

Describe Your Surroundings



Lesson Objectives

At the end of this lesson, the student will be able to describe their surroundings, identify colors, and work with quantities up to 20.

Describe One's Surroundings

- Describe a place or location
- Describe a building structure
- Name pieces of furniture
- Describe styles, size, and colors

Identify Colors of Objects

- Name the colors of different objects
- Ask simple questions about objects
- Answer simple questions about objects

Express Quantities up to 20

- Count from 0 to 20
- Number the objects in the classroom
- State ages
- Tell your SSN
- Count currency
- Tell your license plate number



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Tip of the Day

Plural Forms in Korean

The use of the plural ending is not always obligatory, as in English. Nouns without a plural marker, -들, may be plural as well. The plural marker is used optionally for emphasis and clarity, mostly for personal nouns and pronouns as in 우리들 and 그분들. The distinction between singular and plural is usually made by the context of the dialogue or the text.

Getting lost in a foreign country is easy to do, so it becomes imperative that you be able to describe your surroundings in the target language. However, it goes far beyond just describing one's surroundings. For example, you must know the compass directions, be able to read a foreign map, and be able to describe landmarks and building structures, all in the target language. Many of these things you will learn in succeeding lessons.

Lesson Scenario 1 – Describe a place or location

SFC Smith had been in Korea only a week when he was overcome with an overwhelming curiosity and desire to learn about the country and culture. Thus, he decided to venture out into the city on his own. He soon found himself lost in the middle of Seoul and came to the realization that he needed to call his new Korean friend, Captain Im, for help. Read the dialogue below and answer the question that follows.

Capt Im: 여보세요?
 SFC Smith: 네, 스미스 중사입니다.
 Capt Im: 안녕하세요? 무슨 일이시죠?
 SFC Smith: 네, 서울시 구경나왔다가 길을 잃었습니다.
 Capt Im: 아이구, 저런! 거기에있는 건물들과 위치를 설명해 주세요. 곧 가겠습니다.
 SFC Smith: 네, 여기엔 크고 높은 빌딩들이 많고, KBS란 이름이 있는 건물도 있습니다. 아마 서울 남쪽 같아요.
 Capt Im: 아! 거긴 여의도입니다. 곧 거기로 가겠습니다.
 SFC Smith: 감사합니다.

*KBS (Korean Broadcasting Station) – Government owned television station. There are three television stations in Korea: KBS, SBS, and MBC.

Scenario1 Exercise

1. What happened to SFC Smith?

Exercise 1

Pretend the city you live in is Seoul. Using the previous dialogue as a guide, pair up with a classmate and practice describing what you think your surroundings would look like in the capital city. You may use pictures from magazines to help you along.

Exercise 2

The situation is that you are driving with your counterpart through the 일산 area and are surprised to see a huge complex. You're interested in it and ask your partner what type of buildings these are and what their function is. Reverse roles afterwards, so that both students get the opportunity to ask and respond.

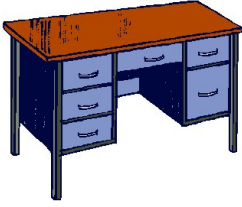
Example:

A: 저것은 무엇입니까?

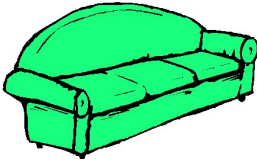
B: 그것은 아파트 단지입니다.



Name Pieces of Furniture



이것은 책상입니다 This is a desk.



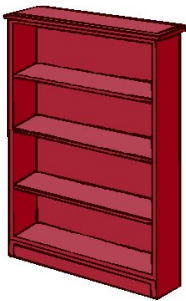
이것은 쇼파입니다 This is a sofa.



이것은 의자입니다 This is a chair.



이것은 침대입니다 This is a bed.



이것은 책꽂이입니다 This is a bookshelf.

Exercise 3

Work together as a group, discuss what types of furniture items are in each picture. The instructor will then describe items in each picture for the students to guess which picture is being described.



A



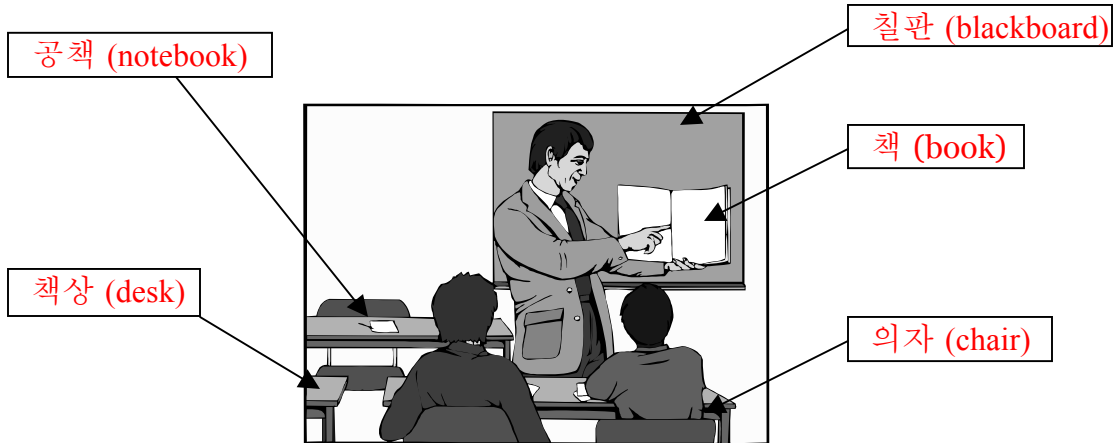
B

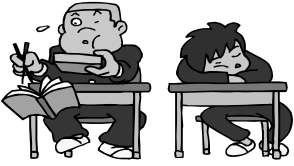




C

Questions about Simple Objects

교실안 (inside the classroom)



