

Food & Drink



Lesson Objectives

During this lesson, the students will learn about food and drinks. Under this Terminal Learning Objective, the students will learn four tasks: offer food and drink, discuss quality and quantity of food items, order a meal in a restaurant, and shop for goods/services. At the end of the lesson, the students will be able to:

Offer Food and Drink

- Invite somebody to dinner at your house
- Plan a dinner party
- Plan a picnic
- Compare different types of food in the U.S. and Korea
- Discuss the table manners of Koreans

Discuss Quality and Quantity of Food Items

- Specify the meal times for breakfast, lunch, and dinner
- Discuss dishes and utensils

Order a Meal in a Restaurant

- Talk about a variety of ethnic dishes
- Identify food items and beverages
- Read items on a menu
- Ask about items on a menu
- Make a restaurant reservation
- Talk about cafeterias and fast food stands

Shop for Goods / Services

- Plan the grocery list
- Shop for groceries
- Purchase fuel
- Purchase water
- Purchase personal items
- Purchase wood for construction
- Purchase items at the butcher shop, bakery, grocery store, outdoor market, and supermarket

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Tip of the Day

Seven-chop table setting (칠첩 반상)



Rice, the principal staple of the traditional Korean diet, is always served with a variety of side dishes, soups, and stews. Depending on how many types of side dishes are on the table, traditional table settings are called 삼첩 반상, 칠첩 반상, 구첩 반상, etc.

On the “칠첩 반상”, seven different kinds of side dishes are served including cooked vegetables; raw vegetables; boiled dishes flavored with soy sauce; grilled meat or fish; pan-fried meat, fish, or vegetables; and raw fish or seafood. Rice, soup, and “김치” are not included in the count.



도시락

The most popular food for a packed lunch in Korea is 김밥. 김밥 is made of rice, seasoned meat, and a vegetable rolled in a piece of dried seaweed. You cut the rolls into small pieces and place them in a lunch box, usually with the flat side facing up. This is one of the most favored lunches in Korea, especially by children.

Lesson Scenario 1 – Plan a Dinner Party

Manager Lee and his supervisor are talking about the new employees in their department. They agree to have a dinner to welcome them and get to know them better. Read the dialogue below and answer the question that follows.

A: 이대리, 이번에 우리 부서에 신입 사원이 많이 왔지요?

B: 네, 남자 사원이 둘, 여자 사원이 하나 새로 왔어요.

A: 이번 주 금요일 저녁쯤 부서 회식을 한번 하는 게 어떨겠어요?

B: 네, 서로 인사도 하고 좋겠네요. 제가 예약을 하겠습니다.

Scenario1 Exercise

1. What will they do this Friday?

Exercise 1 (Pair Work)

Practice the Korean phrase, "...어때요?", using the given information.

Example:

지난 번 갔던 **호프집** 어때요? / 지난 번 그 **호프집** 어때요?

- (1) 중국집
- (2) 일식집
- (3) 갈비집
- (4) 보쌈집
- (5) 횃집



Exercise 1a (Pair Work)

You are developing a better relationship with your friend. You decide that it would be appropriate to invite him over to dinner. You meet him during the end of an exercise and make the offer. Your partner will provide appropriate responses. Reverse roles so that both parties can extend and accept an invitation. The following examples may help.

Examples:

다섯시 쯤이, 어때?

한 잔 어때?

우리집에서 식사나 같이 하지.

Exercise 2 (Pair Work)

The scenario is the same as the one in the preceding activity. You are developing more sophistication in your speech and want to impress your friend. Offer an invitation to lunch as part of a casual conversation. Your partner will respond appropriately. You may wish to add a Korean expression like, "... (이)나 같이 하지/먹지?", which is a way to sound modest. That is, it has the effect of making one's offer of kindness look/sound insignificant, thus a polite way of speech. Reverse roles so both partners can extend and accept invitations.

Examples:

점심: 점심이나 같이 먹지?

(1) 저녁 (How about having dinner together?)

