using the information from the mind map.

C Give a short speech about a person. Use one of the introduction and conclusion examples in the bubbles.

Introduction
 (a) Let me tell you about our classmate.
 (b) I would like to introduce my friend.
 (c) I'd like to tell you about my sister.

Body (Speech Notes)

Conclusion
 (a) I have told you a little about our classmate.
 (b) Thank you for listening.
 (c) I've introduced you to my sister. Thank you for your time.

Checklist & Presentation Tip

Checklist

- What are the five wh-question words mentioned in the text?
- What can you discuss if you want to give a good description of a person?
- What is the benefit of discussing a person's likes and dislikes in a descriptive speech?
- Do you need to write in complete sentences when making a mind map?
- What part of the speech will the mind map categories help the speaker create?
- What are the three main parts of a speech?

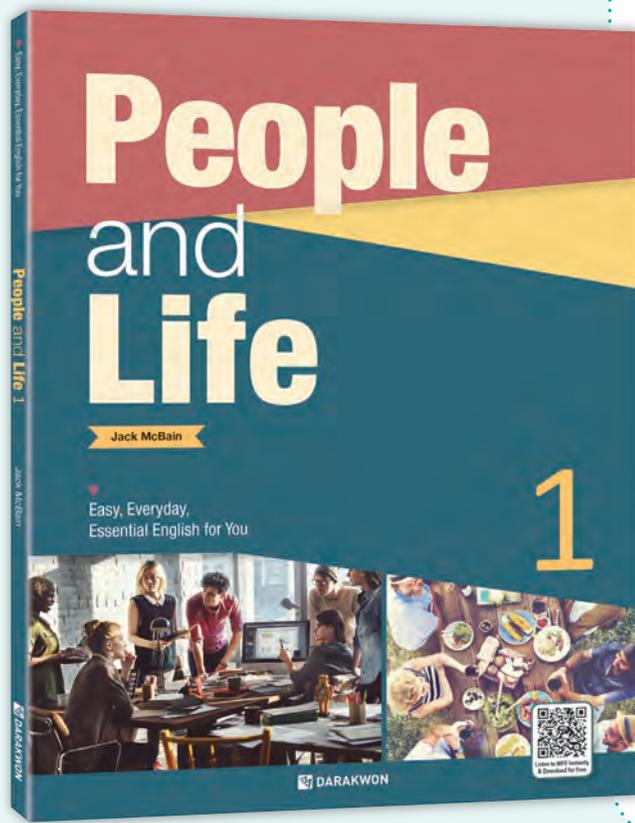
Presentation Tips

Making Eye Contact

Reading your speech is not the best strategy to use when giving a speech. Speeches that are read word for word can come across as robotic or stiff to an audience. You want your speech to be conversational, and that's not possible when reading a speech to an audience. You also want to make eye contact with your audience. The audience will be much more receptive to your speech if they feel like you are talking to them. Good public speakers make the audience feel like the speaker is making a personal connection with them. This connection is only possible through the use of eye contact and a conversational speaking style. Glancing at your notes is okay, but reading a speech without making eye contact will most likely result in the audience being bored in your speech. Besides, if you are just planning to read your speech to the audience, why not just give them a copy and read for themselves?

Do It Yourself

People and Life



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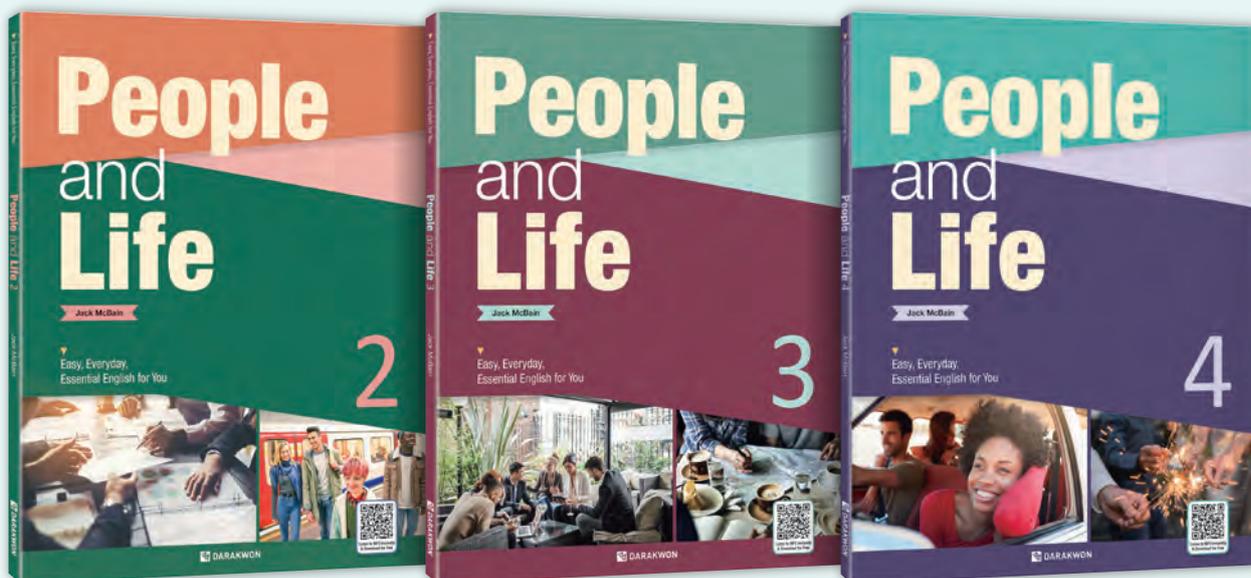
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Warm-up

Unit 1 Introducing Myself

Warm-up

A How do you say hello in English? Check the sentences you know.

Hi, Hello, Hey, Good evening, What's up?, How are you?

B How do you greet people in your country? Check the correct picture(s).

C Say hello in your country's language.

Conversation & Vocabulary

My name is Maria Smith.

Conversation

Listen and practice the conversations.

A: Hi. My name is Maria. What's your name?
B: My name is Shinichi.

A: Hello. My name is Ken. I'm glad to meet you.
B: Hi. I am Pedro. I'm glad to meet you, too.

A: I'm Ricardo. Nice to meet you.
B: My name is Chen. Nice to meet you, too.

A: Hey, Clara. What is our new English teacher's name?
B: Her name is Sharon.

Names

Look at some popular names in each region.

America	Latin America	Europe	Asia
Michael, Amy, David, Chris, Emily	Maria, Pedro, Juan, Sofia, Isabella	Pierre, Hans, Lulu, Mia, Gretchen, Enrico	Ying, Jinhee, Tao, Haruki, Fatima

Q. What are some popular names in your country?

Pair Work

Ask your partner's name.

A: What is your name?
B: My name is Chen Wang.

A: What's your name?
B: I am Inho Smith.

Vocabulary | Titles

Ms.	Mrs.	Mr.
single or married woman	single woman	man

Q. Look at the names and titles.

Ms. Inho Smith / Mrs. Ali

Listening & Speaking

Listening

- Listen to the voice messages. Then choose the correct numbers or email addresses.
- a. 478-7898
b. 487-7676
 - a. j.mason@privatemail.com
b. j.mason@pristinesail.org
 - a. 925-6291
b. 925-6192
 - a. kate_85@vt.edu
b. cathy_85@vt.edu

Speaking

Look at the four business cards. Then say each phone number and email address.

Sam Lee's phone number is 432-638-7456. His email address is C_lee@vt.edu.

Project

Make your own business cards. Give them to your group members. Then read the other members' phone numbers and email addresses.

Grammar

Grammar | Possessive Adjectives

Let's learn about possessive adjectives.

I / my	you / your	he / his	she / her	it / its
we / our	you / your	they / their		

- * 's with a singular noun: Sally's / with a plural noun: classmates'
- What is your name?
What are their names?
What's the man's name?
- My name is Karen.
Their names are Ren and Sofia.
His name is Mark Anderson.

Choose the correct words.

- He is a student. (He / His) name is Sam.
- I am a teacher. (I / My) name is Lisa.
- They are doctors. (Their / They) names are Brett and Yoko.
- We are sisters. (We / Our) names are John and Chen.
- She is a professor. (Her / She) name is Mrs. Jackson.
- It is a dog. (It's / Its) name is Coffee.
- They are friends. (Their / Them) names are Claudia and Fritz.

Task 1

First Names, Middle Names, and Last Names

First Name	Middle Name	Last Name
Scott	Eric	Watkinson

Best name: middle name last / family name

Task 2

Make a nametag with your full name. Show it to your group members. Then ask other people their names.

A: What is the student's name?
B: She is Jessica Garwood.

A: What is his family name?
B: His family name is Zimmerman.

A: What is our English teacher's name?
B: Mr. Anderson.

Reading & Writing

She's a chef.

Reading

Read the articles about various jobs.

Maria Eon is an artist. She's from Florence, Italy. She's Italian. Maria works in Rome. She paints pictures all day.

Jing Li is Chinese. She's from Shanghai, China. She lives in Beijing. She is a tour guide. She takes visitors to every place.

Pedro Rodriguez is Chinese. He's from Ohio. He drives a bus. He drives his bus in Santiago every day.

Jenny Stewart is from the United States. She's a chef. She works at a restaurant in Chicago. She loves cooking pasta.

Comprehension Check

Complete the sentences about the articles.

- Maria Eon works in _____ She's _____.
- Jenny Stewart is _____ She works in _____.
- Jing Li lives in _____ She's a _____.
- _____ is a bus driver. He's _____.

Vocabulary | Jobs

Put the numbers in the correct places.

1. makes people safe
2. fixes airplanes
3. helps sick people
4. plays soccer
5. sings songs
6. performs on TV or in movies

What are some popular jobs in your country? Talk about them with your partner:

A: Electrician is a popular job in my country.
B: What about a doctor job?
A: A doctor helps sick people.

Project

Tell your group members about a famous person. Your group members guess who it is.

A: He is a famous soccer player. He's from Argentina. Who is he?
B: Is he Messi?
A: Yes, you're right!

List some famous people you know. What are their full names? What are their jobs and nationalities? Tell your classmates about them. Then complete the table.

A: Do you know Johnny Depp?
B: Yes, who is he?
A: He's a famous movie star. He is American.

First Name	Last Name	Job	Nationality
Johnny	Depp	Actor	American
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

Writing

Think about your favorite celebrity. What is that person's job? Write a short essay about this person.

My favorite celebrity is _____.

Wrap-up

Wrap-up

A Answer the questions with your own information.

- When is the next person's name?
- What is your English teacher's family name?
- When is your father's birthday? Where is he from?

B Complete the table with the correct words.

Country	Nationality	Country	Nationality
France		Germany	Chinese
Italy		Australia	Vietnamese
United States		Malaysia	
Mexico		South Africa	

C Say three countries you want to visit in the future.

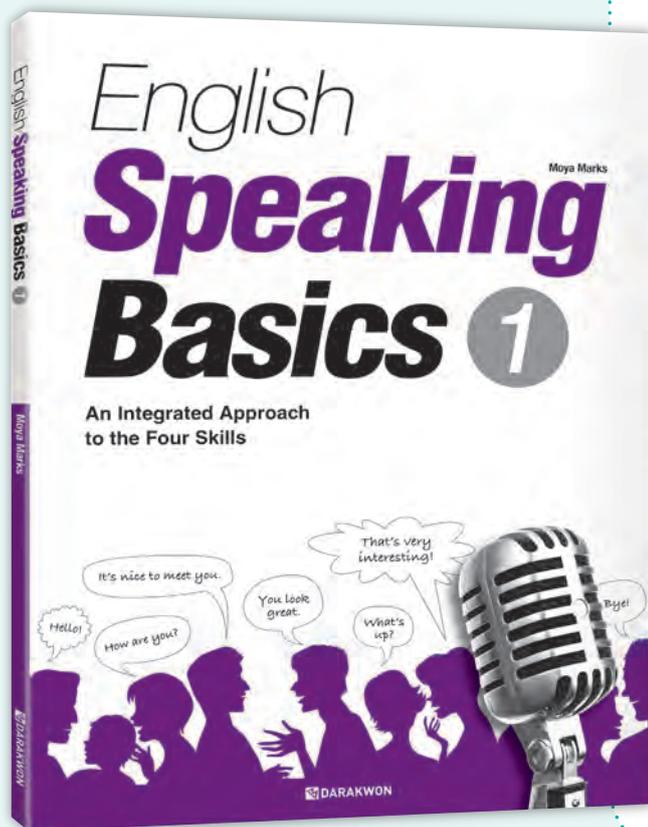
D Write your best friend's phone number and email address. Then read them. My best friend's phone number is _____ His/Her email address is _____.

E Describe a job. Your partner guesses it.

A: I help people.
B: Are you a police officer?
A: No. I help sick people.
B: Are you a doctor?
A: Yes, I am.

F Go online and search for the most famous sports star and movie star in your country. Then write about the two people.

English Speaking Basics



Key Features

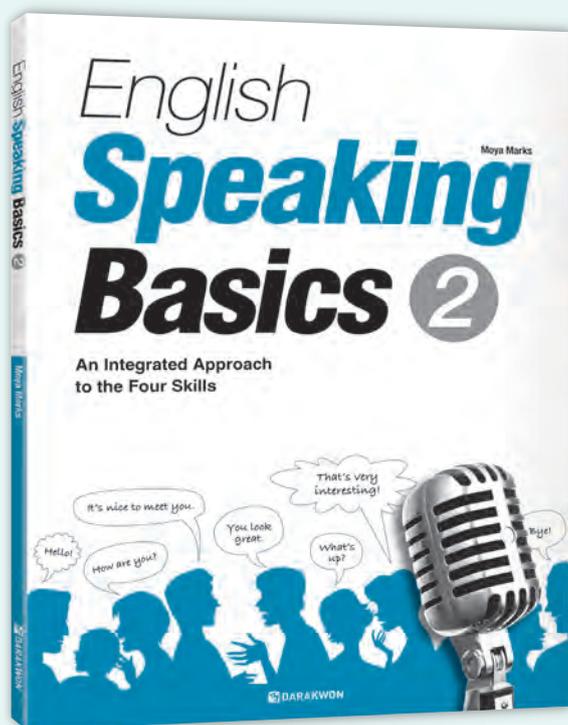
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Getting Started & Vocabulary

01 Meeting and Greeting People

Getting started

A. Listen to the dialogo and write the letter of the photo that matches each one.

B. Ask and answer the questions.

A: Tom, do you know my friend Amy?
B: No, would you introduce us?

A: Hi, how are things?
B: Not so good. I've been sick for a week.

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

introduce	or	passion	with	gony
my	man	can	message	parent

1. Ann could you _____ me to your friend Alex? I don't know her.

2. Mr. Smith, it's been a _____ time.

3. The jury Mr. Townsend didn't sit at the moment. May I take a _____?

4. Peter: how are you _____ my parent?

5. A: Hey Tom, What's _____?
B: Not much. I'm just watching TV.

6. Ms. Carlson, it's _____ to finally meet you.

7. Will, I have to go. I'll see you _____.

8. A: Hi, Frank! How's it _____?
B: Great. I just got on A real test.

9. Phillip, I am _____ to meet you.

10. Can you tell me about _____?

B. Match the words with the words that complete the expression.

1. What's _____	10. going!
2. How's it _____	11. soon.
3. See you _____	12. things?
4. How are _____	13. message?
5. Make I take a _____	14. up?
6. I'd like to introduce you _____	15. to Mary.
7. Please! _____	16. again.
8. I haven't see you for _____	17. to meet you.

Conversation & Grammar Check

Conversation #1

Listen carefully. Then practice the conversation.

Mark: Kristin, have you ever met my sister Carla?
 Kristin: No, I don't think so.
 Mark: Then I will introduce you later. You'll like her.
 (Phone rings)
 Mark: Hello? Yeah. We might go later tonight. Sure. I'll ask them, and then I'll call you back.
 Kristin: Who was that?
 Mark: John. He wants to go to see that new movie tonight.
 Kristin: Great. I'll go home and get ready. I'll meet you at 7. Okay?
 Mark: Great. See you later. And don't forget. I'll introduce you to my sister tonight. She likes to meet my classmates.

1 Mark introduces himself to Kristin.
 2. Carla is the movie actor.
 3. Carla and Mark are classmates.
 4. John suggests going out.
 5. Kristin and Carla will meet tonight.

2 Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

What would you say to the following people if you were introduced to them?
 -What one question would you ask each of them?

George Washington
 1. Please to meet you, Mr. Washington.
 2. Was it necessary to be the first president of the United States?

A new classmate
 Your best friend's brother
 The president of your country
 Albert Einstein
 Your best friend's grandmother
 Michael Jackson
 Another person.

2 Look at these situations. What greetings might they say to each other? Write at least one expression per picture. Explain your answers.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

1. What's up? How's it going? ... These are greetings. Please/Young people use.
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____

Grammar Check Module 1

Modals come before verbs, and they add extra information to those verbs. Some modals, such as may, might, would, and could, are used to make polite requests or to make formal suggestions. Would and may are more formal than could.

May I help you?
 May I have some tea, please?
 Would you introduce me to her, please?
 Could you schedule an appointment for me to see the doctor, Mom?
 I would like to speak with the manager.

Pronunciation

- Complete the following using the modals could, would, or may. Pay attention to the degree of formality.
- I _____ like to introduce you to my friend, Samantha.
 - _____ you introduce me to your friend Amy?
 - He's not in right now. _____ I take a message?
 - They _____ like an appointment with the president.
 - _____ you pass me that report, please, Mrs. Jones?
 - I would be happy to help you. _____ (insert formula you follow you, please?)

Saying Words with / and /

Practice the words in the following words.

1. hat 2. leave 3. fan 4. van
 5. safe 6. save 7. tin 8. vine
 9. fall 10. wall 11. ball 12. believe
 13. fact 14. vast 15. grass 16. press
 17. surface 18. service 19. reference 20. reference

Practice these contrasting words on the following sentences.

I thought it was a **view**. I thought it was a **view**.
 Do you have a **view**? Or do you have a **view**?
 I found that the **view** was beautiful. I found that the **view** was beautiful.

3 Listen and complete the sentences.

- She turned on the (fan / view) because the room was so hot.
- The (surface / view) in this museum is amazing.
- How much money do you (have / view) to your wallet?
- A (view) can run very (fast / view).
- The (New / view) from the top of the mountain is incredible.

Conversation & Read and Respond

Conversation #2

Listen carefully. Then complete the conversation.

Ben: Vanessa, I would like to introduce you to my _____.
 Vanessa: How do you do, Mr. Vance? It is a pleasure to meet you.
 Mr. Vance: It is nice to meet you, too, Vanessa. I hear you are a _____ student.
 Vanessa: Thank you so much. Eden tells me you are a businessman.
 Mr. Vance: Yes, that's true. We have a _____ company that sells _____ from all over the world.
 Vanessa: That's _____ interesting. Do you have a _____?
 Mr. Vance: I do. It is not very _____, but it is beautiful.
 Vanessa: Did it come from _____ away?
 Mr. Vance: Actually, it came from a small town in a _____ desert in Africa.

1 Listen again and check your answers.

1 Answer the questions according to the conversation.

- Who is Mr. Vance's daughter?
- What does Vanessa do?
- What does Mr. Vance do?
- Where are the fans from?
- Where does Mr. Vance's favorite fan come from?

2 Complete the following conversations.

1. Mr. James Dr. Bates, I would like to introduce you to my colleague Mr. Cohen.
 Dr. Bates: _____
 Mr. Cohen: _____
 2. Francis: Hi, Angela. I haven't seen you in ages.
 Angela: _____
 3. Assistant: Hello?
 Caller: _____
 Assistant: I am sorry. He is busy at the moment.

3 In Situation 1, Student A introduces according to the situation. Then do the same.

Situation 1

Student A: Your friend Tony studied engineering. He also studied in Germany, so German. He is with you today at the _____.

1 (Fill in the blank.)
2 (Fill in the blank.)

Situation 2

Student A: You are a university professor looking for a student to help with research in the area of marine biology.

Student B: You have a friend named Carlos. Her specialty is studying the effects of global warming. She is visiting the university today with you.

1 (Fill in the blank.)
2 (Fill in the blank.)

3 Read and answer the questions.

You only get one chance to make a first impression on someone, so it's very important to do and say the right things when you meet someone for the first time. It is important to wear the right things and to stand or sit the right way. It can be impossible to change a person's idea about you after that first meeting, so do your best. This is true whether it is a social or a business situation. Think of it as a photograph of you that the person will always carry with him—you want it to be attractive!

- Explain why a first impression is so important.
- Can you think of someone who left you with a bad first impression, but later you found out that that person was not bad? Or was there someone that gave you a good first impression that was not good?

Listening Task

Listening Task

A Choose the dialog that best describes the scene in the picture.

B Listen to the conversation and then mark (true or false).

- Beth has been working hard lately.
- Peter knows Beth's friend Debbie well.
- Beth and Debbie met at work.
- Beth works across the street at Farmer Loans.
- Beth and Debbie have been friends since they were children.

C Listen to the conversation and complete their relationships.

Get _____ 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
 Cathy _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____
 Jack _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

Review Test

Review Test 1 (Unit 1-Unit 6)

A Use the words and expressions in the box to fill in the blanks.

want, glad, pleased, surprised, disappointed, surprised, surprised, surprised

- My Smith, I am so _____ to meet you.
- She is not blind at all. Her hair is very _____.
- We will put the new game room down in the _____.
- Scott needs to lose weight because he is _____.
- I think we should put the painting on this _____.
- Mary is very _____ the never tells lies.
- My father's sister is my _____.
- Angela and Tom are going to go on a _____ to the movies.

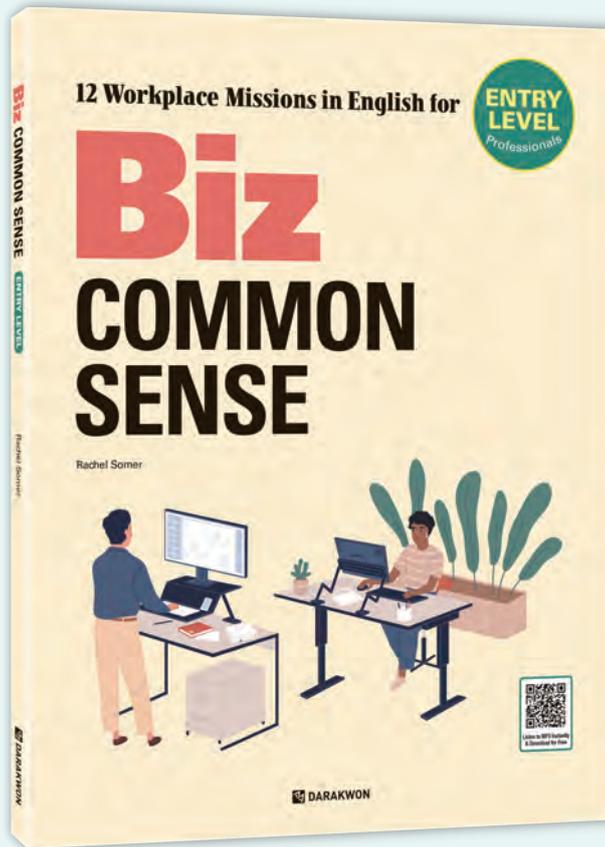
B Fill in the blanks.

- Martha is 17. Her sister Carla is 55. Carla is _____ than Martha. Samantha is 18. Samantha is the _____ girl.
- Angela and Paul are friends. Their _____ are close to each other.
- I have another cup of coffee, please?
- Tom is not tall. Tom is not short. He is average height. Tom is _____ tall / short.
- Helen is happy. Helen is pretty. Helen is _____ happy / pretty / sorry.
- _____ you please help me find the elevator? It is _____ book.

C Match the questions with the answers.

- How do you do, sir? **1** No, would you introduce, please?
- What's your friend like? **2** He's outgoing and funny.
- Did your father remember? **3** He's tall and slender.
- What are you doing this weekend? **4** Yes, but I think it's a little tight.
- What does your brother look like? **5** It's a pleasure to meet you.
- Why are you going to the store? **6** I need to buy some groceries.
- How was that idea? **7** Yes, My stepmother's name is Jane.
- Do you like this dress? **8** We're going to hang out at the mall.

Biz Common Sense



Key Features

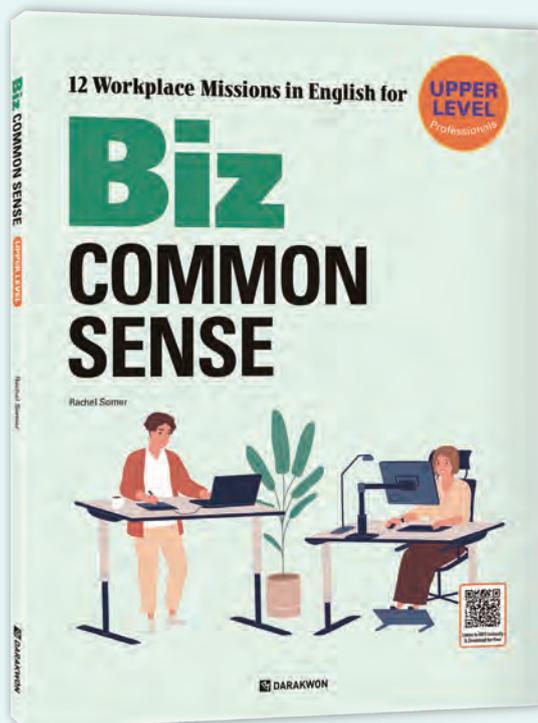
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Situation

Mission 01 **Preparing for a Meeting**

Situation

Adrienne Smith's boss is going to have an important meeting and emails her to ask her to prepare for it. Read the email.

To: Adrienne Smith <asmith@westerpackaging.com>
 From: Michael Hampton <hampton@westerpackaging.com>
 Date: July 14
 Subject: Meeting Arrangements

Hello, Ms. Smith,

As you know, we are currently negotiating a deal with the Price Shipping Company. Mr. Ling from the company will visit our office soon. I want to make sure we're prepared for such an important meeting.

The meeting is set for July 28 at 10:00 A.M. Mr. Ling will bring four members of his sales team. Since our sales team will also attend the meeting, we'll need a room that can accommodate twenty people. Can you reserve Conference Room A on the second floor?

Mr. Ling requested a projector for his presentation. Please ensure tech support has tested all of the equipment prior to the meeting. I'd like to serve some refreshments at the meeting. Tea, coffee, and tea would be great. We could also order some pastries from the new bakery across the street.

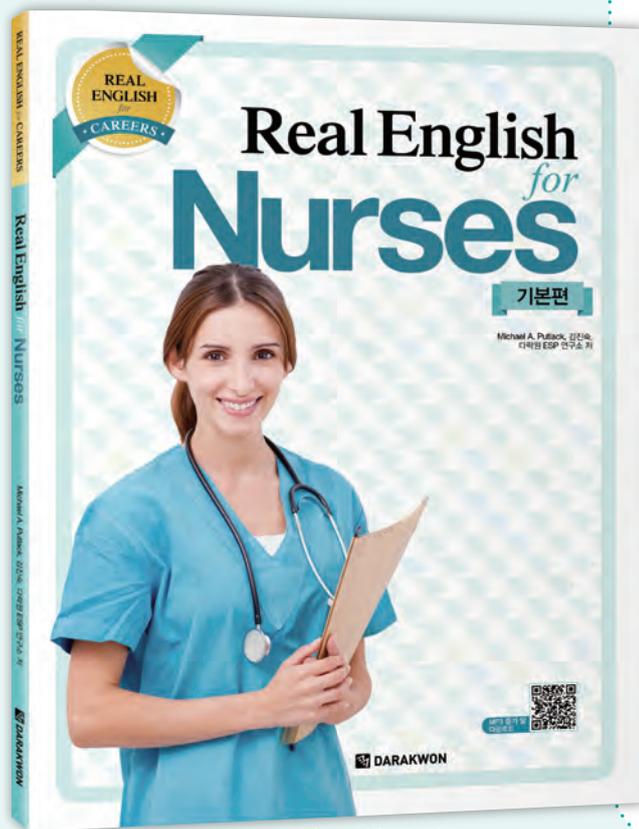
Please let me know if there are any problems.

Sincerely,
 Michael Hampton
 Sales Director

Pop-up Questions

- 1 How many people will Mr. Ling bring to the meeting?
- 2 What more does Mr. Hampton need to reserve?
- 3 What equipment did Mr. Ling request?
- 4 What does Mr. Hampton want to order from the bakery?

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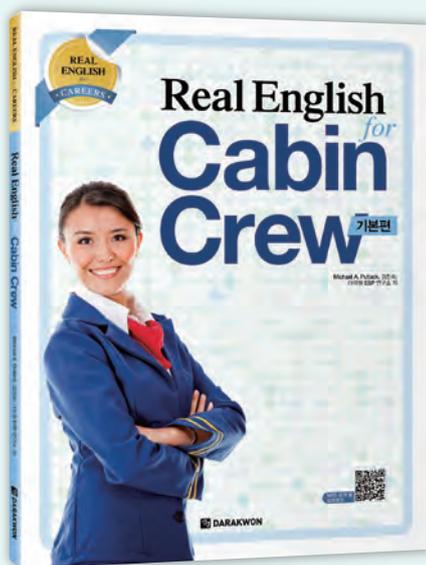
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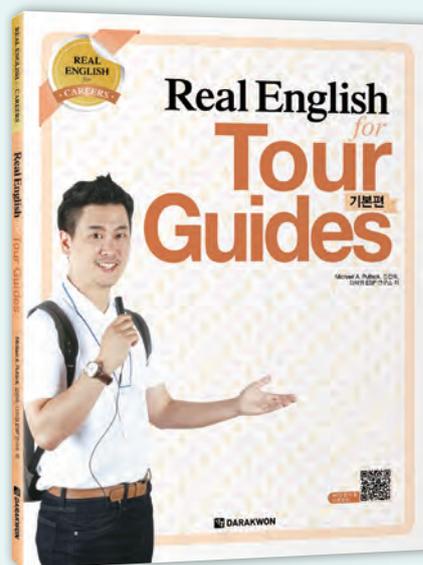
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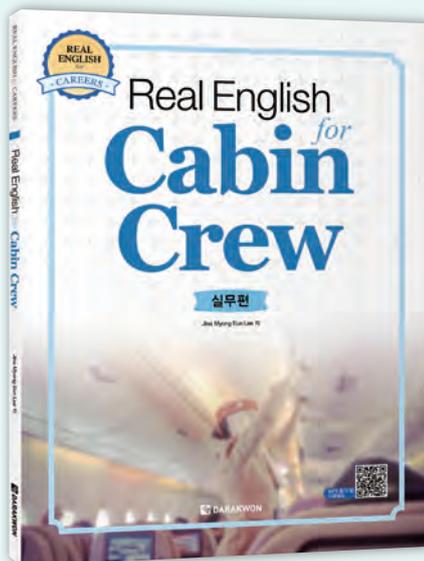
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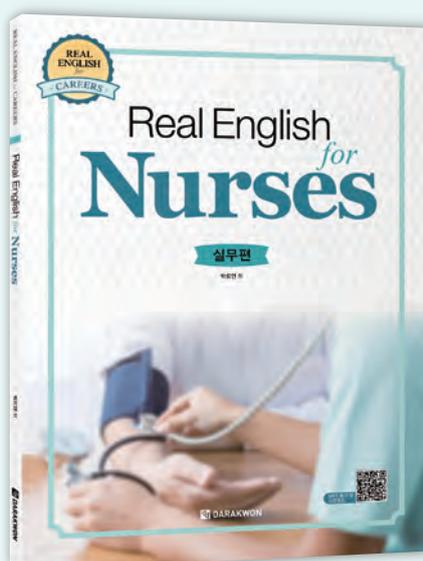
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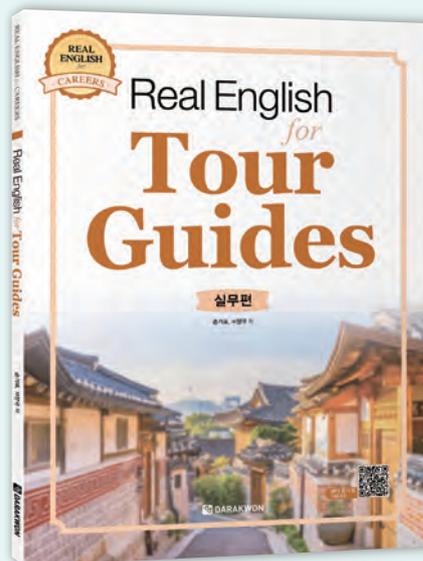
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Warming Up

Unit Objectives
 Giving Information
 Handling Guest Requests

1

Switchboard

Warming Up

1 Look at the picture below. Who are they? What are they doing? Share your thoughts with your partner.

2 What does a telephone operator do? Check the correct boxes.

a. Handles phone calls to the hotel	c. Connects calls to guest rooms
b. Makes room reservations	d. Takes orders from guests
e. Delivers room service	f. Makes wakeup calls to guests
g. Gives information and directions	h. Deals with requests from guests at the front desk

3 Switchboard

Vocabulary & Hotel Terminology

Vocabulary Match each word or phrase with its correct definition.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. put through 2. stay on the line 3. engaged 4. be located 5. call back 6. step out 7. last name 8. spell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. to wait and not hang up the phone b. to state the letters of a word in order c. to be in a particular place d. to connect someone to someone else on the telephone; to transfer e. busy f. to leave a place for a short amount of time g. another term for a surname; a family name h. to call again
---	--

Hotel Terminology Learn the following words and phrases used in the hotel industry.

<p>Hotel limousine a hotel car driven by a hotel driver according to passengers' requests</p> <p>Phone system a telephone mainly installed in a hotel lobby; a telephone one can use to call a hotel operator or guest rooms</p> <p>operator an employee who connects telephone calls to requested departments or guest rooms</p> <p>PSX private branch exchange, a telephone system that handles the internal and external calls of a hotel</p> <p>switchboard a place in a hotel where all the telephone calls are connected</p> <p>wakeup call a service which involves calling guests in their rooms at certain times to wake them up</p>	<p>Spelling Alphabet</p> <p>A spelling alphabet, which is often called a radio alphabet or a telephone alphabet, is a set of words used to stand for the letters of the alphabet in oral communication. When speaking on the telephone, a person can find it useful to spell a word by using the spelling alphabet. For example, to spell PARIS, you could say, "P for Papa, A for Alpha, R for Romeo, I for Mike."</p> <div style="text-align: right; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; font-family: monospace; font-size: small;"> A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z </div>
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Conversation

Conversation

Giving Information

A. Giving information about transportation

Operator: Thank you for calling the Emerald Hotel. This is Linda speaking. How may I assist you?

Caller: Hello. How can I get to your hotel from Incheon International Airport?

Operator: You can take a taxi, an airport limousine bus, or our hotel limousine. Which one would you prefer?

Caller: This is my first business trip to Korea, and I need to stop by the COEX Center before I go to the hotel.

Operator: Well, what don't you see our limousine service?

Caller: We can drop you off at the COEX Center and then take your luggage to the hotel. That's wonderful! I'm definitely going to use the limousine service then.

Operator: You can reserve it when you make a room reservation. The limousine pickup service fee is 140,000 won, and it can be charged to your room.

Caller: Do you need anything else before I transfer your call?

Operator: No, thank you.

Caller: Now, let me transfer you to the Reservation Department.¹ Have a wonderful day, sir!

Key & Alternative Expressions

1. **Have you ever used our service?**
 = Can (May) I help you?
 = How can I help you?
 = What can I do for you?

2. **Why don't you see our limousine service?**
 = I recommend that you use our limousine service.
 = How about using our limousine service?
 = May I suggest using our limousine service?

3. **Let me transfer you to the Reservation Department.**
 = I will transfer you to the Reservation Department.
 = Let me put you through to the Reservation Department.
 = I will connect you to the Reservation Department.

B. Giving information about hotel facilities

Operator: Thank you for calling the Lunar Hotel. This is David speaking. How may I help you?

Caller: Hello. Does your hotel have a swimming pool?

Operator: We sure do, ma'am.

Caller: It is located on the 5th floor inside the fitness club.

Operator: Excellent. How late is the swimming pool open?

Caller: It is open from 7 A.M. until 10 P.M.

Operator: Great! Thank you for the information.

Caller: My pleasure.

4. **Use the following sentences in English.**

1. Lunar 호텔 수영장은 어디에 있습니까?
 2. 수영장은 오후 10시까지 열리나요?
 3. 수영장은 5층에 있는가요?
 4. 수영장은 무료인가요?

C. Giving information about hotel services I

Operator: Good afternoon, Mr. Stewart. This is Gloria speaking. How may I help you?

Caller: I'd like to watch a movie in my room.

Operator: How much is it?

Caller: It's 15,000 won to watch one movie and 20,000 won to watch movies all day.

Operator: Okay.

Caller: Is there anything else I can help you with?

Operator: No, thank you.

5. **Use the following sentences in English.**

1. 영화를 보려면 얼마입니까?
 2. 하루 종일 영화를 보려면 얼마입니까?
 3. 영화를 보려면 어떻게 하면 됩니까?

Role-Playing

1 Use the web page below to practice giving information about the hotel. Take turns being an operator and a caller with your partner.

2 Practice handling the following situations. Take turns being an operator and a caller with your partner.

<p>1. Scenario 1 Connecting a call to a guest room.</p>	<p>2. Scenario 2 Connecting a guest's call to an employee in a hotel department.</p>
<p>3. Scenario 3 Handling a request for a service call.</p>	<p>4. Scenario 4 Handling a wrong number.</p>

Answer: Good morning. Caste Hotel. How may I assist you?
 Caller: Can I speak to Mr. Han in room 1020?

20 Switchboard

Exercises

1 Choose the best response to each question or statement.

<p>1. A: Would you like to leave a message? B: _____ a. Yes, please. b. I can't take a message. c. It would be my pleasure.</p>	<p>2. A: May I speak to Mr. Kim in the Sales Department? B: _____ a. I'll have him call you back. b. He just stepped out of the office. c. How can I help you?</p>
<p>3. A: I'd like to reserve the limousine pickup service, please. B: _____ a. Thank you for calling. b. Let me put you through to the Reservation Department. c. I'll make sure he gets the message.</p>	<p>4. A: Does your hotel have a business center? B: _____ a. It's glad to hear that. b. Don't mention it. c. Yes, we do.</p>

2 Match each sentence with the best reply.

<p>1. "Would you wake me up at 7 tomorrow morning?" 2. "May I ask who is calling, please?" 3. "Would you like to leave a message?" 4. "What number are you calling?" 5. "When do you expect him back?"</p>	<p>a. Certainly, sir. We will call you at 7 A.M. b. Is that the Mr. Jones' room? c. I think he will be back by noon. d. No, that's all right. I'll call back later. e. Yes, my name is Chris Bell.</p>
--	--

3 Complete the following conversation with the words in the box.

busy hold connect assist speaking

Caller: Good morning. This is Lisa.
 Operator: How may I _____ you?
 Caller: Hi. Can you _____ me to Mr. Kim's room?
 Operator: Certainly, ma'am. I'll connect you. _____
 Caller: I'm sorry, but the line is _____
 Operator: Would you _____ the line?
 Caller: No problem.

281 118

Looking into the Hotel

Read the following passage that describes what the hotel switchboard does.

Switchboard

The switchboard (PSX) at a hotel is the department which provides one of the most important services for guests. The switchboard employees are called operators, and they are ready to answer the phone around the clock. They not only connect all the phone calls at the hotel, but they also often greet hotel guests for the very first time when they call the hotel. Thus, it is important for them to make a good impression on the hotel on the guests. These operators work in the "back of the house," which is a hotel term that refers to a hidden office in a hotel that guests cannot see. They perform various tasks such as connecting phone calls, making wakeup calls, giving information and directions, and handling call charges.

At present, at some hotels, the switchboard functions as a one-call service or one-stop service department for the convenience of hotel guests. The operator takes orders from guests and distributes them to room service, the bell desk, housekeeping, and the front desk. Guests can therefore place all of their orders with operators at the switchboard, so there is no need to call different departments to make different orders.

Words & Phrases

around the clock for 24 hours without stopping

convenient the condition of being useful or suitable for a particular person

department a section in an organization such as a government, a business, or a university

distribute to give or deliver things to a number of people

function to serve

greet to welcome someone with polite words or actions

impression the feeling you have about someone or something, usually after having seen or heard that person or thing

operator a person who operates a machine or a system

perform to do a task

place an order to order

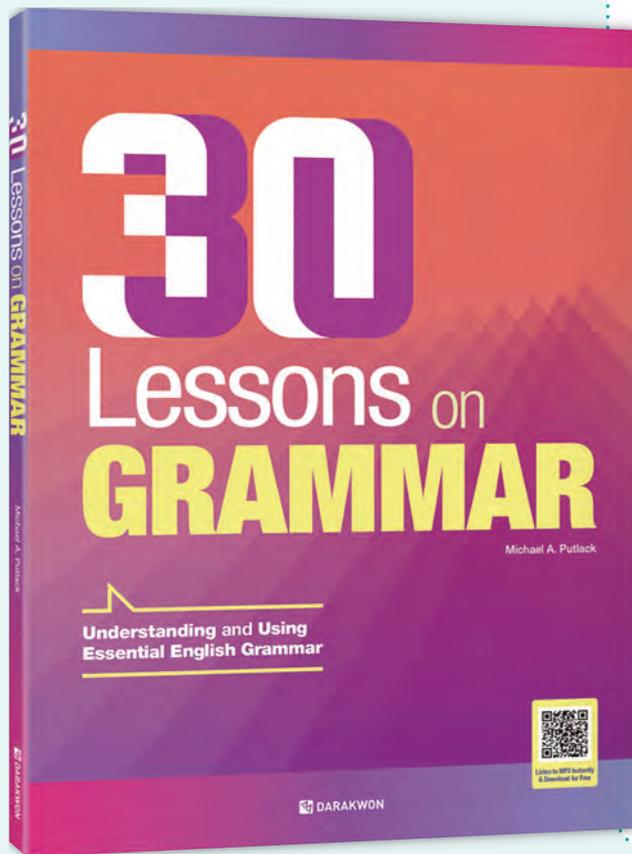
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Role-Playing

Exercises

Looking into the Hotel

30 Lessons on Grammar



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- Short and concise lessons that get right to the point, so readers do not get overwhelmed with material

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Contents & Key Features

Contents		Key Features	
01	We study English together.	01	I usually drink coffee because I am still sleepy.
02	I'm checking my email on my phone.	02	I'm going to the beach on Friday.
03	My wife and I flew to Australia in January.	03	Look in the kitchen.
04	Have you bought your plane ticket yet?	04	I can't put off this project any longer.
05	I'm going to have dinner with some friends.	05	I wish it were lunchtime.
06	May I help you with it?	06	I enjoy swimming and hiking .
07	You have to wake up now.		
08	Can you repair a car?		
09	It was built in 90 A.D.		
10	I want to learn to ski.		
11	Watching movies is my hobby.		
12	You should stop coming to work late.		
13	You look exhausted .		
14	I made it myself this morning.		
15	I'm visiting a few countries in Europe.		
16	I think it's really boring .		
17	It tastes more delicious .		
18	The woman that is singing is my cousin.		
19	It's at 5:30 when the first performer will go on stage.		
20	How much does it cost?		
21	Isn't he too busy?		
22	Let's go out for some food.		
23	Margaret said that you are feeling sick today.		
24	If you need help, I can do something for you.		

Key Features	
<p>The lessons are taught in a manner that makes learning English grammar easy.</p>	<p>The exercises are fun for readers to complete, so studying with the book is entertaining.</p>
<p>Easy</p>	<p>Fun</p>
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<p>The book is educational for readers as they will obtain a comprehensive understanding of English grammar by using it.</p>	<p>The lessons are compact, so readers do not get overwhelmed with material. Instead, they can study short, concise lessons that get right to the point.</p>

UNIT 01 We study English together. (Present Simple Tense)

Conversation Listen carefully to the verbs in the present simple tense in the conversation.

A: Yes, do you know Emily?
 B: Yes, I know her. We study English together.
 A: I didn't know that. Emily lives in my apartment building.
 B: I always meet her on Tuesday afternoon. Visit her place then.

Grammar Focus

1 Form the present simple tense like this:

Subject	Verb	Sentence
I/you/we/they	go	I go to the gym every Thursday.
He/she/it	snows	It snows a lot in Canada.

Make the negative form of the present simple tense like this:

Subject	do not (don't) verb	Sentence
I/you/we/they	do not (don't) go	I don't go to the gym every day.
He/she/it	does not (doesn't) verb	It doesn't snow in Africa.

2 Use the present simple tense for statements that are generally or always true.

- It rains in summer in Korea.
- Dogs like to eat bones.
- People drive their cars on the roads.

3 Use the present simple tense for habits or regular activities. Many times, sentences about habits have frequency words such as always, often, every day, and twice a week.

- I practice the piano at home every day.
- Susan checks her email three times a day.
- They always take the bus to work.

4 Use the present simple tense for permanent situations.

- I do not live in France.
- Jason likes his friends.
- We study English and math.

Let's check! Read each sentence and mark O if it is correct and X if it is incorrect.

I often talk to my friends on the phone. [] Julie work at a small company. []
 They are ride on the bus every day. [] You do not remember her name. []

Exercise I

A Complete the sentences by using the words in parentheses in the present continuous tense.

- Tim _____ the plants in his garden now. (water)
- Ms. Carter _____ her car to the city right now. (drive)
- I _____ about a big problem. (think)
- They _____ anything important now. (not do)
- We _____ the offer by the other company. (consider)
- David and Tina _____ right now. (date)
- Those boys _____ always _____ problems at school. (cause)

water (/tə 'gi:v wɔ:tɪn/ to give water to plants)

consider (/kən'sɪdər/ to think about)

cause (/kɔ:s/ to create or make)

B Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Use the words in the present continuous tense.

get order look buy ask ride watch

- I _____ for a new house in the city.
- The customers _____ from the menu now.
- Ms. Wilson _____ a new bike for her daughter.
- Several people _____ the salesclerk questions.
- Mr. Acuna _____ a job at a new company.
- The fans _____ their favorite baseball team.
- They _____ on the subway right now.

several (pl.) more than a couple but not many
salesclerk /sɛl'skɜ:k/ a person who sells things in a store

Switch # 01!

Tell your partner what each person is doing in the picture. Refer to the following key words if necessary: ride a bike, sit on a bench, swing, jog, roller-skate, talk on the phone, do yoga, play badminton, and jump rope.



Some people are spending time at the park...

Exercise II

A Correct the underlined parts.

- That woman are working hard at her desk.
- Sue and Mary are swim in the pool.
- I am playing not on the soccer team this year.
- Jason is always calling Tom and ask questions.
- He working at a big company these days.
- We am not meeting anyone right now.
- The patient talking to the doctor now.

these days /ðɪz ɔ:di:z/

B Rewrite the sentences in the present continuous tense.

- He drinks coffee at a café.
- Ms. Richards and his client talk about a business opportunity.
- I watch sports on television.
- Susan still works at the same company.
- The leaves change colors in fall.
- Martin lives with his parents.
- We eat a large pepperoni pizza for lunch.

drink (/drɪŋk/ to consume)
opportunity (/ɒpə'tju:nəti/ a chance)

leaves (/li:vz/ the green parts of plants)

Grammar Plus, Grammar in Action, & Unit Overview

Grammar Plus

Use the present simple tense to talk about future events. These events are usually specific times or fixed plans.

- The game starts tomorrow at three o'clock.
- The train leaves the station in ten minutes.
- Mr. Reynolds calls his wife this evening.

Use the present simple tense to talk about future events with words such as when, before, and after.

- When it snows, we will make a snowman.
- I will call you before I go to the theater.
- After she sees the concert, she will have dinner.

Grammar in Action Fill in the blanks with the words. Then, practice the dialogs with your partner.

1 A: Is that Ms. Carter's plane?
 B: No, it isn't. Her plane _____ in thirty minutes. (arrive)

2 A: It rains a lot in spring here.
 B: Yeah. When it _____, I will stay indoors. (rain)
 A: Me, too. I don't go out in the rain.

3 A: Before the movie _____, everyone will go to a coffee shop. (start)
 B: I do not like coffee.
 A: I didn't know that about you.

Chapter Overview

Review the information you learned in this unit.

generally or always true

permanent situations

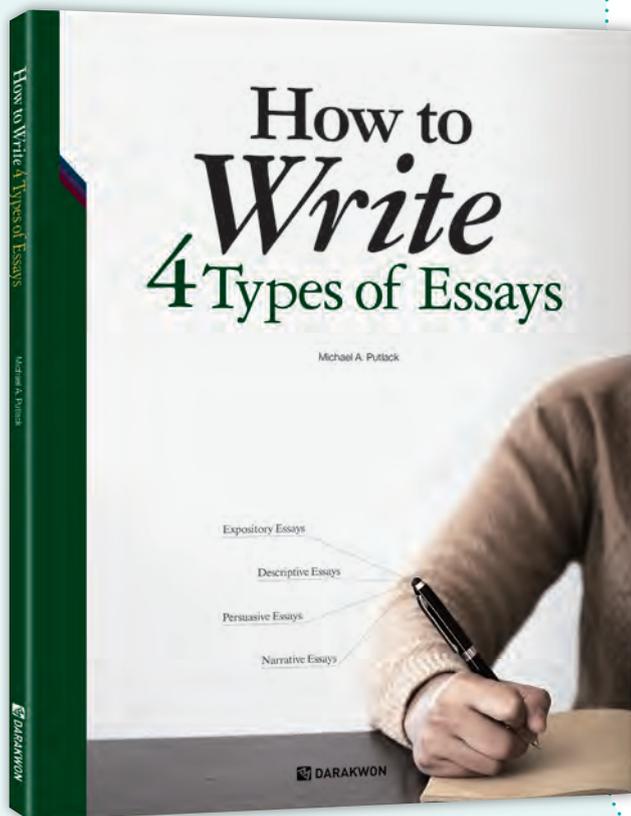
Present Simple Tense

habits or regular activities

future events

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Answer Questions for Writing Assignment,
Building Background

UNIT

01 My Neighborhood in Thirty Years

WRITING ASSIGNMENT Think about what your neighborhood will be like in thirty years. How will it change? What will be better and worse?

Building Background Read the following newspaper article. Then, answer the question!

Smart Homes: Houses of the Future

By Tyler Collins

In the future, the homes people live in will change greatly. They will not look any different. But they will become much more convenient and efficient. These homes will be called smart homes.

Smart homes will become possible thanks to the Internet of Things. This is an integrated network that allows all kinds of electronic devices to be connected to the World Wide Web. This includes computers, TVs, air conditioners, and refrigerators. Someday soon, homeowners will not have to go shopping at supermarkets. Instead, their refrigerators will recognize when they are running low on milk, eggs, and other items. Then, they will order the items their residents need and have them delivered straight to the people's homes.

Smart homes will use this kind of technology in many ways. They will have smart devices connected to the Internet of Things. Smart homes will also have special sensors in the rooms. For example, when a person enters a room, the lights will turn on automatically, and the air conditioner will cool the room to the temperature that individual likes. The person's favorite music will start playing as well. When the person leaves the room, the light and air conditioner will turn off, while the music will stop. In addition, if a thief tries to break in, the house will contact the police immediately.

These are just a few of the ways that smart homes will improve people's lives. As technology improves, people's quality of life in their homes will improve as well.

1 How will the Internet of Things change life in the future?

2 What do you think about smart homes? Would you like to live in one? Why or why not?

Unit 1

Brainstorm, Make an Outline, Write a First Draft

Brainstorming

Think about the topic and brainstorm some ideas for your essay. Refer to the words and definitions below for help. Then, answer the questions.

Building Ideas

What Will My Neighborhood Look Like in 30 Years?

Change 1 Change 2 Change 3

Building Vocabulary

urban (adj) related to a city
suburban (adj) related to a suburb
road (adj) related to the countryside
innovation (n) a new idea or invention, especially that is a dramatic change or improvement
energy efficient (adj) using as little energy as possible
sustainable (adj) cannot be supported or continued
renewable (adj) able to be used again
recycle (v) to process items made of glass, metal, plastic, or paper in order to use them again
solar panel (n) energy that is created from the sun's rays
solar panel (n) a piece of equipment that captures the sun's rays and turns them into energy
nuclear energy (n) electricity created from the splitting of the atom
hydro-power (n) water energy, electricity created from flowing water, often by using dams
carpool (v) to take a car to work or school with one's coworkers or fellow students to save gas
monorail (n) an aboveground train whose cars stop on one track
subway (n) an underground train
hypertag (n) an underground hole that makes it easier to transport people and goods quickly
commuter train (n) a train that runs from the suburbs to a downtown area
electric car (n) a car that uses electric batteries rather than gasoline to run
self-driving vehicle (n) a car that can drive itself and needs no human driver
moving sidewalk (n) a walkway that moves so that people do not have to walk themselves
smart home (n) a home with appliances and electronics connected to the Internet of Things
skyscraper (n) a very tall building
green space (n) an area with lots of plants such as a park or garden
vertical farm (n) an indoor farm that uses stacks of trays of crops to farm efficiently

Fill in the blanks with the words above.

- Some cities plan to build _____ above the streets to move large numbers of _____.
- Many skyscrapers will contain _____ to provide food for their residents.

Choose the correct word for the contexts.

- Suburban (Rural) places are located right beside large urban areas.
- Many company workers prefer to **carpool** (**carpool**) to their offices with their colleagues.

Making an Outline

Look at the ideas you came up with in the brainstorming section. Then, use them to create an outline for your essay.

Introduction

Body

Detail 1 Detail 2 Detail 3

Conclusion

First Draft: Use the outline you wrote above to write the first draft of your essay.

Learning a Writing Tip, Read a Model Essay, Learn Grammar, Self-Evaluate

How to Make Your Writing Better

The Five-Paragraph Essay

The five-paragraph essay is one way to write a short story. In this method, an essay has five paragraphs: an introductory, three body paragraphs, and a conclusion.

The introduction should describe the topic of the essay. It should also contain a thesis statement. This is one sentence that explains what the essay is about. The last sentence should contain a transition to the first body paragraph.

Each body paragraph should focus on a different point or argument. You should include the strongest point or argument in the first paragraph. Be sure to include examples in the body paragraphs to make your essay stronger. One sentence should describe the content of the paragraph.

The conclusion should summarize the essay. It should have a concluding statement, which restates the thesis statement. It should also either explain a result of the body paragraphs or simply mention the arguments made in the body paragraphs.

Model Essay Read the following sample essay. Underline the thesis statement and the concluding statement.

My Neighborhood Thirty Years from Now

I live downtown in a large urban center. Thirty years from now, my neighborhood will look much different from today. The three main differences will be the sizes of the buildings, the types of transportation people use, and the way the Internet of Things will affect my neighborhood.

First, the buildings will be larger than today. Right now, my neighborhood has some large buildings. But there will be many buildings more than 100 stories high three decades from now. Building methods will improve, making it easier and faster to construct large buildings. People will live, work, and shop in these buildings.

Second, the methods of transportation used in my neighborhood are going to change. Most people in my neighborhood drive cars or ride on buses. In the future, fewer cars will be on the road. Instead, people will use buses and ride in monorails above the roads. For pedestrians, moving sidewalks will transport them from one place to another quickly.

Third, the Internet of Things will greatly improve my neighborhood. When a person is walking alone at night, smartlights will turn on to guide that person home safely. Buses will appear at bus stops when enough people are waiting for them. And when roadways are full, the government will be alerted automatically. Then, garbage trucks will arrive to keep the neighborhood clean.

These are just a few of the changes that will happen in my neighborhood in thirty years. These changes will make my neighborhood a much better place to live. So more people will want to live there.

Grammar in Writing

When talking about the future, you need to use the future tense. Use "will + verb" to make the future simple tense. You can use "will + verb" when making predictions about the future. You can also use "be going to + verb" to make future predictions.

Building methods **will improve**. → Building methods **are going to improve**.
 Smartlights **will turn on**. → Smartlights **are going to turn on**.
 More people **will want** to live there. → More people **are going to want** to live there.

Write two sentences with "will + verb" and two sentences with "be going to + verb."

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Circle "will + verb" and "be going to + verb" in the essay on the previous page.

Self-Evaluation

Read your first draft. Then, complete the following self-evaluation.

- 1 Did I write a five-paragraph essay? YES NO
- 2 Did I include a thesis statement in the introduction? YES NO
- 3 Did I use examples in each body paragraph? YES NO
- 4 Did I include a topic statement in each body paragraph? YES NO
- 5 Did I restate the thesis statement in the conclusion? YES NO
- 6 Did I use correct grammar? YES NO
- 7 Did I use correct spelling? YES NO
- 8 Did I use correct punctuation? YES NO
- 9 Did I use sequence words properly? YES NO
- 10 Did I use transition words well? YES NO
- 11 Did I avoid using contractions? YES NO
- 12 Did I make logical arguments? YES NO

Write a Final Draft, Evaluate Your Partner's Essay, Choose the Best Essay, Write about More Topics

Final Draft

Now, using the self-evaluation, write your final draft.

Evaluate Your Partner's Essay Read your partner's essay and make positive and negative comments on it. Use the self-evaluation form on the previous page if you need help.

Choose the Best Essay Divide into groups of four and read all of the essays. Then, decide which essay is the best. Discuss why you feel that way with your group members.

Look at the following topics. Choose one of them and write an expository essay.

- What types of energy sources will people use twenty years from now?
- What will some popular jobs be in the next fifty years?
- How will the Internet of Things change people's lives in the future?
- What will it be like to live in a smart home?
- How will overpopulation affect the Earth in the twenty-first century?

More Topics

01 My Neighborhood in Thirty Years

Building Vocabulary (2-12)

- 1 innovation
- 2 various
- 3 suburban
- 4 carpool

Model Essay and Grammar in Writing (2-14)

My Neighborhood Thirty Years from Now

I live downtown in a large urban center. Thirty years from now, my neighborhood will look much different from today. The three main differences will be the sizes of the buildings, the types of transportation people use, and the way the Internet of Things will affect my neighborhood.

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Model Essay and Grammar in Writing (2-10)

How to Improve My Health

I am a healthy person in general. However, there are some ways I can improve my health. I will discuss three in this essay. The ways to improve my health are to change the eating habits, to exercise more, and to reduce my stress. Let me explain how I can do each of these activities.

First of all, I intend to improve my eating habits by consuming more nutritious food. Currently, I eat too much fast food and eat many meals with too many ingredients and empty calories. I intend to eat healthy all of the time and start eating better food. I plan to eat more vegetables, especially leafy green ones like lettuce and broccoli. I also plan to eat more fruits, nuts, and healthy fats such as fish.

The next step I intend to improve my health is to exercise more often. I sometimes skip sports at the park with my friends, but that is not sufficient. I intend to try to exercise every day at least five days a week. I want to do a combination of exercises so that I can improve my strength and flexibility and enhance my cardiovascular system.

Finally, I intend to reduce my stress in the future. I am a student, so I study constantly and also worry about my grades at the time. To lower my stress level, I plan to study longer, I intend to be more organized, and I plan to take a break when I am stressed. I intend to do all these things to help me with my health.

If I can do these three activities, I can improve my health a great deal. They will allow me to have a better, happier, and healthier life.

03 How to Be a Good Friend

Building Vocabulary (2-14)

- 1 honor
- 2 demand
- 3 keep a secret
- 4 trustworthy

Model Essay and Grammar in Writing (2-16)

How to Be a Good Friend

Have you ever wondered how to be a good friend? I want to be a friend, and I really enjoyed me. Then, I got some feedback and learned that being a good friend means just a few specific things. For one, being a good friend means being trustworthy and keeping to give and take advice to becoming a good friend.

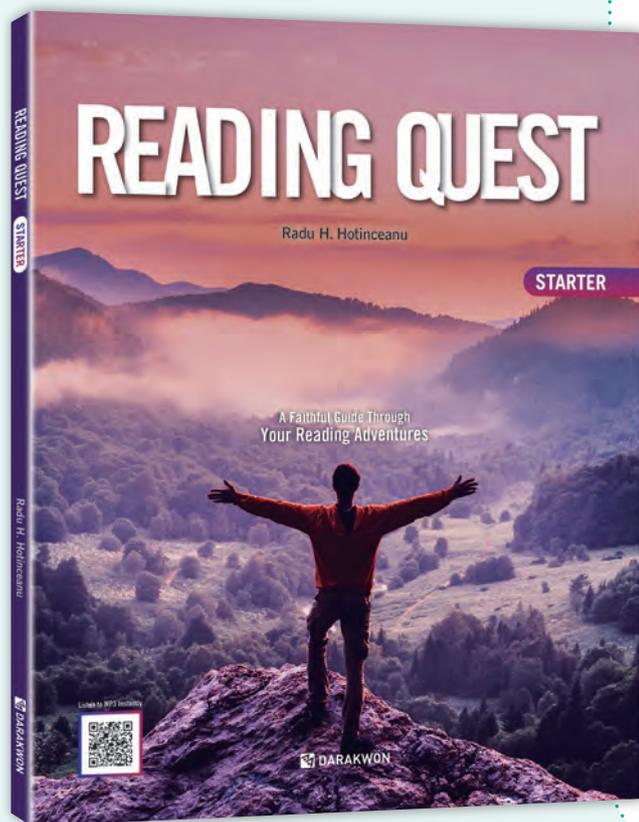
02 How to Improve Your Health

Building Vocabulary (2-11)

- 1 routine
- 2 underneath
- 3 depression
- 4 cheer

Answer key

Reading Quest



Key Features

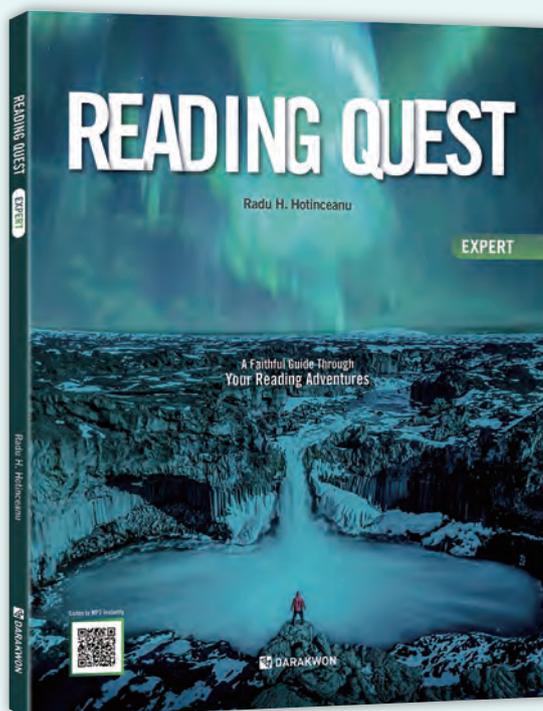
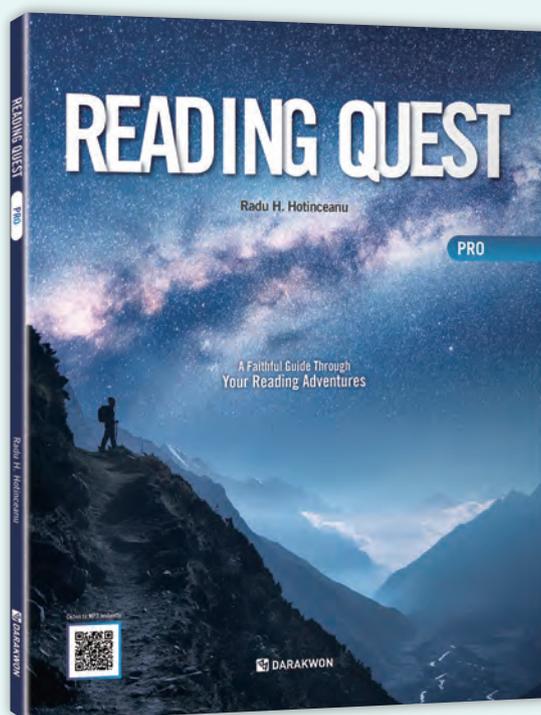
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Unit Preview



Unit Preview

A. Discuss the following questions.

- Do you know another name for the United Kingdom? What are the four countries that make up the United Kingdom?
- Do you know the four flags used in the UK? What do they look like?

B. Match the words with the definitions below. Draw your answers.

1. symbol (s)	a. a national or official emblem
2. crown (s)	b. a ruler; an official
3. kingdom (s)	c. the front (forward) part of a ship
4. version (s)	d. a protecting saint
5. superimposed on (s)	e. a person not in the army or a police force
6. patron saint (s)	f. a country or sovereign state ruled by a king or queen
7. law (s)	g. placed over another
8. civilian (s)	h. the power or authority of a king or queen
9. international (s)	i. a representation; a sign
10. stand for (s)	j. to represent; to symbolize

C. Read the statements and check (✓) if Agree or Disagree. Check the statements again after reading the passage to see whether your opinion has changed.

Statement	Before Reading		After Reading	
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
1. Flags can unite people under a common vision.				
2. The UK flag is an important symbol around the world.				
3. It is possible for different countries to share a flag.				

Reading Passages, Quick Questions, Tips

Reading Comprehension, Summarizing Information

The Union Jack is the flag of the United Kingdom (UK). The UK, also known as Britain, is a **unitary state** that includes England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. England is the largest of these four countries in terms of population (about 55 million people), followed by Scotland (about 5 million), Wales (about 3 million), and Northern Ireland (about 2 million). The UK is a **constitutional monarchy**. The British holding is a well-known symbol of the UK, but nothing says Britain as strongly and clearly as the Union Jack.

The story of the Union Jack began in the year 1606, when King James VI of Scotland also became the King of England. Having united the crowns of the two kingdoms, James VI decided that a new flag was needed. This new flag was first called the Union Flag, a name that is still used today. The first version of the Union Flag had the red cross of England superimposed on the white cross of Scotland with the Scottish blue as the background. The red English cross is also known as St. George's Cross while the white Scottish cross is known as St. Andrew's Cross. St. George and St. Andrew are the patron saints of England and Scotland, respectively.

When Britain united with Ireland in 1801, the red cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, was included in the Union Jack. This thinner red cross can be seen running along the white Scottish cross. The design was kept even after the southern part of Ireland gained independence from Britain in 1921.

The name of Union Jack is synonymous with the name Union Flag, and it comes from the flag's use at sea. It is customary for ships to fly their national flag, usually at the mast, attached to the jack staff. The flag was therefore called the Union Jack. Today, the Union Jack can be used by **merchant ships** on land, but only the British Navy can fly the flag at sea. Merchant ships are not allowed to fly the Union Jack.

The Union Jack is included in the flags of four of Britain's former colonies: Australia, New Zealand, Tonga, and Fiji. The Union Jack is therefore a **colonial flag**. It represents not only the British union but also a family of nations: Britain's former colonies. The Union Jack stands for unity among the people of Britain and for harmony between Britain and its former colonies.

England and Scotland, respectively.

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TIP
Focus Your Attention on the Reading

Do you want to read faster? Do you want to increase your understanding of what you are reading? Start by focusing a very simple but extremely important habit: Focus strictly on your reading. You probably need a quiet place, such as a room table or a quiet table. You may need to become a more active, self-managing reader. Reading is not like watching TV—something done in a passive manner. Reading requires mental effort, and you must make that effort when you read. One 100% of your concentration every time you read, and as time you will become a better reader. Don't be distracted by the things outside the page. By thoughts of your phone, or by text messages on your phone. It is a good idea to turn off your phone when you are reading.

1. unitary state is a state where the central government holds all the power over the members of the state. (New Page 100 countries in the world has this type of political system. The US is a federal state, where the power is shared among the 50 American states in the American Union.)

2. constitutional monarchy is a form of government where the monarch is only a ceremonial figurehead and is not involved in the day-to-day running of the country. Some monarchies (the Japanese and Swedish kings) have no real power, while others (the Moroccan and Saudi Kings) have real power.

3. JACK is the name of a pole mounted on the back of a ship on which a flag is flown.

Reading Comprehension

Choose the best answers to the following questions on the passage "The Union Jack."

Main Idea

- What is the passage mainly about?
 - the story of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland
 - the story of Britain's former colonies
 - the origin, meaning, and use of Britain's flag
 - the origin, meaning, and use of parliament's structure

Detail

- Which of the following crowns is NOT part of the Union Jack?
 - St. George's Cross
 - St. Andrew's Cross
 - St. James' Cross
 - St. Patrick's Cross

Detail

- Which of the following is NOT true about Britain?
 - It is a constitutional monarchy.
 - Its population is about 55 million people.
 - One of its symbols is the British building.
 - It united with Ireland in 1801.

Detail

- Which of the following is true about the Union Jack?
 - It is also known as the Union Flag.
 - It came into being in 1606.
 - It was the original name of Britain's flag.
 - It cannot be used by the British Navy.

Detail

- Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph?
 - The Union Jack stands for unity among Britain's former colonies.
 - The Union Jack stands for Britain's union with its former colonies.
 - The Union Jack symbolizes unity among the British people.
 - The Union Jack includes Britain's former colonies in its design.

Vocabulary

- Which of the following words has a different meaning from the word **international** in the last paragraph?
 - worldwide
 - constitutional
 - multinational
 - international

Inference

- What does the passage suggest about King James VI?
 - He wanted a new flag for the union of Wales and England.
 - He wanted the name Union Jack to be used for the flag.
 - He wanted the cross of Scotland superimposed on the cross of England.
 - He wanted a new flag for the united crowns of England and Scotland.

Summarizing Information

Read the passage again. Then, complete the summary below. Use the words in the box.

civilians countries colonies united stands for St. Patrick's Cross

The Union Jack is _____ the unity and interconnectedness of the four _____ islands: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

Origin	Design	Use
King James VI made the flag when he _____ England and Scotland.	The first design had England's and Scotland's _____.	It _____ on the flag on land, but only the British Navy can fly it at sea.
The flag was called the Union Flag.	It _____ on a black background.	It is _____ in the design of the Union Jack to this day.

Vocabulary in Context

A. The box below has words/phrases from the passage. Use them to complete the following sentences.

crowns version superimposed patron saint colony symbol

- The African country Ivory Coast is a former French _____.
- Is there a new _____ of this game for sale?
- The _____ of Paris in the Catholic tradition is Saint Genevieve.
- In the painting, a layer of gold paint was _____ on a black background.
- The Nike company's _____ is known as the Swoosh.
- A prince becomes a king when he receives his _____.

B. Choose the correct words/phrases from the passage to complete the sentences below.

- Because it is a monarchy, Thailand's official name is _____ of Thailand.
- Leonardo DiCaprio held Katie Winslet at the _____ of the film.
- The _____ anthem of Korea is called the "Anugak."

C. Determine the connotation (positive or negative) meaning of the underlined words.

- The army captain looked at the man in disgust and yelled, "Get this chicken out of here!" **Positive** **Negative**
- Ronald's budding personality makes it impossible to change his mind on any issue. **Positive** **Negative**

D. Use the following compound nouns from the passage to write sentences in the first blank.

Compound Noun	Your Sentence
1. unitary state (= a central government that holds all the power in a country)	The People's Republic of China is a unitary state.
2. constitutional monarchy (= a country whose head of state is a king or queen)	
3. patron saint (= a guardian saint)	
4. jack staff (= a pole used for flying a flag)	

Vocabulary in Context, Reading Connections

Reading Connections

Read the following debate about the Union Jack flag. Then, do the exercise.

Australia's Union Jack Debate

Supporting (definitely) remains to keep the Union Jack as part of their national flag. Some argue that the Union Jack is a symbol of British colonialism and that it should be removed. Others say that it is a part of their national identity and that it is a symbol of their national heritage.

Keep it! (thumbs up icon)

Melissa Turnbull, Australia's prime minister from 2013-2018, said the following about the Union Jack flag: "That's the one Australians have on their backpockets when they're traveling overseas. That's the flag that our soldiers have on their shoulder patches. That's our flag."

Get rid of it! (thumbs down icon)

The leader of Australia's native people, Linda Storie, said the following about the Union Jack flag: "It is a major blot on our history. For the reason, most of Australia's indigenous people cannot state that our soldiers have on their shoulder patches. That's our flag."

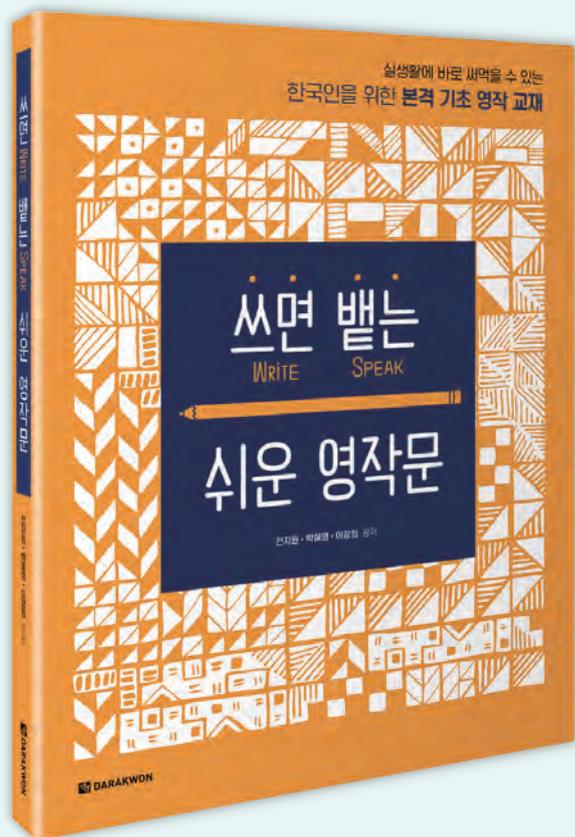
Comprehension Check

Check (✓) True or False for each of the following sentences.

	True	False
1. Australians are divided on the issue of keeping the Union Jack.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Melissa Turnbull is against removing the Union Jack.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Linda Storie and most Australians relate to the Union Jack.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Melissa Turnbull thinks the Union Jack symbolizes colonialism.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The debate whether to keep the Union Jack has been settled.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Reflections If a flag was designed during a colonial era, does it matter whose country it is? Is it possible for a flag to change its name with the times?

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Day 01 현재 vs. 현재진행형

이제 우리가 본질은 각각 습관적인 행동과 진행 중인 동작을 나타냅니다. 어떻게 영작할지 생각해 보세요.

Point 1 저는 이 헬스장에서 종종 운동을 해요.



난 가끔 이곳에서 운동을 해요.

Point 2 저는 지금 헬스장에서 운동하고 있어요.



아~ 지금 나는 열심히 운동 중이야.

→ 우리 앞에 있는 영어 표현을 골라보세요.
 * Peter는 일주일에 두 번 운동해요. Peter (works out / is working out) twice a week.
 * Kelly는 친구들과 운동 중이에요. Kelly (works out / is working out) with her friends.

Point 1 현재

I often work out at this gym.

헬스장에서 종종 운동을 하는 것은 반복적인 행동이므로 단순현재시제인 I work out을 사용해야 해요. 반드시 off(종종), always(항상), usually(보통), sometimes(가끔)과 every day(일) 같은 부사구들은 현재시제와 함께 쓰여요.



Mark는 매일 6시에 퇴근해요.
Mark leaves work at 6 o'clock every day.

뒤 문장의 밑줄 친 부분을 아래 표현들로 바꾸어 알려주세요. 필요한 경우 형태를 바꾸세요.

go cycling (가끔) 7번	play the piano (일주일에) 2번
work overtime (종종) 3번	go for a swim (일주일에) 4번
take a shower (항상) 5번	wash the dishes (가끔) 6번

Point 2 현재진행형

I am working out at the gym now.

현재 일시적으로 헬스장에서 운동을 하고 있다면 현재진행시제인 I am working out을 써야 해요. 현재적으로 일어나는 일이 아니므로 현재시제와 구별해야 해요. 현재진행시제는 주로 now(지금), right now(지금 당장), at the moment(지금) 등과 함께 쓰여요.



그녀는 지금 크게 웃고 있어요.
She is laughing loudly now.

뒤 문장의 밑줄 친 부분을 아래 표현들로 바꾸어 알려주세요. 필요한 경우 형태를 바꾸세요.

talk to her friends (일주일에) 3번	look for a job (일주일에) 4번
sleep in bed (종종) 5번	have an argument (일주일에) 6번
put on a jacket (일주일에) 7번	take a break (일주일에) 8번

Grammar Rules and Check-up Quiz

영작 문법 파헤치기

A 현재진행형 I go / She goes...

일상 생활에서 규칙적으로 반복되는 일이나 습관 등을 나타낼 때에는 단수명제사형에 써요.

- I go to Hawaii every summer. (I go to Hawaii every summer.)
- My brother works at a bank. (My brother works at a bank.)

현재진행형의 부정형은 동사 앞에 don't/doesn't를 붙여서, 피동문은 주어 앞에 do/does를 붙여서 만들어요.

- They don't [do not] care about the environment. (They don't care about the environment.)
- Anna doesn't [does not] like living in a big city. (Anna doesn't like living in a big city.)
- Do you often go for a swim? (Do you often go for a swim?)
- Does it rain a lot in this area? (Does it rain a lot in this area?)

B 현재진행형 I am going / She is going...

지금 현재 진행 중인 일을 나타낼 때에는 am/is/are + 동사-ing를 써요.

- I am feeling tired right now. (I am feeling tired right now.)
- They are traveling in Europe. (They are traveling in Europe.)
- He is working out in the gym. (He is working out in the gym.)

현재진행형의 부정형은 am/is/are 뒤에 not을 붙여 만들고, 피동문은 am/is/are를 주어 앞으로 보내서 만들어요.

- I am not listening to you. (I am not listening to you.)
- She is not watching the movie. (She is not watching the movie.)
- Is he looking for a job? (Is he looking for a job?)
- Are you paying attention to the lecture? (Are you paying attention to the lecture?)

다음 무리별로 맞게 빈칸에 올바른 말을 써 보세요.

1 나는 주말에 친구들과 데이트를 한다.
I _____ with my friends on weekends.

2 나의 남동생은 매일 아침 수영을 하러 간다. (go for a swim)
My brother _____ every morning.

3 그녀는 자주 자전거를 타러 간다. (go cycling)
She _____ very often.

4 Green 씨는 라면을 많이 먹어서 뱃살이 있다. (eat)
Mr. Green _____ much less.

5 그들은 매일 아침 공원에 가서 산책을 한다. (go to the park)
They _____ every morning and take a walk.

6 당신은 종종 외국으로 여행을 가나요? (travel)
_____ often _____ to foreign countries?

7 그들은 샌프란시스코에서 관광하기를 원한다. (want)
They _____ sightseeing in San Francisco.

답지 1 go on weekends 2 goes 3 goes 4 eat 5 eat 6 go to the park 7 want to

Writing Drills

영작 훈련하기

A 다음 주어진 단어를 바탕으로 문장을 완성하세요. 필요한 경우 어휘를 활용하세요.

- 그는 초과 근무를 하세요. (not / work / overtime / not)
- 그는 매일 오전 9시에 출근한다. (open / at 9:00 / every day / the museum)
- 직원들 특별 행사를 진행하려고 합니다. (have a special promotion / they)
- 몇몇의 사람들이 휴식을 취하고 있다. (take a break / some people)
- 그는 자신의 계획에 대해 다시 생각해보고 있다. (have second thoughts / about the plan / he)

B 다음 () 안에 주어진 단어를 이용하여 다음 문장을 완성하세요.

- 나는 보통 여행 도중에 잠을 못 이루고 있다. (go to work / usually)
- 그들이 자주 논쟁을 벌이고 있다. (have an argument / at the moment)
- 그 센터는 주민들에게 다양한 수업을 제공한다. (offer, the center, a variety of, to residents)
- 우리는 그 문제 때문에 이야기 하고 있지 않다. (talk about, the problem)
- 대부분의 사람들은 주말에 수영을 한다. (go hiking, most of my friends, on the weekend)

답지 1 overtime 2 go to work 3 have a special promotion 4 take a break 5 second thoughts 6 usually 7 have an argument 8 offer 9 talk about 10 go hiking

Example of Everyday Writing and Useful Tips

실전 영작 따라잡기

다음 텍스트를 리뷰를 읽고, 빈칸에 알맞은 문장을 작성하여 지문을 완성하세요.

Write your feedback

★★★★★

Priya Jain
2 months ago

이곳이 워싱턴에 있어서는 정말 최고예요. It is a great place for a workout. And also a great value for money. 서비스도 최고예요. (It is a great place for a workout. And also a great value for money. 서비스도 최고예요.)

They have such friendly staff members, and everything you need is right there. (They have such friendly staff members, and everything you need is right there.)

All the equipment is clean, and the gym is very tidy. (All the equipment is clean, and the gym is very tidy.)

Only for this month. (Only for this month.)

If you sign up for a year, you can get one month free. (If you sign up for a year, you can get one month free.)

I highly recommend this gym. (I highly recommend this gym.)

Submit feedback

답지 1 good value for money 2 friendly 3 tidy 4 equipment 5 tidy 6 free 7 highly recommend 8 I highly recommend

Review Test

REVIEW TEST Days 01-02

A 다음 무리별로 맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 선택하여 문장을 완성하세요.

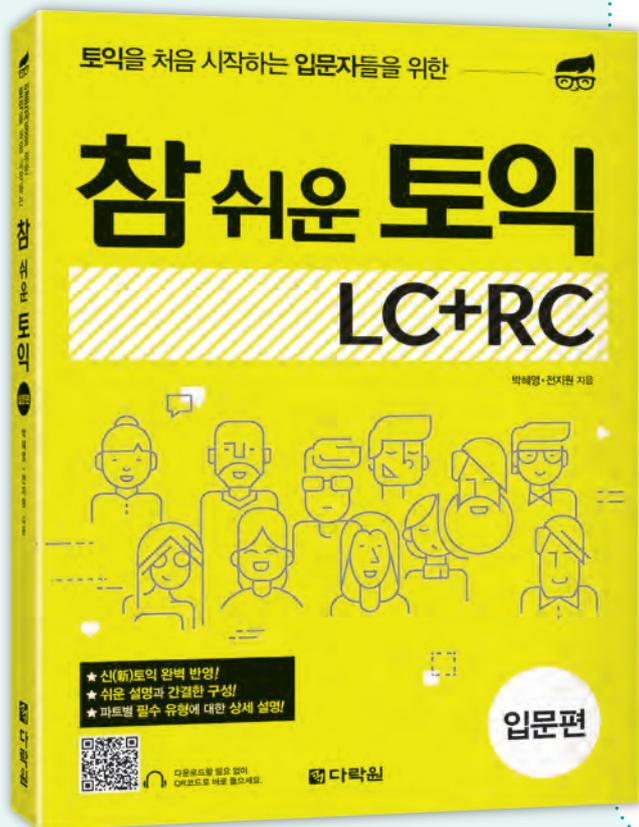
- 나는 매주 토요일에 수영을 하러 간다.
I _____ every Saturday.
go for a swim / am going for a swim
- Dave는 현재 직업을 구하고 있어요.
Dave _____ at the moment.
looks for a job / is looking for a job
- 우리는 보통 야근을 하지 않아요.
We _____ most of the time.
don't work overtime / aren't working overtime
- 안타깝게도 나는 그때 잠이 오지 않았어요.
Unfortunately, I _____ at that time.
didn't feel well / was not feeling well
- 우리 가족은 주말에 자전거를 타러 간다.
My family _____ on the weekend.
went cycling / was going cycling
- 당신은 얼마나 자주 검진을 받으시나요?
How often _____ a regular checkup?
do you get / are you getting
- 그들은 지금 무엇에 대해 논쟁하고 있나요?
What _____ an argument about?
do they have / are they having
- 에스프레소 머신이 제대로 작동하지 않고 있어요.
The espresso machine _____ properly.
don't work / isn't working

현재시제, 과거시제, 진행시제

B 다음 () 안에 들어 있는 말을 이용하여 주어진 문장을 완성하세요.