그들은 누구 입니까 ? <i>Who are they?</i>	이분은 누구 입니까 ? <i>Who is this?</i>	이것은 무엇 입니까 ? <i>What is this?</i>
		
그들은 학생 입니다 <i>They are students.</i>	이분은 선생님 이십니다 <i>This is a teacher.</i>	이것은 책 입니다 <i>This is a book.</i>

Location Words

여기, 저기, and 거기 are location words and they are usually followed by a subject marker (-는), an object marker (-가), or a location marker (-에).

여기	는	여기는 아파트입니다. (Here is an apartment.)
	가	여기가 아파트입니다. (Here is an apartment.)
	에	여기에 아파트가 있습니다. (There is an apartment here.)
저기	는	저기는 아파트입니다. (Over there is an apartment.)
	가	저기가 아파트입니다. (Over there is an apartment.)
	에	저기에 아파트가 있습니다. (There is an apartment over there.)
거기	는	거기는 아파트입니다. (There is an apartment.)
	가	거기가 아파트입니다. (There is an apartment.)
	에	거기에 아파트가 있습니다. (An apartment is there.)

Exercise 4

Each pair will enter the classroom individually. They will have several minutes to scan the classroom and its surroundings before they have to leave and draw a sketch of the room to depict the location and nature of objects in it. When each pair has had their chance, pairs will report to the class on what they determined was the correct layout. The instructor will officiate. The most detailed and accurate sketch wins.

A Place or Location



집이 나무 뒤에 있습니다.
나무는 집 앞에 있습니다.



집이 나무숲 속에 있습니다.



책이 책상 밑에 있습니다.



책이 책상위에 있습니다.



책이 책상 옆에 있습니다.

Exercise 5

This task is to reinforce the students' ability to ask about and describe objects and locations. Using the information from the previous activity, the pair will practice asking and answering questions about the locations of objects.

Example: A pencil is on the desk.

A: 연필이 어디에 있습니까?

B: 책상 위에 있습니다.

Situations:

- (1) The book (책) is on the table.
- (2) The book is inside the table.
- (3) The coin (동전) is on the table.
- (4) The coin is inside the pocket (주머니).



Exercise 6

This task is to reinforce your knowledge of location terms. You ask your partner where the bag is in relation to the chair. Looking at each picture, your partner answers the question.

Example: (on the chair)

A: 가방이 어디에 있습니까?

B: 가방은 의자 위에 있습니다.

(1)



(beside the chair)

(2)



(in front of the chair)

(3)



(behind the chair)

Building Structure



전통 가옥입니다.
Traditional House



절입니다.
Temple



탑입니다.
Pagoda



남산 타워입니다.
Namsan Tower



빌딩들입니다.
Buildings



아파트입니다.
Apartment Complex



쇼핑 몰입니다.
Shopping Mall



상가입니다.
Store



다세대 주택입니다.
Multi-plex

Exercise 7

The students will remain in the same pairs as in the previous activity. The situation is that you are describing a safe house to your counterpart. Look at the pictures and your partner will ask you what kind of building it is and how many floors the building has. Referring to the information in the table below, give him/her the appropriate answer. Reverse roles so that both members can ask and respond to queries.


Example:

A: 이 건물은 무슨 건물입니까?

B: 아파트 건물입니다.

A: 몇 층 아파트입니까?

B: 4 층 아파트입니다.

(1)		교회 (Church)	2 층 건물
(2)		아파트 (Apartment)	5 층 건물
(3)		학교 (School)	3 층 건물
(4)		은행 (Bank)	1 층 건물
(5)		사무실 빌딩 (Office Building)	6 층 건물

Styles

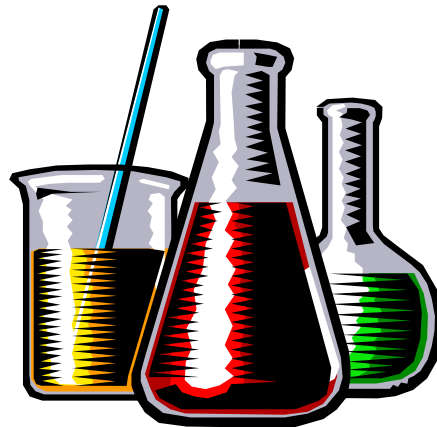
착한	Good	나쁜	Bad
세련된	Sophisticated	평범한	Normal
깨끗한	Clean	더러운	Dirty

Size

큰(big)	보통(medium)	작은(small)
긴(long)	중간(medium)	짧은(short)
뚱뚱한(fat/obese)	보통(medium)	마른(skinny)

Colors

밝은색	Bright color	어두운색	Dark color
차가운색	Cold color	따뜻한색	Warm color
맑은색	Clean color	흐린색	Murky color



Identify Colors

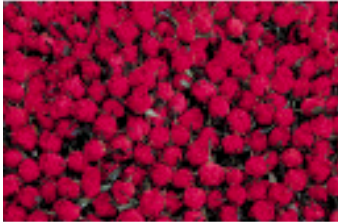
There are two ways of stating colors in Korean: Native-Korean and Sino-Korean. The Sino-Korean names are often used in written form or on formal occasions. The Native-Korean names are used more casually in everyday conversation.