(2) 커피 (How about having a cup of coffee together?)

(3) 식사 (How about having a meal together?)

Exercise 3 (Pair Work)

This is a continuation of the previous activity. Student A suggests a time and date (which are given) for a picnic and student B agrees on the time and date. Then, Student B suggests that they keep in touch until the picnic (It is common for Koreans to agree on an approximate time and then later adjust it on the phone). A week has passed since the initial invitation. Call your friend to ensure that the specifics for the picnic are still intact and finalize all arrangements. Reverse roles so that both may practice.

Example:

A: 이번 일요일 오전 어때요?

B: 네, 좋아요.

- (1) 토요일 오후
- (2) 토요일 오전
- (3) 일요일 오후
- (4) 금요일 오전



Lesson Scenario 2 – Make a Restaurant Reservation

Manager Lee is making a reservation at a restaurant. Read the dialogue below and answer the question that follows.

A: 안녕하세요. 서울회관입니다.

B: 12 일 금요일 저녁에 예약을 했으면 하는데요.

A: 성함이 어떻게 되십니까?

B: 이창민입니다.

A: 손님이 몇 분이십니까?

B: 모두 여섯 명이에요.

A: 방을 예약하시겠습니까?

B: 네, 그렇게 해 주세요.

A: 몇 시로 해 드릴까요?

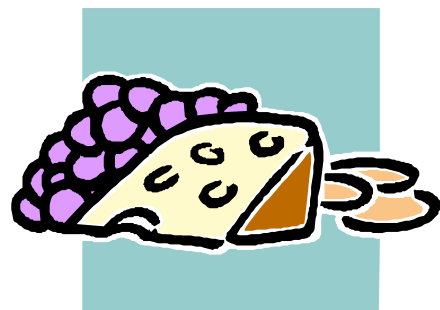
B: 저녁 6 시가 좋겠어요.

A: 네, 잠시만 기다려 주십시오. 이창민씨, 12 일 금요일 저녁 6 시, 여섯 분 예약 되셨습니다. 감사합니다.

Scenario 2 Exercise

1. How many people are in the party?

- a. 6
- b. 7
- c. 8



Exercise 4

Practice the following sentence structure and its variants, using the given phrase.

Example:

금요일 저녁에 예약을 했으면 하는데요.

- (1) 오늘 저녁 (this evening/tonight)
- (2) 이번 토요일 저녁 (this Saturday evening)
- (3) 일요일 낮 (Sunday afternoon)

Exercise 5 (Pair Work)

In Korean, you can provide the other person with choices by repeating the same type of questions in succession. For example, you can say, “집에 있을래, 영화보러 갈래?” (Will you stay home or go to the movies?), which is made up of two questions: “집에 있을래?” (Will you stay home?) and “영화보러 갈래?” (Will you go to the movies?). The only thing to remember is the rising intonation between the two sentences.

Working with your partner from the last activity, practice asking and answering these types of questions. See the examples below for guidance.

Example (1) A: 홀로 하실래요, 방으로 하실래요?
B: 방으로 할래요.

Example (2) A: 소주로 하실래요, 맥주로 하실래요?
B: 맥주로 할래요.

Example (3) A: 큰 방으로 (예약)하시겠습니까, 작은 방으로
(예약)하시겠습니까?
B: 큰 방으로 하겠습니다.

Example (4) A: 밥 먹을래, 라면 먹을래?
B: 밥 먹을래.

Exercise 6 (Pair Work)

There are several ways of counting people in Korean. Some expressions are not allowed in formal style. With the same partner from the previous activities, practice the impartial way of asking and stating the number of people in Korean. Reverse roles so that both partners can practice. See the examples below for guidance.

Example (1) A: 모두 몇 분이세요?

B: 다섯입니다.

Example (2) A: 모두 몇 사람이에요?

B: 다섯 명입니다

Example (3) A: 모두 몇 명이에요?

B: 다섯이요

Example (4) A: 모두 몇 분이냐 되세요?

B: 다섯 사람입니다.

