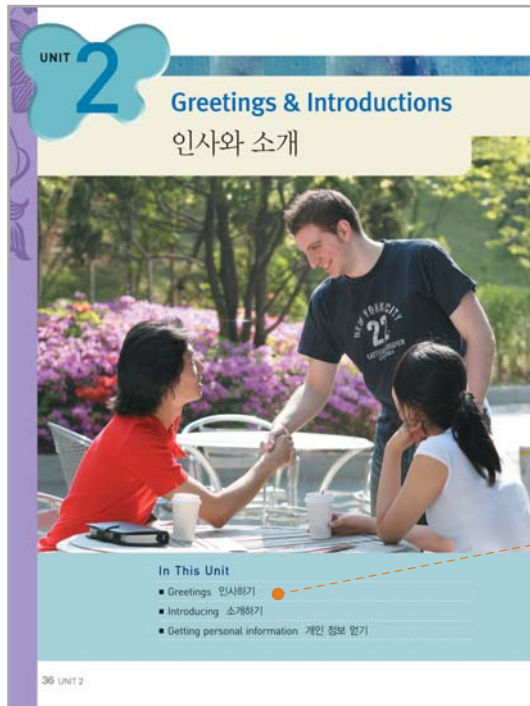


How to Use This Book 일러두기

This book consists of 9 units. Unit 1 is a preliminary lesson for Hangeul (Korean alphabet) which consists of an introduction of Hangeul and exercises. The other 8 units consist of the following sections.



In This Unit

Objectives and functions to learn in each unit are presented in 'In This Unit.'



Expressions

The key expressions related to the topic and functions of each unit are presented in this section. These essential expressions for communication are presented in sentence unit.

Vocabulary

New vocabulary words that appear in each unit are presented in this section. Collocational expressions are categorized separately by 'Words that go together.' This 'Vocabulary' section will function as a dictionary for learners while studying each unit.

Key Dialogues 핵심 대화

Ordering at a restaurant (1) TRACK 10



Grammar Points

V-요새
 '-요새' is used to make requests, suggestions, or comments politely.
 verb stems ending with a vowel + -요새 → V-요새
 verb stems ending with a consonant + -요새
 설다 → 설어요
 * Grammar Reference p.142

NOTES

'원하시는 걸까요?' is an expression used when asking what a customer wants.

Grammar Points

N 주세요
 Adding '주세요' after N means 'requesting N for the speaker'.
 * Grammar Reference p.142

A 어서 오세요. 뭐 드릴까요?
B 풀고기 주세요. * I'd like to have bulgogi.

Practice

1) Change the words below as shown in the example.

가다 → 가세요

1) 오다 → 2) 기다리다 →
 3) 앉다 → 4) 기다리다 →

2) You are at a restaurant. Order the following food.

1) 냉면 2) 비빔밥
 3) 라면 4) 김밥

52 UNIT 3

Key Dialogues

This section introduces a few sets of a short dialogue and the grammar points.

Grammar Points

Key explanations on the new grammar points of each unit are presented. More explanations on the grammar are presented in 'Grammar Reference' at the end of this book.

Notes

Basic explanations on the essential vocabulary and expressions used in the conversation are presented.

Practice

You can review what you have learned in 'Grammar Points' through various forms of exercises. The answers are presented upside down on the same page.

Conversation Drills 대화 연습

Conversation 1 TRACK 10



A How do you do?
B How do you do? I'm Chris.
A Chris, are you American?
B No, I'm Australian.
A Chris, are you a teacher?
B Yes, I'm a teacher.

Check it

1. 크리스 씨는 미국 사람이세요.
 (A) (B)
 2. 크리스 씨는 선생님이세요.
 (A) (B)

A 안녕하세요?
B 안녕하세요? 저는 크리스예요.
A 크리스 씨는 미국 사람이세요?
B 아니요, 저는 호주 사람이예요.
A 크리스 씨는 선생님이예요?
B 네, 저는 선생님이예요.

Practice the dialogue with your partner.

1) 크리스 / 미국 사람 / 호주 사람 / 크리스 / 선생님 / 선생님
 2) 카미야 / 일본 사람 / 독일 사람 / 아리안 / 교사
 3) 웨이 / 일본 사람 / 중국 사람 / 웨이 / 은행원 / 은행원
 4) 안나 / 독일 사람 / 프랑스 사람 / 안나 / 요리사 / 요리사

42 UNIT 2

Conversation Drills

A couple of longer dialogues designed to allow learners to practice the sentences from 'Key Dialogues' are presented in this section. Role playing using the drills at the bottom allows learners to practice the dialogue.

Check it

'Check it' enhances learners' comprehension of the dialogue.

How to Use This Book 일러두기

Tasks & Activities 과제

1. Pair work

Look at the ID cards below, then ask questions about them to your partner.

이름이 뭐예요?
한국의 사람이예요?

한대이에요.
아니요, 중국 사람이예요.

44 UNIT 2

Tasks & Activities

Various tasks and activities in this section such as interviews and games are related to the topic and functions of each unit, and these tasks and activities make each lesson task-based and significant.

Listening 듣기

1. Listen carefully, and choose the correct picture.

1) ① 선생님 ② 학생 ③ 회사원

2) ① 캐나다 ② 한국 ③ 러시아

2. Listen carefully, and choose the picture that best fits the dialogue.

① ② ③

46 UNIT 2

Listening

This is a listening exercise covering grammar, vocabulary and expressions that are carried throughout each unit. The dialogue in this section is using authentic language in a wide range of settings to help learners prepare for real-life listening tasks.