Colors	Native-Korean	Sino-Korean
white	<u>흰색/하얀색</u>	<u>백색</u>
black	<u>검정색</u>	<u>흑색</u>
red	<u>빨간색</u>	<u>적색</u>
orange	귤색/오렌지색	<u>주황색</u>
yellow	<u>노란색</u>	<u>황색</u>
green	초록색	<u>녹색</u>
blue		
navy	<u>남색</u>	감색
purple	<u>보라색</u>	<u>자색</u>
brown	<u>고동색/밤색</u>	갈색

Exercise 8

Name the color of each flower in Native-Korean in a complete sentence.

Example:



(red)

이 꽃은 빨간색입니다.



(1)

(yellow)



(2)

(purple)



(3)

(orange)



(4)

(white)

Exercise 9

The class should divide into pairs. Ask your partner what the object in each picture below is and what color it is. Your partner should respond appropriately. Reverse roles.

Example:



- A: 이것은 무엇입니까?
 B: 이것은 바나나입니다.
 A: 무슨 색입니까?
 B: 노란색입니다.



(1) (공, 주황색)



(2) (계란, 흰색)



(3) (브로컬리, 녹색)



(4) (바다, 파란색)

Exercise 10

The situation is that you are at a grocery store with your counterpart. You want to practice your ability to describe items. He is willing to play along. In the store, there are apples, strawberries, grapes, kiwis, oranges, and watermelons. You ask your partner to describe the colors of the fruits. Then, you have to guess the correct fruit. Reverse roles so that both of you can ask and describe.

Example:

A: 사과는 무슨 색입니까?

B: 사과는 빨간색, 노란색, 녹색입니다.

The Korean Numbering Systems

The Korean language uses two different number systems. One consists of the Native-Korean numbers, and the other, borrowed from China over a thousand years ago, is Sino-Korean. Native-Korean numbers are often used when counting or referring to a small number of objects. Counting units use Native-Korean numbers. For most things, -개 is used as counting units. -명 or -사람 is used to count people of the same or lower status than the speaker and -분 is for people of higher status.



1. Counting from 0 to 20

	Native-Korean	Sino-Korean
0	영	공
1	하나	일
2	둘	이
3	셋	삼
4	넷	사
5	다섯	오
6	여섯	육
7	일곱	칠
8	여덟	팔
9	아홉	구
10	열	십
11	열 하나	십일
12	열 둘	십이
13	열 셋	십삼
14	열 넷	십사
15	열 다섯	십오
16	열 여섯	십육
17	열 일곱	십칠
18	열 여덟	십팔
19	열 아홉	십구
20	스물	이십

2. State Ages

Number	Native-Korean	Native-Korean + 살
1	하나	한살
2	둘	두살
3	셋	세살
4	넷	네살
11	열 하나	열 한살
12	열 둘	열 두살
13	열 셋	열 세살
14	열 넷	열 네살
20	스물	스무 살

The same rule applies to 21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34 and so on.

Exercise 11

Students will practice counting from 0 to 20. Students will take turns writing numbers on a piece of paper using both numbering systems. Their partner has to give the correct number and state whether the number is Sino-Korean or Native-Korean.

Exercise 12

The instructor will read some number-noun combinations. Students will attempt to write them as accurately as possible. There may be words that you don't know, in that case just write the number.

Exercise 13

Listen as the instructor reads a list of names and ages. Fill in the ages on the table below as you hear them. Compare your answers with those of your classmates.

Name	Age	Name	Age
김복남		정지나	
최진원		한태순	
박수미		성다솜	
이한솔		김한석	



Exercise 14

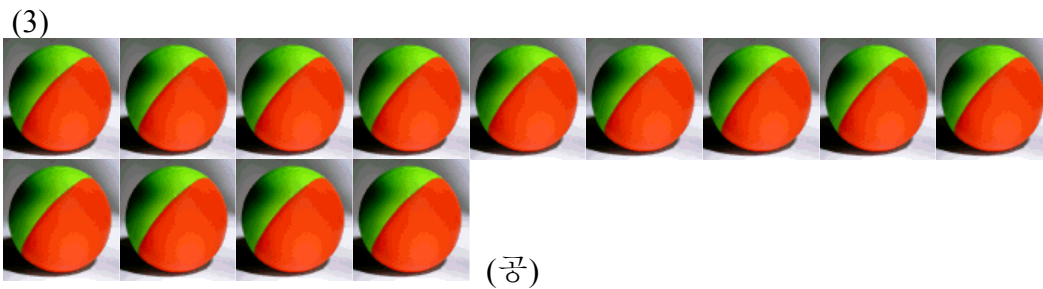
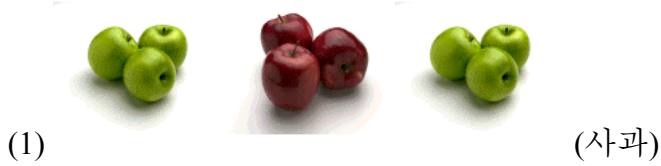
This task is to develop more skills in identifying objects with quantities. Students will alternate turns in asking and responding to questions concerning the number of objects in the pictures. Count the numbers aloud to get more practice in their pronunciation.

