

The Family

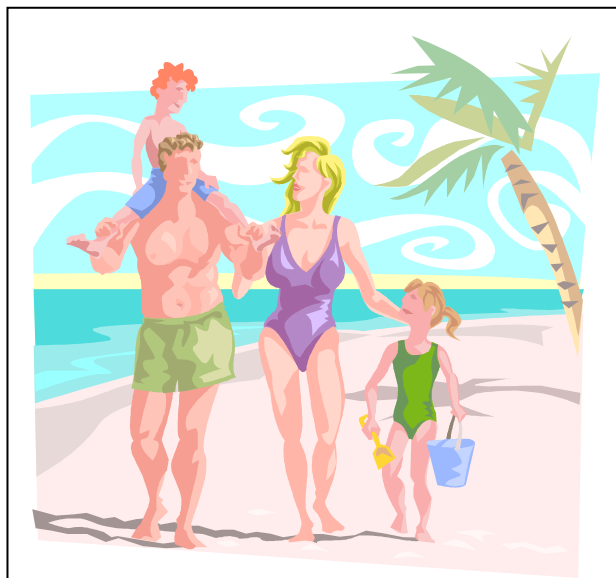


Lesson Objectives

At the end of this lesson, the student will be able to talk about family members.

Identify Family Relationships

- Identify family members
- Talk about your family
- Ask about other family members
- List your family tree
- Talk about family events



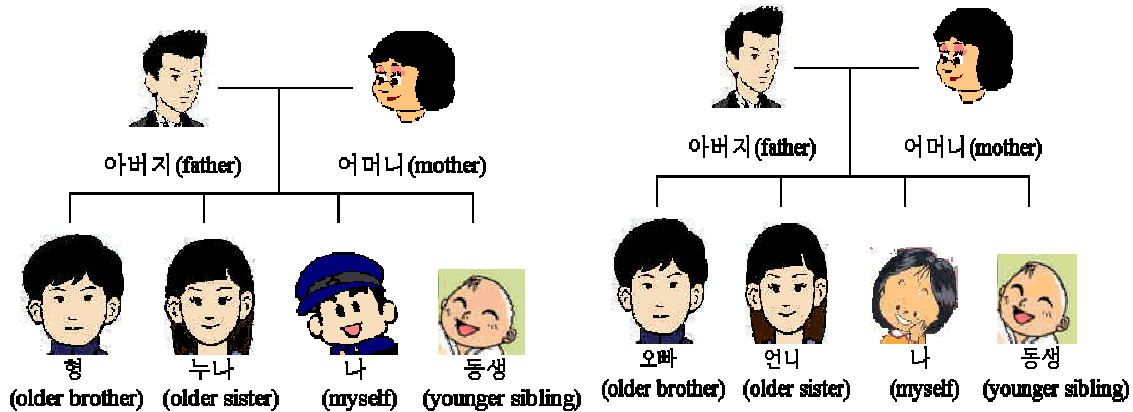
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In Korea, older and younger siblings have different titles. Based on their gender, titles for older siblings are also different. The following diagram shows sibling relationships and titles. The word for younger sibling is “동생”. However, in families, siblings are usually referred to by their first names.

Family Titles

If you are a male:

If you are a female:



Tip of the Day

Under the old Korean family system, parents arranged marriages without the consent of their children, either female or male. Since daughters left their parents to live with their husbands' families, marriage was often traumatic for them.



Lesson Scenario 1 – Family member

In traditional Korea, typical families were large with several generations usually living together. However, with modernization, this type of family arrangement is quickly disappearing and young married couples often live on their own. Family members call each other by kinship terms rather than by their first names as Americans do. This lesson will enable you to talk about your family background and ask about other people's families. This is a great conversation starter when meeting new people.



Read the dialogue below and answer the question that follows.

- A: 조영수씨는 가족이 어떻게 되십니까?
 B: 부모님과 오빠 두 분, 여동생이 하나 있습니다.
 A: 조부모님은 모두 살아 계십니까?
 B: 아니오, 모두 돌아가셨습니다.
 A: 가족들은 모두 어디에 사십니까?
 B: 부모님은 마산에 사시고, 오빠들과 여동생은 서울에 삽니다.
 A: 언제 모두 모입니까?
 B: 설과 추석에 모입니다.
 Smith 상사님 가족은 언제 모입니까?
 A: 크리스마스 때 모두 모입니다.

Scenario1 Exercise

1. When is Mr. Cho's family gathering together?
 - a. 설
 - b. 추석
 - c. 설과 추석

Exercise 1

The class will work together as a group on this activity, while the instructor serves as a resource. The instructor will present information concerning his/her family to the class, using the appropriate terms of address. Students may ask questions in order to expand their knowledge base. It is a good idea to take notes, as this information will serve as the basis for upcoming exercises.