- 저는 친구들을 지난 해 겨울에 여행하고 있었어요. (last year, travel)
- 나는 커피를 많이 마시지 않아요. (much coffee)
- 당신은 동네에서 산책을 하니까? (go for a walk, in the neighborhood)
- Tony는 시골에 사는 것을 좋아하지 않아요. (living in the countryside)
- 그는 자정쯤 닫는 가게를 닫았어요. (at midnight, close)
- 상점에서 특별 행사를 진행하려고 합니다. (the store, have a special promotion)
- 나는 이 세 피자에 가입했어요. (go to work)
- Boots 씨는 여행에 컴퓨터 작업을 하고 있습니다. (work on the computer)

Very Easy TOEIC



Key Features

- A nice and easy textbook for learners who are studying TOEIC for the first time
- New dialogues, statements, reading texts, and questions on the latest TOEIC trends
- Efficient learning with all study items able to be easily viewed

2 Books | Beginner

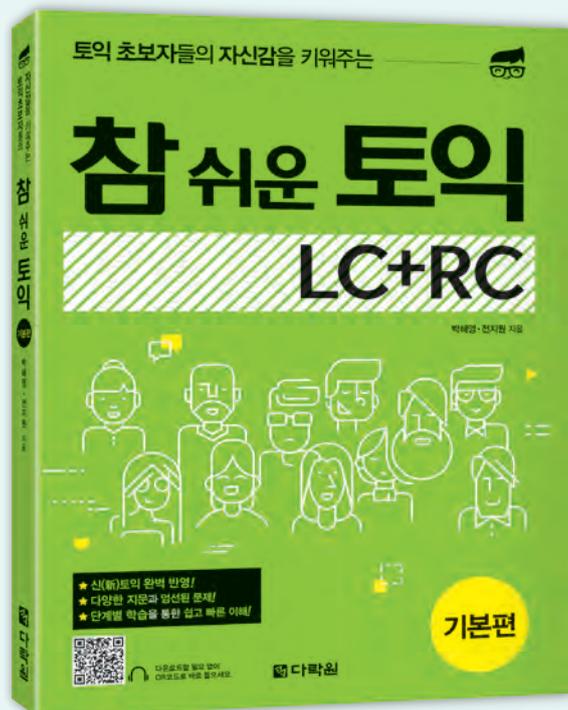
Book (288p-296p)

USD 15.50

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LC Type Comprehension

Part 1 2인 인물 사진

• 먼저, 두 사람 각각의 사진에서 한 사람이 하고 있는 일을 그려주세요.
• 둘 중 한 사람이 사진의 내용을 바탕으로 문장에 맞는 말을 선택하세요.
• 두 사람이 한 가지 일을 하고 있다면 그 일을 선택하세요. 주의를 기울이세요.

대답을 듣고 나서 다음을 보세요.

듣고 있는 동안	듣고 있는 동안
are holding documents (아는) (A) (1)	are sitting on a bench (아는) (A) (1)
are shaking hands (아는) (A) (1)	are boarding over to (아는) (A) (1)
are packing things (아는) (A) (1)	are standing on the edge (아는) (A) (1)
are unpacking things (아는) (A) (1)	are leaning on a table (아는) (A) (1)
are handing something to the others (아는) (A) (1)	are leaning against the wall (아는) (A) (1)
are looking at each other (아는) (A) (1)	are lying on the floor (아는) (A) (1)
are staring at the notebook (아는) (A) (1)	is hanging on the wall (아는) (A) (1)
are watching a performance (아는) (A) (1)	is stacked on the floor (아는) (A) (1)
are pointing at the picture (아는) (A) (1)	is positioned in the corner (아는) (A) (1)
are studying the menu (아는) (A) (1)	are attached to the wall (아는) (A) (1)
are examining the equipment (아는) (A) (1)	is placed on the counter (아는) (A) (1)

대답을 듣고 나서 뒷면의 문제를 보세요. 주의를 기울이세요. 문헌 번호도, 인물명도 기억하세요.

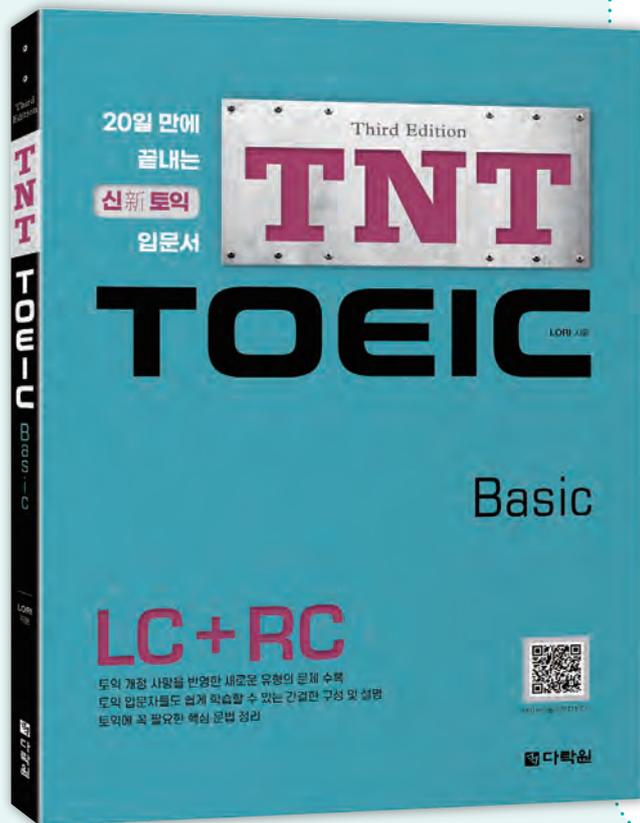
1 (A) They are _____.
(B) The women are _____.
(C) One of the women is _____.
(D) One of the women is _____.

2 (A) They are _____ on the floor.
(B) They are _____ on the floor.
(C) They are _____ on the floor.
(D) They are _____ at a table.

3 (A) _____ has been _____ on the chair.
(B) The coffee cups _____.
(C) The waiter and _____.
(D) The women are _____.

4 (A) They are _____ some posters.
(B) They are _____ the document.
(C) One of the men is _____ a table.
(D) One of the men is _____.

5 (A) _____ has been _____ on the chair.
(B) The coffee cups _____.
(C) The waiter and _____.
(D) The women are _____.



Key Features

- Beginner to intermediate textbook to study TOEIC, allowing learners to study LC and RC in 20 days
- A textbook allowing intensive study by question pattern in each part
- Questions carefully selected to incorporate the newest trend of TOEIC

2 Books | Beginner - Intermediate

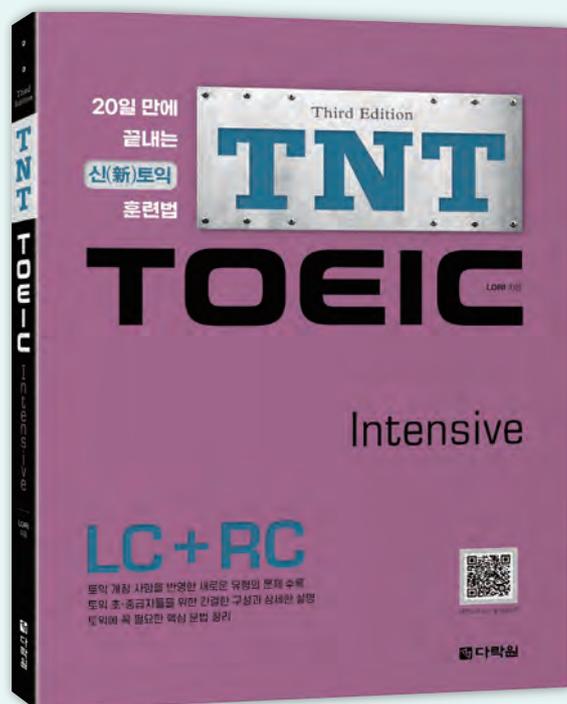
Book (232p-376p)

USD 14.00 - 16.80

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Daily Listening Practice

DAY 03 Daily Listening Practice

PART 1



(A) A man is recapping a bottle.
수령한 약병을 밀봉하고 있다.

(B) _____
약이 약병 밖으로 튀어나와 있다.

(C) Some bottles are lying on their sides.
수령한 약병이 바닥에 누워 있다.

(D) A cook is chopping some vegetables.
수령한 채소들을 잘라내고 있다.

(A) | (B) | (C) | (D)

PART 2

1. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. (A) (B) (C)

2. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. (A) (B) (C)

3. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. (A) (B) (C)

4. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. (A) (B) (C)

Directions | 새로운 음향실 다시 들으면서 알아보세요.

1. _____ | 약병이 수납함 안에 들어 있다.

(A) Yes, it's in the cabinet. | 네, 약이 약병 안에 들어 있습니다.

(B) _____ | 네, 약병이 바닥에 누워 있습니다.

(C) It's for my supervisor. | 그것은 내 상사의 것입니다.

(D) | 수납함 안에 들어 있습니다.

2. _____ | 수납함 안에 들어 있는 약병입니다.

(A) For a day or two. | 한 두 날 동안입니다.

(B) _____ | 약병이 바닥에 누워 있습니다.

(C) It is company in Moscow. | 그것은 모스크바 회사입니다.

(D) | 수납함 안에 들어 있습니다.

3. _____ | 약병이 수납함 안에 들어 있습니다.

(A) For two days. | 한 두 날 동안입니다.

(B) _____ | 약병이 바닥에 누워 있습니다.

(C) We fixed it a week ago. | 우리는 일주일 전에 고쳤습니다.

(D) | 수납함 안에 들어 있습니다.

4. _____ | 약병이 수납함 안에 들어 있습니다.

(A) _____ | 수납함 안에 들어 있습니다.

(B) In Conference Room C. | C 회의실에서 있습니다.

(C) The search is still on. | 검색이 계속되고 있습니다.

(D) | 수납함 안에 들어 있습니다.

Listening Comprehension Practice

DAY 03 사진 묘사 (2)

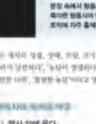
Practice

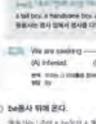
1.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

2.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

3.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

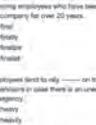
4.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

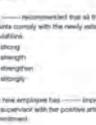
5.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

6.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

7.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

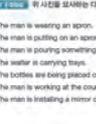
8.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

9.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

10.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

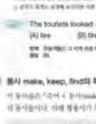
2.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

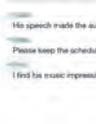
3.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

4.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

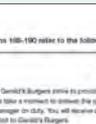
5.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

6.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

7.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

8.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

9.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

10.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

Listening Comprehension Basic Expressions

Basic Expressions 기본 표현하기

A woman is browsing in a store. (A) (B) (C) (D)

The man is pushing a shopping cart. (A) (B) (C) (D)

A woman is shopping for clothes. (A) (B) (C) (D)

One man is making a purchase. (A) (B) (C) (D)

The girl is paying for the item. (A) (B) (C) (D)

He is paying the cashier. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Shoes are displayed for sale. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Paintings are on display. (A) (B) (C) (D)

The vendor is weighing some vegetables. (A) (B) (C) (D)

The woman is sorting some vegetables on the scale. (A) (B) (C) (D)

The man is choosing some items. (A) (B) (C) (D)

The woman is examining vegetables. (A) (B) (C) (D)

A price tag is attached to a book. (A) (B) (C) (D)

A boy is trying on a backpack. (A) (B) (C) (D)

A woman is reaching for merchandise. (A) (B) (C) (D)

A book has been placed on the counter. (A) (B) (C) (D)

People are boarding the bus. (A) (B) (C) (D)

A boy is getting on the bus. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Passengers are getting off the bus. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Passengers are stepping off the bus. (A) (B) (C) (D)

People are waiting in line with their luggage. (A) (B) (C) (D)

People are standing in line. (A) (B) (C) (D)

The cars are stuck in heavy traffic. (A) (B) (C) (D)

The cars are caught in a traffic jam. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Vehicles are moving in the same direction. (A) (B) (C) (D)

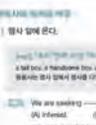
A bus is approaching a bus stop. (A) (B) (C) (D)

The train is pulling out of the station. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Reading Comprehension Explanation

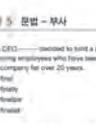
DAY 03 형용사

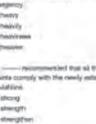
1.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

2.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

3.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

4.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

5.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

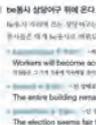
6.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

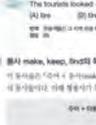
7.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

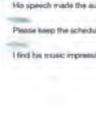
8.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

9.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

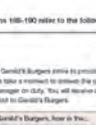
10. (A) (B) (C) (D)

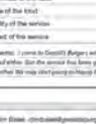
1.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

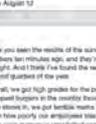
2.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

3.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

4.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

5.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

6.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

7.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

8.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

9.  (A) (B) (C) (D)

10. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Reading Comprehension Practice

Practice

The software company's president is quite ——— about all the different computers. (A) knowing (B) admission (C) knowledge (D) knowledgeable (E) know

The advertising company is experimenting with ——— advertising methods. (A) consider (B) considerably (C) considered (D) considerate (E) considerable

The steering committee conducted a ——— review for the new long-term strategies. (A) complex (B) continual (C) complete (D) comparison (E) comparable

Our financial programs began ——— after a few cost-cutting measures were carried out. (A) manage (B) manageable (C) management (D) manageability (E) manageably

The instructor selected ——— to follow at first, but later I found them difficult. (A) easy (B) easily (C) ease (D) easey (E) eases

Our new human resources director is a ——— person in our company. (A) advice (B) admission (C) adviceable (D) advisory (E) advisory

Their experienced employees were ——— of receiving difficult problems very well. (A) able (B) capable (C) likely (D) secure (E) confident

Please make sure that workers should be ——— of all the safety regulations in the workplace. (A) conditional (B) further (C) tertiary (D) secondary (E) aware

The manufacturing company has recently announced its ——— profit in sales. (A) impressive (B) various (C) statistical (D) motivated (E) motivated

Our company is seeking ——— workers who can work effectively under a limited time. (A) academic (B) backward (C) tertiary (D) skilled (E) skilled

Daily Reading Practice

PART 5 문법 - 무사

1. The CEO ——— to build a party ——— employees who have been with the company for over 20 years. (A) first (B) finally (C) finally (D) first (E) first

2. Employees tend to rely ——— on their supervisors in case there is an unexpected emergency. (A) heavy (B) heavily (C) heavily (D) heavily (E) heavily

3. It is ——— recommended that all the tenants comply with the newly established regulations. (A) strong (B) strong (C) strongly (D) strongly (E) strongly

4. The new employee has ——— impressed her supervisor with the positive attitude and commitment. (A) impress (B) impress (C) impress (D) impress (E) impress

5. The Actor David is one of the most ——— actors in the profession. (A) impressive (B) impressive (C) impressively (D) impressively (E) impressively

6. The agreement concerning campaign for a ——— candidate was not expected. (A) right (B) right (C) right (D) right (E) right

7. The Human Resources Department Manager responded ——— to suggestions by the employees. (A) positive (B) positive (C) positively (D) positively (E) positively

8. Canon Corporation is ——— claiming to be the most reliable source of information in U.S. economic policy. (A) repeat (B) repeat (C) repeatedly (D) repeatedly (E) repeatedly

Questions 188-190 refer to the following form, e-mail, and memo.

Evaluation Form: Genial's Burgers

We at Genial's Burgers strive to provide our customers with the best possible food and service. Please take a moment to answer the questions in the survey. When you complete it, please bring it to the manager on duty. This will ensure a computer for a free regular free or extra-large valid on your next visit to Genial's Burgers.

All Genial's Burgers, how is this?	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
All Genial's Burgers, how is this?				
Neatness of the food				
Price of the food				
Quality of the service				
Speed of the service				

Comments: I come to Genial's Burgers with my family once a week. The food is good, but the service is not so good. The atmosphere is really not so good. I will not be back.

From: Lisa Cartwell, Vice President
To: Customer Relations
Date: August 12

Yes, I have seen the results of the survey we ran during the month of July. Just send me the numbers ten minutes ago, and they're starting. We aren't doing nearly as well as we had thought. And I think I've found the reasons why our revenues declined in both the first and second quarters of the year.

Overall, we get high grades for the price of our food. We already know that we need the cleanest burgers in the country. But in restaurant after restaurant in every state we have visited in, we get terrible marks for the service that we provide. Many comments focused upon how poorly our employees treat our customers and how slowly they do their jobs. And there were numerous uncomplimentary comments about how dirty our restaurants are.

I'm getting you in charge of a committee to come up with some new guidelines for our staff. Our franchise owners are going to be contacting us soon, and we need their answers for them immediately. I had something from you no later than Friday.

Lisa

To: All Franchise Owners, Genial's Burgers
From: Lisa Cartwell, Vice President
Re: New Guidelines
Date: August 20

After reviewing the results of our recent survey, we at Genial's Burgers have decided to institute some changes in the way we do business. The following rules are now in effect:

- All employees must spend 10 minutes of each hour of work cleaning the restaurant. This includes cleaning the bathrooms and eating spaces.
- All employees must wash their hands with hot water and soap for one minute after using the bathroom. Those who do not will be fined immediately.
- All employees must attend a paid 3-hour class on customer service.
- All managers must attend a paid 2-hour seminar on customer relations.

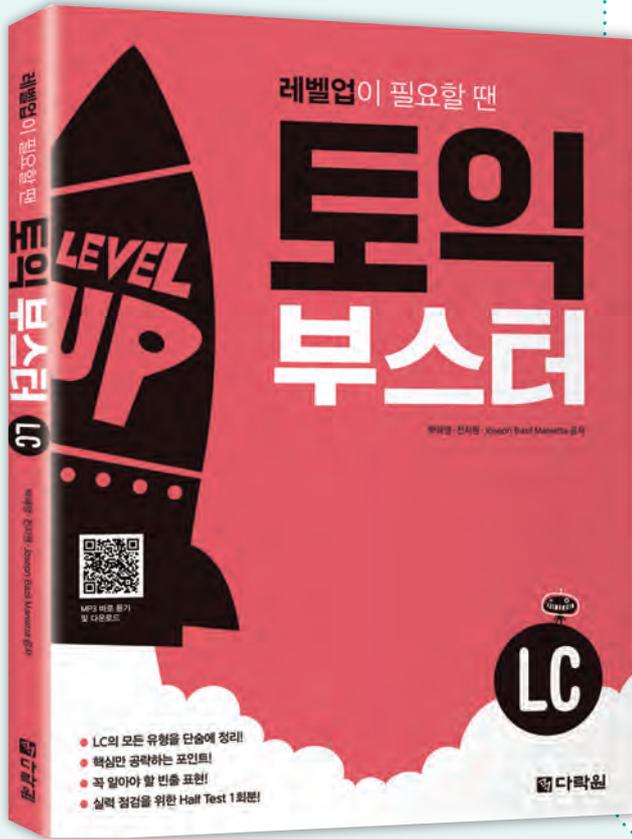
These are the first of what will be several changes. We will send more memos to you in the next few days. A representative from headquarters will also arrange to meet with you no later than August 31. It is our goal to make Genial's Burgers once again the country's top burger chain.

188. According to the evaluation, what is indicated about the customer?
(A) She thinks the prices at Genial's Burgers are high.
(B) She visits Happy Burgers each week.
(C) She is dissatisfied with the service at Genial's Burgers.
(D) She thinks that Happy Burgers has dirty restaurants.

189. Which complaint about Genial's Burgers does the new rules NOT address?
(A) The cleanliness of the restaurants
(B) The service the employees provide
(C) Customer-employee relations
(D) The speed that the employees work

190. What does Ms. Cartwell mention in the memo?
(A) Employees may lose their jobs for not following the rules.
(B) She will hold a meeting at headquarters on August 31.
(C) No more changes will be made at the company.
(D) Genial's Burgers will open some new stores soon.

TOEIC Booster



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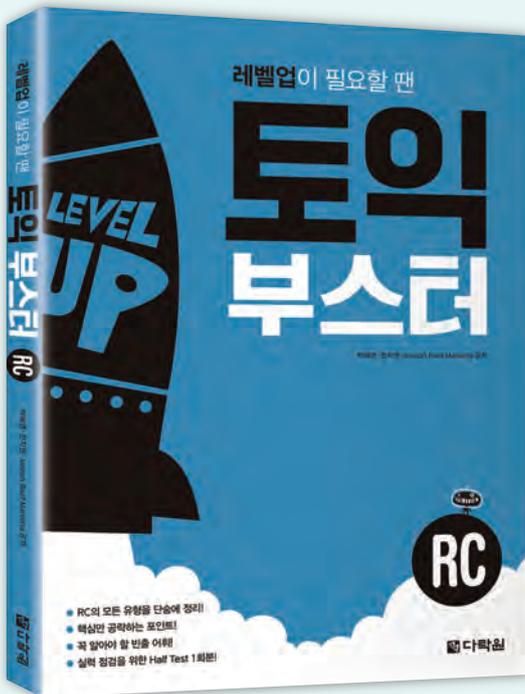
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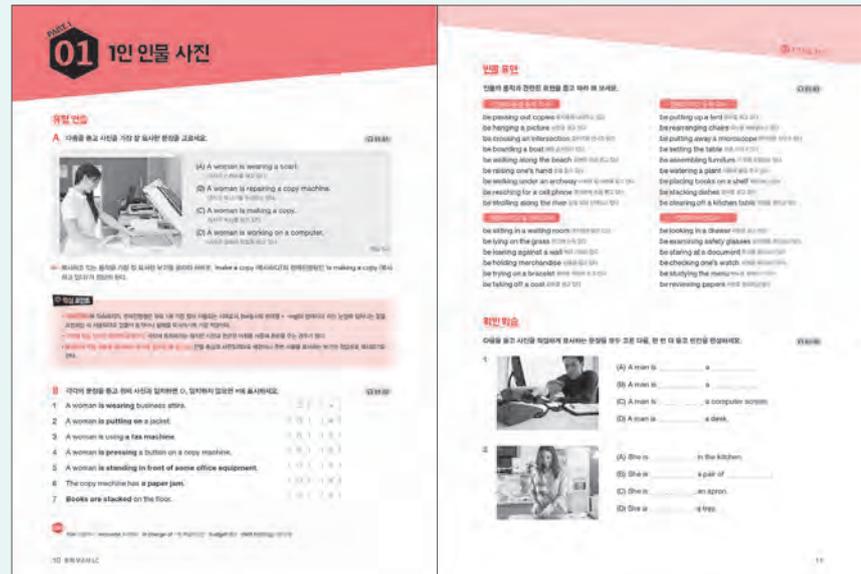
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LC Patten Drills, Vocabulary, Checkup Quiz



LC Practice Test

실전 연습

A. 이 세 사람이 무엇을 할까요?

1. Where most likely are the speakers?
 (A) At a movie theater
 (B) At a shopping mall
 (C) At a bookstore
 (D) At a library

2. What does the man suggest the woman do?
 (A) Pay a fine today
 (B) Purchase a book
 (C) Come back another time
 (D) Bring some more books

3. What does the man mostly likely mean when he says, "I'm afraid not"?
 (A) He will cancel a fine.
 (B) The woman cannot use a credit card.
 (C) Late fees are expensive.
 (D) There is not an ATM nearby.

4. Why is the man calling?
 (A) To ask for directions
 (B) To ask the woman to go out
 (C) To cancel a reservation
 (D) To ask about a cost

5. Look at the graphic. How much will the speakers pay for each ticket?
 (A) \$6.00
 (B) \$7.00
 (C) \$8.00
 (D) \$9.00

6. What does the man say about the restaurant?
 (A) It opened recently.
 (B) It is close to the theater.
 (C) It is being renovated.
 (D) It has a good reputation.

TITLE	TIME	PRICE
The Last Berlin	10:00 A.M.	\$5.00
	2:00 P.M.	\$7.00
	7:00 P.M.	\$9.00

LC Half Test

LISTENING TEST

In the Listening test, you will be asked to demonstrate how well you understand spoken English. The audio listening test will last approximately 30 minutes. There are five parts, and directions are given for each part. You must mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not write your answers in your test book.

PART 1

Read each question in this part, you will hear four statements about a problem in your test book. After you hear the statements, you must select the one statement that best describes what you see in the picture. Then list the number of the question on your answer sheet and mark your answer. The statements will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only once.

Statement (1): This woman's problem is the best description of the picture, so you should select answer (1) and mark it on your answer sheet.

RC Types of Questions, Grammar

01 단순 시제

가장 중요한

Robert Kim — a journalist — what established companies can learn from startups last week.

(A) is learning
 (B) has learned
 (C) had learned
 (D) has not learned

현재 시제 (현재진행형, 동명사, 일반적 사실)

The company files its taxes (D) every two years.

과거 시제 (확정된 과거시제, 불확정 과거 시제)

Ms. Campbell transferred her transferred (D) to the Boston office 3 years ago.

미래 시제 (미래 계획과 예측)

The board of directors will vote on the major issues this coming Monday.

Mr. Nguyen is going to hire more technicians and sales representatives next month.

RC Grammar Questions

1. The water _____ the water because she was not happy with the quality.
 (A) cleaned (B) washed (C) purified (D) filtered

2. The well-known construction company, the Thompson Building Corporation, _____ to be TBC.
 (A) is known (B) is famous (C) is famous (D) is famous

3. The purchase contract _____ unless you have a receipt.
 (A) is not valid (B) is not valid (C) is not valid (D) is not valid

4. The company _____ to hire 500 employees in the next six months.
 (A) is planning (B) is planning (C) is planning (D) is planning

5. The research team _____ at the institution.
 (A) is working (B) is working (C) is working (D) is working

6. The research team _____ all the researchers of the year by the university.
 (A) is named (B) is named (C) is named (D) is named

7. The project _____ because we need to _____ on how to handle toxic materials.
 (A) is delayed (B) is delayed (C) is delayed (D) is delayed

8. The project _____ because we need to _____ on how to handle toxic materials.
 (A) is delayed (B) is delayed (C) is delayed (D) is delayed

9. The project _____ because we need to _____ on how to handle toxic materials.
 (A) is delayed (B) is delayed (C) is delayed (D) is delayed

RC Vocabulary, Practice Test

실전 어휘

1. 다양한 표현을 사용하여 의미를 설명하십시오.

asked to report → 보고하라는 부탁
 be accompanied by → 동반하다
 bring up → 제기하다
 carry out → 수행하다
 cut off → 차단하다
 compare A with B → A와 B를 비교하다
 compare A to B → A를 B에 비유하다
 comply with → 준수하다
 conduct A → A를 수행하다
 cut back on → 줄이다
 establish A from B → A를 B에서 설립하다
 transfer A to B → A를 B로 옮기다
 give away → 기부하다
 let down → 실망시키다
 look forward to → 기대하다

2. 같은 의미를 가진 단어를 찾으십시오.

1. 프로젝트 팀을 이끌기 위해 → (A) lead / direct
 2. 오래된 사무실 장비를 버리기 → (B) get rid of / dispose of
 3. 쇼핑을 하기 → (C) go shopping
 4. 대학을 졸업하고 정부 기관에서 일하기 → (D) graduate from college and work for the government
 5. 예산을 초과하기 → (E) go over the budget
 6. 새로 설립된 회사 → (F) newly established company
 7. 사무실을 옮기기 → (G) move office
 8. 정기적으로 회의하기 → (H) hold regular meetings
 9. 정부 기관에서 일하기 → (I) work for government agency

실전 연습

1. The purpose of the legislation is _____ new employees understand how to operate the new devices efficiently.
 (A) to help
 (B) to help
 (C) help
 (D) being helped

2. If you would like to use a conference room in March, be sure _____ one in advance.
 (A) book
 (B) to book
 (C) booking
 (D) to booking

3. Most of the staff members working on the second floor of the community center _____ in the past of practice.
 (A) consent
 (B) belong
 (C) arrive
 (D) appreciate

4. This plan to _____ the old city hall building into a community sports facility has been _____.
 (A) changing
 (B) change
 (C) change
 (D) be changed

5. If you are interested in applying to Samsung, Inc., _____ to the company's Web site for further information.
 (A) refer
 (B) to refer
 (C) reference
 (D) referring

6. Most of the major companies are _____ to hire more employees because they are experiencing financial difficulties.
 (A) hesitant
 (B) hesitant
 (C) hesitant
 (D) be hesitant

7. Ms. Williams has successfully _____ the tasks outlined in her contract.
 (A) carried out
 (B) met
 (C) carried
 (D) listed for

8. _____ the pace of technical innovation, government researchers are _____ significant research in the field.
 (A) Promoting
 (B) To be completed
 (C) For promoting
 (D) To promote

READING TEST

In the Reading test, you will read a variety of texts and answer several different types of reading comprehension questions. The text lengths will not be the same. There are three parts, and directions are given for each part. You are encouraged to answer as many questions as possible within the time allowed.

You must mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not write your answers in your test book.

PART 5

Directions: A word or phrase is missing in each of the sentences below. Your answer choice can be one from the list. Select the best answer to complete the sentence. Then mark the letter (A, B, C, or D) on your answer sheet.

1. The Innovation Community Center will be opened for renovations _____ in November.
 (A) next
 (B) in the future
 (C) in the past
 (D) in the near future

2. The city government encourages employees _____ their temperature when they come to work.
 (A) to lower
 (B) to raise
 (C) to keep
 (D) to change

3. Although the new 4510 model is _____, its price is only half as much.
 (A) heavy
 (B) lighter
 (C) lighter
 (D) heavier

4. When signing up for a new identification being, employees must be _____ of employment to the Personnel Department.
 (A) aware
 (B) aware
 (C) aware
 (D) aware

5. The _____ of the new building will be _____ by the city.
 (A) design
 (B) design
 (C) design
 (D) design

6. The _____ of the new building will be _____ by the city.
 (A) design
 (B) design
 (C) design
 (D) design

7. The _____ of the new building will be _____ by the city.
 (A) design
 (B) design
 (C) design
 (D) design

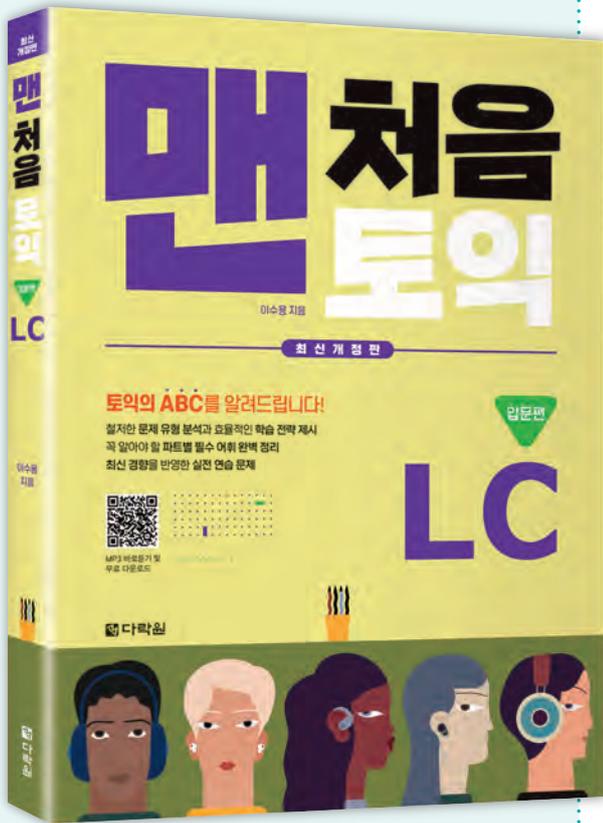
8. The _____ of the new building will be _____ by the city.
 (A) design
 (B) design
 (C) design
 (D) design

9. The _____ of the new building will be _____ by the city.
 (A) design
 (B) design
 (C) design
 (D) design

10. The _____ of the new building will be _____ by the city.
 (A) design
 (B) design
 (C) design
 (D) design

RC Half Test

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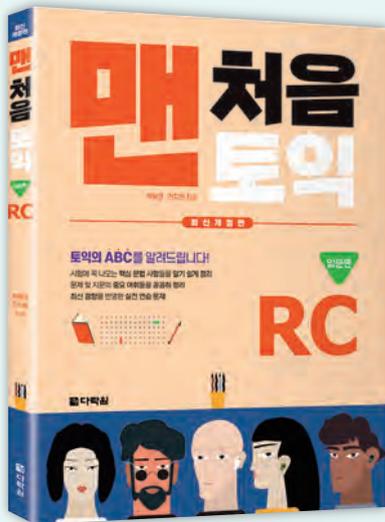
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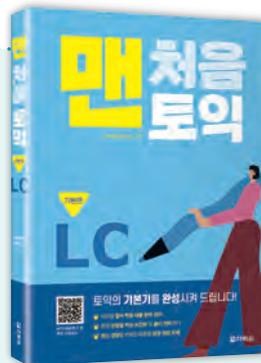
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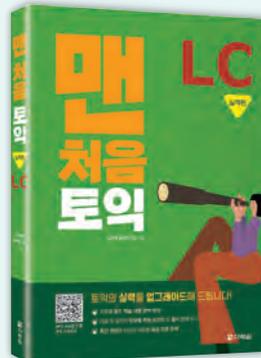
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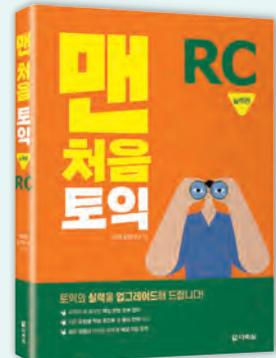
LC Intermediate



RC Intermediate



LC Advanced



RC Advanced

RC Overview & LC Overview

Overview

문장의 구조 Sentence Structure

영어 문장은 크게 세 가지로 나뉘는데, 이를 '영어 문장의 3대 법칙'이라고 부른다. 영어 문장의 구조는 주어, 목적어, 목적어 앞에 서술어라고 표현하는데 영어 문장의 문법이 달라져서 다른 문장 형식은 영어에서는 대개 기본적인 주어-목적어-서술어 형식에 변형된 것만 다를 뿐이다.

- 1. 주어 + 서술어
I work in LA.
- 2. 주어 + 목적어 + 서술어
He is an engineer. He works.
- 3. 주어 + 목적어 + 목적어 + 서술어
The company sent me a letter of apology.
→ I received an apology from the company.
- 4. 주어 + 목적어 + 목적어 + 목적어 + 서술어
My boss makes everything bad. He says that he is not serious.

UNIT 02 사물 및 풍경 묘사

사물 묘사란 물건을 설명하는 것을 의미하며, 주로 객관적 표현을 사용한다. 사물 묘사는 사물의 외형, 기능, 특징, 용도, 가치 등을 설명하는 데 사용된다. 사물 묘사는 주로 '이것은...', '그것은...', '이것은...' 등으로 시작된다.

예시 1: 이 건물은 현대적인 디자인을 자랑한다. (This building is proud of its modern design.)

예시 2: 이 건물은 현대적인 디자인을 자랑한다. (This building is proud of its modern design.)

예시 3: 이 건물은 현대적인 디자인을 자랑한다. (This building is proud of its modern design.)

Explanation of Units

UNIT 02 사물 및 배경 중심 사진

이 단원은 사물 및 배경을 묘사하는 데 사용되는 어휘와 문법을 다룬다. 사진은 사물의 외형, 기능, 특징, 용도, 가치를 설명하는 데 사용된다. 사진은 주로 '이것은...', '그것은...', '이것은...' 등으로 시작된다.

예시 1: 이 건물은 현대적인 디자인을 자랑한다. (This building is proud of its modern design.)

예시 2: 이 건물은 현대적인 디자인을 자랑한다. (This building is proud of its modern design.)

예시 3: 이 건물은 현대적인 디자인을 자랑한다. (This building is proud of its modern design.)

Grammar Explanations with Check-up Quiz

1. 관계사

주어, 목적어, 수식어, 보충어, 절을 연결하는 데 사용되는 관계사는 다음과 같다.

예시 1: 이 건물은 현대적인 디자인을 자랑한다. (This building is proud of its modern design.)

예시 2: 이 건물은 현대적인 디자인을 자랑한다. (This building is proud of its modern design.)

예시 3: 이 건물은 현대적인 디자인을 자랑한다. (This building is proud of its modern design.)

Practice

1.1 관례

관례는 사회에서 일반적으로 지켜야 하는 행동이나 습관을 의미한다. 관례는 문화, 종교, 직업 등에 따라 다르다.

예시 1: 이 건물은 현대적인 디자인을 자랑한다. (This building is proud of its modern design.)

예시 2: 이 건물은 현대적인 디자인을 자랑한다. (This building is proud of its modern design.)

예시 3: 이 건물은 현대적인 디자인을 자랑한다. (This building is proud of its modern design.)

Sample Practice

PART 5

Directions: A word or phrase is missing in each of the sentences below. Four answer choices are given below each sentence. Select the best answer to complete the sentence. Then mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

- The office supply store has discontinued the _____ of some items.
 - (A) trademark
 - (B) program
 - (C) series
 - (D) range
- Head _____ on Tom (that is, his opinion) _____ the team's decision.
 - (A) construct
 - (B) contribute
 - (C) contribute
 - (D) contribute
- A professor at Harvard University _____ a speech at tomorrow's event.
 - (A) gave
 - (B) gave
 - (C) will give
 - (D) has given
- Ms. Wilson asked the scientist how _____ his research was done.
 - (A) was
 - (B) was
 - (C) he
 - (D) he
- The laptop's main problem _____ the life _____ of its battery.
 - (A) reduces
 - (B) reduces
 - (C) reduces
 - (D) reduces
- You must _____ a decision on that issue as soon as possible.
 - (A) come
 - (B) come
 - (C) come
 - (D) come
- Ms. Jackson was the client who _____ brought the contract to the meeting.
 - (A) finally
 - (B) finally
 - (C) finally
 - (D) finally
- Tickets were so _____ that few people could afford to purchase them.
 - (A) expensive
 - (B) expensive
 - (C) expensive
 - (D) expensive
- The _____ of the hotel team's performance impressed the CEO.
 - (A) improve
 - (B) improvement
 - (C) improve
 - (D) improve
- The mayor appointed _____ first after their ten-hour discussion from the election.
 - (A) fairly
 - (B) majority
 - (C) majority
 - (D) majority
- The movie would not work properly because it had a _____ plot.
 - (A) defect
 - (B) defect
 - (C) defect
 - (D) defect
- The virtual Office Supply Store _____ many items since last Friday.
 - (A) decrease
 - (B) decrease
 - (C) decrease
 - (D) decrease
- The actor was _____ of the _____ man that my spare parts.
 - (A) condition
 - (B) technology
 - (C) view
 - (D) knowledge
- There are some _____ issues with the machine, so they must be repaired.
 - (A) structural
 - (B) structural
 - (C) structural
 - (D) structural
- Faulty wiring in the building _____ responsible for causing the fire.
 - (A) could be
 - (B) have been
 - (C) was
 - (D) had been
- Ms. Powers is not _____ regarding the _____ the marketing department.
 - (A) complimenting
 - (B) complimenting
 - (C) complimenting
 - (D) complimenting

LC Part 2

01 의문사를 사용한 질문 유형

1. Who에 서하는 주어를 찾아주세요.

2. What에 서하는 목적어, 수식어, 수동형의 주어를 찾아주세요.

3. Where에 서하는 장소를 찾아주세요.

4. When에 서하는 시간을 찾아주세요.

5. How에 서하는 방법을 찾아주세요.

6. Why에 서하는 이유를 찾아주세요.

7. How many에 서하는 수량을 찾아주세요.

8. How long에 서하는 기간을 찾아주세요.

9. How far에 서하는 거리를 찾아주세요.

10. How much에 서하는 금액을 찾아주세요.

11. How often에 서하는 빈도를 찾아주세요.

12. How many times에 서하는 횟수를 찾아주세요.

13. How long ago에 서하는 시간을 찾아주세요.

14. How long ago에 서하는 시간을 찾아주세요.

15. How long ago에 서하는 시간을 찾아주세요.

16. How long ago에 서하는 시간을 찾아주세요.

17. How long ago에 서하는 시간을 찾아주세요.

18. How long ago에 서하는 시간을 찾아주세요.

19. How long ago에 서하는 시간을 찾아주세요.

20. How long ago에 서하는 시간을 찾아주세요.

01 초, 중반별 내용과 관련된 문제!

1. 초반의 주제를 찾는 문제

2. 주제를 찾는 문제

3. 주제를 찾는 문제

4. 주제를 찾는 문제

5. 주제를 찾는 문제

6. 주제를 찾는 문제

7. 주제를 찾는 문제

8. 주제를 찾는 문제

9. 주제를 찾는 문제

10. 주제를 찾는 문제

11. 주제를 찾는 문제

12. 주제를 찾는 문제

13. 주제를 찾는 문제

14. 주제를 찾는 문제

15. 주제를 찾는 문제

16. 주제를 찾는 문제

17. 주제를 찾는 문제

18. 주제를 찾는 문제

19. 주제를 찾는 문제

20. 주제를 찾는 문제

LC Part 3

01 전화 메시지

1. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

2. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

3. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

4. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

5. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

6. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

7. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

8. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

9. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

10. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

11. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

12. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

13. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

14. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

15. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

16. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

17. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

18. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

19. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

20. 전화 메시지를 듣고 내용을 찾아주세요.

LC Part 4

01 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요!

1. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

2. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

3. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

4. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

5. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

6. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

7. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

8. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

9. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

10. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

11. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

12. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

13. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

14. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

15. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

16. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

17. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

18. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

19. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

20. 그림을 보고 내용을 찾아주세요.

RC Part 5 and Word List

01 반드시 출제되는 출사 문제

1. 출사 문제

2. 출사 문제

3. 출사 문제

4. 출사 문제

5. 출사 문제

6. 출사 문제

7. 출사 문제

8. 출사 문제

9. 출사 문제

10. 출사 문제

11. 출사 문제

12. 출사 문제

13. 출사 문제

14. 출사 문제

15. 출사 문제

16. 출사 문제

17. 출사 문제

18. 출사 문제

19. 출사 문제

20. 출사 문제

01 출사 문제

1. 출사 문제

2. 출사 문제

3. 출사 문제

4. 출사 문제

5. 출사 문제

6. 출사 문제

7. 출사 문제

8. 출사 문제

9. 출사 문제

10. 출사 문제

11. 출사 문제

12. 출사 문제

13. 출사 문제

14. 출사 문제

15. 출사 문제

16. 출사 문제

17. 출사 문제

18. 출사 문제

19. 출사 문제

20. 출사 문제

01 파생형 단어를 예시 PART 5

1. 파생형 단어를 예시

2. 파생형 단어를 예시

3. 파생형 단어를 예시

4. 파생형 단어를 예시

5. 파생형 단어를 예시

6. 파생형 단어를 예시

7. 파생형 단어를 예시

8. 파생형 단어를 예시

9. 파생형 단어를 예시

10. 파생형 단어를 예시

11. 파생형 단어를 예시

12. 파생형 단어를 예시

13. 파생형 단어를 예시

14. 파생형 단어를 예시

15. 파생형 단어를 예시

16. 파생형 단어를 예시

17. 파생형 단어를 예시

18. 파생형 단어를 예시

19. 파생형 단어를 예시

20. 파생형 단어를 예시

RC Part 7

01 단일 지문 (Single Passage)

1. 단일 지문

2. 단일 지문

3. 단일 지문

4. 단일 지문

5. 단일 지문

6. 단일 지문

7. 단일 지문

8. 단일 지문

9. 단일 지문

10. 단일 지문

11. 단일 지문

12. 단일 지문

13. 단일 지문

14. 단일 지문

15. 단일 지문

16. 단일 지문

17. 단일 지문

18. 단일 지문

19. 단일 지문

20. 단일 지문

01 단일 지문 (Single Passage)

1. 단일 지문

2. 단일 지문

3. 단일 지문

4. 단일 지문

5. 단일 지문

6. 단일 지문

7. 단일 지문

8. 단일 지문

9. 단일 지문

10. 단일 지문

11. 단일 지문

12. 단일 지문

13. 단일 지문

14. 단일 지문

15. 단일 지문

16. 단일 지문

17. 단일 지문

18. 단일 지문

19. 단일 지문

20. 단일 지문

RC Part 6 and Word List

01 출사 문제

1. 출사 문제

2. 출사 문제

3. 출사 문제

4. 출사 문제

5. 출사 문제

6. 출사 문제

7. 출사 문제

8. 출사 문제

9. 출사 문제

10. 출사 문제

11. 출사 문제

12. 출사 문제

13. 출사 문제

14. 출사 문제

15. 출사 문제

16. 출사 문제

17. 출사 문제

18. 출사 문제

19. 출사 문제

20. 출사 문제

01 출사 문제

1. 출사 문제

2. 출사 문제

3. 출사 문제

4. 출사 문제

5. 출사 문제

6. 출사 문제

7. 출사 문제

8. 출사 문제

9. 출사 문제

10. 출사 문제

11. 출사 문제

12. 출사 문제

13. 출사 문제

14. 출사 문제

15. 출사 문제

16. 출사 문제

17. 출사 문제

18. 출사 문제

19. 출사 문제

20. 출사 문제

01 파생형 단어를 예시 PART 6

1. 파생형 단어를 예시

2. 파생형 단어를 예시

3. 파생형 단어를 예시

4. 파생형 단어를 예시

5. 파생형 단어를 예시

6. 파생형 단어를 예시

7. 파생형 단어를 예시

8. 파생형 단어를 예시

9. 파생형 단어를 예시

10. 파생형 단어를 예시

11. 파생형 단어를 예시

12. 파생형 단어를 예시

13. 파생형 단어를 예시

14. 파생형 단어를 예시

15. 파생형 단어를 예시

16. 파생형 단어를 예시

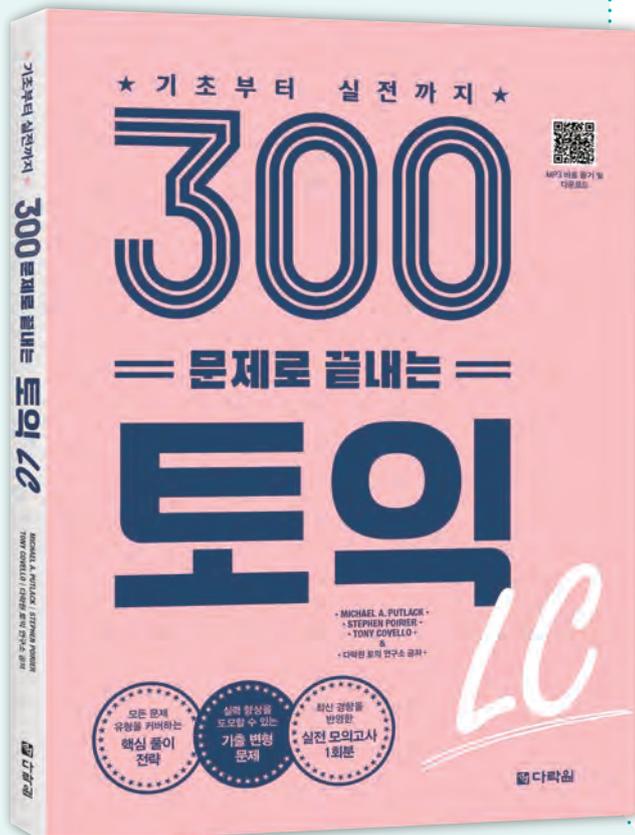
17. 파생형 단어를 예시

18. 파생형 단어를 예시

19. 파생형 단어를 예시

20. 파생형 단어를 예시

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Key Features

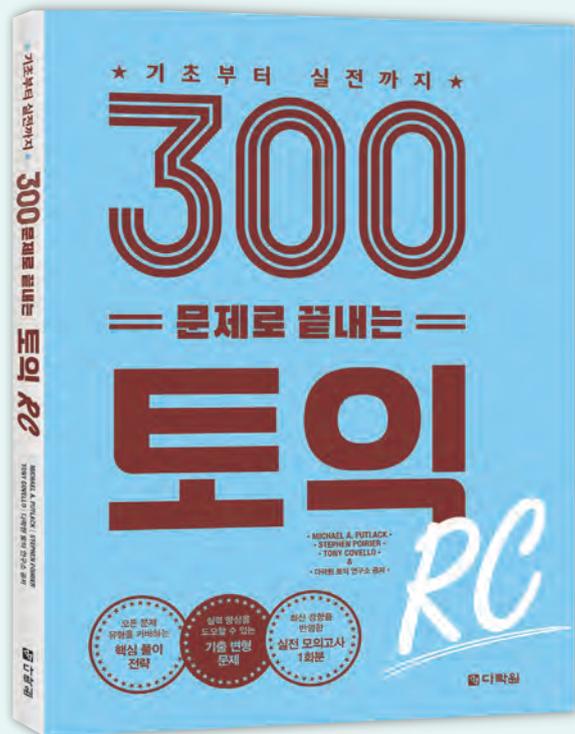
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RC Parts 5&6

Type 01 듣기

1. The doctor... (A) requested (B) rescheduled (C) rescheduled (D) rescheduled

Type 01 주제 및 목적, 문체

1. Why was the meeting held? (A) To give a presentation (B) To announce a decision (C) To provide a progress report (D) To discuss a proposal

RC Part 7

LC Part 1

Type 01 인물 사진 : 1인

이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가? 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가? 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?

답변

1. 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?
2. 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?
3. 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?

해설

(A) He is pushing the heavy boxes. (B) The man is taking some work clothes. (C) The man is waiting for the bus. (D) He is waiting for the bus.

(A) He is pushing the heavy boxes. (B) The man is taking some work clothes. (C) The man is waiting for the bus. (D) He is waiting for the bus.

해설

(A) The man has been parked on the bike. (B) He is waiting for the bus. (C) He is waiting for the bus. (D) He is waiting for the bus.

(A) He is pushing the heavy boxes. (B) The man is taking some work clothes. (C) The man is waiting for the bus. (D) He is waiting for the bus.

Type 01 who로 시작하는 의문문

이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가? 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가? 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?

답변

1. 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?
2. 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?
3. 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?

해설

(A) Who is waiting for the bus? (B) Who is waiting for the bus? (C) Who is waiting for the bus? (D) Who is waiting for the bus?

LC Part 2

이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가? 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가? 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?

답변

1. 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?
2. 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?
3. 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?

LC Part 3

Type 01 주제 및 목적

이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가? 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가? 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?

답변

1. 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?
2. 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?
3. 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?

해설

(A) What is the speaker's main purpose? (B) What is the speaker's main purpose? (C) What is the speaker's main purpose? (D) What is the speaker's main purpose?

해설

(A) What is the speaker's main purpose? (B) What is the speaker's main purpose? (C) What is the speaker's main purpose? (D) What is the speaker's main purpose?

(A) What is the speaker's main purpose? (B) What is the speaker's main purpose? (C) What is the speaker's main purpose? (D) What is the speaker's main purpose?

Type 01 주제 및 목적

이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가? 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가? 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?

답변

1. 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?
2. 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?
3. 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?

해설

(A) What is the speaker's main purpose? (B) What is the speaker's main purpose? (C) What is the speaker's main purpose? (D) What is the speaker's main purpose?

LC Part 4

이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가? 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가? 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?

답변

1. 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?
2. 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?
3. 이 사진은 어떤 일을 하고 있는 사람인가?

RC Practice Test

READING TEST

1. The reading test will be divided into three parts. The first part will be a short text. The second part will be a longer text. The third part will be a very long text.

PART 5

194. The author expressed her desire to attend the seminar in St. Louis, in the _____ permission to go.
(A) granted (B) denied (C) refused (D) granted

195. The author expressed her desire to attend the seminar in St. Louis, in the _____ permission to go.
(A) granted (B) denied (C) refused (D) granted

LISTENING TEST

1. The listening test will be divided into two parts. The first part will be a short audio. The second part will be a longer audio.

PART 1

196. The author expressed her desire to attend the seminar in St. Louis, in the _____ permission to go.
(A) granted (B) denied (C) refused (D) granted

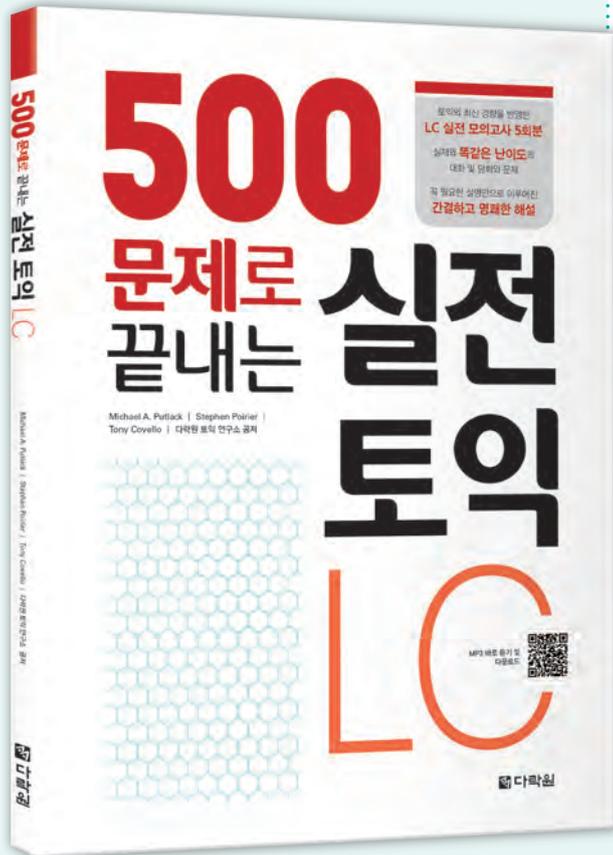
LC Practice Test

1. The listening test will be divided into two parts. The first part will be a short audio. The second part will be a longer audio.

PART 1

196. The author expressed her desire to attend the seminar in St. Louis, in the _____ permission to go.
(A) granted (B) denied (C) refused (D) granted

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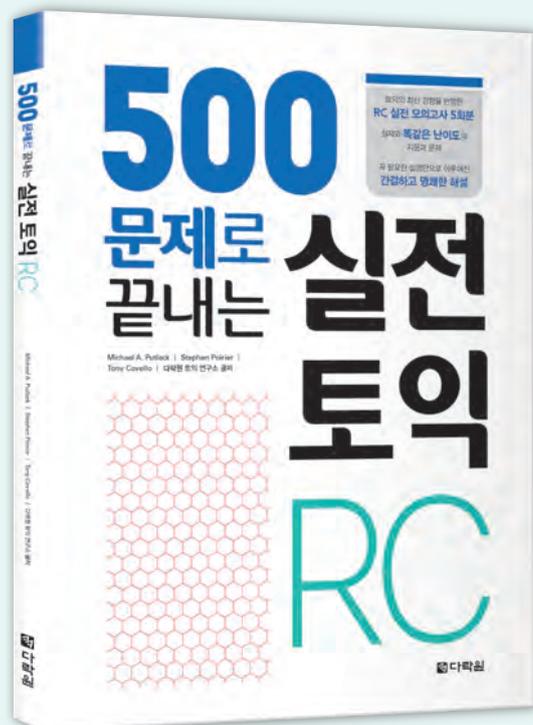
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LC Part 1

LISTENING TEST

In the Listening test, you will be asked to demonstrate how well you understand spoken English. The entire Listening test will last approximately 45 minutes. There are four parts, and directions are given for each part. You must mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not write your answers in your test book.

PART 1

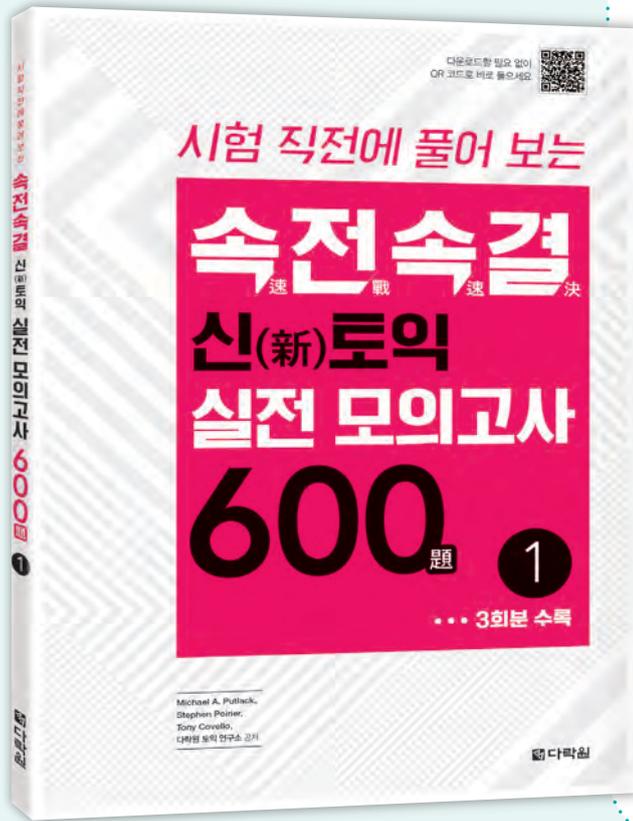
Directions: For each question in this part, you will hear four statements about a picture in your test book. When you hear the statements, you must select the one statement that best describes what you see in the picture. Then find the number of the question on your answer sheet and mark your answer. The statements will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time.



Statement (2), "The man is holding his hands together," is the best description of the picture, so you should select answer (2) and mark it on your answer sheet.



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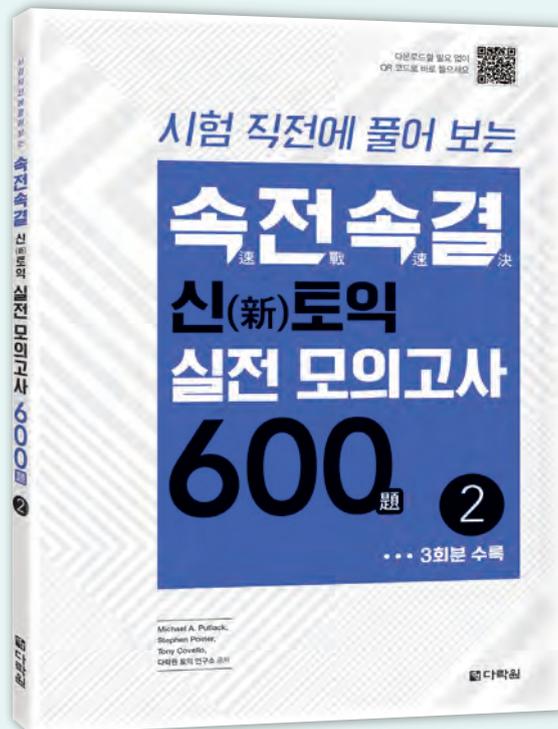
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Part 1

LISTENING TEST

In the Listening test, you will be asked to demonstrate how well you understand spoken English. The entire Listening test will last approximately 45 minutes. There are four parts, and directions are given for each part. You must mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not write your answers in your test book.

PART 1

Directions: For each question in this part, you will hear four statements about a picture in your test book. When you hear the statements, you must select the one statement that best describes what you see in the picture. Then find the number of the questions on your answer sheet and mark your answer. The statements will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time.



Statement (3), "One person is pointing at a document," is the best description of the picture as you should select answer (3) and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. 

2. 

Part 2

Part 2
Directions: You will hear a question or statement and three responses spoken in English. They will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time. Select the best response to the question or statement and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

Part 3

Part 3
Directions: You will hear some conversations between two or more people. You will be asked to answer three questions about what the speakers say in each conversation. Select the best response to each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet. The conversations will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time.

Part 4

Part 4
Directions: You will hear some talks given by a single speaker. You will be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Select the best response to each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet. The talks will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time.

Table with 2 columns: Time, Speaker. Includes a map showing Madison, Elm Creek, Cedarville, Cedarville, and Madison with distances. Includes listening questions 95-100.

Part 5

Part 5
READING TEST
Directions: In this reading test, you will read a variety of texts and answer several different types of reading comprehension questions. The entire reading test will last 75 minutes. There are three parts, and directions are given for each part. You are encouraged to answer as many questions as possible within the time allowed.

Part 5
Questions 101-110 refer to the following text.
101. A spokesperson for Enrica, Inc. is expected to make an important announcement about the company's future tomorrow afternoon.

Part 6

Part 6
Directions: Read the texts that follow. A word, phrase, or sentence is missing in parts of each text. Four answer choices for each question are given below the text. Select the best answer to complete the text. Then mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

Part 6
Questions 111-114 refer to the following e-mail.
To: gthomas@tmail.com
From: cagay@tmail.com
Date: September 22
Subject: Checkup
Dear Mr. Thomas,

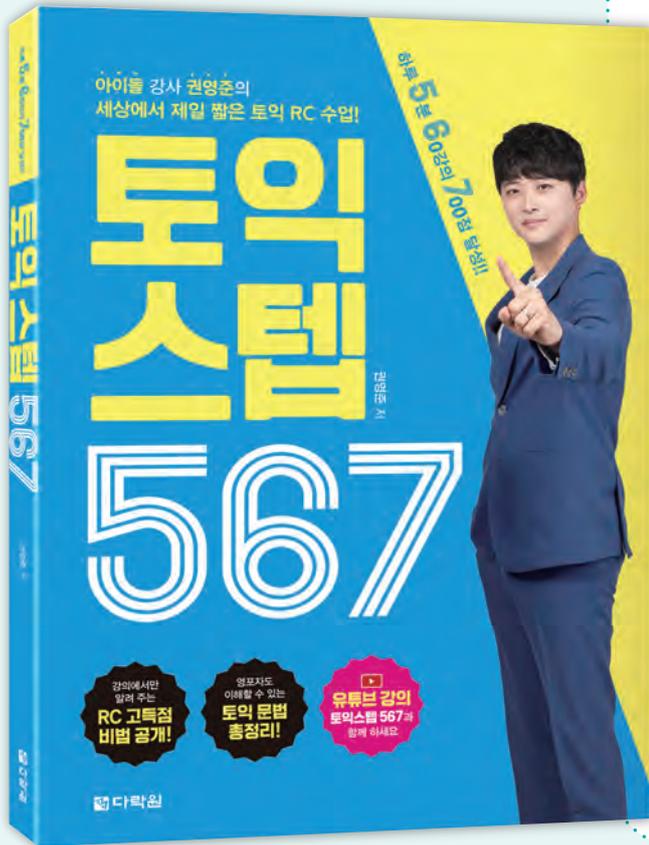
Part 7

Part 7
Directions: In this part you will read a selection of texts, such as magazine and newspaper articles, in-mails, and instant messages. Each text or set of texts is followed by several questions. Select the best answer for each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

Part 7
Questions 167-168 refer to the following text.
www.townandcountry.com
Dear Mrs. Wainwright,
I regret to inform you that progress on my client's summer work is going more slowly than intended.

Part 7
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Date: October 5
Town & Country Publishing is pleased to announce that Anna Krause's novel has reached number one on several bestseller lists.

Part 7
Questions 169-170 refer to the following text.
169. In which section of the Web page is the information most likely found?
(A) Home
(B) Town & Country
(C) Anna Krause
(D) Town & Country Community



Key Features

- Focus on grammar for Reading Comprehension
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Beginner

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Grammar

UNIT 1 주어와 동사

주어는 문장의 주어로 문장이 제일 앞에 위치합니다. We love you. 우리는 너를 사랑해. (사랑하는 행위와 주체 = 우리)

주어의 의미
문장에서 주어와 그 다음 문장의 경계선이 단어입니다. 즉, 어떤 행위를 행하는가는 명확한 주제만이 주어 지라 볼 수 있습니다.

주어의 자리
주어는 문장의 주어로 문장이 제일 앞에 위치합니다. We love you. 우리는 너를 사랑해. (사랑하는 행위와 주체 = 우리)

주어 찾기 문제
주어 찾기 문제는 주어 지라를 따라 주고 그에 알맞은 동사를 고르도록 합니다. 따라서 그 지라에 붙어갈 수 있는 동사만 알면 됩니다.

주어가 될 수 있는 동사
(1) 주격 대명사: 주어 자리가 될 수 있는 대명사 - I, you, he, she, it, we, they

명사형 접미사를 가진 명사

-ness	location (위치)	information (정보)
-ness	happiness (행복)	willingness (의지)
-ence, -ance	difference (차이)	appliance (가전제품)
-ment	development (발전)	investment (투자)
-ty	difficulty (난이도)	security (안전)

주어 찾기 문제

1. The _____ made many residents angry.
(A) productive (B) produce (C) production (D) produced

정답: (D) produced

해설: 'The' 다음에 오는 것은 명사이어야 합니다. 'made'는 동사이므로 'made'를 수식하는 것은 명사이어야 합니다. 'made'를 수식하는 것은 명사이어야 합니다. 'made'를 수식하는 것은 명사이어야 합니다.

주어 찾기 문제

2. _____ was accepted, apply / applicants
(A) George's (B) Mary (C) Mary's (D) Mary's

정답: (A) George's

해설: 'was accepted'는 동사이므로 'was accepted'를 수식하는 것은 명사이어야 합니다. 'was accepted'를 수식하는 것은 명사이어야 합니다.

주어 찾기 문제

3. _____ are introduced onto the market. (produce / products)
(A) Mary (B) Mary's (C) Mary's (D) Mary's

정답: (C) Mary's

해설: 'are introduced'는 동사이므로 'are introduced'를 수식하는 것은 명사이어야 합니다. 'are introduced'를 수식하는 것은 명사이어야 합니다.

주어 찾기 문제

4. _____ to school every day.
(A) girl (B) gasoline (C) go (D) growth

정답: (A) girl

해설: 'to school every day'는 동사이므로 'to school every day'를 수식하는 것은 명사이어야 합니다. 'to school every day'를 수식하는 것은 명사이어야 합니다.

주어 찾기 문제

5. _____ the new system in the meeting tomorrow.
(A) showed (B) to show (C) showing (D) show

정답: (D) show

해설: 'the new system in the meeting tomorrow'는 동사이므로 'the new system in the meeting tomorrow'를 수식하는 것은 명사이어야 합니다. 'the new system in the meeting tomorrow'를 수식하는 것은 명사이어야 합니다.

주어 찾기 문제

6. _____ to hire more workers. (decision / decided)
(A) The company (B) Many students (C) Many students (D) Many students

정답: (A) The company

해설: 'to hire more workers'는 동사이므로 'to hire more workers'를 수식하는 것은 명사이어야 합니다. 'to hire more workers'를 수식하는 것은 명사이어야 합니다.

Exercise Questions

빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

- The application _____ for a loan at Winlow Bank can take up to 8 months to complete.
(A) process (B) proceed (C) processed (D) procession
- The city of Springfield _____ a popular festival that takes place in April every year.
(A) holding (B) to hold (C) holds (D) be held
- Even though Mr. Brady received a car online, there was no record of it when he _____ to the agency.
(A) to go (B) went (C) going (D) be gone
- _____ of the firm's products is the job of Robin Logistics, a local company.
(A) Distribute (B) Distributed (C) Distribution (D) Distributive
- According to the news, there is a big _____ of traffic delays happening this entire weekend.

정답

1. Winlow 은행 대출 신청 절차는 완료되는 데 한 달 정도 소요될 수 있다.
빈칸에는 신청의 주어가 적함을 할 수 있는 단어가 주어 형식으로 명시된 (A)와 (D) 중에서 형태를 골라야 하는데, 주어의 역할하는 것을 지닌 (A)의 process가 정답으로 적절하다. 과거형사인 (C)는 정답에서 제외되며, 명사 뒤에 접미사인 (D)가 있으므로 동명사인 (B) 또한 정답이 아니다.
정답 (A)
2. 스프링필드는 매년 4월에 열리는 인기 있는 축제를 개최한다.
빈칸은 문장의 주어가 되어야 하는 자리에므로 (C)의 holds가 정답이다. (A), (B), (D)는 동사가 아니므로 모두 정답이 될 수 없다. 참고로, 반복적인 행위를 설명할 때에는 동사의 현재형이 사용된다.
정답 (C)
3. Brady 씨가 온라인으로 자동차를 예약했는데 불구하고, 그가 대리점에 갔을 때 그러한 기록은 없었다.
주어 뒤에 뒤겨진 빈칸에는 동사가 되어야 하는데, 보기 중에서 동사는 (B)의 went뿐이다. 주를 받 three 라는 부사구가 주어의 과거형인 went으로, 정답 또한 과거형 동사이다.
정답 (B)
4. 그 기업의 제품 유통이 현지 업체인 Robin 물류의 업무이다.
빈칸은 문장의 주어가 되어야 하는 자리에, 보기 중에서 주어 역할을 할 수 있는 것은 명사인 (C)의 Distribution뿐이다. 명사형 접미사 'ive'에 주의한다.
정답 (C)
5. 뉴스에 따르면, 일주일 내내 상당한 교통 지연이 발생할 것 같다.
빈칸은 주어가 되어야 하는 자리에 동명인 (A)와 (D) 중에서 문맥에 따라 주를 받게 하는 'is'를 기억해 두어야 한다.
정답 (A)

Review Test

빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

- Mr. Rutgers will _____ everyone on the list to let them know what the CEO decides to do tonight.
(A) contacted (B) to contact (C) contacting (D) contact
- Ms. Reed is the _____ you should speak with if you want to apply for a job here.
(A) person (B) person (C) personality (D) personable
- _____ the department's budget had been increased, several new computers can be ordered.
(A) Because of (B) According to (C) Despite (D) Now that
- Public opinion turned against the president when he proposed a new _____ on the country's citizens.
(A) tax (B) location (C) taxing (D) team
- The _____ of the Kemmere Bridge is going to take about one year to complete.
(A) construction (B) construct (C) constructive (D) constructed
- The letter described the families that new members would receive for joining the homeowners' _____.
(A) associates (B) associating (C) associative (D) association
- According to the instructions, the machine can make _____ whatever it detects a problem.
(A) itself (B) its (C) it (D) to it
- There were leftover food and drink, so Mr. Thompson requested _____ from the waiter.
(A) all (B) every (C) some (D) other
- Ms. Sampson decided to transfer to _____ city to be closer to his in-law.
(A) the other (B) other (C) another (D) each other
- Supervisors giving performance reviews should provide their workers with _____ criticism.
(A) construction (B) constructive (C) constructing (D) constructed

정답

1. A small trail runs _____ the road for about ten kilometers in the city.
(A) throughout (B) about (C) into (D) along
- The security guard gave a call about what to do _____ an emergency situation.
(A) as a result of (B) in case of (C) as opposed to (D) in order to
- Workers can _____ up to five sick days a year and still receive pay from the company.
(A) taking (B) take (C) taken (D) takes
- Tourism at many of the city's historic buildings _____ thanks to the recent marketing campaign.
(A) increasing (B) was increased (C) has increased (D) been increasing
- The doctor _____ her patient that he should visit the pharmacy to pick up his prescription.
(A) said (B) reminded (C) recommended (D) warned

Half Test

READING TEST

In the Reading test, you will read a variety of texts and answer several different types of reading comprehension questions. The entire Reading test will last 20 minutes. There are three parts, and directions are given for each part. You are encouraged to answer as many questions as possible within the time allowed.

You must mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not write your answers in your test book.

PART 5

Directions: A word or phrase is missing in each of the sentences below. Four answer choices are given below each sentence. Select the best answer to complete the sentence. Then mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

- The terms of Mr. Harover's _____ are clearly stated in the contract he signed.
(A) employed (B) employ (C) employment (D) employing
- _____ it appears there will be rain, the groundbreaking ceremony must be held indoors.
(A) Since when (B) In order that (C) However (D) As long as
- While some customers preferred the original flavor, _____ liked the new taste produced by Melvin Foods.
(A) another (B) any other (C) others (D) other
- Most of the employees were _____ of how they were treated by upper management.
(A) appreciative (B) appreciate (C) appreciation (D) appreciated
- Six out of ten people _____ felt that the prices at Hendrickson's Clothing were too high.
(A) graphed (B) responded (C) measured (D) surveyed
- Julie Masterson is _____ unable to be present for the opening day of the biomedical conference.
(A) favorably (B) regrettably (C) readily (D) approvingly

- Ms. Molina informed her staff that she was not to be interrupted _____ in case of an emergency.
(A) therefore (B) addition (C) except (D) before
- Ms. Longman was advised to propose a realistic _____ data for the building plans he was drawing.
(A) complete (B) completion (C) completed (D) completely
- Ms. Keller hopes to attend the opening performance of the theater _____ his busy schedule.
(A) in spite of (B) thanks (C) with regard to (D) in opposition to
- The park was _____ farmland but was transformed around five years ago.
(A) original (B) origin (C) originally (D) origins
- Products manufactured by Soft Pro are no longer in _____ at any local stores.
(A) space (B) shop (C) stock (D) shelf
- Edward Reynolds is being required to complete the _____ by the end of the workday.
(A) task (B) task (C) applicant (D) approval
- The rules at Carter, Inc. have become _____ since certain individuals were taking advantage of them.
(A) restrict (B) more restrictive (C) most restrictively (D) restriction
- Officials from headquarters will _____ routine inspections at the local branch next week.
(A) conduct (B) conduction (C) conducting (D) be conducted
- Susan Carter, the acting supervisor, requested that _____ be given the job permanently.
(A) her (B) she (C) herself (D) hers

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

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Beginner

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01 문장의 1형식: 주어(S) + 동사(V)

영어 문장에서 가장 기본이 되는 것은 주어와 동사입니다. 모든 문장에는 주어와 동사가 있는데, 주어와 동사를 제외하고 주어와 동사만으로 이루어진 문장을 1형식 문장이라고 합니다. 주어 자리에는 명사나 대명사가 올 수 있습니다.

[1형식 동사]

go (가다)	come (오다)	depart (출발하다)	arrive (도착하다)
leave (떠나다)	work (일하다)	happen (일어나다)	succeed (성공하다)

The train arrived at the station 30 minutes late. 그 기차는 30분 늦게 역에 도착했다. (주어 = 열차)

주어 동사 (9-100)

They work from Monday to Friday. 그들은 월요일부터 금요일까지 일한다. (주어 = 사람들)

주어 동사 (9-100)

02 문장의 2형식: 주어(S) + 동사(V) + 목적어(O)

2형식 문장은 '주어 + 동사 + 목적어'의 형태입니다. 보이는 주어나 목적어의 성질 또는 상태 등을 보충 설명하는 역할을 하는데, 2형식 문장의 보이는 주어와 목적어를 설명해 주기 때문에 '주격보어'라고 합니다. 보이 자리에는 명사나 형용사가 올 수 있습니다.

[2형식 동사]

be ~-이다	become ~-이 되다	stay ~-있 (상태 유지하다)	remain ~-있 (잔류하다)
seem ~-인 것 같다	look ~-해 보이다	feel ~-느낌을 느끼다	sound ~-처럼 들리다

03 형사 보어: 주어 = 보이

The man became a doctor 10 years later. 그 남자는 10년 후에 의사가 되었다.

주어 동사 보어 (9-100)

04 형용사 보어: 주어의 상태를 설명

Everyone in the office looked happy. 사무실에 있는 모든 사람이 행복해 보였다.

주어 (9-100) 동사 보어

*** 문법 뒷보기**

The marketing department becomes in December.

(A) want (B) busy (C) already (D) easily

(예제문 13번) (2019. 12월 시험)

1000개 보어 지문에 오는 명사와 형용사

인간은 동사 become이 보어 뒤에 오는 격리된다. 보어 자리에는 명사 또는 형용사가 올 수 있습니다. (S)는 동사이며 (O)는 보이는 주어와 목적어 모두 들어 올 수 있고, 형용사만 들어 올 수 있습니다.

The development plan sounds simply. (O) (simple, 부사)

The development plan sounds simple. (O) (simple, 형용사) 그 개발 계획은 복잡하지 않게 들린다.

복합 학습 1

다음 문장에서 주어와 동사를 찾아 주어에는 S, 동사에는 V로 표시하세요.

- The seminar started at 9 o'clock.
- Your client might come at any time.
- Something happened to Michael.
- We should stay quiet during the presentation.
- The flight for London departs at 2:30.
- The files on the table are mine.
- My family lived in a small town for a long time.
- The guests in the lobby are leaving in 10 minutes.
- Those men will remain objective about the matter.
- The patient with a broken leg arrived in an ambulance.

at any time (부사) flight (명사) for a long time (부사) objective (형용사) patient (명사)

B 다음 () 안에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

- I felt (sleep / sleepy) after dinner.
- The new design seems (attract / attractive).
- That building with the flags (goes / is) a hotel.
- The sign says, "Keep (calm / calmly) and carry on."
- The accident (happened / became) on a busy street.
- The weather remained (cold / coldly).
- The house on the hill looks (beauty / beautiful).
- The company will (become / work) a joint venture.
- This product will (look / succeed) in the market.
- His weekend plan sounded (exciting / excitingly).

sleepy (부사) attract (동사) attractive (형용사) keep ~-있 (상태 유지하다) calm (부사) calmly (부사) beauty (명사) seem (동사) carry on (부사) goes (동사) joint venture (명사) look (동사) succeed (동사) exciting (부사) excitingly (부사)

Practical Test

토익 실전연습 문장을 읽고 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 답을 고르세요. (10. 1. 10~15)

- The seats on these new office chairs feel _____.
(A) comfort
(B) comforter
(C) comfortable
(D) comfortably
- The contract between them _____ on August 31st.
(A) expiration
(B) expired
(C) to expire
(D) expiring
- The right _____ for _____ artists _____ competitor.
- _____ The man sold me _____ at a very good price.
(A) to painting
(B) the painting
(C) to paint
(D) painted
- They finally _____ an agreement on the key issues.
(A) went
(B) worked
(C) stayed
(D) reached
- According to Lisa, the supervisor will make the task _____.
(A) easy
(B) business
(C) ease
(D) eased
- Our study _____ that smartphone sales went up.
(A) shows
(B) showing
(C) to show
(D) shown
- The most important thing to our business is our customers' _____.
(A) satisfy
(B) satisfied
(C) satisfaction
(D) satisfactory
- All the people in the office will _____ the new software convenient.
(A) find
(B) give
(C) look
(D) like
- The Internet company improved its _____ in this neighborhood.
(A) serviced
(B) simirving
(C) service
(D) to service
- The director sent us his _____ about the recent problem.
(A) concluding
(B) conclude
(C) conclusive
(D) conclusion

어휘

modest (모드스트)	competition (컴피티션)	part (파트)
conductor (컨덕터)	agreement (아그리먼트)	painting (페인팅)
convenient (컨비니언트)	leg (레그)	customer (커스터머)
expensive (익스펜시브)	according to (아코딩 투)	similarity (시미라리티)
superior (슈페리옌)	supervisor (슈퍼비저)	assistance (어시스턴스)
candidate (칸디데이트)	task (타스크)	satisfactory (사티스파잉)
skilled (스킬드)	mean (미언)	improve (임프로브)
skilled (스킬드)	study (스디)	improvement (임프로브먼트)
advice (어드바이스)	safe (세이프)	represent (리프레젠템트)
adventure (어드벤처)	to go (투 고)	conclude (컨clude)

10/10 77

Vocabulary Study Section

동사-대명사 중요 어휘들을 다시 한번 복습하세요.

<input type="checkbox"/> agree	합의하다	<input type="checkbox"/> award	상을 수여하다
<input type="checkbox"/> agreement	합의	<input type="checkbox"/> contact	연락하다
<input type="checkbox"/> conclude	종결하다	<input type="checkbox"/> purchase	구매하다
<input type="checkbox"/> conclusion	결론	<input type="checkbox"/> lend	빌려 주다
<input type="checkbox"/> deliver	전달하다	<input type="checkbox"/> borrow	빌리다
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery	배송	<input type="checkbox"/> candidate	후보
<input type="checkbox"/> discuss	논의하다	<input type="checkbox"/> colleague	동료
<input type="checkbox"/> discussion	논의	<input type="checkbox"/> contract	계약
<input type="checkbox"/> expire	만료하다	<input type="checkbox"/> at any time	언제든지
<input type="checkbox"/> expiration	만료	<input type="checkbox"/> for a long time	오랫동안
<input type="checkbox"/> sign	서명하다, 표시	<input type="checkbox"/> a lot of	많은
<input type="checkbox"/> signature	서명	<input type="checkbox"/> according to	~에 따라
<input type="checkbox"/> reserve	예약하다	<input type="checkbox"/> as of	~부터
<input type="checkbox"/> reservation	예약	<input type="checkbox"/> be late for	~에 늦다

문법 포인트 주어진 문장을 찾아 지도를 완성하세요.

- 그들은 자신들의 승리를 오랫동안 기다렸다. (time, a, long, for)
→ They waited for their colleague _____.
- 우리는 점심시간 후에 그 계약을 논의할 것이다. (the, discuss, contract)
→ We will _____ after lunch.
- Miller 씨는 레스토랑 예약 시간이 늦었다. (for, the, like, reservation)
→ Ms. Miller was _____ for the restaurant.
- 나인 마일 여자는 지난 토요일 부분 여행을 했다. (is, last, Saturday, of)
→ My travel visa expired _____.
- 이 서류에는 그 후보자의 서명 필요하다. (candidate's, the, signature)
→ I need _____ on this paper.
- 스폰서 의견, 상금 수령이 잘 됐다. (honor, to, the, according)
→ _____, the award will go to Team B.

Part 5 Actual Test

Actual Test 01

PART 5

Directions: A word or phrase is missing in each of the sentences below. Four answer choices are given below each sentence. Select the best answer to complete the sentence. Then mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

- In order to make a _____, you should call the restaurant.
(A) reserve
(B) reserving
(C) reserved
(D) reservation
- The man was asked to use _____ credit card to make a purchase.
(A) he
(B) him
(C) his
(D) himself
- The director of the committee _____ the winner tomorrow.
(A) announced
(B) has announced
(C) will announce
(D) was announcing
- The museum website introduces _____ exhibitors for families.
(A) upcoming
(B) missing
(C) according
(D) understanding
- The participants should keep a _____ attitude at all times.
(A) profession
(B) professional
(C) professionally
(D) professional
- _____ restaurants serve special three-course meals at a fixed price.
(A) Some
(B) Much
(C) Each
(D) Another
- The franchisee need to attend the seminars on _____ Tuesday and Friday.
(A) either
(B) neither
(C) both
(D) not only
- Your account information cannot be accessed _____ the next ten minutes.
(A) to
(B) for
(C) on
(D) as
- Ms. Graham gave her lawyer _____ to open her letters.
(A) permission
(B) evaluation
(C) compliment
(D) expectation
- The baker was very _____ with the customer's reaction.
(A) please
(B) pleased
(C) pleasing
(D) pleased
- The _____ must be requested three days before the game to receive a full refund.
(A) cancel
(B) cancelling
(C) canceled
(D) cancellation
- Marie enjoys _____ classic films with her friends every Saturday evening.
(A) watch
(B) to watch
(C) watching
(D) watched
- Giving your phone number to _____ is not always a good idea.
(A) any
(B) some
(C) other
(D) others
- The engineer will explain the _____ system this afternoon.
(A) updating
(B) updated
(C) update
(D) updates

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



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Listening Test

Listening Test Time: 10 minutes

Part 1 (1/15) (1/15)
Directions: You will hear four statements about the picture below. Select the one statement that best describes what you see in the picture and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D).

1. 

(A) (B) (C) (D)

Part 2 (1/15) (1/15)
Directions: You will hear a question or statement and three responses spoken in English. Select the best response to the question or statement and mark the letter (A), (B), or (C).

2. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. (A) (B) (C)

3. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. (A) (B) (C)

4. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. (A) (B) (C)

5. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. (A) (B) (C)

6. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. (A) (B) (C)

12

Reading Test

Reading Test Time: 15 minutes

Part 5 (1/15) (1/15)
Directions: A word or phrase is missing in each of the sentences below. Four answer choices are given below each sentence. Select the best answer to complete the sentence and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D).