Reading & Writing 읽기와 쓰기

Read the following and write a paragraph introducing yourself.



안녕하세요? 저는 잉그리드예요.
저는 영국 사람이에요.
저는 연구원이에요.
만나서 반가워요.

.....

.....

.....

Now I can...

- greet
- introduce myself
- introduce another person
- get personal information

in Korean.

48 UNIT 2

Reading & Writing

This section provides reading and writing practices through read-and-answer and read-and-write exercises to help learners understand the written language and improve their written expressions.

Now I can

Each unit ends with the opportunity for learners to wrap up what they have learned and assess their achievement of learning objectives.

Additional Expressions 추가 표현

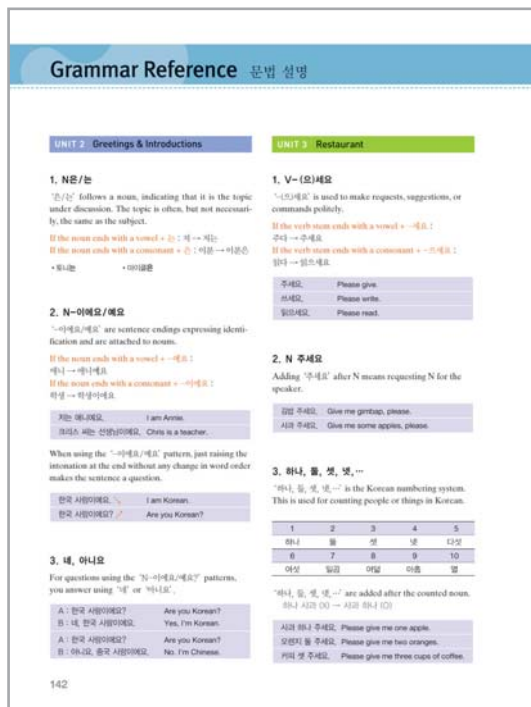
Occupations



Additional Expressions

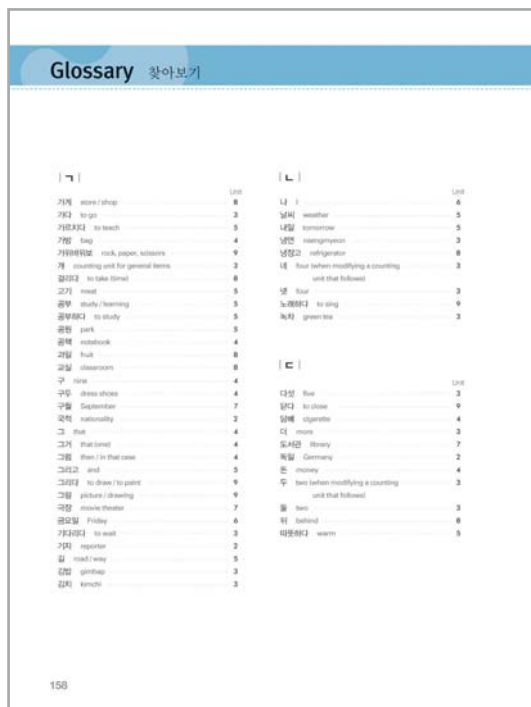
Extended vocabulary words and expressions are presented with illustrations and photos. Although they are a little beyond the level of each unit, they are useful expressions for daily life.

How to Use This Book 일러두기



Grammar Reference

This section at the end of the book presents detailed explanations of 'Grammar Points' in each unit. Further explanations on grammar structures will be helpful for learners as well as instructors.



Glossary

It lists all the vocabulary words presented throughout the textbook and Grammar Reference with the meanings, and indicates the unit where they first appear.

Abbreviations in the book

N noun	A adjective
V verb	S sentence

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Scope and Sequence 교재 구성표

Unit	Expressions 표현	Vocabulary 어휘	Grammar 문법	Key Dialogues 핵심 대화
Unit 1 Hangeul 한글	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Hangeul • Consonants and Vowels • Hangeul (1) - Reading / Writing / Listening • Hangeul (2) - Reading / Writing / Listening • Hangeul (3) - Reading / Writing / Listening • Hangeul (4) - Reading / Writing / Listening • Hangeul (5) - Reading / Writing / Listening 			
Unit 2 Greetings & Introductions 인사와 소개	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressions related to greetings and introductions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries • Occupations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N은/는 • N-이에요/예요 • 네, 아니요 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greetings • Introducing yourself • Introducing another person • Getting personal information
Unit 3 Restaurant 식당	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressions used at restaurants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food • Drinks • Numbers • Counting units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V-(으)세요 • N 주세요 • 하나, 둘, 셋, 넷,... • 병, 개, 잔 • N하고 N' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordering at a restaurant • Asking for more
Unit 4 Shopping 쇼핑	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressions related to shopping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstratives • Numbers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N이/가 있어요/없어요 • 이거, 그거, 저거 • 이 N, 그 N, 저 N • 일, 이, 삼, 사,... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking if someone has an item • Asking the name of things with demonstratives • Describing things with demonstratives • Asking prices
Unit 5 Daily Life 일상생활	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions related to daily life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places • Time • Food • Interrogatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A/V-아요/어요 • N을/를 • N에 가다/오다 • 안 A/V • N이/가 A • 그리고 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking about daily life • Expressing movement • Expressing negation • Describing a person or a thing • Linking two sentences