Exercise 2

The situation is that you are getting to know your counterpart better. You are interested in the type of person that he/she is and what kind of family he/she has. Your task is to discover the different kinship terms for all your partner's relatives, depending on his/her gender and family tree. Reverse roles so that both partners can ask and respond to questions, either using their own information or that which they created.

Exercise 3

Switch partners for this exercise. The task, scenario, and objectives for this activity are the same as for exercise 2. Again reverse roles with your new partner.

Exercise 4

The situation is that you have a multi-generation family in your household. There are eight people who live in the house. They are your grandparents, your parents, your older brother, your older sister, your younger brother, and you. You are a male. You are going to invite your counterpart over for a Korean style dinner and introduce him/her to your family. Tell him/her your family member's names and their relationship to you. Your partner should greet them all appropriately and introduce himself/ herself. Reverse roles so that both of you can practice.

Exercise 5

The situation is that you notice a picture of a family on your Team Sergeant's desk where you work. In the photo, there is an old couple who look like his grandparents, a couple who look like his parents, and a young woman with two children, a boy and a girl. You want to know their names, their relationship to the Sergeant, and where they live. You know your Team Sergeant is proud of his family and loves to talk about them. Also, you would like to show him a picture of your family and tell him about your parents, your older sister, and your younger brother. Referring to the example below, share information about your families.

Example:

A: 이 사람은 누구입니까?

B: 그 사람은 제 누나입니다.

A: 이름이 무엇입니까?

B: 박상희입니다.



The first and second son or daughter, and the last child of a family have a special title given to them. From the third child on, ordinal numbers are used. The following table shows these special titles.

	딸 (Daughter)	아들 (Son)
1st	장녀	장남
2nd	차녀	차남
3rd	셋째 딸	셋째 아들
4th	넷째 딸	넷째 아들
5th	다섯째 딸	다섯째 아들
last	막내 딸	막내 아들

When you talk about how many boys and girls are in the family, you attach the word -남 for boys and -녀 for girls after the Sino-Korean numbers. Usually, you refer to the number of boys first and then the number of girls. The following table shows some examples.

1 boy and 2 girls	일남 이녀
3 boys and 4 girls	삼남 사녀
5 boys and 1girl	오남 일녀
2 boys and 2 girls	이남 이녀

Exercise 6

The situation is that you are meeting someone for the first time. You are getting to know him and beginning to feel comfortable. Take turns talking about your families. Count the number of older siblings and younger siblings you each have. Remember to be polite.

Exercise 7

This activity is a continuation of the previous exercise. The situation, task, and objectives remain the same. However, there is one minor difference. You are meeting a female, instead of a male. Repeat the activity.

Exercise 8

The instructor will read a description of the following family portraits. Label all the family members that appear in the photographs as you hear them. Write down their names and their roles in the family.

- (1) 제 이름은 김태준입니다. 저희 가족을 소개합니다. 제일 윗줄 사진의 왼쪽부터 제 동생, 누나, 저, 형수, 형, 제 아내와 제 딸, 큰조카, 작은 조카, 아버지, 어머니, 제 여동생, 그리고 제일 앞에 앉아 있는 것이 제 아들입니다.



- (2) 제 이름은 정미나입니다. 저는 열두살입니다. 저희 가족은 네 명입니다. 아버지, 어머니, 저, 여동생 미진이가 있습니다. 아버지 성함은 정진수이고 어머니는 이소라입니다. 미진이는 일곱살입니다.

Exercise 9

The situation is that you are interviewing a potential contact in order to gather information about his family. Use the interview sheet below and the example given. Reverse roles so that you can both practice.

Example:

A: 가족이 어떻게 되십니까?

B: 부모님과 동생들이 있습니다.

A: 형제가 어떻게 되십니까?

B: 남동생이 하나, 여동생이 하나 있습니다.

Relationship	Name	Age

Exercise 10

Follow along with the instructor as he/she reads a short passage describing a family. Listen carefully and answer the following questions.

저는 John Smith 입니다. 저는 미국 사람입니다. 저는 지금 한국의 서울에 살고 있습니다. 제 가족은 모두 미국의 시카고에 살고 있습니다. 제 할아버지는 두 분 다 살아 계십니다. 할머니는 두 분 다 돌아가셨습니다. 할아버지 한 분은 시카고에 제 부모님과 함께 사시고, 한 분은 샌디에고에 살고 계십니다. 저희 부모님은 두 분 다 건강하게 살아 계십니다.