22. It is more ----- to take the subway downtown than to drive in heavy traffic during rush hour.
(A) convenience
(B) conveniently
(C) conveniences
(D) convenient

23. Greenfield Dairy, ----- a number of milk products are manufactured, hopes to increase its sales this year.
(A) where
(B) which
(C) what
(D) that

24. A restaurant is required to receive a ----- to sell food before it can serve any customers.
(A) permit
(B) subsidy
(C) menu
(D) documentation

25. While the two companies have various ----- in how they operate, Dalton Mining is run much better than Plexicon, Inc.
(A) similar
(B) similarly
(C) similarities
(D) similarly

26. The negotiations are ----- complete as only two minor points need to be agreed upon.
(A) totally
(B) nearly
(C) finally
(D) reportedly

27. Dr. Paulson, who is on the firm's board of directors, ----- patients whenever he visits the hospital.
(A) treated
(B) treat
(C) treats
(D) are treating

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

15

Explanation

Day 1

Listening Test

1. (C) 2. (C) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (A) 6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (C) 9. (C) 10. (A) 11. (C) 12. (C) 13. (B) 14. (B) 15. (C) 16. (A) 17. (A) 18. (C) 19. (A) 20. (B) 21. (B) 22. (C) 23. (A) 24. (A) 25. (C) 26. (B) 27. (C) 28. (C) 29. (C) 30. (A) 31. (C) 32. (A) 33. (C) 34. (B) 35. (C) 36. (C) 37. (A) 38. (C) 39. (C) 40. (B)

Part 1

1. 

(A) Some workers are digging in a garden.
(B) Everyone is showing signs.
(C) They are putting dirt into wheelbarrows.
(D) They are putting dirt into wheelbarrows.
(E) They are putting dirt into wheelbarrows.

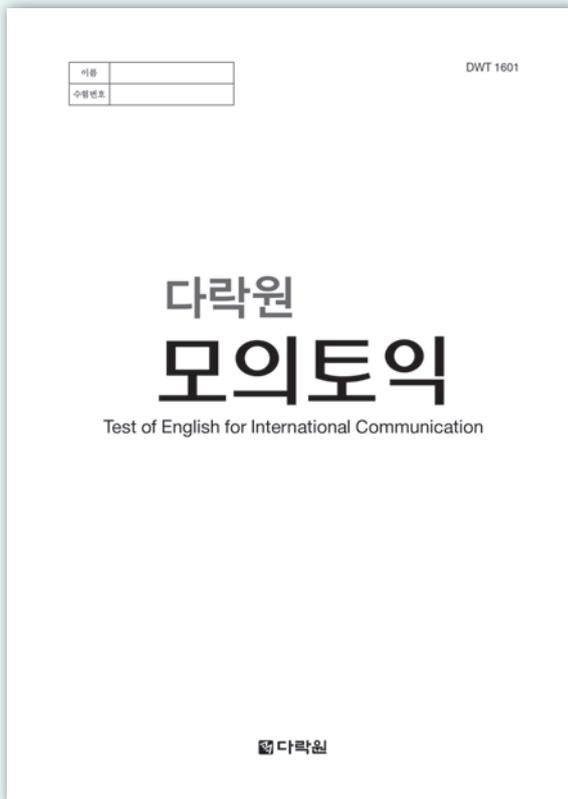
Part 2

2. Does Dr. Wilson have time to see me today?
(A) The doctor was at the clinic yesterday.
(B) Right now, it's a quarter to four.
(C) The doctor is on his way to the hospital.
(D) The doctor is on his way to the hospital.
(E) The doctor is on his way to the hospital.

3. Which bookstores should we bring to the meeting?
(A) It's starting in about half an hour.
(B) Sorry, but I never received a brochure.
(C) The meeting is starting in about half an hour.
(D) The meeting is starting in about half an hour.
(E) The meeting is starting in about half an hour.

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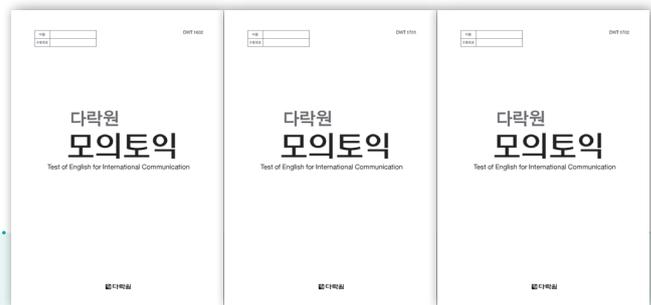
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Listening Test

LISTENING TEST

In the Listening test, you will be asked to demonstrate how well you understand spoken English. The entire Listening test will last approximately 40 minutes. There are four parts, and directions are given for each part. You must mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not write your answers in your test book.

PART 1

Directions: For each question in this part, you will hear four statements about a picture in your test book. When you hear the statements, you must select the one statement that best describes what you see in the picture. Then find the number of the question on your answer sheet and mark your answer. The statements will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time.

Directions: Listen to the recording and select the best description of the picture, or you should select answer (C) and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. 1.

2. 2.

Reading Test

READING TEST

In the Reading test, you will read a variety of texts and answer several different types of reading comprehension questions. The entire Reading test will last 75 minutes. There are three parts, and directions are given for each part. You are encouraged to answer as many questions as possible within the time allowed.

You must mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not write your answers in your test book.

Part 5

Directions: A word or phrase is missing in each of the sentences below. Four answer choices are given below each sentence. Select the best answer to complete the sentence. Then mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

101. The clothes store at the shopping center attracts its customers with _____ if they are not interested in any way.
(A) related
(B) related
(C) related
(D) related

102. The consumer rating the company received _____ that it had not won.
(A) high
(B) higher
(C) highly
(D) highest

103. Mr. Thompson's passport has been _____, so he can not fly to London for seven days.
(A) renewed
(B) renewed
(C) renewed
(D) renewed

104. Once you take care of the problem for his, _____, please contact _____ as soon as possible.
(A) for
(B) after
(C) back
(D) himself

105. The CEO of the company _____ several _____ to conduct media inquiries over the next few days.
(A) issued
(B) will be issuing
(C) has issued
(D) issuing

106. Individuals that apply for a job but are _____ may request that the firm keep their resumes on file for the next year in case other jobs become available.
(A) rejected
(B) rejected
(C) rejected
(D) rejected

107. The airplane failed to take off on time, _____ many of the passengers complained that they were going to miss their connecting flights.
(A) or
(B) or
(C) but
(D) for

108. _____ the remaining problems, they can be solved by somebody in the Maintenance Department.
(A) As for
(B) Due to
(C) On top of
(D) Aside from

109. Even though Mr. Sanderson typically travels for _____, he still gets a large amount _____.
(A) As for
(B) early
(C) early
(D) early

110. Any employee _____ wishes to transfer to _____ office, please speak with Denise Finerman in Human Resources.
(A) what
(B) how
(C) which
(D) where

111. The office computers will be replaced _____ the Accounting Department has approved the expenditure of the money required to buy them.
(A) consequently
(B) consequently
(C) since
(D) since

112. The CEO of the company, Mark Richards, _____ to _____ in the _____ after the day after tomorrow.
(A) visit
(B) visit
(C) visiting
(D) visit

113. Despite _____ setbacks, the computer programmers were unable to get the code to work properly.
(A) repeat
(B) repeat
(C) repeated
(D) repeating

114. The meeting had _____ begun when Mr. Liu was required to depart in order to meet an important client.
(A) hardly
(B) nearly
(C) nearly
(D) nearly

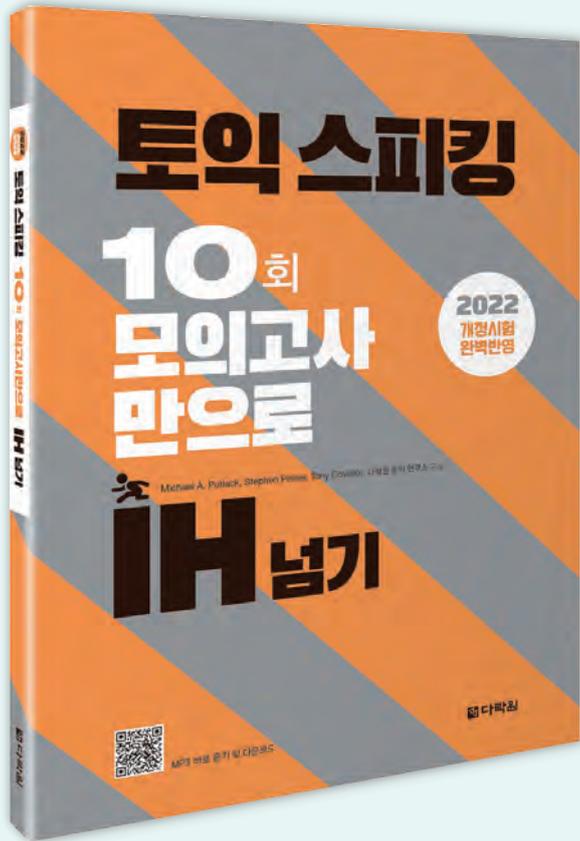
115. Before the board of directors approves the _____, they need to look over the proposed _____.
(A) alternative
(B) finance
(C) budget
(D) budget

116. Ms. Nichols is _____ in his field so much that _____ other medical researchers have usually when he discusses the research he is conducting.
(A) impressed
(B) impressed
(C) impressed
(D) impressed

117. Mr. Rodriguez always manages to complete his work _____ than _____ than _____.
(A) efficient
(B) efficient
(C) efficiently
(D) efficiently

118. The airplane from Seattle arrived at the same _____ as _____ from New Zealand.
(A) with
(B) with
(C) what
(D) what

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Actual Test

Questions 5-7: Respond to questions

Directions: In this part of the test, you will answer three questions. You will have three seconds to prepare after you hear each question. You will have 15 seconds to respond to Questions 5 and 6 and 30 seconds to respond to Question 7.

Imagine that a British marketing firm is doing research in your country. You have agreed to participate in a telephone interview about public transportation.

Question 5 of 11

Imagine that a British marketing firm is doing research in your country. You have agreed to participate in a telephone interview about public transportation.

How often do you take public transportation, and what kind of public transportation do you usually take?

PREPARATION TIME: 00:00:03 RESPONSE TIME: 00:00:15

Question 6 of 11

Imagine that a British marketing firm is doing research in your country. You have agreed to participate in a telephone interview about public transportation.

What are some advantages of taking public transportation?

PREPARATION TIME: 00:00:03 RESPONSE TIME: 00:00:15

Question 7 of 11

Imagine that a British marketing firm is doing research in your country. You have agreed to participate in a telephone interview about public transportation.

Think about the public transportation in your city. How can it be improved? Why do you think so?

PREPARATION TIME: 00:00:03 RESPONSE TIME: 00:00:30

Q1-2, Q3-4 Key Point and Model Answer

Q5-7 Key Point and Model Answer

Actual Test 01

Q1-2 Read a text aloud

Question 1

Read the text aloud.

Thank you for contacting the Anderson Health Clinic. We regret that our office is closed for the day, so you can't take your call. To make an appointment, please leave your name and number, and someone will call you back the following day. Our regular hours are from nine A.M. to six P.M., from Monday to Friday.

Question 2

Read the text aloud.

Today's big story is the election scheduled for tomorrow. The two candidates for mayor are Marjorie Klein and David Wilson. Mr. Klein has been in the office of the city council for ten years. Marjorie Klein is a local businesswoman. She is a newcomer to the world of politics. According to polls, the race is tight. It is nobody to say who will win.

Q3-4 Describe a picture

Question 3

Describe the picture.

The picture shows a group of people at a picnic. There are several men and one boy. One man is cooking some food and having a conversation. Several of the other men are standing and holding cups. They are all dressed in casual clothes. They are also standing below a tent. I believe that they are at some kind of an event like a picnic. I'm pretty sure that they're having a good time.

Question 4

Describe the picture.

In this picture, I can see several men. They're outdoors and look like they're getting ready to have a picnic. In the middle of the picture, a man wearing a baseball cap is looking at a menu. He's holding a baseball cap. He's having a conversation with another man, who's holding a cup in his hand. In the background, I can see several other men and one young boy. At least three of the men are holding cups. These men are standing underneath some kind of a tent. It looks to me like they are having a good time.

Q5-7 Respond to questions

Question 5

Respond to the questions.

Imagine that a British marketing firm is doing research in your country. You have agreed to participate in a telephone interview about public transportation.

Question 6

Respond to the questions.

What are some advantages of taking public transportation?

Question 7

Respond to the questions.

Do you think it's better to work from home or in an office?

Q8-10 Key Point and Model Answer

Q8-10 Respond to questions using information provided

Question 8

Read the text and answer the questions.

VANDERBILT INDUSTRIES
Annual Awards Dinner

Date: Tomorrow (8)
Location: The Grand Ballroom at the Waldorf Astor
Schedule: 6:00 P.M. - Introductory Remarks, Brian Anderson, Vice President
6:20 P.M. - Presentation of Awards
7:20 P.M. - Guest Speech: CDR Fraser, Signal Consulting
Topic: Being the Best You Can Be
8:30 P.M. - Awards Presentation
9:45 P.M. - Star of the Company Speech, Lisa Holzman, CEO
9:50 P.M. - Event Concludes

Question 9

Read the text and answer the questions.

Question 10

Read the text and answer the questions.

Question 8

I've got a meeting with a client that evening, so I can't attend the 7:20 P.M. What events will I miss?

Question 9

Is it true that the guest speaker is going to talk about the future of the manufacturing industry?

Question 10

There will be two more events. At 8:15, some awards will be presented to employees. Then, at 9:45, CEO Lisa Holzman is going to give a speech about the state of the company. According to the schedule I've got, the event is set to conclude at 9:00 P.M.

Question 5

What are some advantages of taking public transportation?

Question 6

Do you think it's better to work from home or in an office?

Q11 Express an opinion

Question 11

Express your opinion.

Do you prefer to work on group projects or do assignments by yourself? Give reasons and examples to support your opinion.

Model Answer

I always prefer doing group projects to doing assignments by myself. When you do a group assignment, everyone shares the work. As a result, nobody has to work too hard. I did a group project last month. There were plenty of tasks, but for all of us, it was easy. We worked together, and each of us completed our part of the project. Because we shared the work, it wasn't hard. And we completed our work successfully.

Do Assignments by Myself

Model Answer

If I had to choose, I would prefer to work by myself than to work on a group project. When I have an assignment, I like to control every aspect of it. Too many times, I have done group work where some of the members failed to do the work properly. Other times, they were lazy, so the other members had to work harder because of them. When I work by myself, I know exactly how hard I should work. And when I finish, the success or failure of the assignment depends on me. For those reasons, I prefer to do assignments alone.

Q11 Key Point and Model Answer

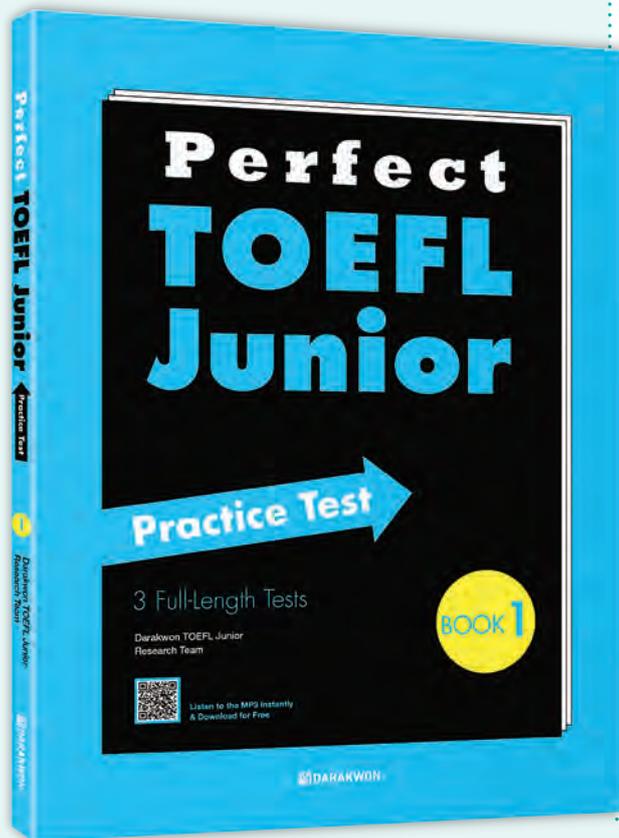
Key Point

Work on Group Projects

Model Answer

I always prefer doing group projects to doing assignments by myself. When you do a group assignment, everyone shares the work. As a result, nobody has to work too hard. I did a group project last month. There were plenty of tasks, but for all of us, it was easy. We worked together, and each of us completed our part of the project. Because we shared the work, it wasn't hard. And we completed our work successfully.

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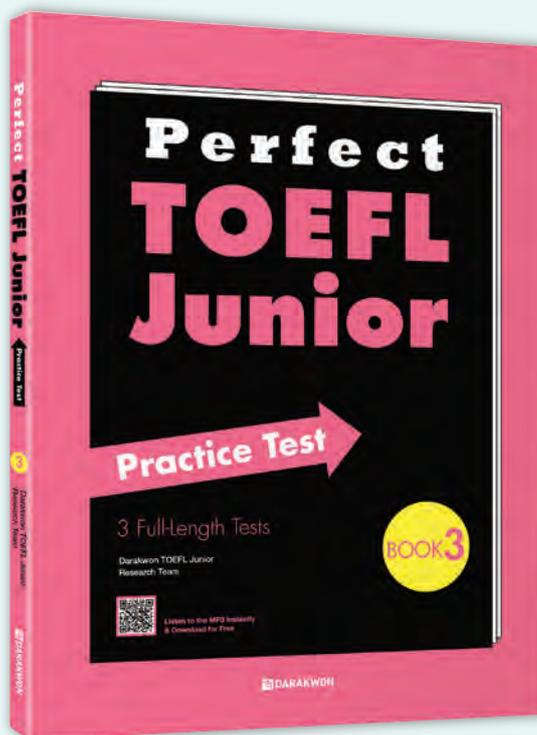
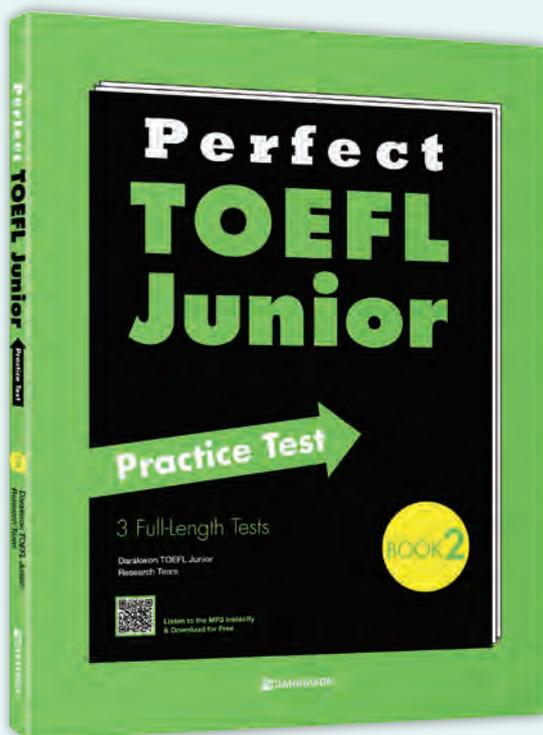
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Part 1: Listening Comprehension

PART 1

1. What does the boy mean when he says: "So I'll have to take a pass on the game?"
 (A) He is going to play in the game.
 (B) He cannot attend today's game.
 (C) He will meet the girl before the game.
 (D) He is able to watch the game today.

2. Why does the teacher talk about the boy's grade?
 (A) To express her concern about his grade.
 (B) To encourage him to study hard for the test.
 (C) To praise him for submitting a good report.
 (D) To compliment him for getting an A on his team.

3. What is the girl planning to do on the weekend?
 (A) Go cycling with her friends.
 (B) Spend some time with the boy.
 (C) Stay home and study.
 (D) Check out the weather forecast.

4. What will the boy probably do next?
 (A) Go to his meeting with Mr. Jacobs.
 (B) Continue speaking with Jessy.
 (C) Make a telephone call to Brian.
 (D) Turn in his group project to the teacher.

5. Why is the student discussing his essay with the teacher?
 (A) To insist that the teacher grade it again.
 (B) To ask about a grammar mistake on it.
 (C) To complain about the teacher's emphasis on facts.
 (D) To express his confusion about his grade.

6. What will the girl probably do next?
 (A) Finish eating her lunch.
 (B) Solve some math problems.
 (C) Look at the boy's homework.
 (D) Skip their math class.

7. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
 (A) Mr. Norton's class.
 (B) Their grades at school.
 (C) A test they just took.
 (D) A question the boy asked in class.

8. Why does the principal mention the winter storm?
 (A) To give the students a lesson on the weather.
 (B) To claim that it will start tomorrow.
 (C) To note the amount of snow that it dropped.
 (D) To explain why she is cancelling classes.

9. What is probably true about Dr. Walt Campbell?
 (A) He is a citizen of France.
 (B) He is the host of the radio program.
 (C) He has visited the site of the Battle of Waterloo.
 (D) He knows a lot about Napoleon.

PART 2

Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer to each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet. You will hear each talk or conversation only one time.

10. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
 (A) The boy's desire to get an extension.
 (B) The topic of the paper the boy is writing.
 (C) The boy's involvement in athletics.
 (D) The type of research that the boy needs to conduct.

11. Why does the boy say that he is unable to finish his assignment on time?
 (A) He cannot find the information that he needs.
 (B) He needs to study for a test in another class tonight.
 (C) His partner has not done enough work on the project.
 (D) He has not had enough time to do his work.

12. What does the boy suggest about the soccer team?
 (A) It has not lost any games yet this season.
 (B) There is going to be a game tonight.
 (C) Being on it takes up a lot of his time.
 (D) It needs to get some new members.

13. What does the teacher tell the boy to do?
 (A) Go to the library.
 (B) Attend his next class.
 (C) Skip soccer practice.
 (D) Have a chat with Coach Grubbs.

14. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
 (A) The girl's soccer team.
 (B) The boy's attendance at the game.
 (C) The girl's next game.
 (D) The boy's desire to play soccer.

15. When will the girl's next soccer game be?
 (A) This Friday.
 (B) This Saturday.
 (C) Next Tuesday.
 (D) Next Thursday.

16. What can be inferred about the girl?
 (A) She is interested in playing goalkeeper on her team.
 (B) She is not happy with the attendance at her games.
 (C) She suffered a minor injury in the last game.
 (D) She is the best player on the girls' soccer team.

17. Why does the boy mention his friends?
 (A) To ask how they can join the girls' soccer team.
 (B) To say that they enjoyed watching the last soccer game.
 (C) To tell the girl that they all wish the team good luck.
 (D) To indicate that he will invite them to the next game.

Part 2: Language Form and Meaning

PART 1

Questions 1-4 refer to the following email.

Dear Amy,

1. I heard from one of our friends that you (A) will not feel
(B) are not feeling
(C) cannot feel
(D) must not feel very well today. I hope that you do not have anything serious and that you will be able to go back to school

2. tomorrow. The teachers (A) reserved
(B) approved
(C) requested
(D) assigned us a lot of homework in all of our classes

PART 2

3. today. Did anyone from school let you know about (A) what you need to do?
(B) which you need to do?
(C) that you need to do?
(D) how you need to do?

If you want to know about anything, just write me back. I would be glad to assist you so that you can get your work done on time. I can drop by your house later in the evening

4. if you want. Give me a (A) respond
(B) response
(C) responsive
(D) responder to this email whenever you get the chance.

Your friend,
Susan

Part 3: Reading Comprehension

PART 1

Questions 1-6 are about the following letter.

Dear Parents,

We have almost arrived at the end of another school year. The last day of school is going to be held on Friday, May 15. All students should have their lockers cleaned out no later than 3:30 on that day. This year, we have accomplished a number of our objectives. Several of our students received academic awards, such as for winning the city spelling bee (Teresa Kelly), winning the state math competition (Rohit Agui), and winning the county essay-writing contest (Julie Johnston). Furthermore, our athletic teams all had winning records, and the girls' volleyball team, led by Coach Alice Stevens, managed to come in second place in the entire state.

Let me remind you as summer begins that all returning students must do their summer reading. Enclosed with this letter is a list of the books from which each student must choose. All students have to read at least five books and write short reports on them during the summer.

Allow me to close by noting that I am always willing to meet with you and to address any of your concerns about the school. You can feel free to swing by and chat with me anytime.

Sincerely,
Gregory Jenkins
Principal

PART 2

1. In line 4, the word objectives is closest in meaning to _____.
 (A) skills
 (B) experiences
 (C) goals
 (D) achievements

2. Who is Julie Johnston?
 (A) The coach of the school's volleyball team.
 (B) The principal of the school.
 (C) The winner of an essay-writing contest.
 (D) The school's best speller.

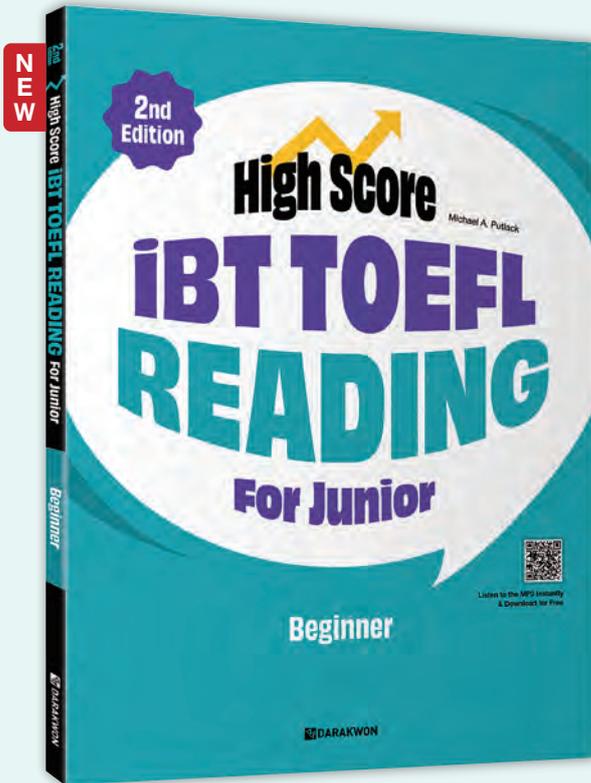
3. What can be inferred from the letter about the school?
 (A) It has a successful athletics program.
 (B) It has already held its graduation ceremony.
 (C) It has seen its enrollment decline.
 (D) It has a large library available to students.

4. Paragraph 3 supports which of the following statements?
 (A) Students may submit their reports over the Internet.
 (B) Every student must write five book reports during summer.
 (C) Students are expected to turn in reports each month.
 (D) All students must read the same five books during summer.

5. In line 11, the word them refers to _____.
 (A) all returning students
 (B) all students
 (C) five books
 (D) short reports

6. What does Gregory Jenkins point out by writing that people can feel free to swing by in line 13?
 (A) He schedules his own meetings with parents.
 (B) All visitors are welcome to visit his office.
 (C) He encourages parents to be involved at the school.
 (D) Students should spend more time on campus.

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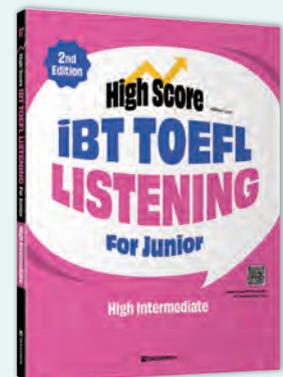
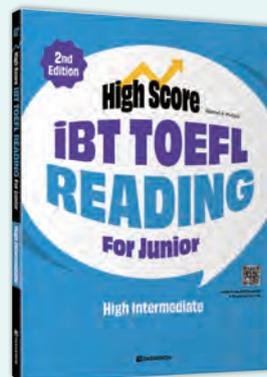
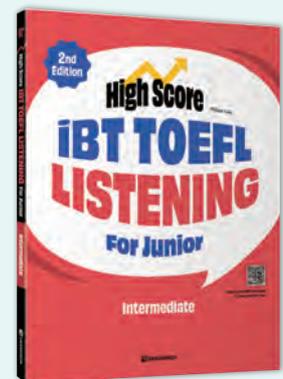
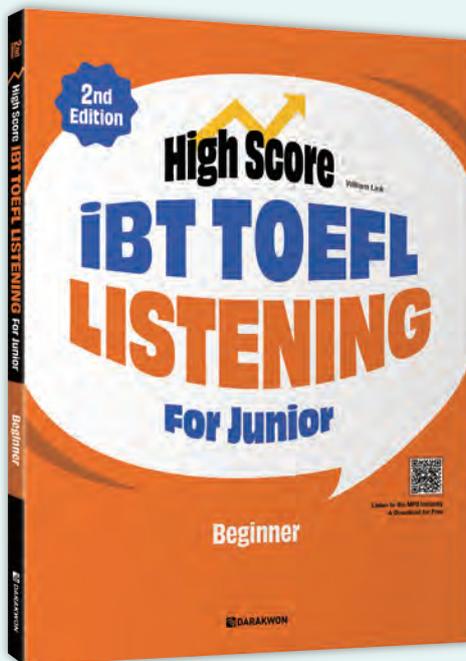
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Understanding TOEFL Question Types & Reading Skills

Understanding TOEFL Question Types & Reading Skills

1 Question Types Factual Information Questions

Factual information questions ask about facts, details, definitions, or other information in the passage. They ask you to identify names, dates, places, or reasons why something happened. Read the facts in the passage carefully, and then you can answer the questions easily.

Example: Factual Information Question

According to paragraph 1, what is true of X?

The author's description of X mentions which of the following?

According to the paragraph, X did Y because...

2 Reading Skills Chronological Order

Chronological order refers to the time and the order in which events or actions occur. It is the order in which things happen. Always pay attention to the order of the events. Always pay attention to the order of the events.

Fill in the blanks according to the article.

1. Focus on clear verb searching in 1812

2. Focus on clear verb searching in 1812

3. Fill in the blanks according to the article.

Early American Explorers

There were a lot of early visitors to the New World. In 1519, Ponce de León discovered Florida. He was searching for gold. Hernán Cortés explored the interior. He landed his ship in Mexico.

According to the passage, what is true of the New World?

Hernán Cortés discovered it.

Ponce de León found a lot of gold there.

Many different people explored it.

Dr. Walter Raleigh was the first to land there.

2 Reading Skills Chronological Order

Fill in the blanks according to the article.

1. Focus on clear verb searching in 1812

2. Focus on clear verb searching in 1812

3. Fill in the blanks according to the article.

The Civil War

In the nineteenth century, America had many problems. The North and the South were very different. Many Southerners owned slaves. But some Northerners did not. The North had factories. The South was mostly farms. Later, the two groups had many disagreements. They could not solve their problems. Finally, fighting commenced on April 12, 1861. The North later won the Civil War in 1865.

According to the passage, the Civil War occurred because...

The North and the South could not solve their problems.

The South did not have many factories.

The North wanted to own more slaves.

Northerners did not want to become farmers.

2 Reading Skills Chronological Order

Fill in the blanks according to the article.

1. The Civil War began on...

2. The Civil War ended in...

Julius Caesar

Julius Caesar was a great Roman general. He was born around 100 B.C. Later, he conquered Gaul with his army. Then, he became the dictator of Rome. Caesar made many reforms. He changed Roman social and political life. But many Romans hated him. So some senators assassinated him in 44 B.C. Sadly, Caesar could not make it of his changes.

The author's description of Julius Caesar expresses which of the following?

How he conquered his reform.

Why he assassinated a senator.

When he conquered Gaul.

How he solved Rome.

2 Reading Skills Chronological Order

Fill in the blanks according to the article.

1. Born around 100 B.C.

2. He was a great general.

3. He became the dictator of Rome.

4. Julius Caesar was born around 100 B.C.

Reading Exercises

Vocabulary Review

Vocabulary Review

Circle the words that best complete the sentences.

1. Mount Everest is the highest / highest mountain in the world.

2. Archaeologists / archaeologist are people who study ancient cultures.

3. The structure / structure is used to calculate.

4. All the people can benefit / vote in a democracy.

5. The most skilled / climbed across the river is a boat.

1. Choose the best words to complete the sentences.

The country was very / very small.

2. The / all their country and sent to try in another one.

3. changed / changed.

4. changed / changed.

5. kept / kept.

2. Stick they lost the battle, the public / the public.

3. surprised / surprised.

4. surprised / surprised.

5. surprised / surprised.

3. She thinks so to the other because it is / it is.

4. never / never.

5. almost / almost.

6. almost / almost.

7. completely / completely.

Choose the words with the closest meaning to the highlighted words.

1. The general found that leaders in 1812.

2. The general led his army 1812 to the enemy troops.

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100. The general led his army 1812 to the enemy troops.

Practice Test

George Washington

George Washington was one of the greatest Americans in the country's history. During his lifetime, he did many things. He was a successful farmer. He was a statesman. He led the American army to victory in the Revolutionary War against Great Britain. He was the first president of the United States.

As president, Washington helped set many examples for the later leaders of the country. These presidents were very important. So many men often followed Washington's example. Many early presidents copied him. They were about the U.S. might become a democracy as well. Many Americans wanted Washington to become king though. He, however, refused to be a king. Instead, he only served two terms as president. Then, he served. For almost 150 years, all other presidents followed his example. They served only one or two terms. The only man to serve more than two terms was Franklin D. Roosevelt. He was president from 1933 to 1945.

Washington also advised the country to be careful about setting precedents in each office. The country has fought in many wars. But most Americans are isolationists. They do not really care about foreign events. Several presidents followed Washington's example as well in this way. Washington was one of the most successful of all American presidents.

1. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is NOT true of George Washington?

He was once a farmer.

He served in the military.

He was the leader of Great Britain.

He was a great politician.

2. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about George Washington?

He was the best president of the country.

People usually ignored his precedents.

He taught many men leaders of the country.

People did not always follow his example.

3. According to paragraph 3, many Americans thought...

Washington should become a king.

Washington should only serve two terms.

all presidents should follow Washington's example.

4. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

Washington believed foreign affairs were not very important.

Washington wanted people to get involved with only a few foreign countries.

Washington wanted America to be cautious of issues with other countries.

5. The word "isolationist" in the passage is closest in meaning to...

important.

interesting.

creative.

simple.

Practice Test

Actual Test

Actual Test 1

Western Migration in the United States

When the United States became a country, there were thirteen states. They were all by the east coast of North America. Over time, people began moving west. This western migration took a long time. But eventually, there were people living from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast.

In 1773, around two and a half million people lived in America. This number steadily increased in the late 1700s and 1800s. Most of this people came from Europe. They wanted to have their own land. As a result, they began to head west.

At first, people moved toward the Great Lakes area. This covered land in the twenty-day states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. People in the south also began to move west. By the 1800s, there were many settlements by the Mississippi River. It traveled across the country from the north to the south. Few people crossed the river though.

This changed in 1803. In that year, President Thomas Jefferson made the Louisiana Purchase from France. It was an enormous amount of land that stretched across the size of the country. Slowly but steadily, people began heading west across the land. All throughout the 1800s, western migration occurred. By 1890, there were long four states in the country. The government then declared that the west had been completely explored.

1. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of the United States?

It was founded decades ago.

It was located only on the Pacific coast.

Its first states were on the coast.

It had thirteen states today.

2. The word "steadily" in the passage is closest in meaning to...

slowly.

fast.

back and forth.

search for.

3. In paragraph 2, which of the following can be inferred about America?

It had many people in the 1700s.

It had more than Europe.

Its population increased in the 1800s.

It gave people land to people.

4. In paragraph 3, why does the author mention "the Great Lakes area"?

To name all of the states there.

To point out its size.

To note where people moved.

To compare it with the south.

5. In paragraph 5, the author's purpose of the Mississippi River is to illustrate which of the following?

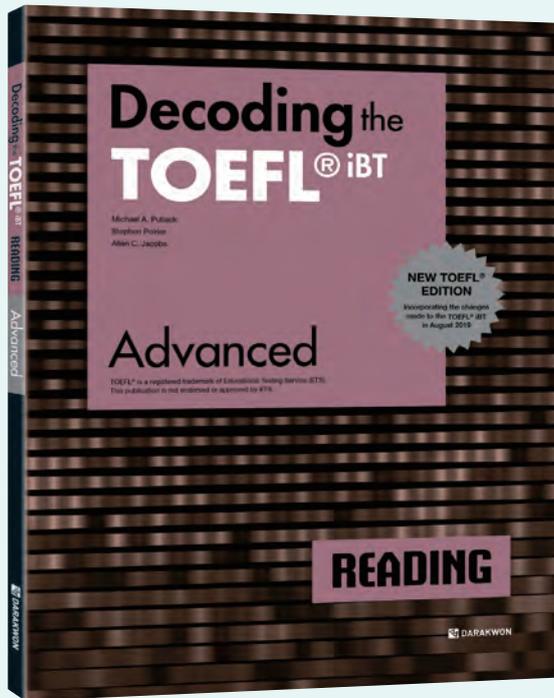
how long it is.

that it is a river through.

which direction it goes.

that settlements were by it.

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Actual Test



Basic



Intermediate



Advanced



Question Type

Question Type | Vocabulary

About the Question

Vocabulary questions focus on words or phrases that appear in the passage. You are asked to select a word or phrase that has a meaning similar to that of the highlighted word or phrase in the passage. These questions require you to know the meanings of words or phrases that are necessary for an overall understanding of the passage. There are 13 Vocabulary questions for each passage. Passage-specific items have Vocabulary questions.

Recognizing Vocabulary questions:

- The word "X" in the passage is closest to meaning X.
- The word "X" in the passage is closest to meaning X.
- The word "X" in the passage is closest to meaning X.

Helpful hints for answering the questions correctly:

- You should be able to substitute the correct word or phrase in place of the highlighted word in the passage, and the passage will read grammatically correctly. Read the relevant sentence and substitute each answer choice to help determine the answer.
- Most of the words or phrases that are highlighted have more than one meaning in English. In many cases, the correct meaning of the word or phrase in the passage is not the common one, so be careful of answer choices that appear too obvious.
- Look for context clues in the passage. Context clues frequently appear in the sentences immediately preceding or following the word with the highlighted word or phrase. They can provide hints that can help determine the meaning of the word or phrase.

Practice with Short Passages

Practice with Short Passages

A Nomadic Wanderings in Eurasia

For much of its history, the landscape of Eurasia has been home to numerous tribes of nomadic people, such as the Hmong, Gypsies, and others. One prevailing theory of Eurasian nomadism is that the westward expansion of these tribes into Europe began in the eighth century, leading the Hmong, Gypsies, and other nomadic peoples to migrate into Europe. This theory is supported by the fact that the Hmong, Gypsies, and other nomadic peoples arrived in Europe at about the same time as the Hmong, Gypsies, and other nomadic peoples arrived in Europe.

The nomadic tribes of Eurasia were nomadic because they followed their herds of sheep and cattle in search of food and water. They moved from place to place, following the seasonal cycles of their herds. This nomadic lifestyle was a result of the fact that the Hmong, Gypsies, and other nomadic peoples were nomadic because they followed their herds of sheep and cattle in search of food and water.

Historically, the nomadic tribes of Eurasia were nomadic because they followed their herds of sheep and cattle in search of food and water. This nomadic lifestyle was a result of the fact that the Hmong, Gypsies, and other nomadic peoples were nomadic because they followed their herds of sheep and cattle in search of food and water.

In time, groups of nomadic tribes and the desire for new grazing lands spread the nomadic culture across the vast lands of Eurasia. Eventually, this nomadic culture spread across the vast lands of Eurasia, and the nomadic tribes of Eurasia were nomadic because they followed their herds of sheep and cattle in search of food and water.

1. The word "nomadic" in the passage is closest to meaning it.

(A) nomadic
(B) nomadic
(C) nomadic
(D) nomadic

2. The word "tribes" in the passage is closest to meaning it.

(A) nomadic
(B) nomadic
(C) nomadic
(D) nomadic

B The Origins of Black Holes

Black holes, which are regions of space that have such a strong gravitational pull that nothing—not even light—can escape them, are among the most unusual phenomena found anywhere in our universe. Their strong gravitational fields are the result of such a large amount of mass being packed into a space so small that it is a few miles across. As a result, the gravitational pull is so strong that it is difficult to escape the black hole's pull. This is why black holes are so named.

Every black hole begins as a star that slowly and steadily collapses on itself, but not all stars that collapse become black holes. Some stars are too large or too small to become black holes. Only stars that are between four and eight times the size of our sun can collapse into black holes. This is because the gravitational pull of the star is not strong enough to overcome the outward pressure of the gas and dust that is being pulled inward.

The core of the star remains at the center of the explosion. As the star falls inward, a gigantesque amount of matter is ejected from the star through the force of gravity. This is the beginning of a black hole. Next, something must happen: The collapsing star's material must be so dense that it can overcome the outward pressure of the gas and dust that is being pulled inward. This is the beginning of a black hole. This is the beginning of a black hole.

1. The word "collapse" in the passage is closest to meaning it.

(A) collapse
(B) collapse
(C) collapse
(D) collapse

2. In stating that stars seem to "collapse," the author means that stars seem to

(A) collapse
(B) collapse
(C) collapse
(D) collapse

Practice with Long Passages

Practice with Long Passages

A The Fiction of Jane Austen

English writer Jane Austen is recognized for her novels of fiction, most notably *Sense and Sensibility*, *Pride and Prejudice*, *Mansfield Park*, and *Emma*. Born in 1775 into a family of the English landed gentry, Austen had no brothers and one sister, but she was educated at boarding schools and home. Her work was primarily self-taught by virtue of her reading habits in her father's extensive library. As a young girl, Austen began writing poetry, short stories, and plays for family enjoyment. She also took an interest in history and made a copy of a novel by the name of *Franklin*. She also took an interest in history and made a copy of a novel by the name of *Franklin*.

In the early 1790s, Austen determined to become a professional writer. She worked on several drafts, none of which was published, but they provided material for her later books. These works included early drafts of what would eventually become *Sense and Sensibility* and *Pride and Prejudice*. *Pride and Prejudice* was published in 1813 when Austen was 37 years old. *Sense and Sensibility* was published in 1811 when Austen was 35 years old. *Pride and Prejudice* was published in 1813 when Austen was 37 years old.

The work that Austen would publish in the years of Austen's history fiction career. All her historical fiction was published in 1813 when Austen was 37 years old. *Sense and Sensibility* was published in 1811 when Austen was 35 years old. *Pride and Prejudice* was published in 1813 when Austen was 37 years old.

1. The word "gentry" in the passage is closest to meaning it.

(A) gentry
(B) gentry
(C) gentry
(D) gentry

2. The word "drafts" in the passage is closest to meaning it.

(A) drafts
(B) drafts
(C) drafts
(D) drafts

iBT Practice Test

iBT Practice Test

PASSAGE 1

The Influence of Ancient Architecture on the Renaissance

Architecture during the Renaissance was heavily inspired by the buildings of ancient Greece and Rome. It was only in the fifteenth century that Italian architects were introduced to the ideas of ancient Greece and Rome. This was done by the architect Filippo Brunelleschi, who traveled to Greece and Rome to study the architecture of the ancient world.

Architecture during the Renaissance was heavily inspired by the buildings of ancient Greece and Rome. It was only in the fifteenth century that Italian architects were introduced to the ideas of ancient Greece and Rome. This was done by the architect Filippo Brunelleschi, who traveled to Greece and Rome to study the architecture of the ancient world.

Architecture during the Renaissance was heavily inspired by the buildings of ancient Greece and Rome. It was only in the fifteenth century that Italian architects were introduced to the ideas of ancient Greece and Rome. This was done by the architect Filippo Brunelleschi, who traveled to Greece and Rome to study the architecture of the ancient world.

1. The word "inspired" in the passage is closest to meaning it.

(A) inspired
(B) inspired
(C) inspired
(D) inspired

2. The word "introduced" in the passage is closest to meaning it.

(A) introduced
(B) introduced
(C) introduced
(D) introduced

PASSAGE 2

The Influence of Ancient Architecture on the Renaissance

Architecture during the Renaissance was heavily inspired by the buildings of ancient Greece and Rome. It was only in the fifteenth century that Italian architects were introduced to the ideas of ancient Greece and Rome. This was done by the architect Filippo Brunelleschi, who traveled to Greece and Rome to study the architecture of the ancient world.

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Architecture during the Renaissance was heavily inspired by the buildings of ancient Greece and Rome. It was only in the fifteenth century that Italian architects were introduced to the ideas of ancient Greece and Rome. This was done by the architect Filippo Brunelleschi, who traveled to Greece and Rome to study the architecture of the ancient world.

1. The word "inspired" in the passage is closest to meaning it.

(A) inspired
(B) inspired
(C) inspired
(D) inspired

2. The word "introduced" in the passage is closest to meaning it.

(A) introduced
(B) introduced
(C) introduced
(D) introduced

Actual Test

TOEFL iBT Reading

PASSAGE 1

British Taxation and the American Colonies

When the French and Indian War concluded in 1763, the result was an overwhelming British victory over the French. But the British had a problem: they had a large debt. The British government had to pay for the war, and the British government had to pay for the war. The British government had to pay for the war, and the British government had to pay for the war.

When the French and Indian War concluded in 1763, the result was an overwhelming British victory over the French. But the British had a problem: they had a large debt. The British government had to pay for the war, and the British government had to pay for the war. The British government had to pay for the war, and the British government had to pay for the war.

When the French and Indian War concluded in 1763, the result was an overwhelming British victory over the French. But the British had a problem: they had a large debt. The British government had to pay for the war, and the British government had to pay for the war. The British government had to pay for the war, and the British government had to pay for the war.

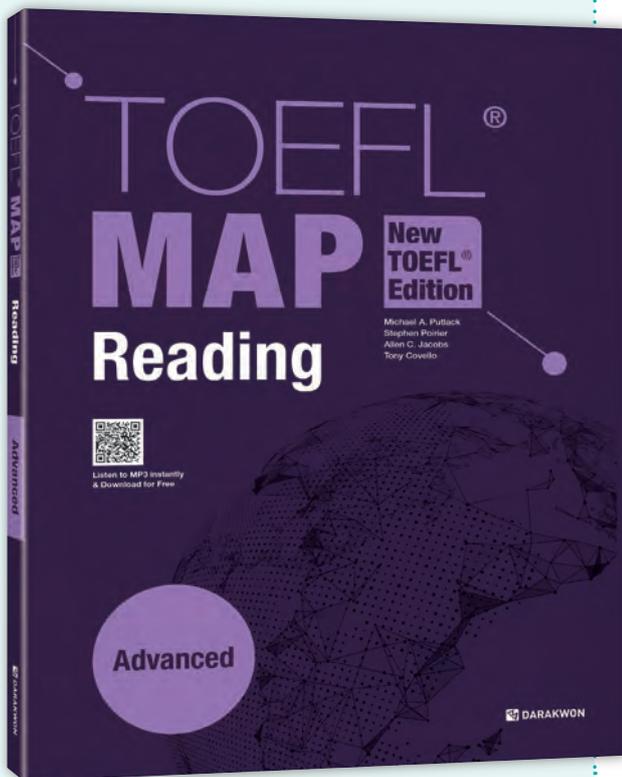
1. The word "overwhelming" in the passage is closest to meaning it.

(A) overwhelming
(B) overwhelming
(C) overwhelming
(D) overwhelming

2. The word "concluded" in the passage is closest to meaning it.

(A) concluded
(B) concluded
(C) concluded
(D) concluded

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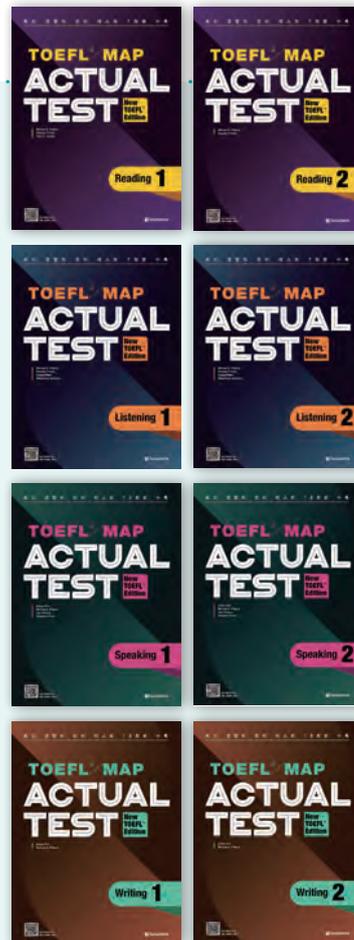
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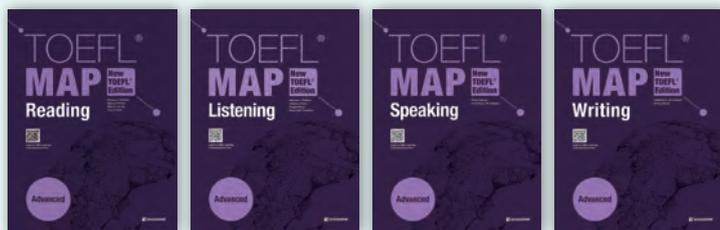
Actual Test



Basic



Intermediate



Advanced

Part A

Question Type 01 Vocabulary

Vocabulary questions require the test taker to understand specific words or phrases that are used in the passage. These questions ask the test taker to choose another word or phrase that is the most similar in meaning to the highlighted word. The vocabulary words that are highlighted are always presented in a box at the beginning of the passage or in the margin of the passage. The highlighted words typically have several meanings, so the test taker must select the word that best fits the context of the passage.

Vocabulary questions often appear in the test like this:

The word "concentric" in the passage is closest in meaning to:

1. in a circle
2. the author means this...

Solve Vocabulary questions more easily by doing the following:

Remember that many words and phrases in English have multiple meanings. To find the correct answer, always check the word in the passage to see what the author means.

Always know the word or phrase in use and its meaning.

The context clues can be used to determine the meaning of the highlighted word. It is important to read the entire sentence and the surrounding sentences to be sure the correct answer is chosen.

Read the other sentences that are near the word that the highlighted vocabulary word. There are often other clues that can be used to determine the meaning of the word in the passage.

Examples of Vocabulary Questions

Many Egyptian paintings and other works of art were created to glorify the gods. Egyptian paintings have a two-dimensional quality. Figures and animals were often painted with their heads and bodies in profile. The bodies were painted with a frontal view. Furthermore, the figures in the paintings are sized according to their social status. They do not show larger figures in the foreground and smaller ones in the background. In some other styles of art, although Egyptian paintings were often intended to show a more realistic perspective, the Egyptians understood position and meant about human and animal forms. This ability provided Egyptian art with a unique style.

1. The word "profile" in the passage is closest in meaning to:

(A) portrait
(B) sketch
(C) drawing
(D) silhouette

Explanation of the above question and answer:

Answer (D) is the most correct in meaning to the highlighted word. "Profile" has several meanings, but in this context, it means a side view. The author means that the figures were painted with a two-dimensional quality, which means that they were not shown in a three-dimensional way.

Answer (A) is the most correct in meaning to the highlighted word. "Portrait" means a picture of a person. The author means that the figures were painted with a two-dimensional quality, which means that they were not shown in a three-dimensional way.

Answer (B) is the most correct in meaning to the highlighted word. "Sketch" means a drawing. The author means that the figures were painted with a two-dimensional quality, which means that they were not shown in a three-dimensional way.

Answer (C) is the most correct in meaning to the highlighted word. "Drawing" means a picture. The author means that the figures were painted with a two-dimensional quality, which means that they were not shown in a three-dimensional way.

Part B

Part B

Building Background Knowledge of TOEFL Topics

Chapter 01 History

History is the study of the past. Historians typically concern themselves with important events, dates, places, and people, but history is not simply about memorizing facts. On the contrary, historians attempt to understand various events that happened in the past. In other words, not only do they study what happened, but they also try to explain why specific events happened. For this reason, many historians often disagree with the evidence about various interpretations of historical events. While it is difficult for students to be able to argue about why something happened and what its effects were. For this reason, history is full of different theories which seek to explain various past events. In fact, historians take many different approaches to their field. This is known as historiography. Some historians usually examine political events. Others study military, economic, or systematic history. Nevertheless, social history, women's history, and cultural history are possible levels of study.

Part B

Mastering Question Types

The Change from English to American

When the American Revolution started in 1775, around two and a half million people lived in the thirteen colonies. The vast majority had emigrated from England or were descendants of English settlers. Most called themselves English and did not feel a strong bond with the customs and traditions of their former homeland. They were proud, and their sense of self was tied to the land. Many of the colonists' attitudes toward their land had changed since they had arrived in America. They had seen the vastness of the continent and the freedom of the land. They had seen the potential of the land and the possibility of a better life. They had seen the need for a new government and a new way of life. They had seen the need for a new identity and a new sense of purpose. They had seen the need for a new way of thinking and a new way of acting. They had seen the need for a new way of being.

1. The word "emigrated" in the passage is closest in meaning to:

(A) arrived
(B) departed
(C) returned
(D) emigrated

Mastering the Subject

American Western Migration

Between the 1830s and 1870s, the population of the United States west of the Mississippi River increased dramatically. This was not because of a large influx of immigrants from Europe. Instead, it was because of a large number of people who had moved westward from the eastern United States. This migration was driven by a number of factors, including the search for land, the search for gold, and the search for a better life. The migration was also driven by the desire for a new identity and a new sense of purpose. The migration was also driven by the desire for a new way of thinking and a new way of acting. The migration was also driven by the desire for a new way of being.

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(A) arrived
(B) departed
(C) returned
(D) emigrated

Part C

READING

The Battle of Lepanto

On October 7, 1571, the Ottoman Empire and the Holy League fought the Battle of Lepanto. The battle was a decisive victory for the Holy League, which was a coalition of Christian states. The Ottoman Empire was a powerful empire that had been expanding its territory in the Mediterranean region. The Holy League was a coalition of Christian states that had been formed to oppose the Ottoman Empire. The battle was a decisive victory for the Holy League, which was a coalition of Christian states. The Ottoman Empire was a powerful empire that had been expanding its territory in the Mediterranean region. The Holy League was a coalition of Christian states that had been formed to oppose the Ottoman Empire.

1. The word "decisive" in the passage is closest in meaning to:

(A) final
(B) important
(C) significant
(D) conclusive

READING

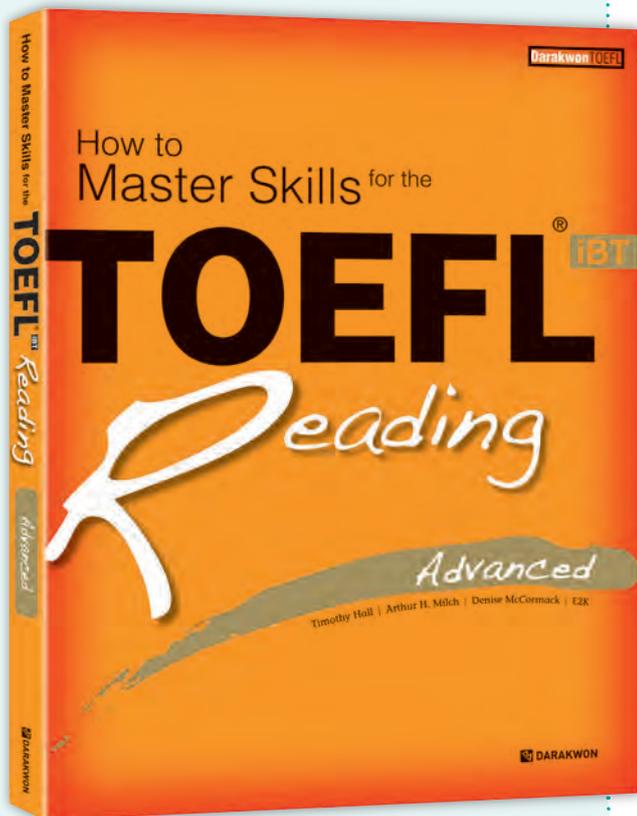
The Battle of Lepanto

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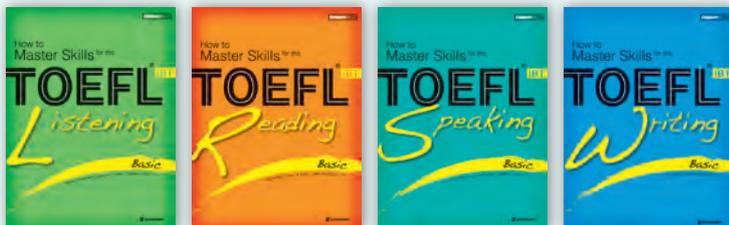
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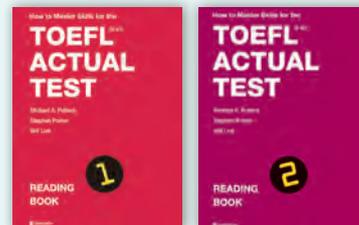
Intermediate



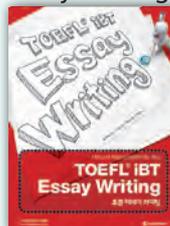
Advanced



Actual Test



Essay Writing



Overview

Vocabulary

Overview

Introduction

Vocabulary questions ask you to identify the meanings of words and phrases in the passage and you then choose a synonym from the answer choices. A word might have more than one meaning, but you should understand its contextual meaning and choose the answer choice closest in meaning to the word as it is used in the passage. There is no particular list of test words, so you need to increase your vocabulary as much as possible. Each passage has three to five vocabulary questions.

Question Types

- The word _____ in the passage is closest in meaning to
- The phrase _____ in the passage is closest in meaning to
- It is stated that _____ the author believes that
- Based on the information in paragraph X, which of the following best explains the term _____?

Strategic Tip

- Keep in mind that the question is asking for the meaning of the word in the passage.
- Make the most of contextual clues, such as definition, synonym, antonym, example, and opposing ideas.
- Confirm that the word in phrase you have chosen fits within the passage.

Skill & Drill

Skill & Drill

Passage

The **Great Flow** for finding the structure of the DNA molecule was shared by three men in 1952. But it was a woman, Rosalind Franklin, who made that discovery possible. Working with Maurice Wilkins, Franklin used the x-ray diffraction technique to show that the DNA had a regular, or spiral, shape. Her results gave James Watson and Francis Crick the key insight that led them to conclude in 1953 that the DNA molecule was shaped like a double helix. That **breakthrough** earned scientists in Britain five prizes and a Nobel Prize. Because female scientists in the early 1900s were often looked to with a mixture of awe and skepticism, Franklin's pivotal work has been recognized as a tribute to women in science.

1. The word **breakthrough** in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. discovery
 B. equipment
 C. demand
 D. breakthrough

2. The word **spiral** in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. zigzag
 B. curved
 C. patterned
 D. pathway

Answer Choices

The **Chenoweth** movement in the United States developed in the 1850s as a reaction to the **abolitionist** belief of public schools, especially in the lower class. The concept is that some money that normally goes to the public schools is given instead to private schools, who had their own funding. Her three new schools had their own curriculum. Charter schools operate far from the control of the public schools, and they are expected to produce better academic results. The same charter rules in the educationally distressed performance contract that the schools are expected to meet. While there are many successful charter schools, many others that do not achieve the desired improvements. Thus the reaction and effectiveness of this movement is still being debated.

3. The word **abolitionist** in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. costly
 B. neutral
 C. complete
 D. support

4. The word **abolitionist** in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. legally
 B. religiously
 C. socially
 D. completely

TOEFL Reading Practice

TOEFL Reading Practice

Charles Darwin and Wallace

Charles Darwin is commonly credited with being the father of the theory of evolution, which he first explained in his 1859 book *On the Origin of Species*. The concept has inspired other scientists ever since, but had been recognized in the past by other scientists. But Darwin's great insight was to develop the mechanism that drives the evolutionary process: natural selection. The process of natural selection refers to the tendency for plants and animals to generate variations that fit their changing, surrounding environment. The idea that humans evolved from primates, combined with the theory of natural selection, which included that a living thing could be created with the right size to human creation.

Darwin looked for evidence in the fossil record. He was the first to suggest that the fossil record was not a random collection of plants and animals but that it could be used to trace the evolution of life. Darwin's theory was not widely accepted in his time, but it was eventually accepted as the leading theory of evolution.

This Darwin was correct to look for fossils. But it was only in 1984 that he received a letter and took a paper from Alfred Russel Wallace, a young naturalist who was Darwin had been corresponding. Darwin was shocked to realize that Wallace was proposing a similar theory of evolution that included Darwin's own ideas, including the same idea of natural selection. He had a choice: if he wanted to publish his paper, he would be accused of having stolen the work of another; if he did not, Wallace would be credited with the discovery.

The reason lay in a compromise. Darwin posed the problem to two fellow scientists, who suggested that both men's papers be published as one 1882 manuscript. Darwin's scientific journal, the *Quarterly Review*, later published the two papers. Darwin's book was a sensation, and evolution became associated with him rather than with Wallace. This was due to Darwin's great insight: he was willing to give Darwin credit for the work, even though the theory Darwinian. Now, Wallace's reputation suffered later in life when the **scientific** community accused him of plagiarism and unethical behavior.

TOEFL Reading Practice

1. According to the passage, Darwin was reluctant to publish his theory because

A. he could not prove it
 B. he lacked training as a naturalist
 C. he feared the religious community's moral censure
 D. Alfred Russel Wallace had discovered it first

2. According to paragraph 3, Darwin became better known than Wallace because

A. Wallace's theories were not as convincing
 B. Wallace had helped by studying the fossil world
 C. Darwin was a better public speaker
 D. Wallace was not a member of London's leading scientific society

3. The word **proposed** in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. suggested
 B. negated
 C. changed
 D. argued

4. The word **abolitionist** in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. equipped
 B. abandoned
 C. measured
 D. combined

Answer Choices

- suggested a theory of evolution in 1882
- presented by paper to a London scientific society in 1882
- published *On the Origin of Species* in 1859
- credited for the theory of evolution

Text

- ready to publish a theory of evolution in 1882
- presented by paper to the same scientific society
- first part of the credit to Darwin
- last credit due to studying his

Building Summary Skills

Building Summary Skills

1. Darwin and Wallace

Alfred Russel Wallace
Charles Darwin
The theory of evolution
On the Origin of Species

Charles Darwin is known as the discoverer of the theory of evolution. He first published his theory in his 1859 book *On the Origin of Species*, during which he explained the process of natural selection. His key insight was that organisms evolve through a process of natural selection. He believed publishing his theory for fear of being accused of plagiarism.

2. The Chicago School of Economics

Chicago School
The leading center of economic thought
The University of Chicago has become the leading center of economic thought.

The University of Chicago has become the leading center of economic thought. In the 1930s, it was led by Milton Friedman, who became a neoclassical approach. He believed in controlling the economy by interest rates and saving money itself.

3. Neoreconstructionism

New England
an understanding of labor
The child labor laws were passed in 1906.

Neoreconstructionism was a political movement in the 1930s. It was led by Charles Sumner, who was a leading proponent of the theory. Neoreconstructionism was an organized religion. They provided traditional and self-reliance in order to get along with the physical sciences. Neoreconstructionism emerged in the 1930s. It was a movement that they could provide their beliefs. However, all these experiments failed.

TOEFL iBT Practice Test

TOEFL iBT Practice Test

1. The word **significance in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. importance
 B. consequence
 C. consequence
 D. consequence

2. According to paragraph 2, the **Protestant reform led to**

A. the abolition of slavery
 B. the abolition of slavery
 C. the abolition of slavery
 D. the abolition of slavery

3. According to paragraph 3, why did the **Protestant reform lead to the abolition of slavery?**

A. A coalition of the theory that evolution occurs gradually over a long time.
 B. A coalition of the theory that evolution occurs gradually over a long time.
 C. A coalition of the theory that evolution occurs gradually over a long time.
 D. A coalition of the theory that evolution occurs gradually over a long time.

4. According to the passage, all of the following are weaknesses of the **Protestant reform:**

A. the abolition of slavery
 B. the abolition of slavery
 C. the abolition of slavery
 D. the abolition of slavery

5. The word **highlight in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. clarify
 B. clarify
 C. clarify
 D. clarify

TOEFL iBT Practice Test

6. According to paragraph 5, which of the following best describes the **Protestant reform?**

A. The reform was self thought to be directed by the reforming elite.
 B. The reform was based on a philosophy of self thought.
 C. The reform had no natural philosophy.
 D. The reform had no natural philosophy.

7. Which of the following best describes the **Protestant reform?**

A. The reform was self thought to be directed by the reforming elite.
 B. The reform was based on a philosophy of self thought.
 C. The reform had no natural philosophy.
 D. The reform had no natural philosophy.

8. According to paragraph 6, the **Protestant reform led to the abolition of slavery because**

A. a coalition of the theory that evolution occurs gradually over a long time.
 B. a coalition of the theory that evolution occurs gradually over a long time.
 C. a coalition of the theory that evolution occurs gradually over a long time.
 D. a coalition of the theory that evolution occurs gradually over a long time.

9. The word **highlight in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. clarify
 B. clarify
 C. clarify
 D. clarify

Vocabulary Review

Vocabulary Review

1. Not all members accepted the church's beliefs.

A. signs
 B. signs
 C. signs
 D. signs

2. The father and mother reacted with a **compassion over the quality of their daughter.**

A. argument
 B. argument
 C. argument
 D. argument

3. He was the **premier expert in the field.**

A. leading
 B. leading
 C. leading
 D. leading

4. The child always **obeyed to the teacher's rules.**

A. obeyed
 B. obeyed
 C. obeyed
 D. obeyed

5. At the new conference, he **highlighted the start of his education campaign.**

A. revealed
 B. revealed
 C. revealed
 D. revealed

6. The first **highlight prevented the student from signing the pet on his book.**

A. pet
 B. pet
 C. pet
 D. pet

7. Darwin can have a **profound effect on children.**

A. profound
 B. profound
 C. profound
 D. profound

8. Natural selection is the **mechanism by which living things change over time.**

A. process
 B. process
 C. process
 D. process

9. The effect of a few mutations was **beneficial.**

A. benefiting
 B. benefiting
 C. benefiting
 D. benefiting

10. A divergence of funds led to the **disband of the program.**

A. disband
 B. disband
 C. disband
 D. disband

11. Neoreconstructionism was a political movement in the 1930s.

A. political
 B. political
 C. political
 D. political

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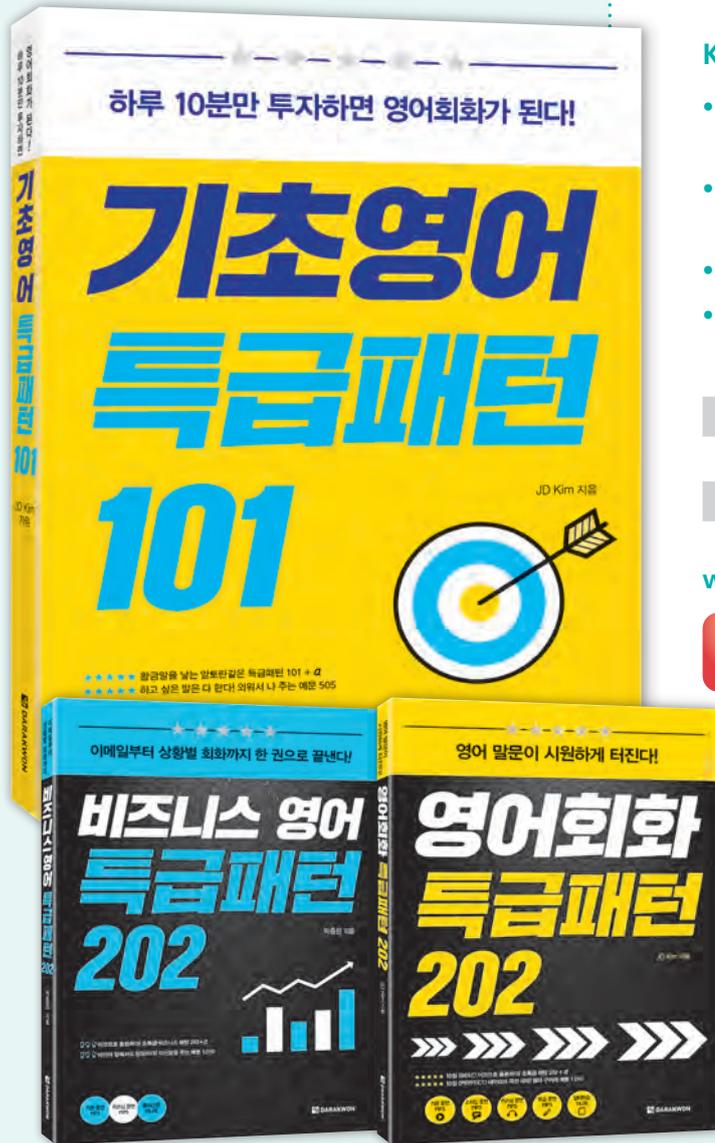


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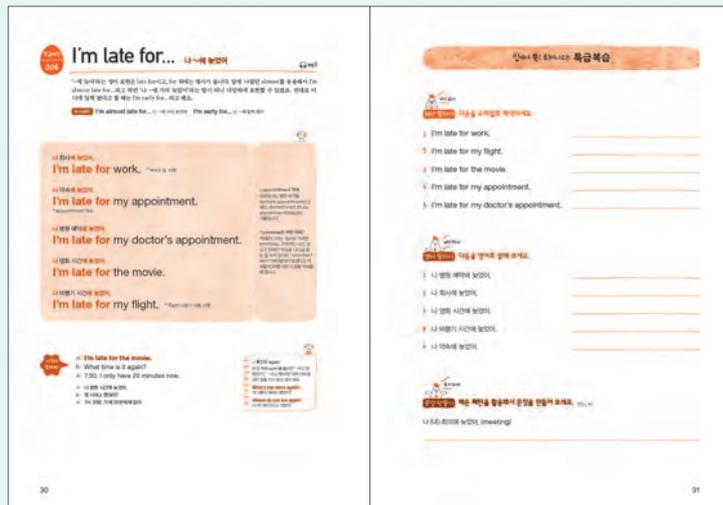


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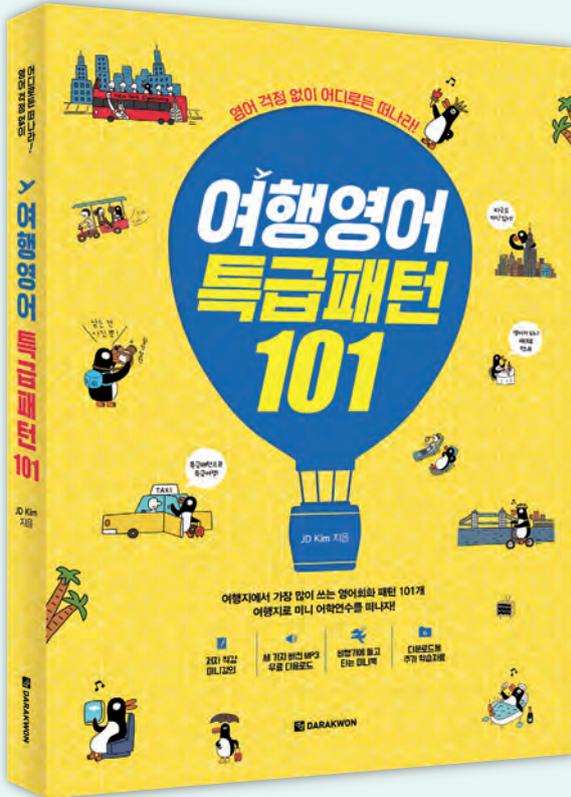
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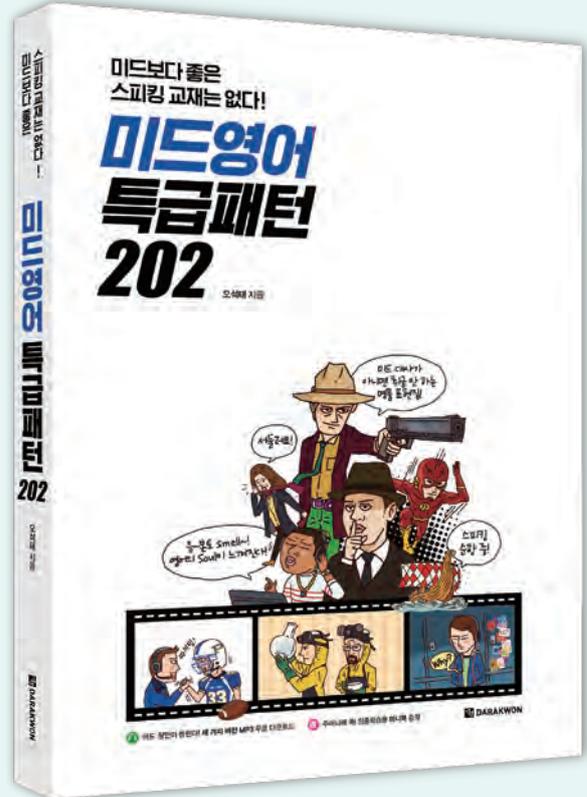


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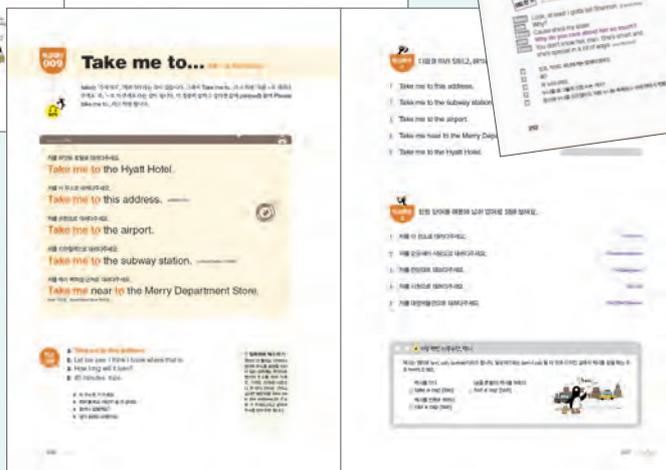




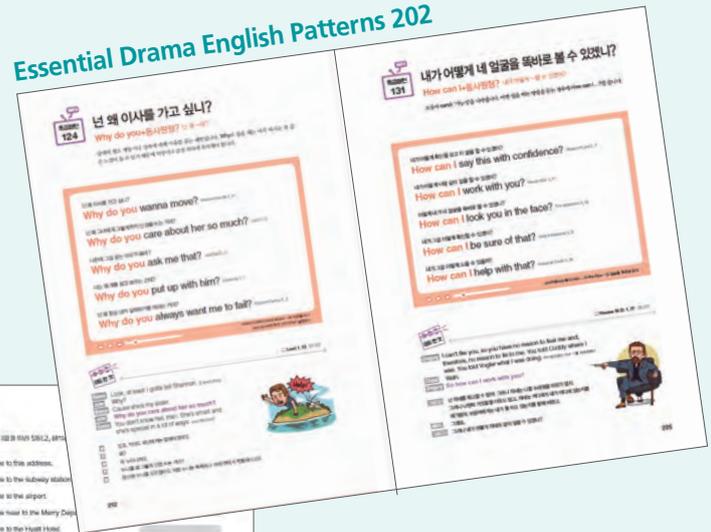
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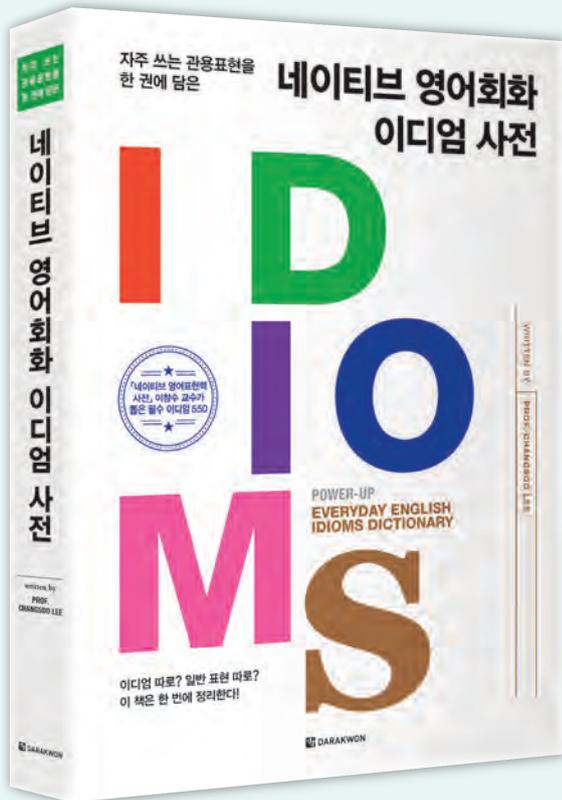


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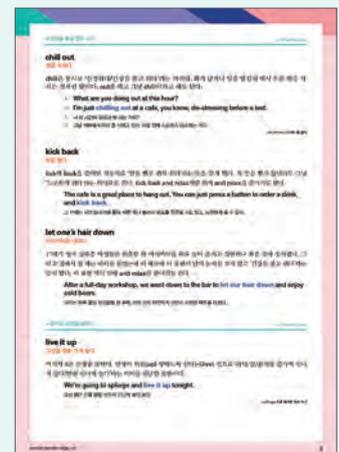
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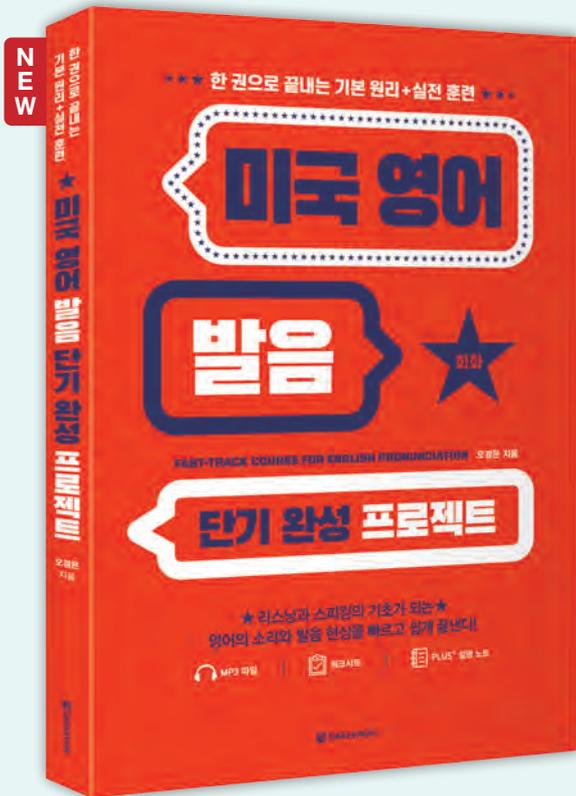
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PART 1&2: Basic Principles of English Pronunciation

어 자음 [g]

[g] [g]는 우리말의 "ㄱ"과도 필연의 특구별 같은 곳에서 나는 소리입니다. [g] 소리가 될 때는 비록 뒷부분이 목젢에 가까운 입천장에 닿도록 합니다. 이렇게 하면 소리의 울림 변화가 주구별이 시작되는 음운에서 먼저 후분까지 차지 때문에 "ㄱ"보다 더 깊은 소리가 만들어지고, 그래서 [g]를 맛음할 때는 아랫쪽에 힘이 강해 들어가지도 않습니다.

STEP 1 - 단어 듣고 발음하기

발음기호	한국어 발음	영어 발음
go	[go]	고
gap	[gap]	갭
golf	[gɔ:ft]	골프
agree	[ə'grɪ]	어그리
August	[ɔ:gst]	어거스트
outgoing	[aʊt'gəʊn]	아웃고잉
hug	[hʌg]	허그
blog	[blɒg]	블로그

STEP 2 - 직접 발음하기 단어를 세 번 읽은 후 정확한 소리를 들어 보세요.

gap	big
golf	give
August	muggy
blog	grandmother

STEP 3 - 문장으로 연습하기

- He likes to play **golf** in his free time.
그는 여가 시간에 골프를 즐깁니다.
- In **August**, it is usually hot and **muggy**.
8월에는 보통 덥고 습합니다.
- My grandmother gave me a big **hug**.
할머니 날 때 큰 허그를 주셨어.
- I **agree** with you on that.
그 주제에 대해서 당신이랑 동의합니다.
- The **gap** between rich and poor is getting wider.
부자와 가난한 사람 사이의 격차는 점점 더 벌어지고 있습니다.

muggy 어휘사전: gɪv.ə.hʌg.ɪn.ɪz. ɡrænd.mʌð.ə. ɪz. ɡet.ɪŋ. waɪ.dər

CHECK-UP

A. 밑줄표 보기를 들어 소리가 들어 있지 않은 단어를 고르세요.

1. a. gap b. golf c. give d. grand
2. a. muggy b. hug c. outgoing d. agree
3. a. gap b. golf c. give d. grand

B. 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 단어를 써주세요.

- Close the _____ by making it simple and clear.
간단하고 명료하게 설명하세요.
- She is _____ and easy to get along with.
그녀는 배려심이 많고 쉽게 어울리는 사람입니다.
- Playing _____ is an important part of business.
골프는 사업의 중요한 일부분입니다.
- She posted a citrus pound cake recipe on her _____.
그녀는 사과 향신료 케이크 레시피를 블로그에 올렸습니다.

PART 3: English Pronunciation Practice

01 **끝소리 자음과 첫소리 모음이 만날 때**

일상적인 대화 속으로 장어를 말할 때는 단어의 단어를 자연스럽게 어서 발음하게 되는데요. 특히 단어가 처음으로 끝나고 다음 단어가 모음으로 시작할 때 서로 연결시켜 발음하는 연습이 필요합니다. 잘 단어가 끝나는 것과 단어가 첫소리 모음으로 연결시켜 한 음절로 발음합니다.

STEP 1 - 어구 듣고 외우하기

한국어 발음	미국어 발음
lots of	로츠 오브
take a break	테이크 어 브레이크
both of us	보쓰 오브 어스
half an hour	해프 언 아워
fill out	필 아웃
all around us	올 어라운드 어스
Just a moment.	저스트 어 모멘트
Come on in.	컴 온 인

take a break <테이크 브레이크> take a break <테이크 브레이크> Come on in <컴 온 인>

- lots of에서 <츠> 읽히는 단어는 [이치] 발음하는 경우가 있습니다.
- take a break에서 take는 몇가상 모음 <o>로 끝날지라도 발음은 [t] 소리로 마무리되고, 그리고 뒤이어 나오는 단어가 <o>로 시작하면 [t] 소리로 연결되어 발음합니다.
- Just a moment의 just는 첫소리 모음의 연속으로 [t] 소리로 시작합니다. 단번에 Wait a minute의 wait는 [t] 소리로 시작되어 [t] 소리로 연결되어 발음합니다. 이와 관련된 내용은 다음 음절에서 더 자세히 학습하세요.