Conversation Drills

대화 연습

Tasks & Activities

과제

Listening

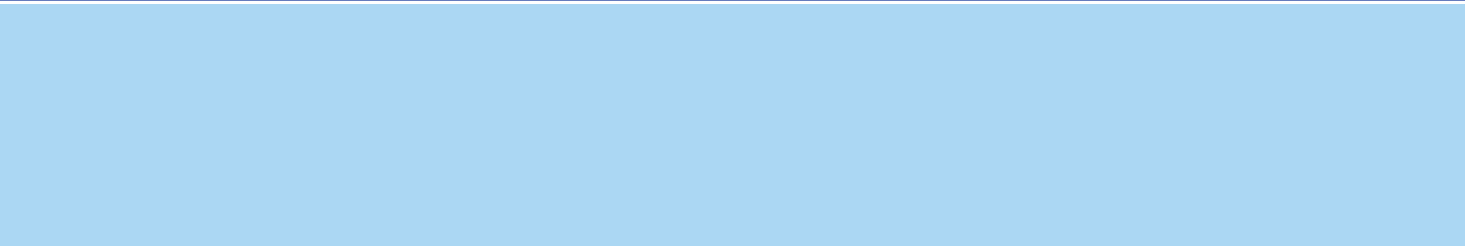
듣기

Reading & Writing

읽기와 쓰기

Additional Expressions

추가 표현



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtaining personal information • Introducing two people to each other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchanging personal information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening to greetings • Listening for personal information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About myself (name, nationality, occupation, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocabulary related to occupations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordering at a restaurant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordering food as directed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening for what has been ordered • Listening to imperative expressions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordering food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocabulary related to food and tableware
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buying items at a store 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selling and buying items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening for prices • Listening for items purchased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buying an item at a store 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counting units for various items
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking about today's schedule • One's likes and dislikes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting information about someone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening for different tastes in food • Listening to one's daily schedule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About my friends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily life expressions

Scope and Sequence 교재 구성표

Unit	Expressions 표현	Vocabulary 어휘	Grammar 문법	Key Dialogues 핵심 대화
Unit 6 Time 시간	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressions related to time and days of the week 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time Days of the week Interrogatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _시 _분 요일 N에 S-지만 S' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telling time Expressing days of the week Telling the time when something happens Expressing contrast
Unit 7 Appointment 약속	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressions related to suggestions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Months Time Places 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V-(으)르까요? _월 _일 A/V-았어요 / 었어요 N에서 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making suggestions Giving the date Talking about something you did in the past Talking about places
Unit 8 Locations & Directions 위치와 방향	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressions on places and directions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locations / Positions Places Furniture & Home appliances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N이/가 N'에 있다/없다 N 위/아래/앞/뒤/옆/안에 N(으)로 가다/오다 N까지 분, 시간 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking whether an item exists or not Giving the location of an item Asking for and giving locations Asking for and giving directions Asking how long it takes to the destination
Unit 9 Phone Call 전화	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressions related to phone calls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocabulary related to phone calls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N-(이)지요? V-아/어 주세요 V-고 있다 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking if you called the right number Putting someone on the phone Expressing an action in progress

Conversation Drills 대화 연습	Tasks & Activities 과제	Listening 듣기	Reading & Writing 읽기와 쓰기	Additional Expressions 추가 표현
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about daily schedules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about daily routines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening to hourly activities Listening to daily activities Listening to one's daily schedule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My daily schedule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words which indicate time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making follow-up suggestions Making an appointment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making appointments according to the schedule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening for the date Figuring out the date Listening for appointments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What I did yesterday 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Places
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking for and giving locations Asking for and giving directions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Getting information about locations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening for locations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About my room 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important expressions for giving directions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making a phone call 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making requests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening to over the phone conversations Listening for requests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding what people are doing Leaving a telephone message 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional expressions related to phone numbers Additional expressions related to telephone conversations Useful phone numbers in Korea

Hangeul

한글



In This Unit

- Introduction to Hangeul 한글에 대한 소개
- Learning the vowels of Hangeul 한글 모음 익히기
- Learning the consonants of Hangeul 한글 자음 익히기

Introduction to Hangeul

Korean uses its own unique alphabet called Hangeul. It is considered to be one of the most efficient alphabets in the world and has garnered unanimous praise from language experts for its scientific design and excellence.

Hangeul was created under King Sejong during the Joseon Dynasty (1393 -1910). In 1446, the first Korean alphabet was proclaimed under the original name Hun-min-jeong-eum, which literally meant ‘the correct sounds for the instruction of the people.’

Hangeul consists of 14 consonants and 10 vowels, totaling 24 basic characters. The shapes of Hangeul’s consonants were formed after voice organs (such as lip, tongue, throat, etc.) while those of the vowels were formed after what one might say symbolizes heaven, earth, and human beings.

All words in Korean are composed of syllables, which go by the following basic rules:

1. A syllable begins with a consonant.
2. A syllable has at least one consonant and one vowel.
3. Each syllable gets written in a square box.

A syllable that consists of a consonant and a ‘vertical vowel’ is written with the consonant on the left and the vowel on the right.