- (1) Where does the speaker live now?
 - (a) Chicago
 - (b) 서울
 - (c) San Diego
 - (d) 부산

- (2) What is his nationality?
 - (a) Korean
 - (b) Japanese
 - (c) American
 - (d) French

- (3) Where do his parents live?
 - (a) 서울
 - (b) Chicago
 - (c) San Diego
 - (d) Washington D.C.

- (4) Are both of his grandfathers still alive?
 - (a) Yes, both of them are alive.
 - (b) No, both of them have passed away.
 - (c) One of them is still alive, but the other one has passed away.
 - (d) Don't know

- (5) Is his mother still alive?
 - (a) Yes, she is still alive.
 - (b) No, she has passed away.
 - (c) Don't know

- (6) According to the message, whom do his parents live with?
 - (a) his brothers
 - (b) his cousins
 - (c) one of his grandfathers
 - (d) one of his friends

Family events



결혼



출생



이혼



장례식

Exercise 11

SFC Smith talks about his family. Read the passage below and discuss with your classmates which of SFC Smith's family events are joyful and which ones are sad.

SFC Smith: 어머니는 텍사스 출신이시며 초등학교 선생님이시고, 아버님은 미군이셨으며 은퇴 하셨습니다. 우리 부모님은 이혼 하셨으며 아버님은 재혼 하였고 어머니는 홀로 사십니다. 제위로 누나가 있으며 아래로는 남동생이 있습니다. 누나는 비서이며 조종사와 결혼 했고, 아이들은 둘이 있습니다. 남동생은 중학교 학생 입니다. 그리고 할아버지는 2년 전에 돌아 가셨습니다.

1. The Use of -어떻게

-어떻게 can be translated as "what" or "who" in English and it has many different uses. In a context of a question, it is usually followed by the ending "-되십니까?" or "-됩니까?". The following examples will help you understand its usage.

"-어떻게 되십니까" is used to ask about a person's family.

가족이 어떻게 되십니까? (Who are in your family?)

형제가 어떻게 되십니까? (How many brothers and sisters do you have?)

자제분이 어떻게 되십니까? (How many children do you have?)

Exercise 1

The following shows the different usages of the expression, "어떻게 되십니까?".
Render the following sentences into English.

- (1) 가족이 어떻게 되십니까?
- (2) 연세가 어떻게 되십니까?
- (3) 형제가 어떻게 되십니까?
- (4) 고향이 어디입니까?



가족 (Family)

남동생	younger brother
누나	older sister to a male
부모님	parents
아버님	father (honorable)
아버지	father
아이들	children
어머니	mother
언니	older sister to a female
여동생	younger sister
오빠	older brother
장남	the eldest son
조부모	grandparents
출생	born

직업 (Job)

간호사	nurse
고등학생	high school student
비서	secretary
조종사	pilot
주부	homemaker
중학교	middle school
초등학교	elementary school

가정사 (Family Event)

이혼	divorce
장례식	funeral
재혼	remarriage

유용한 단어 (Useful Words)

-남 -녀	(how many) boys and (how many) girls
-때	at the time of-
-분	a personage, a worthy person
아래로	below
위로	above
언제	when
중	of, among
시청	city hall

동사 (Verbs)

다니다	to attend
돌아가다	to pass away
모이다	to gather
살다	to live
생존하다	to live

The Extended Family System (가족)

A Korean family is usually very large to such an extent that it comprises all related clan members. Included in a Korean's family tree are his/her own spouse, children, and siblings, as well as parents, grandparents, uncles and aunts, and cousins on both the paternal and maternal sides. In-laws are also definitely part of the family clan.



Hence, there are a lot of kinship terms in both Native- and Sino-Korean. However, it is not recommended to remember all these terms, except perhaps “사촌” which means “fourth kin” or “cousin”. Meanwhile, one critical element to remember in the Korean family system is the change in a family kinship term, depending on the gender of the person the term refers to.

Upon making an important decision, Koreans usually take into serious consideration the opinion held by the head of the household, if not the oldest member of the family. Although things are gradually changing, such a traditional, extended family system still has an impact on Korean's thoughts, behaviors, and values.



Activity 1

The situation is that you are at an informal social event with your counterpart. You're still discussing family issues. Write the following interchanges in Korean and act them out when you're finished.

(1) You are a male. You have two older brothers and one younger sister. Your colleague asks, "How many brothers and sisters do you have?" Respond appropriately in a complete sentence.

(Answer):

(2) You want to know how many family members Mr. 김철수 has. You decide to ask him.

(Answer):

(3) You are talking to your colleague about your family. Your colleague asks, "Where do your parents live?" You say, "They live in 제주도 and my younger sister and I get together with them on 추석."