***Tip of the Day***

Koreans are the only people in East Asia to eat their rice and soup with spoons. Neither the Chinese nor Japanese use their spoons with such regularity. The Koreans' love for spoons is undoubtedly derived from the many soup and stews they eat, and the national preference for sticky rice.

Lesson Scenario 3 – Order a Meal

The people from Manager Lee's department are at the restaurant. A server is taking orders from customers. Read the dialogue below and answer the question that follows.

A: 어서 오세요. 예약하셨어요?

B: 예.

A: 성함이 어떻게 되세요?

B: 이창민입니다.

A: 네, 여섯 분이요. 이리 오세요. 여기 앉으세요. 여기 메뉴 있습니다.
(잠시후)

A: 뭐 하시겠어요?

B: 이 식당은 뭐를 잘 해요?

A: 저희 식당은 불고기와 갈비를 맛있게 해요.

B: 그럼 우선 불고기 3인분 갈비 3인분 주세요. 나머지는 또 시키지요.

A: 음료수는 어떻게 하시겠어요?

B: 맥주로 우선 다섯 병만 주세요. 그리고 보리차도 주세요.

A: 불고기 3인분과 갈비 3인분, 맥주 다섯 병, 보리차요. 감사합니다.

Scenario 3 Exercise

1. What dishes are this restaurant's specialties?

Exercise 7 (Pair Work)

Fast food restaurants, many of which belong to multi-national American companies like Coca Cola or KFC, are becoming increasingly popular in Korea. With your partner, practice some expressions that may be used in those restaurants.

Examples:

1 번(으로) 주세요.

치즈는 넣지 마세요 / 치즈는 빼 주세요.

어떤 음료수가 있어요?

콜라(로) 주세요.

(모두) 얼마예요?

Exercise 8 (Pair Work)

Some Korean restaurants provide their own version of a certain dish, which can include somewhat different side dishes. Those versions of a certain dish are usually called ‘...정식’. So, if you want to order such an item from a menu, it is a good idea to ask about it. Practice with your partner inquiring about specific food items. Afterwards, reverse roles so that both partners can ask and answer questions about food items.

Example:

불고기 정식이 뭐예요

불고기 정식에는 무엇이 나와요?

Practice more with the following information.

- (1) 모란각 정식
- (2) 김포 정식 1
- (3) 해물 전골 정식
- (4) 산채 정식

Exercise 9 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into groups of three students. You have invited your friend to a meal and he has accepted. You are at the restaurant and are deciding what to have. The third member of the group plays the role of the waiter. Practice asking about drinks and side dishes, using the given information. Reverse roles so that everyone can practice each role.

Example:

(소주, 오징어)

A: 소주 있어요?

B: 네, 있어요.

A: 소주 한 병 주세요.

B: 안주는 뭘로 하실래요?

A: 오징어 하나 주세요.

- (1) 맥주, 마른 안주
- (2) 양주, 과일 안주
- (3) 와인, 치킨
- (4) 막걸리, 파전

Lesson Scenario 4 – Plan a Picnic

During a party, someone suggested going on a picnic and everybody agreed. So, they all started to plan for the picnic. Read the dialogue below and answer the question that follows.

A: 부장님, 다음주 주말에 우리 부서 소풍 한번 가는게 어떻겠습니까?

B: 좋은 생각입니다.

C: 정말 좋습니다!

B: 그럼, 계획을 잡아 봅시다.

D: 설악산이 어떨까요?

A: 좋아요!

B: 그럼, 설악산으로 하고요. 먹을 것과 마실 것 탈것은 어떻게 할까요?

D: 버스는 회사 버스를 이용하고요. 시장은 이대리와 제가 같이 보겠습니다..

A: 점심과 저녁을 먹어야 되고 10 명분의 음식을 마련 해야 겠네요.

D: 네, 김스 클럽이 싸고 좋은 물건이 많던데요.

A: 네, 그곳으로 장보러 갑시다.