Example:



A: 당구공이 모두 몇 개입니까?

B: 모두 두 개입니다.



Continue...

(4)



(인형)

Exercise 15

The situation is that during an informal discussion with your counterpart, he shares that he has a teenage daughter. You are proud of the fact that you have three daughters of your own. You decide to show him a picture of your daughters and he asks you polite questions concerning them. Reverse roles so that both partners have the opportunity to ask and respond to age-related questions.

Example:

A: 큰 딸의 나이는 몇 살입니까?

B: 올해 열 일곱살입니다.

SSN, License Plate Number (Serial Numbers)

The Sino-Korean numbers are used to express serial numbers such as resident registration numbers, license plate numbers, account numbers and so on. When serial numbers are read, each number is read as a single number. For example, 143523 is read as 일사삼오이삼. Since the sound of Sino-Korean 일 and 이 are hard to distinguish, Native-Korean 하나, and 둘 are often used instead of 일 and 이 in everyday conversation and in the Korean military.

Lesson Scenario 2 – Resident Registration Numbers

Mr. Lee is at a bank to open a new account. Read the dialogue below and answer the question that follows.

Teller: 이민영씨, 나이가 어떻게 되십니까?
 Mr. Lee: 열 아홉 살입니다.
 Teller: 주민등록증 좀 보여 주세요.
 Mr. Lee: 주민등록증을 안 가지고 왔어요.
 Teller: 주민등록증 번호가 몇 번이세요?
 Mr. Lee: 810211-1048511이에요.
 Teller: 예, 감사합니다.



Scenario2 Exercise

1. What is Mr. Lee's age?
 a. 18 b. 19 c. 20

Exercise 16

The situation is that you are reviewing a list of citizens and their resident registration numbers. You have Table A and your partner has Table B. Ask each other questions, so that you can fill in the blanks on your list with each person's resident registration number.

Example:

A: 김창원씨의 주민등록번호는 몇 번입니까?

B: 750714-1428906 (칠오공칠일사에 일사이팔구공육)입니다.

Table A:

이름	주민등록번호
박미영	
최지원	
강희선	
김정구	730911-1536972
이태원	490214-1645907

Table B:

이름	주민등록번호
박미영	700213-2548312
최지원	571209-1428704
강희선	640128-2876493
김정구	
이태원	

Exercise 17

Your instructor will read a list of license plate numbers. Listen carefully and circle what you hear.

(1)

- (a) 강원 3 다 2597
- (b) 서울 4 라 4208
- (c) 강원 1 모 3290
- (d) 경기 9 라 9753

(2)

- (a) 부산 수 5630
- (b) 서울 자 4296
- (c) 광주 노 9563
- (d) 부산 2 마 9648

(3)

- (a) 서울 3 부 3107
- (b) 서울 7 사 7640
- (c) 수원 2 다 6593
- (d) 제주 8 로 2408

(4)

- (a) 경기 2 나 5397
- (b) 부산 2 오 8750
- (c) 서울 2 나 2974
- (d) 광주 2 유 2918

(5)

- (a) 제주 1 가 3157
- (b) 서울 5 아 1497
- (c) 광주 2 가 3105
- (d) 강릉 1 무 2719

Count Currency (돈: money)

Whether you are buying a gift for your wife or necessities such as food and water, it is imperative that you know the Korean currency and its value so that you get a fair deal.



The Korean currency is “Won” and uses the symbol “₩”.

As of April 2004, the currency exchange rate for \$1 is

about 1200₩. Due to the fluctuation in the world currency exchange rate, it is easier to follow the exchange rate below.

동전(coin)

10\ (십원) = 1 cent



50\ (오십원) = 5 cents



100\ (백원) = 10 cents



500\ (오백원) = 50 cents



화폐(bill)

1000\(\천 원)= \$1



5000\(\오천 원)= \$5



10000\(\만원)= \$10



*It is said that the Korean currency note does not go beyond 10,000₩, because of the fear that South Korea's adversary, North Korea, would counterfeit and flood the South Korean market to devastate its economy.

Location Words

여기, 저기, and 거기 are location words and they are usually followed by a subject marker -는, a topic marker -가, or a location marker -에.

여기	는	여기는 아파트입니다. (Here is an apartment.)
	가	여기가 아파트입니다. (Here is an apartment.)
	에	여기에 아파트가 있습니다. (There is an apartment here.)
저기	는	저기는 아파트입니다. (Over there is an apartment.)
	가	저기가 아파트입니다. (Over there is an apartment.)
	에	저기에 아파트가 있습니다. (There is an apartment over there.)
거기	는	거기는 아파트입니다. (There is an apartment.)
	가	거기가 아파트입니다. (There is an apartment.)
	에	거기에 아파트가 있습니다. (An apartment is there.)

Exercise 1

Answer the following questions in complete sentence using one of the three location words, 여기, 저기, or 거기, according to the following cues.

- (1) 학교가 어디입니까? (over there)
- (2) 조선히텔 (Chosun Hotel)은 어디에 있습니까? (here)
- (3) 미국 대사관 (American embassy) 은 어디입니까? (here)
- (4) 책은 어디에 있습니까? (there)
- (5) 잠실 아파트는 어디입니까? (over there)

Abbreviated Forms

The Korean language has many abbreviated forms, which are used often in conversational situations. The following are some examples of frequently used words.