(Answer):

(4) You are a female. You have one older brother and two older sisters. Your friend asks, "How many brothers and sisters do you have?" Respond appropriately in a complete sentence.

(Answer):



Activity 2

This is a continuation of the activity in the previous exercise. The pairs will remain the same. Ask your partner about his/her family. Ask how many people are in the family, about his/her siblings, where they live, when they get together, etc. Refer to the example below.

Example:

가족이 어떻게 되십니까?
형제가 어떻게 되십니까?
어디에 사십니까?
언제 모두 모입니까?

Activity 3

Write titles for the following family members in Korean.

- (1) father
- (2) mother
- (3) grandparents
- (4) younger brother
- (5) younger sister
- (6) older brother (when you are a female)
- (7) older brother (when you are a male)
- (8) older sister (when you are a female)
- (9) older sister (when you are a male)

Activity 4

The situation is that you meet your counterpart's colleague. You have a few drinks together and start to talk about your families. Write the following scenarios in Korean and act them out when you're finished.

- (1) You are a male and have two younger brothers. Say you are the oldest of three boys.
- (2) You are a female and have one younger sister and one younger brother. Say you are the oldest of two girls and one boy.
- (3) You are a male and have one older brother and one younger sister. Say you are the second son of two boys and one girl.
- (4) You have three older brothers. Say you are the youngest of four boys.
- (5) You are a female. Mr. ◯ asks you about your younger brother. You say, "My younger brother is a high school student."

Activity 5

Practice the use of the words 살다 and 살아계시다/살아있다. Keep in mind that 살다 is used in reference to residence (where a person resides or stays). 살아계시다 is used in all instances that refer to life (being alive).

Example:

제 가족은 보스톤에 삽니다.
선생님의 할아버지는 아직 살아 계십니까?

- (1) Write where your family lives in the USA.
- (2) Write whether your parents are still alive.
- (3) Write where you live right now.
- (4) Write that your grandparents have already passed away.

Activity 6

Each student will bring family pictures to class or draw their family tree on a piece of paper. Students will have about five minutes to prepare to talk about the people in the photos. Tell your class about their relationship to you, their age, their place of residence, their profession, their rank, etc. The activity continues until all the students have had the chance to present their families to the class.

Activity 7

Read the following dialogue and answer the questions.

A: 정순미씨는 조부모님이 계십니까?

B: 할아버지께서는 돌아가셨고, 할머니는 살아 계십니다.

A: 할머니께서는 어디에 사십니까?

B: 제 부모님과 함께 서울에 사십니다.

(1) Who is 조부모님?

- (a) parents
- (b) grandparents
- (c) uncles
- (d) sisters

(2) According to the dialogue, is 정순미's grandfather still alive?

- (a) Yes, he is still alive.
- (b) No, he has passed away.
- (c) Don't know

(3) According to the dialogue, who lives with 정순미's parents?

- (a) her grandmother
- (b) her brother
- (c) her grandfather
- (d) her uncle

(4) Where does 정순미's grandmother live?

- (a) 부산
- (b) 마산
- (c) 미국
- (d) 서울

Activity 8

The class will work together as a group during this activity. On a piece of paper, print the first and last names of all your family members. The lists will be collected and distributed to other students. When you receive your new list, assume the identity of that person and pair up with the person next to you. Ask and respond to questions concerning your "new" family.

Example:

Phil White씨가 누구입니까?
그분이 몇 살입니까?
직업이 무엇입니까?
어디에 사십니까?