STEP 2 - 문장으로 연습하기

- It takes me **half an hour** to get there by taxi.
타็กซี่로 그곳까지 가는 데 30분이 걸립니다.
- Come on in.** You're ten minutes early for the meeting, which is perfect!
들어오세요. 회의 시작보다 10분 일찍 왔네요. 좋아요!
- I want you to **fill out** this form and make sure all the highlighted areas are filled out.
이 양식을 작성하십시오. 강조된 모든 영역이 채워져 있는지 확인하십시오.
- Let's **take a break** for 15 minutes, and then we will get back to training.
15분 쉬세요. 그리고 다시 훈련에 들어갑시다.
- She likes to end her email with **"Lots of Love"** to make me feel special.
그녀는 이메일 끝에 "사랑을 많이 보냅니다"라는 말을 써서 나를 특별하게 느끼게 해주는 것을 좋아합니다.

get back to <그로 백투> training <트레이닝> & on <온>

STEP 3 - 대화로 연습하기

- Why don't we get together, **have a bottle of beer**, and talk about this sometime this weekend?
이번 주말에 만나서 맥주 한 잔 마시고 주말 동안 얘기해볼까요?
- Oh, that sounds like a plan. Send me a text and let me know when and where. I will keep my schedule open.
좋아요. 만나서 얘기할 시간입니다. 문자 보내주세요. 그리고 내 스케줄은 열어둘 것입니다.
- This training session has two parts. First, I will do the presentation. Then, we will **break up** into groups for small group activities.
이번 훈련 세션은 두 부분이 있습니다. 먼저 제가 발표를 하겠습니다. 그리고 나서 그룹별로 소그룹 활동을 할 것입니다.
- Do we get any **break** in between?
중간에 휴식 시간이 있습니까?
- Yes, of course. We will **have a 15-minute break**.
네 물론입니다. 15분 휴식 시간이 있을 거예요.

get together <겟 투게더> training session <트레이닝 세션> & & & break up into <브레이크 업 인투> & in between <인 비티웬>

Exercise

EXERCISE

A **연음 현상에 주의하여 다음 어구를 잘 듣고 빈칸을 채우세요.**

- clean _____ out
- turn _____ of
- _____ up _____ stay _____ it
- _____ out _____ move _____
- _____ and _____ sought _____

B **연음 현상에 주의하여 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸을 채우세요.**

- She didn't _____ well with her coworkers.
그녀는 동료들과 잘 어울리지 못했습니다.
- _____ for a minute. Are you saying that you're going to _____ for the military to go to war?
잠깐만요. 군대에 가겠다고 해서 정말로 나가겠다는 겁니까?
- _____ can correct the past. We just have to _____ and try not to make the same mistake again.
과거를 고칠 수는 없습니다. 그저 진심으로 잘못을 인정하고 앞으로는 똑같은 실수를 반복하지 않도록 노력하세요.
- Do you know who that beautiful lady in the _____ the CEO is? standing _____
CEO를 알고 계시는 그 아름다운 여사는 누구입니까?
- My wife gets _____ everything I say and do. I can't seem to figure _____
내 아내가 무슨 말도 통하지 않아요. 내가 뭐든 하든 이해하지 못하니까.

C **연음 현상에 주의하여 다음 단락을 잘 듣고 빈칸을 채우세요.**

- My wife and I visited Tommy's restaurant _____ they really liked it, so we Our friends _____ see for ourselves. We are glad we did _____
우리는 최근 몇몇 번 방문한 식당에 다녀왔습니다. 친구들이 그 식당을 실제로 방문하고 싶어 해서 정말로 방문한 거예요. 가서 보시면 정말 좋아요!
- Turmeric _____ spice popular for lowering cholesterol and preventing cancer, depression, and type 2 diabetes. You can _____ in curry and rice or sprinkle it on a stir fry or any _____ soup.
강황은 항산화, 콜레스테롤을 낮추고 암 예방, 우울증, 심장 질환을 예방하는 데 도움이 되는 향신료입니다. 카레와 쌀 요리나 볶음 요리나 스프에 넣으세요.
- For certain things, you just need to wait them out and _____ later on. _____ go by. You will _____ if not, just keep moving on forward.
일부 상황에서는 그저 기다려야 합니다. 그들이 떠날 때까지 기다려야 합니다. 그렇지 않으면 나중에 더 나은 결과를 얻을 수 있습니다. 만약 그렇지 않으면 앞으로 나아가세요.
- First, _____ the pan and pour some oil _____ Wait _____ until the oil in the pan is hot, and then add the meat and the vegetables. _____
먼저 팬을 달구고 기름을 붓습니다. 팬이 뜨거워지기 전에 기름을 붓고 고기를 넣고 채소를 넣으세요.

5-Step English Reading Training



Key Features

- English conversation book that applies the Shadowing Method, which involves listening and repeating what you hear like a parrot
- A wide range of reading materials including advertising, reviews, instructions, stories, and more
- Greatly increases the time to speak English and gives you confidence in your English pronunciation

Beginner

Book (208p)

USD 15.50

www.darakwon.co.kr



Step 1/2/3

05 Customer Reviews
온라인 쇼핑을 구매 후기

STEP 1 FIRST READING
이름, 직업, 나이, 성별, 취미, 관심 분야 등 다양한 소문 단어를 찾아주세요.

USER 1: This rug feels pretty comfortable but it's a pain to clean.

USER 2: It feels very slick when you walk on it.

USER 3: Good enough. I got what I paid for.

USER 4: Overall, for the price, I am very happy with it.

USER 5: I bought it after checking the reviews, and I like it.

USER 6: I wouldn't recommend it!

USER 7: It's not worth the money.

USER 8: It's too dusty, so I'm returning it.

pretty: 이거 slick: 미끄러움 good enough: 이 정도면 괜찮아/괜찮아 overall: 전반적으로 for the price: 가격에 비해 happy: 만족함 recommend: 추천하다 worth: ~의 가치가 있는 dusty: 먼지 라면: return: 반품하다

STEP 2 LISTENING

공감할 만한 표현을 최대한 소리를 따라 부르면 이해는 쉽지만 주의해야 할 표현입니다. 여기에 집중해서 들어 보세요.

very / enough / overall

STEP 3 SECOND READING

문장을 확인하고, 전체의 문맥을 다시 한번 살펴보세요. STEP 2에서 보았던 내러티브의 흐름을 확실히 인식 할 수 있도록 소문 단어를 찾아주세요.

사용자 1: 이 깔개는 아주 편한데 청소가 힘들어요.

사용자 2: 이 취급 걸으면 너무 미끄러워요.

사용자 3: 그런대로 만족해요. 돈 낸 만큼은 해요.

사용자 4: 가격 생각하면 권제적으로 아주 만족해요.

사용자 5: 후기 보고 있는데 저는 마음에 드네요.

사용자 6: 저는 추천하고 싶지 않아요!

사용자 7: 이거 돈을 못 해요.

사용자 8: 먼지가 너무 나서 반품하려고요.

STEP 4
SHADOW READING

01

음성을 들으면서 흥미 느껴지면 바로 따라 읽어주세요. 글이 낫기, 반복, 강사에 집중해서 따라해 보세요.

▶ 1회차 → 2회차 → 3회차 → 4회차

● A **Stag**, drinking from a **crystal** spring, saw himself **mirrored** in the **clear** water.

He **greatly** admired the graceful **arch** of his **antlers**, but he was very much **ashamed** of his **spindling** legs.

At **that** moment, he scented a **Panther** and started to **run** away.

But as he ran, his **wide-spreading** antlers got **caught** in the branches of the trees, and soon the **Panther** overtook him.

Then, the **Stag** perceived that the **legs** of which he was so ashamed would have **saved** him had it not been for the **useless** antlers.

STEP 5
SHADOW SPEAKING

01

"안녕하세요" 같은 초기 발음과 소리는 들으면서 흥미 느껴지면 바로 따라 읽어주세요.

▶ 1회차 → 2회차 → 3회차 → 4회차

140 PART 5
▶

PRONUNCIATION POINT

▶ 1회차 → 2회차 → 3회차 → 4회차

c 발음

일부 c는 come처럼 한국어 c와 비슷한 소리가 나기도 하고, peace처럼 s와 비슷한 소리가 나기도 합니다. 어떤 경우에 어떤 소리가 나는지 알아봅시다.

▶ c 소리가 나는 c

보통 cr이나 d처럼 연속적으로 자음끼리 붙을 때의 c는 c처럼 쉼 소리가 납니다. 물론 예외적인 경우도 있습니다. 예를 들어 color: c cup처럼 자음이 연달아 오는 것이 아닐 때도 c와 비슷한 소리가 날 수 있습니다.

crystal 수정	credit 신용 거래	crown 왕관
clear 맑은	claim 주장하다	clay 점토
color 색깔	cup 컵	

▶ s 소리가 나는 c

보통 e, i, y와 붙은 c를 soft c라고 합니다. 이 경우에는 s에 가까운 소리가 납니다.

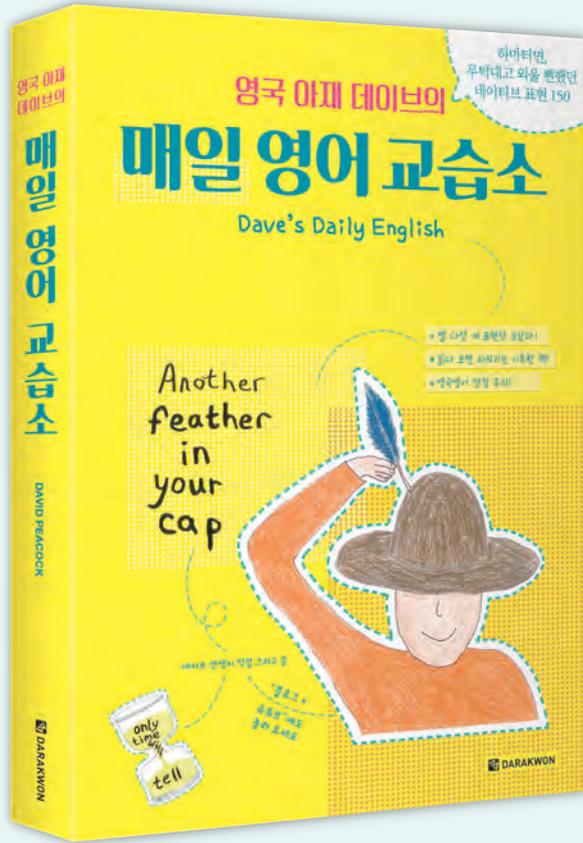
graceful 우아한	perceived 감지된	face 얼굴
city 도시	cider 사과 술/주스	acid 산성
cycle 자전거/사이클	fancy 근사한	

140 PART 5
▶

Dictation

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; text-align: center;"> DICTATION 07 </div> <p>Interviews</p> <p>"I know life is short, and I'm a lucky woman. I think that you ¹ _____ own way. You have your own rules. You have your own understanding of yourself, and that's what you're going to count on. In the end, it's what feels right to you. Not what your mother told you. Not what some actress told you. ² _____ what anybody else told you ³ _____ the still, small voice."</p> <p>"The formula of happiness and success is just, being actually yourself, in the ⁴ _____ vivid possible way you can."</p> <p>"Put blinders on to those things that conspire to ⁵ _____ back, especially the ones in your own head."</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; text-align: center;"> DICTATION 08 </div> <p>Weather Forecast</p> <p>We expect sun and clouds ¹ _____ today.</p> <p>It will be partly cloudy in the morning.</p> <p>There is a slight chance of a ² _____ or possible thunderstorm.</p> <p>The ³ _____ temperature will be around 75°F. Winds will be ⁴ _____.</p> <p>Scattered thunderstorms will become more ⁵ _____ overnight.</p> <p>Heavy thunderstorms are expected at times throughout the weekend, but it won't be a washout.</p>
140 DICTATION	141

Dave's Daily English Expressions



Key Features

- Composed of 150 commonly spoken expressions, including idioms, proverbs, and a wide variety of useful, everyday English expressions frequently used in daily life
- Accompanied by a drawing to help the reader visualize and remember the expression
- Focuses on British English with regard to pronunciation

Intermediate - Advanced

Book (320p)

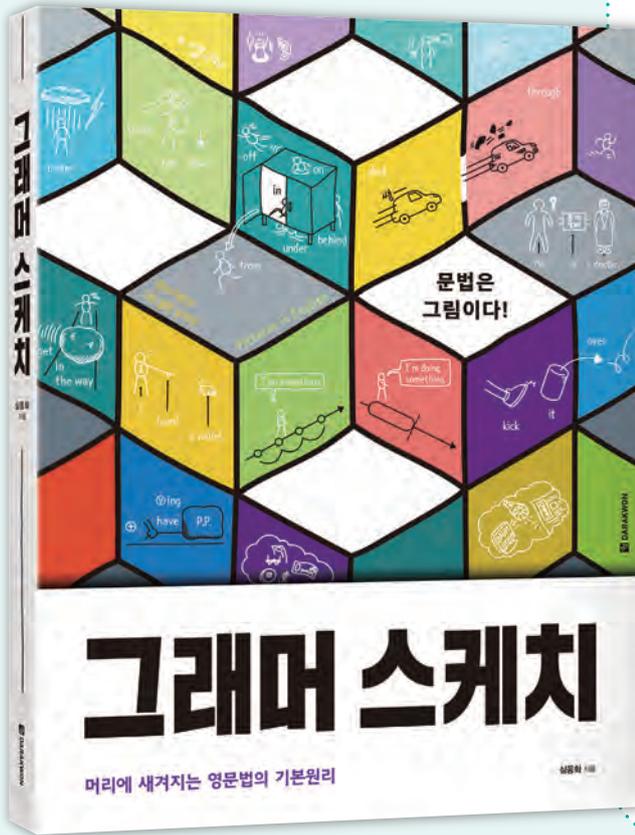
USD 15.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



<p>001 A barrel of laughs</p> <p>I love watching live stand up comedy shows. One of my favourite comedians only tells 'one-liner' jokes. He's a barrel of laughs!</p> <p>IN A REAL CONVERSATION</p> <p>John: My friend, Doug, is really funny. He's always telling jokes and he's really good at retelling comedy stories. Sam: Yeah! I see him at a party a few weeks ago. He's a real barrel of laughs!</p>	<p>001 A barrel of laughs</p> <p>이 책에는 150개의 영어 표현이 있습니다. 이 표현들은 일상에서 자주 사용되는 표현입니다. 이 표현들을 익히면 영어 회화 능력이 향상될 것입니다. 이 책을 통해 영어 표현을 배우고 익히세요.</p>
<p>039 Feather in your cap</p> <p>As you go through life, you learn new skills. It could be learning to play a musical instrument, learning a new computer skill, or learning a language. Whenever you learn a new skill, be proud. It's another feather in your cap.</p> <p>IN A REAL CONVERSATION</p> <p>John: How was your driving test yesterday? Helen: I passed with flying colours! John: Excellent! That's another feather in your cap! Helen: Yeah, I'm really happy. I'm going to buy a car next week.</p>	<p>039 Feather in your cap</p> <p>당신은 인생을 살아가며 새로운 기술을 배웁니다. 악기를 연주하는 것을 배울 수도 있고, 새로운 컴퓨터 기술을 배우거나, 또는 언어를 배우는 것 같은 기술을 배웁니다. 자부심을 가지세요. 그것은 또 다른 자랑거리입니다.</p> <p>실용 회화</p> <p>John: 어제 운전 시험은 어떻게 됐습니까? Helen: 합격했습니다. 정말 기쁩니다! John: 훌륭합니다! 또 다른 자랑거리입니다! Helen: 네, 정말 기쁩니다. 다음 주에 차를 살 겁니다.</p>

Grammar Sketch



Key Features

- A book that explains essential points of English grammar
- Easy explanations of the development and changes of English
- Simple and fun pictures and diagrams which explain basic principles of English grammar

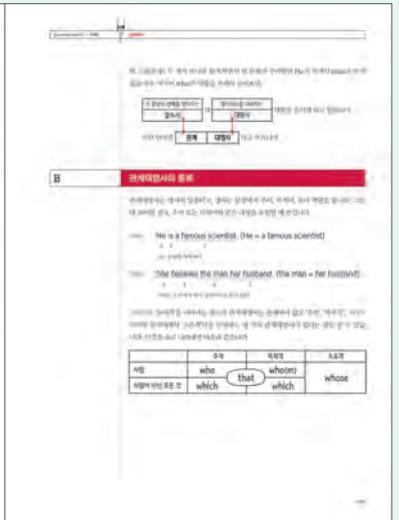
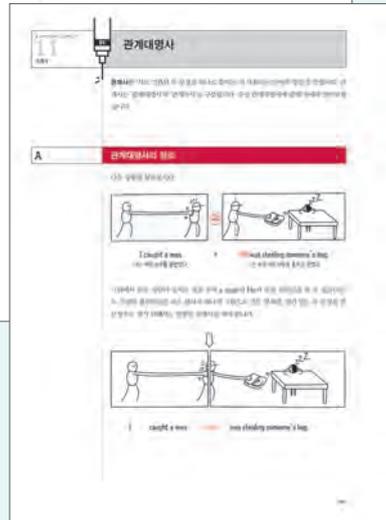
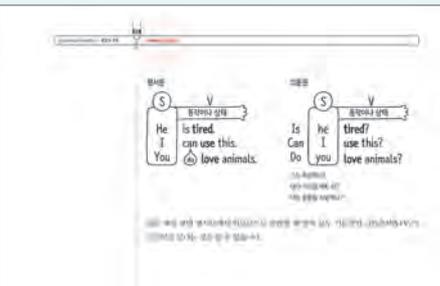
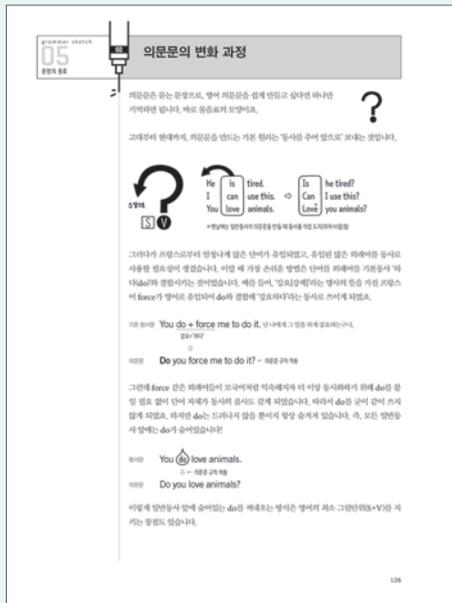
Beginner - Intermediate

Book (280p)

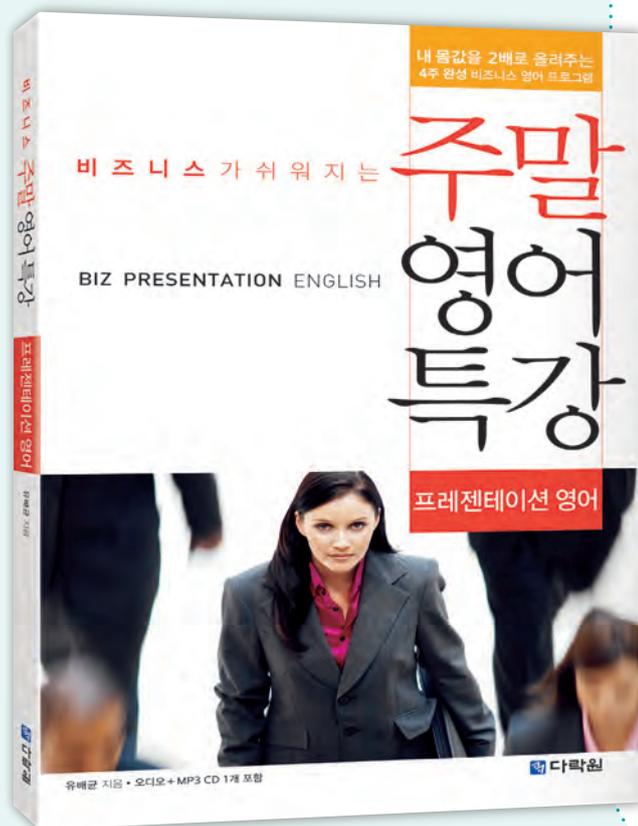
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Business English Training



Biz Presentation English
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Key Features

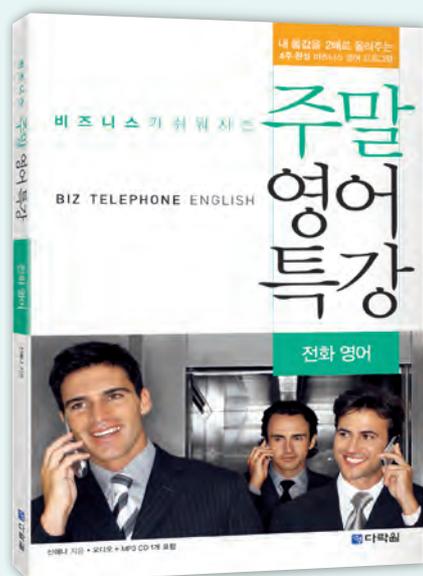
- Books for intensive training in business English to master the skills in the short term
- A 4-week course for busy workers to be studied on weekends
- Flow charts to help learners understand business situations
- Useful review sections to process the expressions learned

4 Books | Intermediate - Advanced

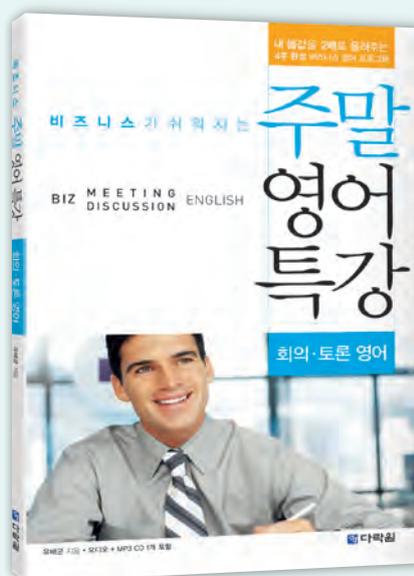
Book (200p-240p)

USD 11.00 - 12.00

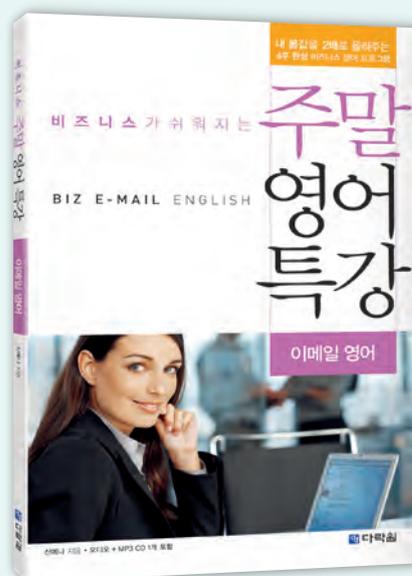
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Biz Meeting and Discussion English
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Biz E-mail English

Flow Chart for Presentation

Week 1

인사하고 소개하기

I'm in charge of the Marketing Department.

1.1 Week 1

▶ 발표 세션 앞에 청중들에게 인사하고 자신을 소개하는 과정을 살펴봅시다.

부유한 국가

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

The purpose of this presentation is ~

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

Key Expressions

Key Expressions

1.1 Week 1

Thank you for making the effort to be here with us today.

오늘 이렇게 시간을 할애해 해주셔서 감사합니다.

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

Thank you for taking time off from your busy schedule to be with us today.

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to address you today.

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

Thank you for the wonderful introduction, Chairman Kim.

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

Thank you for being with us.

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

▶ 인사하고 소개하기

Review Test

1. 우리의 신제품을 어떻게 마케팅하시겠습니까?
(like / to / would / market / how / you)

→ _____ our new product?

2. 가장 중요한 것은 모바일 콘텐츠의 중요성을 인식시키는데 있습니다.
(a / for / consider / the / matters / growing)

→ Well, _____ importance of mobile content.

3. 통계에 보면 한국이 근무 시간당 생산성 면에서 세계 1위를 차지했습니다.
(top / show / Korea / ranked / statistics / that / is)

→ _____ in output per hour of work in the world.

4. 혼자서 문제를 해결하기는 어려운 일이지만, 적어도 있습니다.
(have / alone / you / a / been / to / ever / to / situation)

→ _____ you should solve a problem by yourself?

5. 왜 (왕자 남자가 그의 농부인 상공을 거부했는지 생각해 보셨습니까?)
(ever / you / have / why / wondered)

→ _____ the King's desire to marry such a spectacular success?

6. 여기 개인 여행 전문가 몇 분이 인사이드를 경험해서 사용하실 수 있다는 사실을 아십니까?
(here / that / how / many / people / realize)

→ _____ even the internet cannot do it.

Do and Don'ts for Successful Presentation

Do and Don'ts

1.1 Week 1

1. 말의 직업을 잘지켜라.
직업을 잘지켜라. 말의 직업을 잘지켜라. 말의 직업을 잘지켜라. 말의 직업을 잘지켜라.

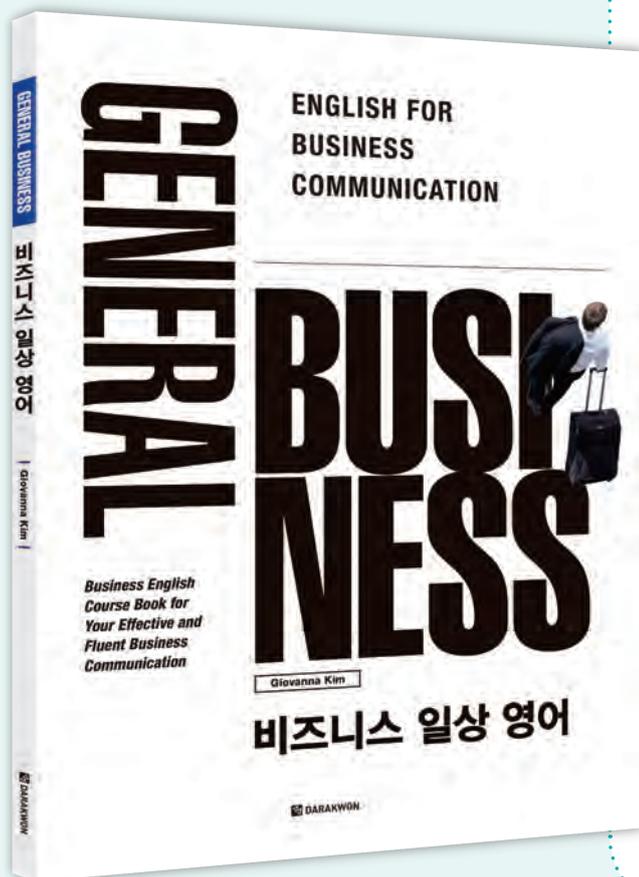
2. 시간을 절약하라.
시간을 절약하라. 시간을 절약하라. 시간을 절약하라. 시간을 절약하라.

3. 전문적으로 지칭하라.
전문적으로 지칭하라. 전문적으로 지칭하라. 전문적으로 지칭하라. 전문적으로 지칭하라.

4. 직업을 잘지켜라.
직업을 잘지켜라. 직업을 잘지켜라. 직업을 잘지켜라. 직업을 잘지켜라.

5. 직업을 잘지켜라.
직업을 잘지켜라. 직업을 잘지켜라. 직업을 잘지켜라. 직업을 잘지켜라.

6. 직업을 잘지켜라.
직업을 잘지켜라. 직업을 잘지켜라. 직업을 잘지켜라. 직업을 잘지켜라.



General Business

Key Features

- Basic English expressions required for business operations can be learned step by step.
- The series consists of three full volumes. *General Business* gives you the expressions to handle your day-to-day business operations, such as phone calls. *Practical Business* gives you the expressions you need to communicate in-house, such as presentations, conference reports. *International Business* tells you what your business needs, including overseas orders and deliveries, and negotiations with foreign buyers.

3 Books | Intermediate

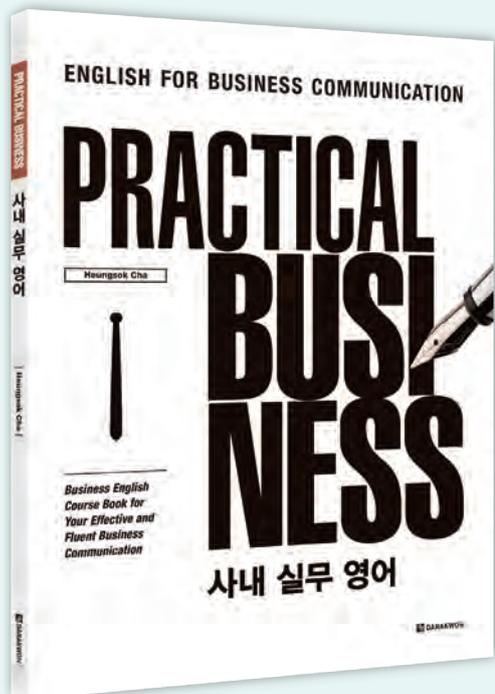
Book (176p)

USD 15.00

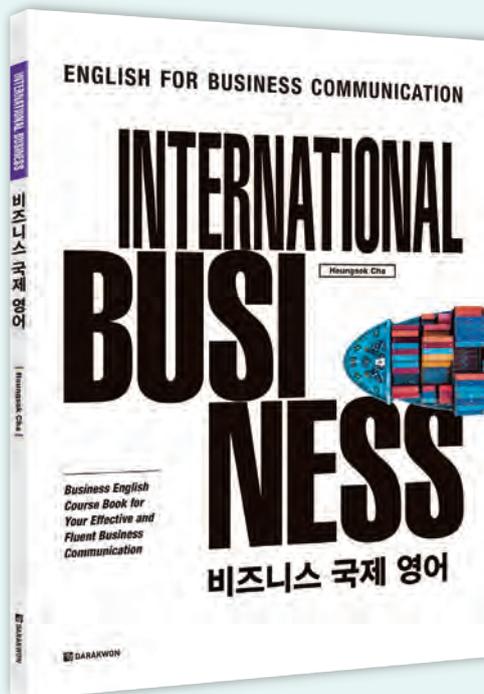
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Practical Business



International Business

2 Weeks Business English



Key Features

- In just two weeks, learn the key fundamentals of planning, preparing, and delivering English presentations and writing emails in English
- Best-selling author gives you the tips and actual exercises and activities used in his highly rated offline English presentation/email writing seminars
- Packed full of cultural advice, tried-and-true techniques, and core expressions you can use immediately for e-mail or presentation in English

2 Books | Intermediate

Presentation Book (160p) | Email Book (192p)

USD 14.00 | USD 15.00

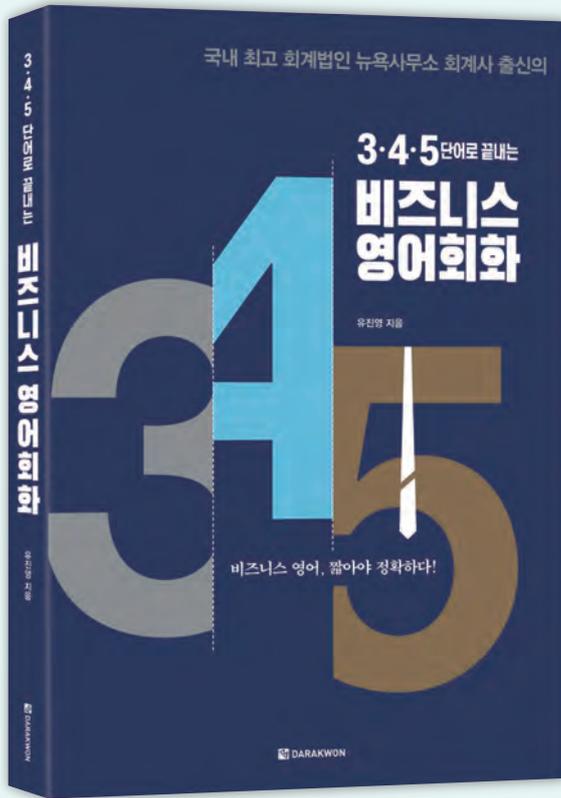
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2 WEEKS Business English: Email	
<p>DAY 01 준비하기 1 - 10 비즈니스 글쓰기 소개 Too & 방법 소개</p> <p>DAY 02 이메일 구조 이해하기 1 - 24 이메일의 구조 이메일 제목 및 코드는 별 인사말과 경우 공식</p> <p>DAY 03 이메일 구조 이해하기 2 - 34 도입부와 맺음말 글머리 기호 사용하기 하나의 주제만 쓰기 물린 효율적으로 구성하기</p> <p>DAY 04 글쓰기 전략 파악하기 1 - 46 간결하고 명확하게 쓰기 어려운 문장 만들기</p> <p>DAY 05 글쓰기 전략 파악하기 2 - 54 일고 구어체적인 표현 사용하기 정중한 표현 사용하기</p> <p>DAY 06 글쓰기 전략 활용하기 1 - 64 명문문 쓰기 동용문 사용하기</p> <p>DAY 07 글쓰기 전략 활용하기 2 - 74 명시 구조 활용하기 나란히 이메일 표현 사진 만들기</p> <p>DAY 08 글쓰기 전략 활용하기 3 - 84 연결어 활용하기 문법 확인하기</p>	<p>DAY 09 글쓰기 규칙 익히기 1 - 96 문장부호 사용법 인용부호의 다양한 사용법</p> <p>DAY 10 글쓰기 규칙 익히기 2 - 108 날짜와 시간 숫자와 단위 약어 미국식 영어 vs 영국식 영어</p> <p>DAY 11 패턴 활용하기 1 - 122 패턴 1 "감사합니다" 패턴 2 "~에 대한 것입니다" 패턴 3 "죄송합니다" 패턴 4 "정답입니다" 패턴 5 "~보다는 낫습니다"</p> <p>DAY 12 패턴 활용하기 2 - 138 패턴 6 "~가 가능합니다" 패턴 7 "기쁩니다" 패턴 8 "~대신" 패턴 9 "추천합니다" 패턴 10 "~해주시지요"</p> <p>DAY 13 문장 활용하기 1 - 154 직접 인용하기 동사의 변화하기</p> <p>DAY 14 문장 활용하기 2 - 166 제어구와 수식어구 활용하기 요청하고 답변하기</p> <p>ANSWERS 정답과 해설 - 178</p>

Plan for Email

3, 4, and 5 Word Short Sentences for Effective Business Communication



Key Features

- Provides over 500 short, clear and concise English sentences that work well for international business communications
- Includes a range of business conversations, such as making and receiving business telephone calls, giving presentations, participating in meetings, socializing with business contacts, and negotiating deals
- Offers brief explanations focused on business words, terms, and golden rules for effective communication to help business professionals who are new to an international work environment

Beginner - Intermediate

Book (264p)

USD 15.00

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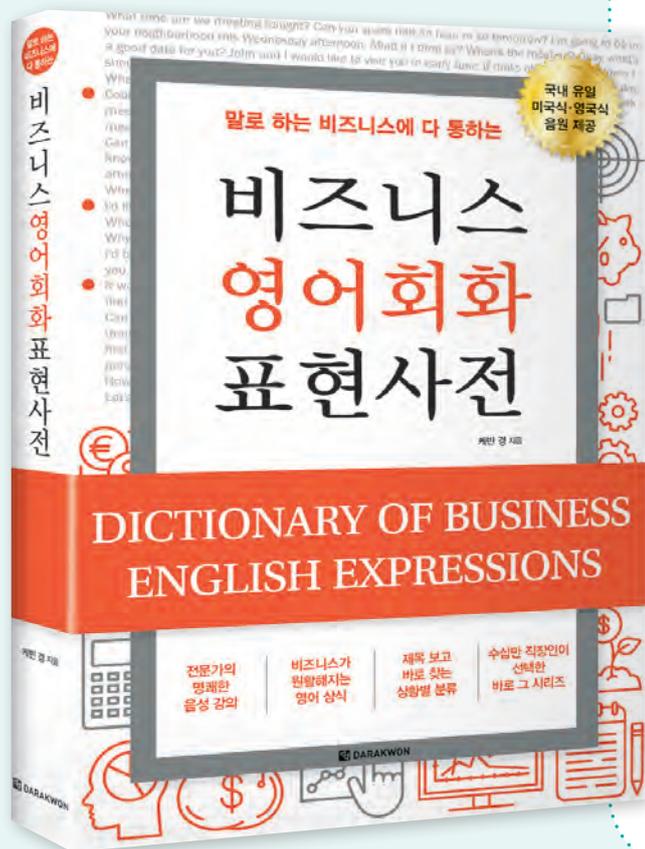


Practical Business English Phrases and Expressions

<p>Why did costs increase? 비용이 왜 증가했는지? 회계사로서, 배송비가 상당히 상승했다. 고객은 왜 배송비 상승을 걱정하는 것일까요? What's the matter? What are you upset about? Regarding the invoice from Makman Company, why did costs increase? The shipping costs increased significantly. They claimed that FedEx, the shipping company, charged them a higher rate. That's weird. Can you confirm with FedEx about it? I'll look up the rates. Okay, We need to make sure the rates are correct.</p> <p>Extras +</p> <p>회계사로서, 배송비가 상당히 상승했다. 고객은 왜 배송비 상승을 걱정하는 것일까요? 회계사로서, 배송비가 상당히 상승했다. 고객은 왜 배송비 상승을 걱정하는 것일까요? 회계사로서, 배송비가 상당히 상승했다. 고객은 왜 배송비 상승을 걱정하는 것일까요? 회계사로서, 배송비가 상당히 상승했다. 고객은 왜 배송비 상승을 걱정하는 것일까요?</p>	<p>Short Talks +</p> <p>1. Why did costs increase? 비용이 왜 증가했는지? → Why did costs increase? → We bought a lot of inventory.</p> <p>2. They claimed that FedEx charged them a higher rate. What was the customer complaint about? → They claimed that they received less than what they ordered.</p> <p>3. charge sb. sth. ~에게 ~을 청구하다 → We are charging you \$2,000 this month. → Can you lend us the details?</p> <p>4. Can you confirm with FedEx about it? I'll look up the rates. → I'll try to see where the mistake is at. → FedEx.com website? Sure, the secretary?</p>	<p>Review</p> <p>한영 영어 말하기</p> <p>1. 여기서 새로운 문장을 생각해 보세요. → 이 문장을 영영 회화에서 찾아보세요. 영영 회화에서 찾아보세요.</p> <p>2. 평균 시장 가격은 300 수준입니다. → 평균 시장 가격은 300 수준입니다. → I just can't manage that. It's a bit heavy.</p> <p>3. 배송이 끝났습니다. 배송이 언제 끝났습니까? → 배송이 끝났습니다. 배송이 언제 끝났습니까? → The shipping is over. When does it end?</p> <p>4. 배송이 늦어졌습니다. 배송이 언제 끝났습니까? → 배송이 늦어졌습니다. 배송이 언제 끝났습니까? → The delivery is late. When does it end?</p> <p>5. 이 케이블이 제 노트북에 안 들어갑니다. → 이 케이블이 제 노트북에 안 들어갑니다. → This cable does not fit my laptop.</p> <p>6. 조현을 더 빨리 데리러 올 수 있습니까? 어디서 올 건가요? → 조현을 더 빨리 데리러 올 수 있습니까? 어디서 올 건가요? → Can you pick up Hyun sooner? Where are you coming from?</p> <p>7. 소주 맥주는 맥주보다 더 맛있어요. 맥주 맥주도 맛있어요. → 소주 맥주는 맥주보다 더 맛있어요. 맥주 맥주도 맛있어요. → Soju beer is tastier than beer. Beer makes me thirsty.</p> <p>8. 지금 집에 가세요. 지하철이 다가가기 전예요. → 지금 집에 가세요. 지하철이 다가가기 전예요. → Go home now. The subway is coming.</p>	<p>영영 영어 말하기</p> <p>1. 여기서 새로운 문장을 생각해 보세요. → 이 문장을 한영 회화에서 찾아보세요. 한영 회화에서 찾아보세요.</p> <p>2. The average market price is around the 300 level. → I just can't manage that. It's a bit heavy.</p> <p>3. The shipping is over. When does it end? → Where do you come from in terms of sales? → That's weird. Can you confirm with FedEx about it? → The customer claimed that they received less than what they ordered. → This cable does not fit my laptop. → Could you pick up Hyun sooner? Where are you coming from? → Soju beer is tastier than beer. Beer makes me thirsty. → Go home now. The subway is coming.</p>
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Review

Dictionary of Business English Expressions



Key Features

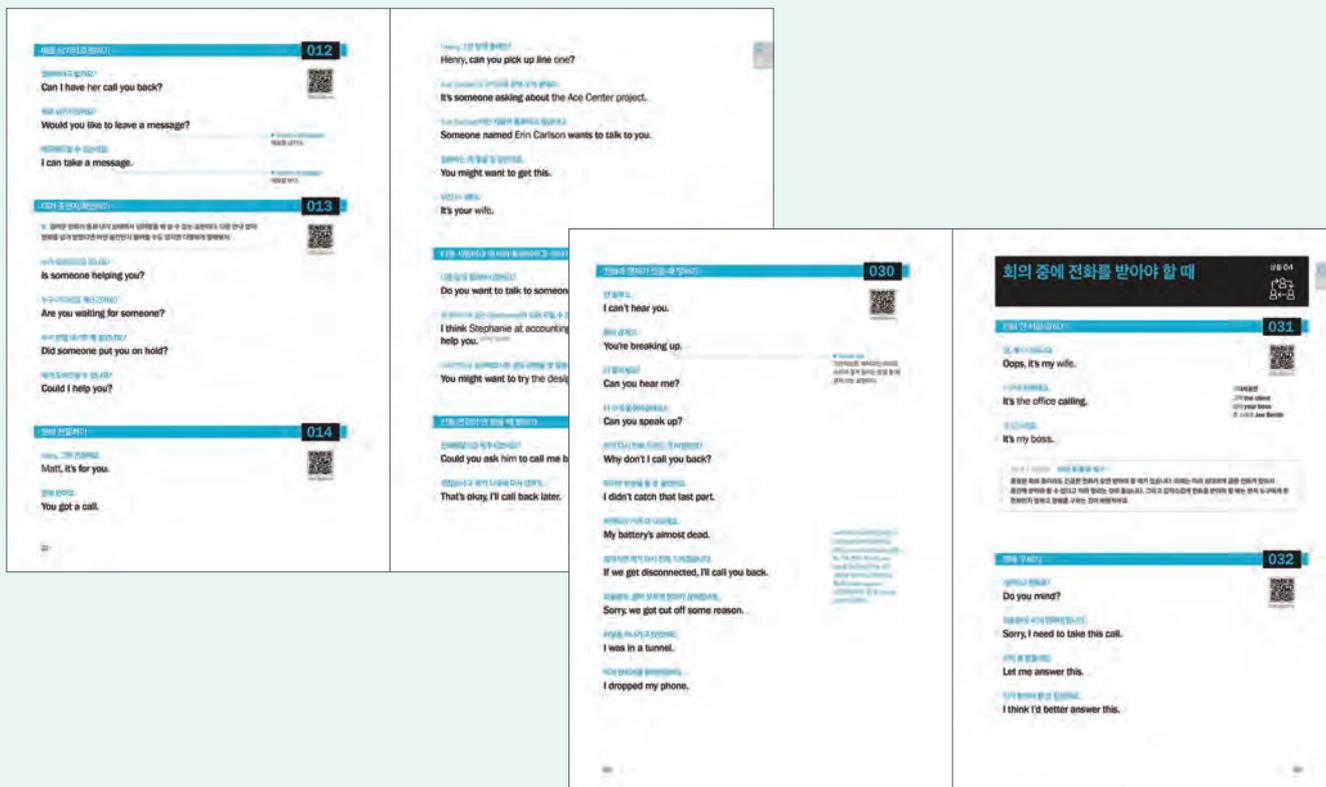
- Organizes English expressions used in business into 585 situations, using dictionary ordering
- A range of business English expressions, from everyday conversations with colleagues in the office to business meetings, negotiations and complaints
- A comprehensive summary of the author's experience in the field of business English education for many years
- Recorded in American and British English, and included 30 of the author's audio mini-lectures

Intermediate - Advanced

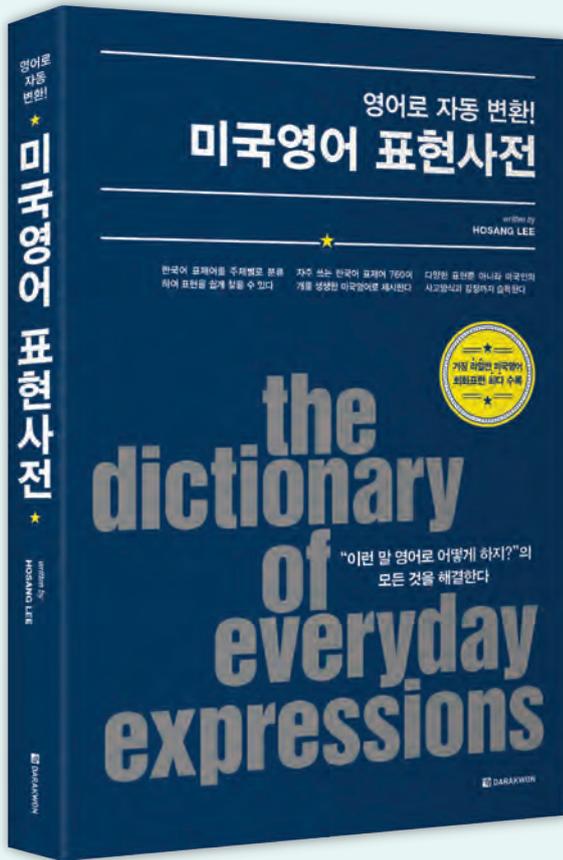
Book (520p)

USD 23.00

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Dictionary of Everyday Expressions



Key Features

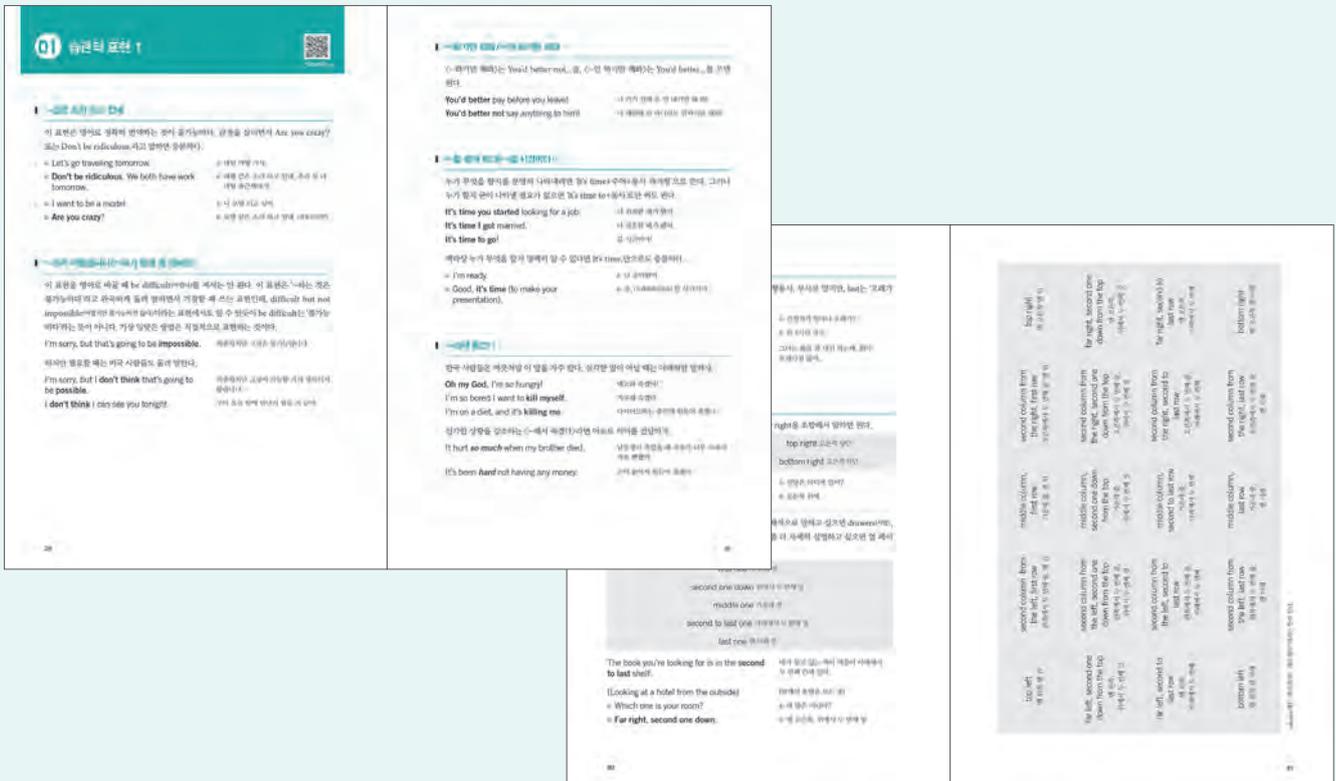
- Uncover the way English speakers express themselves
- Access a vast array of information
- Understand how the American mind works
- Enjoy recordings of Americans reading the text

Intermediate - Advanced

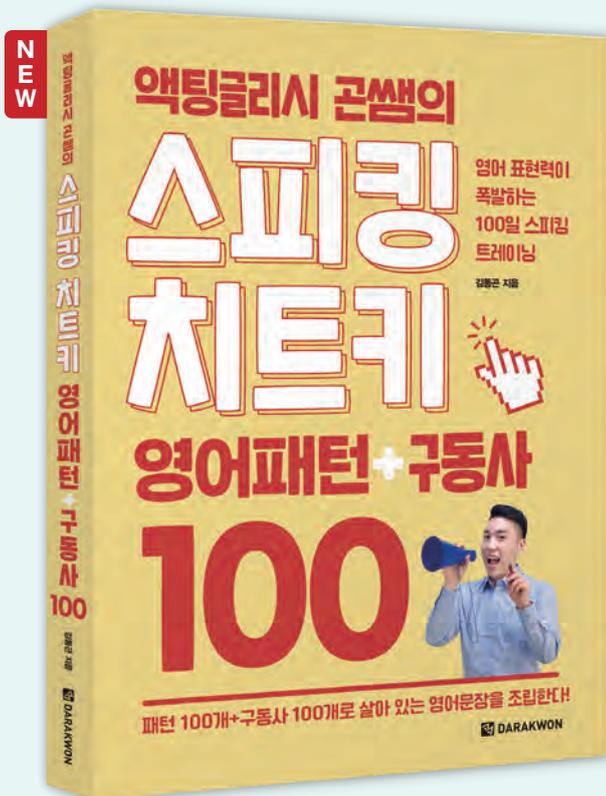
Book (376p)

USD 16.50

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Speaking Cheat Key



Key Features

- Practical book for learning common English phrases and phrasal verbs in conversation
- Composed of 100 commonly spoken English phrases and 100 phrasal verbs
- Step-by-step speaking training to enhance English speaking skills
- Training on combining phrases with phrasal verbs in sentences

Beginner – Intermediate

Book (288p)

USD 18.00

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English Phrases

<p>DAY 001 Have you ever p.p. ~?</p> <p>Listen & Repeat</p> <p>Have you ever been to New York? Have you ever heard about that? Have you ever tried Korean food? Have you ever used this machine before?</p> <p>Speak & Write</p> <p>1. Have you ever _____ Korea?</p> <p>2. Have you ever _____ here?</p> <p>3. Have you ever _____ New York?</p> <p>4. Have you ever _____ this _____?</p> <p>5. Have you ever _____ that?</p>	<p>DAY 002 It's difficult to ~.</p> <p>Listen & Repeat</p> <p>It's difficult to get a new job. It's difficult to reject her proposal. It's difficult to buy a house in Korea. It's difficult to meet the deadline. It's difficult to live in a foreign country.</p> <p>Speak & Write</p> <p>1. It's difficult to _____ a new job.</p> <p>2. It's difficult to _____ her proposal.</p> <p>3. It's difficult to _____ a house in Korea.</p> <p>4. It's difficult to _____ the deadline.</p> <p>5. It's difficult to _____ a foreign country.</p>
--	---

Exercise

Exercise 1

▶ Listen and choose the best phrase to use.

1. I've worked here for 2 years. I'm so happy to work here.
I've never heard of that word. What does it mean?
I've never heard of that word. What does it mean?
I've never heard of that word. What does it mean?
2. I've never heard of that word. What does it mean?
I've never heard of that word. What does it mean?
I've never heard of that word. What does it mean?
3. Where should we go for vacation?
Let's see.
4. I've never heard of that word. What does it mean?
5. Why don't we go on a trip this weekend?
I can't.
6. Is he still interested in you?
I game in.
7. Time flew! It's turned 40 this year!
I can't believe it.
8. I made a lot of mistakes. How stupid I feel!
Stop it!

look 구동사

look은 '보다, 쳐다보기'라는 뜻을 가진 동사입니다. look after는 '관리하다, 돌보아다', look for는 '찾다, 구하다', look into는 '조사하다, 알아보다', look out for는 '경계하다, 조심하다', look over는 '확인하다, 점검하다', look up to는 '존경하다, 따르다', look down on은 '대롱대롱 찌르다, 멸시하다', look back on은 '뒤돌아보며 생각하다, 회상하다'라는 뜻을 지닙니다.

Listen & Repeat

1. I have to look after my son.
2. We'll look into the problem.
3. Look out for dogs.
4. Look up that word in the dictionary.
5. Don't look back on the past.

Fill in the Blanks

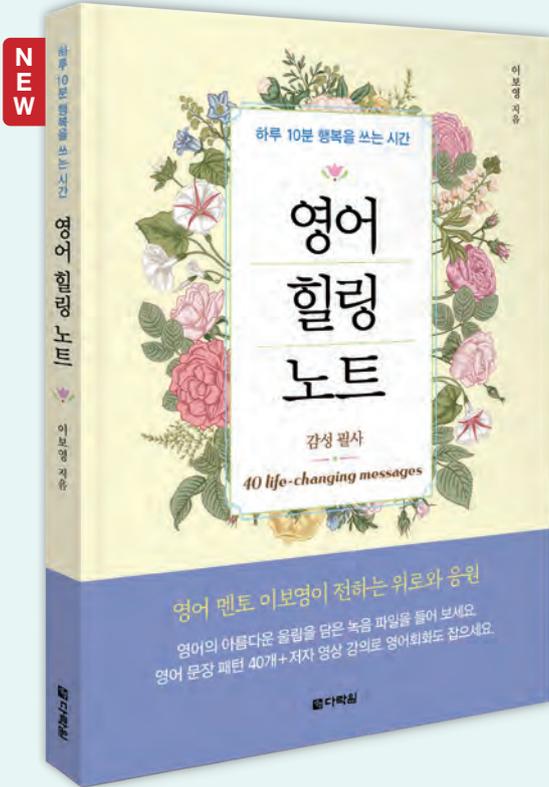
1. I have to look after my son.
2. We'll look into the problem.
3. Look out for dogs.
4. Look up that word in the dictionary.
5. Don't look back on the past.

Speak & Write

1. I have to look after my son.
2. We'll look into the problem.
3. Look out for dogs.
4. Look up that word in the dictionary.
5. Don't look back on the past.

Phrasal Verbs

English Note for Healing with 40 Life-Changing Messages



Key Features

- Write 40 heartwarming English messages to heal the mind and learn useful English patterns
- Appreciate lyrical illustrations and practice English cursive writing
- Self-made healing challenges and famous quotes

Beginner

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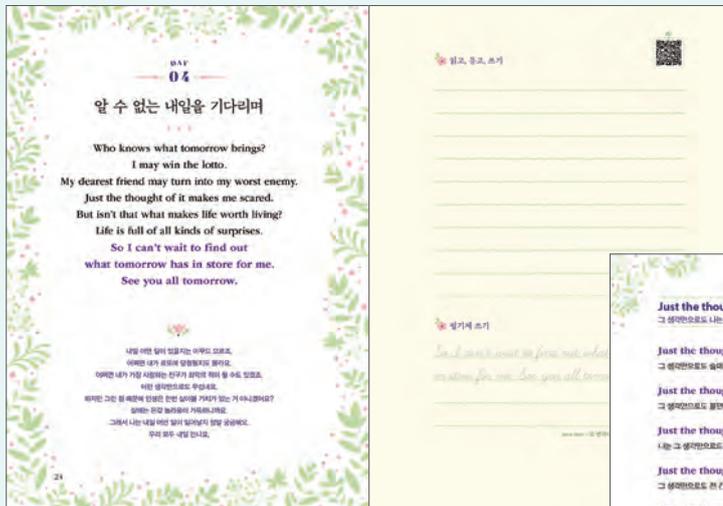
USD 17.00

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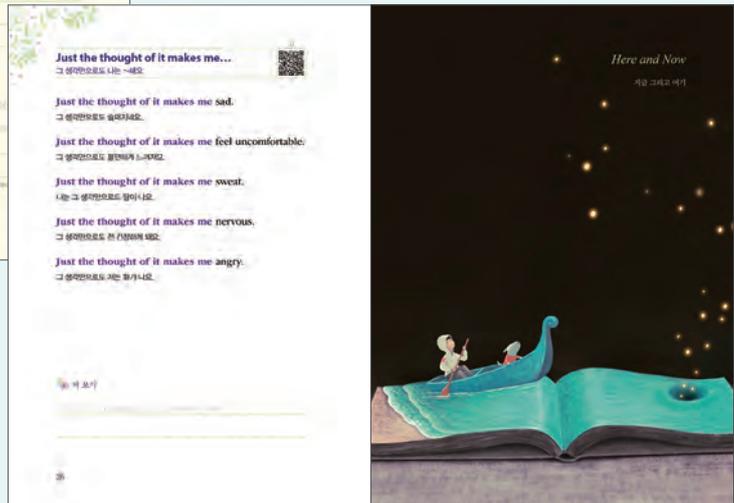


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Messages



Patterns





My First English Transcription

3 Books |
Beginner

Book
(200p-232p)

USD 15.00

MP3

- Rewritten and abridged in plain English by expert native speakers, so even beginners can enjoy reading and transcribing
- Divided into 30-minute transcribing amounts for learners to copy down every day
- Grammar points and short sentence writing included for more understanding
- Downloadable MP3 files provided for further studies such as shadowing and dictation



Speak and Write English Now

- Explains the core of seven basic verbs and nine key prepositions
- Helps the reader learn how to think in English
- Provides effective exercises to improve English writing and speaking skills

Beginner - Intermediate

Book (190p)

USD 14.50

MP3



The Kindest Guide to Learn Essential Phrasal Verbs

- Practical book to learn essential English phrasal verbs used by native speakers
- Useful sample sentences and dialogs for everyday life
- An easy explanation on key prepositions/adverbs with cute illustrations

Beginner - Intermediate

Book (278p)

USD 17.00

MP3



Dictionary of Business E-mail Expressions

- A dictionary of English expressions for business e-mails, immediately searchable and usable
- 306 business situations, nearly 4,000 English sentences, and extensive terminologies by field
- Practical English writing tips strategies optimized for e-mails
- Best-seller for English business e-mails recognized by business people from diverse fields

Intermediate - Advanced

Book (576p)

USD 26.00

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English Debate, Easier Than You Think

- A guide on practical English debate to prepare for job interviews and various oral tests
- 20 controversial issues selected to cover essential words, how to proceed in logical development and related current events
- Key English phrases necessary for debate

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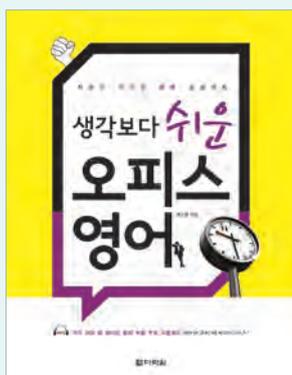


Presentation English Enchanting Audience

- A practical guide to giving a presentation with a minimum level of English
- A summary of essential presentation expressions
- 50 key sentence patterns that work for presentations
- Practical samples for presentations by theme

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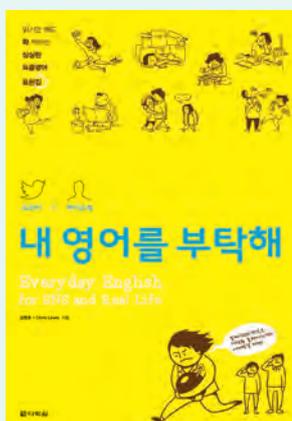


Office English, It Can't Be Easier

- A guide to office English expressions covering the whole of office life, from the start and the end of working hours, providing all situations that need communication
- Essential vocabulary, useful expressions and practical dialogues
- Expressions for breaks, invitations, and other social functions

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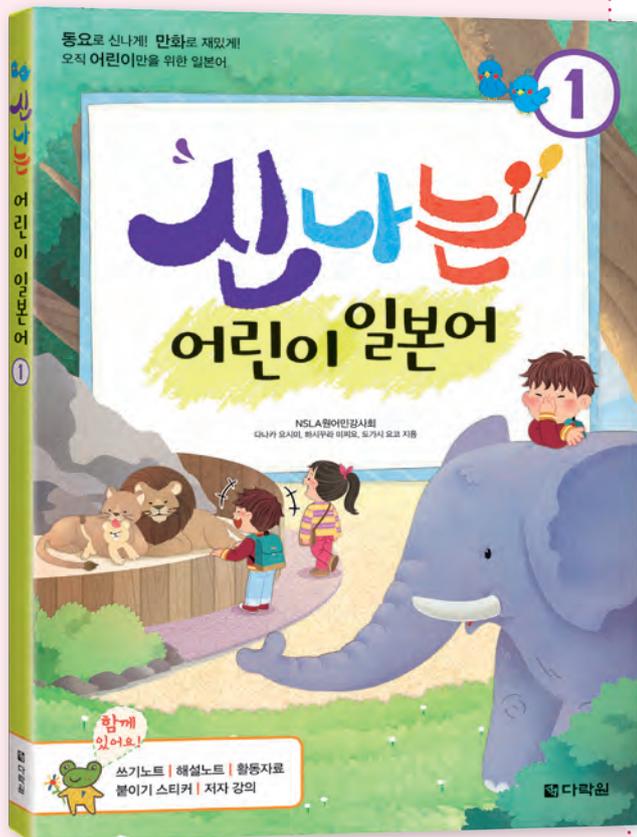
Twitter+Facebook, Please Help My English

- A book which collected nearly 3,000 useful daily expressions from social network services
- A list of emojis and unique expressions commonly used on SNS

Beginner - Intermediate Book (576p) USD 26.80 MP3

Japanese

Fun Japanese for Children



Key Features

- As a textbook specifically targeted towards children, teachers can teach easily and students can learn while having fun.
- Not only created with the intention of focusing on speaking rather than grammar, but also concentrated on children's play (with songs, games, and stickers) rather than boring studying, in order to make learning Japanese fun.

2 Books | Starter

Book (176~182p) | Writing Note + Explanation Note (72p)

USD 17.00

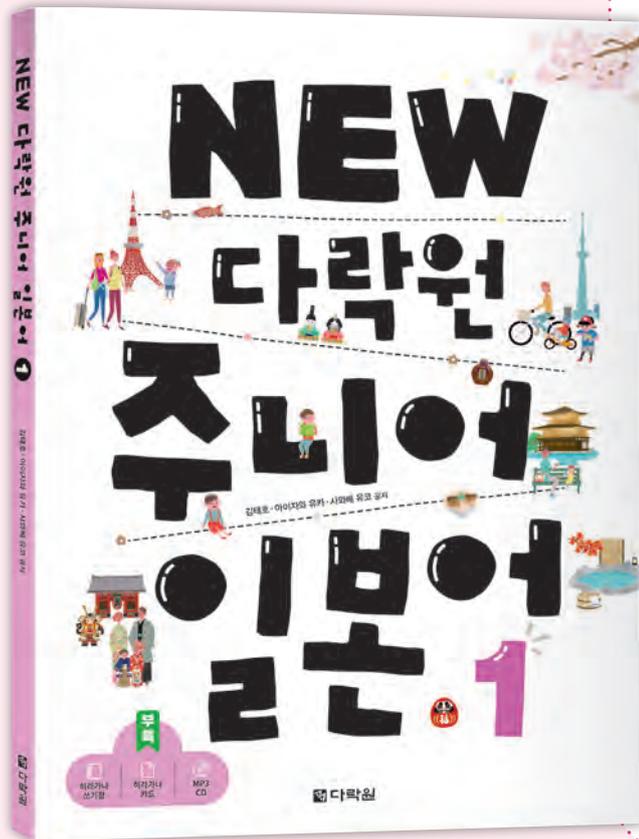
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Introduction to Unit



New Darakwon Junior Japanese



Key Features

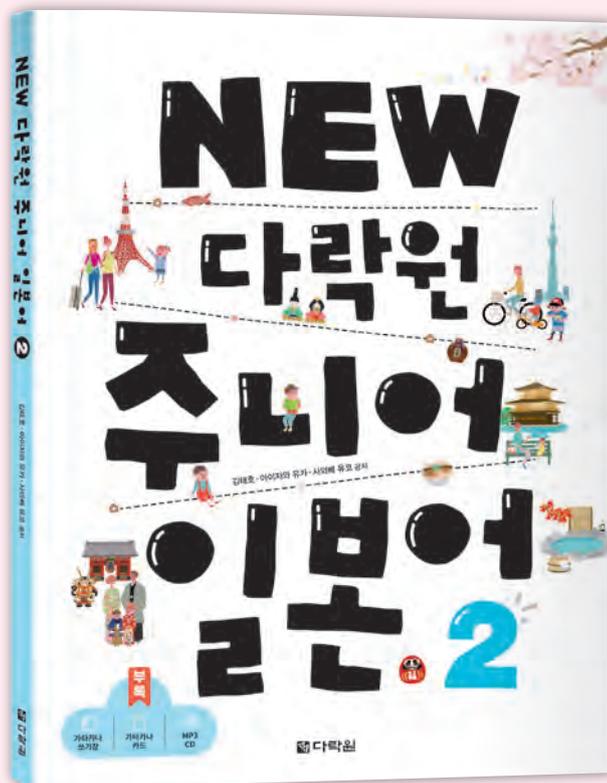
- As a lecture based textbook made specifically for junior Japanese learners, it aids in improving Japanese communication skills and understanding of the culture.
- Become proficient in Japanese through various games, and learn how to understand the language with the many illustrations and pictures provided in the textbook.

2 Books | Starter

Book (192~200p) | Hiragana (Katakana) Memory Card (8p)
Hiragana (Katakana) Writing Note (16p)

USD 14.50

www.darakwon.co.kr



Introduction to Unit



New Course Japanese (2nd Edition)



Key Features

- A 6-step series from starter to intermediate level
- Dynamic conversations using a 4-panel comic strip format
- Understanding of grammar through one-point explanatory notes and exercises
- Speaking and writing exercises through various games
- Skills check-up questions to enhance listening and grammar knowledge

Introduction to Unit



6 Books | Starter - Intermediate

Book (152p-184p) | Kana Practice Book (40p) | Grammar Book (32p)

USD 16.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Dialogue





Grammar Check

文法チェック 2014년 4월

1 **～は～です** (A는 B입니다)
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.

2 **～은/~는 ~입니다**
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.

3 **～은/~는 ~입니다**
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.

4 **～은/~는 ~입니다**
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.

Practice Questions & Game

やってみよう 2014년 4월

1 **～은/~는 ~입니다**
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.

2 **～은/~는 ~입니다**
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.

3 **～은/~는 ~입니다**
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.

4 **～은/~는 ~입니다**
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.

Vocabulary

Speaking in Other Words

はなしてみよう 2014년 4월

1 **～은/~는 ~입니다**
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.

2 **～은/~는 ~입니다**
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.

3 **～은/~는 ~입니다**
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.

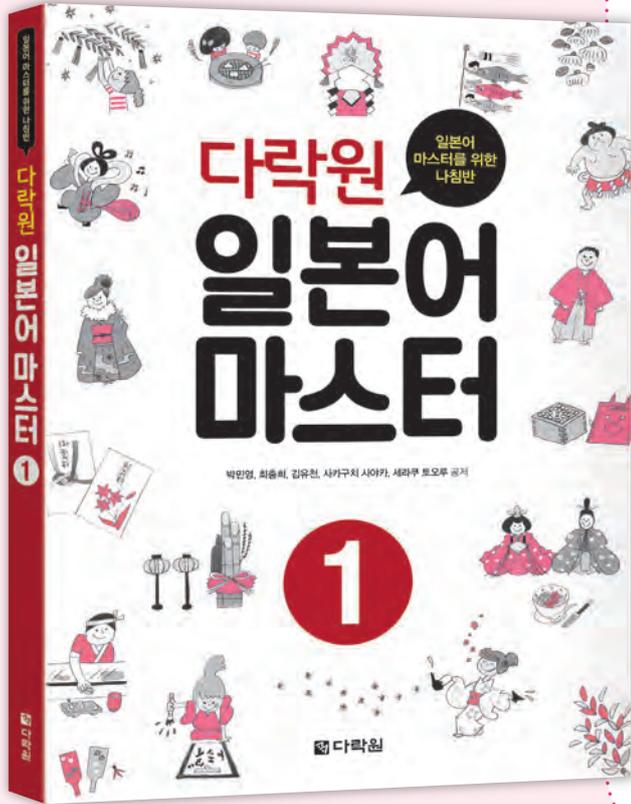
単語チェック 2014년 4월

1 **～은/~는 ~입니다**
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.

2 **～은/~는 ~입니다**
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.

3 **～은/~는 ~입니다**
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.
 ~은/~는 ~입니다. ~은/~는 ~입니다.

Darakwon Japanese Master



Key Features

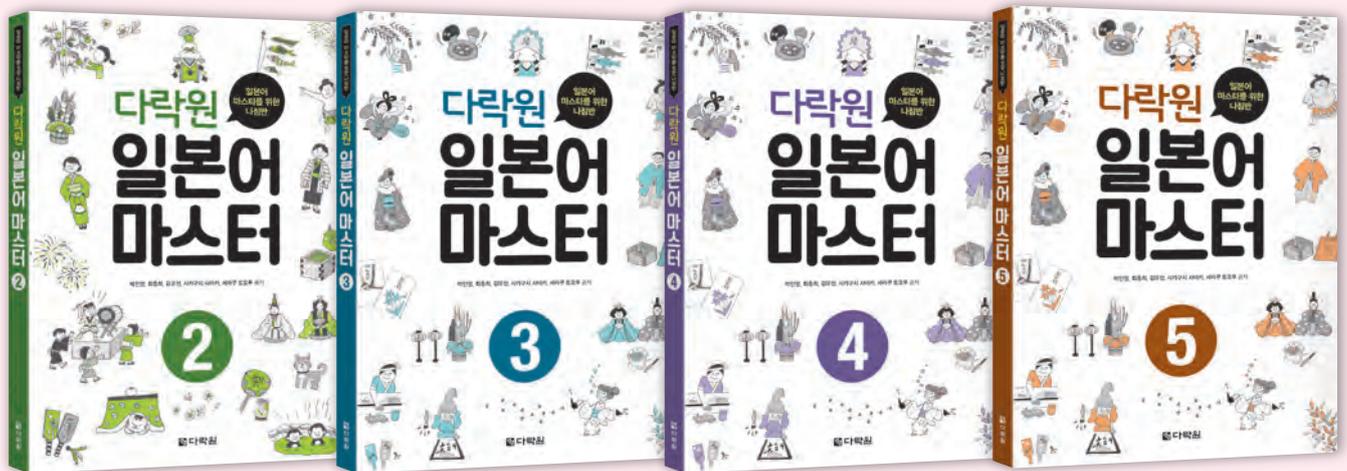
- A new 5-step course book by Darakwon, starting with Japanese characters and leading to free talking
- Substantial sentence patterns adjusted for learners at each level; comics to learn Japanese with greater fun and ease
- Grammar and dialogue learned at the same time in each step

5 Books | Starter - Advanced

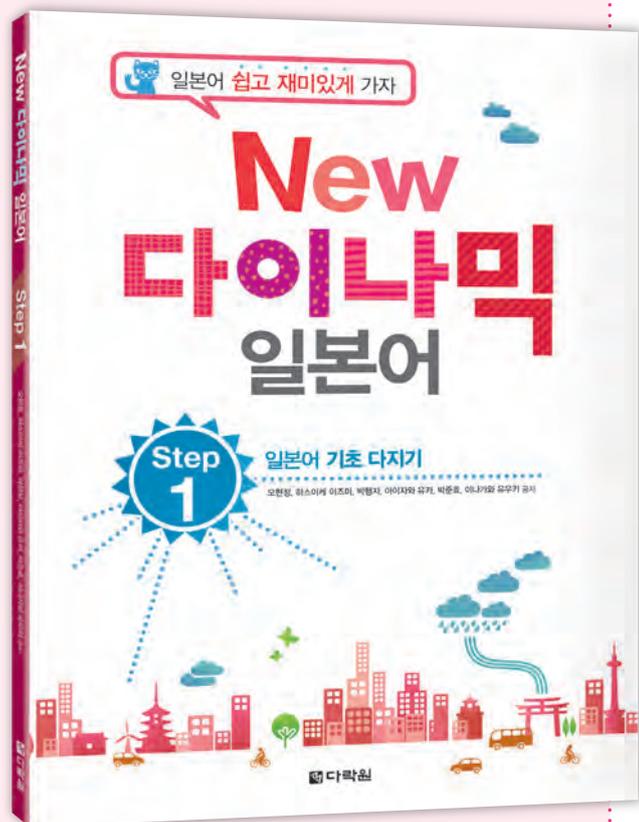
Book (176p-192p) | Kana Practice Book & Workbook (88p)

USD 15.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



New Dynamic Japanese



Key Features

- A 5-step series from starter to intermediate level
- Easy and interesting contents in consideration of the level of learners
- Essential vocabulary and sentence patterns offered for each step
- Phased learning starting from Japanese alphabet to daily conversations
- Different difficulty level by learner and level, incorporating experiences from real life

5 Books | Starter - Intermediate

Book (144p-200p) | Kana Practice Book (40p)

USD 14.00 - 15.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



New Darakwon Japanese



Key Features

- A 6-step series, starting from learning the hiragana characters to free talking
- Phased learning to improve the communicative skills of learners
- Listening, speaking, reading, and writing required for language learning to teach vocabulary, grammar, and dialogue

6 Books | Starter - Advanced

Book (176p-200p)

USD 13.00 - 14.80

www.darakwon.co.kr



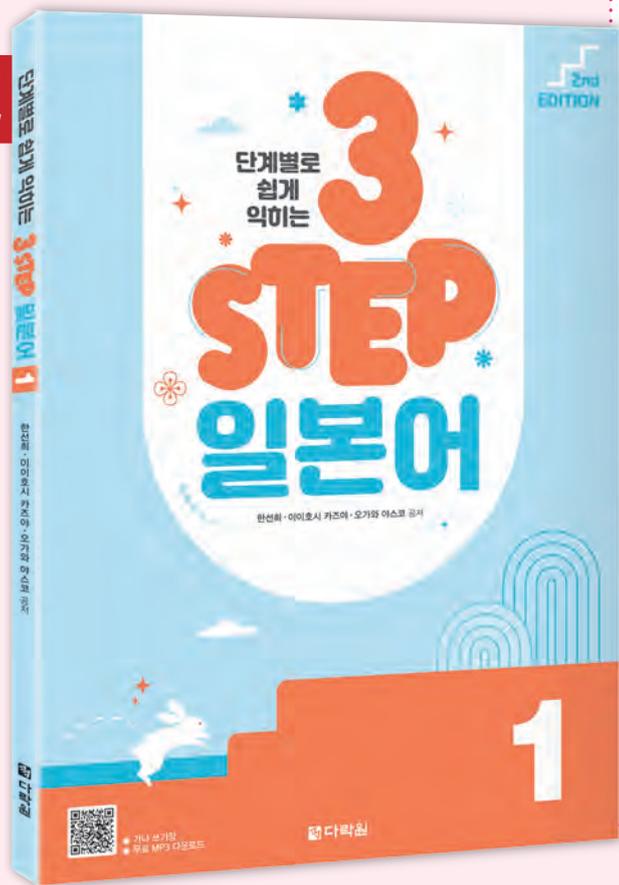
Rights sold to Vietnam

Introduction to Unit,
Vocabulary,
and Dialogue



3-Step Japanese (2nd Edition)

NEW



Key Features

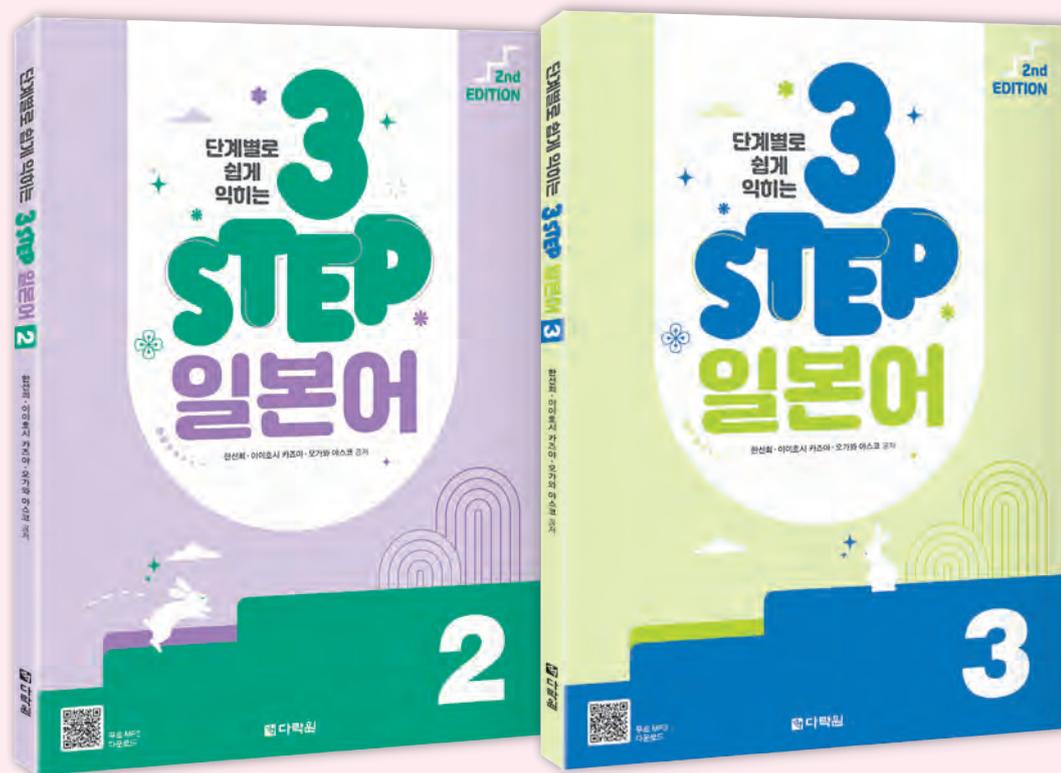
- Essential grammar and sentence patterns explained in detail for easy learning by anyone
- Sentence patterns applicable to real life
- Designed to present a lesson overview, learning experience by a dialogue, and summary by detailed explanations and sentence patterns; study review through practice questions

3 Books | Starter - Beginner

Book (144p-160p) | Kana Practice Book (48p)

USD 14.50

www.darakwon.co.kr



Introduction to Unit

3과

はじめまして

자기소개 표현을 배워 봅시다.

미리 보기

- ① 저는 **小林**입니다.
- ② **小林**은 **会社員**じゃありません.
- ③ **小林**은 **留學生**で、**韓国人**입니다.
- ④ **小林**さんは **学生**입니다.

Preview Sentence Patterns

문형 빨리 잡기

1 A: **はじめまして。私は 李由梨**です。
B: **はじめまして。私は 小林**です。

2 A: **小林**さんは **学生**ですか。
B: **はい、そうです。学生**です。

3 A: **李由梨**さんは **会社員**ですか。
B: **いいえ、私は 会社員**じゃありません。

4 A: **李**さんは **学生**ですか。
B: **はい、留學生**で、**韓国人**です。

해설
はじめまして(1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회
はい(1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회
いいえ(1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회
そうです(1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회

Dialogue

회화로 또 확인하기

이 대화의 고대어시 제본본문이기를 확인하십시오.

☆ **小林**: あい、こんにちは。小林さんですか。
☆ **李由梨**: はい、こんにちは。李由梨さんですか。
☆ **小林**: はい、李由梨さんです。はじめまして、よろしくお話しします。
☆ **李由梨**: 小林さん等です。こちらこそよろしくお話しします。
☆ **小林**: 小林さんは会社員ですか。
☆ **李由梨**: いいえ、私は会社員じゃありません。大学生です。
☆ **小林**: そうですか。学部は?
☆ **李由梨**: 外国語学部で、韓国語専攻です。

해설
あい(1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회
はい(1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회
いいえ(1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회
そうです(1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회

Sentence Pattern Summary

문형 꼭! 정리하기

1 **～さん** -이
 어떤 이름 뒤에 「～さん」을 붙여 알맞은 표현이, 남자(노스)를 붙여 고대어, 부동은 붙여 「～さん」을 붙여 사용한다. 자식을 지칭 할 때는 「～ちゃん」이라고 하고, 어떤(어)를 지칭할 때는 「～ちゃん」이라고 하기도 한다.
 예: **山田**さんは **学生**ですか。 (1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회
 예: **李**さんは **会社員**ですか。 (1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회
 예: **小林**さん、**いらっしゃいますか**。 (200회) 1회 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회
 예: **ユリ**ちゃんは **留學生**です。 (1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회

2 **はい/いいえ** 예/아니오
 대답에 대한 대답으로 긍정할 때는 「はい」、부정할 때는 「いいえ」라고 말한다. 「はい」는 어휘를 명칭을 제 대답으로 사용하기도 하고 질문한 관제에 대답도 사용한다.
 예: A: **山田**さんは **学生**ですか。 (1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회
 B: **はい、私は 学生**です。 (1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회
 예: A: **山田**さんは **会社員**ですか。 (1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회
 B: **いいえ、山田**さんは **会社員**じゃありません。 (1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회

3 **～は ～です** -이(는) ~이다
 「～은(는)～이다」라는 것이 문형이다. 어떤(을) 어떤(는) 「～です」가 「은(는)」을 붙여 「～です」가 되어 명칭을 붙여 사용한다. 이때 「～은(는)」이라고 명칭한다.
 예: **山田**는 **留學生**입니다。 (1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회
 예: **李**는 **会社員**입니다。 (1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회
 예: **小林**さんは **学生**ですか。 (200회) 1회 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회
 예: **リウ**さんは **韓国人**ですか。 (1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회

4 **私** 나
 주격 「私」, 객격 대명칭은 「わたし」이다. 어떤(을) 어떤(는) 「わたし」라고 하기도 사용한다. 2인칭 대명칭은 「あなた」가 있으나, 쓰일 때에는 잘 사용하지 않고 은어(은어)에 대한 질문을 주격에 사용한다.

1인칭	2인칭	3인칭	부정칭
私/我 わたし	あなた 당신	彼/彼女 그(녀)	誰/どなた 누구/누가

 예: **私**는 **学生**입니다。 (1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회
 예: **李**는 **留學生**입니다。 (1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회
 예: **山田**는 **会社員**입니다。 (1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회
 예: **李**는 **韓国人**입니다。 (1회) 2회 3회 4회 5회 6회 7회 8회 9회 10회 11회 12회 13회 14회 15회 16회 17회 18회 19회 20회

Sentence Pattern Practice

문형 연습하기

1 **회** **李** / **留學生** - **私**는 **学生**です。

① **山田**さん / **会社員**

② **李**さん / **韓国人**

③ **山田**さん / **日本人**

2 **회** **李**さん / **留學生** - **李**さんは **学生**ですか。
B: **はい、学生**です。

① **山田**さん / **会社員**

② **山田**さん / **学生**

③ **李**さん / **韓国人**

회화 연습하기

1 **회** **李**는 **李由梨**입니다。
B: **はじめまして。李**さんです。よろしくお話しします。
A: **はじめまして。李**さんです。こちらこそよろしくお話しします。
B: **李**さんは **留學生**ですか。
A: **はい、そうです。留學生**です。

① **李**さん **李** **李**さん **韓国人**
② **李** **李** **李**さん **留學生**
③ **李**さん **李** **李**さん **韓国人**

2 **회** **李**さんは **留學生**ですか。
A: **いいえ、留學生**じゃありません。
B: **はい、留學生**で、**韓国人**です。

① **李**さん **留學生** **日本人** **韓国人**
② **李**さん **留學生** **留學生** **留學生**
③ **李**さん **留學生** **留學生** **留學生**

듣기 연습하기

1 **회** **李**는 **李由梨**입니다。
A: () **李**는 **李由梨**입니다。
B: **はい、李**さん입니다。
A: **山田**さんは () ですか。
B: **いいえ、山田** () じゃありません。 () ですか。
A: **山田**さんは () ですか。
B: **いいえ、山田**さんは () ですか。
A: **山田**さんは () ですか。
B: **はい、山田** () さんです。

2 **회** **李**는 **李由梨**입니다。
A: **李**さんは **留學生**ですか。
B: **いいえ、留學生**じゃありません。
A: **山田**さんは **会社員**ですか。
B: **いいえ、山田**さんは **会社員**じゃありません。
A: **李**さんは **留學生**ですか。
B: **はい、留學生**で、**韓国人**です。

독해 연습하기

1 **회** **李**는 **李由梨**입니다。
A: **李**さんは **留學生**ですか。
B: **いいえ、留學生**じゃありません。
A: **山田**さんは **会社員**ですか。
B: **いいえ、山田**さんは **会社員**じゃありません。
A: **李**さんは **留學生**ですか。
B: **はい、留學生**で、**韓国人**です。

2 **회** **李**는 **李由梨**입니다。
A: **李**さんは **留學生**ですか。
B: **いいえ、留學生**じゃありません。
A: **山田**さんは **会社員**ですか。
B: **いいえ、山田**さんは **会社員**じゃありません。
A: **李**さんは **留學生**ですか。
B: **はい、留學生**で、**韓国人**です。

문화 언어는 인생의 무늬

인사 나누기

인사는 인생의 무늬입니다. 인사 나누기는 인생의 무늬를 나타내는 중요한 요소입니다. 인사 나누기는 상대방을 존중하고 배려하는 마음을 나타내는 중요한 요소입니다. 인사 나누기는 상대방을 존중하고 배려하는 마음을 나타내는 중요한 요소입니다.