Regular Forms	Abbreviated Forms
무엇	뭐
-것	-거
-것이	-게
이것이	이게
저것이	저게
-것은	-건
이것은	이건
저것은	저건

Passive Construction; Action Verb + 어/아지다

By adding the auxiliary verb 어/아지다, meaning "to be + the past participle of the verb," some transitive verbs take on a passive meaning.

Verb	Verb + 어/아지다	Passive
만들다 (to make)	만들 + 어지다	만들어 지다 (to be made)
주다 (to give)	주 + 어지다	주어지다 (to be given)

Exercise 2

Correct the verbs in the following sentences to create passive statements.

- (1) 한글은 1446 년에 만들다. (Hangul was made in 1446.)
- (2) 나에게 상이 주다. (I was given an award.)
- (3) 글자가 지우다. (Characters are erased.)

Uses of "좀"

Depending on the context, "좀" has several different meanings. It literally means "a little" or "a bit". When the word is used in a sentence requesting something, it has a somewhat equivalent meaning to the word "please" in English. It is frequently used in the pattern of 좀 + 주세요 or 좀 + verb + 주세요 to soften the request and consequently make it more polite.

집에 좀 가 주세요. (Please go home.)

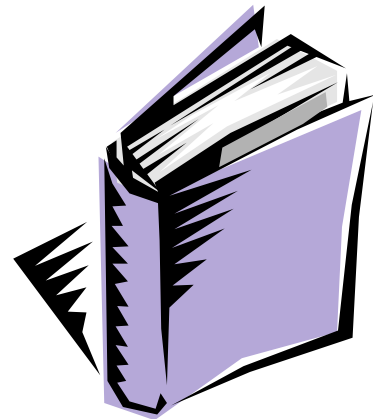
집에 좀 놀러 와 주세요. (Please come home to play.)

책 좀 주세요. (Please give me the book.)

Exercise 3

Using the word "좀" make the following requests more polite.

- (1) 이것 보세요. (Please look at this.)
- (2) 공을 주세요. (Please give a ball (to me).)
- (3) 이곳으로 오세요. (Please come here.)
- (4) 그곳으로 가 주세요. (Please go there.)
- (5) 이 책을 읽어 주세요. (Please read this book.)



상품 (Items)	
숙녀복	lady's clothing
신사복	men's clothing
청바지	blue jeans
티셔츠	T-shirt
고무신	Korean rubber shoes
과일	fruit
귤	tangerine
농구공	basketball
대나무	bamboo tree
딸기	strawberry
도자기	pottery
버선	Korean socks (traditional)
사과	apple
상자	box
신발	shoe
야구공	baseball
야채	vegetable
옷	clothing
저고리	jacket
줄	Stripe, rope
진열대	display stand
축구공	soccer ball
치마	skirt
키위	kiwi
포도	grape
한복	Korean clothes (traditional)

수량 (Quantity)	
나이	age
번호	number
설명	explain
주민등록증	resident registration card
주민등록번호	resident registration number
차량	vehicles
차량번호	license plate number

가게 (Shop)	
상점	store
무늬	pattern (printed or designed pattern)
백화점	department store
상인	vendor
색동	multi-colored stripes
소매	sleeve
시장	market
직원	an employee, the staff, the personnel
구경	watching

장소, 위치 (Place, Location)	
남쪽	south
-층	-floor
야채가게	grocery store
옷가게	dress shop
은행	bank
길	way, road
사무실	office
서울시	Seoul city
숲	wood, forest
위치	position
진열대	a display counter
아파트	apartment

주변 (Surroundings)	
가방	bag
공	ball
과일가게	grocery store
국화	chrysanthemum
꽃	flower
나무	tree
백합	lily
복사기	copy machine
빌딩	building
상자	box
의자	chair
장미	rose
차	car, sedan
책꽂이	bookshelf
건물	building
방	room
소파	sofa
옷걸이	a coat hanger, a clothes rack
책상	a desk
칠판	blackboard
컴퓨터	computer

색 (Color)	
노란색	yellow
빨간색	red
파란색	blue
금색	golden color

VOCABULARY

동사 (Verbs)

가지고 오다	to bring
나오다	to come out, to appear
되어있다	to be made of
만들다	to make
주다	to give

유용한 단어 (Useful Words)

가운데	center
-개	counter for things
그것	that
높은	high
누구	who
단지	complex
뒤	behind, back
몇	some, a few, several
-명	counter for people
몇	how many, how much
모두	all
무슨	what kind of
밑	under
밖	outside
-번	number-
-분	counter for people (honorific)
-살	years old
아래	under
안	inside
앞	front
어디	where
여기	here
옆	side, nearby
속	inside
위	on, above
이것	this
올해	this year
크고	big
각	each
언제	when
시대	period, era
중사	Sergeant First Class
딸	daughter
선생님	teacher

Polite title, "선생님"

선생님 is a title used to address a man politely. It literally means "teacher" but, in practice, it means Mr. or Sir. It is used either with a surname or a full name. It is rarely used with just a first name.

**Age**

연세 is an honorific term for age or 나이. When you ask or talk about the age of an older person, 연세 is used. Native-Korean numbers are often used when you refer to your own age. -살 is the counter for age.



Activity 1

Someone has put the wrong labels under the colors on the pallet below. Correct their mistakes. First, write down the correct label and cross out the incorrect word. Next, make a statement according to the example below.

Example: 이것은 빨간색입니다.