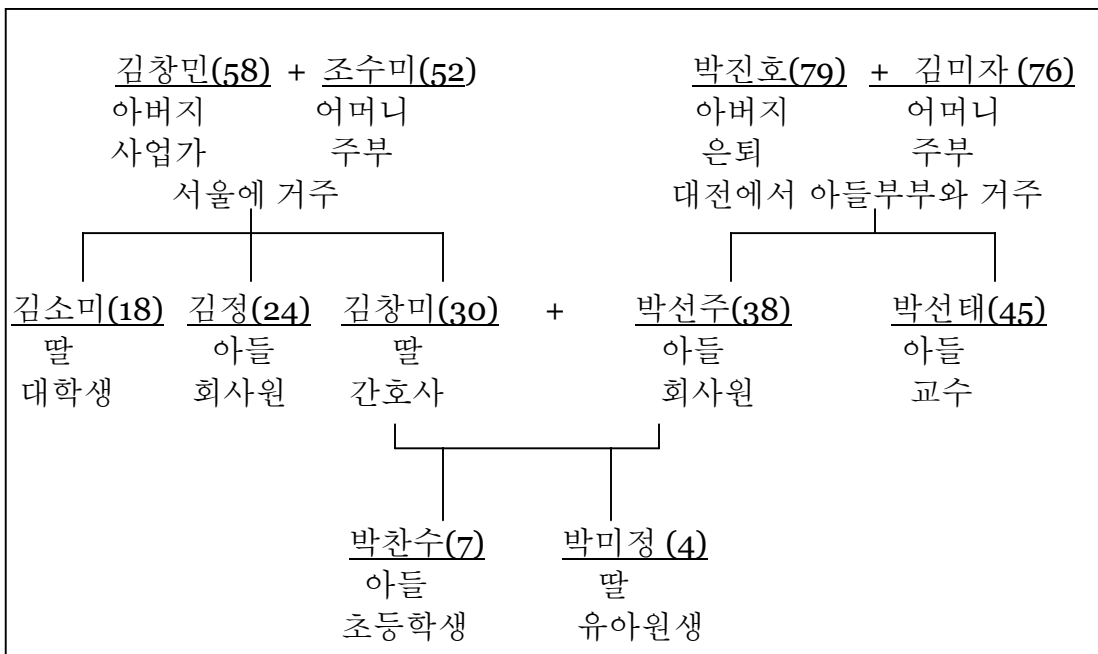


Activity 9

Guessing game. The class will be divided into pairs of students. One of you chooses an identity from the family tree below, but does not reveal it. Your partner asks yes/no questions until the clues add up and the identity is established. Then, reverse roles. Play several games while switching partners.

Example:

- 아버지 성함이 김창민입니까?
- 누나가 있습니까?
- 여동생이 있습니까?
- 언니가 있습니까?
- 남동생이 있습니까?
- 딸이 있습니까?



APPLICATION
ACTIVITIES

Activity 10

Look at the example of a completed membership application form on the next page. Then, fill out the membership application form on the following page with your own or created information.

Example: 회원가입 신청서 (Membership Application Form)

신청구분 (Status)	신규 (New)	X		변동 (Update)		
회원 번호 (Member No.)	35215737					
신청인 (Applicant)	이름 (Name)	한글	김동진	성별 (Sex)	남 (Male)	x
		영문	Kim, Dongjin		여 (Female)	
	생년 월일 (Date of Birth)	1967 년 3 월 7 일				
	주민등록 번호 (Resident Registration Number)	670307-1087539				
주소 (Address)	주택 (Home)	서울시 종로구 낙원동 84-3 번지				
전화 번호 (Phone No.)	주택 (Home)	(02) 590-5647				
	직장 (Office)	(02) 6890-4374	Fax	(02)-6890-4375		
가족 사항 (Family)	이름 (Name)	관계 (Relationship)	생년 월일 (Date of Birth)	주민등록 번호 (Resident Registration Number)		
	이진수	처	1969 년 10 월 4 일	691004-2086573		
	김미린	딸	1994 년 4 월 3 일	941004-2086531		

APPLICATION ACTIVITIES

신청구분	신규		변동		
회원 번호	35215738				
신청인	이름	한글		성별 (Sex)	남 (Male)
		영문			여 (Female)
	생년 월일				
	주민등록 번호				
주소	주택				
전화 번호	주택				
	직장		Fax		
가족 사항	이름	관계	생년 월일	주민등록 번호	

APPLICATION ACTIVITIES

Activity 11

The situation is that you are conducting a debriefing of an informant whose credibility has to be established. Elicit information on his background to fill out this form. Your partner will use his assumed identity to play this role. After the debriefing is completed, switch roles.

Example:

- 성함이 어떻게 되십니까?
- 나이가 몇 살입니까?
- 계급이 무엇입니까?
- 국적이 어디입니까?
- 학력은 어떻게 되십니까?
- 결혼 하셨습니까?
- 가족이 어떻게 되십니까?
- 주소가 어떻게 되십니까?

APPLICATION ACTIVITIES

성명		나이		계급	
국적	한국()	미국()	일본()	중국()	
학력	국졸()	중졸()	고졸()	대졸()	대졸이상()
결혼	미혼()	기혼()	이혼()	사별()	
가족	관계	이름	나이	직업	기타
주소			전화	(집)	(직장)

Activity 12

Working with your partner, review the following table that contains information concerning Park's family.

	Name	Age	Occupation
아버지	박성호	38	회사원
어머니	김희정	35	주부
아들	박호성	13	중학생
딸	박진아	10	초등학생
딸	박성아	8	초등학생
딸	박민아	5	

Pretend that you are both 박진아 and answer the following questions.

(1) What's her father's name?