인사는 인생의 무늬입니다. 인사 나누기는 인생의 무늬를 나타내는 중요한 요소입니다. 인사 나누기는 상대방을 존중하고 배려하는 마음을 나타내는 중요한 요소입니다. 인사 나누기는 상대방을 존중하고 배려하는 마음을 나타내는 중요한 요소입니다.

Dialogue Practice

Listening Practice

Reading Practice

Introduction to Culture

NEW Dokidoki Japanese



Key Features

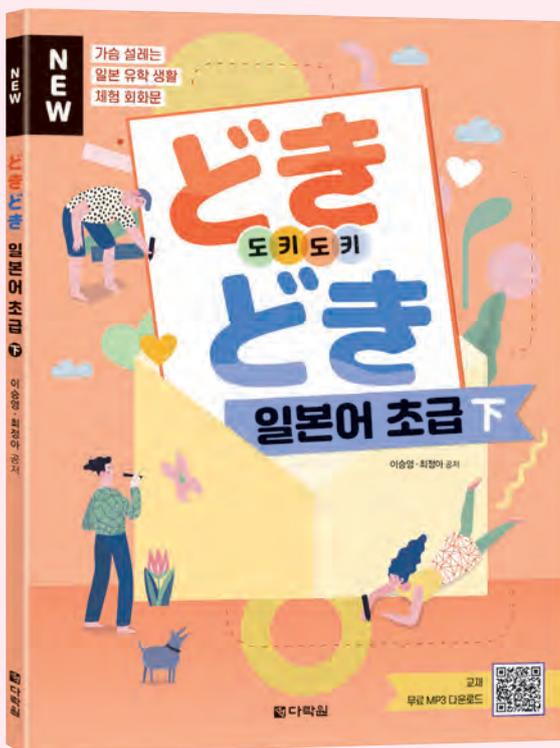
- Conversational scripts to cover various events that can be experienced by a Korean student studying in Japan
- Grammar and sentence patterns systematically designed for phased learning of beginner's Japanese
- Designed to enable balanced learning of the 4 functions of a language: reading, writing, speaking, and listening

2 Books | Starter - Beginner

Book (176-192p) | Kana Practice Book (40p)

USD 14.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Introduction to Unit

제 4 과

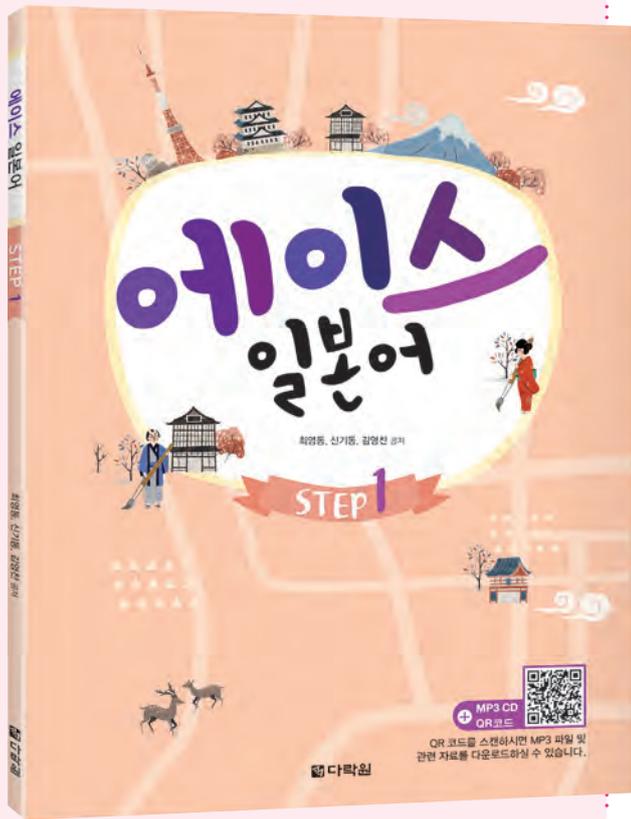
はじめまして

학습 목표

1. 처음 만난 사람에게 자기소개하는 방법을 익힌다.

학습 포인트

1. 私は金本です。
2. 金さんは中国人ですか。
3. 中国人ではありません。
4. 佐藤さんは大学生ですか。



Key Features

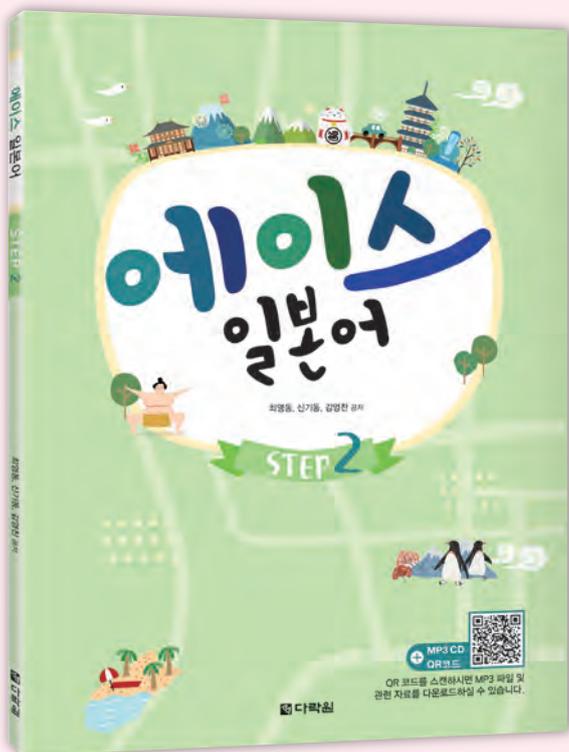
- An introductory textbook that allows students to learn basic grammar and conversation from letters and pronunciation for learners who are learning Japanese for the first time
- Presenting various sentences and grammar to develop speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills based on conversations that can actually occur in everyday life
- It is organized to understand the situation in Japan, by introducing the Japanese culture related to the contents in each unit

2 Books | Starter - Beginner

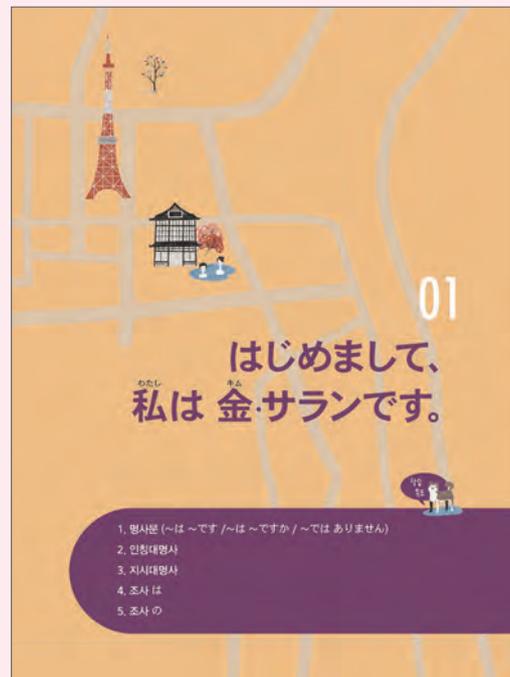
Book (136-144p)

USD 14.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Unit Introduction



Conversation

대학고 캠퍼스에서

회화

캐릭터: 김민준, 이은혜

민준: 안녕하세요, 저는 **日本語学科**의 **金・サラン**です.
どうぞ、よろしくお願ひします.

은혜: 안녕하세요, 저는 **留學生**의 **由申**です.
こちらこそ、よろしくお願ひします.

민준: **由申**さんは **何学科**ですか.

은혜: **私**は **韓国語学科**の **學生**です.

민준: **すみません**、**図書館**は **どちら**ですか.

은혜: **図書館**は **あちら**です.

민준: **学校**の **食堂**は **どこ**ですか.

은혜: **食堂**は **あそこ**です.

민준: **あの建物**は **誰**ですか.

은혜: **いいえ**、**あれ**は **寮**では **ありませ**ん.
あれは **學生會館**です.

민준: **ありがとうございます**.

회화

100

日本語学科 日本語学科	金・サラン	—は —입니다
留學生 留學生	由申	—은 —은 / —이 —이
—です —입니다	どうぞ 敬語	よろしく 敬語
お願ひします 敬語	留學生 留學生	こちらこそ 敬語
—さん —씨	何学科 何学科	何学科 何学科
—ですか —입니까	韓国語 韓国語	留學生 留學生
すみません 敬語	韓国語 韓国語	こちら こちら
あの建物 敬語	留學生 留學生	あれ あれ
どこ 哪里	あそこ 哪里	あれ あれ
図書館 敬語	哪里 哪里	いいえ 敬語
あれ 哪里	—ではありませ—ん 敬語	留學生 留學生
ありがとうございます 敬語		

Sentence Pattern Point

1 명사문

명사는 사람이나 사물의 이름을 나타내는 단어로, 보통명사·고유명사·수사·대명사가 있다. 명사는 문장의 중심 요소가 될 때로 서두에서 문장을 말한다. 명사의 경우 대명사는 '이·이름·이름, 보통명사는 '이·이름·이름'과 '고·고'로, '명사'는 '이·이름·이름'이 '이름·이름'을 말한다. 또는 명사 예시는 '이·이름·이름'과 '고·고'가 '이름·이름'을 말한다.

—は ~です.
—は ~ですか.
—は ~ではありません.

예: ① **私**는 **學生**です.
② **A** **あなた**は **學生**ですか.
B **はい**、**私**は **學生**です.
③ **A** **あの建物**は **寮**ですか.
B **いいえ**、**あれ**は **寮**では **ありませ**ん.

2 「조사」명사

명사나 명사, 그리고 그 명사의 서두를 가리키는 대명사 중의 하나이다.

명사	조사	명사	조사
あなた(나) 씨	あなた	あなた	あなた
私(나) 씨	私	私	私
君(너) 씨	君	君	君
君(너) 씨	君	君	君

3 조사명사 「은·은·은」 활용

서두·명사·명사를 가리키는 조사명사는 명사는 사람과 같은 사람 그리고 직·직명사, 장소, 방법, 명사의 위치 및 거기에 따라 각각 다르게 많이 사용된다.

서두	명사	명사	명사	명사
이름	이름	이름	이름	이름
이름	이름	이름	이름	이름
이름	이름	이름	이름	이름

예: ① **それは** **誰**의 **本**ですか.
② **ここ**は **学校**です.
③ **留學生**は **あちら**です.
④ **あの入**は **誰**ですか.

4 조사 「조사」의 활용

명사, 명사, 명사 앞에 붙어서 어떤 사물을 가리키는 데에 쓰인다. 조사명사 「은·은」에 활용된다.

예: ① **ここ**는 **学校**의 **食堂**です.
② **あなた**は **日本**人ですか.
③ **あの建物**は **學生會館**です.

Exercise

연습문제

1. "100"을 사용하여 문제를 풀고라.

예: 私 / 日本語学科의 學生
① 私는 日本語学科의 學生입니다.

1. 由申さん / 留學生
① ~는 ~입니다.
② ~는 ~입니다.

2. 食堂 / あそこ
① ~는 ~입니다.
② ~는 ~입니다.

3. この入 / 誰
① ~는 ~입니다.

2. "100"을 사용하여 문제를 풀고라.

예: ここ / 図書館
① A: 이곳은 図書館입니다.
B: はい, 이곳은 図書館입니다.

1. 留學生 / 留學生
① A: ~는 ~입니다.
B: はい, ~는 ~입니다.

2. あちら / 食堂
① A: ~는 ~입니다.
B: はい, ~는 ~입니다.

3. あそこ / 食堂
① A: ~는 ~입니다.
B: はい, ~는 ~입니다.

연습문제

3. "100"을 사용하여 문제를 풀고라.

예: 이 / 留學生 / 食堂
① A: 이곳은 留學生입니다.
B: いいえ, 이곳은 留學生ではありません. 이곳은 食堂입니다.

1. あれ / 寮 / 寮
① A: ~는 ~입니다.
B: いいえ, ~는 ~ではありません. ~는 ~입니다.

2. この入 / 留學生 / 留學生
① A: ~는 ~입니다.
B: いいえ, ~는 ~ではありません. ~는 ~입니다.

3. 誰 / 日本語学科의 學生 / 韓国語学科의 學生
① A: ~는 ~입니다.
B: いいえ, ~는 ~ではありません. ~는 ~입니다.

4. "100"을 사용하여 문제를 풀고라.

1. 留學生: **ここ** / **どこ**ですか.
留學生: **ここ** / **留學生**입니다.

2. 留學生: **留學生** / **日本語学科**의 **留學生**입니다.
留學生: **いいえ**, **日本語学科**의 **留學生**では **ありませ**ん.

3. 留學生: **あの入** / **誰**ですか.
留學生: **あの入** / **日本** / **留學生**입니다.

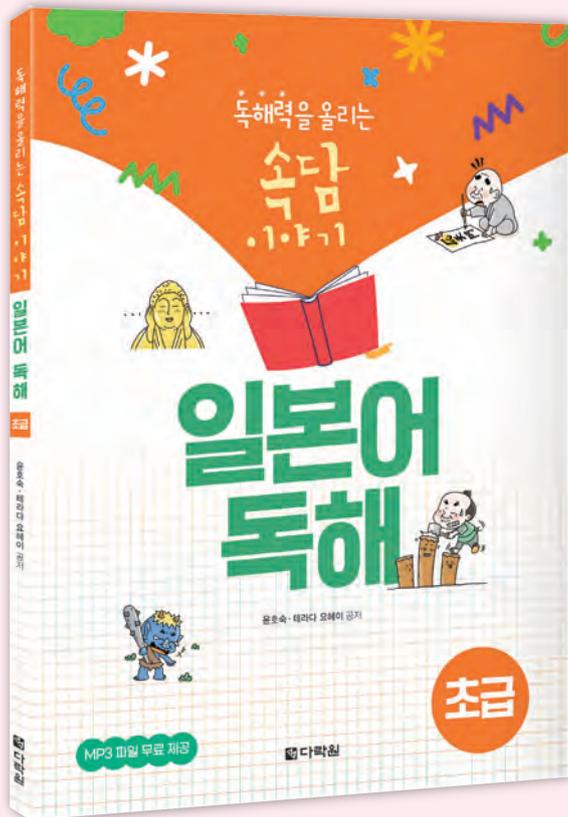
Japanese Culture

일본의 대학

일본에서는 현재 고등교육을 담당하고 있는 고등교육 기관에는 대학과 대학원, 전문대학, 방송대학이 있다. 방송대학은 일반 대학과 달리 방송을 통해 수업을 제공하는 대학이다. 최근에는 방송대학이 일반 대학과 동등한 지위를 인정받고 있다. 국립대학교(국립대학교)는 국가가 설립하고 운영하는 대학이다. 또한 대학에서는 일반인, 고등교육 3년 과정에 해당하는 2년 과정을 위한 대학 교육기관으로서도 있다.

대학은 크게 국립, 공립, 사립으로 나뉘며 국립대학은 2004년 새로운 법안(대학법)에 의해 대학원까지 운영되고 있다. 대학은 주선하는 대학 450여 개로 나뉘며 대학마다 대학의 특색이 있다. 일반 사립대학은 대개 종교나 학회 조직에 의해 운영되고 있다. 국립대학교는 1947년 5월 1일 현재의 명칭으로 운영되는 38개 대학이 3월 15일까지 각 2개 대학으로, 앞으로 10개의 대학이 10개의 명칭, 2개씩을 유지하고 있다.

Japanese Reading Basic through 15 Proverbs



Key Features

- 15 Japanese proverbs are carefully selected, and the contents are organized around the background of the proverbs. Therefore, you can acquire not only reading comprehension skills, but also the background and knowledge related to Japanese proverbs.
- Using JLPT N4-5 level vocabulary, grammar, and expressions, it can help students preparing for the Japanese language exam to develop their reading comprehension skills.
- Help understanding with cartoons that are fun to compose situations in which proverbs are used.

Beginner

Book (144p)

USD 15.00

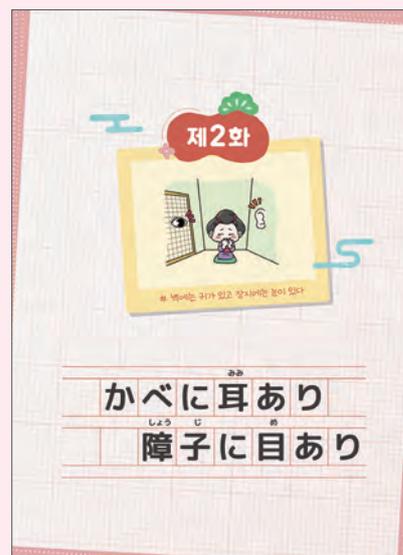
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Contents & Learning Points

제목	학습 포인트	쪽
제1화 笑も掛け解にあたる	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① ~に/と/からする ~から/から/から/から/から/から ② ~に/と ③ 動詞の不定形 ~(を)ける ~(を)く ~(を)く ④ ~(と)と/と ~と ⑤ ~てくる ~て ⑥ ~から ~から 	17
제2화 かべに耳あり障子に目あり	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① ~ので ~原因 ② ~かもしれない ~原因 ③ ~ない/ないない ~原因 ④ ~こと/こと ~原因 ⑤ ~ように/ように ~原因 ⑥ ~やすい ~原因 ⑦ ~ように/ように ~原因 ⑧ ~ように ~原因 	19
제3화 弘法も筆のあやまり	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① 動詞の不定形 ~く ② ~こと/こと ~原因 ③ ~て/て ~原因 ④ ~た/た ~原因 ⑤ ~て/て ~原因 ⑥ ~ように/ように ~原因 ⑦ ~ように ~原因 	23
제4화 知らぬが仏	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① ~てくれる ~原因 ② ~ために ~原因 ③ ~ない/ない ~原因 ④ ~つづける ~原因 ⑤ ~に/と ~原因 ⑥ ~てくれる ~原因 ⑦ ~てある ~原因 	33
제5화 籠からぼたもち	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① ~ら/ら ~原因 ② ~し/し ~原因 ③ ~で ~原因 ④ ~こと/こと ~原因 ⑤ ~て/て ~原因 ⑥ ~て/て ~原因 	43
제6화 出るくいは打たれる	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① ~ず/ず ~原因 ② ~で/で ~原因 ③ ~に/に ~原因 ④ ~か ~原因 ⑤ ~ず/ず ~原因 	51
제7화 知らぬたぬきの皮算用	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① ~こと/こと ~原因 ② 動詞の不定形 ~(を)ける ~(を)く ~(を)く ③ ~と ~原因 ④ ~よ/よ ~原因 ⑤ ~まで ~原因 ⑥ ~と/と ~原因 ⑦ 動詞の不定形 ~(を)く ~(を)く ~(を)く 	59

Introduction to Unit



Dynamic Japanese Reading



Key Features

- Reading texts introducing life in Japan by a Korean student, offering some experiences of Japanese culture as well as the language
- Exercises for JLPT N4 to N3 level of vocabulary, grammar, and kanji characters
- More in-depth study possible by providing similar expressions that confuse learners in learning grammar and expressions
- Comics offering greater fun in an introduction to Japanese culture

2 Books | Beginner - Intermediate

Book (168p-184p)

USD 13.00

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Introduction to Unit

5
便利な宅配便

학습 목표

1. 가능형
2. ~かもしれない
3. ~でしょう (本題)
4. ~と異なう
5. ~の
6. ~のだ(~んだ)
7. ~について
8. それで

Reading Texts, New Vocabulary & Expressions

便利な宅配便

先週、ひかりさんとスノーボードに行きました。私は初めてのボードをスキー場で使ってみました。ひかりさんはスノーボードをするのが大好きなので、自分のボードを持っていくと言いました。

約束の場所に行った時、ひかりさんは小さいかばんを「つしが持っていませんでした。靴はびっくりして、「ボードはどこにあるの?」と聞きました。ひかりさんは「ボードやウェアは、昨日家から宅配便でホテルに送ったんだよ」と答えました。靴の目に送ると、次の日にホテルで荷物を受け取れるので、スノーボードに行く時はいくらも宅配便を利用するといえます。

それで、宅配便について調べてみました。日本の宅配便はとても便利だと思えます。靴や小さいものや、冷蔵や冷凍の食べ物も安い値段で届くことができます。肉や魚も新鮮なまま送れるし、受け取る日にもや時間まで指定できます。それで、旅行先で地方のおみやげを買って、それを宅配便で送る人が多いでしょう。

私も今年、スイーツを宅配便で送ってみたいと思います。もっといろいろなところを旅に旅行できるかもしれません。

신출만어속 표현

宅配便	스노우보드	滑って
スキー場	スキー場	降りる
スノーボードをする	スノーボードを滑る	滑る
「つしが持つ	ウェア	杖
靴を入れる	靴の目	次の日
荷物	荷物	利用する
それで	それで	靴がゆすい
冷蔵	冷蔵	健康
届く	届く	届く
新鮮	新鮮	配達する
配達	配達	おみやげ
できる	できる	スイーツ
人	人	スイーツ
もつ	もつ	旅に
旅行	旅行	

Key Point Summary



포인트 정리

1 가늠형

동작을 가늠함으로써 인물이 가늠 표현을 나타낼 때 보다 동사가 가늠형일 경우, 대상을 나타내는 조어(조어)를 반드시 써야 하는 데, 조어에는 「을/를」이 사용된다.

○ホテルで荷物を受け取ります。
フランス語が送ります。

2 ~かもしれない ~일지도 모른다

어떤 일이나 상황이 일어날 가능성이 있음을 나타낸다. 저해의 일이나 불확실한 일에 대해 사용된다.

○もっといろいろなところを旅行に旅行できるかもしれない。
日本では旅行と旅行しているので、理解しやすかもしれない。

3 ~でしょう (추정) ~일 것이다

어떤 일이나 상황이 일어날 일을 추측할 때 쓴다. 「~かもしれない」과 함께 사용되는 추측을 나타낸다.

○荷物を宅配便で送る人が多いでしょう。
明日は雨が降るでしょう。

4 ~と思う ~라고 생각하다

말하는 사람의 개인적인 판단. 시간, 공간 등을 갖는 사람에게 말할 때 쓴다.

○日本の宅配便はとても便利だと思えます。
日本のアニメはおもしろいと思えます。

5 ~の ~하는 것

동사의 보충적 역할을 하고 동사를 어떤 문장 형식으로 만들게 한다.

○ひかりさんはスノーボードをするのが好きです。
靴を履くのは、好きです。
*타바코의 경우 「こと」와 「たばこ」가 사용된다. 「たばこ」가 「たばこ」가 사용된다.
○私の趣味は料理を作ることです。(O)
私の趣味は料理を作るです。(X)

6 ~のだ(〜んだ) ~만 것이다

문장에 「~のだ」를 붙여 원인, 이유, 이유, 남의 말을 인용할 때 쓴다. 구어체에서는 「~だ」만을 사용한다.

○ボードですが、ボードは旅行先から宅配便でホテルに送ったんです。
A: 面白いがしますね。
B: すみません、タバコを滑ったんです。



Practice Questions

연습문제

1) [] 안에서 알맞은 표현을 골라 밑줄 밑에 붙여주세요.

① _____ がいいので、宅配便で送ります。
② 旅行に行った友だちが _____ をくれました。
③ 宅配便を受け取る日に _____ できます。
④ 肉をたくさん買ったので、 _____ しました。
⑤ 旅行に入ったので、お宿の人に _____ を聞いてみました。
⑥ この靴ははきませんが、 _____ でおかしいです。

荷物	おみやげ	健康	冷蔵
靴類	履物	食品	靴類

2) 밑줄 밑에 알맞은 조사를 붙여주세요.

① ここ _____ はタバコ _____ 買うことができます。
② 目にも _____ ではなく、時間まで指定できます。
③ 靴はビジュアルも _____ がとても好きです。
④ 日本の食品 _____ ついて書ける記事 _____ 見ました。
⑤ 東京 _____ ホテルに宅配便 _____ 荷物を送ります。
⑥ いろいろなところ _____ 旅行したい _____ 思います。
⑦ 食べ物 _____ 履物や小さいもの _____ 送れます。

연습문제

3) () 안에 표현을 알맞은 형태로 밑에 문장을 완성해주세요.

① (次(男子)語) 明日は旅行 _____ でしょう。(男)
② * 田中さんはどうして来ないんでしょうか。
B: _____ かもしれません。(女)
③ 靴は履物が _____ ません。(男)
④ 日本では _____ と聞きます。(おもしろいけど難しい)
⑤ 旅行 _____ のは、好きです。(見物)
⑥ A: どうして無理しないんですか。
B: _____ から、時間がありません。19時過ぎに到着する予定です。

4) () 안에 단어를 사용해 3문에 맞는 표현을 만들어주세요.

① 旅行 / 荷物 / でしょう / 滑り / (女)
② (フランス語) / できます / 履物 / (男) / (男) / (男)

Take a Break

簡単 위어가기

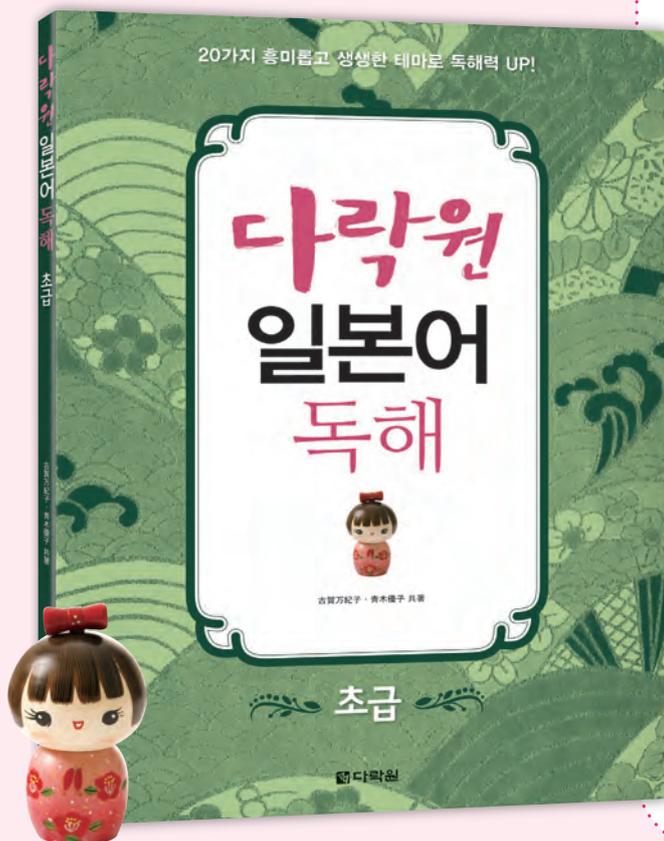
도쿄의 아이스크림 가게에서



1) 이의 대화 내용을 알맞은 형태로 밑에 문장을 완성해주세요.

① (次(女子)語) 明日は旅行 _____ でしょう。(男)
② * 田中さんはどうして来ないんでしょうか。
B: _____ かもしれません。(女)
③ 靴は履物が _____ ません。(男)
④ 日本では _____ と聞きます。(おもしろいけど難しい)
⑤ 旅行 _____ のは、好きです。(見物)
⑥ A: どうして無理しないんですか。
B: _____ から、時間がありません。19時過ぎに到着する予定です。

Darakwon Japanese Reading



Key Features

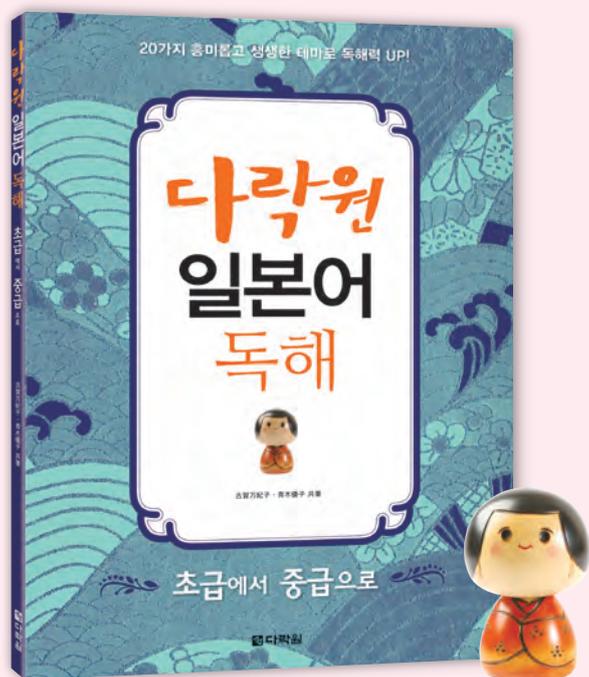
- A 3-volume reading textbook for beginners and intermediate learners
- Reading texts written under 15 to 20 interesting and lively themes
- Reading texts, sentence patterns, and vocabulary suggested at JLPT N4 to N2 level, finishing off with writing questions
- Dialogues between native speakers associated with the reading text themes

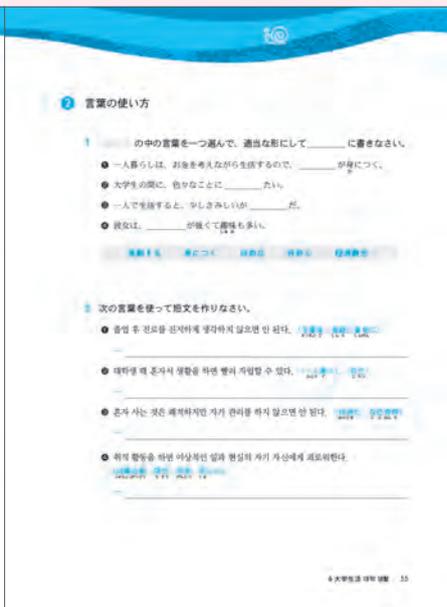
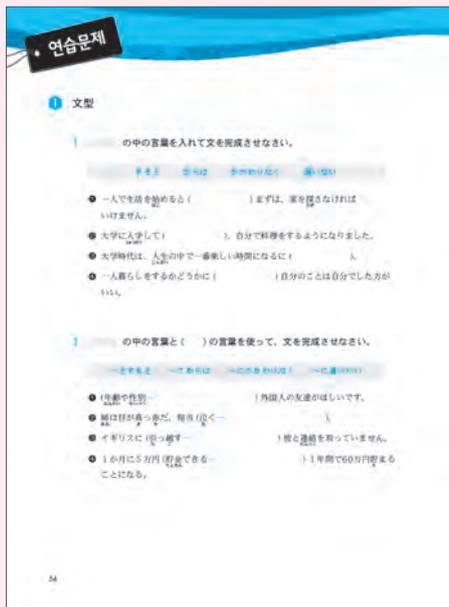
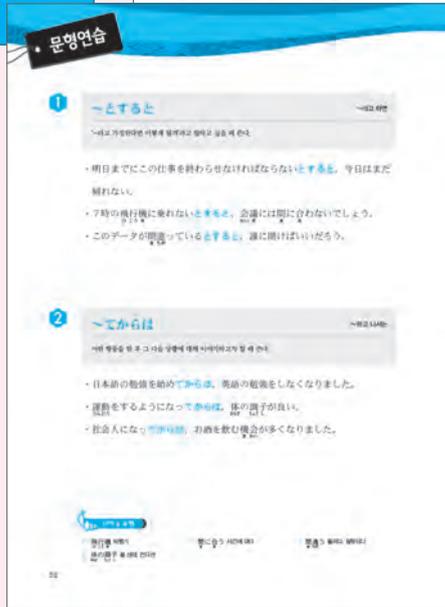
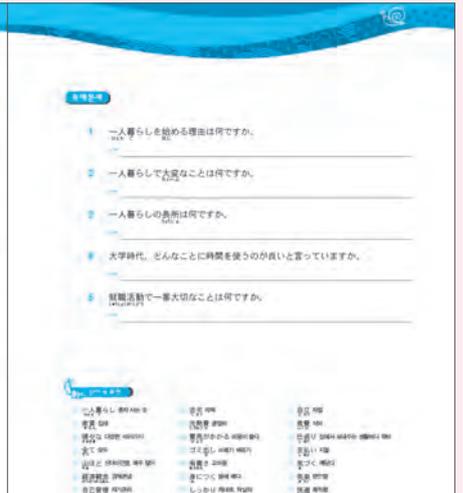
3 Books | Beginner - High-Intermediate

Book (176p-184p)

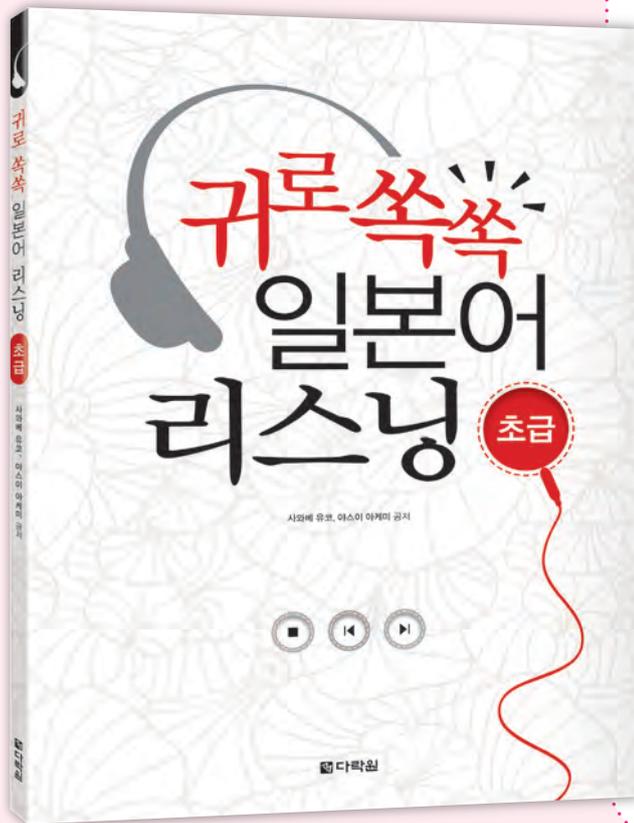
USD 13.00

www.darakwon.co.kr





Catchy Japanese Listening



Key Features

- Contents for beginners to intermediate learners
- Use of various pictures and photos to promote the understanding of conversational contexts ultimately to enhance listening skills
- A textbook to enhance understanding of conversational contexts and speaking skills to answer questions as well as listening skills to understand words and sentences
- Columns written with various themes to help readers understand Japan better

2 Books | Beginner - Intermediate

Book (176p-184p)

USD 15.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Introduction to Unit & Warm-Up

04
天気予報を見ましたか

※ 계절과 날씨에 대해 이야기하거나 듣고 이해할 수 있다.
※ 일기예보를 듣고 이해할 수 있다.

워밍업

1 CD를 듣고 다음 ①~④의 그림에 맞는 일본어 표현을 보기 ②~④ 중에서 골라주세요. ▶ **듣기 1**

① 暑かい
② 暑い

③ 寒い
④ 涼しい

① ()
② ()
③ ()
④ ()

2 다음 ①~④의 문장에 이어질 회화문을 A~D에서 각각 하나씩 골라주세요.

① 今日の天気予報, 見ましたか。()
 ② 今日は暑かいですね。()
 ③ あ, 雨が降ってきましたよ。()
 ④ ああ, 寒い, 寒い。()

▶ **듣기 2**
* CD를 듣고 다음 문항에주세요.

A はい, 見ました。今日は晴れのち曇りそうですよ。
 B 男が雨が降っているみたいです。
 C え, そうなんですか。曇りました。傘がないんです。
 D ええ, もうコートは要りませんね。やっと暑が来たみたいです。

47

Darakwon Dynamic Japanese Writing



Key Features

- 16 daily subjects to help beginners to intermediate learners write
- A summary of sentence patterns at the starter and beginner level
- Interesting illustrations and diverse writing samples for writing exercises
- Writing exercises using questionnaires associated to each subject

2 Books | Beginner - Intermediate

Book (176p-200p)

USD 12.00 - 13.00



Introduction to Unit

02 나의 가족
わたし かぞく

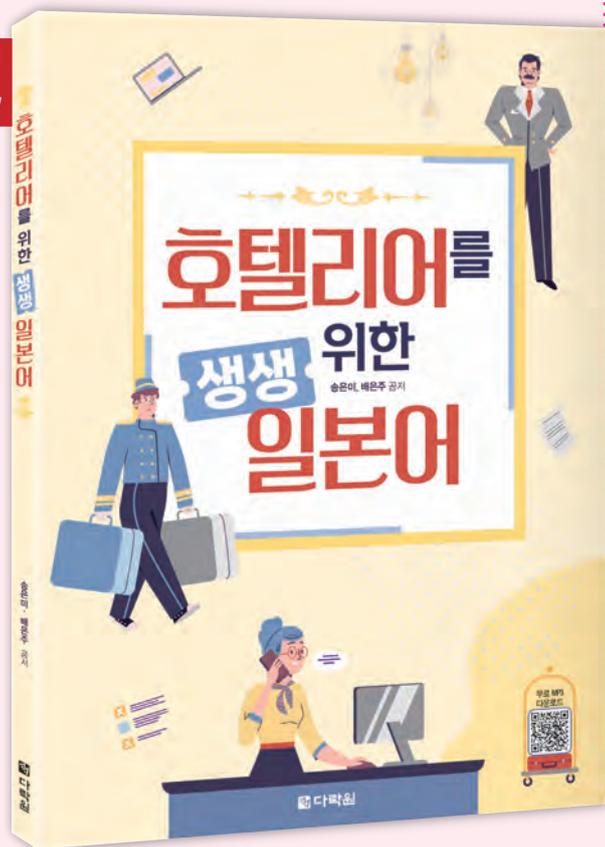
Unit 02

★ 다음 한국어 문장을 읽고, 오른쪽 학습 내용을 생각해서 쓰세요.

우리 가족은 **전통적인** 4명입니다. 아버지와 어머니와 남동생이랑 제입니다.
아버지는 **운행원**입니다. **전통적인** 친구도 있습니다. 어머니는 **요리사**입니다. **전통적인** 친구도 있습니다. 남동생은 **고등학교**생입니다. 남동생과 저는 사이가 좋습니다. 저는 가족을 아주 좋아합니다.

Vivid Japanese for Hoteliers

NEW



Key Features

- A textbook that covers everything from the basics of hotel work to Japanese conversation at once
- Contains Japanese expressions used by hoteliers in various situations with Japanese guests in hotels

Beginner - Intermediate

Book (192p)

USD 16.00

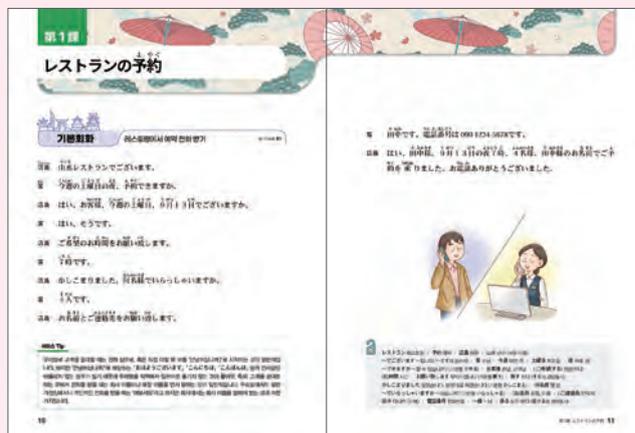
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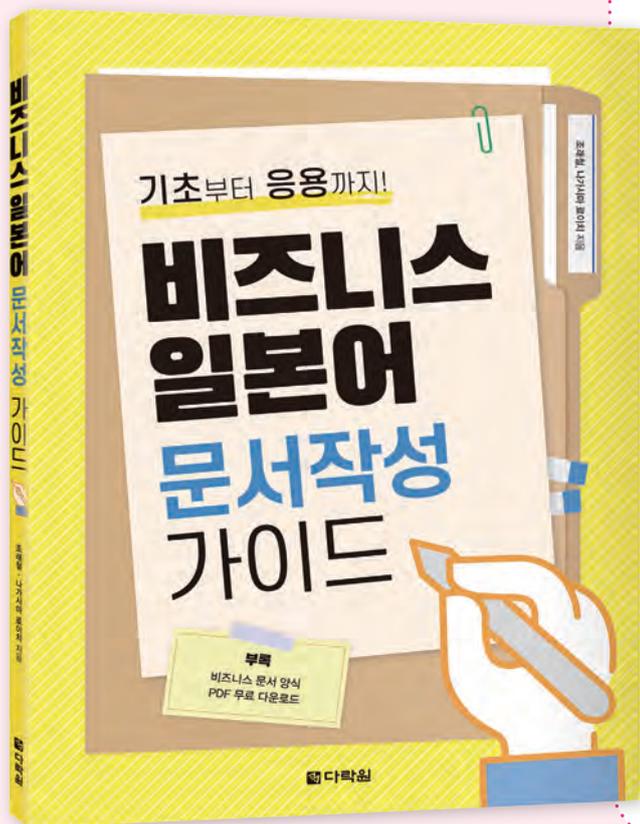


Introduction to the Food & Beverage



Basic Conversation





Key Features

- A practical business paper guide for Japanese learners engaged in writing business documents
- Study step by step, ranging from basic forms of business papers to advanced papers
- A free PDF business paper template that allows immediate application provided

Advanced

Book (184p)

USD 15.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Basics - Basic Form of Business Papers

1장 비즈니스 문서의 기본형식

01 비즈니스 문서 기본 지식

서문

① 수신자명

② 발신자명

③ 수신자명

④ 발신자명

⑤ 발신(여차) 인사

⑥ 발신(여차) 인사

⑦ 발신(여차) 인사

⑧ 발신(여차) 인사

⑨ 발신(여차) 인사

⑩ 발신(여차) 인사

⑪ 발신(여차) 인사

⑫ 발신(여차) 인사

⑬ 발신(여차) 인사

⑭ 발신(여차) 인사

⑮ 발신(여차) 인사

⑯ 발신(여차) 인사

⑰ 발신(여차) 인사

⑱ 발신(여차) 인사

⑲ 발신(여차) 인사

⑳ 발신(여차) 인사

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㊽ 발신(여차) 인사

㊾ 발신(여차) 인사

㊿ 발신(여차) 인사

02 서문 쓰는 방법

1 문서 번호

① 문서 번호는 반드시 쓸 필요는 없습니다. 문서 번호를 쓰지 않는 편이므로 과하지 않게 주의하세요.

② 문서 번호를 쓰는 일반적인 규칙은 아래와 같습니다.

- 사내 문서에만 쓰고 사외 문서에는 쓰지 않습니다.
- 문서의 오른쪽 위에 번호를 씁니다.
- 번호를 붙이는 방법은 회사에 따라 다릅니다.

예	해
2월2020-153호	제2020년1월15일 발신한 기밀문서 2020년도 153번째 문서

2 발신 인칭

① 나중에 문제가 발생하였을 때 확인을 위해 문서를 보낼 날짜를 씁니다.

② 인도는 일본의 원호(후회 2차)를 사용해도 되지만, 최근에는 사내 문서나 사외 문서에 사용하지(2020년)를 쓰는 경우가 많습니다.

3 수신자명

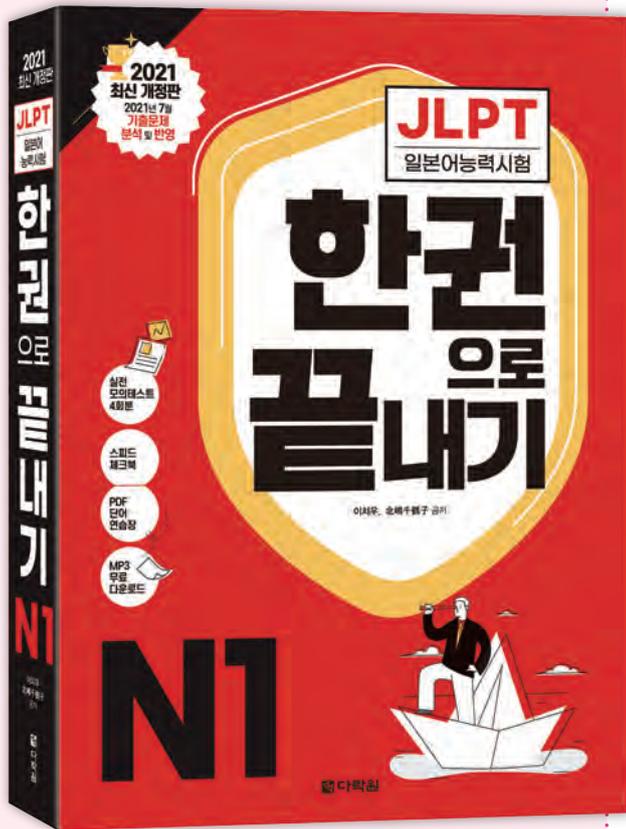
① 받는 사람의 회사 이름과 소속부서, 이름을 순서대로 두 줄에 걸쳐 씁니다.

② 예를 들어 상대 회사의 이름이 '산요제철제강(株)인 경우 '株式会社山陽製鉄'을 생략하고 '山陽製鉄, (리)인'만 기재하는 경우도 있습니다.

③ 공장은 회사나 단체 등에는 '製中, 所, 社'를, 개인에게는 '様, 君, 님'을 적어야 하는 '敬称'을 사용합니다.

수신자	명칭	쓰는 법
회사 단체	〇〇部中	株式会社山陽製鉄部中 NPO法人〇〇部中
부서	〇〇部中	株式会社山陽製鉄 第一営業部中

Master JLPT with One Book (New Edition)



Key Features

- The latest revision to prepare for the JLPT, incorporating the most recent trends from the 2010 to 2021 tests
- Vocabulary and grammar summarized by year, based on the actual questions from the tests between 2010 and 2022
- Online service of audio files and 2 additional sets of practice tests
- Speed check book with vocabulary from previous tests and essential grammar for each question

5 Books | Beginner - Advanced

Book (464p-480p) | Answers Explanations + Practice Tests (200p-256p) | Speed-check Book (48p-54p)

USD 28.00

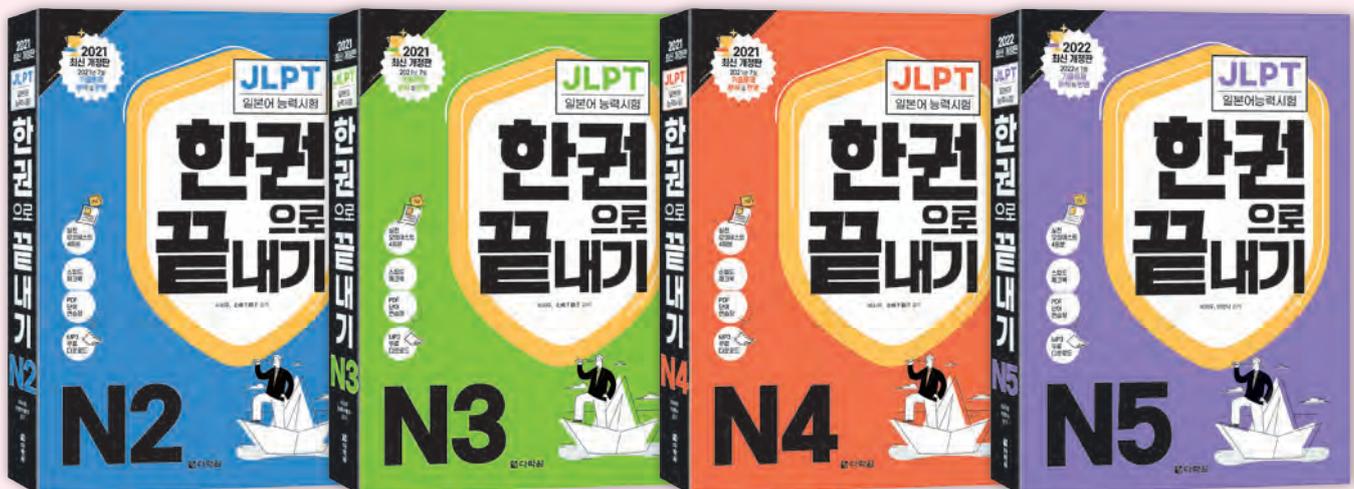
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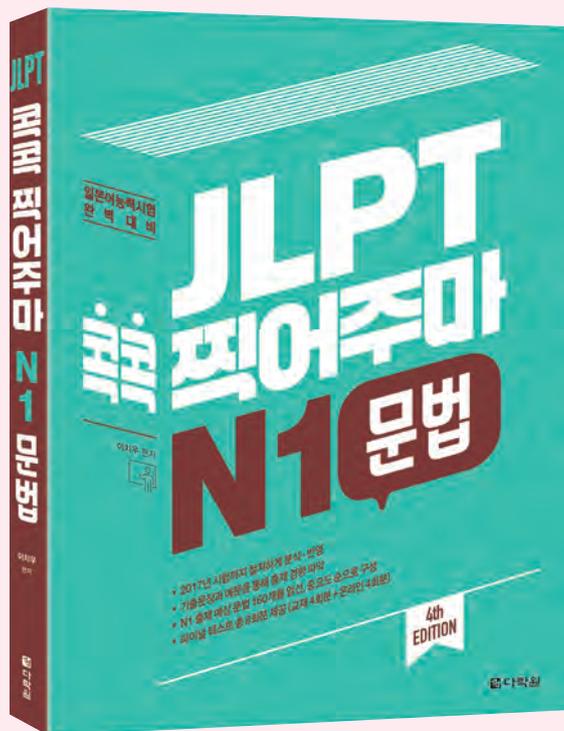
Rights sold to Taiwan

Practice Tests

Speed-check Book



Pinpoint JLPT (4th Edition)



Key Features

- A textbook to prepare for the JLPT by section; a total of 20 volumes covering the 5 sections of characters & vocabulary, kanji, grammar, reading, and listening
- A thorough analysis of the JLPT revised in 2010, offering key summaries and expected questions with a high likelihood of appearing on the exam

20 Books | Beginner - Advanced

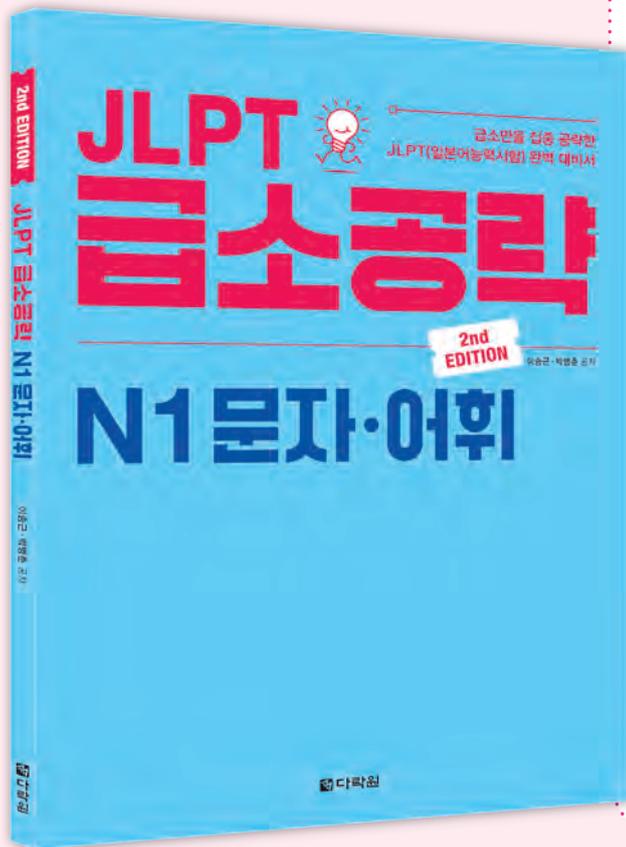
Book (192p-392p)

USD 13.00 - 17.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



JLPT, Hit the Essence (2nd Edition)



Key Features

- To prepare for the JLPT by section; a total of 12 volumes covering 4 sections on characters & vocabulary, grammar, reading and Listening on the N1, N2, and N3 tests
- Addressing only the key points on the JLPT with copious questions, reflecting the trend of JLPT test since 2010
- A test prep book series out of which great curricula can be made at schools and private institutes

12 Books | Intermediate - Advanced

Book (128p-240p)

USD 11.00 - 15.00

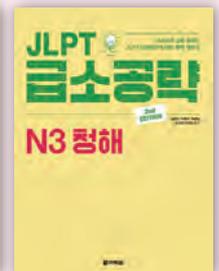
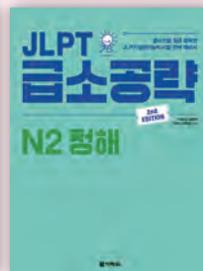
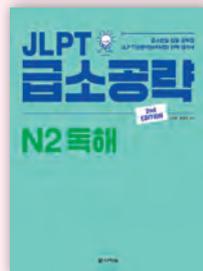
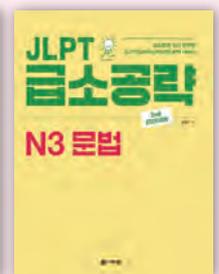
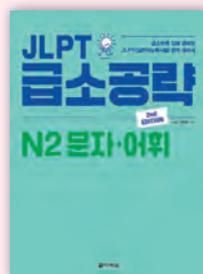
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N1

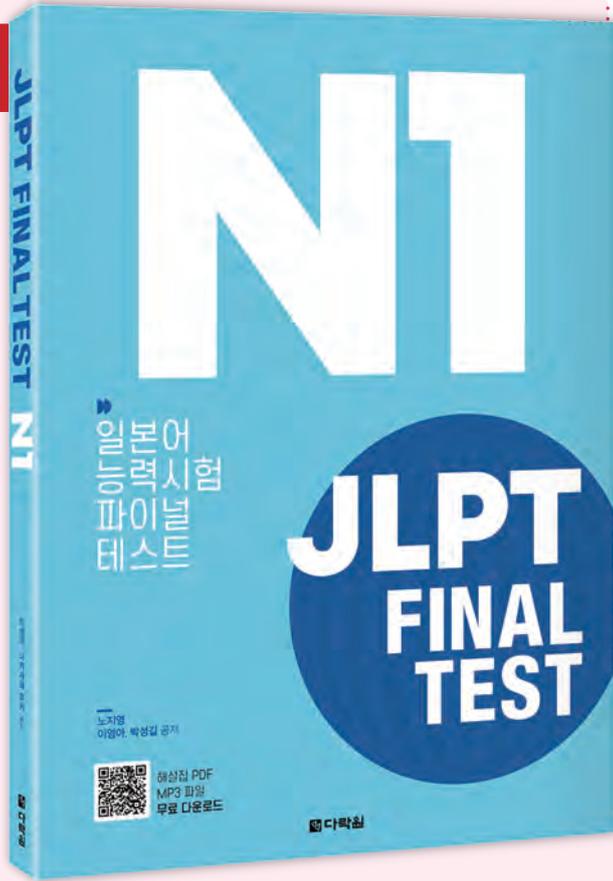
N2

N3



JLPT FINAL TEST

N1



Key Features

- Complete analysis and reflection of the question trend based on the latest JLPT questions
- 5 sets of full practice tests in the same format as the actual test

4 Books | Beginner - Advanced

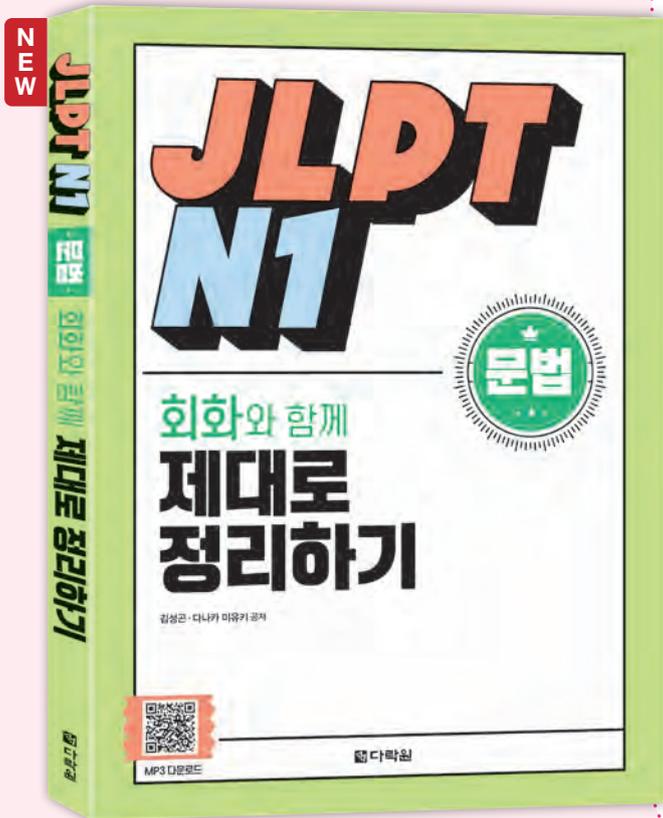
Book (280p-328p)

USD 17.00

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With Conversations, Master JLPT Grammar



Key Features

- Detailed explanations and example sentences that will strengthen the basics of grammar
- Conversational sentences in real situations that can develop grammar skills
- Exercises that reflect the trend of recent JLPT
- Provides JLPT simulation test for proficiency check

3 Books | Intermediate - Advanced

Book (288p-296p)

USD 17.00

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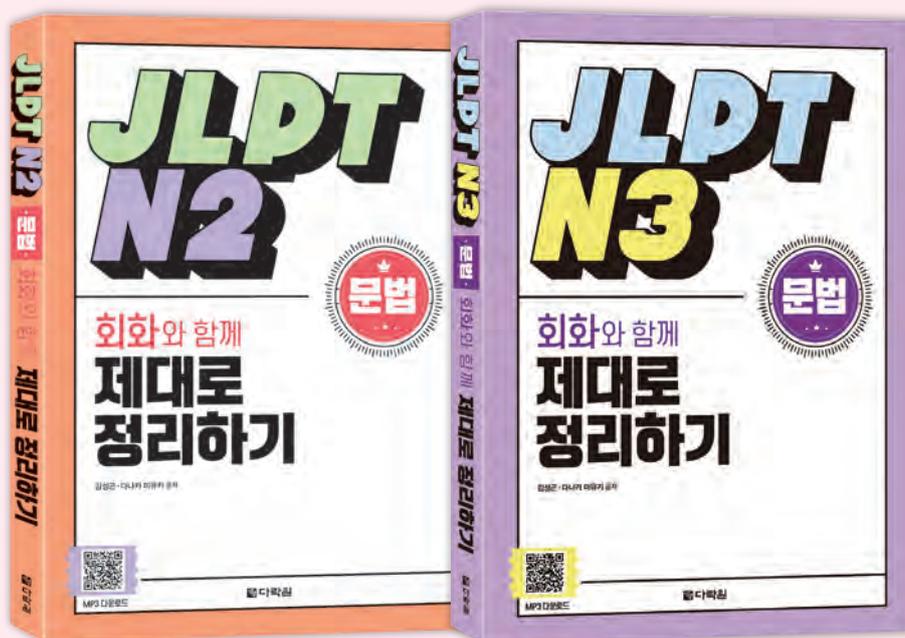


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범의	JLPT N1 실전

N1 Essential Grammar Pattern Presentation

001

~あつての ~가 있고 나서야, ~가 있어야 성립하는

예문 명사+あつて의+명사

*AあつてのB,의 형태를 사용한다. 명사 뒤에 조사 가를 붙여서 *A가あつてのB,의 형태로 쓰기도 한다. A가 있어야 B가 성립할 수 있다는 의미이며 A가 필수조건이라는 것을 강조한다.

今日の優勝は地道な努力あつてのものだ。
今日の優勝は地道な努力あつてのものだ。
 昨日の優勝は地道な努力あつてのものだ。
昨日の優勝は地道な努力あつてのものだ。

皆様のご声援あつての当選です。ありがとうございます。
皆様のご声援あつての当選です。ありがとうございます。
 여러분의 성원이 있었기에 가능한 당선입니다. 감사합니다.

부치会話

A 嬉しいですね。どうしたの?
 B 実はね、メールしても木村さんから受取連絡がなくて、私、何か嫌われることでもしたのかな?
 A きっと何か事情があつてのことだと思うよ。ちょっと様子見てみたら?
 B そうだね、もう少し待ってみることにする。

해설 会話の内容と合っているものはどれか.
 ① Aさんは木村さんとBさんは少し距離を置いた方がいいと思っ
 ている。
 ② Aさんは木村さんが自分を苦して連絡を無視していると思っている。
 ③ Aさんは木村さんのことを、何か事情がない限り連絡を無視する人
 ではないと思っっている。
 ④ AさんはBさんの気持ちを察つけないように、本心とは違うことを
 話した.

Exercises

목차 시범 01

문제 1 次文の () に入れるのに最もよいものを、1・2・3・4から一つ選びなさい。

1 この別荘は手術を () 回復することはないと。
 1 受けらや 2 受けとあつて 3 受けることなしに 4 受けながら

2 プロジェクトの成功は、みなさんの協力が () もと感謝して
 います。
 1 あるかの 2 あつての 3 あるかぎりの 4 ありながら

3 こんな真夜中に間違い電話をかけてくるなんて、非常識 () 。
 1 聞らない 2 すぎない 3 尋らない 4 驚まらない

4 みなさまご存知の () 、わが社は今年で創立30周年を迎えました。
 1 限り 2 ごとく 3 ような 4 かのよう

5 選挙の結果 () 、一度決定された計画が見直されることもある。
 1 いかんでは 2 といえども 3 ともなると 4 はおろか

6 初めて一人きりで海外出張することになり、心細い () 。
 1 きりだ 2 すぐめだ 3 限りだ 4 驚まりない

문제 2 次文の () に入れる最もよい

1 球団側は、
 1 ファン 2 プロ野球

2 学業成績
 1 伸ばすことも 2 奨学金の

3 うちの母は何か () 人です。
 1 由かける 2 忘れ物を 3 ことがない 4 ことなしには

4 自分の作品がこれほど () 限りだ。
 1 未だに 2 大勢の人に 3 評価されるとは 4 うれしい

5 ここ数十年に () 地球温暖化は確実に進んできてい
 ます。
 1 調査結果が 2 わたは 3 ごとく 4 示している

6 大進りを信号も待たずに横断するとは、目覚の深夜で ()
 行為である。
 1 危険極まりない 2 とはいえ 3 車の通行も 4 危険より少ない

Darakwon Self-Study Japanese Starter



Key Features

- Hiragana and Katakana learning fun with text and illustration optimized for letters
- Providing Kana writing practice book where students can practice Kana letters intensively
- Quantities of words, sentence patterns, and grammar to study steadily
- Providing free and friendly video lectures and MP3 with vivid native pronunciation
- Providing a potable mini book for studying anytime, anywhere and JLPT N5 Practice Test for checking your level of learning
- Providing Kanji Writing Practice Book to practice kanji

Starter

Book (240p) | Writing Notes | JLPT N5 Practice Test | Mini Book | Hiragana Poster

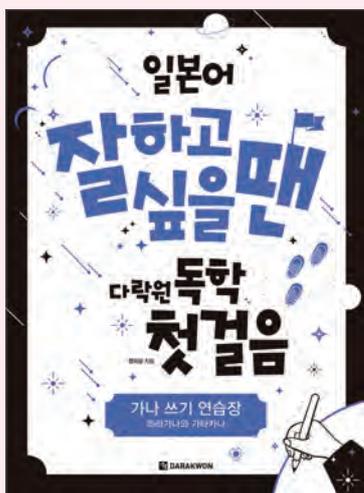
USD 16.00

www.darakwon.co.kr

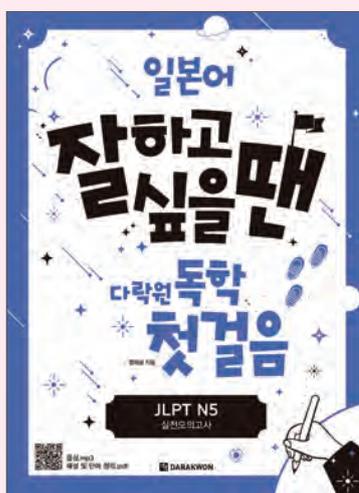


Rights sold to Vietnam

Kana Practice Book



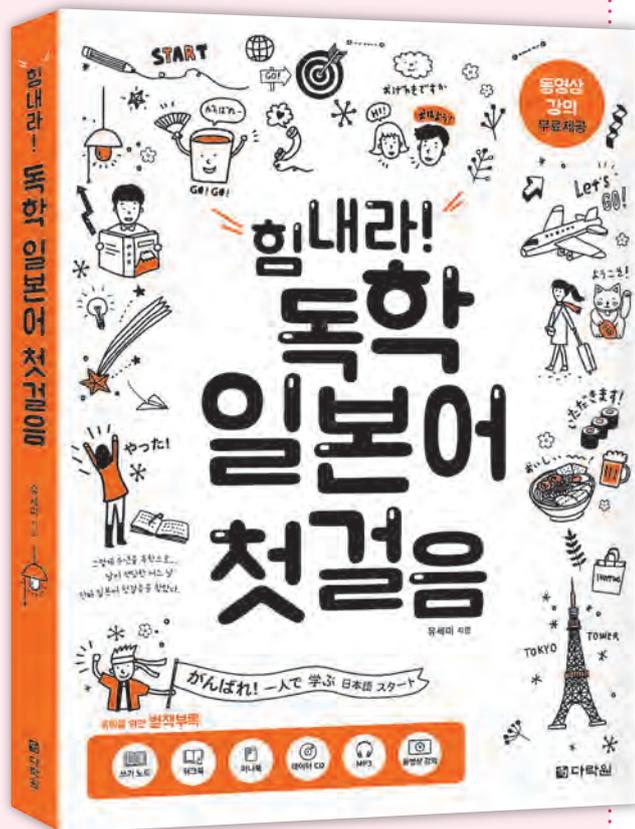
JLPT N5 Practice Test



Mini Book



Keep It Up! First Step in Japanese



Key Features

- Phased learning in the order of vocabulary check, key sentence pattern check, key sentence pattern practice, and actual speaking check
- Thorough explanatory notes on grammar with practical sample sentences
- A 4-week schedule attached to complete the course of study
- A handwriting notebook provided to practice Japanese kana and kanji
- A workbook provided to recheck vocabulary and sentence patterns learned
- Data CD attached with MP3 listening files and additional learning materials

Starter

Book (216p) | Kana Practice Book & Workbook (120p) | Mini Book (64p) | Data CD

USD 15.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Rights sold to Taiwan, Vietnam

Kana Practice Book



Workbook



Mini Book



Data CD



Keep It Up! First Step in Japanese for Long Jump



Key Features

- Next level self-study book of Keep It Up! First Step in Japanese
- Designed for learners who have completed the first basic steps in Japanese and have difficulty entering the intermediate level
- Enhances basic grammar and sentence patterns to advance your level to intermediate

Starter

Book (240p) | Workbook (96p)

USD 17.50

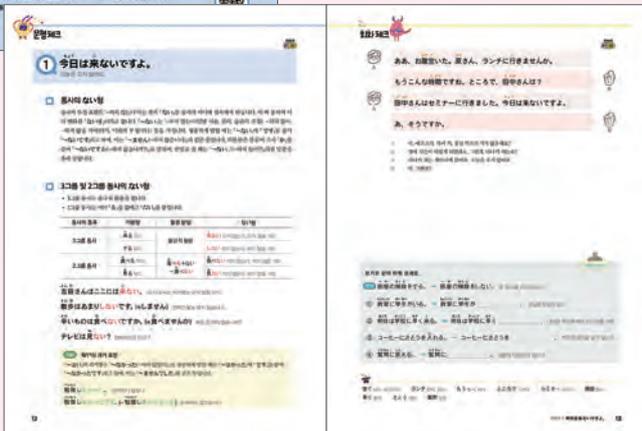
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Introduction to Lessons



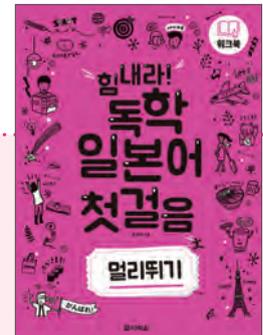
Conversation Check



Sentence
Pattern
Check



Kana Practice Book

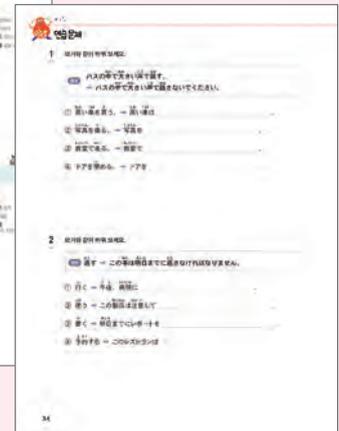


Workbook

Pattern Practice



Practice Tests



600 Japanese Magic Sentences



Key Features

- A conversational textbook for beginner-level learners
- A total of 600 sentences divided into basic expressions, basic grammar (JLPT N4·5 level), situational and topical expressions
- Present useful and natural Japanese sentences, away from impractical example sentences

Beginner

Book (224p)

USD 14.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Basic Grammar

<p>01 ~は~です ~은(는) ~입니다 ~は~じゃありません ~은(는) ~이(가) 아닙니다</p>	<p>tip ~じゃ ~では의 특별한 형용사이다. ~じゃないです는 ~じゃありません보다 가벼운 표현이고, ~ではありません은 정중하게 말할 때나 문서나 공문에 많이 쓰입니다.</p>
<p>● 오늘은 금요일이에요.</p>	<p>오늘은 금요일입니다. 今日は金曜日です。</p>
<p>● 회의는 수요일인가요?</p>	<p>회의는 수요일입니다. 会議は水曜日ですか?</p>
<p>● 회의는 오늘이 아니에요.</p>	<p>회의는 오늘이 아닙니다. 会議は今日じゃありません。</p>
<p>● 지금은 오전 9시예요.</p>	<p>지금 오전 9시입니다. 今は午前9時だよ。</p>
<p>● 내일은 목요일이 아니에요.</p>	<p>내일은 목요일이 아닙니다. 明日は木曜日じゃないです。</p>
<p>● 오늘은 휴일이 아니에요.</p>	<p>오늘은 휴일이 아닙니다. 今日は休みじゃないです。</p>

Expressions by Situation

<p>01 자기 소개</p>	<p>tip 나의 이름을 말할 때는 '이름'이라고 하지 않고 '이름'이라고 합니다.</p>
<p>● 내 이름은 이수현입니다.</p>	<p>私の名前はイ・スヒョンです。</p>
<p>● 저는 한국인입니다.</p>	<p>私は韓国人です。</p>
<p>● 올해 스물셋이 됩니다.</p>	<p>今年20歳になります。</p>
<p>● 한국대학교 2학년이고, 경제학을 전공하고 있습니다.</p>	<p>韓国大学2年生で、経済学を専攻しています。</p>
<p>● 저는 제주도에서 살고 있습니다.</p>	<p>私はチェジュ도에住んでいます。</p>
<p>● 매일 빵을 좋아해서 빵집에서 아르바이트를 하고 싶어요.</p>	<p>パン作りが好きで、パン屋でアルバイトをしています。</p>

Japanese Nuance Dictionary



Key Features

- Contains selected expressions useful for learners who want to develop more natural conversational skills in Japanese after completing their beginner's Japanese studies
- Helps learners improve their conversational skills by comparing the subtle differences between words that they couldn't tell exactly how different they are
- Correct examples and explanations are provided with ○×△ on how to use them in certain situations.

Beginner - Intermediate

Book (376p)

USD 19.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Introduction to Part



Words & Sentences



Comparing the Differences between Expressions



Experience! Live Japanese



Key Features

- A textbook that allows you to learn live expressions just as you experience life in Japan.
- Vivid sound sources by Japanese professional voice actors and free Writing Notebook PDF file

Intermediate

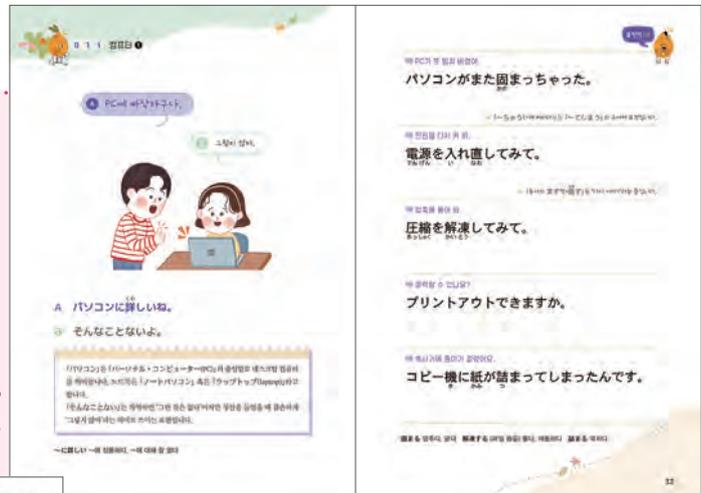
Book (232p)

USD 15.00

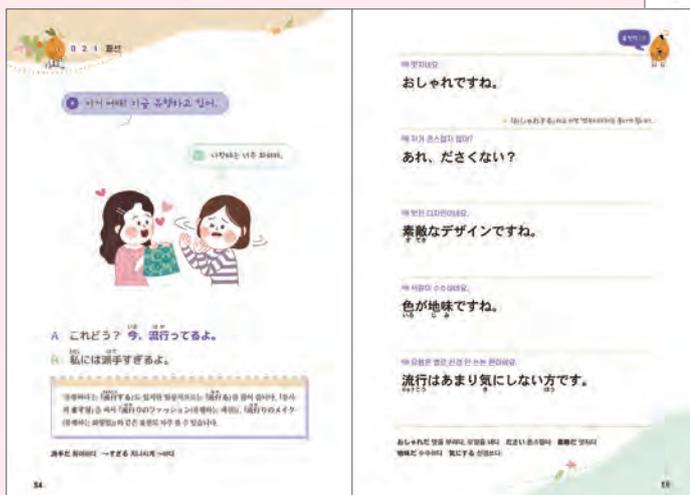
www.darakwon.co.kr



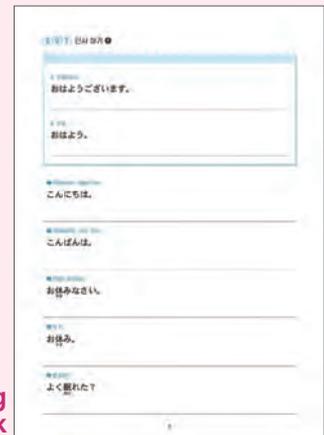
Live Computer Expressions



Live Fashion Expressions



Writing Book



Japanese Basic Verb Exercise Book



Key Features

- Using JLPT N5-level 80 verbs repeatedly, to write them along with sentences, memorize them clearly, and learn how to use basic verbs in 11 different ways in a natural way
- Using easy and clear sentences, so you can reduce your learning burden
- Using words and expressions that can be used frequently in an everyday life

Beginner

Book (208p)

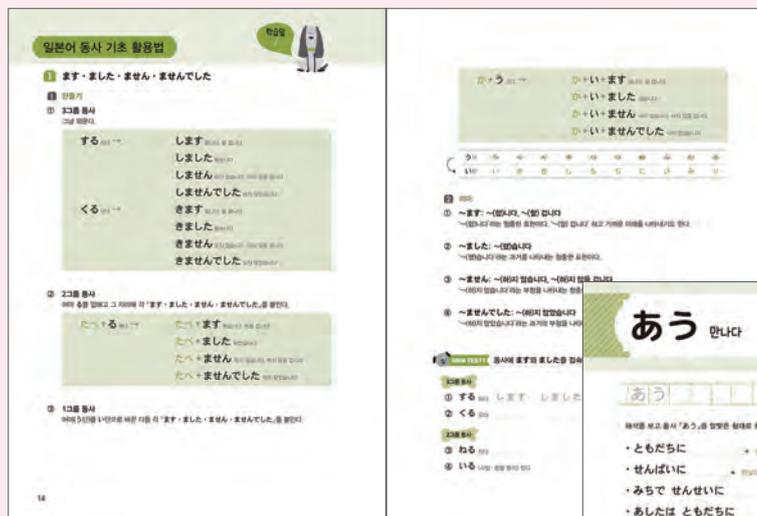
USD 12.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



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Part 1 - How to Use Basic Words



Part 2 - Practice Using Japanese Verbs





Key Features

- Helps to learn basic vocabulary, and how to use basic nouns and adjectives in a natural way
- Words and expressions that can be used directly at any time while reducing the burden of learning with easy and clear sentences
- Provides MP3 and a kanji vocabulary exercise book (PDF) on the website

Beginner

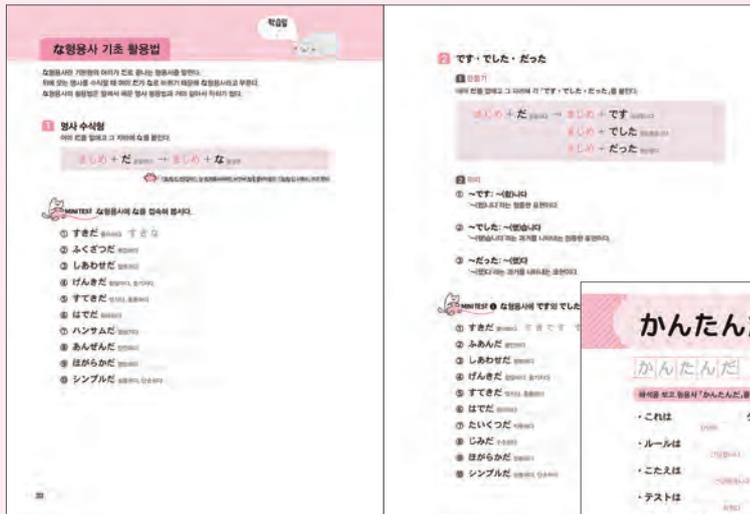
Book (192p)

USD 12.00

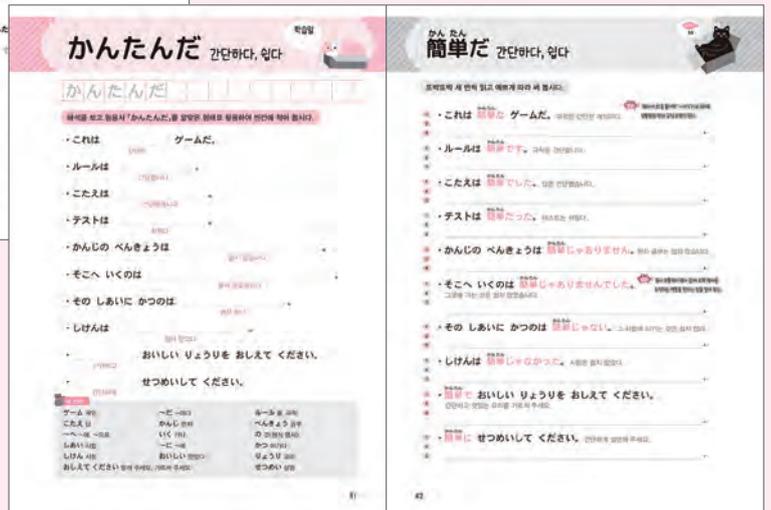
www.darakwon.co.kr



How to Use Adjective



Adjective Usage Practice



Japanese Beginner Verb Exercise Book



Key Features

- A textbook dedicated towards learning how to apply critical elementary verb skills when learning Japanese for the first time
- Learn applicable expressions and vocabulary that can be found commonly in the JLPT N4/N3
- PDF kanji practice notes and MP3 files provided in the Darakwon homepage

Beginner

Book (224p)

USD 13.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Rights sold to Taiwan

How to Use Beginner Verbs

Further Usage of Beginner Verb Applications

Master JLPT Frequent Expressions with One Book (N5~N1)



Key Features

- Includes everything from the basics to high-score expressions
- A total of 2329 frequently occurring expressions organized by theme and levels
- Perfect memorization through quizzes after a day's worth of study
- Perfect preparation from daily life expressions to idioms

Beginner - Advanced

Book (400p)

USD 19.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



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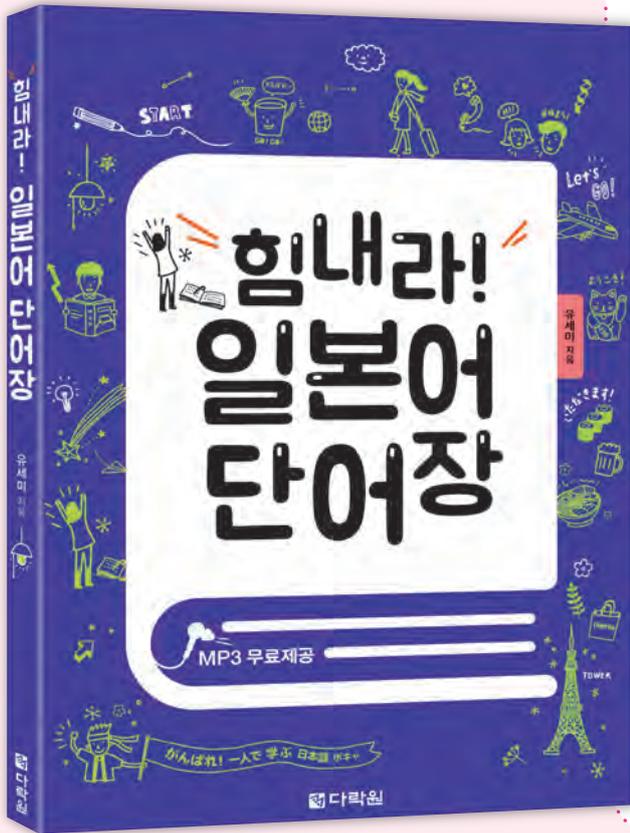
Introduction to Unit



Adjective Usage Practice

<p>① 집에帰る 今日は早く帰りましたです。 今日は早く帰りましたです。</p> <p>② 家を出る 彼は早くに家を出て、学校に行きます。 彼は早くに家を出て、学校に行きます。</p> <p>③ 医者になる 彼人は医者になりたいです。 彼人は医者になりたいです。</p> <p>④ いすに座る こちらのいすに座ってください。 こちらのいすに座ってください。</p> <p>⑤ いっしょに行く 公園に友達といっしょに行きます。 公園に友達といっしょに行きます。</p> <p>⑥ 歌を歌う カラオケに行って、日本のアニメの歌を歌った。 カラオケに行って、日本のアニメの歌を歌った。</p> <p>⑦ うちへ帰る 早く帰るの約束を守って、うちに帰る。 早く帰るの約束を守って、うちに帰る。</p>	<p>⑧ 運動をする 近くの公園で運動をします。 近くの公園で運動をします。</p> <p>⑨ 映画を見る お菓子を食べながら 映画を見ました。 お菓子を食べながら 映画を見ました。</p> <p>⑩ お医者さんに行く お腹痛いので病院に行きました。 お腹痛いので病院に行きました。</p> <p>⑪ お菓子を作る 私はキッチンでお菓子を作っています。 私はキッチンでお菓子を作っています。</p> <p>⑫ お金が要る 家を買うには、たくさんのお金が要ります。 家を買うには、たくさんのお金が要ります。</p> <p>⑬ お酒を飲む 昨日は友達と飲んで、お酒を飲んだ。 昨日は友達と飲んで、お酒を飲んだ。</p> <p>⑭ お腹が痛い お腹痛くて病院に行きました。 お腹痛くて病院に行きました。</p>
--	---

Keep It Up! Japanese Wordbook



Key Features

- Learning very basic Japanese vocabulary for beginners based on the words in *Keep It Up! First Step in Japanese*
- About 1,500 words divided into 20 units by subject, allowing learners to freely choose the unit and to easily learn the vocabulary they want to know
- Using illustrations to enhance comprehension, example sentences to show how vocabulary is used, and JLPT level marks to show what level the word is

Starter

Book (224p)

USD 13.00

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Study



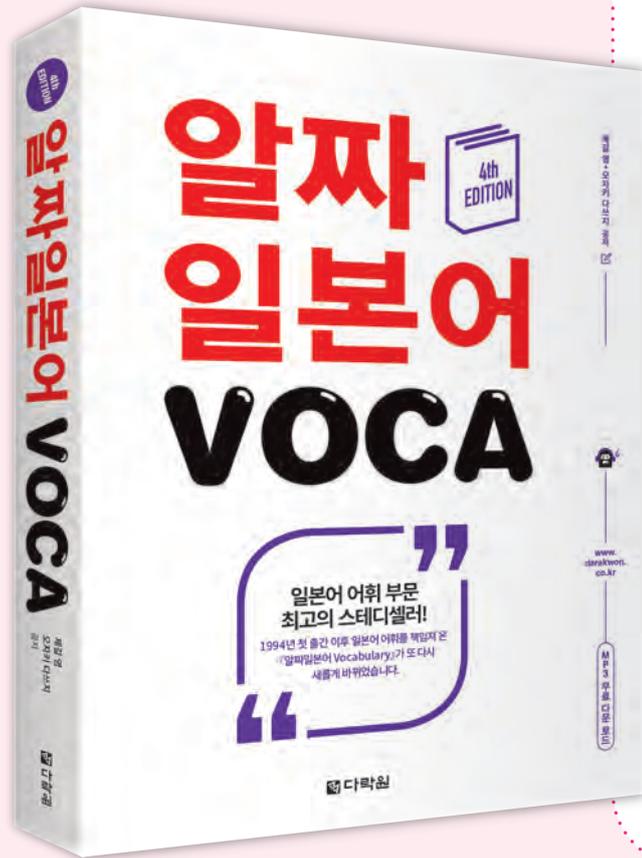
Basic Expressions



Words with Illustrations & Examples



Core Japanese Vocabulary (4th Edition)



Key Features

- Carefully selected essential vocabulary for each part of speech
- Sample sentences immediately applicable to real-life situations
- Vocabulary for the JLPT N5 to N2 levels
- Speaking and listening skills to be improved as native speakers provide accurate pronunciations

Starter

Book (488p)

USD 17.50

www.darakwon.co.kr



01 일상생활과 관련된 단어

知る (知る) 1. 알다

私はまだこの本を知らず、昨日初めて知りました。

知る (知る) 2. 알다

彼はもうさくさくとして少しは慣れてきました。

知る (知る) 3. 알다

彼はもうさくさくとして少しは慣れてきました。

知る (知る) 4. 알다

彼はもうさくさくとして少しは慣れてきました。

Basic Conversation

<p>01 반말 반말은, 반말로도 괜찮습니다. 반말은 반말대로 하세요. 반말은 반말대로 하세요. 반말은 반말대로 하세요.</p> <p>02 해피콜 반말은, 반말로도 괜찮습니다. 반말은 반말대로 하세요. 반말은 반말대로 하세요. 반말은 반말대로 하세요.</p> <p>03 칭찬 반말은, 반말로도 괜찮습니다. 반말은 반말대로 하세요. 반말은 반말대로 하세요. 반말은 반말대로 하세요.</p> <p>04 첫인상 반말은, 반말로도 괜찮습니다. 반말은 반말대로 하세요. 반말은 반말대로 하세요. 반말은 반말대로 하세요.</p> <p>05 축하 반말은, 반말로도 괜찮습니다. 반말은 반말대로 하세요. 반말은 반말대로 하세요. 반말은 반말대로 하세요.</p>	<p>06 감사 반말은, 반말로도 괜찮습니다. 반말은 반말대로 하세요. 반말은 반말대로 하세요. 반말은 반말대로 하세요.</p> <p>07 사과 반말은, 반말로도 괜찮습니다. 반말은 반말대로 하세요. 반말은 반말대로 하세요. 반말은 반말대로 하세요.</p> <p>08 부탁 반말은, 반말로도 괜찮습니다. 반말은 반말대로 하세요. 반말은 반말대로 하세요. 반말은 반말대로 하세요.</p> <p>09 귀찮 반말은, 반말로도 괜찮습니다. 반말은 반말대로 하세요. 반말은 반말대로 하세요. 반말은 반말대로 하세요.</p>
--	---

Verb

01 크기, 길이와 관련된 단어

大きい (大きい) 1. 크다

あの大きいお風呂を教えてください。

小さい (小さい) 2. 작다

あの小さいお風呂を教えてください。

長い (長い) 3. 길다

あの長いお風呂を教えてください。

短い (短い) 4. 짧다

あの短いお風呂を教えてください。

Adjective

01 정도, 상태와 관련된 단어 1

大丈夫 (大丈夫) 1. 괜찮다

大丈夫です。

大丈夫 (大丈夫) 2. 괜찮다

大丈夫です。

大丈夫 (大丈夫) 3. 괜찮다

大丈夫です。

大丈夫 (大丈夫) 4. 괜찮다

大丈夫です。

Noun

02 시간과 관련된 단어

時間 (時間) 1. 시간

あの時間をお知らせください。

時間 (時間) 2. 시간

あの時間をお知らせください。

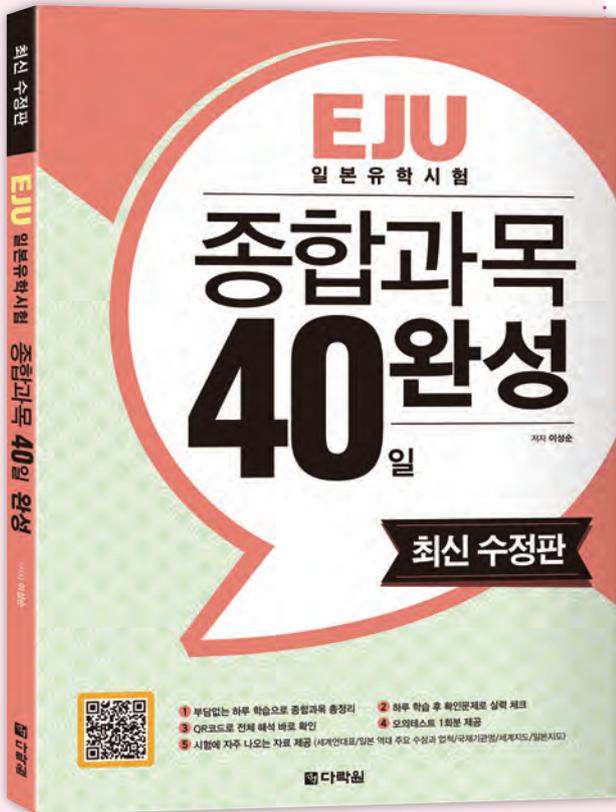
時間 (時間) 3. 시간

あの時間をお知らせください。

時間 (時間) 4. 시간

あの時間をお知らせください。

EJU Comprehensive Subjects in 40 Days (New Edition)



Key Features

- To prepare for compulsory comprehensive subjects in EJU (Examination for Japanese University)
- To study each 2-3 pages of subjects (politics, economy, geography, history, modern society, international society, etc.) within 40 days
- Includes real test questions and one mock test to help prepare for the EJU

Intermediate

Book (232p)

USD 14.50

www.darakwon.co.kr



DAY 1



EJU Check-up Questions



Practice Test





If You Want To Be Good at Japanese, Start with Hiragana and Katakana

- A self-study book that mainly focuses on the Japanese characters of hiragana and katakana
- Animated GIFs and associative pictures optimized for each letter so that you can easily and quickly learn Hiragana and Katakana
- Provides two-sided book jacket that can be used as hiragana and katakana posters

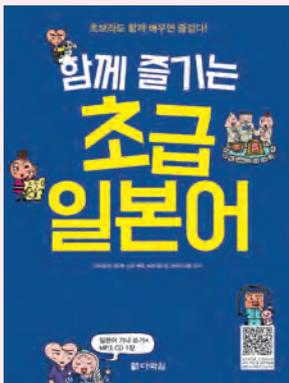
Starter Book (240p) **USD 9.00** **MP3**



Hiragana Katakana Writing Notebook

- Kana writing practice book, which collect basic words, phrases and basic greetings related to each letter as well as correct stroke and correct pronunciation of hiragana and katakana

Starter Book (144p) **USD 8.00** **MP3**



Basic Japanese Together

- An introductory textbook for first-time learners of Japanese
- A textbook to learn Japanese through communication between 2 or more people
- A textbook that provides various activities, including grammar, dialogue, game, comics, listening, and group activities

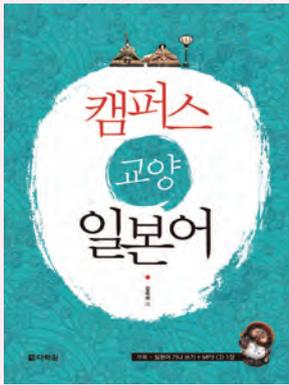
Starter Book (152p) | **Kana Practice Book** (48p) **USD 14.00** **MP3**



Watasi no Basic Japanese

- An easy summary of the basics suitable both for first-time learners and learners who want to study the basics again
- An introductory textbook to learn a language's 4 functions of listening, speaking, reading, and writing in a balanced manner

Starter Book (128p) | **Kana Practice Book** (48p) **USD 14.00** **MP3**



Campus Japanese

- An introductory textbook to learn basic Japanese grammar and basic conversation from Japanese characters and pronunciation for beginners who want to learn Japanese systematically from the beginning.