D: 물 50 병, 음료수 50 병, 쌀 20kg, 야채, 과일, 반찬 등을 사야 겠어요.

A: 그리고 고기 종류도 준비 합시다. 소고기, 돼지고기, 닭고기 10 인분씩.

D: 네, 알겠습니다.

Scenario 4 Exercise

1. Where do they want to have a picnic?

Exercise 10 (Pair Work)

You are continuing to develop a good interpersonal relationship with your friend. You decide to invite him to go on a picnic. Your partner will play your friend and agree appropriately. He/she will then suggest a place to go, using one of the given places below. Decide on the rest of the details, so that the event is a success. Reverse roles so both partners can practice extending and accepting invitations.

Example:

(양수리)

A: 날씨도 좋은데, 어디 놀러 나갈까요?

B: 좋지요. 양수리에 갈까요?

- (1) 한강 시민 공원
- (2) 임진각
- (3) 청평
- (4) 장흥
- (5) 올림픽 공원
- (6) 미사리 조정 경기장

Exercise 11 (Pair Work)

It is 12:00 pm and you run into your friend in the hall. Ask whether he has eaten or not. Odds are, if he hasn't eaten, he'll invite you somewhere. Make sure that you vary this scenario to incorporate all three traditional meal times. Reverse roles so that both partners can extend and accept an invitation.

Example:

A: 점심 먹었어요?

B: 아니요, 아직 안 먹었어요. 같이 가실래요?



Exercise 12

Read the following dialogue and answer the questions below. A customer is ordering Korean drinks at a bar. He is also ordering some side dishes.

A: 아줌마, 소주 있어요?

B: 네, 있어요. 소주도 있고 맥주도 있어요.

A: 그럼 맥주 한 병, 소주 한 병 주세요.

B: 네, 알겠습니다. 안주는 어떻게 하시겠어요?

A: 무슨 안주가 있어요?

B: 마른안주, 과일안주, 파전이 있어요.

A: 마른안주에는 뭐가 나와요?

B: 오징어하고 땅콩이 나와요.

A: 그럼 마른안주 하나, 파전 하나 주세요.

B: 예. 술 먼저 드릴까요?

A: 네.

(1) What did the customer order?

- (a) 소주, 마른 안주, 파전
- (b) 소주, 맥주, 마른 안주, 파전
- (c) 소주, 맥주, 오징어, 파전

(2) What will be served first to the customer?

- (a) 소주
- (b) 마른 안주
- (c) 파전

Exercise 13 (Pair Work)

You are at a restaurant with your friend and trying to decide what to order. Remember that many restaurants in Korea provide a wide variety of dishes. However, it is always a good idea to choose the specialty of the restaurant, whenever possible. Using the examples below, practice this scenario. Reverse roles.

Example (1) A: 이 식당에서 제일 잘 하는 게 뭐죠?
 B: 닭갈비가 제일 유명하지요.
 A: 그럼 저는 닭갈비 하겠어요.

Example (2) A: 이 식당에서 뭐가 제일 맛있어요?
 B: 불고기 아주 맛있게 해요.
 A: 그럼 불고기 2인분 우선 주세요.



Tip of the Day



In many urban areas, fast-food places are available where you can order and are served at a counter. There are international franchise fast food restaurants such as McDonald's, Wendy's, Burger King, and KFC, as well as Korean brand fast food restaurants such as Lotteria. These restaurants serve hamburgers and French fries. There are fast food restaurants where they serve Korean food. These are called 분식 집 and they serve simple noodles, 떡볶이, dumplings, and so on.

There are many expressions for taking and placing an order at a restaurant. The following table shows some of the most commonly used expressions.

Expressions to Take Orders	Expressions to Place Orders
필로 하시겠습니까?	~로 하겠습니다, ~로 하지요
필 드시겠습니까?	~로 먹겠습니다, ~로 먹지요
필 시키시겠습니까?	~시키겠습니다, ~시키지요
필로 드릴까요?	~주세요

Exercise 14 (Pair/Group Work)

This activity is a continuation of the previous exercises. The class will be divided into groups of three students. Two of the students will play the patrons, while the other will act as the server. You are still at the restaurant with your friend. You are discussing food dishes. You ask the server to make recommendations on the preparation of the specific dish that your friend suggested. The instructor can be used as a resource during this activity. Reverse roles so that each student can play each role.