노란색	보라색	파란색	검정색	주황색
고동색	흰색	남색	초록색	빨간색

Activity 2

Read the names of the colors in Sino-Korean and match them with their correct colors below.

자색, 갈색, 흑색, 녹색, 황색, 백색, 주황색, 청색, 적색, 감색

- (1) 자색 •
- (2) 갈색 •
- (3) 흑색 •
- (4) 녹색 •
- (5) 황색 •
- (6) 백색 •
- (7) 주황색 •
- (8) 청색 •
- (9) 감색 •
- (10) 적색 •



APPLICATION ACTIVITIES

Activity 3

The instructor will read the following text. Listen carefully and answer the questions below. Before you hear the text, your instructor will go over the following vocabulary words.

종각	Bell House
서점	bookstore
은행	bank
백화점	department store

It would be helpful to draw a simple map on a piece of paper as you listen to the text.

여기는 종로입니다. 저는 지금 종각 앞에 있습니다. 종각 옆에는 서점이 있습니다. 그 앞에는 은행이 있습니다. 은행 뒤로는 백화점이 있습니다. 백화점은 5층 건물입니다.

(1) Where is this person?

- (a) in front of a bank
- (b) at the back of the Bell House (종각)
- (c) in front of the Bell House (종각)
- (d) inside the department store

(2) What is located next to the Bell House?

- (a) a bookstore
- (b) a bank
- (c) a department store
- (d) this person's house

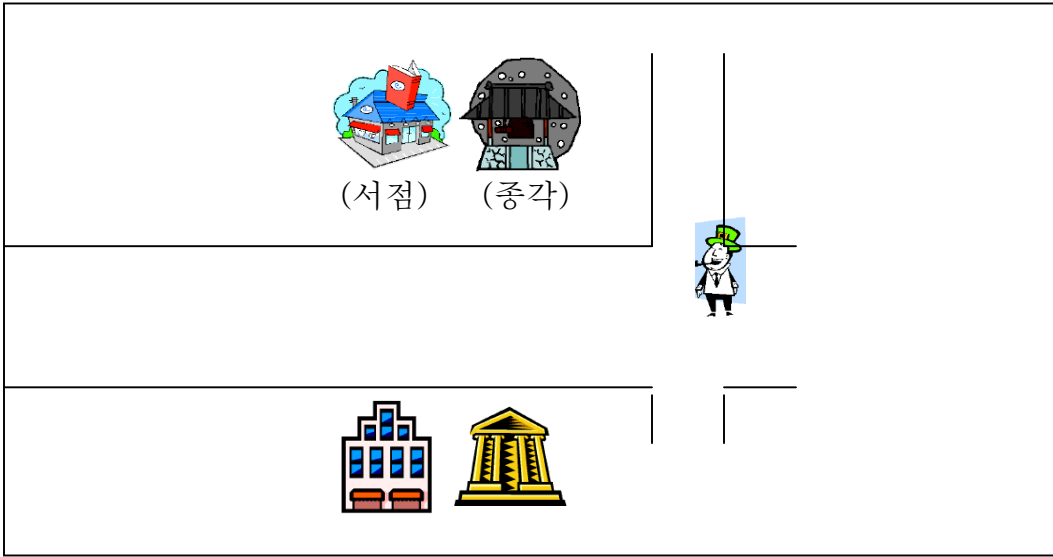
(3) Where is the department store located?

- (a) next to the Bell House
- (b) behind the bank
- (c) next to the bank
- (d) in front of the bank

(4) How many stories high is the department store?

- (a) 3 stories
- (b) 10 stories
- (c) 2 stories
- (d) 5 stories

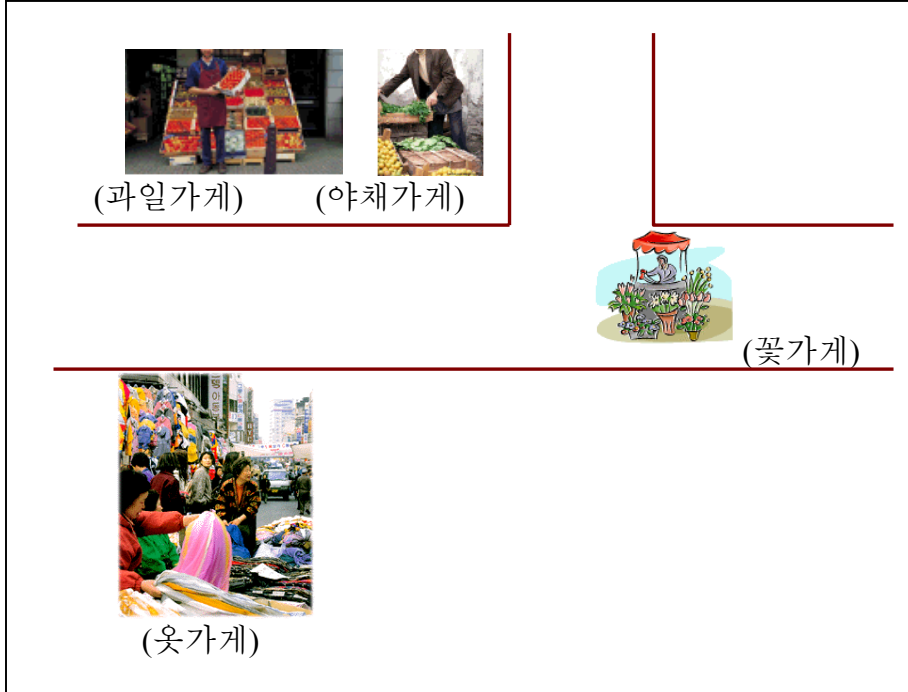
5. According to the text, what is wrong with this picture?



