

LEARN ENGLISH WITH MUSIC

APT.

ROSÉ & Bruno Mars

COMPLETE LEARNING WORKBOOK

Go beyond the song

Bilingual pop, Korean culture and high-energy conversational English.

16 verified learning cards / Level A2-B1 / guided practice

SECTION 00

Your learning journey

Watch first, explore second, practise from memory and finish with the complete card library.

1 WATCH	Follow the official lyric video and synced cards.
2 EXPLORE	Study language, extended vocabulary, culture and sound.
3 PRACTISE	Complete the guided challenges without looking back.
4 REVIEW	Use the final 16-card library by category.

Three sources of value

Song language gives you patterns to reuse. **Extended vocabulary** helps you discuss the themes and music. **Context** helps you understand cultural references and form your own interpretation.

Official lyrics

[Open the official lyric video](#)

Listen, read and return to the workbook whenever you want to explore a language point in greater depth.

SECTION 01

Map the song

Notice how extremely simple English becomes memorable through rhythm, bilingual identity and repeated commands.

STAGE	LEARNING LENS
Game start	A cultural chant becomes the hook
Invitation	Direct imperatives and desire
Party list	Compressed informal vocabulary
Return	Repetition, urgency and movement

Listening challenge

For each stage, write one word for the sound and one for the speaker's emotional position. Then explain which language choice helped create that impression.

SECTION 02

Language Lab

Move beyond the quick cards: compare structures, notice register and learn how to avoid common mistakes.

LANGUAGE POINT	GO DEEPER	USE IT WELL
apateu and apartment	A Korean form becomes an international pop hook. Borrowed words may keep their cultural identity even when surrounded by English.	Explain it as: <i>It comes from the Korean word for apartment.</i>
send someone something	English alternates between a double object and a to-phrase: <i>send me the address / send the address to me.</i>	With a pronoun, <i>send it to me</i> is usually clearer than <i>send me it.</i>
imperatives as invitations	A bare verb can sound energetic and friendly in the right context, but direct commands depend on tone and relationship.	Soften it with <i>please, could you...? or why don't you...?</i> when necessary.
want, need and would like	<i>Want</i> expresses desire; <i>need</i> presents necessity; <i>would like</i> is more polite and less forceful.	Compare: <i>I want a drink. I need some water. I'd like a coffee, please.</i>
go crazy	In party language it can mean become extremely excited or uninhibited. Elsewhere it may sound insensitive if used about mental health.	Choose a neutral alternative such as <i>get really excited</i> when the context requires care.
compressed verb lists	Pop lyrics often remove subjects and linking words to create speed and rhythm. Everyday prose normally makes the relationship clearer.	Expand a list into a full sentence before reusing it in formal writing.
gotta, have got to and have to	<i>Gotta</i> represents fast informal speech. <i>Have got to</i> is common for present necessity; <i>have to</i> works more easily across tenses.	Write <i>I had to leave</i> , not <i>I had got to leave</i> , for ordinary past necessity.
on my way, in the way, by the way	These similar expressions mean travelling, obstructing, and introducing a side comment.	<i>I'm on my way. The chair is in the way. By the way, thanks for calling.</i>
meet and meet with	<i>Meet someone</i> is normal for social contact or a first encounter. <i>Meet with</i> often suggests a planned or professional discussion.	Compare <i>I met Ana at a party</i> with <i>I met with my manager.</i>

SECTION 03

Extended vocabulary: go beyond the lyrics

This bonus language expands what you can say about the narrative, emotion, performance and production.

apartment	noun	A set of rooms for living in, usually on one floor of a larger building - called a 'flat' in British English. <i>They're throwing a party at their new apartment this weekend.</i>
buzzed	adjective	Slightly drunk - relaxed and a little dizzy from alcohol, but not fully drunk. <i>After two drinks she was pleasantly buzzed and ready to dance.</i>
to loosen up	phrasal verb	To become less nervous or formal and start to relax and have fun. <i>The first round of drinks helped everyone loosen up.</i>
chant	noun / verb	A simple phrase repeated rhythmically, often by a group of people together. <i>The crowd broke into a chant as soon as the beat dropped.</i>
call and response	noun	A musical pattern in which one voice or line is directly answered by another. <i>The chorus works as call and response between the two singers.</i>
rooftop	noun	The flat top of a building, often used as a space for parties or gatherings. <i>We ended up watching the sunset from a friend's rooftop.</i>
to vibe with someone	informal verb phrase	To feel an easy, natural connection or rapport with someone. <i>We started talking at the bar and just vibed with each other instantly.</i>
housewarming	noun	A party held to celebrate moving into a new home. <i>She invited the whole office to her housewarming next Saturday.</i>
nightcap	noun	A final alcoholic drink taken shortly before going to bed. <i>Want to come up for a nightcap before you head home?</i>
to flirt	verb	To behave in a playful, teasing way that signals romantic or sexual interest. <i>He kept flirting with her across the table all evening.</i>
smitten	adjective	Suddenly and strongly attracted to, or in love with, someone. <i>After one conversation he was completely smitten.</i>
to crash at someone's place	informal expression	To sleep somewhere unplanned, usually a friend's home, instead of going back to your own. <i>It got so late that I just crashed at my cousin's place.</i>