- (a) 박성호
- (b) 김희정
- (c) 박호성
- (d) 박민아

(2) What is her mother's occupation?

- (a) soldier
- (b) banker
- (c) homemaker
- (d) doctor

(3) How old is her brother?

- (a) 열 다섯살
- (b) 열 살
- (c) 여덟 살
- (d) 열 세살

(4) What family members does she have?

- (a) 부모님과 오빠, 여동생 둘이 있습니다.
- (b) 부모님과 언니, 남동생이 하나 있습니다.
- (c) 부모님과 제가 있습니다.
- (d) 부모님과 언니가 둘 있습니다.

(5) What are her sisters' names?

(6) How old is her younger sister, Mina?

- (a) 일곱 살입니다.
- (b) 다섯 살입니다.
- (c) 세 살입니다.
- (d) 열 살입니다.



Activity 1

Follow along with your instructor as he/she reads the following passage containing information concerning Kyongho's family. Afterwards, answer the questions.

제 이름은 이경호입니다. 제 가족을 소개하겠습니다. 저희 가족은 아버지, 어머니, 형, 누나, 남동생, 저 이렇게 여섯 명입니다. 저희 아버지는 올해 연세가 쉰이신데, 생신이 삼월 칠일이십니다. 어머니는 사십 구세시고 생신은 십 일월 이십 칠일이십니다. 누나는 스무 살입니다. 생일은 일월 구일입니다. 제 형은 열 일곱 살입니다. 이제 오월 칠일 생일이 지나면 열 여덟 살이 됩니다. 제 동생은 열 한 살이고 생일은 일월 이일입니다. 제 생일은 삼월 일일입니다.

- (1) How old is Kyongho's father?
 - (a) 45 years old
 - (b) 30 years old
 - (c) 50 years old
 - (d) 70 years old
- (2) When is his father's birthday?
 - (a) March 7th
 - (b) January 9th
 - (c) May 7th
 - (d) December 25th
- (3) How old is Kyongho's mother?
 - (a) 23 years old
 - (b) 69 years old
 - (c) 80 years old
 - (d) 49 years old.
- (4) When is his mother's birthday?
 - (a) March 7th
 - (b) November 27th
 - (c) July 4소
 - (d) March 1st
- (5) How old is 경호's older brother?
 - (a) 50 years old
 - (b) 26 years old
 - (c) 17 years old
 - (d) 20 years old

- (6) How old is 경호's older sister?
 (a) 20 years old
 (b) 18 years old
 (c) 35 years old
 (d) 11 years old
- (7) How should Kyongho address his older brother in Korean?
 (a) 형
 (b) 누나
 (c) 언니
 (d) 오빠
- (8) If Kyongho were a girl, what would she call her older sister in Korean?
 (a) 누나
 (b) 형
 (c) 언니
 (d) 오빠

Activity 2

Follow along with your instructor as he/she reads the following short passage. It contains information concerning a man's family. Afterwards, answer the questions.

저는 이남 일녀 중 장남입니다. 제 아버지와 어머니는 두 분 다 고등학교 교사입니다. 부모님께서는 지금 부산에 살고 계십니다. 제 남동생은 부산에서 대학에 다니고 있고 제 여동생은 고등학생입니다.

- (1) How many brother(s) and sister(s) does he have?
- (2) What is his father's occupation?
- (3) What is his mother's occupation?
- (4) Where are his parents living?
- (5) What is his brother doing?
- (6) What is his sister doing?

Activity 3

The class will be divided into two groups of students. The instructor will narrate a conversation between two members of the Kim family, as they are making a list of names and kinship terms for an upcoming wedding dinner. Group A will write the names or the kinship terms and tally up the females and Group B will do the males. Afterwards, decide which of the following statements about the Kim clan are true. The instructor will officiate which group has gotten the most correct.

A: 결혼식 피로연에 오시는 가족들 이름을 불러보세요.

B: 할아버지, 할머니, 아버지, 어머니, 큰 형과 형수, 작은 형과 작은 형수, 큰 누나, 작은 아버지, 작은 어머니, 고모 두 분, 고모부 두 분, 이모 한 분, 이모부 한 분, 외삼촌 세 분, 외숙모 두 분, 철수, 철민, 미영, 미진, 미숙, 미선, 그리고 저하고 누나요.

	Male	Female
Total		

SKILL ENHANCEMENT

		True	False
(1)	The Kim women outnumber the men.		
(2)	The men outnumber the women.		
(3)	Ten couples from the Kim family are going to be at the wedding dinner.		

Activity 4

Look at the image below and read the following article from a newspaper. Then, answer the question.