ㄴ [n] + ㅣ [a] = ㄴㅏ [na]

A syllable that consists of a consonant and a ‘horizontal vowel’ is written with the consonant on top and the vowel underneath.

ㄴ [n] + ㅓ [o] = ㄴㅓ [no]

If a syllable shows a consonant-vowel-consonant combination, in other words, if a syllable ends with a consonant, called batchim (meaning ‘supporting floor’ in Korean), the final consonant goes to the bottom – or floor – of that syllable.

ㅁ [m] + ㅣ [a] + ㄴ [n] = ㅁㅏ [man]

ㅁ [m] + ㅓ [o] + ㅋ [k] = ㅁㅓ [mok]

All symbols of Hangeul are written from top to bottom and from left to right. Strokes are never interrupted, not even when they change directions halfway.

Consonants and Vowels

Consonants

Letter	ㄱ	ㄴ	ㄷ	ㄹ	ㅁ	ㅂ	ㅅ	ㅇ	ㅈ	ㅊ
Sound Value	[k/g]	[n]	[t/d]	[r/l]	[m]	[p/b]	[s]	[ø/ŋ]	[tʃ/j]	[h]
Letter	ㅋ		ㅌ			ㅍ			ㅊ	
Sound Value	[k ^h]		[t ^h]			[p ^h]			[tʃ ^h]	
Letter	ㆁ		ㆁ			ㆁ	ㆁ		ㆁ	
Sound Value	[kʰ]		[tʰ]			[pʰ]	[sʰ]		[tʃʰ]	

Vowels

Letter	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅜ	ㅠ	ㅡ	ㅣ
Sound Value	[a]	[ə]	[o]	[u]	[ɪ]	[i]	[e]	[ɛ]	[ø/we]	[ü/wi]
Letter	ㅙ	ㅛ	ㅝ	ㅠ			ㅞ	ㅟ		
Sound Value	[ya]	[yə]	[yo]	[yu]			[ye]	[yɛ]		
Letter	ㅘ	ㅚ			ㅙ		ㅞ	ㅟ		
Sound Value	[wa]	[wə]			[ɨy]		[we]	[wɛ]		

Hangeul

Here are some basic Hangeul syllables.

가	갸	거	겨	고	교	구	규	그	기
나	냐	너	녀	노	뇨	누	뉴	느	니
다	댜	더	더	도	도	두	두	드	디
라	랴	러	려	로	료	루	류	르	리
마	먀	머	며	모	묘	무	뮤	므	미
바	뵤	버	벼	보	보	부	부	브	비
사	샤	서	셔	소	쇼	수	슈	스	시
아	야	어	여	오	요	우	유	으	이
자	쟈	저	져	조	조	주	주	즈	지
차	챤	처	쳐	초	초	추	추	츠	치
카	캬	커	켜	코	코	쿠	쿠	크	키
타	탤	터	텨	토	토	투	투	트	티
파	푼	퍼	펴	포	포	푸	푸	프	피
하	햤	허	혀	호	호	후	후	흐	히

Hangeul (1)

Those vowels having longer vertical strokes will always carry consonants on the left of it while horizontal vowels carry them on top.

No Korean vowels can stand alone at the beginning of a Korean syllable without a preceding consonant, but if it has no consonant sound value of its own, it must be preceded by the consonant ‘ㅇ’, which is silent when positioned at the beginning of a syllable.

Letter	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅜ	ㅠ	ㅡ	ㅣ
Sound Value	[a]	[ya]	[ə]	[yə]	[o]	[yo]	[u]	[yu]	[ɨ]	[i]
Writing Order										

● Listen to the following.  TRACK 02

ㅏ ㅑ ㅓ ㅕ ㅗ ㅛ ㅜ ㅠ ㅡ ㅣ

● Read the following words.



아이



오이




우유



여우

● Write the following words.

아 이	아 이		
오 이	오 이		
우 유	우 유		
여 우	여 우		

● Exercise  TRACK 02

1. Listen carefully, and choose the correct syllable.

- 1) ① 어 ② 아
- 2) ① 여 ② 유
- 3) ① 오 ② 우
- 4) ① 야 ② 유
- 5) ① 으 ② 이

2. Listen carefully, and number the words as you listen.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) 이	<input type="checkbox"/> 유아	<input type="checkbox"/> 오이
<input type="checkbox"/> 우아	<input type="checkbox"/> 여유	<input type="checkbox"/> 우유

 3) (에 4) 여우 5) 여우
 4) (5) ① 2. 1) 이 2) 우유
 Answer 1. 1) ② 2) ① 3) ①

Hangeul (2)

Consonants cannot be used alone. It should be combined with a vowel to form a syllable.

Letter	ㄱ	ㄴ	ㄷ	ㄹ	ㅁ	ㅂ	ㅅ	ㅇ	ㅈ	ㅎ
Sound Value	[k/g]	[n]	[t/d]	[r/l]	[m]	[p/b]	[s]	[∅]	[tʃ/j]	[h]
Writing Order										

● Listen to the following. TRACK 03

가 나 다 라 마 바 사 아 자 하

● Read the following words.



가구



나무



구두



라디오



바나나



가수



아기



바지



호수

● Write the following words.