SECTION 04

Idioms and expressive English

Use these additional expressions to discuss the song's situations and themes in natural English.

to hit it off	extension	To immediately like someone and get along well from the first meeting. <i>They met at a mutual friend's party and hit it off right away.</i>
the ball's in your court	extension	It's now your turn to make a decision or take the next step. <i>I've already texted him twice - the ball's in his court now.</i>
to play hard to get	extension	To pretend not to be interested in someone in order to make them want you more. <i>She's clearly into him, but she loves playing hard to get.</i>
to break the ice	extension	To say or do something that eases the initial awkwardness of a new social situation. <i>He told a silly joke just to break the ice at the party.</i>
to catch feelings	extension	To begin developing romantic emotions for someone, often unexpectedly or against your own plan. <i>It was supposed to be casual, but I think I caught feelings.</i>
one thing led to another	extension	A way of describing how a series of events unfolded quickly and naturally, often used about a night out. <i>We started talking on the balcony and, well, one thing led to another.</i>

Make the language yours

Complete the exercises later in the workbook to check meaning, structure and register.

SECTION 05

Pronunciation as performance

A sung voice is not a neutral accent sample. Listen for concrete features, then compare theatrical delivery with everyday speech.

Two rhythm systems colliding	Korean is a syllable-timed language, so Rosé's chant-like lines land each syllable with near-equal weight and length. Bruno Mars answers in classic American stress-timed pop phrasing, stretching stressed syllables and swallowing weak ones. Listen for the contrast every time the vocal switches between them.
Rosé's Australian vowels under K-pop diction	Raised in Melbourne, Rosé still shows Australian vowel shifts - words with 'ay' can drift toward 'oy'-ish territory, and 'o' sounds narrow. But years of K-pop vocal training also give her an unusually crisp, evenly enunciated delivery, with every consonant given full value - a rare 'textbook-clear' model of a non-native-formed English accent.
Bruno Mars' rhotic, soul-schooled American R	Mars pronounces every r fully (rhotic), in the general American style, and layers it with R&B-style; melisma - bending a single vowel across several notes. Compare his runs here with his more restrained phrasing on 'Perfect' or 'Die with a Smile' to hear how much he varies his delivery by song.
Consonant clusters smoothed for groove	Both singers soften hard consonant endings so the beat keeps bouncing - final t's and d's are often unreleased or barely tapped rather than fully stopped, a common trait in uptempo pop-rock vocals regardless of the singer's native accent.

Three-pass shadowing

1. Tap only the stressed beats.
2. Reproduce the phrase slowly and clearly.
3. Contrast a natural spoken version with the musical performance.

SECTION 06

Context and creative choices

Discover the cultural and creative decisions that shaped the song, then listen again with this context in mind.

"APT." was released on 18 October 2024 as the lead single from *Rosie*, the debut solo studio album by Rosé of BLACKPINK, released that December through The Black Label and Atlantic Records. Rosé - born in New Zealand and raised in Melbourne, Australia, before training and debuting in South Korea - teamed up with American superstar Bruno Mars for a track that became one of the fastest-moving crossover hits in recent pop history.

The song's hook grew out of a real moment in the studio: Rosé taught her production team a South Korean drinking game called 'apateu' (아파트), meaning 'apartment,' in which players stack their hands and count down until someone loses and has to drink. The rhythmic chant used to play the game became the song's central hook, built by a production team including Bruno Mars, Cirkut, Omer Fedi and Rogét Chahayed, with additional writing credits from Amy Allen, Brody Brown, Philip Lawrence and Theron Thomas. The track also carries an interpolation credit for Toni Basil's 1982 song 'Mickey,' written by Nicky Chinn and Mike Chapman, and blends pop, pop-rock, pop-punk and new-wave textures.

Commercially, 'APT.' became a genuine global phenomenon: it peaked at number 3 on the Billboard Hot 100, spent 12 weeks at number 1 on the Billboard Global 200, and racked up 19 non-consecutive weeks atop the Global Excl. U.S. chart. It also topped South Korea's Circle Digital Chart for ten weeks and Australia's ARIA Singles Chart for fourteen, eventually reaching number one in more than fifty countries.

The streaming numbers were just as remarkable. 'APT.' became the fastest song by a K-pop act to reach 1 billion Spotify streams, doing so in about 100 days - the second-fastest song ever to hit that mark - before going on to pass 2 billion streams. The music video, co-directed by Bruno Mars and Daniel Ramos and built around a garage-band performance on a bright pink set, became the fastest K-pop music video to reach 1 billion YouTube views, and 'APT.' went on to be recognised as one of the best-selling global singles of 2025.

The song's awards run has been just as historic: it earned three nominations at the 68th Grammy Awards in February 2026 - Record of the Year, Song of the Year, and Best Pop Duo/Group Performance - making it the most-nominated song ever by a K-pop artist, plus wins including Song of the Year at the 2025 MTV Video Music Awards (a first for a K-pop act) and International Song of the Year at the 2026 Brit Awards, where Rosé became the first K-pop artist to win a Brit at all.

