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SAT Subject Test in Korean with Listening

In this document, you will find detailed answer explanations to all of the Korean practice questions from *Getting Ready for the SAT Subject Tests*. By reviewing these answer explanations, you can familiarize yourself with the types of questions on the test and learn your strengths and weaknesses. The estimated difficulty level is based on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 the easiest and 5 the most difficult.

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1. **Difficulty: 2**
   Choice (C) is correct. Hansu says he went to meet his older brother at the airport (한국 공항) yesterday. Hansu went to the airport (C), not to his brother’s office (A), his brother’s house (B) or a graduation ceremony (D).

2. **Difficulty: 3**
   Choice (D) is correct. Hansu responds positively to the question, “Does your brother live on the East Coast (동해안)?” and says that his brother also went to college there, and that he graduated and is currently working for a company. He also indicates that it would be nice if his brother could stay longer, but his brother only has a three-day vacation. This leads to choice (D) as the correct answer.

3. **Difficulty: 4**
   Choice (B) is correct. The announcement says that service on subway line #5 has been temporarily suspended but will resume after three hours. It is announced that service will be restored (B) not that service is not affected (A), that a new line will open on the following day (C) nor that there will be no service at 3 p.m. (D).

4. **Difficulty: 2**
   Choice (B) is correct. This question involves the use of the honorific expression 음식 드시다, which means “to have a meal.” The grandfather (할아버지) needs to use the plain form of this expression when answering the question, “Have you had your meal?” Therefore, the correct answer is choice (B).

5. **Difficulty: 3**
   Choice (C) is correct. This question involves the auxiliary adjective 싶다. In response to the question, “When you were young, what did you want to be when you grew up?” one needs to use the expression, “I wanted to become …” Therefore, the correct answer is choice (C).

6. **Difficulty: 4**
   Choice (A) is correct. To answer this question, you need to first know the difference between the two verbs 잊어버리다 and 잃어버리다. The first, 잊어버리다, means “to forget”; whereas 잃어버리다 means “to lose.” Then you need to know the connective ending -다가, which is used when an action is discontinued and changed to another action. In the given context, the older sister “forgot” her homework, so she came back home to get it. Choice (A) is the correct answer.

7. **Difficulty: 3**
   Choice (B) is correct. It is clear from the context that the missing structure should include the meaning “even if you try.” Choice (B) best completes the sentence, resulting in the statement, “This car is too old, so it is useless even if you try repairing it.”

8. **Difficulty: 3**
   Choice (A) is correct. Please note that the author has had an impatient personality since he or she was little and has frequently been told that he or she rushes things. Therefore, in the given context, choice (A), which means “often,” is the best answer, resulting in the sentence “Because of this personality, I have often been scolded by the elders.”

9. **Difficulty: 3**
   Choice (C) is correct. This question involves the idiomatic expression 씁니다, which means “to make a fuss.” In this context, 멀다 means “to display a certain behavior.” It is important to pay attention to the correct spelling of the verb 멀다; the other answer choices look similar to this verb but have entirely different meanings. The correct answer is choice (C), with the connective ending why, which expresses the reason for something, resulting in the sentence, “… when going away for some fun, I started making a fuss two or three days earlier, asking to prepare for the occasion, which made my mother worry a lot.”
10. Difficulty: 4
Choice (C) is correct. This question involves the causative verb 써다. When used along with 속울, 써다 means "to make someone worry." In the given sentence, this expression is used with the honorific form -아/어 드리다, and the verb 써다 becomes 써 in this case. Therefore, choice (C) 써 best completes the sentence "… which made my mother worry a lot." Choice (A) looks similar to 써 but is derived from a different verb, 섬다, which means "to be mixed or to be blended."