가 구 가 구

나 무 나 무

구 두 구 두

라 디 오 라 디 오


바 나 나 바 나 나

가 수 가 수

아 기 아 기

바 지 바 지

호 수 호 수

● Exercise  TRACK 03

1. Listen carefully, and choose the correct syllable.

- 1) ① 가 ② 다
- 2) ① 마 ② 나
- 3) ① 아 ② 라
- 4) ① 자 ② 바
- 5) ① 하 ② 사

2. Listen carefully, and number the words as you listen.

1) 아기 허리 노루

하다 벼루 호두

기러기 미리 두부

그리기

Answer 1. 1) ① 2) ② 3) ② 4) ② 5) ① 2. 1) 아기 2) 그리기 3) 라 4) 벼루 5) 호두

Hangeul (3)

The tensed consonants are ‘doubled’ versions of the normal consonants, and the aspirated consonants have one extra horizontal line in each of them.

For pronunciation, the tensed version is pronounced without any release of air, but with ‘tightness’ in the throat, and the aspirated forms are pronounced with an extra-heavy explosive puff of air through the mouth.

Letter	ㄱ	ㅋ	ㄲ	ㆁ	ㅃ	ㅍ	ㅆ	ㅈ	ㅊ	
Sound Value	[k']	[k ^h]	[t']	[t ^h]	[p']	[p ^h]	[s']	[tʃ']	[tʃ ^h]	
Writing Order										

● Listen to the following. TRACK 04

가 까 카 다 따 타 바 빠 파 사 싸 자 짜 차

● Read the following words.



까치



코



머리띠



타조



뿌리



포도



짜다



기차



쓰다

● Write the following words.

까 치 까 치

코 코

머 리 띠 머 리 띠

타 조 타 조


뿌 리 뿌 리

포 도 포 도

짜 다 짜 다

기 차 기 차

쓰 다 쓰 다

● Exercise  TRACK 04

1. Listen carefully, and choose the correct syllable.

- 1) ① 까 ② 따
- 2) ① 타 ② 파
- 3) ① 짜 ② 빠
- 4) ① 차 ② 카
- 5) ① 짜 ② 싸

2. Listen carefully, and number the words as you listen.

피다 타이 아빠
 투수 짜다 뽀뽀 까치

3. Listen carefully, and check(✓) the beginning sound of each word.

Example 1) 꼬마

	① [ㄱ]	② [ㄲ]	③ [ㅋ]
1)		✓	
2)			
3)			

	① [ㄷ]	② [ㅌ]	③ [ㅊ]
4)			
5)			
6)			

	① [ㅂ]	② [ㅃ]	③ [ㅍ]
7)			
8)			
9)			

	① [ㅅ]	② [ㅆ]
10)		
11)		

Answer 1. 1) ① 2) ① 3) ② 4) ① 5) ② 2. 1) 짜다 2) 까치 3) 피다 4) 투수 5) 아빠 3. 1) ② 2) ① 3) ① 4) ① 5) ② 6) ③ 7) ③ 8) ① 9) ② 10) ② 11) ①

Hangeul (4)

Here are the vowels that are the combinations of the ten basic vowels.

Letter	ㅐ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅜ	ㅠ	ㅛ	ㅠ	ㅣ
Sound Value	[ɛ]	[yɛ]	[e]	[ye]	[wa]	[wɛ]	[ö/we]	[wə]	[we]	[ü/wi]	[iy]
Writing Order											

● Listen to the following. TRACK 05

애 애 에 예 와 왜 외 위 웨 위의

● Read the following words.



Pronunciation Tips <1>

1. 'ㅐ' and 'ㅑ' are supposed to be distinguishable in pronunciation, but in many cases they are not distinguished these days.
2. 'ㅜ', 'ㅛ' and 'ㅠ' also tend to be pronounced the same as [wɛ] or [we].
3. 'ㅕ' is pronounced as [계] in '예' and '레', but in all other cases it can be pronounced as [개].

예 → [예] 실례 → [실레]

시계 → [시계/시게]

● Write the following words.

개미 개미

얘기 얘기

가게 가게

시계 시계

과자 과자

돼지 돼지



회사 회사

추워요 추워요

웨이터 웨이터

귀 귀

의사 의사

 Exercise  TRACK 05

1. Listen carefully, and choose the correct syllable.

- 1) ① 애 ② 예
- 2) ① 왜 ② 얘
- 3) ① 와 ② 외
- 4) ① 워 ② 웨
- 5) ① 위 ② 의

2. Listen carefully, and number the words as you listen.

1) 개다 쇠고기 의자

위 예 왜 외우다

Answer 1. ① ① ② ② ③ ① ④ ① ⑤ ②
2. 1) 개다 2) 위 3) 왜 4) 쇠고기 5) 의자


Hangeul (5)

A Hangeul syllable is made of a consonant and a vowel, and also can be made by adding one more consonant below the vowel. The added consonant is called ‘batchim.’ How to write a letter with a ‘batchim’ and without a ‘batchim’ are shown below.