For English learners, 'APT.' offers an unusual listening contrast: Rosé's internationally shaped delivery trades lines with Bruno Mars' American pop and R&B; phrasing, while a chant from a Korean drinking game gives the song its bilingual identity. Listen for how rhythm, repetition and cultural borrowing make simple language memorable.

SECTION 07

Practice zone

Complete every activity without looking back, then use the answer key to correct your work independently.

A. Complete the sentences

1. Please send ____ the address. (I / me)
2. I have ____ leave before midnight. (got to / got)
3. She is already ____ her way. (on / in)
4. The loud music helped everyone loosen _____. (up / out)

B. Choose the natural expression

5. A chair is blocking the door: **It is on the way / in the way.**
6. You are travelling to the party: **I am on my way / by the way.**
7. A polite café order: **I need coffee / I would like a coffee.**
8. A planned business discussion: **I met my manager / I met with my manager.**

C. Match the meanings

9. hit it off a. relax and become less formal
10. loosen up b. like each other immediately
11. break the ice c. begin to develop romantic emotions
12. catch feelings d. reduce initial awkwardness

SECTION 08

Answer key

Check each answer and return to the Language Lab when a form or distinction is still unclear.

1. 1. me
2. 2. got to
3. 3. on
4. 4. up
5. 5. in the way
6. 6. on my way
7. 7. I would like a coffee
8. 8. I met with my manager
9. 9-b
10. 10-a
11. 11-d
12. 12-c

Review again

Cover the answers and repeat the activities after a few days. A delayed second attempt is a better test of learning than immediate rereading.

SECTION 09

Complete 16-card library

Use this compact summary for quick revision or return to the video cue when you want to hear a point again.

Vocabulary / 3 cards

VOCABULARY / VIDEO 1:04

drink, dance, smoke, freak: compressed party language

The rapid list uses bare verbs as compact labels for party actions. Freak is informal and context-dependent; here it suggests behaving wildly rather than its more literal meanings.

VOCABULARY / VIDEO 2:40

meet me: meet vs meet with

Meet someone commonly means come together socially or encounter them. Meet with someone often sounds more planned, formal or work-related.

VOCABULARY / VIDEO 1:17

sleep tomorrow

The deliberately compressed phrase suggests postponing sleep until the following day. Natural prose would normally make the time relationship more explicit.

Grammar / 7 cards

GRAMMAR / VIDEO 0:20

send + person + thing

Send can take two objects: send someone something. English can also use send something to someone, but the double-object pattern is especially compact and conversational.

GRAMMAR / VIDEO 0:28

Come give me: imperative invitation

The base form come works as an imperative. Paired with give, it sounds like an energetic invitation or request rather than a description of what is happening.

GRAMMAR / VIDEO 0:32

Want and need: two different strengths

Want expresses desire, while need presents something as necessary. Placing them in parallel intensifies the speaker's emotional insistence.

GRAMMAR / VIDEO 1:12

like I want you: comparison and desire

Like introduces a comparison describing the manner or intensity of an action. Want is followed by an object plus to-infinitive when one person wants another person to act.

GRAMMAR / VIDEO 1:19

All you gotta do

Gotta represents the informal spoken reduction of have got to. It is common in lyrics and casual dialogue but should normally be written as have got to in formal English.

GRAMMAR / VIDEO 2:25

Imperatives revisited: directness depends on tone

The repeated bare verbs are still imperatives, but the later performance sounds more insistent. Grammar stays constant while prosody changes the social force.

GRAMMAR / VIDEO 2:32

Hold on: an imperative phrasal verb

Hold on can mean wait, remain connected on the phone or physically grip something. In a rapid invitation, context decides which conversational meaning is intended.

Idioms / 2 cards

IDIOM / VIDEO 0:39

go crazy

Go crazy can literally refer to losing mental control, but in party language it commonly means become extremely excited, energetic or uninhibited.

IDIOM / VIDEO 2:20

I'm on my way

Be on one's way means be travelling towards a destination or have already started the process of going there. It is a highly reusable everyday expression.

Culture / 2 cards

CULTURE / VIDEO 0:06

APT.: from apartment to a Korean chant

APT. represents the Korean word apateu, meaning apartment. The repeated chant comes from a Korean drinking game and gives the English-language song a deliberately bilingual cultural hook.

CULTURE / VIDEO 0:59

Turn this place into a club

A private apartment is reimagined as a club. The line reflects pop culture's familiar transformation of an ordinary domestic space into a spontaneous party venue.

Pronunciation / 2 cards

PHONETICS / VIDEO 1:32

coming to becomes comin' to

The final sound in -ing may be realised informally as /n/, often represented by an apostrophe. This is a style marker, not a spelling to use in formal writing.

PHONETICS / VIDEO 1:58

Second-chorus listening: stress carries urgency

On the return of the hook, compare the strongly stressed content words with the compressed unstressed words. Repetition is useful for hearing the same grammar under greater vocal intensity.

Keep learning

[Return to the synced learning experience.](#)