이산가족 상봉(North & South Korean family reunification)



헤어져 있던 이산가족이 다시 만났다. 동생이 43년 만에 누나를 다시 만나 남매가 얼싸안고 울었다.

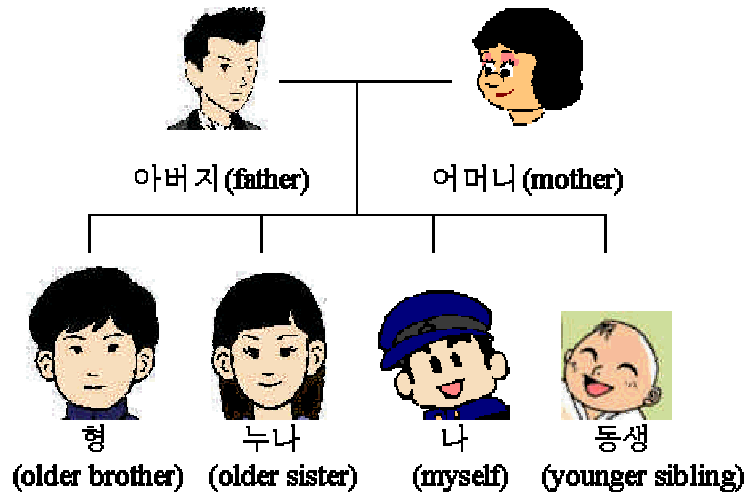
What is the relationship between the two people in the above photo?

- (1) They are a reunited husband and wife.
- (2) They are reunited siblings.
- (3) They are a reunited mother and son.
- (4) They are reunited Chinese emigrants.

Activity 5

Students will write a short biography about themselves. Tell your classmates your name, age, residence, profession, and rank. If you have children, tell their names and ages. Also, talk about other family members who are important to you, such as your parents, aunts, uncles, cousins, and grandparents. Mention whether they are still alive and, if so, where they live. Present your biography to the class and answer any questions your classmates ask you about your family. Take turns until everyone has a chance to present.

1.



The following information refers to the family in the preceding diagram.
 My father is 43 years old. His birthday is March 13th by the lunar calendar.
 My mother is 39 years old. Her birthday is Dec.21st.
 My older brother is 17 years old and his birthday is Jun. 3rd.
 My older sister is 14 years old and her birthday is July 25th.
 I (Jack) am 11 years old and my birthday is Apr. 23rd.
 My younger brother is 3 years old and his birthday is Jan. 30th.

After reviewing the diagram and the information about the family, answer the following questions in Korean.

- (1) How old is Jack's older sister?
- (2) When is his father's birthday?
- (3) When is his younger brother's birthday?
- (4) What should Jack call his older brother in Korean?
- (5) If Jack were a girl, what would she call her older sister in Korean?

2. Listen to the conversation and answer the following questions.
(Listen to the homework audio CD Track 19 - M1L4HW2)

(1) Who lives in New York?

- (a) Michael's parents
- (b) Michael's mother
- (c) Michael's sister
- (d) Michael's professor

(2) Where does Michael's mother work?

- (a) City Hall
- (b) a department store
- (c) a university
- (d) a home

3. Listen to the conversation and answer the following questions in Korean.
(Listen to the homework audio CD Track 20 - M1L4HW3)

(1) How many people are there in Mr. Kim's family?

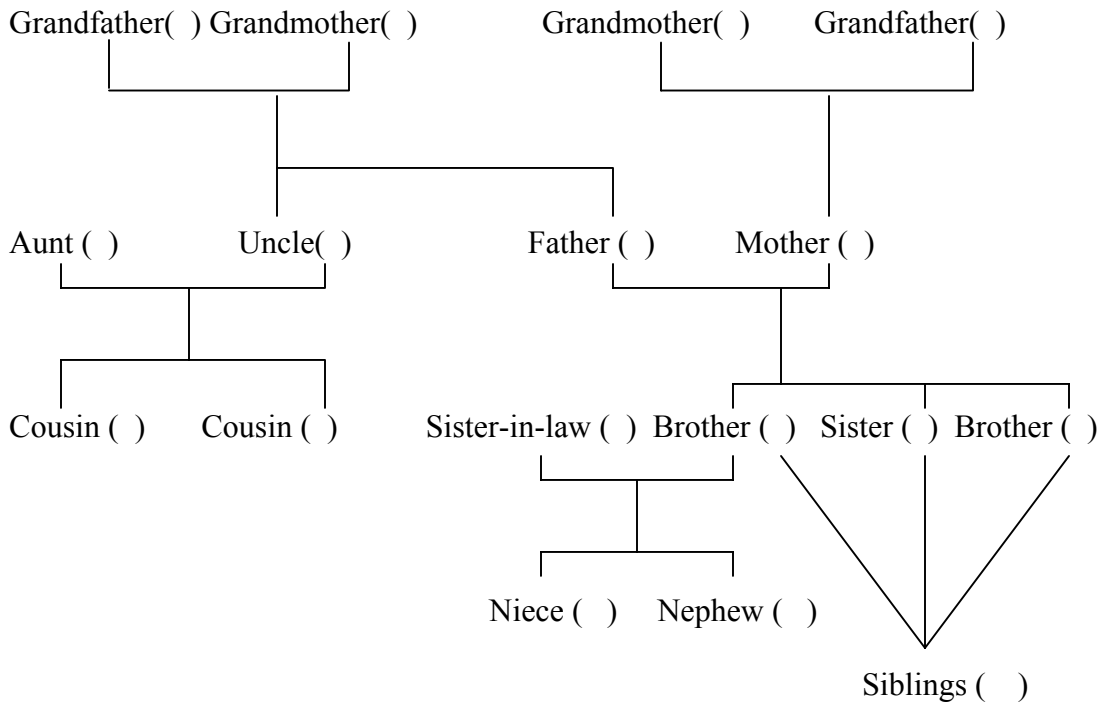
(2) Where does Kim's older brother work?