Activity 4

Look at the picture below and choose the sentence that best describes the marketplace.

APPLICATION ACTIVITIES



- (1) 과일가게는 어디에 있습니까?
 (a) 옷가게 안에 있습니다.
 (b) 꽃가게 앞에 있습니다.
 (c) 야채가게 옆에 있습니다.
 (d) 야채가게 뒤에 있습니다.
- (2) 꽃가게는 어디에 있습니까?
 (a) 길 가운데 있습니다.
 (b) 야채가게 뒤에 있습니다.
 (c) 옷가게 앞에 있습니다.
 (d) 과일가게 안에 있습니다.
- (3) 옷가게는 어디에 있습니까?
 (a) 꽃가게 안에 있습니다.
 (b) 야채가게 뒤에 있습니다.
 (c) 과일가게 앞에 있습니다.
 (d) 길 가운데 있습니다.

Activity 5

The situation is that 정숙 is moving into a new apartment and, in order to organize all her belongings, she has made a list of where each item is to be placed. Justin is helping her to make the list. You play 정숙 and your partner will play Justin. Looking at the list of items, Justin asks where each item is to be placed and writes it down next to the item name. Before you start the activity, go over the item names with the instructor.

Example:

A: 침대는 어디에 있습니까?

B: 안방에 있습니다.

Items	Where
침대	안방
탁자	
식탁	
식탁의자	
책상	
책꽂이	
꽃병	
그릇	
컵	
선반	
컴퓨터	
전화	
TV	
오디오	
전자레인지	
옷	
신발	

Activity 6

The class will be divided into groups of three. The scenario is that you (영범) have been sharing an apartment with 2 other people, 철민 and 민수, for the last year. Today, you and your roommates have to move out, but you can't remember who owns each item in your apartment. Using the names of common objects you have learned in previous lessons, take turns in asking your partners questions, so you can divide up your belongings. Refer to the example below for clarification.

Example:

A: 이 소파는 누구의 것입니까?

B: 철민의 것입니다.

Activity 7

The scenario is that you have been put in charge of inventory for supply items that you must distribute to selected host nation employees. Your partner will play the role of the warehouse employee that knows where everything is located. Go down your checklist to make sure you know what you have prior to distribution. Reverse roles so that both partners can practice. Refer to the example below for clarification.

Example:

A: 킹사이즈 침대는 몇 개 있습니까?
 B: 세 개 있습니다.

킹사이즈 침대	3
퀸사이즈 침대	6
싱글 침대	8
이층 침대	4
소파	10
책장	8
옷장	5
책상	11
식탁	9
의자	18
TV 스텐드	1
탁자	13
전등	19

Activity 8

The following article contains information concerning objects in a classroom. Read the following article and answer the questions.

여기는 교실입니다. 교실에는 칠판이 두 개 있습니다. 책상은 열 다섯 개 있고, 의자는 열 일곱 개 있습니다. 가방은 책상 옆에 있는데, 모두 여덟 개입니다. 교실 안에는 학생이 모두 아홉 명 있습니다. 선생님은 한 분이십니다.

(1) How many students are in the classroom?

- (2) How many bags are there?
- (3) How many blackboards are in the classroom?
- (4) Where are bags located in the classroom?
- (5) How many chairs are in the classroom?

Activity 9

Koreans often use counters to count objects and, in most cases, Native-Korean numbers are used with counters. Using the counter given, count the following objects.

- (1) 5 apples (-개)
- (2) 3 trees (-그루)
- (3) 8 people (-명)
- (4) 2 books (-권)
- (5) 6 shirts (-벌)

Activity 10

Using the ages given, write appropriate responses to the following questions.

- (1) 김일병은 나이가 몇 살입니까? (22 years old)
- (2) 박은미씨는 나이가 어떻게 되십니까? (18 years old)
- (3) Michael 여동생은 올해 나이가 몇 살이에요? (14 years old)
- (4) 이지선씨는 올해 나이가 어떻게 되요? (20 years old)
- (5) 최현씨 따님은 나이가 몇 살이에요? (7 years old)

Activity 11

Provide the appropriate answers to the following questions.

- (1) 정우석씨, 주민등록증 번호가 뭐예요? (700328-1007435)
- (2) 박상병님, 자동차 차량번호가 뭐예요? (마산 3 다-3312)



Activity 1

Read the paragraph below and answer the following questions.

여기는 과일 가게입니다. 진열대에 사과, 딸기, 포도, 키위, 귤이 있습니다. 사과는 빨간색, 노란색, 푸른색 사과가 있습니다. 딸기는 빨간색입니다. 포도는 보라색입니다. 키위는 고동색입니다. 귤은 주황색입니다. 상자 안에 수박도 있습니다. 수박은 초록색입니다. 수박에는 검은색 줄무늬가 있습니다.

(1) Where is the speaker?

- (a) in a shoe store
- (b) in a fruit shop
- (c) in a sports store
- (d) in a bank

(2) 진열대에는 무엇이 있습니까?

(3) 수박은 어디에 있습니까?

- (a) 진열대 위에 있습니다.
- (b) 사과 옆에 있습니다.
- (c) 딸기 앞에 있습니다.
- (d) 상자 안에 있습니다.