Beginner Book (152p) | **Kana Practice Book** (40p) **USD 14.00** **MP3**



Hajimete no Japanese 1, 2

- Basic dialogues, grammar, and culture essential to real-life experiences to be easily learned
- Ample sentence pattern exercises to enhance speaking skills
- Reinforced grammar explanations to master beginning-level grammar

Starter - Beginner 2 Books (160p-192p) | **Kana Practice Book** (48p) | **Grammar Book** (64p) **USD 14.50** **MP3**



New Line Japanese 1, 2

- A textbook to learn how to write Japanese characters and to study basic grammar and conversations
- Grammar summary by explanatory notes on key points
- Ample sentence pattern exercises and speaking exercises to enhance proficiency
- Skill-up through various application practices

Starter - Beginner 2 Books (192p) | **Kana Practice Book** (48p) **USD 14.50** **MP3**



10 Minutes a Day! Special Lecture on Japanese Grammar: Basics

- Must-know Japanese grammar points carefully selected
- Thorough lectures by the author with detailed explanations
- A workbook provided to enhance skills through repeated study
- Cute illustrations to promote learning effects

Starter Book (216p) | **Workbook** (104p) **USD 18.50** **MP3**



Master Japanese Grammar with One Book

- All-inclusive Japanese grammar from the basics to applications
- Thorough explanations and ample sample sentences
- The difficulty of lessons suggested based on the JLPT
- Tips to understand grammar
- Key point summary notes for important details

High Beginner Book (512p) | **Essential Point Note** (152p) **USD 27.00**

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Dynamic Japanese Grammar

- A grammar book to cover all necessary grammar for beginner - intermediate levels in order to communicate smoothly in natural Japanese

Beginner Book (280p) **USD 14.00** **MP3**



Cathy Japanese Grammar

- An authentic Japanese grammar book to listen to MP3 example sentences, solve grammar questions with workbooks, and learn from basic to intermediate and advanced grammar

Beginner Book (312p) | **Workbook** **USD 18.50** **MP3**



OK! Business Documents in Japanese

- A guidebook on how to write business documents with real sample documents according to business situations and with easy-to-follow practical instructions

Intermediate Book (152p) **USD 9.00**



Two Steps Forward business Japanese

- A business conversation book that allows you to learn realistic expressions of business conversation by themes such as business meetings and conferences

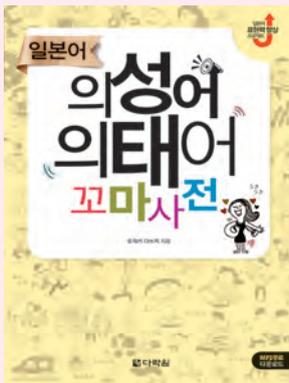
Intermediate Book (248p) USD 14.90 MP3



Japanese Dialogue Expressions for Beginners

- 300 must-know, real-life expressions for speaking Japanese summarized with relevant words to be used
- Detailed explanatory notes added for better understanding of learners
- Easy-to-read, efficiently organized structure; a portable book size

Starter Book (184p) USD 9.90 MP3



Mini Dictionary of Japanese Onomatopoeia and Mimetic Words

- A simple and efficient summary of onomatopoeia and mimetic words needed to study Japanese
- Interpretation and added explanations to intuitively understand onomatopoeia and mimetic words; a summary of usage with sample sentences

High Beginner Book (136p) USD 9.50 MP3

Rights sold to Taiwan



Japanese Honorifics Learned from Daily Life

- An organized summary of the types of Japanese honorifics and their grammatical structures
- Situations in 16 subjects proposed with honorific sentences appropriate for each situation, adding interchangeable expressions and explanatory notes

High Beginner Book (160p) USD 9.50 MP3



Japanese Idioms Learned by Theme

- A well-organized summary of commonly used Japanese idioms through meaning and usage
- 10 selected themes to show idioms as essential expressions, together with further expressions

High Beginner Book (256p) **USD 10.50** **MP3**

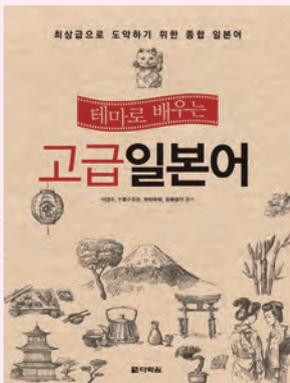
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Meigen Japanese Reading 1, 2

- Intermediate and advanced reading textbook consisting of intriguing stories about Japanese celebrities, to improve your reading comprehension and conversation skills with real-life live conversations

Intermediate - Advanced 2 Book (208p) **USD 14.00** **MP3**



Advanced Japanese by Theme

- Comprehensive Japanese textbooks that you can improve your current Japanese to the highest level by speaking and writing activities with latest 12 interesting reading materials

Advanced Book (184p) **USD 14.00** **MP3**



Master JLPT Vocabulary with One Book

- A vocabulary study book dividing words from previous tests by level and grouping them again by parts of speech
- Carefully selected sample sentences for easy understanding of word usage
- A 30-day schedule to finish studying by level
- A quiz after studying the daily workload to memorize the learned grammar
- 2 versions of MP3 files: one to study and the other to remember vocabulary

Beginner - Advanced Book (560p) **USD 18.50** **MP3**

Rights sold to Taiwan



Commonly Used Japanese Kanji 1026

- 1,026 commonly used Japanese kanji characters taught in elementary schools
- Kanji characters explained with their pronunciation, meaning, level, reading by phonetics, reading by meaning, associated JLPT level, stroke order, and index
- Practice questions to be prepared for kanji questions on various exams, including the JLPT and the JPT
- Sample vocabulary and sentences frequently used every day; free downloadable MP3 files

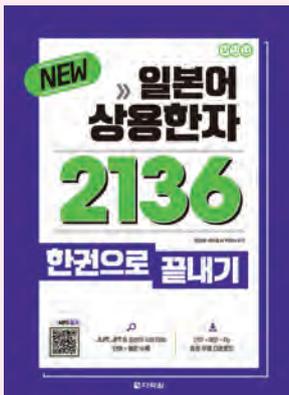
Beginner Book (344p) USD 18.00 **MP3**



Commonly Used Japanese Kanji 1110

- 1,110 commonly used Japanese kanji characters taught in middle schools
- Kanji characters explained with their pronunciation, meaning, level, reading by phonetics, reading by meaning, associated JLPT level, stroke order, and index
- Sample vocabulary and sentences frequently used every day, free downloadable MP3 files

High Beginner Book (400p) USD 19.00 **MP3**



NEW Commonly Used Japanese Kanji 2136

- Stroke orders and directions indicated so that learners can write kanji correctly
- 2,136 Kanji characters explained with their pronunciation, meaning, level, reading by phonetics, reading by meaning, and associated new JLPT level
- Sample words and sentences to prepare for the new JLPT, JPT, and other tests
- Confusing homonyms compared and explained through sample sentences and pictures

High Beginner Book (616p) USD 25.50 **MP3**



Master Japanese Kanji

- A 40-day study book to help memorize the 2,136 Japanese Kanji required to learn Japanese
- Use the QR code to listen to the pronunciation of individual kanji and example sentences by native speakers
- Reflecting the characteristics of Japanese kanji used both ideographically and phonetically, example kanji are presented in one sentence

Beginner Book (296p) USD 25.00 **MP3**



Thumbs Up! Travel Japanese

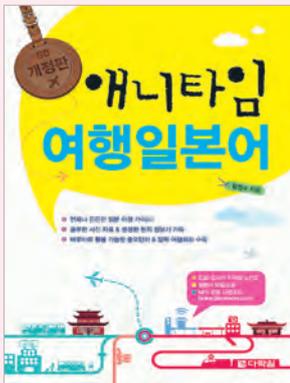
- Carefully selected expression patterns that can be used easily and clearly in various situations when you are traveling in Japan
- Useful travel information and traveler's notes that allow you to create your own travel diary

Starter

Book (240p) | Traveler's Note (32p)

USD 10.00

MP3



Anytime Travel Japanese

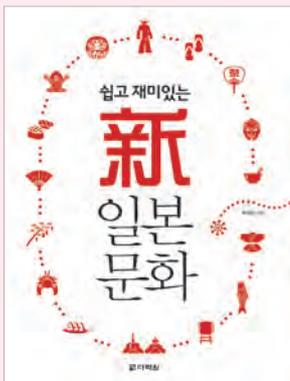
- A truly reliable guide for travel in Japan!
- Plenty of photos and real-life information from Japan
- Important vocabulary and essential tourism dialogues that can be immediately used in Japan

Starter

Book (304p)

USD 9.00

MP3



New Japanese Culture

- A new introductory book on Japanese culture with concise and to-the-point summaries on everything about Japan, including the country's history and culture and the people's recent lifestyle

Starter

Book (224p)

USD 14.00



Japan, Japanese, and Japanese Culture with Photos and Statistics (3rd Edition)

- A theory on Japanese culture from the perspective of a comparative study on Korea and Japan
- An introductory book on Japan and its culture with detailed explanations on the façade of Japan and the spiritual world of the Japanese hidden behind that façade; a collection accompanied by actual materials from Japan

Starter

Book (288p)

USD 16.00

Chinese

Xiaodou Chinese for Kids

Key Features

- An online and offline Chinese program for children to learn the language with story books
- Story books written with practical and daily expressions to make learning Chinese fun as if reading a book
- Systematic learning using workbooks designed in the order of pronunciation, words, sentences, and practices
- Various stimuli for learning and repeat study by using online contents and a voice-pen function

30 Sets | Starter - Beginner

Story Book (24p) | Workbook (24p-40p) |
Online Contents | Online Test

www.darakwon.co.kr



Storybook



Workbook

发音 发音

1. 잘 듣고 따라 발음해 보세요.

z + en = zèn	t + ián = tián
q + i = qi	ch + ú = chù
q + ü = qū	lǎng = yǎng

2. 잘 듣고 알맞게 연결하고, 완성한 한어병음을 빈칸에 써 보세요.

zěnme	yàng	
zěnme	bàn	
qing	yí	
ké	huan	
chū	le	zěnmé le
xí	qū	

生词 生词

天气 怎么样 喜欢 晴天 怎么了 可以 出去玩儿

1. 잘 듣고 녹음과 알맞은 O로 하고, 다른 X로 하세요.

怎么样 怎么了 天气

2. 잘 듣고 알맞은 한어병음을 빈칸 O로 하고, 단어 스티커도 빈칸에 붙여 보세요.

晴天 qíngtiān

3. 녹음에 알맞은 글자를 빈칸에 써 보세요.

晴天 qíngtiān

4. 잘 듣고 녹음과 알맞은 O로 하고, 큰 소리로 따라 읽어 보세요.

Jiān tiān zěnmeyàng? Wǒ yǐdǎn yě bù pà.

Jiān tiān hěn hǎo. Wǒ yǐdǎn dōu bù pà.

5. 우리랑 똑같은 것이 있으면 O로 하고, 다른 단어를 순서대로 써서 빈칸을 완성해 보세요.

난 언제 나는 날이 가장 좋아요.

喜欢 我最喜欢闪电

6. 잘 듣고 대충 흉내 내서 읽고 연습해 보세요.

오늘의 날씨를 듣고 답해 보세요.

今天天气怎么样? 今天天气很好。

句子 句子

1. 잘 듣고 녹음이 그림과 어울리면 O로 하고, 그렇지 않으면 X로 하세요.

2. 잘 듣고 우리랑 똑같은 그림과 어울리는 것을 골라 번호로 써주세요.

3. 스피커를 따라 읽어 그림에 알맞은 중국어 문장을 쓰고, 한어병음과 우리말 표현도 완성해 보세요.

练习 练习

1. 잘 듣고 녹음이 그림과 어울리면 O로 하고, 그렇지 않으면 X로 하세요.

2. 잘 듣고 우리랑 똑같은 그림과 어울리는 것을 골라 번호로 써주세요.

3. 스피커를 따라 읽어 그림에 알맞은 중국어 문장을 쓰고, 한어병음과 우리말 표현도 완성해 보세요.

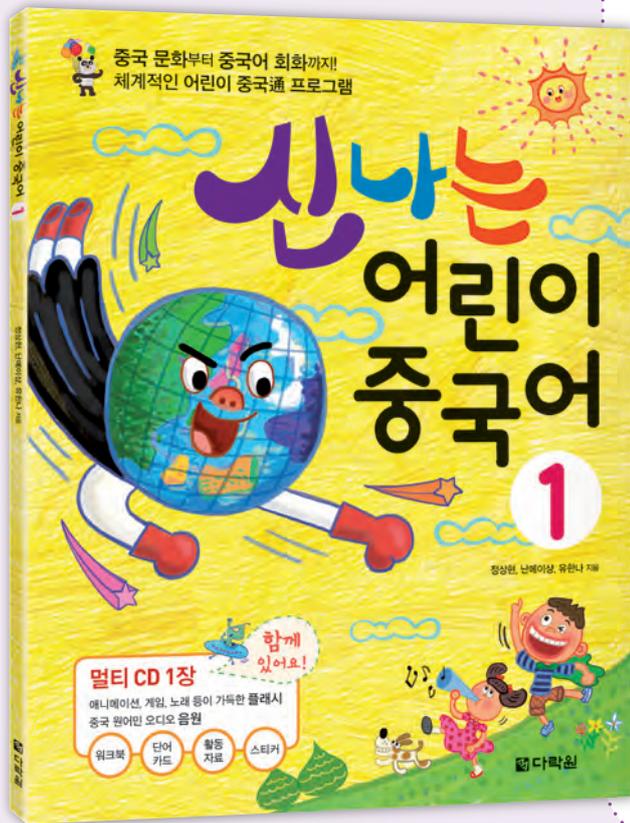
Online Contents



Online Test



Fun Chinese for Children



Key Features

- A systematic Chinese program for children in elementary schools
- Fun pictures offering knowledge about Chinese culture and everyday dialogues applicable to real life
- Cheerful songs and diverse activities allowing effective and repeated learning
- Supplements at the end of the book that include a multi-purpose CD-ROM and word cards as well as a separate workbook

6 Books | Starter - Beginner

Book (130p) | Workbook (32p) | Multi-ROM

USD 15.80

www.darakwon.co.kr



Unit Introduction and Culture

4 你能吃辣的吗?

너 매운 거 먹을 수 있니?

중국의 맛, 맛!
중국 요리 하면 무엇이든 무엇이든 가장 먼저 떠오르시나요? 중국은 국토가 광대한 만큼 지역마다 특색 있는 요리가 아주 많답니다. 중국의 다양한 요리는 지역별로 크게 베이징요리, 장차요리, 쓰촨요리, 광둥요리 등으로 나눌 수 있으며, 베이징요리는 구운 재료에 기름을 바른 식재료 요리를 하는 편이고 다른 북부 요리는 특색이 있습니다. 또한 많이 알려진 베이징기 때문에 베이징 사람들은 일반적으로 맵진 음식을 즐겨 먹어요. 쓰촨요리는 매운 요리가 대표적이어서 간장과 참깨, 기름을 많이 사용하여 달고 맛이 진합니다. 쓰촨요리는 향신료뿐만 아니라 고추, 마늘, 양파를 많이 사용해서 맵고 강한 맛이 나요. 광둥요리는 다양한 음식 재료를 풍부하게 활용한 특징 덕분에 대중적으로 널리 알려져서 인기 아주 많답니다.

베이징
지역적으로 문화가 중심지였기 때문에 궁중요리가 발달했어요.

쓰촨
다위와 추위가 심해서 음식을 온대 보존하려면 맛이 강해야 해요.

광둥
외국과의 교류가 잦아서 서양 요리법이 결합된 음식이 많아.

상하이
바다와 가까이 때문에 해산물을 요리가 발달했어.

남 말해!
뭐 먹지?

Pronunciation

한-중

1 리듬에 맞춰서 큰 소리로 따라 읽어 보세요.

yóuyàng cǐyù cǐdiàn
niúniú dūzhē yānsè xuèxiào
yóuxī cǎilǎo fǔwú

2 리듬에 맞춰서 재미있는 연말놀이를 해 보세요.

Bù shì bù hǎochī, érshì bù ài chī
Bù yào bù ài chī, bù néng tí tiāoshì
Piànshì, yànshì, shēntì ruò
Chī hào, hē hào, shēntì bāng

不是不吃, 而是爱吃
不要不爱吃, 不能吃甜食
片食, 宴食, 身体弱
吃好, 喝好, 身体棒

New Words & Practice

学生词

새 단어를 큰 소리로 따라 읽어 보세요.

能 néng -할 수 있다	味道 wèidào 맛
辣的 lào -매운 것	怎么样 zěnyàng 어떻게
午饭 wǔfàn 점심	有点儿 yǒudiǎn 조금, 약간
泡菜 pào cài 김치	但是 dànshì 그러나, 하지만
当然 dāngrán 당연히, 물론이다	好吃 hǎochī 맛있다

2 학습에 주의를 기울여 올바르게 한자를 써 보세요.

能 néng	能 能 能 能
午饭 wǔfàn	午 饭 午 饭

Dialogue

一起说

午饭来了! 这是什么?
Wǔfàn lái le! Zhè shì shénme?

这是泡菜。你能吃辣的吗?
Zhè shì pào cài. Nǐ néng chī là de ma?

当然, 我能吃辣的。
Dāngrán, wǒ néng chī là de.

味道怎么样?
Wèidào zěnyàng?

有点儿辣, 但是很好吃。
Yǒudiǎn là, dànshì hěn hǎochī.

Paraphrasing and Grammar Practice

学一学

你能吃辣的吗?
Nǐ néng chī là de ma?
너 매운 거 먹을 수 있니?

有点辣。
Yǒudiǎn là.
조금 매워.

练一练

1 알리고 처음 듣는 단어를 발음에 C를 써 보세요.

hǎo hǎo qǎnbi qǎnbi zhǎo zhǎo

2 알리고 처음 배운 단어를 사용하는 그림을 들어 순서대로 번호를 써 보세요.

3 그림에 해당하는 문장을 영어로 만들어 보세요.

有点几辣。 Yǒudiǎn zǎng.
有点几大。 Yǒudiǎn dà.

Skill Build-Up

高一高

味道怎么样?
Wèidào zěnyàng?

有点几 Yǒudiǎn

Song

다 잘 먹어요!

다 잘 먹어요!
다 잘 먹어요!
다 잘 먹어요!

Fun Chinese for Children Picture Wordbook



Key Features

- About 400 words categorized into 20 topics
- Learn common everyday words with vivid pictures
- Assign the words to the sentences related to the topic and naturally extend them to sentences
- Fun learning with a variety of activities that enhance thinking skills

Beginner

Book (154p)

USD 15.80

www.darakwon.co.kr



Words

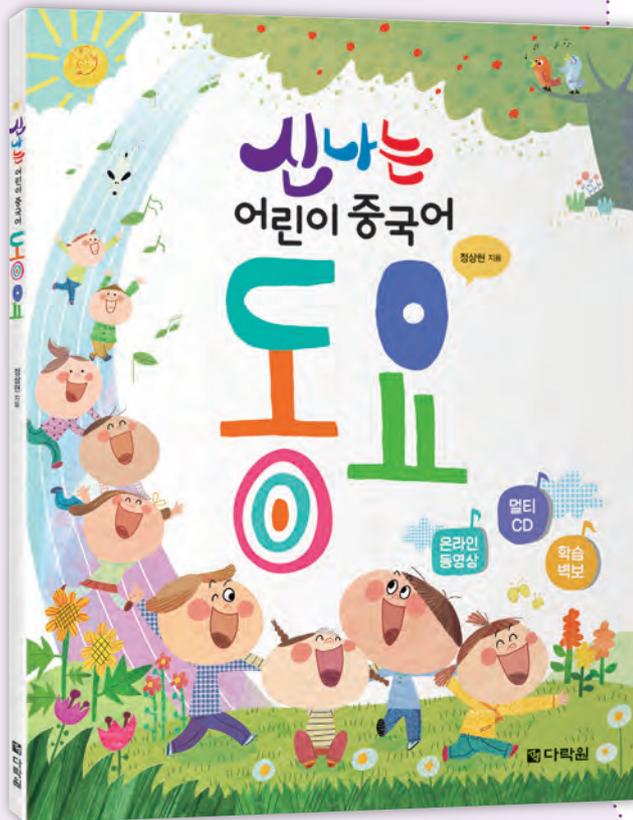


Practice

Paraphrasing and Grammar



Fun Chinese Songs for Children



Key Features

- Children naturally learn Chinese while chanting Chinese nursery rhymes
- 12 children's songs composed in expressions that are often used in everyday life and easy-to-remember melodies
- Learning the key sentences of song lyrics with diverse activities, such as line drawing, sticking, and coloring

Beginner

Book (96p) | Multi-ROM

USD 15.80

www.darakwon.co.kr



Music Scores & Lyrics

怎么叫?
어떻게 불러?

1. 小羊小羊 怎么叫 咩咩咩 咩咩咩 小羊小羊 咩咩咩
xiǎoyáng xiǎoyáng zěnme jiào miā miā miā miā miā miā xiǎoyáng xiǎoyáng miā miā miā
귀뚜라미 귀뚜라미 어떻게 불러 미야 미야 미야 귀뚜라미 귀뚜라미 미야 미야 미야
2. 小鸡小鸡 怎么叫 叽叽叽 叽叽叽 小鸡小鸡 叽叽叽
xiǎo jī xiǎo jī zěnme jiào jī jī jī jī jī jī xiǎo jī xiǎo jī jī jī jī jī jī
닭아 닭아 닭아 어떻게 불러 미야 미야 미야 닭아 닭아 닭아 미야 미야 미야
3. 小狗小狗 怎么叫 汪汪汪 汪汪汪 小狗小狗 汪汪汪
xiǎo gǒu xiǎo gǒu zěnme jiào wāng wāng wāng wāng wāng wāng xiǎo gǒu xiǎo gǒu wāng wāng wāng
강아지 강아지 어떻게 불러 멍 멍 멍 멍 멍 멍 강아지 강아지 멍 멍 멍

起床的时候
일어날 때에는

起床的时候 伸一伸 腰 上学的时候 唱一唱 歌
qǐchuáng de shíhòu shēn yí shēn yāo shàngxué de shíhòu chàng yí chàng gē
일어나는 시간 신을 늘려야 학교 갈 때는 노래 부르거나
上课的时候 举一 手 提问 回家的时候 小心走 路
shàngkè de shíhòu jǔ yí shǒu tíwèn huíjiā de shíhòu xiǎoxīn zǒu lù
수업하는 시간 손을 들고 질문 할 때는 조심해서 걸어
吃饭的时候 样样都 吃 睡觉的时候 盖好被 子
chīfàn de shíhòu yàngyàng dōu chī shuìjiào de shíhòu gāihǎo bèizi
먹을 때는 무엇이든 먹어 자는 때는被子를 잘 덮어

Listen & Repeat

01 듣고 따라 해요.

• 잘 듣고 큰 소리로 따라 해 보세요.

蹦蹦跳跳 bēngbēngtiàotiào 上 shàng 楼梯 lóutī 上楼 shàng楼 shàng lóu

蹦蹦跳跳 bēngbēngtiàotiào 下 xià 楼梯 lóutī 下楼 xià楼 xià lóu

跟妈妈 gēn māma 手拉手 shǒu gǎn shǒu 上 shàng 楼梯 lóutī 上楼 shàng楼 shàng lóu

跟爸爸 gēn bàba 手拉手 shǒu gǎn shǒu 下 xià 楼梯 lóutī 下楼 xià楼 xià lóu

02

1 2 3 4 5

一 yī 二 èr 三 sān 四 sì 五 wǔ

6 7 8 9 10

六 liù 七 qī 八 bā 九 jiǔ 十 shí

03 듣고 따라 해요.

• 잘 듣고 큰 소리로 따라 해 보세요.

我肚子饿了 wǒ dǔzi hōng le 咕咕咕咕 gū gū gū gū 叫 jiào 让妈妈去买点东西 ràng māma qù mǎi diǎn dōngxi

我 wǒ 要吃 yào chī 零食 línshí 让妈妈去买零食 ràng māma qù mǎi línshí

妈妈的妈妈 māma de māma 零食 línshí 真好真好 zhēn hǎo zhēn hǎo 让妈妈去买点零食 ràng māma qù mǎi diǎn línshí

03

现在几点? 现在几点? 现在几点?

Xiànzài jǐ diǎn? Xiànzài jǐ diǎn? Xiànzài jǐ diǎn?

一点了。 两点了。 三点了。

Yí diǎn le. Liǎng diǎn le. Sān diǎn le.

Let's Play & Practice

01 단어와 뜻과 어울리는 그림을 찾아 연결해 보세요.

手拉手 shǒu gǎn shǒu 上 shàng 楼梯 lóutī 下 xià 跟妈妈 gēn māma 跟爸爸 gēn bàba

02 같은 숫자끼리 연결해 보세요.

5 8 9 2 1

五 wǔ 一 yī 八 bā 九 jiǔ 二 èr

十 shí 七 qī 四 sì 六 liù 三 sān

03 단어와 뜻과 어울리는 그림을 찾아 연결해 보세요.

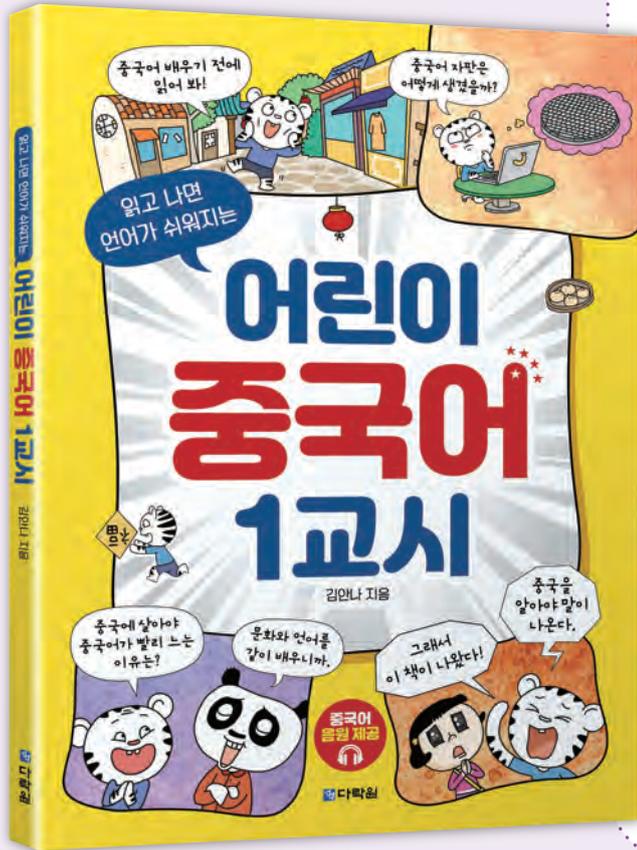
走路 zǒulù 去医院 qù yīyuàn 去书店 qù shūdiàn 开车 kāichē 骑车 qíchē 去公园 qù gōngyuán 坐地铁 zuò dìtiě 去超市 qù chāoshì

03 알맞은 스티커를 붙여 보세요.

엄마는 운전해서 출근해요. 우리는 집에서 공부해 가요. 오늘 인사는 차근차근 하고 공부해요. 아빠는 지하실 타고 마트에 가요.

妈妈 māma 开车 kāichē 去上班 qù shàngbān 我们去 qù wǒmen 走路 zǒulù 去公园 qù gōngyuán 哥哥 gēge 骑车 qíchē 去上学 qù shàngxué 爸爸 bàba 坐地铁 zuò dìtiě 去超市 qù chāoshì

Chinese First Class for Children



Key Features

- Basic Chinese conversation and culture guidebook for children
- 33 themed episodes to get a glimpse of real Chinese life
- Introduces Chinese culture with storytelling and fun cartoons by episode
- Provides basic Chinese MP3 sound through QR code

Beginner

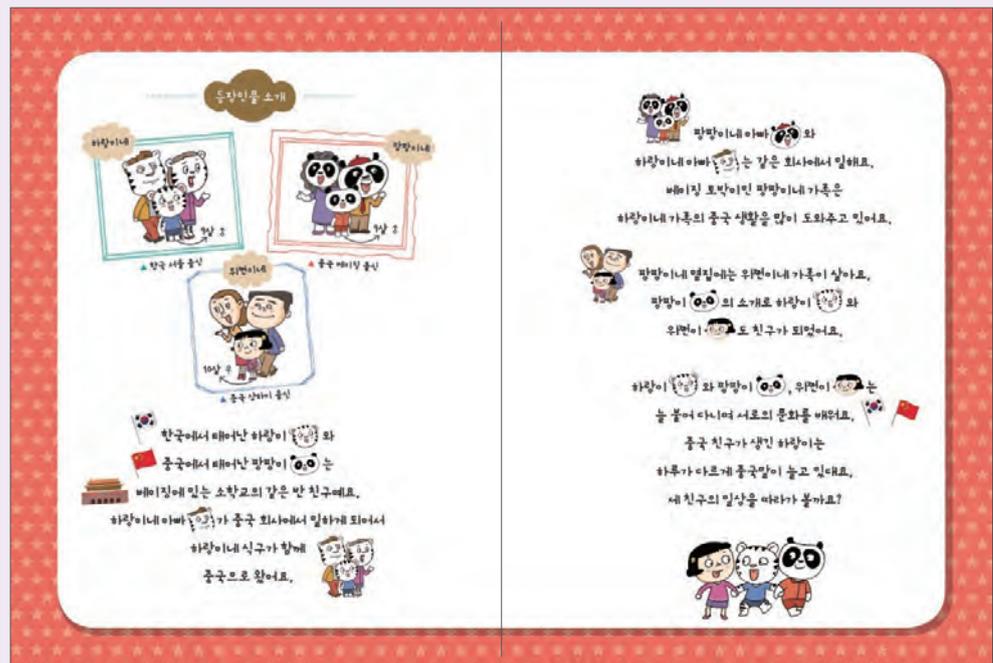
Book (176p)

USD 13.00

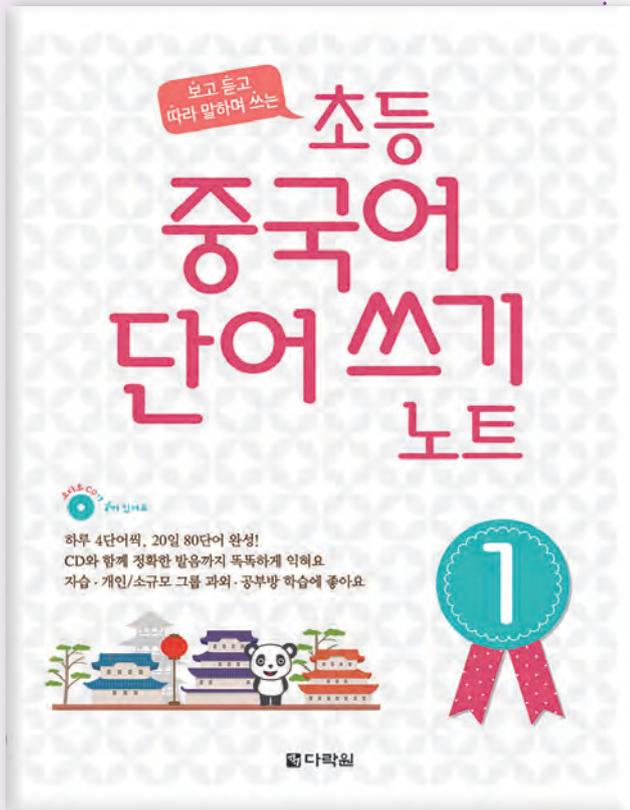
www.darakwon.co.kr



Introduction of Characters



Handwriting Notebook for Elementary Chinese Vocabulary



Key Features

- Chinese vocabulary notebook to see, listen, repeat, and hand-write Chinese words
- 4 words a day, 80 words in 20 days; a total of 480 words to be learned after finishing all 6 volumes
- 6 volumes with 480 words carefully selected from the basic vocabulary list for the YCT and the New HSK
- Difficult intonations to be accurately and easily learned with the help of native speakers' pronunciations

6 Books | Starter - Beginner

Book (40p)

USD 6.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



우리가 배운 단어

이 책에서 배운 단어들이다. 그림 및 사진을 보고 뜻을 한번 생각해 보세요.

水果	这	新
苹果	那	旧
梨	我	贵
草莓	我们	便宜
西瓜	你	老
葡萄	你们	年轻
香蕉	他	干净
桃	他们	脏
西红柿	她	大家
穿	她们	学校
开	难	幼儿园
关	容易	小学
笑	胖	初中
哭	瘦	高中

연습하기 4

1. 그림이나 사진에 나타나는 단어를 중국어로 써 보세요.

① 饭 ② 饭
③ 饭 ④ 饭
⑤ 饭 ⑥ 子
⑦ 网 ⑧ 伞
⑨ 考 ⑩ 包

2. 음운 단어를 주어진 뜻을 읽어 보세요.

① ② ③ ④
⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧
⑨ ⑩

마지막 연습하기

1. 그림이나 사진에 나타나는 단어를 중국어로 써 보세요.

① 校 ② 像
③ 果 ④ 像
⑤ 图书 ⑥ 像
⑦ 像 ⑧ 室
⑨ 像 ⑩ 草

2. 중국어 단어를 해당하는 한자어를 써 보세요.

① 哭 _____ ② 笑 _____ ③ 瘦 _____ ④ 胖 _____
⑤ 我们 _____ ⑥ 你 _____ ⑦ 办小学 _____ ⑧ 打什 _____
⑨ 刚 _____ ⑩ 旧 _____ ⑪ 市表演 _____ ⑫ 开会 _____
⑬ 暖和 _____ ⑭ 练习 _____ ⑮ 参观 _____ ⑯ 她 _____
⑰ 葡萄 _____ ⑱ 干净 _____ ⑲ 包子 _____ ⑳ 锻炼 _____

9일째

그림을 보고 다음 단어들에 따라 쓰세요.

老 老
年轻 年轻
干净 干净
脏 脏

10일째

그림을 보고 다음 단어들에 따라 쓰세요.

大家 大家
学校 学校
幼儿园 幼儿园
小学 小学

Writing Words

Words Index

한자병음순 단어

날마다 한 번씩의 일정한 단어를 듣고 따라 읽어 보세요.

包子 bāozi	火烧 huǒshāo	开 kāi
表演 biǎoyǎn	放假 fàijiǎ	开会 kāihuì
参观 cānguān	练习 liànxí	考试 kǎoshì
操场 cāochǎng	干净 gānjìng	老 lǎo
草莓 cǎoméi	高中 gāozhōng	告诉 gào sù
出发 chūfā	告诉 gào sù	冷 lěng
初中 chūzhōng	贵 guì	笑 xiào
穿 chuān	害怕 hàipà	练习 liànxí
打针 dǎzhēn	大家 dàjiā	凉快 liángkuài
担心 dānxīn	记得 jìde	馒头 mántou
米线 mǐxiàn	饺子 jiǎozi	米饭 mǐfàn
	教室 jiàoshì	面包 miànbāo
	记 jì	

한자병음순 단어

那 nà	容易 róngyì	午饭 wǎnfàn
难 nán	上网 shàngwǎng	西瓜 xīguā
你 nǐ	瘦 shòu	西红柿 xīhóngshì
你们 nǐmen	水果 shuǐguǒ	洗手间 xǐshǒujiān
年轻 niánqīng	暖和 nuǎnhuo	香葱 xiāngcōng
那 nà	他 tā	小学 xiǎoxué
她 tā	他们 tāmen	笑 xiào
他们 tāmen	她们 tāmen	学校 xuéxiào
那 nà	那 nà	预习 yùxí
那 nà	晚饭 wǎnfàn	脏 zāng
我 wǒ	我们 wǒmen	这 zhè



Teenteen Junior Chinese



Key Features

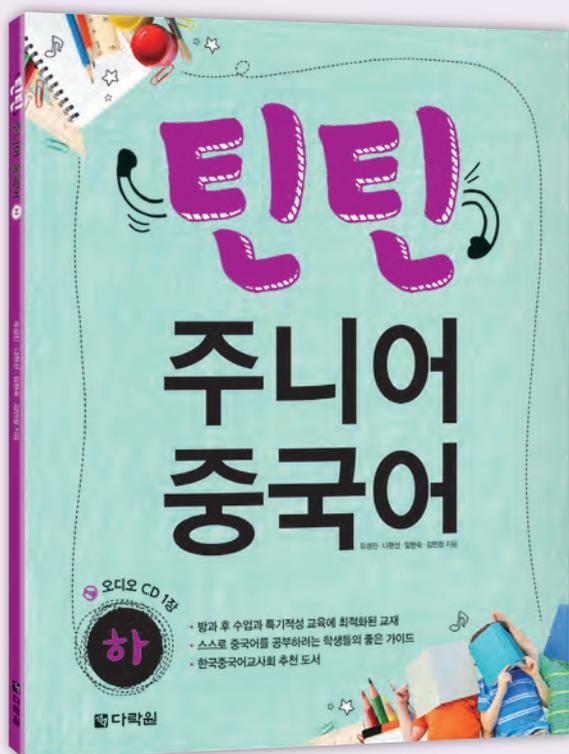
- A textbook in 20 steps; great for use as an after-school activity at middle schools, which has 20 classes per semester
- Instead of boring lectures on grammar, useful self-initiated learning devices provided such as easy-to-understand diagrams, sample sentences, handwriting exercises, and translations of reading texts

2 Books | Starter

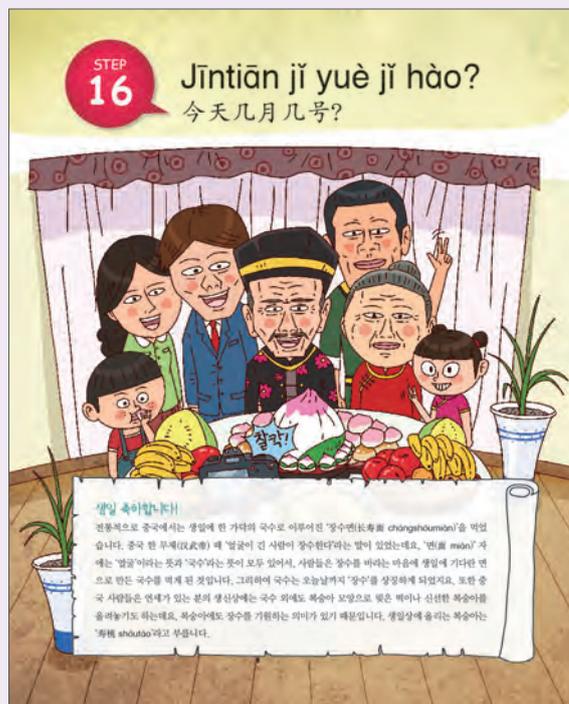
Book (136p-152p)

USD 14.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Culture



New Words

단어

그림을 보고 어떤 뜻을 가진 단어가 생각하 보세요.

31 월 월 **yuè** 月
 生日 **shēngrì** 生日
 儿童节 **Èrtóngjié** 儿童节

선생님이 물어 주시는 단어의 뜻을 단칸에 써 보고, 한자와 한어병음도 따라 써 보세요.

今天 **jīntiān** 今天
 号 **hào** 号
 昨天 **zhuótiān** 昨天
 后天 **hòutiān** 后天

160 - 161쪽 27번

Core Expressions and Grammar

읽기

1. jīntiān 今天
 '오늘'이라는 뜻의 단어입니다. 다음의 단어도 같이 익혀 봅시다.

그저께 **qiánqiān** 前
 어제 **zuótiān** 昨
 오늘 **jīntiān** 今
 내일 **míngtiān** 明
 모레 **hòutiān** 後

2. —yuè—hào—yue—hào—yue—hào
 '오늘'이라는 뜻의 단어입니다. 'yuè'와 'hào' 앞의 순서를 넣어 알겠습니다.

10 월 월 **jū yuè shí hào** 十月十号
 10월 1일 **shí yuè yī hào** 十月一号
 10월 25일 **shí yuè èrshíwǔ hào** 十月二十五号

동사 'shì'의 생략
 나, 너, 오인 등을 생략하는 '나를'을 생략하여 말할 수 있습니다.
 • Wǒ yāng (shì) qīshíbā suì. 우리 형어는 일흔여덟살입니다. (복부)은사십구살.
 • Jīntiān (shì) wǒ de shēngrì shíyī wǔ hào. 오늘은 내 생일입니다. (수지)은사십호수일.

160 - 161쪽 27번

Dialogue

읽기

Lǐ Wēi: Jīntiān jī yuè jǐ hào?
 리웨이: 今天几月几号?
 Mǎo: Wǔ yuè qī hào.
 모오: 五月七号.
 Lǐ Wēi: Nǐ de shēngrì jī yuè jǐ hào?
 리웨이: 你的生日几月几号?
 Mǎo: Wǒ de shēngrì shíyī wǔ hào.
 모오: 我的生日十一月十五号.

본문을 스스로 해석해 보세요.
 5월 7일이야.
 11월 15일이야.

092 - 269 14

읽기

Lǐ Wēi: Míngtiān xīngqī jǐ?
 리웨이: 明天星期几?
 Dǎohē: Xīngqīliù.
 도해: 星期六.
 Lǐ Wēi: Míngtiān nǐ zuò shénme?
 리웨이: 明天你做什么?
 Dǎohē: Míngtiān wǒ qù tūshùguǎn.
 도해: 明天我去图书馆.

본문을 스스로 해석해 보세요.
 토요일이야.
 도서관이야.

098 - 269 17

Speaking Practice

말하기

우리가 가장 많이 중국에서 가장 많이 사용하는 절기를 생각해 보세요.

A Zhōngguó de Zhīshūjié jī yuè jǐ hào?
 B Sān yuè shí'èr hào.

Èrtóngjié
 Jiāoshēngjié

다음과 같이 친구들의 생일을 묻고 기록해 보세요.

A Nǐ de shēngrì jī yuè jǐ hào?
 B Jū yuè sān hào.

친구 이름	생일
	월 号
	월 号
	월 号

160 - 161쪽 27번

말하기

그림을 보고 일주일 동안의 하루에 어떤 일을 하고 있는지 생각해 보세요.

A Xià ge xīngqīliù nǐ zuò shénme?
 B Xià ge xīngqīliù wǒ jǎn pēngyóu.

일요일	월요일	화요일	수요일	목요일	금요일	토요일	일요일
		운동		산책	가방 정리	축구	
		책 읽기	쇼핑	가방 정리	가방 정리	축구	

160 - 161쪽 27번

Activity

활동

단어 복지기

카드와 함께 단어 빨리 찾기 게임을 해 보세요.

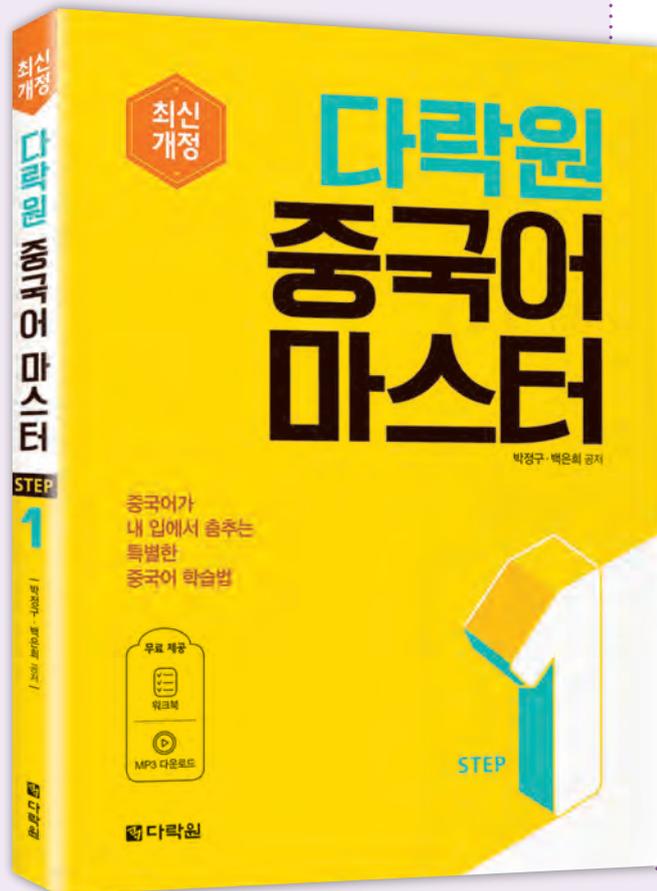
순서

- 카드의 앞면이 보이는 쪽을 들고 게임을 할 차례입니다.
- 전면이 보이는 카드를 보고 빠르게 해당 단어를 외치십시오.
- 게임이 시작되면 정해진 단어를 외치기 시작합니다.

jīntiān	Zhīshūjié	bō yuè
sì yuè	zuótiān	
èr yuè	Èrtóngjié	qī yuè
yuè	yī yuè	shù
míngtiān	hào	Jiāoshēngjié
de	hòutiān	shēngrì
jīntiān	shíyī yuè	xuéshe
qiánqiān	jū yuè	sān yuè
wú yuè	niánjī	shí'èr yuè
lǚ yuè	nà	shí yuè
	shí yuè	jī

160 - 161쪽 27번

Darakwon Chinese Master (2nd Edition)



Key Features

- A 6-step series for comprehensive and systematic learning of Chinese from starter to advanced level
- Practice for reading in consideration of intervals and accents to master the Chinese way of speaking
- Key practical dialogues and phrase substitution drills to master natural Beijing-style colloquial expressions and applied dialogues
- Workbook provided to master listening, reading, and writing Chinese

6 Books | Starter - Advanced

Book (224p-232p) | Workbook (80p-104p)

USD 16.00 - 18.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Real Chinese



Key Features

- A 2-volume textbook for speaking Chinese based on real-life dialogues from China
- Practical and vivid dialogue scripts
- Real-life expressions frequently used by many Chinese people
- Sufficient explanations on usage and expressions
- Structured so that words and expressions involving various situations can be effectively learned

2 Books | Starter - Beginner

Book (184p) | Workbook (40p)

USD 14.50

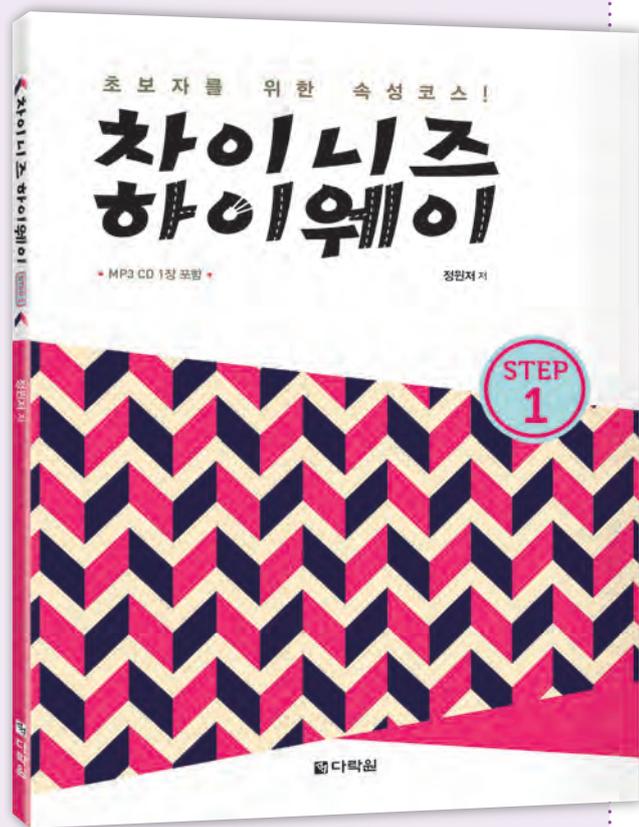
www.darakwon.co.kr



Unit Introduction



Chinese Highway



Key Features

- A textbook for speaking Chinese to help learners learn word orders systematically and easily and to build speaking skills as well as basic competence for the new HSK
- Repeated exercises for Chinese word order and its application to complete the framework of speaking skills
- Practical dialogue scripts that carry linguistic habits of the Chinese people to enhance the communicative skills of learners
- New words based on essential vocabulary for the new HSK to fully learn the basics for the test

3 Books | Starter - High Beginner

Book (160p-176p)

USD 14.50

www.darakwon.co.kr



Dialogue

일본어 토이는 회화 ①

今天的天气怎么样?
오늘 날씨 어때?

李东: 你觉得今天的天气怎么样?
Nǐ juéde jīntiān de tiānqì zěnyàng?
李娜: 我觉得有点儿热。
Wǒ juéde yǒudiǎnr rè.

李东: 昨天呢?
Zuótiān ne?
李娜: 昨天也有点儿热。
Zuótiān yě yǒudiǎnr rè.

일본어 토이는 회화 ②

白色的鞋好看吗?
흰색 신발이 예쁘다?

李娜: 你觉得白色的鞋好看吗?
Nǐ juéde bái sè de xié hǎokàn ma?
李东: 我觉得黑色的更好看。
Wǒ juéde hē sè de gēng hǎokàn.

李娜: 红色的呢?
Hóng sè de ne?
李东: 我觉得红色的不太好看。
Wǒ juéde hóng sè de bù tài hǎokàn.

Words & Expressions

기본을 다지는 단어

今天 jīntiān 오늘
天气 tiānqì 날씨
觉得 juéde 좋 ~하고 느끼고 ~하고 어때
热 rè 뜨겁다
昨天 zuótiān 어제
暖 nuǎn 따뜻하다
觉得 juéde 좋 ~하고 느끼고 ~하고 어때
冷 lěng 추우다
明天 míngtiān 모레

실력을 쌓는 표현

반대를 하려고 하면 그 소리를 들어 보세요.

1 나는 오늘 조금 춥다고 느꼈는데,
Wǒ _____ jīntiān yǒudiǎnr lěng.
我 _____ 今天有点儿冷.

2 나는 아주 싫어 내버려?
Wǒ hěn kǎn, nǐ _____ ?
我很烦, 你 _____ ?

3 내일도 약간 덥다.
_____ yě yǒudiǎnr rè.
_____ 也有点儿热.

Speaking Practice

숙어를 알아두는 연습

문 초급과 중급의 실용어와 회화 표현을 한꺼번에 익힐 수 있다.

1 **高** gāo 높다
高度 gāo度 높이
觉得 juéde nǐ hěn gāo
我觉得你很高
2 **好** hǎo 좋다
不好 bù hǎo
这个不好吗 zhè ge bù hǎo ma
我觉得这个不好吗 wǒ juéde zhè ge bù hǎo ma
3 **快** kuài 빠르다
更快 gèng kuài
飞机很快 fēi jī hěn kuài
我觉得飞机很快 wǒ juéde fēi jī hěn kuài
4 **慢** màn 느리다
很慢 hěn màn
很慢很慢 hěn màn hěn màn
我觉得很慢 wǒ juéde hěn màn

기본을 다지는 단어

高兴 gāoxìng 기쁘다, 즐겁다
好 hǎo 좋다
这 zhè 이
个 gè 이
高 gāo 높다
快 kuài 빠르다
慢 màn 느리다

Grammar

문법을 알아두는 연습

1 **의** 의
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다

2 **의** 의
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다

Listening Practice

가사감을 이루는 연습문제

1 가사감을 이루는 연습문제

1 **의** 의
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다

2 **의** 의
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다

3 **의** 의
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다

Writing and Reading Practice

쓰기 그리고 읽기

1 **의** 의
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다

2 **의** 의
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다

3 **의** 의
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다

Listening and Speaking Practice

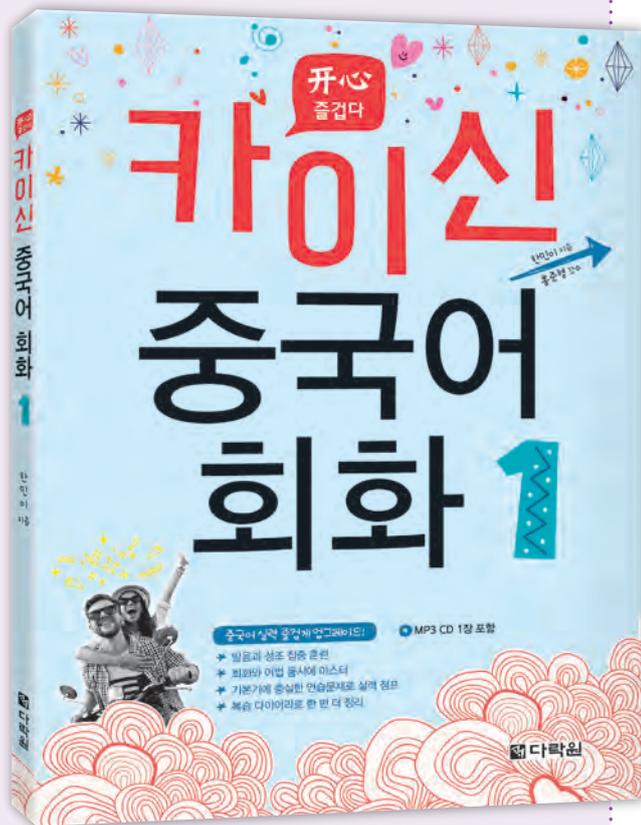
듣기 그리고 말하기

다음 문장을 듣고 대답하는 중국어 표현을 듣고 따라 말해 보세요.

1 **의** 의
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다

2 **의** 의
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다
나의 의자는 빨간색이다 나의 의자는 빨간색이다

Kaixin Chinese Conversation



Key Features

- Detailed and interesting explanatory notes with tips for learning Chinese; systematic yet easy-to-learn Chinese textbook
- Intensive training on pronunciation and intonation, mastering speaking skills, and usage at the same time
- Substitution drills and practice questions faithful to the basics
- Review diary and review lessons to complete the study

4 Books | Starter - Intermediate

Book (160p-168p)

USD 14.00

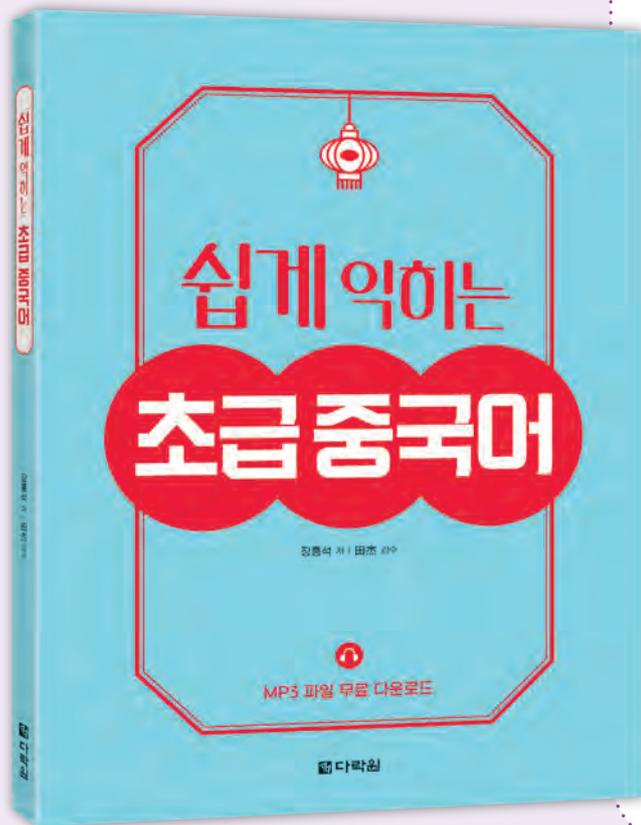
www.darakwon.co.kr



Rights sold to Vietnam



Easy-to-Learn Basic Chinese



Key Features

- One-semester or year-long Chinese textbook for college students
- A total of 12 units are organized by selecting topics that arouse interest to learners in their 20s.
- Examples and expressions frequently used in everyday life
- Introduction of vivid Chinese culture with photographic materials

Beginner

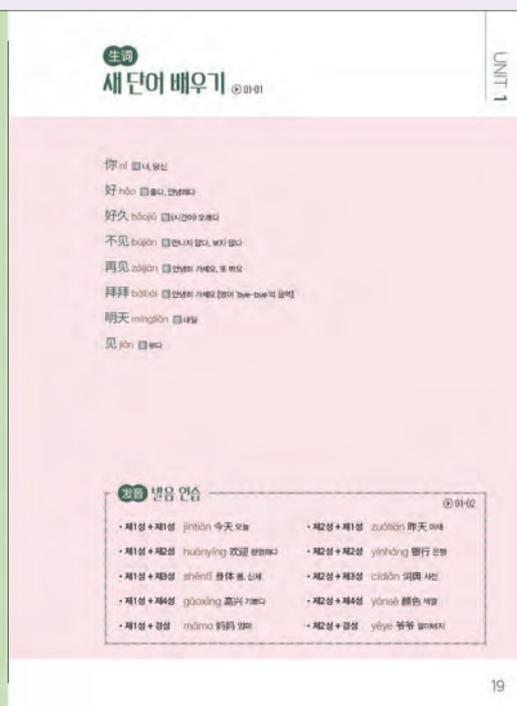
Book (248p)

USD 16.00

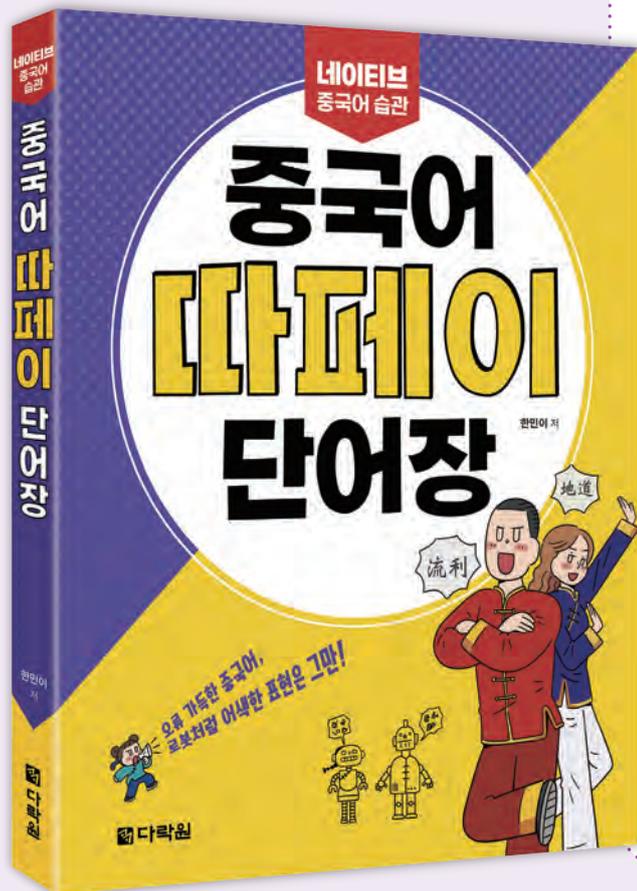
www.darakwon.co.kr



Intro & Learn New Words



Chinese Dapei Vocabulary



Key Features

- Intermediate level vocabulary by 30 topics (HSK level 4~5)
- 'Dapei' (搭配, dāpèi) means 'combination of words' and 'matching expression', a concept corresponding to 'collocation' in English.
- Learn Chinese naturally with subject-specific dapei and example sentences
- Confused word usage, confusing word order clearly explained
- Evaluating your Chinese skills in a fun 4-frame cartoon

Advanced

Book (352p)

USD 19.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Unit Introduction: episodes by topic & checking frequent incorrect answers

DAY 01
시간, 날씨

DAY 02
인사, 안부



Chinese Grammar Class



Key Features

- Kindly and easily explained the core Chinese grammar as if it were explained next to it
- Rich example sentences showing the characteristics of each usage
- Example sentences read by native speakers using Chinese grammar characteristics
- Pronunciation and meaning of key words at the bottom of each page so that you can find them right away.
- “Chapter Practice” and “HSK Practice” are included in each chapter.

Beginner - Advanced

Book (268p)

USD 19.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Intro and Chapter Points

중국어 문장

기본형 지문 유형				구동형 지문 유형	
문법	어휘	문법	어휘	단문	
				주어문	부수어문
기본형 지문	기본형 지문	기본형 지문	기본형 지문	기본형 지문	기본형 지문
구동형 지문	구동형 지문	구동형 지문	구동형 지문	구동형 지문	구동형 지문

Chapter

01

중국어의 문장

본 장은 언어 학습의 기본 단계를 배우고
두 번째 단계에 도달할 수 있는 단계로
제1차 중국어 문법을 익히는 단계이며
본 장은 중국어 문법에 대해 잘 알아
두면 이 단계는 중국어 문법 학습의
중요한 단계가 될 것입니다.

▶ 중국어 문장의 종류
▶ 단문과 복문
▶ 문장 성분

Grammar and Core Expressions

1 중국어 문장의 종류

중국어 문장은 명사, 동사, 형용사, 수량사, 조동사, 부사, 관형사 등으로 나눌 수 있고, 문장 구조에 따라 명사문, 동사문, 형용사문, 수량사문, 조동사문, 부사문, 관형사문 등으로 분류할 수 있다.

1. 명사문

1 어떤 사실에 대해서 언급하는 문장으로, 말하는 자가 어떤 일이 일어나거나 자기 생각을 있는 그대로 전달하는 문장을 말한다.

- 她又聪明又善良。 그녀는 똑똑하고 착하다.
Tā yòu cōngmíng yòu shànliáng.
- 我喜欢玩儿手机、玩儿游戏。 나는 핸드폰 가지고 노는 것, 게임하는 것을 좋아한다.
Wǒ xǐhuān wánr shǒujī, wánr yóuxì.

2 경사문은 크게 긍정형식과 부정형식으로 나뉜다. 부정형식은 부정조사 '不'나 '没'를句中 어간에 넣어 만든다.

- 他是我们学校的老师。 *肯定
Tā shì wǒmen xuéxiào de lǎoshī.
그는 우리 학교 선생님이야.
- 他不是我们学校的老师。 *否定
Tā bù shì wǒmen xuéxiào de lǎoshī.
그는 우리 학교 선생님이 아니야.
- 我今天晚上有时间。 *肯定
Wǒ jīntiān wǎnshàng yǒu shíjiān.
나는 오늘 저녁에 시간이 있어.
- 我今天晚上没有时间。 *否定
Wǒ jīntiān wǎnshàng méiyǒu shíjiān.
나는 오늘 저녁에 시간이 없어.
→ 초급을 다룬다는 의미에서 부정형식은 거의 없다.

又(yòu) 부사 | 聪明(cōngmíng) 형용사 | 喜欢(xǐhuān) 동사 | 玩儿(wánr) 동사 | 手机(shǒujī) 명사 | 游戏(yóuxì) 명사
不(bù) 부사 | 是(shì) 동사 | 我们(wǒmen) 대명사 | 学校(xuéxiào) 명사 | 的(de) 조동사 | 老师(lǎoshī) 명사
没(méi) 부사 | 是(shì) 동사 | 我们(wǒmen) 대명사 | 学校(xuéxiào) 명사 | 的(de) 조동사 | 老师(lǎoshī) 명사
今天(jīntiān) 대명사 | 晚上(wǎnshàng) 명사 | 有(yǒu) 동사 | 时间(shíjiān) 명사
没有(méiyǒu) 부사 | 是(shì) 동사 | 我们(wǒmen) 대명사 | 学校(xuéxiào) 명사 | 的(de) 조동사 | 老师(lǎoshī) 명사

2. 의문문

의문문은 질문을 하는 문장으로, 중국어 의문문은 다음과 몇 가지 형태로 분류할 수 있다.

1. 의문문

1. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
2. 那位是金老师吗? 那位是金老师吗?
Nà wèi shì jīn lǎoshī ma?
그분은 김 선생님이 맞아요?
3. 那位是金老师吗? 那位是金老师吗?
Nà wèi shì jīn lǎoshī ma?
그분은 김 선생님이 맞아요?
4. 那位是金老师吗? 那位是金老师吗?
Nà wèi shì jīn lǎoshī ma?
그분은 김 선생님이 맞아요?

2. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
3. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
4. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

3. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
4. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

4. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
5. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

5. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
6. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

6. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
7. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

7. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
8. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

8. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
9. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

9. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
10. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

10. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
11. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

11. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
12. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

12. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
13. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

13. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
14. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

14. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
15. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

15. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
16. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

16. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
17. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

17. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
18. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

18. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
19. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

19. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
20. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

20. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

3. 의문문

3. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
4. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
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7. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
8. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
9. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
10. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
11. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
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Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
19. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?
20. 那位是谁? 那位是谁?
Nà wèi shì shuí?
그분은 누구예요?

Chapter Practice

Chapter 1 확인문제

1. 문장 끝에 알맞은 문장부호를 넣고, 문장의 종류를 골라 보세요.

- ① 我喜欢看电视。()
- ② 我去登山玩了几天。()
- ③ 别玩手机。()
- ④ 这首歌太好听了。()

2. 주어진 문장을 읽고 아래 구문 문장의 문장부호를 붙여 보세요.

- ① 《我是歌手》是一个受欢迎的节目。
- ② 我又把那部电视剧看了一遍。
- ③ 我弟弟今年十九岁了。
- ④ 我昨天买了很多漂亮的衣服。
- ⑤ 这部电视剧非常好看。
- ⑥ 韩国的冬天非常冷。
- ⑦ 他很高兴地对我说。

HSK Practice

HSK 1 확인문제

1. 주어진 어휘를 순서대로 묶어 문장을 완성해 보세요.

- ① 忙 / 最近 / 我 / 太
最近我太忙了。
- ② 音乐会 / 今天的 / 真的 / 很精彩
今天的音乐会真的很精彩。
- ③ 漂亮的 / 我 / 大衣 / 一件 / 买了
我买了一件漂亮的大衣。
- ④ 电视剧 / 的 / 帅哥 / 那部 / 男主角 / 不得了
那部电视剧的男主角不得了。
- ⑤ 一份兼职 / 孩子 / 我 / 找到了
我找到了一份兼职。
- ⑥ 昨天 / 东西 / 买了 / 在百货商场 / 很多 / 我购物
我昨天在百货商场买了很多东西。
- ⑦ 我 / 很多 / 交到了 / 朋友 / 外国 / 在中国
我在中国交到了很多朋友。

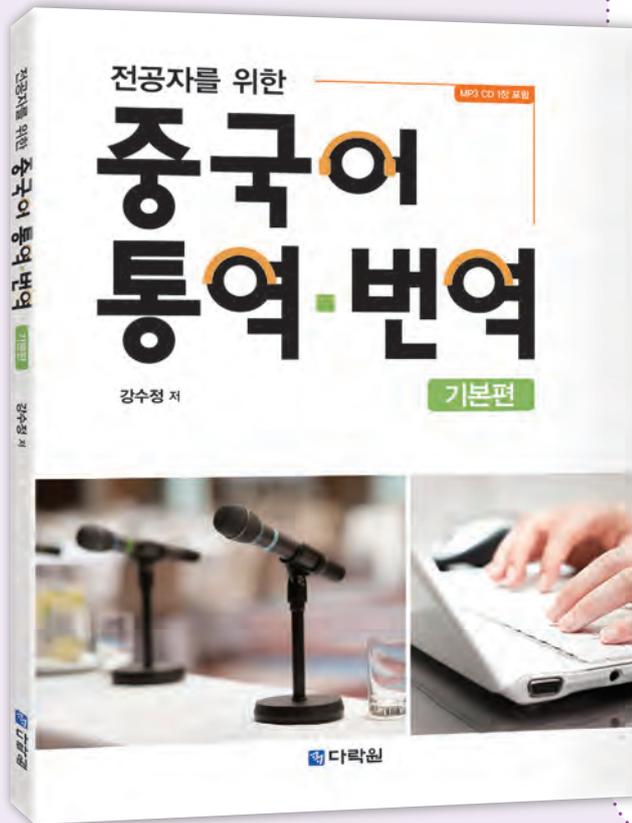
把字句

把字句

개사 '把'를 써서 목적어를 동사 앞에 놓아 주어의 동작이나 행위가 목적어에 어떤 영향을 주었는지, 어떤 결과나 변화를 만들었는지를 강조한다.

Video Lecture

Chinese Translation & Interpretation



Key Features

- A training guide for learners who aspire to be Chinese interpreters or translators
- Skills to be learned for effective Korean-Chinese communication
- Phased study for in-depth training of simultaneous interpretation and translation in Chinese
- Realistic scenarios of various situations to enhance translation and interpretation abilities

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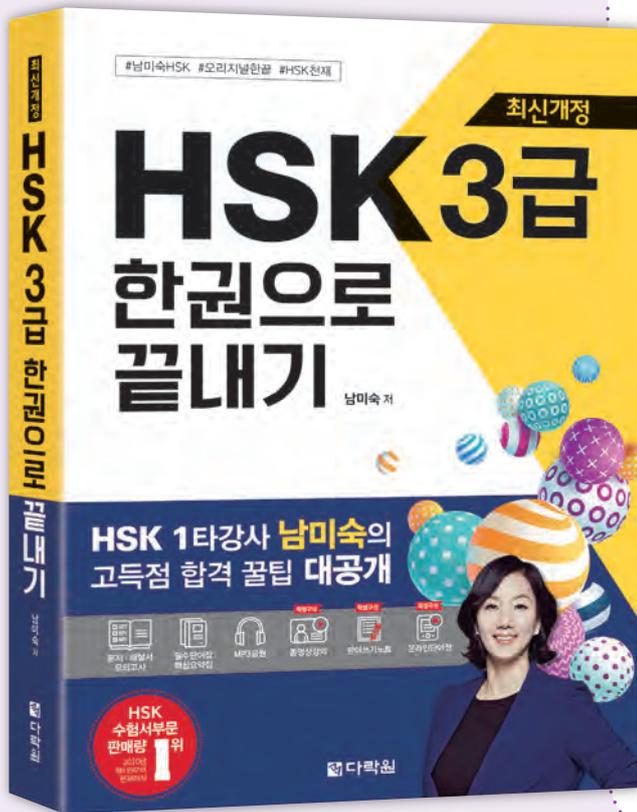
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New Words

주요 단어와 구분	
주요 (zhǔyào) : 중요	우징 (wǔjīng) : 중국 축
결합어 (jiéhéyǔ) : 결합하는 ~	강제노인 (jiàngzehuòrén) : 영부인
유년 (yǒunián, 유년, 유년) : 어린	生日蛋糕 (shēngrì dàobāng) : 생일 케이크
종교 (zōngjiào) : 내전	양산 (yángshān) : 고산, (대한) 총장
노사위 (nóusāowēi) : 노사관계개선위원회	출판 (chūbǎn) : 장려, 부채, 중국 장려
경의 (jīngyì) : (회의) 많다, 개최하다	행복 (xíngfú) : 이 자리에서
(한국)어 (hángguó) : 언어	상황 (shìqíng) : 함께 나누다
대표 (dàibiǎo) : 대표단	행복 (xíngfú) : 힘과 위엄의(Empowerment, 역량을 확장)한 공여하는 것을 말함
의정 (yìzhèng) : 축하하다	출생 (chūshēng) : 인도, 성 정부 소재지
정리 (zhènglǐ) : 행사 이벤트	착오 (chācuò) : 이 때문에, 이를 위해서
정답 (zhèngdǎ) : ~한 뜻을 지녔다, ~한 뜻을 지녔다	하루 (hàr) : ~을 주다
중국어통역사 (zhōngguó tōngyì sī) : (해당) 연공이다	유선 (yúxiàn) : 전선으로, 마음속에서 우리-모는
의정 (yìzhèng) : 진심, 성실하고 진심	
의정 (yìzhèng) : 인사를 올린다. 문인 인사를 올린다	
의정 (yìzhèng) : ~을 (의) ~한 기회를 갖다	
의정 (yìzhèng) : (의정, 부흥회, 부흥회)	
의정 (yìzhèng) : 세마니	
의정 (yìzhèng) : 기쁨	
의정 (yìzhèng) : (의정) : 활력이 가득하다, 생기가 넘친다	

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Key Features

- A thorough analysis of HSK question trends
- An detailed explanatory note in which there are a lot of useful tips and methods in practice
- A total of 700 HSK questions and one practice simulation test
- A lot of additional materials provided: HSK grammar lecture, a key-point notebook, and workbook

4 Books | Beginner - Advanced

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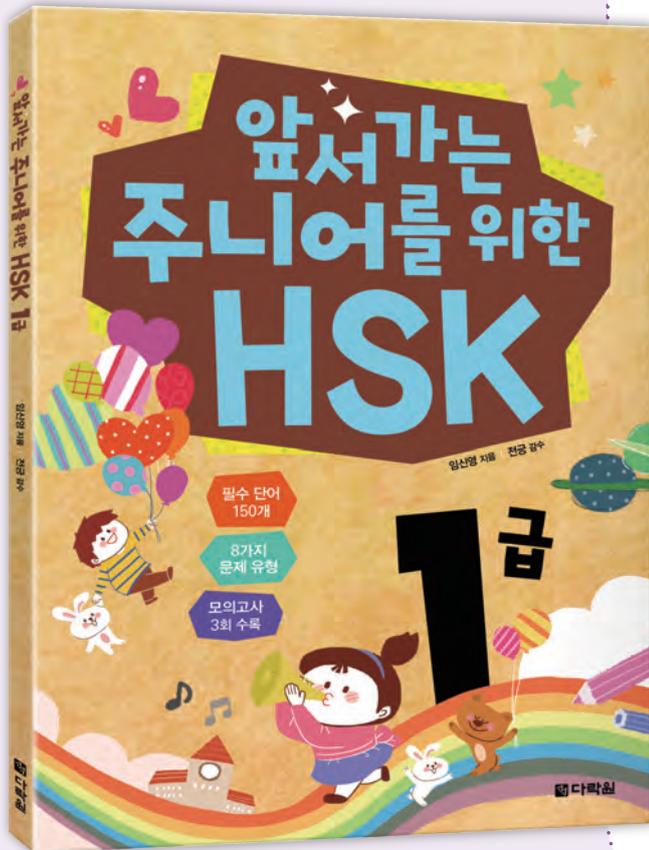
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HSK Level 1 & Level 2 for Outstanding Juniors



Key Features

- Learn HSK essential words by topic
- Identify the types of HSK questions
- Provides 3 mock exams in the same format as the actual exam
- Final check with detailed explanation
- Get high score HSK certificate!