4. Connect the given sentences using the appropriate conjunctions.

- (1) 아버지는 회사원입니다. 어머니는 가정 주부입니다.
- (2) 형님은 울산에서 일합니다. 어머니는 백화점에서 일합니다.
- (3) 여동생은 뉴욕에 삽니다. 거기서 대학에 다닙니다.

5. This is 김민수's family. Write the numbers from the list below next to the corresponding English terms in the family tree.

1	조카	2	누나	3	부모님
4	할아버지	5	숙모/ 아주머니	6	아버지
7	조카	8	사촌형	9	어머니
10	형제	11	형	12	할머니
13	삼촌/ 아저씨	14	외할머니	15	사촌누나
16	외할아버지	17	형수	18	나



HOMWORK

6. Listen to the audio clip and answer the following questions.
(Listen to the homework audio CD Track 21 - M1L4HW6)

- (1) 마이클 병장의 부모님은 어디에 살고 계십니까?
- (2) 마이클 병장의 남동생은 어느 대학교에 다닙니까?
- (3) 마이클 병장의 아버지는 무슨 일을 하십니까?

7. Fill in the blanks with suitable Korean words.

- (1) A: 정순미씨는 _____ 계십니까?
B: 할아버지는 돌아가셨고, 할머니는 계십니다.
- (2) A: 할머니께서는 _____ 사십니까?
B: 제 부모님과 함께 서울에 사십니다.
- (3) A: _____ 은 무슨 일을 하십니까?
B: 아버님은 회사원이고 어머니는 간호사이십니다.

8. There are two different ways of referring to oneself in Korean. The normal/neutral term for “I” is “나” and a more humble way, used to show respect for the other person, is referring to oneself as “저”. Let us practice these two versions of the first person pronoun in Korean.

- (1) 나는 서울에 삽니다.
→
- (2) 내 부모님과 함께 서울에 삽니다.
→
- (3) 내 아버님은 회사원입니다.
→

9. Listen to the following and answer the questions.
(Listen to the homework audio CD Track 22 - M1L4HW9)

(1) How many people are there in Seung-Hoon's family?

- (a) 셋
- (b) 넷
- (c) 다섯
- (d) 아홉

(2) When does the entire family gather together?

- (a) 설
- (b) 생일
- (c) 크리스마스
- (d) 휴가

10. Listen to the 10 audio clips and complete the following sentences.
(Listen to the homework audio CD Track 23 - M1L4HW10)

- (1) 김철수는 ___가 없습니다. ___입니다.
- (2) 이영희는 ___가 없습니다.
- (3) 민훈기씨의 _____ 두 분은 벌써 돌아가셨습니다.
- (4) 조영란씨는 ___ 하나 ___ 하나가 있습니다.
- (5) 노인규씨와 정인숙씨의 _____ 들은 다 돌아가셨습니다.
- (6) 안성원씨 _____ 는 아직 _____가 없습니다.
- (7) 박순이씨는 _____가 없습니다.
- (8) 윤선생님 부부는 아직 _____가 없습니다.
- (9) 미스터 서는 아직 _____가 없습니다. _____입니다.
- (10) 최선생님은 _____이 없습니다.

11. Choose the statement that best describes the following picture.



- (a) 이 사람은 여자입니다.
- (b) 이 사람은 대머리입니다.
- (c) 이것은 파란색입니다.
- (d) 이것은 아파트입니다.