(4) 키위는 무슨 색입니까?

- (a) 빨간색입니다.
- (b) 노랑색입니다.
- (c) 고동색입니다.
- (d) 흰색입니다.

(5) 포도는 무슨 색입니까?

- (a) 빨간색입니다.
- (b) 파란색입니다.
- (c) 보라색입니다.
- (d) 고동색입니다.

Activity 2

The scenario is that you and your counterpart are watching the launch of the space shuttle on TV. He is excited about the event. Do the countdown together from 10 to 0 and then say “발사” (lift-off).

Activity 3

The scenario is that you have moved into a new apartment. You are sharing the apartment with another person. Each student will draw a plan of the imaginary apartment that they are going to live in and mark the areas where they should place furniture. Label the furniture. Describe the colors. Partners will compare their plans and report to the class on what they agreed upon. When each pair is reporting to the class, other students should take notes. Then, they should fill out the following table for each presentation.

How many rooms?	
What furniture was used?	
What colors were picked?	

Activity 4

Random numbers 1-20. The instructor will put a box on the table with index cards containing numbers one through twenty. The cards are placed upside down. Each student will pull out a card, read it aloud to the rest of the class, and write it on the other side of the card in Korean. He or she keeps the number until everyone picks a card. After all the students receive their numbers, they will form a line starting with the smallest number up to the highest.

Activity 5

Lottery game. Look at the chart below and circle six numbers. The instructor will then pull six numbers from a hat and read them to you in Korean. If she reads the numbers you circled, you are a winner. Repeat this activity several times.

1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8
9	10
11	12
13	14
15	16
17	18
19	20

Activity 6

Each student will make up a resident registration number. Usually, the resident registration number starts with a 6-digit number consisting of your birth year, month, and date. For example, if your date of birth was March 28th 1973, the first six digits of your resident registration number would be 730328. It is then followed by a 7-digit number starting with either 1 or 2, depending on your gender (1 for male, 2 for female). After you have made up a resident registration number for yourself, practice asking and responding to queries concerning these numbers.

Example:

A: 창원씨, 주민등록 번호가 몇 번 이세요?

B: 제 주민등록 번호는 730328-15098634 입니다.

1. The following passage contains information concerning objects in an office. Read the passage and answer the questions below.

여기는 사무실입니다. 사무실에는 컴퓨터가 아홉대 있습니다. 책상은 열두개 있고, 의자는 열 일곱 개 있습니다. 팩스는 복사기 옆에 있으며 한대 있습니다. 사무실안에 직원은 열두명 있습니다.

- (1) How many people are in the office?
- (2) How many computers are in the office?
- (3) How many desks are in the office?
- (4) Where is the fax machine located in the office?
- (5) How many chairs are in the office?

2. Choose the correct answers below.

여기는 꽃 가게입니다. 진열대에 백합, 장미, 국화가 있습니다. 백합은 흰색 이고 장미는 빨간색입니다. 국화는 노란색 입니다. 상자 안에는 튜올립이 있습니다.

- (1) Where are you?
 - (a) in a shoe store
 - (b) in a flower shop
 - (c) in a sports store
 - (d) in a bank
- (2) 진열대에는 무엇이 있습니까?
- (3) 튜올립은 어디에 있습니까?
 - (a) 진열대 위에 있습니다.
 - (b) 사과 옆에 있습니다.
 - (c) 딸기 앞에 있습니다.
 - (d) 상자 안에 있습니다.

(4) 장미는 무슨 색입니까?

- (a) 고동색입니다.
- (b) 노랑색입니다.
- (c) 빨간색입니다.
- (d) 흰색입니다.

(5) 국화는 무슨 색입니까?

- (a) 빨간색입니다.
- (b) 파란색입니다.
- (c) 노란색입니다.
- (d) 고동색입니다.

3. Provide the appropriate answers to the following questions.

- (1) 이경호씨, 주민등록증 번호가 뭐예요? (730527-1007437)
- (2) 이병준씨, 차량 번호가 뭐예요? (2 다-5512)

4. Listen to the audio clip and answer the following questions.
(Listen to the homework audio CD Track 17 - M1L3HW4)

- (1) Where is the speaker?
 - (a) in a shoe store
 - (b) in a clothing shop
 - (c) in a sports store
 - (d) in a bank
- (2) What's on the table?

(3) Where is the t-shirt?

- (a) 진열대 위에 있습니다.
- (b) 바닥에 있습니다.
- (c) 상자 안에 있습니다.
- (d) 옷걸이에 걸려 있습니다.

(4) What color are the jeans?

- (a) 빨간색입니다.
- (b) 노랑색입니다.
- (c) 파란색입니다.
- (d) 흰색입니다.

(5) What's the color of the suit?

- (a) 빨간색입니다.
- (b) 파란색입니다.
- (c) 검정색입니다.
- (d) 고동색입니다.

5. Listen to the audio clip and answer the following questions.
(Listen to the homework audio CD Track 18 - M1L3HW5)

- (1) 이민 형씨 나이가 몇 살입니까?
- (2) 이예쁜씨 나이가 어떻게 되십니까?
- (3) Michael 남동생은 올해 나이가 몇 살이에요?
- (4) 김철수씨는 올해 나이가 어떻게 되요?
- (5) 한영미씨 따님은 나이가 몇 살이에요?

Student Notes :