Korean consonants are pronounced in 7 representative sounds when they are located at the end of a syllable as a ‘batchim.’ For example, in syllables such as ‘박’, ‘밭’, ‘밖’ which have ‘ㄱ’, ‘ㅋ’, ‘ㆁ’ as their ‘batchims,’ respectively all the ‘batchims’ will be pronounced as the representative sound ‘ㄱ’ and, therefore, the three syllables will be pronounced as the same sound [박]. And ‘ㅇ’, which has no sound value as the initial sound, is pronounced as [ㅇ] as a ‘batchim.’ The respective batchims are pronounced as shown in the following table:

Batchim	Sound Value
ㄱ ㅋ ㆁ	[ㄱ]
ㄴ	[ㄴ]
ㄷ ㅌ ㅍ ㅊ ㅌ ㅎ ㅍ	[ㄷ]
ㄹ	[ㄹ]
ㅁ	[ㅁ]
ㅂ ㅃ	[ㅂ]
ㅇ	[ㅇ]

● Listen to the following.  TRACK 06

[ㄱ]	벽 wall 부엌 kitchen 밖 outside
[ㄴ]	눈 eye / snow
[ㄷ]	듣다 to hear / to listen 옷 clothes 낮 daytime 꽃 flower 밑 beneath 히읁 the character 흥 재미있다 interesting
[ㄹ]	팔 arm
[ㅁ]	곰 bear
[ㅂ]	집 house 잎 leaf
[ㅇ]	빵 bread

Pronunciation Tips <2>

1. The final consonants that are compounds are pronounced with their representative sound only when it is positioned as the final syllable or when the first sound of the last syllable is a consonant.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 묵 [묵] | 흙 [흙] |
| 값 [갑] | 읽다 [익따] |
| 안다 [안따] | 잡다 [잠따] |
| 여덟 [여털] | |

2. The final consonant of a syllable is pronounced as the initial sound of the following syllable when the latter begins with the consonant 'ㅇ'.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 저것은 [저거슨] | 있어요 [이써요] |
| 절어요 [절머요] | 읽어요 [일거요] |

● Read the following words.

[ㄱ]	벽 wall 부엌 kitchen 밖 outside 세탁기 washing machine 죽 porridge 미국 U.S.A. 수박 watermelon 우체국 post office 닭 chicken 흙 soil
[ㄴ]	눈 eye / snow 산 mountain 시간 time 돈 money 사진 photograph 신문 newspaper 도서관 library 진짜 real 부산 Busan 오렌지 orange 라면 ramen
[ㄷ]	걷다 to walk 옷 clothes 꽃 flower 밑 under / beneath 솥 pot 바깥 outside 빗 comb 낮 daytime
[ㄹ]	쌀 rice 발 foot 팔 arm 서울 Seoul 일본 Japan 교실 classroom 과일 fruit 불고기 bulgogi 할머니 grandmother 딸기 strawberry
[ㅁ]	봄 spring 엄마 mom 사람 person 김치 kimchi 인삼 ginseng 감기 cold 이름 name 점심 lunch 여름 summer 컴퓨터 computer
[ㅂ]	집 house 입 mouth 무릎 knee / lap 일곱 seven 앞 front 옆 side 지갑 wallet 숲 woods / forest
[ㅇ]	병원 hospital 창문 window 가방 bag 강 river 방 room 시장 market 사랑 love 청소 cleaning 영화 movie 화장실 rest room 동생 younger sibling

● Write the following words.