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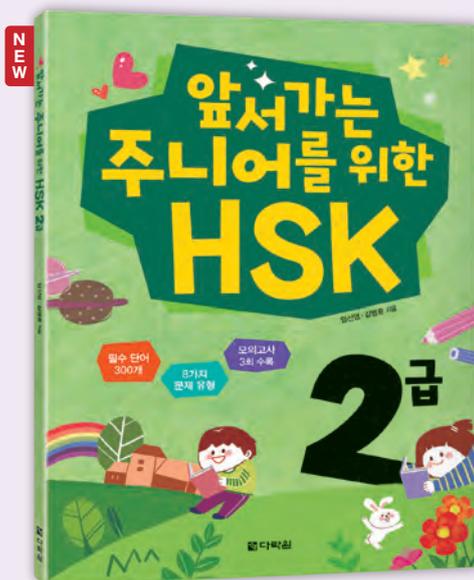
Book (160p-192p)

USD 16.00

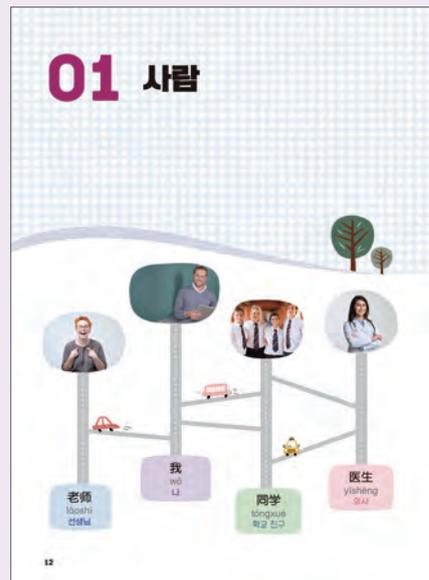
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Unit Introduction



HSK, Hit the Essence



Key Features

- A series presenting methods to prepare for the test by section and pattern; practice test training to help learners suffering from low scores or with certain weaknesses get higher scores on the test
- Clear pattern analysis, ample practice questions, and 3 sets of practice test
- Detailed explanatory notes and tips to find the right answers
- Power-building tips to enhance basic reading skills

9 Books | Beginner - Advanced

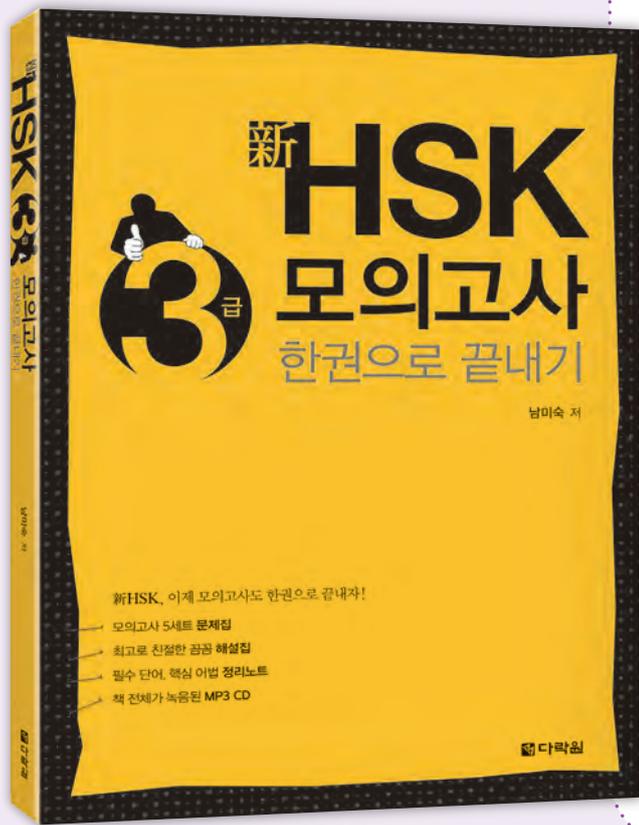
Book (216p-480p)

USD 15.00 - 23.00

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Master HSK Practice Test with One Book



Key Features

- 5 sets of practice tests based on a thorough analysis of previous actual test trends
- Superbly detailed and thorough explanatory notes
- Summary of essential words to remember and their key usage
- MP3 files with a full recording of the book, including listening, reading, writing, and summaries

4 Books | Beginner - Advanced

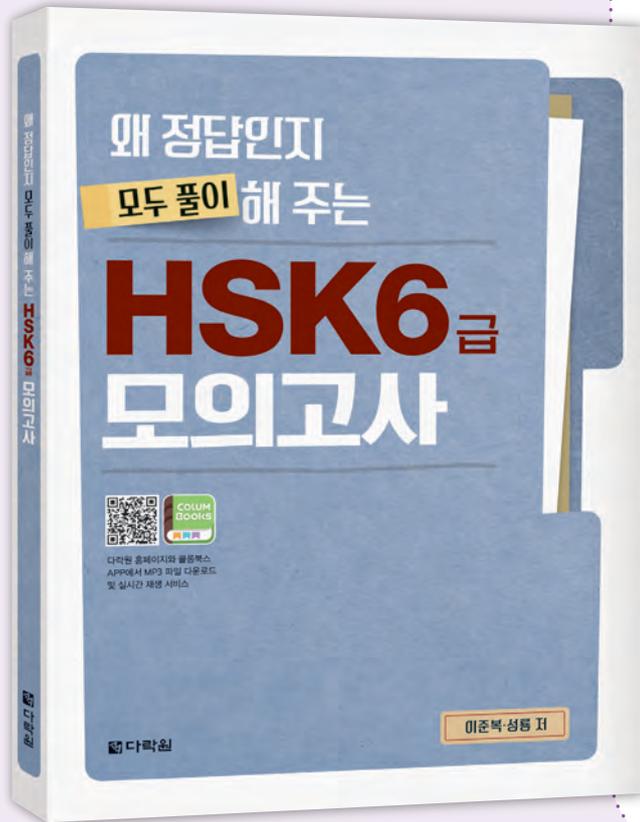
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HSK Practice Test with Explaining All Answer Choices



Key Features

- 3 sets of practice tests that perfectly reflect the trend of the latest questions through detailed analysis by a professional HSK instructor
- By explaining both the correct and incorrect answers, you can fully understand why the answer is correct and why the answer is not correct.
- Review according to your level and the difficulty level of each question
- High scores can be obtained with additional words, examples and related grammar

4 Books | Beginner - Advanced

Book (196p-288p)

USD 16.00 - 17.00

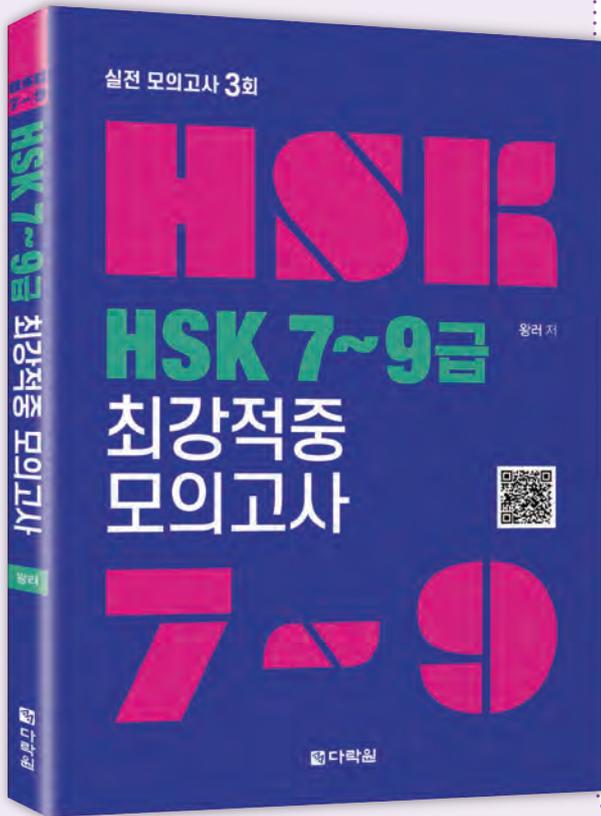
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HSK Level 7~9 Practice Tests



Key Features

- 3 high-quality practice tests made by thoroughly analyzing actual tests
- Commentary that explains why the answer is correct and model answers tailored to each level
- Provides a book of practice tests and a book of commentary, bound in one volume, so that they can be compared easily
- Sound source recorded by a native Chinese author who speaks authentic standard language at the speed of the actual test

Advanced

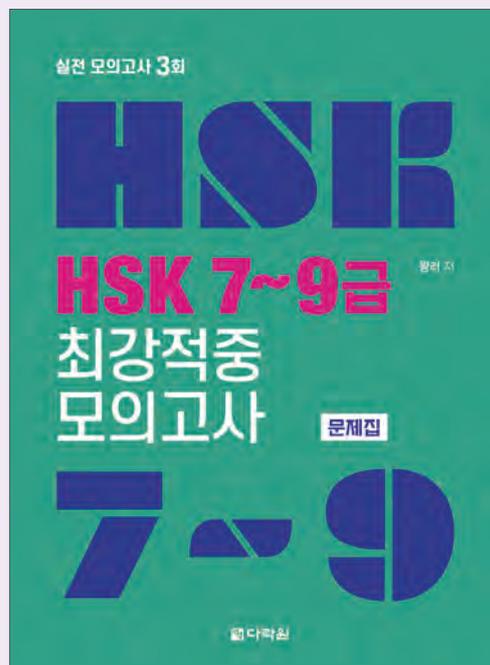
Book (296p)

USD 20.00

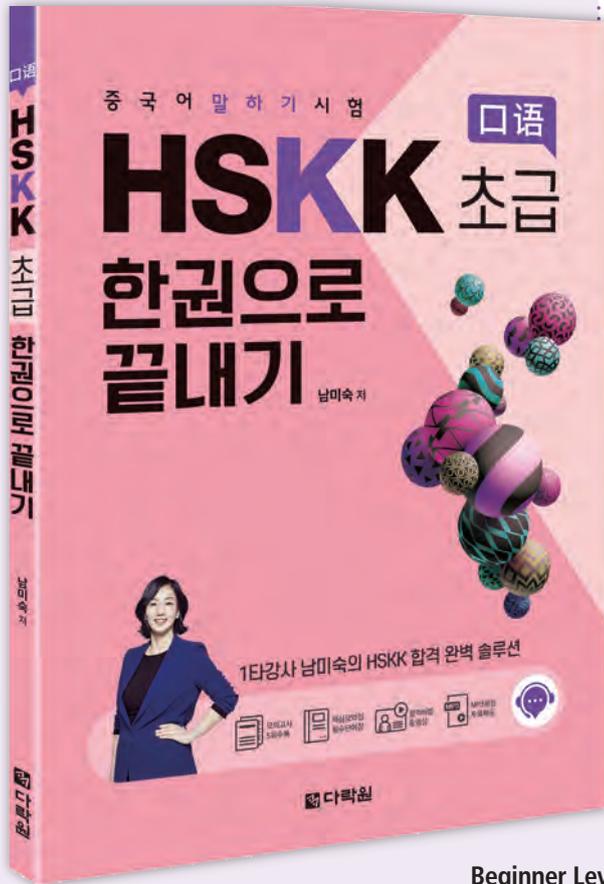
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Separate Books of Tests & Answers, Bounds in One volume



Master HSKK (HSK Speaking Test) with One Book



Beginner Level

Key Features

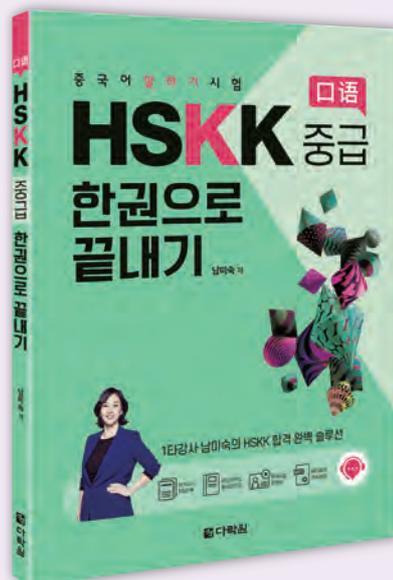
- Complete reflection of the latest exam trends through big data analysis
- Provide detailed explanations and model answers for 5 practice tests
- Provide a separate volume of key summary of essential items right before the exam
- Provide free video lectures directly from the author

3 Books | Beginner - Advanced

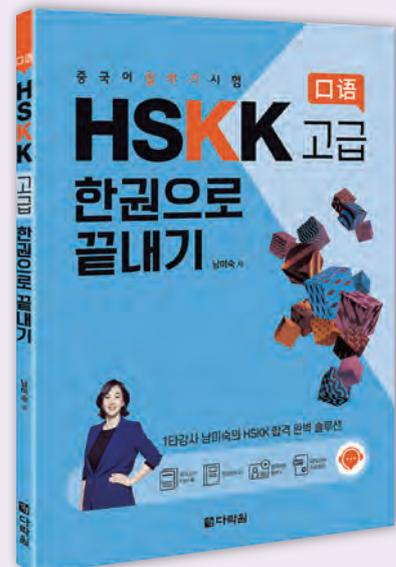
Book (224P-284p)

USD 19.00

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Intermediate Level



Advanced Level

Learning Key Points

01 듣기 10분 연습
01071

STEP 1 **수정 파악하기**

01071 위문은 제1문과 제2문 내용과 관련이 01072와 01073과 01074와 관련이 있는 문이다. 문장을 잘 읽고 있는 단문 형 태로 출제된다. 01072와 01073은 문장인용어 사용, 문장구조에 대한 정답을 7번이다.

출제 방법

- **01의 01071**
문맥적으로 정답, 정답, 사르트르의 구절과 사르트르가 출제되며, 문장 구조와 내용의 문맥에서 정답을 찾는 문장 구조가 정답에 있어야 한다.
- **정답** 정답은 정답에 있어야 한다.
문맥과 문장 구조, 사르트르의 구절과 사르트르가 출제되며, 문장 구조와 내용의 문맥에서 정답을 찾는 문장 구조가 정답에 있어야 한다.

문제 풀이 방법

- **01의 01071**는 내린 문맥에 있다.
사르트르의 문맥과 문장 구조, 사르트르의 구절과 사르트르가 출제되며, 문장 구조와 내용의 문맥에서 정답을 찾는 문장 구조가 정답에 있어야 한다.
- **정답** 정답은 정답에 있어야 한다.
문맥과 문장 구조, 사르트르의 구절과 사르트르가 출제되며, 문장 구조와 내용의 문맥에서 정답을 찾는 문장 구조가 정답에 있어야 한다.
- **문맥과 문장 구조** 정답에 있어야 한다.
문맥과 문장 구조, 사르트르의 구절과 사르트르가 출제되며, 문장 구조와 내용의 문맥에서 정답을 찾는 문장 구조가 정답에 있어야 한다.

Build-Up Practice & Model Answers

제1부분 | 실력 다지기

01 듣기 10분 연습
01071

1. 01071

家庭是中国著名的武侠小说作家。知名度很高，文学影响力非常大，备受大家尊敬，但不谦虚，而且有好学之心。常常说自己毕业于学生时代，虚心向别人请教学问，曾经有人问他为什么谦虚，他说：“别人告诉我学无止境，我不会反悔。唯一做的就是不断增加自己的学问。”

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Practice Test & Model Answers

모의고사 (1회)

1. 01071

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Word List

제1부분 | 듣고 다시 말하기

*** 시험에서 자주 출제되는 표현**

1. **인사/인사**
인사하다 인사하다
인사하다 인사하다
인사하다 인사하다

2. **안녕**
안녕하다
안녕하다
안녕하다

3. **안녕하세요**
안녕하세요
안녕하세요
안녕하세요

4. **안녕하십니까**
안녕하십니까
안녕하십니까
안녕하십니까

5. **안녕히 계세요**
안녕히 계세요
안녕히 계세요
안녕히 계세요

6. **안녕히 주무세요**
안녕히 주무세요
안녕히 주무세요
안녕히 주무세요

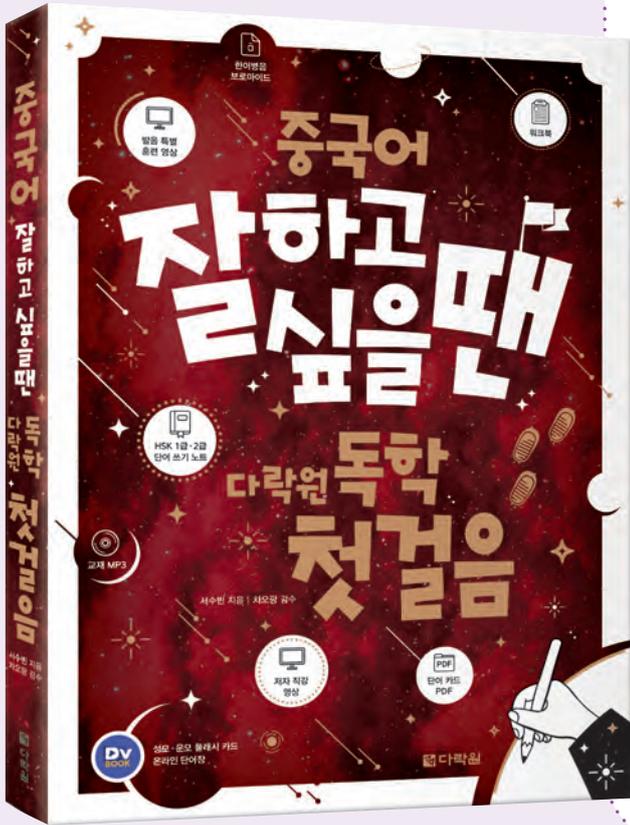
7. **안녕히 쉬세요**
안녕히 쉬세요
안녕히 쉬세요
안녕히 쉬세요

8. **안녕히 자세요**
안녕히 자세요
안녕히 자세요
안녕히 자세요

9. **안녕히 자고 일어나세요**
안녕히 자고 일어나세요
안녕히 자고 일어나세요
안녕히 자고 일어나세요

10. **안녕히 자고 일어나세요**
안녕히 자고 일어나세요
안녕히 자고 일어나세요
안녕히 자고 일어나세요

Darakwon Self-Study Chinese Starter



Key Features

- A phased self-study guide with core patterns and expressions for the first learners of Chinese
- Including fun plays and activities to check your understanding, rather than simple test-type questions
- Free author's video lectures facilitating self-study
- Abundant supplementary materials for free

Starter

Book (200p) | Workbook+Writing Note (104p)

USD 16.00

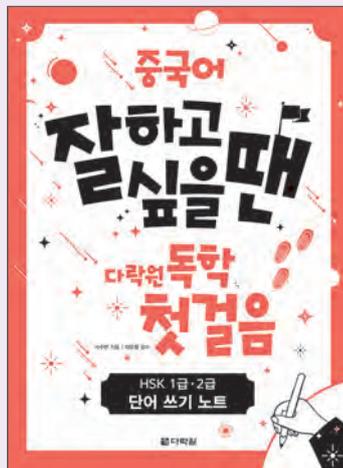
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Workbook



HSK Level 1 & 2
Words Writing Notebook



Chinese Pinyin Bromide



Video Lecture



Author's Video Lecture



Special Pronunciation Training Video

我 (wǒ)	나, 저
麻婆豆腐 (mápó dòufu)	마파두부(음식 이름)
珍珠奶茶 (zhēnzhū nǎichá)	버블밀키티
中国人 (Zhōngguó rén)	중국인
吗 (ma)	[문장 끝에서 의문을 나타냄]
微信 (Wēixìn)	위챗(중국의 메신저 앱)
苹果手机 (Píngguǒ Shǒujī)	아이폰
太……了 (tài...le)	너무 ~하다

Vocabulary Card (PDF)

Core Pattern 1 / Core Pattern 2

DAY 04

핵심 패턴 1

저는 한태리입니다.

Wǒ 我 나 + shì 是 + Hán Tàilǐ 韩太利 한태리

원 스타일 타이피
Wǒ shì Hán Tàilǐ.
我是韩太利.

핵심 패턴 2

저는 중국인이 아니에요.

Wǒ 我 나 + bú 不 + zhōngguó rén 中国人

원 스타일 타이피
Wǒ bú shì Zhōngguó rén.
我不是中国人.

Core Pattern Practice

분리 증진 보스

단어의 한자영역으로 뜻을 짚고 글자으로 쓰세요.

- ① 韩国人 韩国人 Hánguó rén Hánguó rén
- ② 外国人 外国人 wàiguó rén wàiguó rén
- ③ 游客 游客 yóukè yóukè
- ④ 苹果 苹果 píngguǒ píngguǒ
- ⑤ 坏人 坏人 huàirén huàirén

단어의 한자영역을 순서대로 연결하여 그림을 완성하세요.

中国人 中国人

Core Pattern in Real Situations

특별! 실제 상황

호텔에 도착한 재이가 세무관을 위해 하고 있습니다.

① Ni hao!
您好!

② Ni hao! Wǒ shì Hán Tàilǐ.
您好! 我是韩太利.

③ (재이) 안녕하세요?

④ Bù hǎoyì.
不好意.

⑤ Wǒ bú shì Zhōngguó rén.
我不是中国人.

Final Check / Chinese Culture

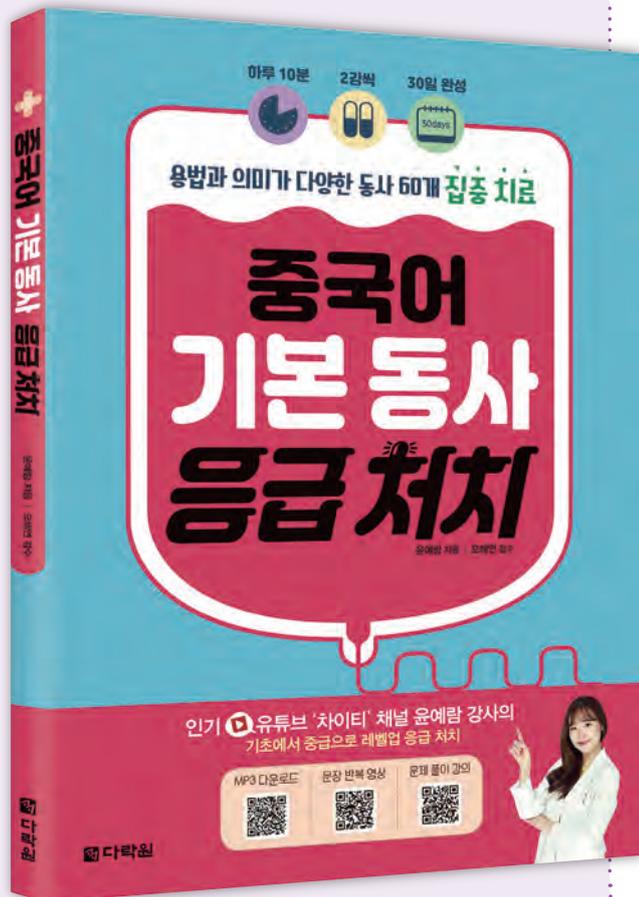
중국 패스트푸드점에는 특별한 메뉴가 있다?

세계적인 패스트푸드 브랜드인 KFC와 맥도날드는 세계 어느 나라든 가장 유명한 패스트푸드점 중 하나입니다. 하지만 중국에서는 패스트푸드점의 메뉴가 특별합니다. 어떤 메뉴가 있을까요?

KFC 중국판의 특이점
중국판 KFC는 미국 KFC와 다르게 닭 요리가 아닌 오리 요리가 주를 이룹니다. 오리 요리가 인기 있는 이유는 오리 요리가 중국 요리에서 가장 오래된 요리 중 하나이기 때문입니다. 오리 요리는 중국 요리에서 가장 오래된 요리 중 하나입니다.

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First Aid 60 Chinese Basic Verbs



Key Features

- Designed for learners who want to master the basics, learners who prepare for HSK Level 3, and learners who want to restart Chinese
- Level up your Chinese with 60 basic verbs (HSK Level 1~3 essential words) with various usages and meanings
- Master the verb, which is the center of sentence, and at the same time learn the sentence structure and grammar
- Provide "YouTube sentence repetition video" to review the contents anywhere, anytime
- Provide free the author's lecture video

Beginner - Advanced

Book (152p)

USD 14.00

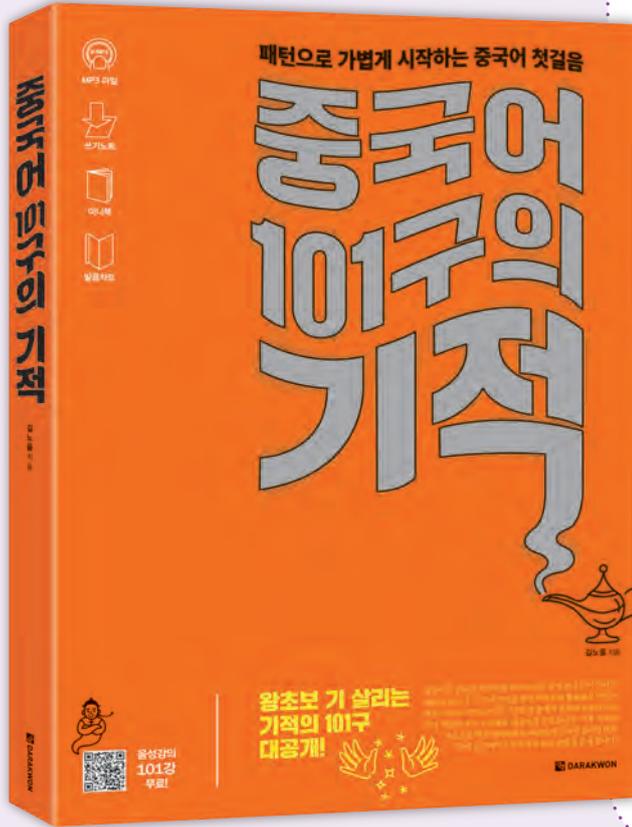
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60 Essential Verbs

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101 Chinese Miracle Patterns



Key Features

- Practical book to learn very basic phrases and sentences; designed for starters who do not know Chinese at all
- 101 basic sentence patterns with Korean pronunciation transcribed for easy reading
- Various versions of MP3 files - listening, repeating, translating and conversing - and audio lectures from the author
- A booklet provided with full texts in Chinese, Pinyin and Korean

Beginner

Book (272p) | Booklet (52p)

USD 16.00

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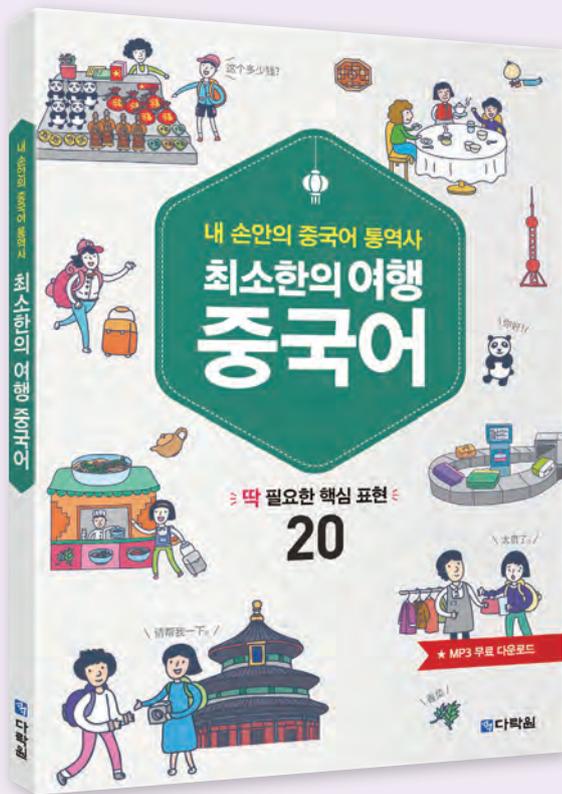


Pattern Practice

Sentence Variation Practice

Free Talking

Bare Minimum Travel Chinese



Key Features

- 20 core expressions needed to drastically elevate a traveler's confidence
- 24 core sentences needed for any and all situations
- Native MP3 audio that can be easily accessed through a QR Code scan
- Travel destination specific vocab notes useful during urgent matters

Beginner

Book (172p)

USD 10.80

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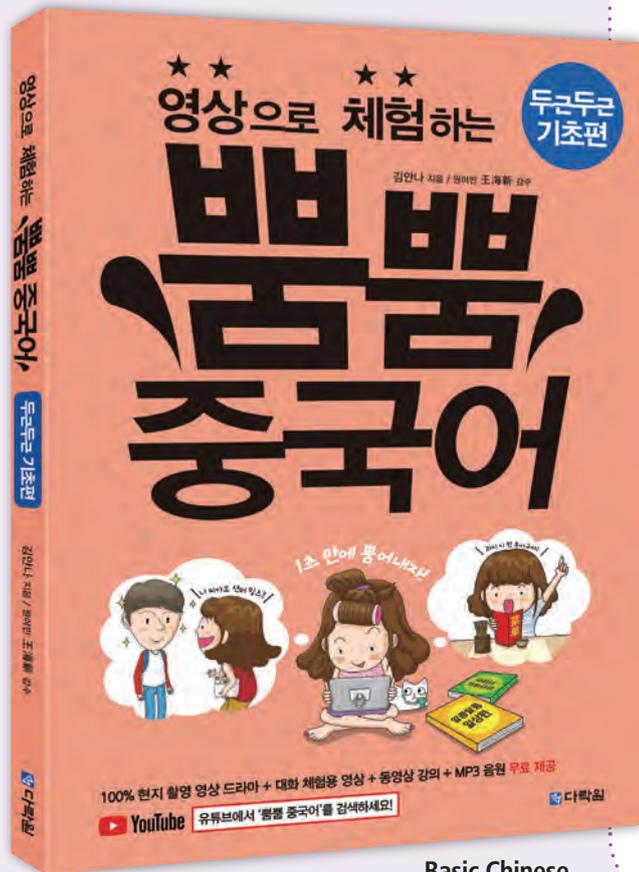
Core Pattern



Pattern Practice



Boom! Boom! Real Chinese with 100% Local Video Drama



Basic Chinese

Key Features

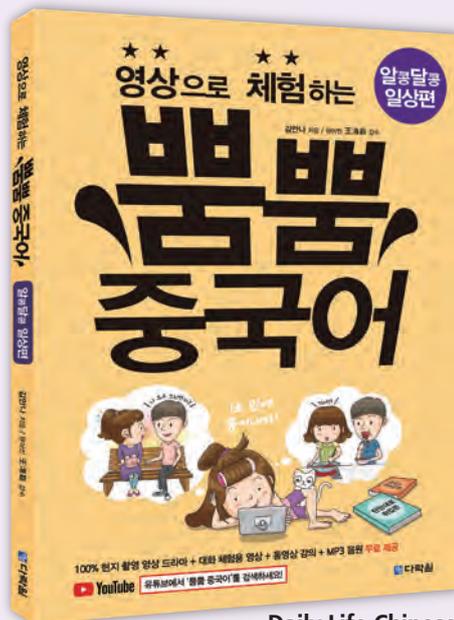
- A Chinese conversation textbook that makes you learn Chinese by watching video drama
- 100% video drama produced in China
- Interesting and detailed lessons by popular BJ PEI
- Provide conversation experience video that enables you to experience conversation as if you are talking to a real Chinese person
- Provide detailed explanation of sentences and useful expression tips
- Provide core pattern exercises and writing exercises
- Learn from basic Chinese conversation to business conversation

3 Books | Starter - Intermediate

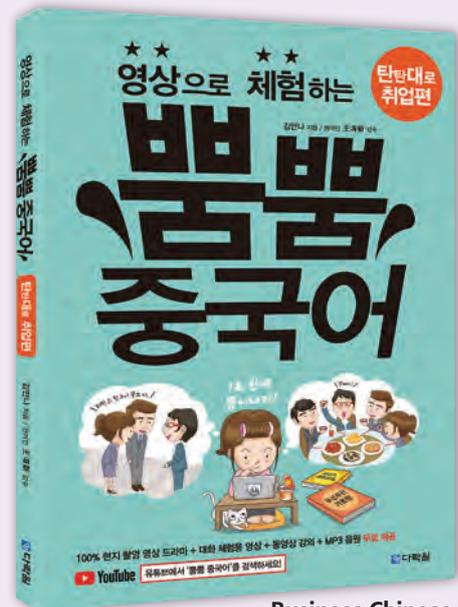
Book (176p-216p)

USD 14.00

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Daily Life Chinese



Business Chinese



Live Commerce in Chinese without Fear in China

- Textbook for learners who want to enter the live commerce market for local Chinese people, but are unfamiliar with related terms and expressions
- Divided into three parts: basic knowledge of Chinese, live commerce words, and actual live commerce expressions
- Live commerce FAQs and free learning videos provided

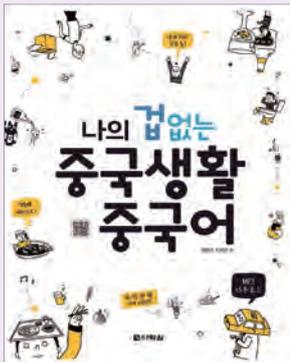
Beginner - Advanced Book (128p) USD 16.00 **MP3**



News in Chinese without Fear in China

- Provides 100 news items that are useful for local life in China divided into four categories: '① Life', '② Society', '③ Culture', and '④ Economy and Politics'
- Contains vivid Chinese cultural stories from the native author. Discover a new side of China with colorful pictures and learn more vocabulary
- Provides 'Listening Intensive Training Workbook'. Final check of listening skills with sound sources provided in two speeds: normal and fast

Advanced Book (208p) | **Workbook** (56p) USD 20.00 **MP3**



Chinese for Living without Fear in China

- A textbook to prepare for a life in China, with essential expressions to survive from the moment you land at the airport
- Real-life Chinese speaking expressions that are not covered by any new electronic language translators
- Tips to get adapted to living in China and to solving various issues that may arise

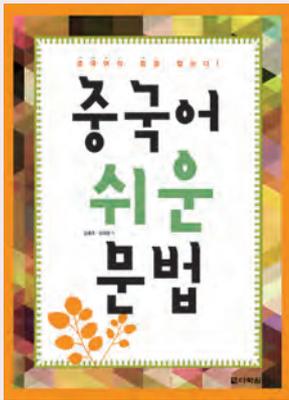
Advanced Book (272p) USD 16.00 **MP3**



Chinese for Business Trip without Fear in China

- Easy and simple but accurate business trip conversation with vivid expressions used in China
- Essential expressions in meetings, meals, drinks, airport, hotel and commercial e-mail
- Provides extended high quality expression examples that can be applied to a real business situation in practice
- Includes tips on preventing mistakes from the author's business experience in China

Beginner Book (236p) USD 16.00 **MP3**



Easy Chinese Grammar

- Must-know fundamental grammar summarized in a systematic and easy-to-understand manner
- Confident grammar-building with ease and without boredom
- Summary diagrams that show the overall grammatical framework
- Various questions to enhance not only grammar but also other Chinese language skills

High Beginner Book (224p) USD 14.00



Keep It Up! First Step in Chinese

- A phased self-study guide including essential expressions for starters, dialogue study, essential vocabulary, and skills build-up
- Detailed explanations and practical sample sentences
- Supplements of a handwriting notebook for simplified Chinese characters and a Chinese tourism book

Starter Book (208p) | **Writing Note** (48p) | **Travel Chinese** (136p) USD 15.00 **MP3**

Rights sold to Vietnam

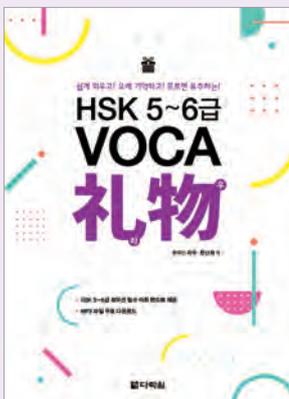


HSK Levels 1-4 Vocabulary Liwu

- A vocabulary book introducing the character study method that allows learners to learn 10 words with one character
- 20-day learning for 160 characters that frequently appear on the actual test, with 180 words derived from them
- Tips from the author's long experience as a lecturer, high-quality sample sentences and other useful information

High Beginner Book (240p) | **Writing Note** (36p) USD 14.00 **MP3**

Rights sold to Thailand



HSK Levels 5-6 Vocabulary Liwu

- A vocabulary book introducing the character study method that allows learners to learn 10 words with one character
- Master 3,000 words required for HSK levels 5-6
- The latest HSK trends, including words and synonyms on the recent actual tests
- Handbooks of HSK's top-priority essential vocabulary: 700 words for level 5 and 800 words for level 6

Intermediate Book (532p) | **Handbook** (40p) USD 18.00 **MP3**



Master Simplified Chinese Characters

- A 30-day study book to remember 1,000 essential Simplified Chinese characters required to learn Chinese
- Useful for HSK applicants with essential vocabulary to prepare for the new HSK levels 1 to 6
- Key storybook to check and review memorized characters
- Mastering Chinese characters using the program “Remember Chinese Characters”

Beginner Book (296p) | **Essential Storybook** (48p) **USD 17.50** **MP3**



Business Chinese Expression Dictionary

- Essential business expressions and phrases summarized under 13 themes
- A supplement provided, summarizing extensive Chinese business terms by subject
- MP3 audio files in both Korean and Chinese

Intermediate Book (240p) **USD 15.00** **MP3**



Essential Chinese for Tourism (Revised Edition)

- An essential tourism dialogue book with various situations that can happen when traveling in China
- Information on China with photos to describe the latest trends
- A supplement with 5 Chinese cities' subway line maps
- Index stickers provided to help tourists immediately open the book to the needed section

Starter Book (264p) **USD 9.00** **MP3**



Restart Your Chinese

- An easy starter's book for first-time Chinese learners
- 20 basic sentence patterns with Korean pronunciation transcribed for easy reading
- Chinese words searchable by Sino-Korean characters
- Grammar summary, basic expressions for tourism, handwriting notebook, audio lecture files and other learning materials

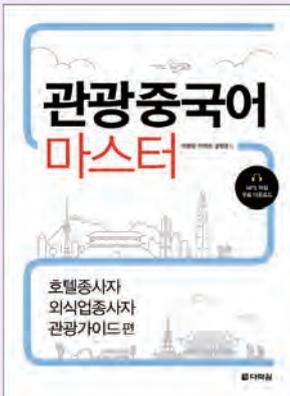
Starter Book (240p) | **Writing Note** (48p) **USD 15.50** **MP3** **Audio Lecture**



Tourism Chinese Master: Basics

- A textbook for students aspiring to get jobs at duty-free shops, airlines, or hotels as well as for people who are already working at these places
- Various expressions for dialogues for situations and subjects common in China
- Living and breathing stories on Chinese culture based on the author's experiences
- A separate pocket book with expressions not covered in the textbook

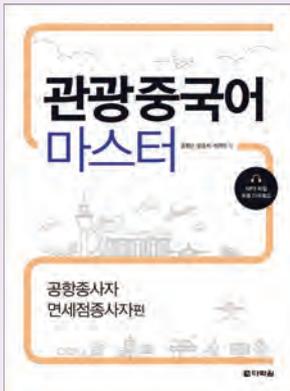
High Beginner Book (148p) | Mini Book (48p) USD 14.00 MP3



Tourism Chinese Master: Hotel Workers • Restaurant Workers • Tourist Guides

- Vibrant Chinese expressions required in the tourism industry
- A chapter following Chinese tourists' actual travel patterns
- Live conversation at key tourist attractions in Korea

High Beginner Book (192p) USD 15.00 MP3



Tourism Chinese Master: Airport Workers • Duty-Free Shop Workers

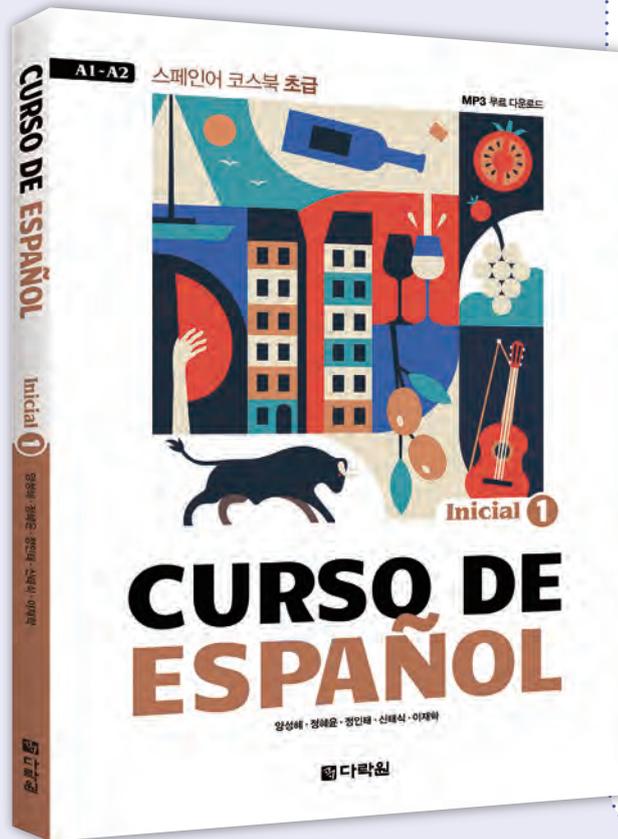
- Lessons to reflect the different situations in airports, duty-free shops, and in-flights
- Highly useful expressions that can be used directly in practice
- The latest airport information and common knowledge by the flight service expert

High Beginner Book (164p) USD 15.00 MP3

More

Foreign Languages

CURSO DE ESPAÑOL



Key Features

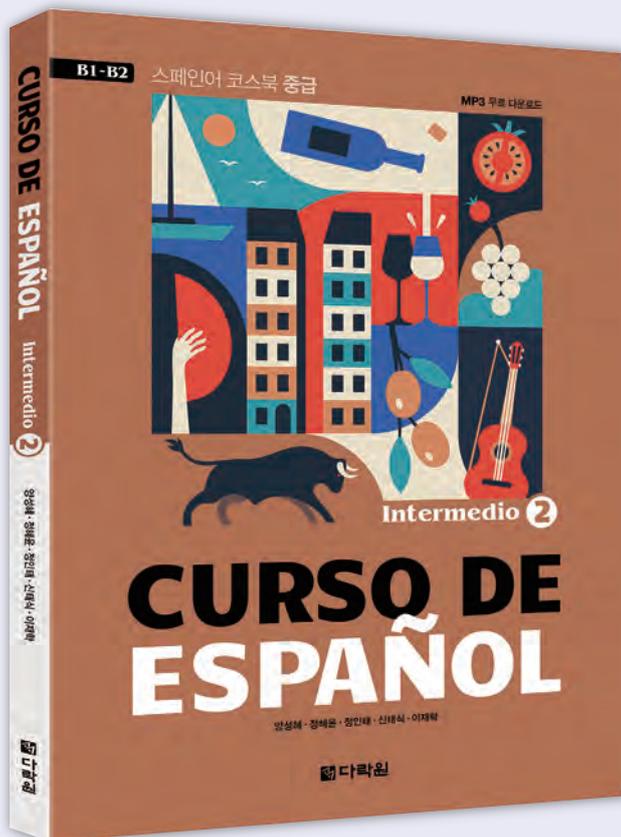
- Improve communication skills through various interactive activities
- Native speaker recordings for accurate and natural Spanish speaking
- Friendly grammar explanation and vocabulary arrangement to help you learn Spanish systematically

2 Books | Beginner - Intermediate

Book (240p)

USD 19.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Preliminary Learning

알파벳과 강세 Alfabeto y Acento

1 알파벳 (el alfabeto)

대문자	소문자	대문자	소문자	대문자	소문자
A a	a	J j	jota	R r	erre
B b	be	K k	ka	S s	ese
C c	ce	L l	ele	T t	te
D d	de	M m	eme	U u	u
E e	e	N n	ene	V v	uve
F f	efe	Ñ ñ	ëñe	W w	uve doble/ doble uve
G g	ge	O o	o	X x	equis
H h	hache	P p	pe	Y y	i griega/ ye
I i	i	Q q	cu	Z z	zeta

16 Curso de español 1 - Inicial

TEMAS Y ACTIVIDADES

1 Los saludos y las despedidas



A ¡Hola, buenos días, Antonio! ¿Qué tal estás?
B Bien, gracias. Y tú, María, ¿cómo estás?
A Genial. Bueno, ¡hasta luego!
B ¡Adiós!



A Buenos días, Sr. Martínez. ¿Cómo está usted?
B Estoy muy bien, ¿y usted?
A Muy bien, gracias. Bueno, ¡buen día!
B ¡Hasta pronto!

Actividad 1

Escuche y complete el diálogo.

1 ¿Qué... Javier?
¿Qué...
Genial, muy bien.

2 Buenos días, Señor Kim, ¿cómo está Ud.?
...
Muy... gracias.

3 Hola, Elena! ¿Cómo...?
...
Así, así. Estoy...

4 ¡Hola... Susana!
...
¡Hola!

Actividad 2

Asocie las siguientes oraciones.

1 Buenas tardes, Sr. Hernández. → Muy mal.

VOCABULARIO Y EXPRESIONES

Los saludos y despedidas

¡Hola! 156
Buenos días. 156
Buenas tardes. 156
Buenas noches. 156
Mucho gusto. 156
Encantado/a. 156
¿Qué tal? 156
¿Cómo estás? 156
¿Cómo está usted? 156
Genial. / ¡Muy bien. 156
Regresar / ¡Ahí, así. 156
(Muy) mal. 156

Los saludos y despedidas

¡Hola! 156
¡Adiós! 156
¡Hasta luego! 156
¡Hasta pronto! 156
¡Hasta la vista! 156
¡Hasta mañana! 156

Los saludos y despedidas

¿Cómo te llamas? 156
¿Cómo se llama usted? 156
¿Cuál es tu nombre/apellido? 156
¿Cuál es su nombre/apellido? 156
¿Tu nombre/apellido, por favor? 156
¿Su nombre/apellido, por favor? 156

Me llamo Susana.

Me llamo Susana. 156
Mi nombre es Paloma. 156
Soy Daniel. 156
Mi apellido es Fernández. 156
¿Cómo se escribe...? 156
por favor 156
¿Cómo? 156
Otra vez, por favor. 156
(Más despacio, por favor. 156
¿Está bien así? 156
Sí/ No. 156
(Muchas) gracias. 156
De nada. 156

Los saludos y despedidas

ser 156
Este es... 156
Ella es... 156

Los saludos y despedidas

¿A qué se dedica? 156
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¿A qué se dedica? 156
el actor / la actriz 156
el bibliotecario/a 156
el camarero/a 156
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la señora (Sra.) 156
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favorito/a 156
invitado/a 156
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nuevo/a 156

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la persona 156
el punto 156
el señor (Sr.) 156
la señora (Sra.) 156
la tabla 156
favorito/a 156
invitado/a 156
¡Hola! 156
nuevo/a 156

GRAMÁTICA Y EJERCICIOS

1. Género y número (los sustantivos: género y número)

1. Género (género)

Los sustantivos pueden ser masculinos o femeninos. Los nombres de los animales también pueden ser masculinos o femeninos.

(1) ¿Qué sustantivo es masculino y cuál es femenino?

el gato / la gata / el perro / la perra / el niño / la niña / el profesor / la profesora / el estudiante / la estudiante / el libro / la librería / el coche / la moto / el hombre / la mujer / el lápiz / la pizarra / la leche / el azúcar / la fruta / la galleta / la paz / el agua / el viento / la lluvia / el sol / la luna / el fuego / el hielo / el viento / la lluvia / el sol / la luna / el fuego / el hielo

(2) ¿Qué sustantivo es masculino y cuál es femenino?

el gato / la gata / el perro / la perra / el niño / la niña / el profesor / la profesora / el estudiante / la estudiante / el libro / la librería / el coche / la moto / el hombre / la mujer / el lápiz / la pizarra / la leche / el azúcar / la fruta / la galleta / la paz / el agua / el viento / la lluvia / el sol / la luna / el fuego / el hielo

(3) ¿Qué sustantivo es masculino y cuál es femenino?

el gato / la gata / el perro / la perra / el niño / la niña / el profesor / la profesora / el estudiante / la estudiante / el libro / la librería / el coche / la moto / el hombre / la mujer / el lápiz / la pizarra / la leche / el azúcar / la fruta / la galleta / la paz / el agua / el viento / la lluvia / el sol / la luna / el fuego / el hielo

(4) ¿Qué sustantivo es masculino y cuál es femenino?

el gato / la gata / el perro / la perra / el niño / la niña / el profesor / la profesora / el estudiante / la estudiante / el libro / la librería / el coche / la moto / el hombre / la mujer / el lápiz / la pizarra / la leche / el azúcar / la fruta / la galleta / la paz / el agua / el viento / la lluvia / el sol / la luna / el fuego / el hielo

2. Número (número)

(1) ¿Qué sustantivo es singular y cuál es plural?

el gato / los gatos / el perro / los perros / el niño / los niños / la niña / las niñas / el profesor / los profesores / la profesora / las profesoras / el estudiante / los estudiantes / el libro / los libros / la librería / las librerías / el coche / los coches / la moto / las motos / el hombre / los hombres / la mujer / las mujeres / el lápiz / los lápices / la pizarra / las pizarras / la leche / las leches / el azúcar / los azúcares / la fruta / las frutas / la galleta / las galletas / la paz / las paces / el agua / las aguas / el viento / los vientos / la lluvia / las lluvias / el sol / los soles / la luna / las lunas / el fuego / los fuegos / el hielo / los hielos

(2) ¿Qué sustantivo es singular y cuál es plural?

el gato / los gatos / el perro / los perros / el niño / los niños / la niña / las niñas / el profesor / los profesores / la profesora / las profesoras / el estudiante / los estudiantes / el libro / los libros / la librería / las librerías / el coche / los coches / la moto / las motos / el hombre / los hombres / la mujer / las mujeres / el lápiz / los lápices / la pizarra / las pizarras / la leche / las leches / el azúcar / los azúcares / la fruta / las frutas / la galleta / las galletas / la paz / las paces / el agua / las aguas / el viento / los vientos / la lluvia / las lluvias / el sol / los soles / la luna / las lunas / el fuego / los fuegos / el hielo / los hielos

(3) ¿Qué sustantivo es singular y cuál es plural?

el gato / los gatos / el perro / los perros / el niño / los niños / la niña / las niñas / el profesor / los profesores / la profesora / las profesoras / el estudiante / los estudiantes / el libro / los libros / la librería / las librerías / el coche / los coches / la moto / las motos / el hombre / los hombres / la mujer / las mujeres / el lápiz / los lápices / la pizarra / las pizarras / la leche / las leches / el azúcar / los azúcares / la fruta / las frutas / la galleta / las galletas / la paz / las paces / el agua / las aguas / el viento / los vientos / la lluvia / las lluvias / el sol / los soles / la luna / las lunas / el fuego / los fuegos / el hielo / los hielos

(4) ¿Qué sustantivo es singular y cuál es plural?

el gato / los gatos / el perro / los perros / el niño / los niños / la niña / las niñas / el profesor / los profesores / la profesora / las profesoras / el estudiante / los estudiantes / el libro / los libros / la librería / las librerías / el coche / los coches / la moto / las motos / el hombre / los hombres / la mujer / las mujeres / el lápiz / los lápices / la pizarra / las pizarras / la leche / las leches / el azúcar / los azúcares / la fruta / las frutas / la galleta / las galletas / la paz / las paces / el agua / las aguas / el viento / los vientos / la lluvia / las lluvias / el sol / los soles / la luna / las lunas / el fuego / los fuegos / el hielo / los hielos

Ejercicios

1. Relaciona el sustantivo con el número correcto.

gato / perro / lápiz / reloj / hombre / mujer

1. un gato / 2. una profesora / 3. un perro / 4. un abogado / 5. un lápiz / 6. un actor / 7. un cantante / 8. un ingeniero / 9. un bibliotecario / 10. un científico

2. Relaciona el sustantivo con el número correcto.

gato / perro / lápiz / reloj / hombre / mujer

1. un gato / 2. una profesora / 3. un perro / 4. un abogado / 5. un lápiz / 6. un actor / 7. un cantante / 8. un ingeniero / 9. un bibliotecario / 10. un científico

Help Me with My Special Language



English

Chinese

Japanese
Rights sold to
Taiwan

Bahasa
Indonesia

Arabic
Rights sold to
Taiwan

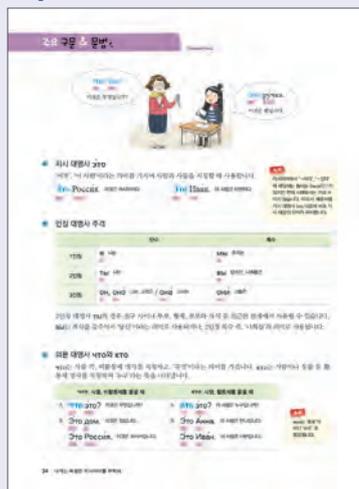
Vietnamese

Thai

Key Features

- A starter's guide to self-study for learners who are studying a foreign language for the first time
- Simple but detailed explanations and colorful illustrations to learn beginner's grammar
- Various words and expressions applicable for real-life communications
- Easy learning using lecture videos by the authors and portable mini books for main pattern drills
- A writing book provided so that learners can easily learn how to write characters other than the alphabet

Key Phrases & Grammar



Dialogue



Pronunciation & More Vocabulary



Useful Expressions



12 Books | Beginner

Book (264p-288p) |

Mini Book (80p-84p) |

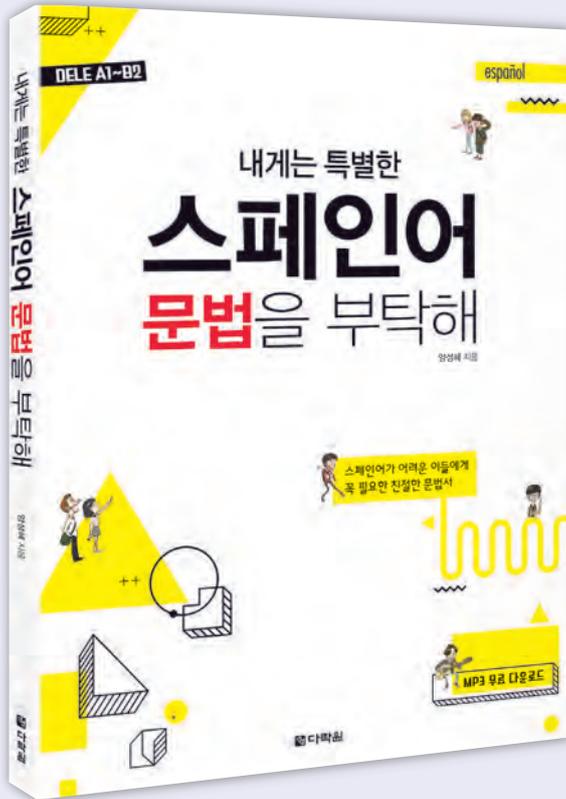
Writing Book (32p-48p: Japanese / Chinese / Arabic / Russian / Thai)

USD 17.00 - 19.50

www.darakwon.co.kr



Help Me with My Special Spanish Grammar



Key Features

- Study essential Spanish grammar points with detailed explanations
- Improve the communication skills along with grammatical knowledge through real conversations with natives' pronunciation
- Master Spanish grammar with various types of exercises

Beginner - Intermediate

Book (280p)

USD 18.00

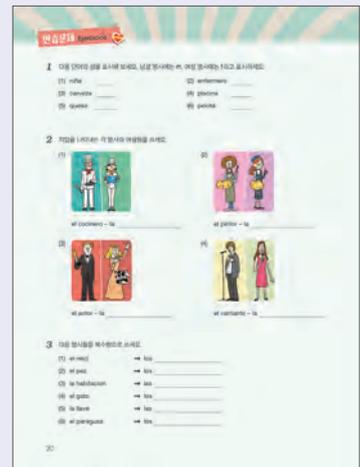
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Main Text



Exercise



Appendix

단어	뜻	단어	뜻
1. 일반 명사 (Common nouns)		2. 고유 명사 (Proper nouns)	
caja	박스	Barcelona	바르셀로나
caja de música	악기 상자	Madrid	마드리드
caja de herramientas	공구 상자	Barcelona	바르셀로나
caja de zapatos	신발 상자	Madrid	마드리드
caja de libros	책 상자	Barcelona	바르셀로나
caja de ropa	옷 상자	Madrid	마드리드
caja de herramientas	공구 상자	Barcelona	바르셀로나
caja de zapatos	신발 상자	Madrid	마드리드
caja de libros	책 상자	Barcelona	바르셀로나
caja de ropa	옷 상자	Madrid	마드리드

단어	뜻	단어	뜻
3. 동사 (Verbs)		4. 형용사 (Adjectives)	
caer	떨어지다	caer	떨어지다
caer	떨어지다	caer	떨어지다
caer	떨어지다	caer	떨어지다
caer	떨어지다	caer	떨어지다
caer	떨어지다	caer	떨어지다

Help Me with My Special French Grammar



Key Features

- Study French grammar with only the most important grammatical points explained for easy understanding!
- Upgrade your conversational and grammatical skills simultaneously with the real life, native conversations provided by QR codes!
- Become more confident in your French grammar skills through various practice questions!

Beginner - Intermediate

Book (272p)

USD 18.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



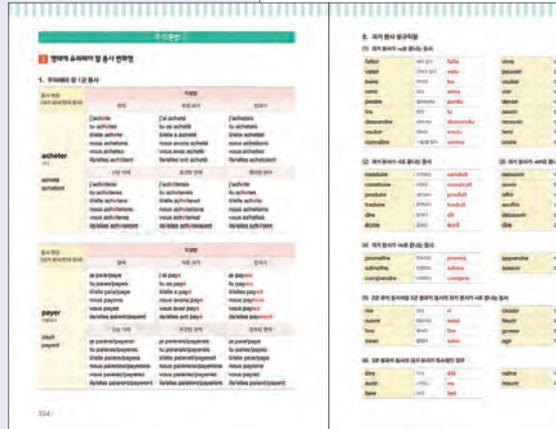
Main Text



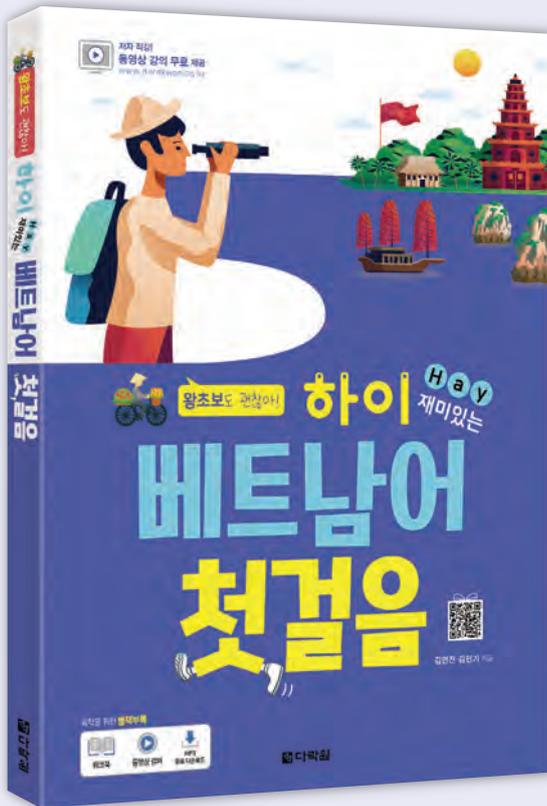
Exercise



Appendix



Hay Vietnamese Starter



Key Features

- Easily learn the basics of letters, pronunciation, six tones
- Learn basic expressions through core patterns
- Learn important conversation tips in real conversation
- Vivid native speaker recording, so you can practice anytime, anywhere with MP3 files
- Easy to understand the contents at a time by the author's friendly lecture video

Beginner

Book (200p) | Workbook (56p)

USD 15.50

www.darakwon.co.kr



Introduction & Key Words

Tôi tên là Minki.
내 이름은 민기야~

01

Anh tên là gì?
Anh tên là Minki.

Tôi tên là Minki.
내 이름은 민기야.

꼭 봐주세요!

꼭 봐주세요!

꼭 봐주세요!

Core Pattern

꼭 봐주세요!

꼭 봐주세요!

꼭 봐주세요!

꼭 봐주세요!

Dialogue

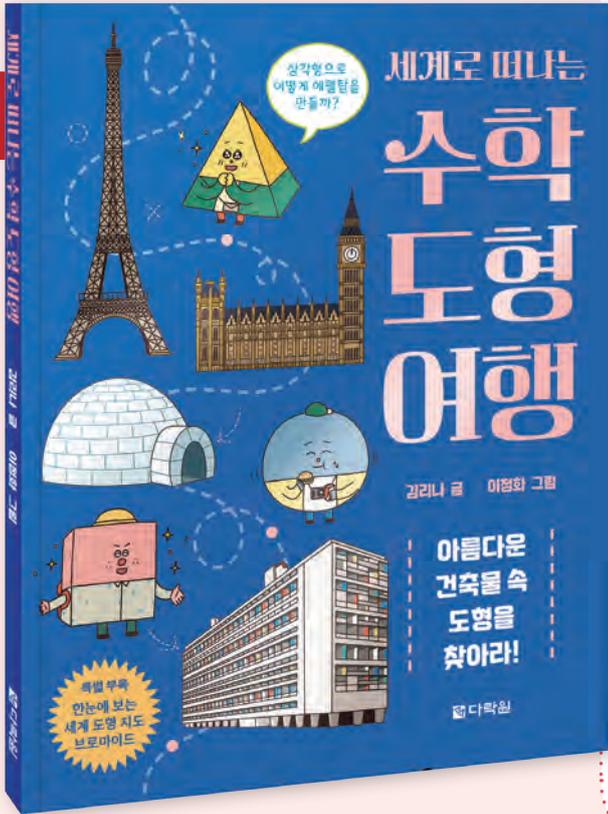
꼭 봐주세요!

Exercise

Children's | Young Adult

Mathematical Figures Trip to The World

NEW



Key Features

- A book that learn mathematical figures associated with world-famous buildings
- Containing interesting stories about buildings, architects, and countries, as well as the concepts and characteristics of mathematical figures
- Children who have difficulty with mathematics can develop a sense of figures in an easy and fun way

Book (108p) + Bromide paper of world buildings map

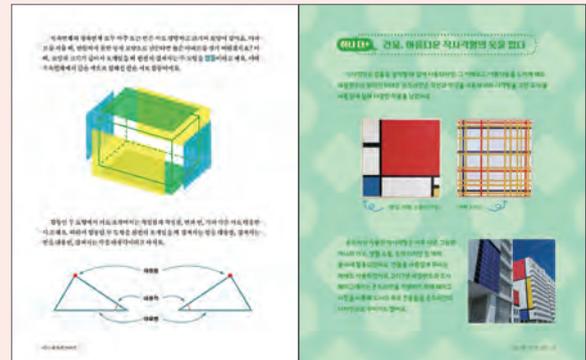
USD 10.00

Rights sold to China

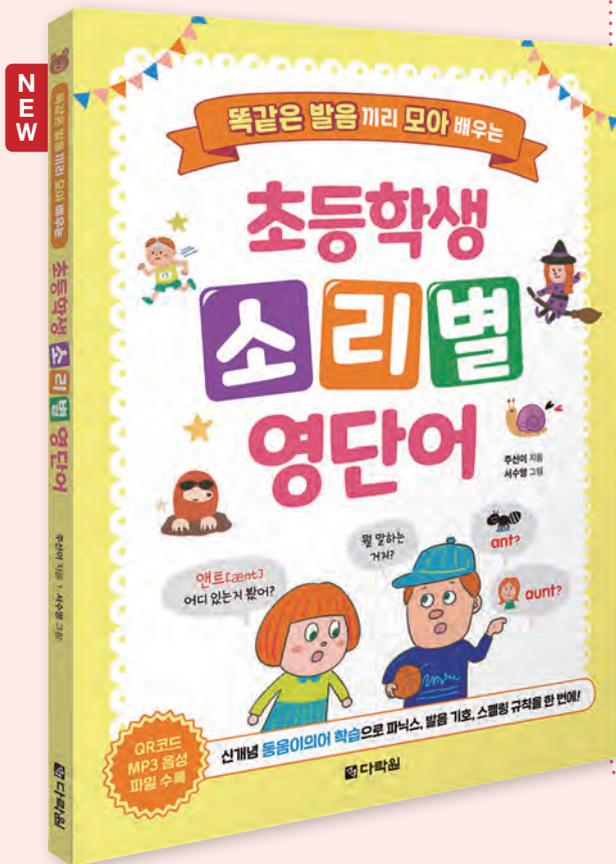
Big Ben (UK) - straight line, segment



Unité d'habitation (France) – quadranglar shape



Homophonic English Vocabulary for Elementary Students



Key Features

- A book that uses homophones learning methods to help children learn the most confusing English words by collecting them by the same sound
- To learn phonics and spelling to compare 30 pairs of homonyms and understand why two different spelling words sound the same
- Including many interesting cartoons that can develop the ability to infer differences between words in context
- QR code to listen to native speakers' pronunciation

Book (168p)

USD 13.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Explanation of phonics and spelling rules for two words that sound the same



Reviewing words through a quiz

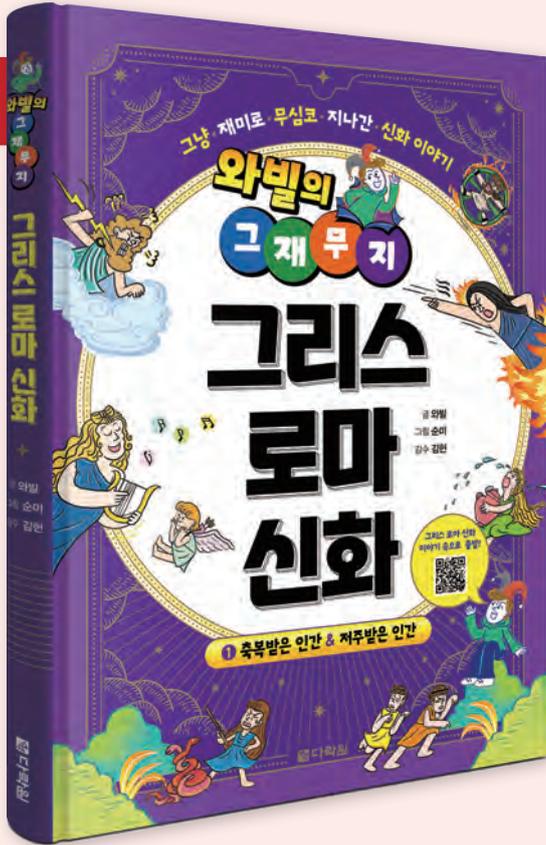


Interesting cartoons that can develop the ability to infer differences in words



WaBill's Greek-Roman Mythology 1

NEW



Key Features

- Interesting Greek and Roman mythology stories with cartoons
- Including the stories of beings whose work did not go smoothly even with God's help, the arrogant beings who ignored God, and beings blessed by God
- Stories are fun and interesting at the children's level, so even children who are new to myths can read them easily

Book (188p)

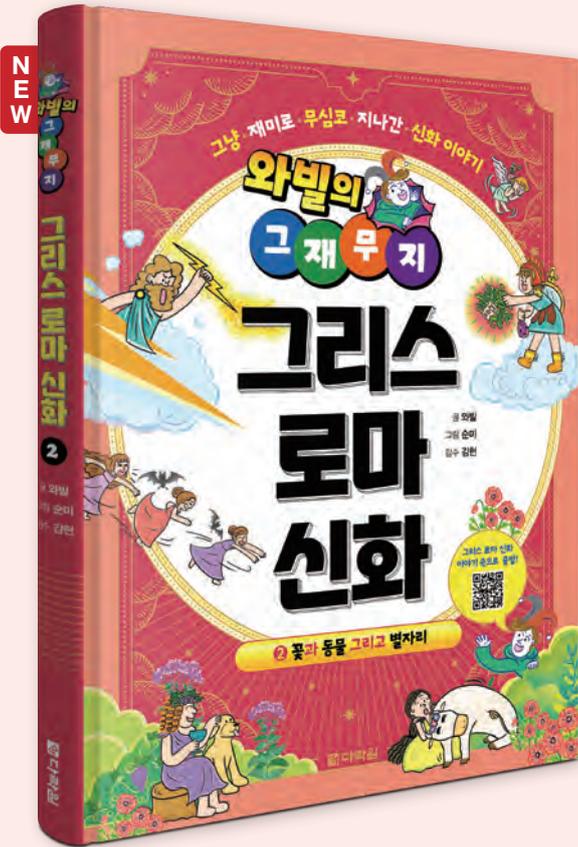
USD 16.00

Rights sold to Taiwan

Introduction of the main characters and the story of Greek and Roman mythology



WaBill's Greek-Roman Mythology 2



Key Features

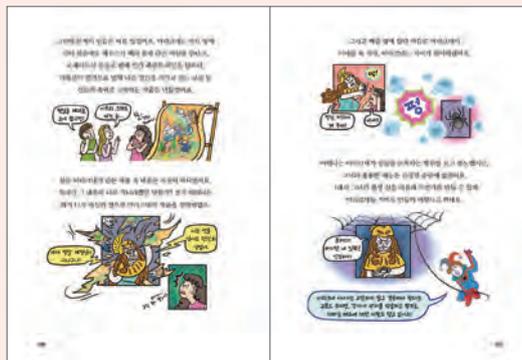
- Interesting Greek and Roman mythology stories with cartoons
- Including the story of beings who have become flowers and trees, beings who have turned into animals, and beings who have become constellations in the sky.
- Stories are fun and interesting at the children's level, so even children who are new to myths can read them easily.

Book (212p)

USD 17.00

Rights sold to Taiwan

Introduction of the main characters and the story of Greek and Roman mythology



World Works of Art Stories for Children



Key Features

- An art book introducing world famous painters and representative works of art
- Includes a list of works by art history from ancient times to modern times
- QR code inserted next to the work, you can appreciate the art work as if you were listening to the explanation directly at the art museum

Book (264p)

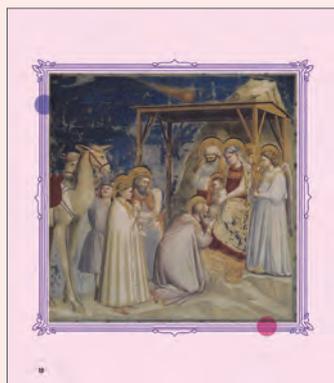
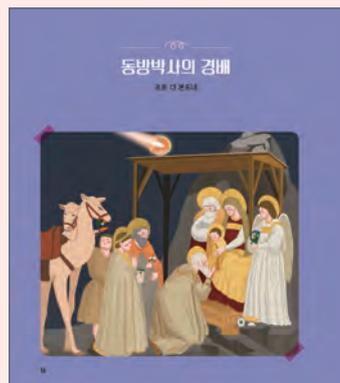
USD 17.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Rights sold to China

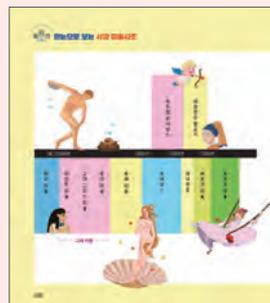
Introduction and description of works of art



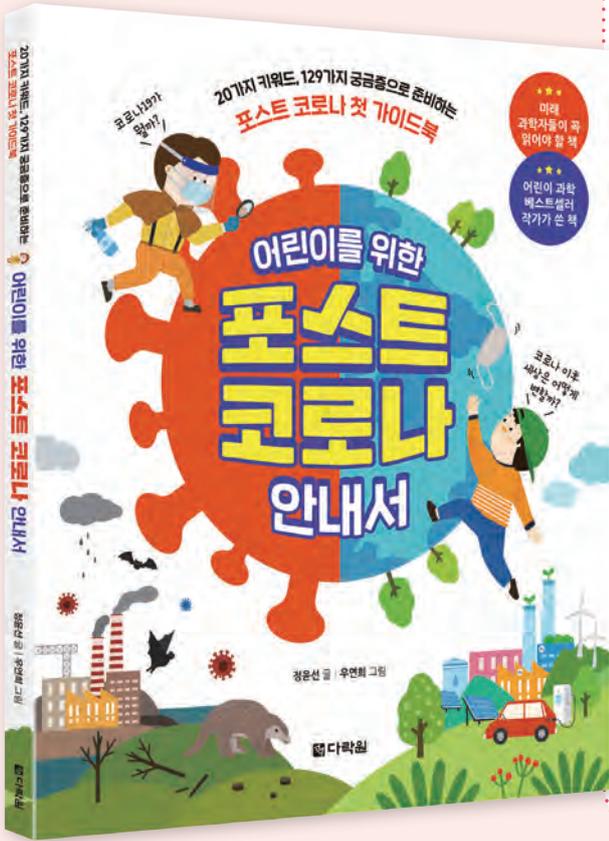
Art knowledge you need to know



Introduction of Western art history and art museum



Post COVID-19 Guidebook for Children



Key Features

- Prepare children for the post COVID-19 world in an exciting way with rich photos and illustrations
- 20 keywords of post COVID-19, including Pandemic, virus, UnContact, remote class, Green New Deal, 4th Industrial Revolution
- Introducing the near future and the far future by telling how our daily lives are changing in the post-corona era
- Explains children's inquisitive questions in Q & A format with various examples

Book (152p)

USD 15.50

Post COVID-19 Keyword: UnContact



Post COVID-19 Keyword: 4th Industrial Revolution



Halla Mountain: You can do a quiz and flap

세종특별자치시 한라산

세종특별자치시 한라산은 1970년 12월 25일, 한라산의 지질학적 특성과 자연경관을 보존하기 위하여 국립공원으로 지정되었습니다. 1978년 12월 25일, 한라산은 국립공원으로 지정되었습니다.

한라산의 높이는 1947.1미터로, 우리나라의 최고봉입니다. 한라산의 높이는 1947.1미터로, 우리나라의 최고봉입니다.

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Brother Island: You can do stickers and pop-up

두려움 없는 형제섬

두려움 없는 형제섬은 제주특별자치도 서귀포시 대정읍 대정리 대정항에 위치한 섬입니다. 두 두려움 없는 형제섬은 제주특별자치도 서귀포시 대정읍 대정리 대정항에 위치한 섬입니다.

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Olle Trail: You can do stickers

올레길

올레길은 제주특별자치도 서귀포시 대정읍 대정리 대정항에 위치한 길입니다. 올레길은 제주특별자치도 서귀포시 대정읍 대정리 대정항에 위치한 길입니다.

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Jeju Beach: You can play games

제주도 해변 놀이

제주도 해변 놀이는 제주특별자치도 서귀포시 대정읍 대정리 대정항에 위치한 놀이입니다. 제주도 해변 놀이는 제주특별자치도 서귀포시 대정읍 대정리 대정항에 위치한 놀이입니다.

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Fourth Industrial Revolution Guide for Children



Key Features

- Easily explains the Fourth Industrial Revolution to children with rich photos and illustrations
- 20 keywords of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, including artificial intelligence, self-driving car, drone, and robot, etc.
- Introduces future jobs in the Fourth Industrial Revolution
- Explains children's inquisitive questions in Q & A format with various examples

Book (136p)

USD 14.00

Rights sold to China

Fourth Industrial Revolution Keyword: Self-driving car

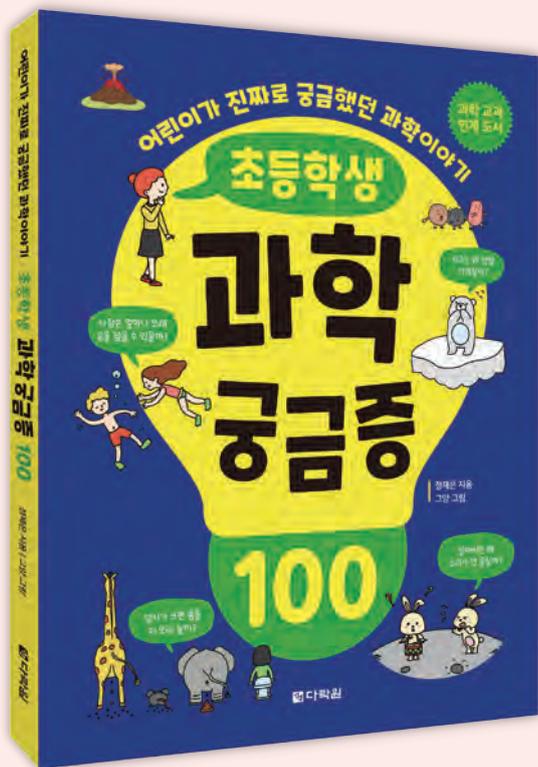
스스로 운전하는 자동차 자율주행차
 2014년 최초의 완전 자율주행 택시인 구글의 웨이브 드라이브 택시가 2015년 1월 12일 구글 캠퍼스 앞 도로에서 첫 번째 자율주행 택시 운행에 성공했다. 이후 2015년 12월 15일 구글은 완전 자율주행 택시인 웨이브 드라이브 택시를 2015년 12월 15일 구글 캠퍼스 앞 도로에서 첫 번째 자율주행 택시 운행에 성공했다. 이후 2015년 12월 15일 구글은 완전 자율주행 택시인 웨이브 드라이브 택시를 2015년 12월 15일 구글 캠퍼스 앞 도로에서 첫 번째 자율주행 택시 운행에 성공했다.

자율주행차
 2015년 12월 15일 구글은 완전 자율주행 택시인 웨이브 드라이브 택시를 2015년 12월 15일 구글 캠퍼스 앞 도로에서 첫 번째 자율주행 택시 운행에 성공했다.

자율주행차에 꼭 필요한 기술은?
 자율주행차에 필요한 기술은 인공지능(AI)과 센서 기술이다. 인공지능(AI)은 자율주행차의 두뇌 역할을 하며, 센서 기술은 자율주행차의 눈과 귀 역할을 한다.

자율주행차의 과외 안전일까?
 자율주행차는 사람의 실수를 줄여 안전을 높일 수 있지만, 여전히 사람의 안전을 보장할 수 없다.