수 박 수 박

닭 닭

시 간 시 간

걷 다 걷 다

낮 낮


과 일 과 일

이 름 이 름

집 집

옆 옆

가 방 가 방

● Exercise  TRACK 06

1. Listen carefully, and choose the correct syllable.

- 1) ① 앞 ② 안
- 2) ① 갓 ② 감
- 3) ① 속 ② 솔
- 4) ① 징 ② 집
- 5) ① 돌 ② 돛

2. Listen carefully, and number the words as you listen.

공 문 1) 옷
 죽 삽 꽃

3. Listen carefully, and check(✓) the final sound of each word.

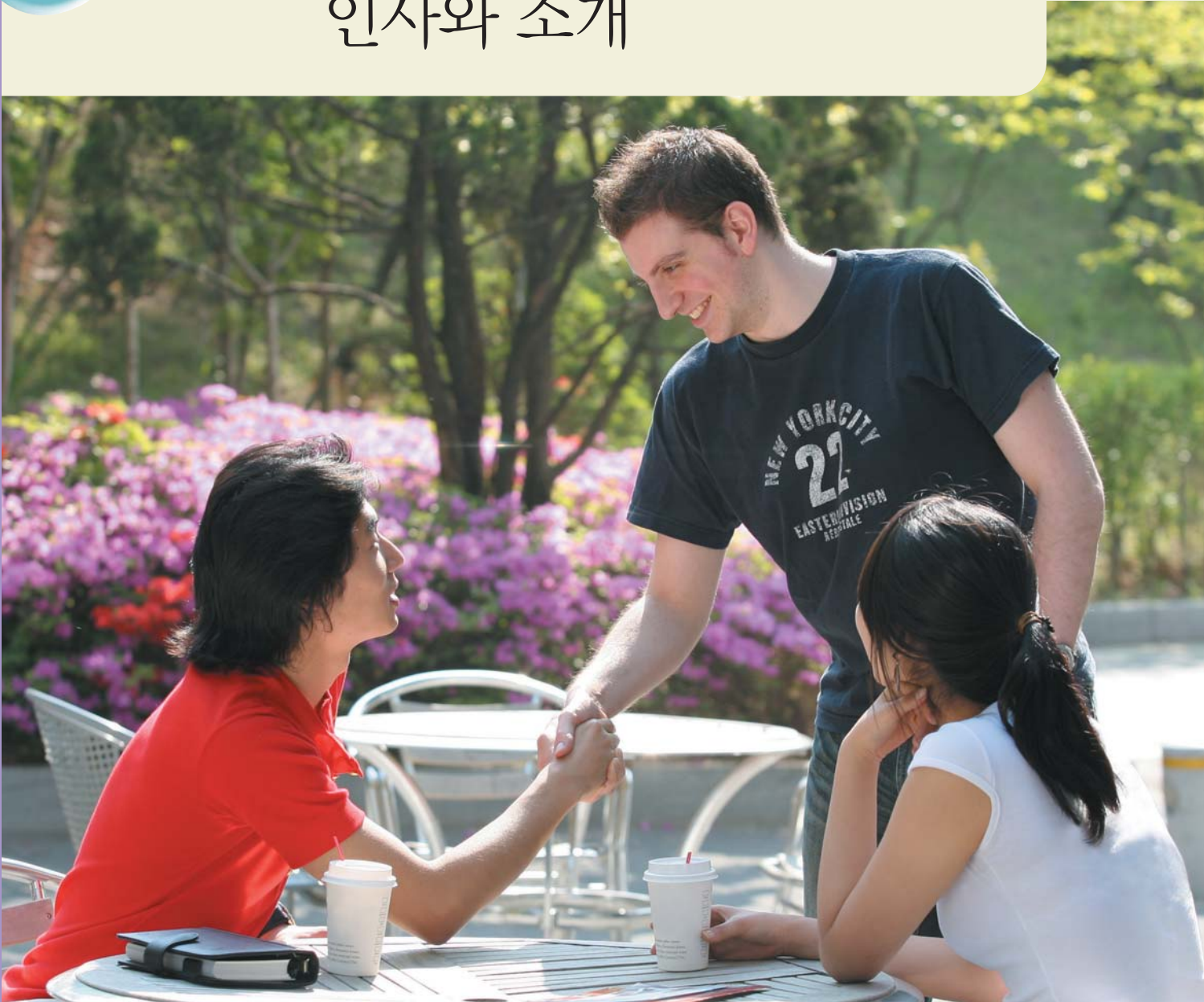
Example 1) 산

	① [ㄱ]	② [ㄴ]	③ [ㄷ]	④ [ㄹ]	⑤ [ㅇ]	⑥ [ㅂ]	⑦ [ㅇ]
1)		✓					
2)							
3)							
4)							
5)							
6)							
7)							

Answer 1. ① ② ③ ① ④ ② ⑤ ① 2. 1) 돛 2) 문 3) 몸 4) 산
5) 죽 3. 1) ② 2) ⑦ 3) ③ ④ ① ⑤ ④ 6) ⑥ 7) ⑤

Greetings & Introductions

인사와 소개



In This Unit

- Greetings 인사하기
- Introducing 소개하기
- Getting personal information 개인 정보 얻기

Expressions 표현



안녕하세요?

Hello. / How do you do?

안녕히 가세요.

Goodbye. (to a person who is leaving)

안녕히 계세요.

Goodbye. (to a person who is staying)

(만나서) 반가워요.

Nice to meet you.

이름이 뭐예요?

What's your name?

Vocabulary 어휘

Countries

미국 the United States of America

호주 Australia

캐나다 Canada

중국 China

영국 the United Kingdom

한국 Korea

일본 Japan

독일 Germany

러시아 Russia

인도 India

프랑스 France

Occupations

선생님 teacher

요리사 chef

회사원 company employee

학생 student

은행원 bank clerk

연구원 researcher

의사 doctor

기자 reporter

Others

여기 here

사람 person

주소 address

씨 Mr., Miss, Mrs., Ms.

이름 name

전화 telephone

저 I

국적 nationality

이분 this person

직업 job / occupation

Key Dialogues 핵심 대화

Greetings



Notes

“안녕하세요?” is the most common greeting used when meeting someone. It can be used to either greet someone you meet for the first time or greet someone you see every day.

A 안녕하세요?

A Hello.

B 안녕하세요?

B Hello.



Notes

“안녕히 가세요.” is “Goodbye,” used to a person who is leaving and “안녕히 계세요.” is “Goodbye,” used to a person who is staying.

A 안녕히 가세요.

A Good bye.

B 안녕히 계세요.

B Good bye.

Introducing yourself



- A** 안녕하세요?
저는 김재민이에요.
- B** 안녕하세요, 재민 씨?
저는 애니예요.



- A** How do you do?
I'm Jaemin Kim.
- B** How do you do, Jaemin?
I'm Annie.

Practice

- 1** Circle the correct particle.
- 저(은 / 는) 애니예요.
 - 마이클(은 / 는) 미국 사람이에요.
 - 여기(은 / 는) 토니 씨예요.
 - 이분(은 / 는) 선생님이에요.
- 2** Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct form between '-이에요/예요'.
- 저는 학생_____.
 - 웨이 씨는 중국 사람_____.
 - 저는 쿠마르_____.
 - 다니엘은 의사_____.