Elementary School Students' 100 Curiosities about Science



Key Features

- Contains general knowledge of science which elementary school students must know in the form of questions
- Includes 100 science stories in 8 parts with interesting pictures, from the distant universe to the sciences around me
- As you read the children's unusual and novel science questions one by one, you will feel familiar with science, which used to be difficult

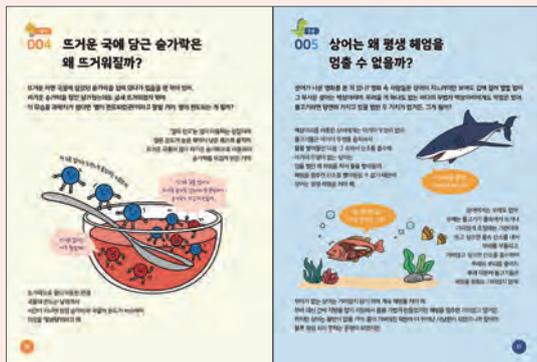
Book (128p)

USD 15.00

Space



Physics & Animals



Earth & Plants

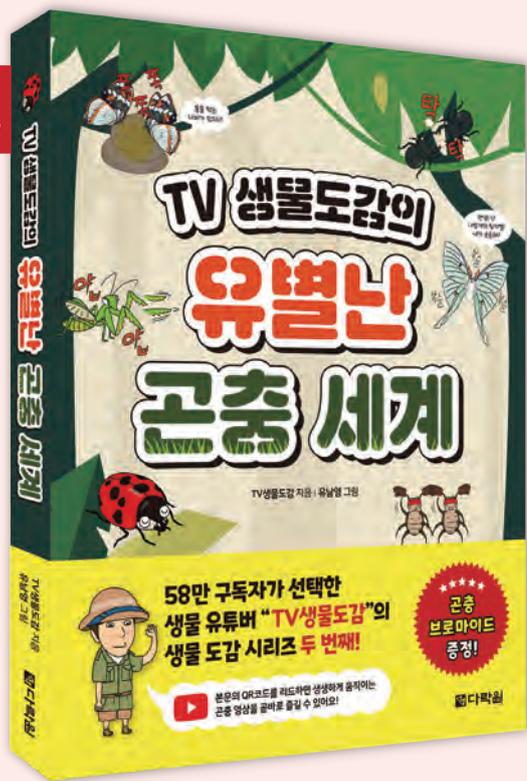


Physics & Earth



TV Saeng-Do's Amazing Insects

NEW



Key Features

- A book where children can enjoy various insects in a friendly way with interesting characters and cartoons
- Composed of 7 sections, from "Insects Found In Trees" to "Insects Found Under Lights", depending on insect habitat
- QR code inserted in text, so you can observe the actual insect movement

Book (148p) + Bromide paper of insects
USD 15.00

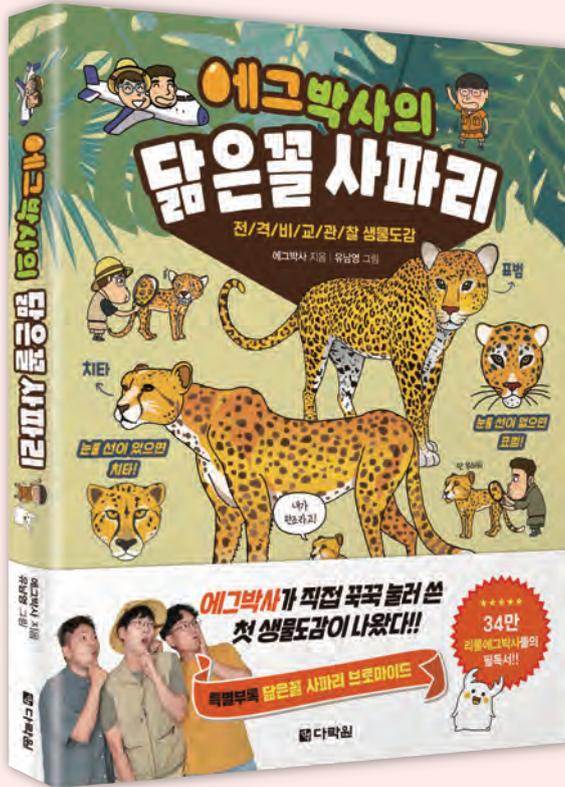
Rights sold to Taiwan

Explanation of insects with funny characters and cartoons



Bromide paper

Similar Figures Safari of "Egg&Bugs"



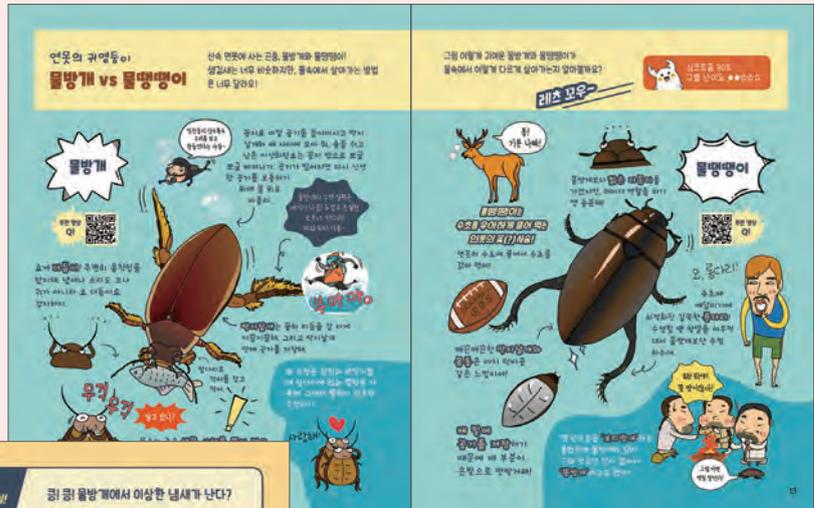
Key Features

- An easy distinction between similar creatures, citing one important difference
- Comparing and observing 30 pairs of similar creatures
- Delicate and vivid pictures, funny and concise explanations
- Includes recommended videos through QR code

Book (136p)

USD 14.50

Rights sold to Taiwan



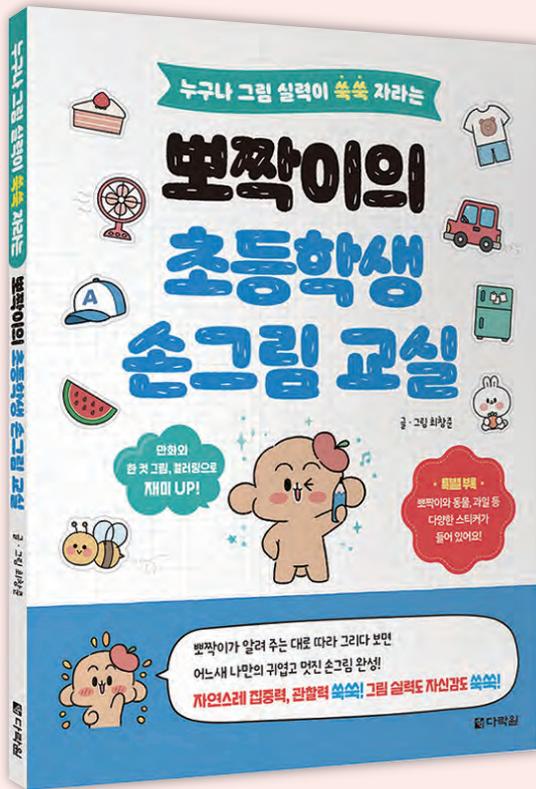
A decisive difference



A comparison between two creatures

"Egg&Bugs" funny biological knowledge

Ppozzak's Hand-Drawing Class for Elementary School Students



Key Features

- Learn the basic skill of hand drawing with the cutest character "Ppozzak"!
- Composed of 3 sections, "Learning the basics of hand painting", "Practicing the basics of hand painting", and "Using the basic hand-drawing skills"
- Contains cute illustrations and orders of drawing each illustration
- Includes cartoons, one-cut drawings, and colorings of "Ppozzak"

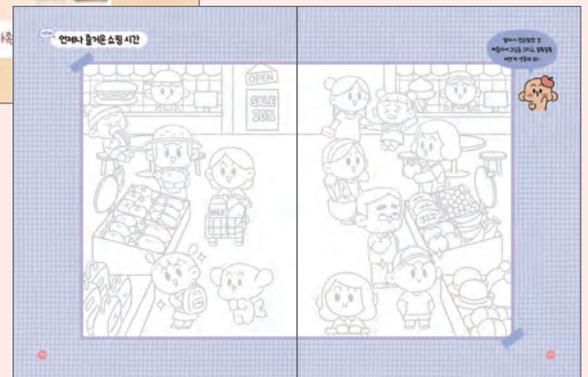
Book (160p) + Stickers of "Ppozzak" and animals, etc

USD 13.80

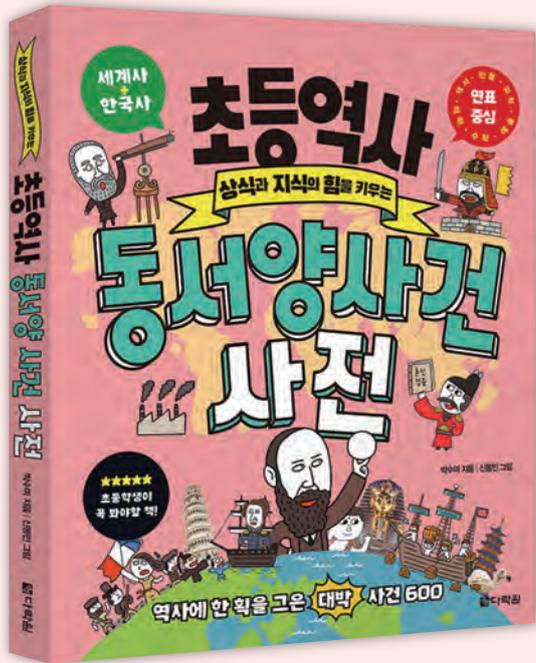
Cute illustrations and orders of drawing each illustration



Cartoon, one-cut drawing, and coloring



Eastern and Western History Dictionary for Elementary School Students



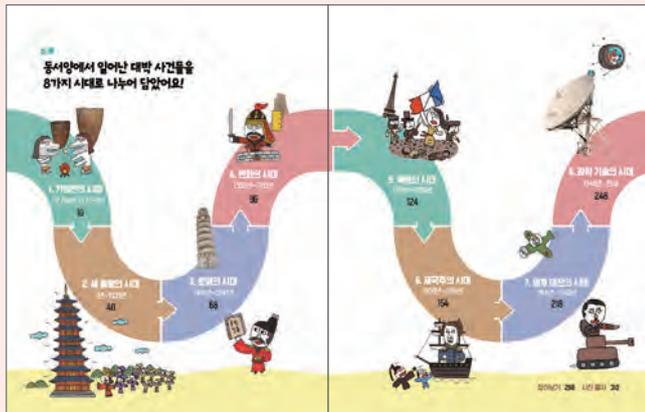
Key Features

- Contains world-historical events & Korean historical events
- Arranged the great events that marked a milestone in history in chronological order
- Cute illustration and interesting history photos
- Includes a chronological table

Book (312p)

USD 17.50

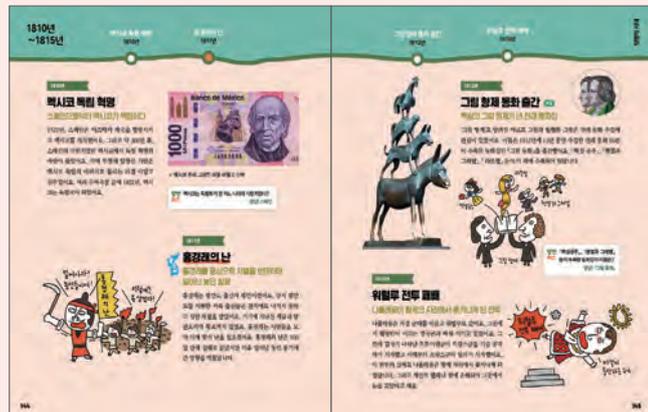
Table of contents



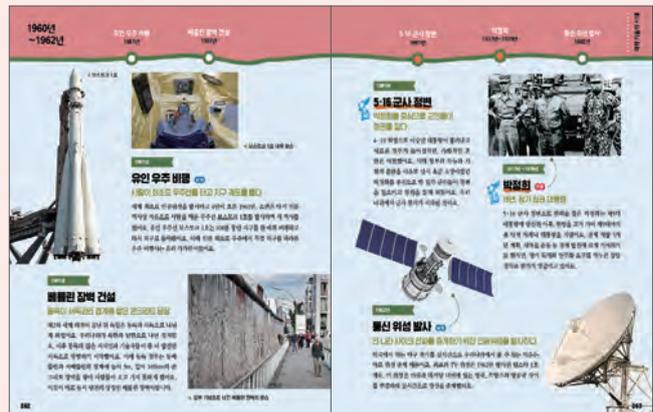
The age of B.C.



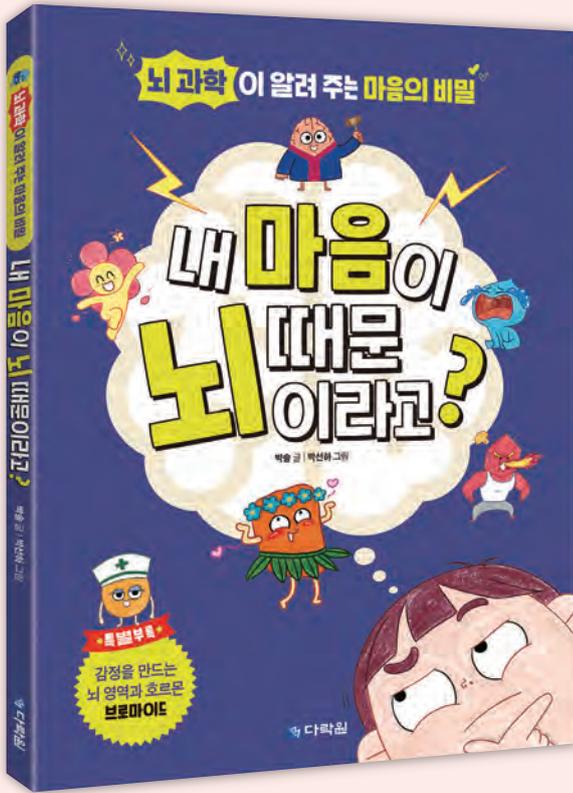
The age of revolution



The age of science and technology



Is My Mind Because of The Brain?



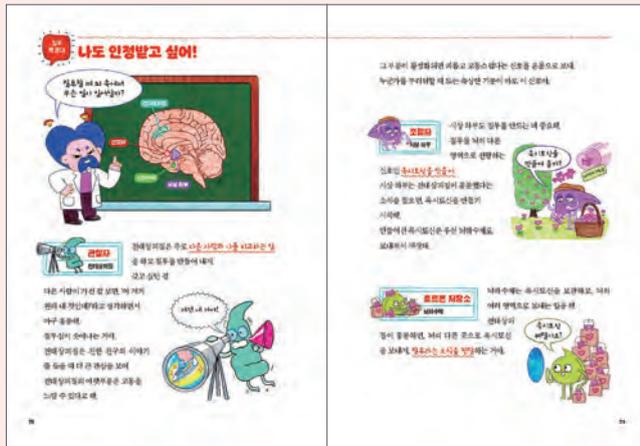
Key Features

- A book telling us about how our minds work in the respect of emotional expressions
- Composed with various emotions children must know (jealousy, anger, fear, joy, sadness)
- Easily learning about our brain parts with “emotion” characters
- Enables us to accumulate interesting neuroscience knowledge and to understand ourselves and others by using emotion controlling techniques

Book (144p)

USD 14.00

Understanding of brain parts with characters



A story of various emotions

Introduction to brain science knowledge and solution



The Real American English Word Picture Dictionary



Key Features

- Composed of more than 1,700+ daily English words
- 14 big topics and 94 detailed topics
- Sensuous and intuitive pictures
- Corrects incorrectly understood English words to actual American English words
- Readers can listen to John&Mack's real native English pronunciation through QR codes

Book (320p)

USD 18.00

www.darakwon.co.kr

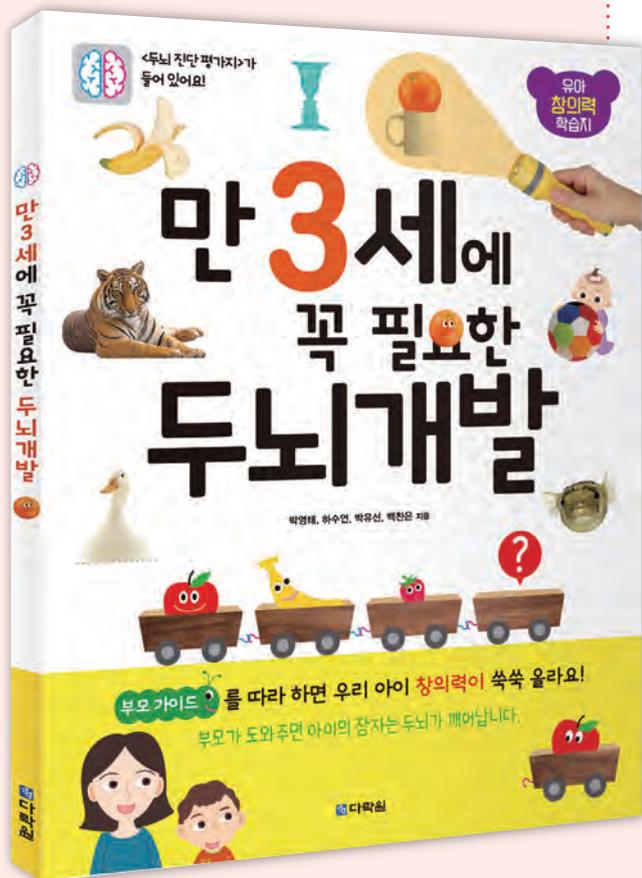


Living room



Vegetables

Developing Brains That Are Essential for Ages 3, 4 & 5



For 3 years old

Key Features

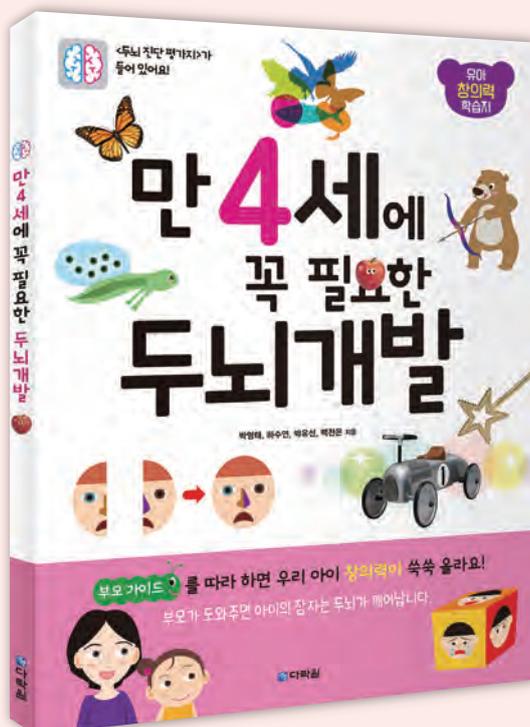
- Infant creativity workbook with parent guide
- Special guides from early childhood education professionals
- Staged learning by age group
- Consists of 100 questions per book
- Includes additional questions to boost creativity
- Integrated development of left and right brains

3 Books

Book (112p)

USD 12.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



For 4 years old



For 5 years old

Questions to develop judgment and detailed parent guide

어떤 동물의 그림자일까?

그림자에 맞는 동물을 찾아 동그라미 하세요.

부모 가이드

- 1. 동물이 그림자를 만들어 내는 원리를 설명하고, 그림자가 어떻게 생겼는지 이야기 나눠주세요. 같은 색깔 가진 동물을 찾아주세요.
- 2. 그림자에 있는 동물이 어떤 동물인지 찾아주세요. 그림자 모양과 동물의 특징을 비교해보세요. 동물이 그림자를 만든 원리를 설명해주세요.
- 3. 동물이 그림자를 만들어 내는 원리를 설명해주세요. > 동물이 그림자를 만든 원리를 설명해주세요.

가장 긴 선은?

네 개미 선중에 가장 긴 선에 각각 동그라미 하세요.

부모 가이드

- 1. 길이가 같은 선을 찾아주세요. 길이가 다른 선을 찾아주세요. 길이가 같은 선을 찾아주세요.
- 2. 길이가 다른 선을 찾아주세요. 길이가 같은 선을 찾아주세요. 길이가 다른 선을 찾아주세요.
- 3. 길이가 같은 선을 찾아주세요. 길이가 다른 선을 찾아주세요. 길이가 같은 선을 찾아주세요.

부모 가이드

- 1. 길이가 굵기의 개념을 혼동하지 않고 알 수 있게 훈련하는 문 길이를 따질 때는 굵기와 상관없음을 이해하게 해주세요.
- 2. 길이가 길다는 건 선의 양 끝이 서로 멀다는 거야. 그럼 끝이
- 3. 각 문제에서 가장 굵은 선을 손으로 가리켜 볼까? > (위에서)

Questions to increase sensitivity and observation

내가 좋아하는 음식은?

좋아하는 음식을 골라 스티커를 붙여주세요.

부모 가이드

- 1. 아이가 좋아하는 음식을 골라 스티커를 붙여주세요. 아이가 좋아하는 음식을 골라 스티커를 붙여주세요.
- 2. 좋아하는 음식을 골라 스티커를 붙여주세요. 아이가 좋아하는 음식을 골라 스티커를 붙여주세요.
- 3. 좋아하는 음식을 골라 스티커를 붙여주세요. 아이가 좋아하는 음식을 골라 스티커를 붙여주세요.

엄마를 찾아줘

방아쇠가 일파 일파에 갈 수 있게 길을 찾아 줄을 그려 보세요.

부모 가이드

- 1. 방아쇠가 일파 일파에 갈 수 있게 길을 찾아 줄을 그려 보세요. 방아쇠가 일파 일파에 갈 수 있게 길을 찾아 줄을 그려 보세요.
- 2. 방아쇠가 일파 일파에 갈 수 있게 길을 찾아 줄을 그려 보세요. 방아쇠가 일파 일파에 갈 수 있게 길을 찾아 줄을 그려 보세요.
- 3. 방아쇠가 일파 일파에 갈 수 있게 길을 찾아 줄을 그려 보세요. 방아쇠가 일파 일파에 갈 수 있게 길을 찾아 줄을 그려 보세요.

무슨 그림으로 보이니?

어떤 그림이 무엇으로 보이는지 알아서 이야기해 보세요.

부모 가이드

- 1. 어떤 그림이 무엇으로 보이는지 알아서 이야기해 보세요. 어떤 그림이 무엇으로 보이는지 알아서 이야기해 보세요.
- 2. 어떤 그림이 무엇으로 보이는지 알아서 이야기해 보세요. 어떤 그림이 무엇으로 보이는지 알아서 이야기해 보세요.
- 3. 어떤 그림이 무엇으로 보이는지 알아서 이야기해 보세요. 어떤 그림이 무엇으로 보이는지 알아서 이야기해 보세요.

Questions to develop integrated thinking

어디에 입을까?

몸에 맞는 옷감을 찍어서 신으려고 보세요.

부모 가이드

- 1. 몸에 맞는 옷감을 찍어서 신으려고 보세요. 몸에 맞는 옷감을 찍어서 신으려고 보세요.
- 2. 몸에 맞는 옷감을 찍어서 신으려고 보세요. 몸에 맞는 옷감을 찍어서 신으려고 보세요.
- 3. 몸에 맞는 옷감을 찍어서 신으려고 보세요. 몸에 맞는 옷감을 찍어서 신으려고 보세요.

두 얼굴을 합치면?

두 개의 얼굴이 합쳐진 모습을 보고, 1 자리에 들어갈 얼굴을 오른쪽에서 골라 동그라미 하세요.

부모 가이드

- 1. 두 개의 얼굴이 합쳐진 모습을 보고, 1 자리에 들어갈 얼굴을 오른쪽에서 골라 동그라미 하세요. 두 개의 얼굴이 합쳐진 모습을 보고, 1 자리에 들어갈 얼굴을 오른쪽에서 골라 동그라미 하세요.
- 2. 두 개의 얼굴이 합쳐진 모습을 보고, 1 자리에 들어갈 얼굴을 오른쪽에서 골라 동그라미 하세요. 두 개의 얼굴이 합쳐진 모습을 보고, 1 자리에 들어갈 얼굴을 오른쪽에서 골라 동그라미 하세요.
- 3. 두 개의 얼굴이 합쳐진 모습을 보고, 1 자리에 들어갈 얼굴을 오른쪽에서 골라 동그라미 하세요. 두 개의 얼굴이 합쳐진 모습을 보고, 1 자리에 들어갈 얼굴을 오른쪽에서 골라 동그라미 하세요.

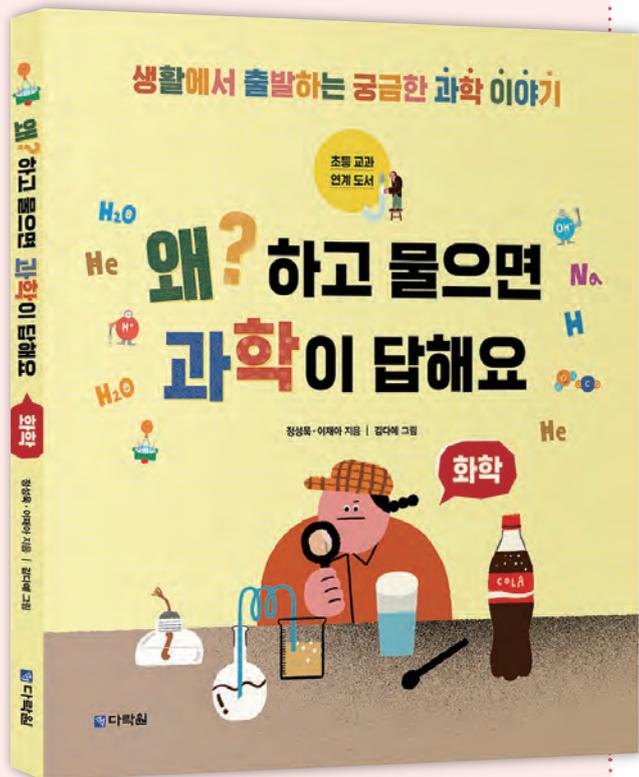
잘린 조각을 맞추면?

잘린 조각을 맞추어 만들 수 있는 도형을 가운데에서 각각 골라 동그라미 하세요.

부모 가이드

- 1. 잘린 조각을 맞추어 만들 수 있는 도형을 가운데에서 각각 골라 동그라미 하세요. 잘린 조각을 맞추어 만들 수 있는 도형을 가운데에서 각각 골라 동그라미 하세요.
- 2. 잘린 조각을 맞추어 만들 수 있는 도형을 가운데에서 각각 골라 동그라미 하세요. 잘린 조각을 맞추어 만들 수 있는 도형을 가운데에서 각각 골라 동그라미 하세요.
- 3. 잘린 조각을 맞추어 만들 수 있는 도형을 가운데에서 각각 골라 동그라미 하세요. 잘린 조각을 맞추어 만들 수 있는 도형을 가운데에서 각각 골라 동그라미 하세요.

Science Tells You The Answer



Chemistry

Rights sold to Taiwan

Key Features

- An amazing science book that discovers the science that is found in every corner of life with 30 science stories that make science fun
- Many questions stimulating imagination and many experiments that are exciting
- Understanding scientific principles at a glance with infographics
- Series covering all fields of science: chemistry, biology, physics, and earth science

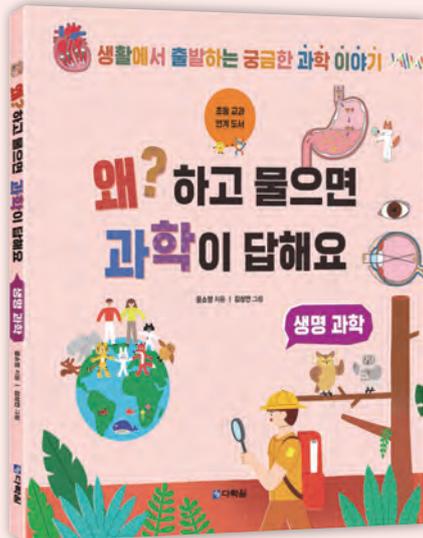
4 Books

Book (152p)

USD 13.00

Rights sold to China

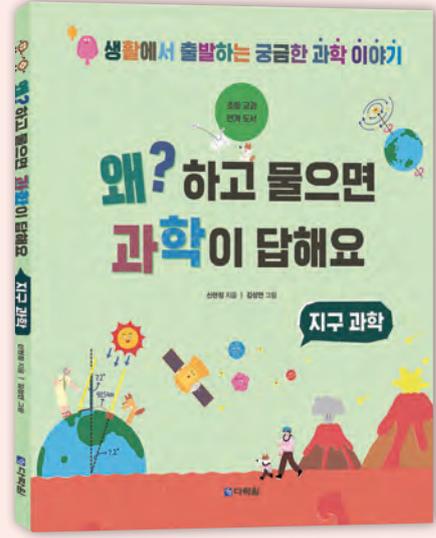
Biology



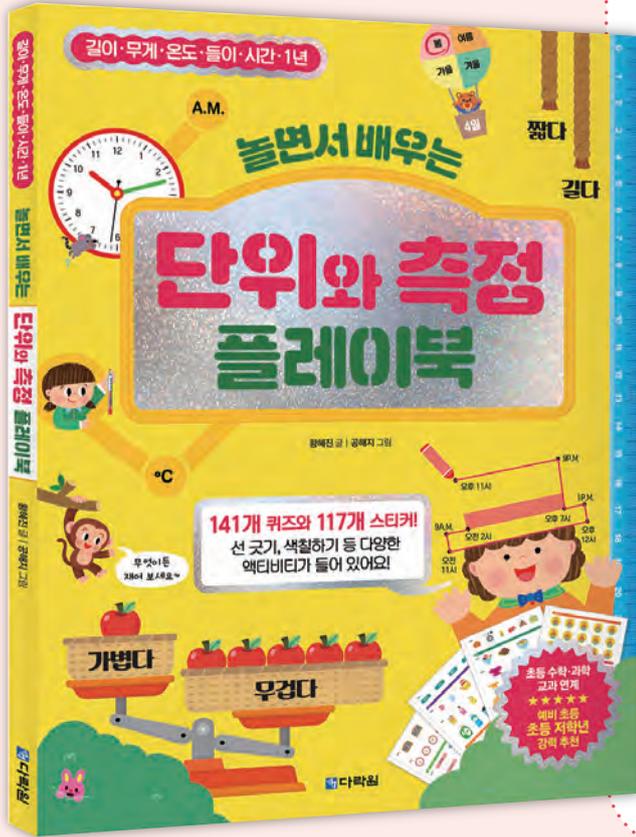
Physics



Earth Science



Units and Measurements Workbook for Children



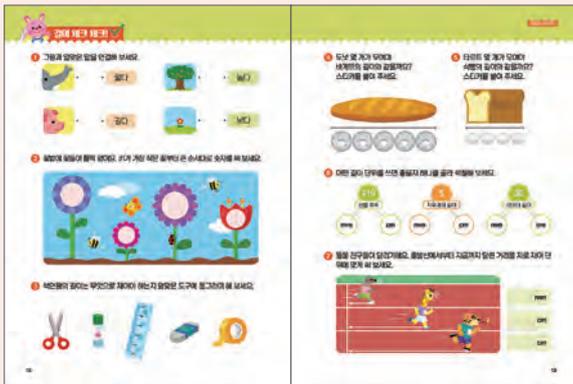
Key Features

- Elementary mathematics and science curriculum linked book to learn units and measurements about length, weight, temperature, etc.
- 141 quizzes and 117 stickers!
- Various activities such as line drawing and coloring

Book (112p)

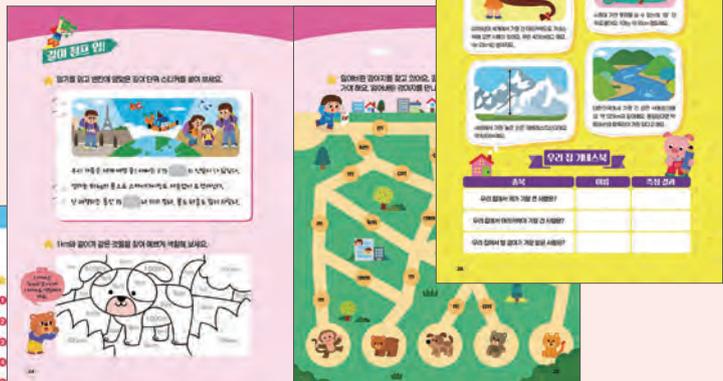
USD 13.00

Various quizzes and activities

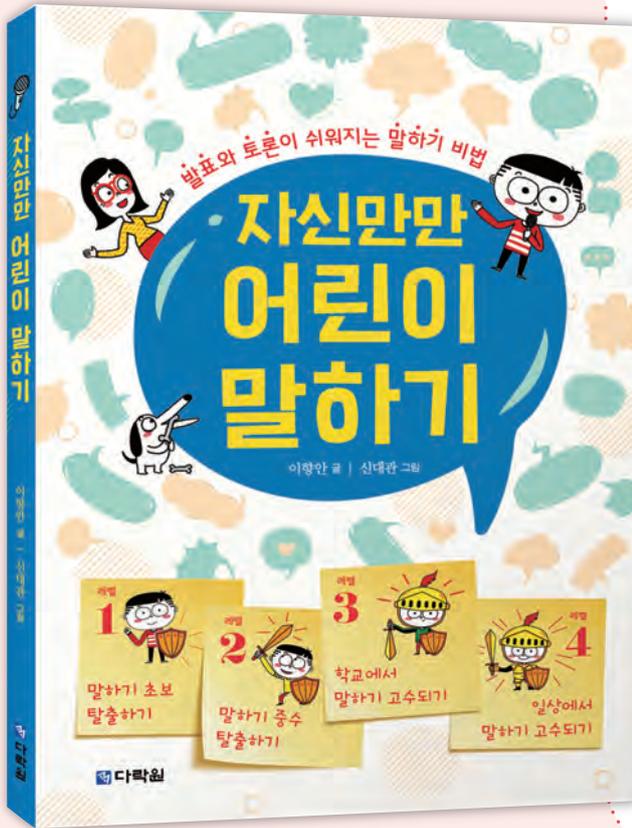


Understanding concepts with pictures

Math in our daily lives



Confident Speaking Guide for Children



Key Features

- Speaking guide for elementary students
- Answers 21 “Speaking” questions that children are curious about
- Step by step from level 1 to level 4 organization, depending on your speaking level
- Easy approach to speaking with Q&A format and cartoons

Book (152p)

USD 13.80

Rights sold to China, Taiwan

Fun speaking lessons, using cartoons



Step by step approach from level 1 to level 4

Introduction to various speaking secrets, including facial expressions, gestures, and voices



I'm the habit leader!



Key Features

- A picture book of learning habits through fairy tales
- Reading fairy tales and then learning habits through activities
- Contains detachable activities that parents and children can work with
- You can download three apps (Habit Leader! Build Your Mind / Body / Eating Habits) from the Google Play Store
- This series deals with mind, body, and eating habits in two steps

6 Books

Book (48p)

USD 14.00

www.darakwon.co.kr



Mind Habits 1, 2

Body Habits 1, 2



Eating Habits 1, 2



FAIRY TALES: You can use your small fairy tale items to raise your mind habits through activity guide.

"토토비, 화가 나는 일이 생기면 화가 났다고 솔직히 말하는 게 좋아. 그런 화를 조절하는 마음 운동을 알려줄게. 불 장갑을 끼고, 너만의 구호를 외쳐 봐."

압! 화난 마음 사라져라!

"정말 재미있겠다. 불이 뿜뿜 불은 것처럼 말이지"



20

토토비는 불 장갑을 양손에 끼우고, 순서대로 따라 했어요.



- ① 양손을 가슴 앞에 모았다가 두 팔을 벌리면서 앞으로 꼭 밀어요.
- ② 양손을 가슴 앞에서 활짝 펼쳤다가 두 팔을 뻗으면서 앞으로 꼭 밀어요.
- ③ 양손을 가슴 아래로 내렸다가 위로 올리면서 두 팔을 벌려 앞으로 꼭 밀어요.

부담을 고집해요.

자신의 마음을 있는 그대로 받아들이고, 그것을 솔직하게 표현하는 것이 중요해요. 불 장갑을 양손에 끼우고, 너만의 구호를 외치며 화를 조절해 보세요.

✔ 시작 운동 후 운동장을 정리해요

21

ACTIVITY: Mom and child can do activities to raise mind habits together.

아이용

아이용 화난 마음이 절정을 때는 불 장갑을 양손에 끼우고, 너만의 구호를 외치며 화를 조절하도록 지도해 주세요. "압! 화난 마음 사라져라!" 불이 구호와 손을 움직이는 동작을 통해 자신의 감정을 조절할 수 있어요. 아래의 그림 불 장갑에 따라 주. 불이 뿜뿜 나오도록 화를 조절해 보세요.



완성

45

부모용



완성

47

APPLICATIONS: You can play a variety of games to develop your habits.



난의아습관게임장 BUMO



난의아습관게임장 BUMO



난의아습관게임장 BUMO



난의아습관게임장 BUMO

Famous Biographies for Kids



Kim Hong-do

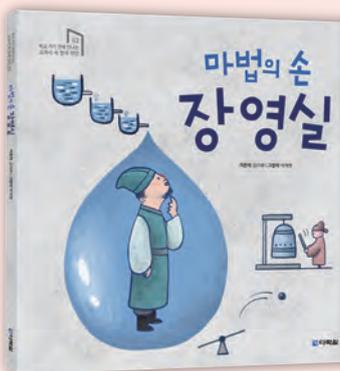
Key Features

- A 10-volume picture book series to introduce the lives and ideas of five great people representing Korea and five great people representing the world
- Easy for children to sympathize with and have fun while looking at the life of a great person from childhood
- Information pages that showcase the achievements of great men along with real photographs

10 Books

Book (48p)

USD 14.00



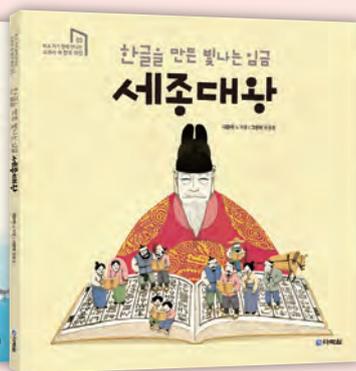
Jang Yeong-sil



Jeong Yak-yong



Admiral Yi Sun-shin



King Sejong



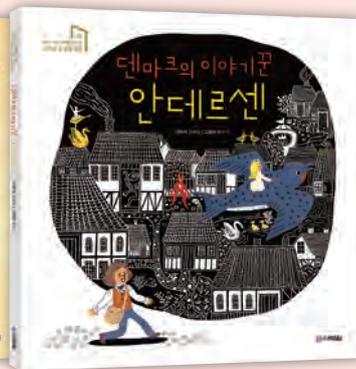
Mahatma Gandhi



Florence Nightingale



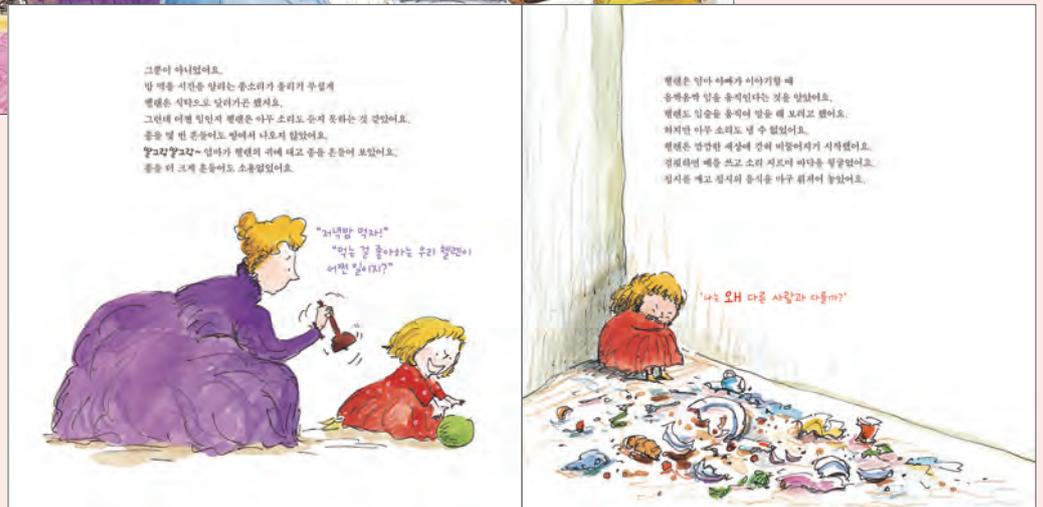
Albert Einstein
Rights sold to Taiwan



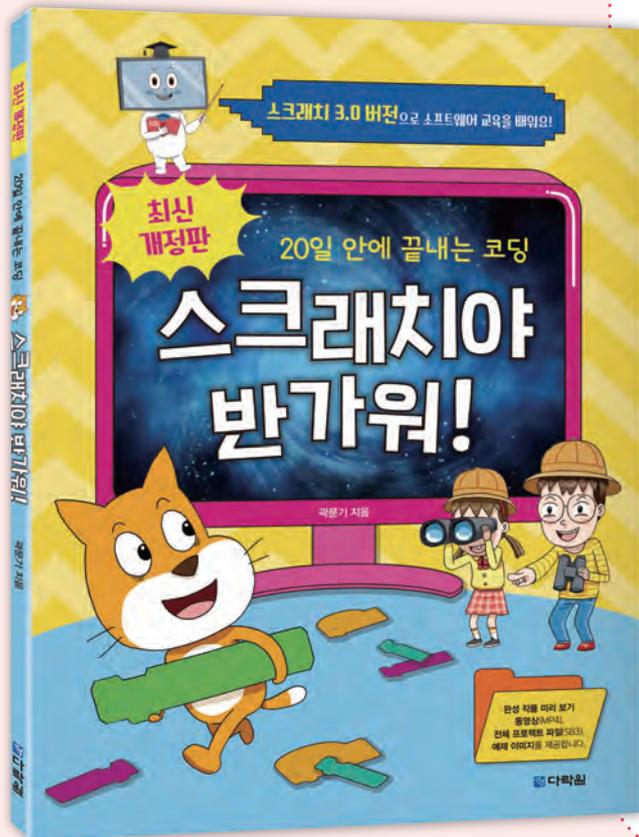
Hans Christian Andersen
Rights sold to Taiwan



Helen Keller
Rights sold to Taiwan



Hello, Coding!



Hello, Scratch!

Key Features

- A book for software education that helps you learn how to code by using Scratch and Python
- You can program your own interactive stories, games, and animations from the basics within 20 days, just following this book step by step
- Sample works preview movie (MP4), full project files, sample coding images are provided

2 Books

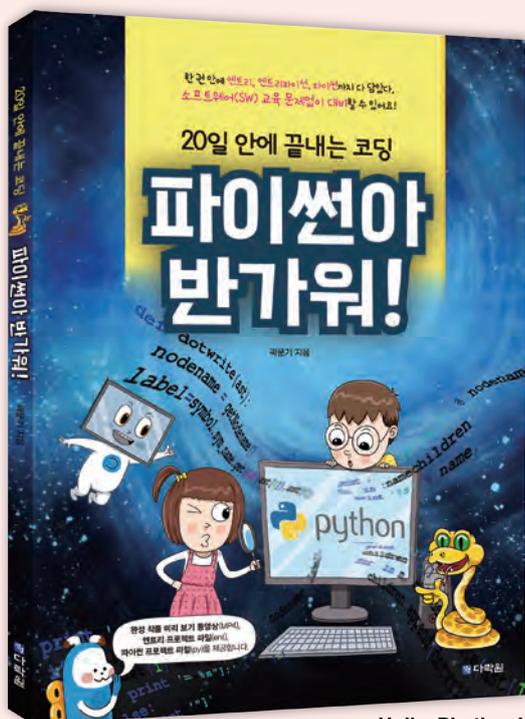
Book (208p-216p)

USD 14.80

www.darakwon.co.kr



Rights sold to China



Hello, Python!

Cartoons



12 일과 스크래치 마법 학교

무엇을 배울까요?

- 스프라이트를 움직이는 방법을 알아봅니다.
- 입력된 숫자를 표현하는 '난수'를 이용해 봅니다.
- 스프라이트가 모양을 복사하는 방법을 알아봅니다.

완성 작품 미리 보기

마법으로 정신을 만들지 못하죠? 마우스 왼쪽 버튼으로 마법사를 움직여주면 다양한 색의 마법이 나타났도록 만들며 완성합니다.

스프라이트/배경과 블록 살펴보기

스프라이트/배경 블록

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Previews

코딩 따라 하기

1 시작하기

- 메뉴에서 [파일]->새로 만들기를 선택합니다.
- 새로운 화면이 시작됩니다.

2 스프라이트 추가하기

- 스프라이트 목록의 [스프라이트 고르기] 버튼을 클릭하여 [스프라이트 고르기]를 클릭합니다.
- 스프라이트 목록의 기본 스프라이트인 [Wizard] 스프라이트를 선택합니다.
- 스프라이트 고르기에서 [Wizard] [Balloon]을 선택합니다.
- [Wizard] 스프라이트는 '스프라이트 고르기'를 클릭하면 사라집니다.
- [Balloon] 스프라이트는 '스프라이트 고르기'를 클릭하면 사라집니다.

12_0401000 75

How to code

Share your project with others around the world

전체코드 확인하기

다음은 완성된 스크래치 블록입니다. 무대 왼쪽 위에 마법사 캐릭터 코드를 실행합니다. [Wizard] 스프라이트를 클릭하면 [Balloon] 스프라이트가 복제되어, 복제된 [Balloon] 스프라이트는 무대 위에서 위치와 모양, 투명도 효과가 무작위로 적용되어 나타납니다. 프로젝트에서 사용한 블록의 전체 구성을 확인해 봅니다.

[Wizard] 스프라이트를 구성하는 블록

[Balloon] 스프라이트를 구성하는 블록

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Identify your complete code of the project

공유하기

스크래치 홈페이지의 [내 작업실] 메뉴를 이용하여 내가 만든 프로젝트를 공유합니다. 전세계의 다른 친구와 함께 아이디어를 나눠 봅니다. 프로젝트의 이름은 [12. 스크래치 마법 학교.sp]로 합니다.

- 내 컴퓨터에 저장하기
[파일]->컴퓨터에 저장하기를 선택하여 내 컴퓨터에 저장합니다.
- 홈페이지에 저장하기
문란인 에디 메뉴의 [파일]->저장하기를 선택하여 스크래치 홈페이지에 저장합니다.
- 프로젝트 공유하기
[내 작업실]의 [공유되지 않은 프로젝트]에 등록된 프로젝트를 선택하여 [새로 받기] [공고 사항 및 참여자]를 입력한 후에 공유합니다.

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작품 속 코딩의 원리 탐색해 살펴보기

난수

난수는 특정한 순서나 규칙을 갖지 않는 수를 나타내는 수를 의미합니다. 예를 들어 연산 결과의 [Math.random() * 100] 결과는 무조건 1부터 최댓값 100이라는 정해진 구간 안에서 숫자를 무작위로 선택하여 줍니다. 난수는 어떤 수가 선택될지 알 수 없기 때문에 값의 무작위성이 높아집니다. 모양 크기와 상태를 표현하는 데 활용될 수 있습니다.

그래픽 효과

- [Scene] 배경: 배경의 기본 설정입니다.
- 색상: 1에서 200사이의 값으로 1부터 200까지 색상을 변경할 수 있습니다.
- 무늬 패턴: 무늬 패턴을 설정합니다.
- 무늬: 100부터 1000사이의 값으로 무늬를 설정합니다.
- 무늬 크기: 0부터 1000사이의 값으로 무늬 크기를 설정합니다.

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Understanding the basics of coding

연습 문제 도전하기

일단 1996

변 입력의 [input] 블록을 이용하여 아직 도장을 찍는 것은 칸 표시를 표현해 볼까요?

다음 블록들을 조합하여 마우스 왼쪽 버튼으로 [Dan] 스프라이트를 클릭할 때마다 [Dan] 스프라이트가 모양이 랜덤으로 만들어 보세요.

스프라이트 [Dan]

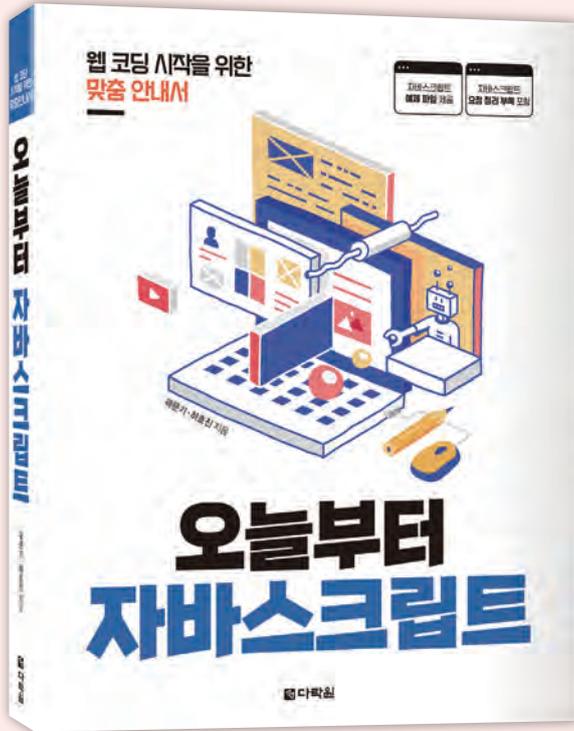
배경 [coun2]

[Dan] 스프라이트 블록

101 12_0401000

Apply what you learned in the previous section

From today, JavaScript!



Key Features

- Web programming book for beginners which helps to learn from the basic concept of JavaScript to the formation of codes
- Understand coding very easily through detailed explanations and tips
- Generating the program by following the example codes

Book (446p)

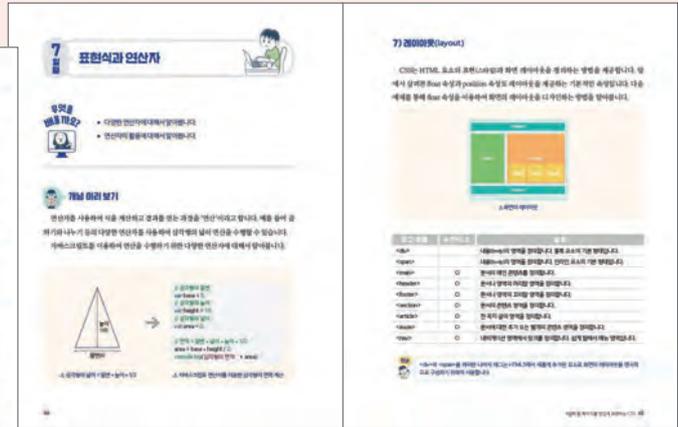
USD 20.00

www.darakwon.co.kr

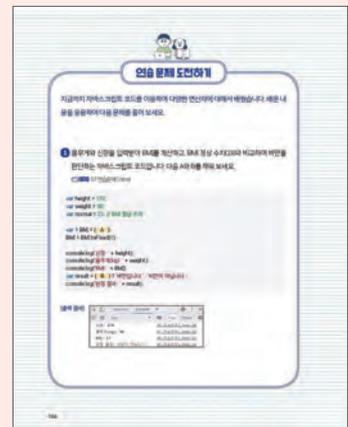
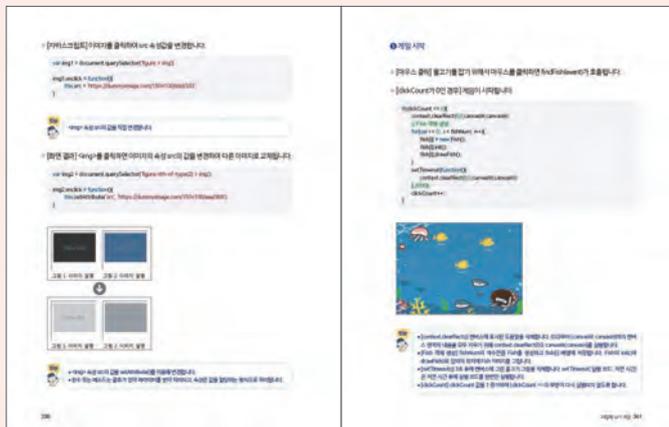


Learning goals and concept preview

Cartoons



Coding Practice



How to form JavaScript codes

Sukkaebi Math for Children



5 Books

Book (96p)

USD 11.00

Sticker

Rights sold to China

- A five-step series for math study for first to third graders
- SUKKAEBI math learning method designed to find the concepts and principles of mathematics in a fairy tale
- Contains various math games that can be played with family and friends
- Connects real life with mathematics to change the way children think math is boring

Painting Fairy Tales with Mom



3 Books

Book (84p)

USD 13.00

Rights sold to Taiwan

- A 3-volume series to read fairy tales and to draw the characters, objects, clothes, and animals in the stories
- Various items, including a princess's dress, a prince's wonderful sword, a scary wolf, and beautiful sea creatures
- 24 pages for coloring exercises

Math Concepts Selected by an Elementary School Teacher



- Mathematical concepts in elementary math textbooks explained
- 4-panel comic strips to approach new contents
- In-depth stories and problem-solving processes added
- Detailed explanatory notes as if taught by a teacher in person
- 2 volumes divided for 3rd and 4th graders and for 5th and 6th graders

2 Books

Book (192p-208p)

USD 14.00

Rights sold to China

Golden Time

LOVELYKNITTER KNITTED ANIMAL TOYS and Clothes & Accessories

NEW



Key Features

- This book is about how to make hand-knitted animal toys with mohair threads and thin needles.
- 9 animal toy works such as bears, rabbits, squirrels, and penguins are included.
- Not only lovely animal toys, but also cute items such as acorn bags and tulip vests are included, so you can enjoy playing with your own dolls.
- Anyone can easily make hand-knitted animal toys with explanatory designs and chart designs for each part of the doll.
- The main techniques can also be found in point lesson videos (through QR).

Book (216p) USD 24.00

Rights sold to China

Contents

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PART 1
How to make 만드는 방법

 공작이 11	 곰 32	 토끼 48
 사슴 68	 여우 88	 다람쥐 110

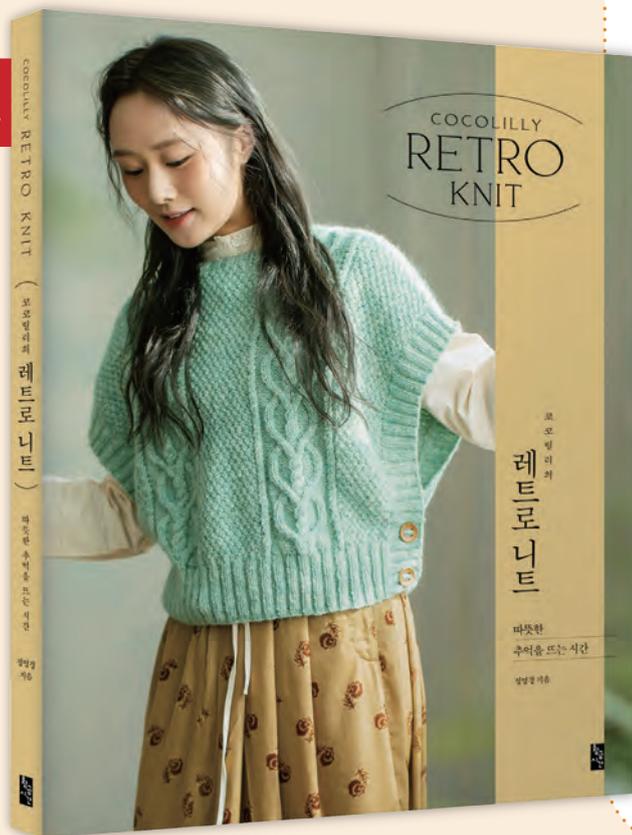
 펭귄 130	 고슴도치 142	 가면 156
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COCOLILLY RETRO KNIT

NEW



Key Features

- This book is about making retro-style knitted fashion accessories.
- Contains 18 works such as balaclavas, bucket hats, motif robes, and bags.
- With designs, detailed explanations, photos, illustrations, and video point lessons (though QR), anyone can easily complete the course.
- Large designs are included as folds so that they can be viewed at a glance.

Book (224p) USD 24.00

Contents



Balaclavas



Motif Robes



모티브 로브
꽃무늬 장수국을 인공에
만드는 방식이다.
후조 목이 에스카르
최단 폭이 40cm입니다.

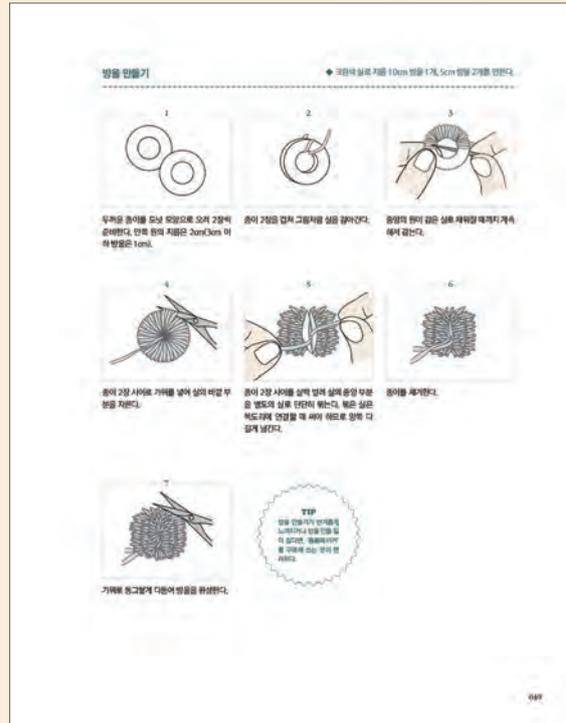


Gradation Shawl



**그리데이션
목도리**

무지갯빛 사탕이 하늘을 떠날까 봐 겁이 났던 꽃은 이 목도리는 꽃피기 기뻐한 달인 누구나
기뻐하기로 쉽게 완성할 수 있어요. 기쁜 마음으로 시작하고, 풍성해지는 그리데이션
실을 사용하고 양 끝에 크고 작은 팻말을 달아 경쾌한 느낌을 자랑해요.



Modernized Hanbok Character Illustration by vnvonii



Key Features

- A book recommended by Hanbok designer DANHA of BLACKPINK - "How You Like That" DANCE PERFORMANCE VIDEO
- Illustration of Daily Hanbok that combines "Hanbok," a traditional Korean dress that began to be known around the world due to the influence of the Korean Culture Wave, and traditional elements with modern daily clothing!
- You can enjoy the fashion illustration of the author of vnvonii, which is hot on Instagram (@vnvonii), and you can see how she drew it and the story behind it.
- You can draw along the illustration, and you can also try coloring the author's sketch.

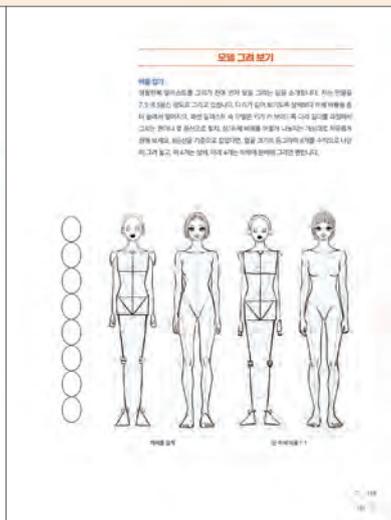
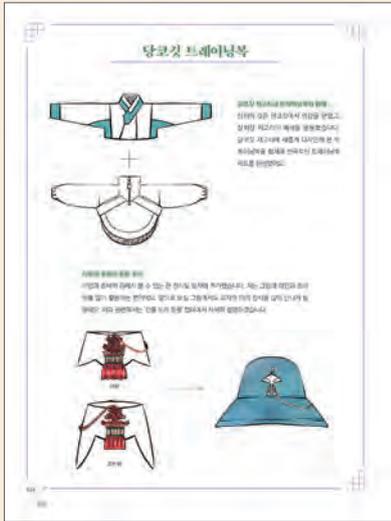
Book (176p) | Bonus Coloring Book (68p) USD 24.00

Rights sold to Japan

A story about how she becomes the artist as an illustrator of daily Hanbok

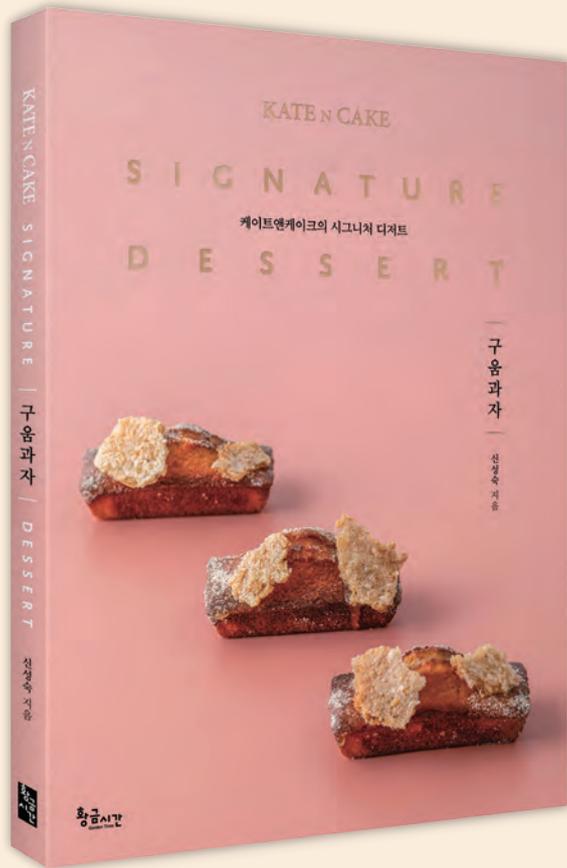


Contains about 60 illustrations showing splendid variations of Hanbok



Explains in detail how to draw

KATE N CAKE'S SIGNATURE DESSERT: BAKED SNACKS



Key Features

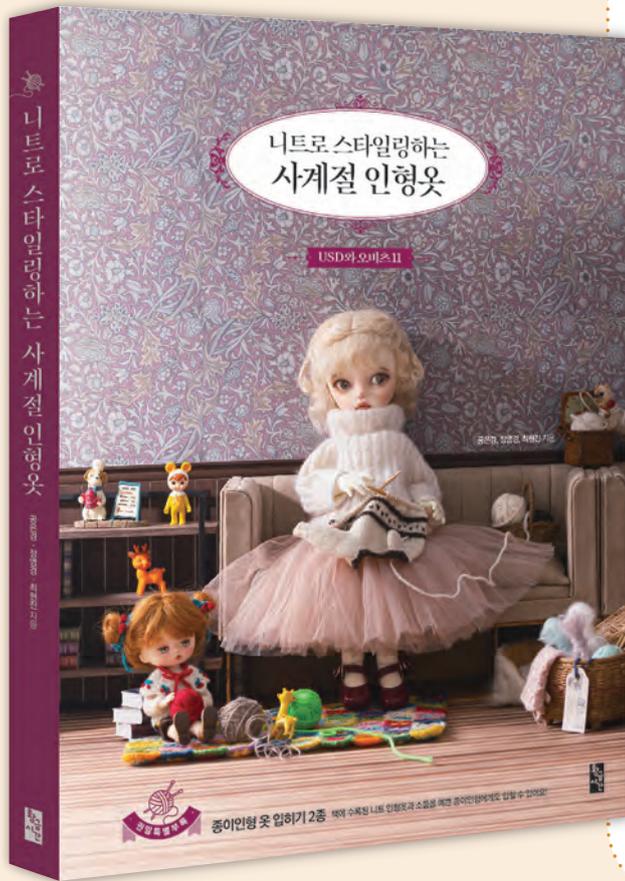
- A book to learn how to bake delicious and pretty desserts
- Guides you to make your own desserts from KATE N CAKE, a popular dessert shop in Seoul and famous for its dessert making class
- Introduces various desserts such as cookies, scones, financiers, madeleine, dacquoise, canelé, pound cake, etc.
- Reveals the author's unique and special recipe

Book (204p) USD 20.00

Sesame Galette Bretonne



Four Seasons Doll Clothes Styling with Knitwear



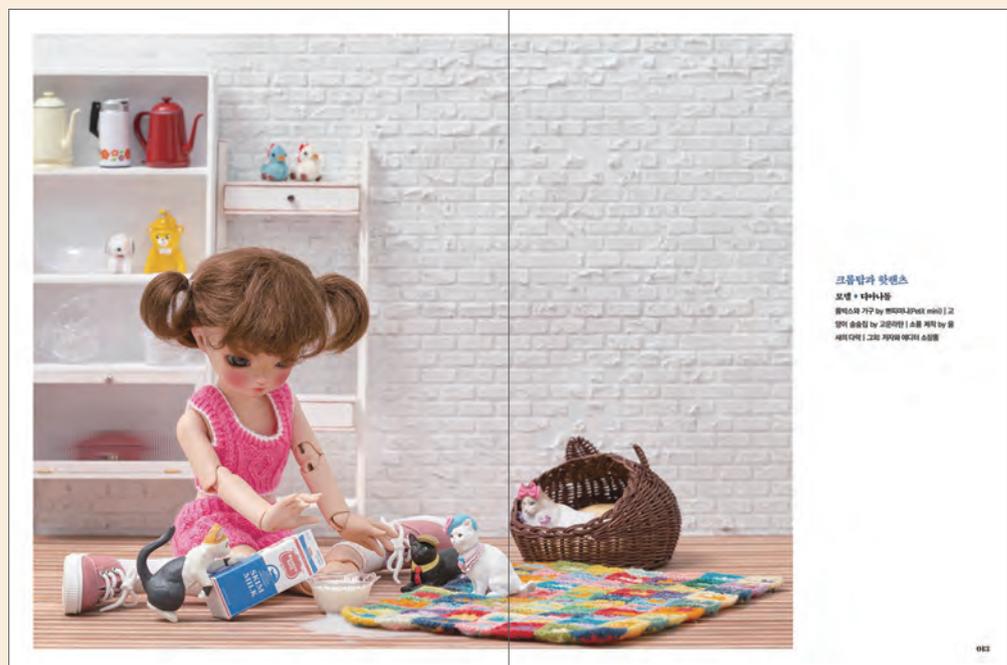
Key Features

- A book introducing knitted clothes and knitted accessories that can be knitted for dolls with a size of 25~33cm including USD body and 11~13cm dolls such as Obitsu Body 11.
- If you change the needle or thread thickness, you can knit clothes that fit a wider variety of dolls.
- Hot pants and cropped tops in the summer and cardigans in the fall! It introduces wonderful clothes that encompass four seasons.
- There are some works with high difficulty, but they are kind enough for beginners to follow and guide easily.
- You can enjoy wonderful pictorials of Korean dolls, including iMda Doll, which is known worldwide.

Book (228p) USD 22.00

Rights sold to China

Crop top and hot pants



크롭탑과 핫팬츠
모델 * 다마나눔
종이인형 옷 입히기 2종 (USD와 오미즈 II) 2종
종이인형 옷 입히기 2종 (USD와 오미즈 II) 2종
종이인형 옷 입히기 2종 (USD와 오미즈 II) 2종

Various knitted fashion with lace pattern



Knits of various sizes, ranging from large dolls to small dolls, can be knitted



Guide how to knit with pictures, charts, and explanations

The basic techniques of knitting are also guided in detail with photos and explanations

Sieunmom's Crochet Dolls



Key Features

- Written by an instructor of “Making a Doll with a Crochet,” the most popular online crochet class in Korea
- 16 kinds of author’s creative dolls included
- Easy to follow guide to cute human dolls, animal dolls, and even accessories for dolls
- Detailed information on various techniques for crocheting dolls

Book (216p) **USD 22.00**



Animal dolls in this book

Human dolls in this book



Making Suncatchers For The First Time



Key Features

- Making suncatchers with shiny materials such as crystals, beads, and chains
- Considered to bring good energy into your home as "sunlight interior"
- A craft that anyone can pick up with the most basic tools and easy-to-understand techniques
- Just follow the detailed step-by-step instructions and pictures to create an identical product
- Consists of 20 designs ranging from interior to portable suncatchers

Book (96p)

USD 12.50

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<p>006</p> <p>CONTENTS</p> <p>Prologue: 이문을 열고 자연의 빛 조사를 바라보는 어침 - 004</p> <p>01 / SUNCATCHER</p> <p>집 안에 빛을 들이 다</p> <p>배안다나 잘가. 벽 틈에 거는 인테리어용 선캐처 만들기</p> <div style="display: grid; grid-template-columns: repeat(4, 1fr); gap: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> 별을 먹는 꼬말이 - 012</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 우주여행 - 016</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 캐롤 드림 - 020</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 빛의 정원 - 024</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 가을바람 - 030</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 에델링 - 034</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 스페인 모험 - 040</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 꿈꾸는 꽃아 - 044</div> </div>	<p>007</p> <div style="display: grid; grid-template-columns: repeat(4, 1fr); gap: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> 엔터티 부드 - 048</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 바닷소리 - 052</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 월명칭 - 056</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 크리스마스 - 060</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 드림 선캐처 - 064</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 마크라에 선캐처 - 068</div> </div>
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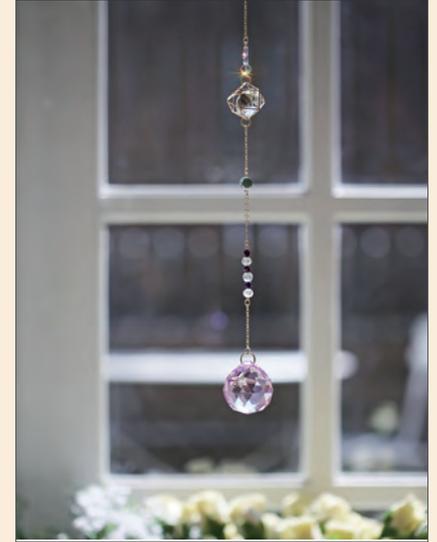
Suncatchers included in this book



Cat Plucking The Stars



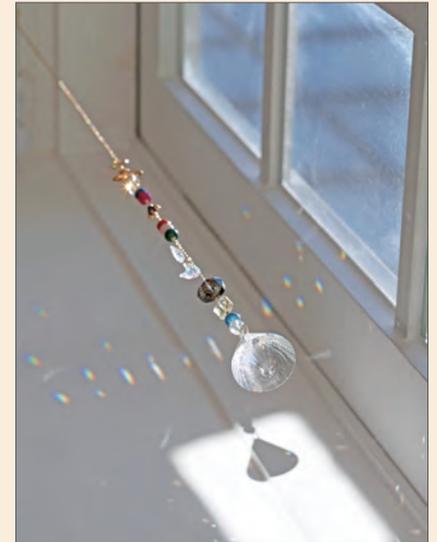
Purple Dream



Garden of Light



Space Travel



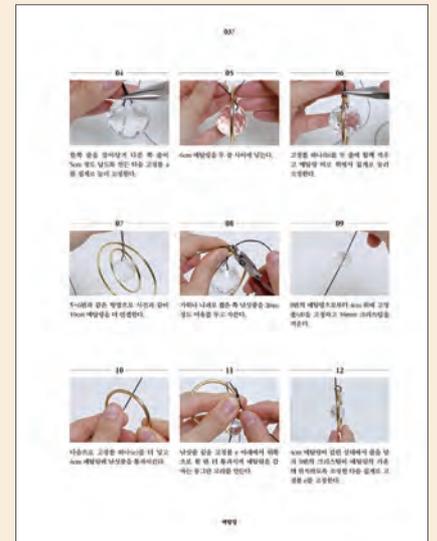
Spangle Mobile



Vintage Mood



D.I.Y Guide



Robin's Cute Little Hand-Knitted Dolls



Key Features

- Written by a famous Korean knitting doll designer, Robin, who has been a topic on SNS with a surprisingly beautiful and original creative hand-knitted doll
- #1 bestseller in handicrafts as soon as it was published
- Introduces 20 works ranging from animal dolls to human dolls and to small items such as trees and balloons
- Includes detailed course photos, friendly explanations, and even pattern drawings for knitting beginners

Book (216p) USD 19.00

Rights sold to China

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006	007

Hand-Knitted Doll Clothes Styling



Key Features

- Focusing on 1/6 scale dolls, this book introduces the handmade knitting clothes and accessories necessary for fashion styling of your dolls
- Include detailed descriptions, photographs, and pattern drawings that even beginners can follow along
- Include photographs and explanations for all the basic techniques needed to knit clothes and fashion items in the book
- Beautiful pictorials featuring 11 popular Korean dolls, and their profiles are also provided
- Two special addendums, "Paper Doll Dressing," which features 2D knit clothes and props from the book

Book (228p) USD 22.00

Rights sold to Russia

Sailor Cardigan



Numbering Cardigan



Animal Scrubber



Two-Tone Carnation Scrubber



Anemone Scrubber



Monstera Scrubber



Dried Fish Scrubber



Avocado Scrubber



Leek Scrubber



Cat Scrubber



My First 15 Rattan Accessories



Key Features

- A rattan craft practical guidebook, which shows you how to make small items of life by weaving tree trunks made of thin rattan
- A total of 15 works ranging from kitchen accessories to interior accessories, including small tea coasters, various shaped baskets, and table mats
- All works are presented with detailed photos of how-to-make process and friendly explanations.
- Video QR codes provided for some works, so you can make rattan props while watching the video

Book (168p) USD 16.00

Flower Coaster



Oval basket



GOOLYGOOLY FRIENDS Hand-Knitted Dolls



Key Features

- A practical book that guides you how to make a popular illustration “GOOLYGOOLY FRIENDS” hand-knitted dolls
- How to make 8 pieces of dolls, 5 pieces of accessories, and Daisy and Pobi’s fashion accessories
- Easy and friendly approach to knitting
- Provides both table and symbol patterns

Book (144p) USD 17.00

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Intro



Daisy



Pobi



Panzy



Tori



Rupy



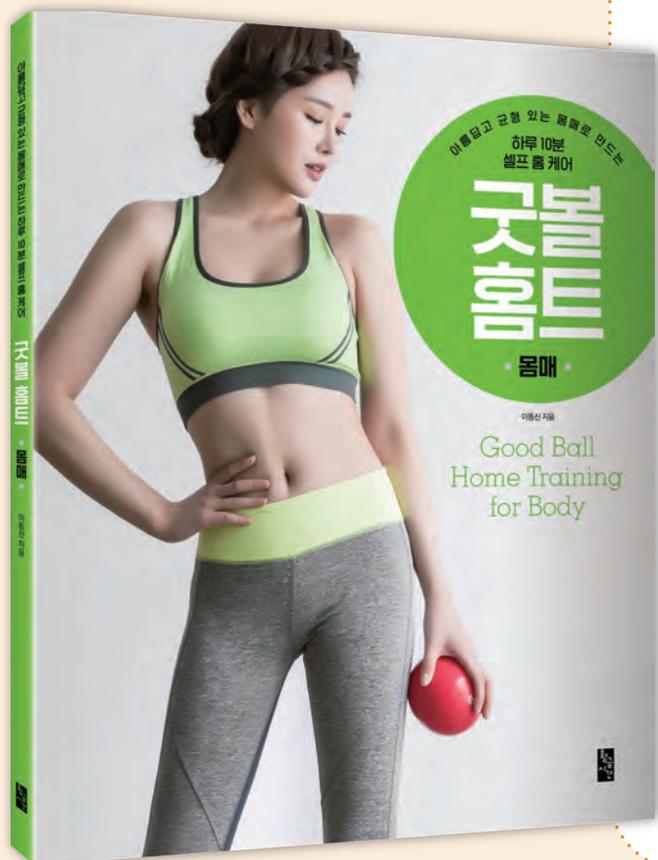
Ice-Cream Cone



How to Make



Good Ball Home Training



Key Features

- A self-care guide on how to handle body shape, beauty, and pain relief with a small, soft ball named GOOD BALL
- Put the ball on your body, shake it, and breathe! It is surprisingly easy to follow, and has a marvelous effect.
- Anyone from children to seniors can use this GOOD BALL METHOD. It has no side effects and is safe.

3 Books (156p-208p) USD 14.00 - 16.00

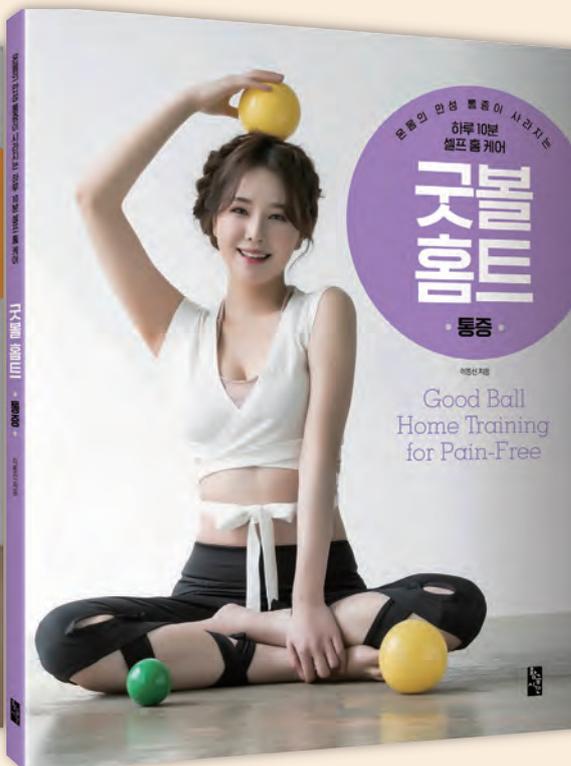


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정말 쉬운 굿볼 홈트, 이것만 준비하세요!

Basic Tools

관절염 예방 1.2m 정도
관골 골절 예방 1.2m 정도
관골 골절 예방 1.2m 정도
관골 골절 예방 1.2m 정도

관골 골절 예방 1.2m 정도
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관골 골절 예방 1.2m 정도
관골 골절 예방 1.2m 정도

How to handle the shape of the bust & shoulders

Bust & Shoulders 퍼지고 처진 가슴 리프팅하기

1 가슴 풀기

A: 가슴 풀기 운동하기

B 가슴 풀기 운동하기

C 가슴 풀기 운동하기

D 가슴 풀기 운동하기

Tools You Need to Use This Method

B 관골 골절 예방 운동하기

Waist & Pelvis 탄력 있는 애플힙

1 햄스트링 풀기

A: 햄스트링 풀기 운동하기

B 관골 골절 예방 운동하기

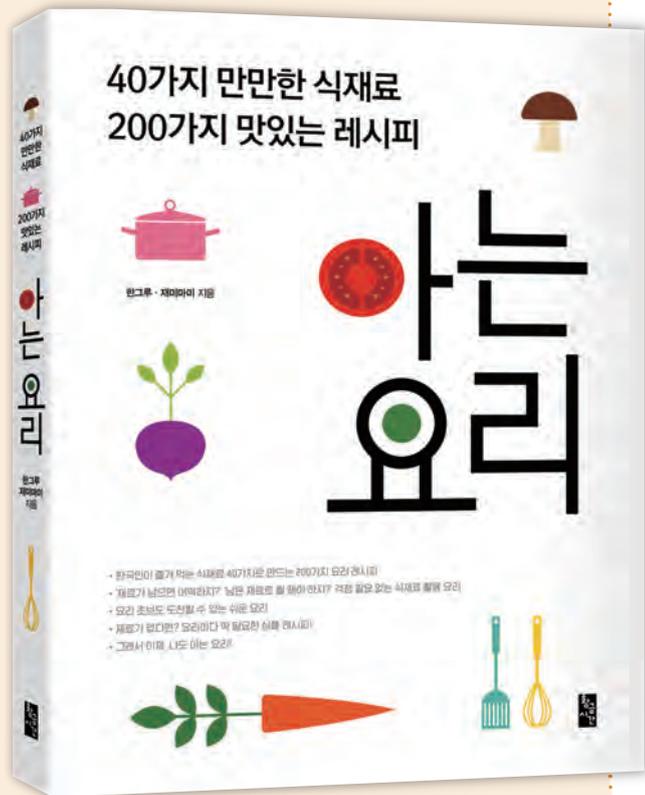
C 관골 골절 예방 운동하기

B 관골 골절 예방 운동하기

C 관골 골절 예방 운동하기

How to handle the shape of the waist & pelvis

Cooking Korean Food at Home



Key Features

- Introducing 200 Korean food recipes for cooking at home with 40 ingredients that Koreans enjoy and you can easily find around you
- It shows the core recipe, difficulty, and cooking time, and it can be easily followed by cooking beginners by the course pictures and detailed explanations for each cooking step.
- You can cook without some ingredients or seasonings! Each dish offers alternate ingredients and optional food ingredients.
- It provides a wealth of basic information for cooking beginners such as how to measure, how to cut, how to make broth, and how to make seasoning.

Book (320p) USD 18.50

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달걀	부추	두부	양배추	냉이	닭고기	해초	오징어	김치	토마토
달걀 찐조림 018	부추무침 023	두부 수프 029	양배추 반 035	냉이 된장국 041	닭볶음탕 084	해초익힌 092	오징어 부추 김치 098	김치찌개 106	토마토 수프 113
달걀찜 018	부추전 024	두부무침 030	양배추 샐러드 036	냉이 파스타 042	닭가슴살 생채 086	해초익힌 두부찜 094	오징어달걀밥 100	콩자반 106	토마토 수프 114
스크램블드에그 020	부추나물 026	두부조림 032	양배추 나물볶음 038	냉이 조경살무침 044	닭날개 감칠 088	해초익힌 나물 096	오징어 통구이 102	콩국수 110	토마토 스프게티 116
황궁국 021	부추 비빔밥 027	미역두부 033	양배추 피클 039	냉이전 046	닭숙 090	해초익힌 것국 097	오징어피클 104	김문양밥 111	토마토 달걀볶음 118
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바자락	오사철어 치즈	베이컨	파프리카	양파	가자	복숭아	견세우	오이	감자
바자락찜 048	토마토 치즈 스프게티 054	마늘송 베이컨말이 060	파프리카 양채 066	양파 소시지볶음 074	가자탕수육 120	홍나물 김치국 127	견세우볶음 134	오이 생채드 141	감자볶음 147
바자락찜 050	감자드 056	베이컨 치즈 샌드위치 062	파프리카 채우볶음 068	올리브생채 076	가자찌지 122	김치양파 128	야채국 136	오이소스야채 142	감자 감자조림 148
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Kids Knitwear Made by Mommy



Key Features

- A how-to book on making 21 different kinds of kids' knit clothing from 0 to 24 months with vivid photos
- Detailed photos and directions from fashion accessories such as muffler, beanie, mini-bag, to romper, bloomer, sweater, cardigan, etc.
- All works are introduced in detail along with the drawings, and the basic knitting method is described in detail along with photos

Book (184p) USD 17.00

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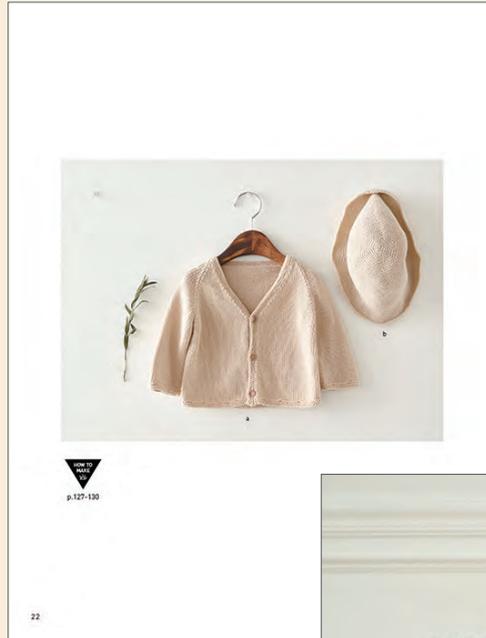
Frill Ribbon Bonnet & Rompers



BASIC Rompers & Bonnet



V-neck Cardigan & Bucket Hat



Cashmere Cardigan



Cotton-frill Dress & Bucket Hat



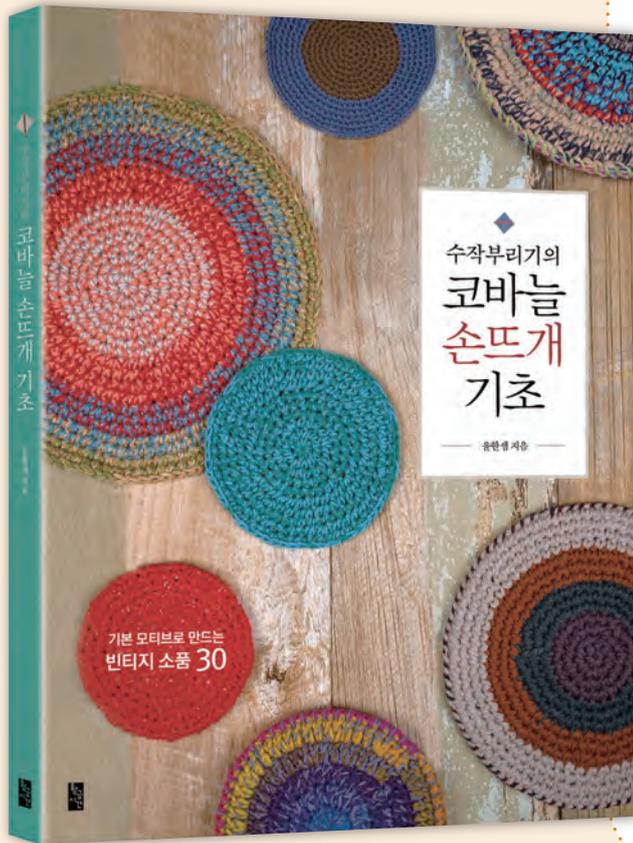
Striped Raglan Sweater & Pompom Muffler



Shoulder-button Vest



Crochet Basics



Key Features

- A crochet handbook that provides guidance on how to make small items with simple square motifs and circle motifs
- An introduction on how to make 30 colorful small items, such as quilts, wallets, and dolls, by using circle and square motifs
- With coloring know-how to show design sense and a color guide for each crochet work, anyone can start crocheting immediately

Book (184p) USD 16.80

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Scrap made with square motif



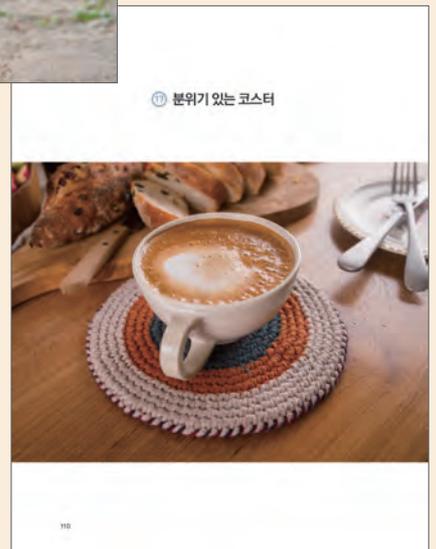
Mini vase made with circle motif



A colorful scrap made with square motif



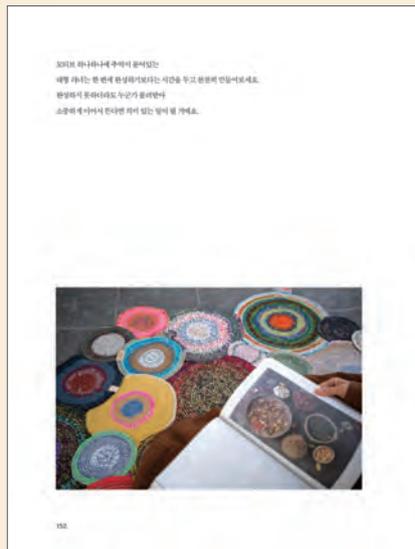
Coaster made with circle motif



Flower wreath made with circle motif



Large runner made with circle motif



Toy hamburger made with circle motif



Kids Clothing Made by Mommy



- A how-to book on making children's clothing in the Kinfolk and Liberty styles
- Detailed photos and directions to make 29 items of clothing and accessories
- 90-130cm long life-sized patterns

Book (192p) USD 17.00

Rights sold to Taiwan

My Four Seasons Accessories



- A how-to book teaching how to make jewelry pieces for each season, using gemstones, chains, and other accessories
- High-quality photo spreads on 20 items, including bracelets, rings, and necklaces, with style tips
- Materials, learning the basics, and making processes explained with detailed photos and notes

Book (144p) USD 14.00

Menti's Embroidery for Your Heart



- French embroidery book with refined works
- 22 pieces of embroidery introduced with high-quality photo spreads and detailed explanatory notes
- Basic embroidery knowledge and stitching techniques offered with photos and illustrations
- Nearly 40 life-sized embroidery designs

Book (216p) USD 17.00

Rights sold to Taiwan

Crochet Accessories by Jinia



- A collection of decorative crochet works by power blogger Jinia, who attracted one million visitors
- A how-to book on various decorative items made by crocheting

Book (112p) USD 13.00