Answer 1) 1) 2) 2) 3) 3) 4) 4) 5) 5)

Grammar Points

N은/는

'은/는' follows a noun, indicating that it is the topic under discussion.

nouns ending with a vowel
+ 는 : 저 → 저는

nouns ending with a consonant + 은 : 이분 → 이분은

▶ Grammar Reference p.142

Grammar Points

N-이에요/예요

'-이에요/예요' are sentence endings expressing identification and are attached to nouns.

nouns ending with a vowel +
-예요 : 애니 → 애니예요

nouns ending with a consonant + -이에요 : 학생 → 학생이에요

▶ Grammar Reference p.142

Notes

'씨' is a term of address that can be added at the end of someone's name. It can be used with either the first name or full name, regardless of gender. It is rather impolite to use '씨' with the last name only.

재민 씨 (O) 김재민 씨 (O)
김 씨 (X)

Introducing another person



TRACK 07



- A** 여기는 크리스 씨예요.
여기는 김재민 씨예요.
- B** 안녕하세요? 김재민이에요.
- C** 안녕하세요? 크리스예요.
만나서 반가워요.

- A** This is Chris.
This is Jaemin Kim.
- B** How do you do?
I'm Jaemin Kim.
- C** How do you do? I'm Chris.
Nice to meet you.

Notes

The speaker can use '여기', referring to those who are younger than or at the same level as himself, but when referring to those who are older or higher in position than himself, he must use '이분'.



Notes

When it is obvious to the other person what the topic is, the topic is generally omitted.

(저는) 아니예요.

However, when it is necessary to make the topic clear, the topic is not omitted.

Getting personal information



Grammar Points

네, 아니요

For questions using 'N-이에요 /예요?' patterns, you answer using '네' or '아니요'.

▶ Grammar Reference p.142

A 로버트 씨는 의사예요?

B 네, 의사예요.

A Are you a doctor, Robert?

B Yes, I am a doctor.

A 웨이 씨는 일본 사람이에요?

B 아니요, 중국 사람이에요.

A Are you Japanese, Wei?

B No, I'm Chinese.

Practice

● With your partner, ask and answer using the pictures below.



양양
(중국 사람, 학생)



키산
(인도 사람, 요리사)



마이클
(미국 사람, 은행원)



크리스
(호주 사람, 선생님)

Conversation Drills 대화 연습

Conversation 1



- A How do you do?
 B How do you do? I'm Chris.
 A Chris, are you American?
 B No, I'm Australian.
 A Chris, are you a teacher?
 B Yes, I'm a teacher.

- A 안녕하세요?
 B 안녕하세요? 저는 크리스예요.
 A 크리스 씨는 미국 사람이에요?
 B 아니요, 저는 호주 사람이에요.
 A 크리스 씨는 선생님이에요?
 B 네, 저는 선생님이에요.

Check it

- 크리스 씨는 미국 사람이에요.
 T F
- 크리스 씨는 선생님이에요.
 T F

Answer 1. [F] 2. [T]

Practice the dialogue with your partner.

1)

크리스
크리스 / 미국 사람
호주 사람
크리스 / 선생님
선생님

2)

마르틴
마르틴 / 영국 사람
독일 사람
마르틴 / 기자
기자

3)

웨이
웨이 / 일본 사람
중국 사람
웨이 / 은행원
은행원

4)

안나
안나 / 독일 사람
프랑스 사람
안나 / 요리사
요리사

Conversation 2



- A Jaemin, this is Chris.
Chris, this is Jaemin.
- B How do you do?
- C How do you do? Nice to meet you.

- A 재민 씨, 여기는 크리스 씨예요.
크리스 씨, 여기는 재민 씨예요.
- B 안녕하세요?
- C 안녕하세요? 만나서 반가워요.

Check it

1. Chris and Jaemin meet for the first time.
 T F
2. Jaemin is introducing Chris.
 T F

Answer 1. T F 2. F

Practice the dialogue with your partner.

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|
| 1) | 재민
크리스 | 2) | 웨이
마이클 | 3) | 애니
미사코 | 4) | 마르틴
수미 |
|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|

Tasks & Activities

과제

1. Pair work

Look at the ID cards below, then ask questions about them to your partner.



이름이 뭐예요?

첸웨이예요.

한국 사람이예요?

아니요, 중국 사람이예요.

2. Group work

Ask the following questions to each other while exchanging business cards.



1. 이름이 뭐예요?			
2. 한국 사람이에요?			
3. 선생님이에요?			

이름
국적
직업

이름
국적
직업

이름
국적
직업

1. Listen carefully, and choose the correct picture.

1)



① 선생님



② 학생



③ 회사원

2)



① 캐나다



② 한국



③ 러시아

2. Listen carefully, and choose the picture that best fits the dialogue.

①



②



③



3. Listen carefully, and match the person with the correct nationality.

1) 제니



①



캐나다

2) 앤디



②



미국

③



영국

4. Listen carefully, and match the person with the correct occupation.

1) 제니



①



2) 앤디



②



③




 3. 1) ② 2) ① 4. 1) ① 2) ③
 Answer 1. 1) ③ 2) ②

Reading & Writing 읽기와 쓰기

Read the following and write a paragraph introducing yourself.

안녕하세요? 저는 잉그리드예요.
저는 영국 사람이에요.
저는 연구원이에요.
만나서 반가워요.

Now I can... 

- greet
- introduce myself
- introduce another person
- get personal information

in Korean.

Additional Expressions 추가 표현

Occupations



사업가 businessman



소방관 fire fighter



경찰 police



배우 actor / actress



우체부 mail carrier



미용사 hairdresser



과학자 scientist



기술자 technician



교수 professor



변호사 lawyer



모델 model



회계사 accountant