Hint:

Although most Korean dishes are served fully prepared (which means you don't have to use your knife to cut meat or other foods as in the U.S.), you can customize your own dish by asking the waitress to prepare the food to your taste: less salt, more salt, less red pepper, etc.

Example:

맵게 해 주세요.

맵지 않게 해 주세요.



Tip of the Day

In Korea, instead of pounds, grams and kilograms are used to measure weight. However, the weight of meat products is measured by the unit, 근. It is in the process of officially being changed into grams and kilograms.

1 pound	454 grams
1 근	600 grams

Exercise 15 (Pair Work)

You are at a grocery store. One person will act as the shopkeeper, while the other person will play the customer. Using the following examples, practice speaking with each other.

Example:

(오이, 세 개에 천원)

A: 오이 얼마예요? / 오이 어떻게 해요?

B: 세 개에 천원이에요.

Exercise 16 (Pair Work)

You need to go shopping for food and your friend has volunteered to accompany you. You want to practice some new expressions that you've learned to purchase meat. Your friend will assist you. Afterwards, reverse roles so that both partners can practice.

Example:

A: 뭘 드릴까요?

B: 소고기 한 근 주세요.

Exercise 17 (Pair Work)

The class will be divided into pairs. You're driving to work and you notice that you're low on fuel. You stop at a gas station and decide to fill up. Your partner will assume the role of the attendant that will service you. Afterwards, reverse roles so that both students can practice the task.

Example (1) A: 얼마 넣어드릴까요?
B: 오만원어치 넣어 주세요.

Example (2) A: 얼마나 넣을까요?
B: 가득 넣어 주세요.

Example (3) A: 얼마나 넣어드릴까요?
B: 사만원어치요.

Exercise 18 (Pair Work)

You are with your friend at the store. You want to practice some expressions that can be used at the register. You see some personal items that you need to buy and decide to ask about them. Your partner will play the role of the sales clerk and respond appropriately. Afterwards, reverse roles so that both partners can ask and respond.

Example (1) A: 어떻게 계산하시겠어요?
B: 크레딧 카드 되지요?

Example (2) A: 어떻게 계산하시겠어요?
B: 현금으로 할게요.

Example (3) A: 어떻게 계산하시겠어요?
B: 마스터 카드 받지요?

Example (4) A: 어떻게 계산하시겠어요?
B: 자기앞 수표인데요.

Exercise 19 (Pair Work)

This activity is a continuation of the previous activity. The pair groupings will remain the same. While you were at the store you remembered that you needed to buy some wood to make shelves. You need help, so as a sales clerk approaches, you request assistance. Your partner will play the role of the helpful sales clerk. Remember that the Korean expression which translates to “Can I help you?” is “어서 오세요” or “뭘 찾으세요.” Reverse roles so that both partners can practice the task.

Example (1) A: 어서 오세요. 뭘 찾으세요?

B: 목재를 좀 보려고요.

Example (2) A: 어서 오세요. 어떻게 오셨어요?

B: 책꽂이 만들 목재를 좀 사려고요.



1. Verb + 는 것이(게) 어떻겠어요?

The expression "어떻겠어요?" means "how about..." and it is used to make a suggestion. This expression usually follows a noun, so when it is used with a verb, you need to convert the verb into a noun form by adding "는 것" as an ending. For example, to create the noun forms, "가다" is changed into "가는 것" and "보다" becomes "보는 것".

Examples:

집에 가다 - 집에 가는 것이 어떻겠어요? How about going home?
점심을 먹다 - 점심을 먹는게 어떻겠어요? How about having lunch?

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks.

학교에 가다 - 학교에 가() ()이 어떻겠어요? How about going to school?
저녁을 먹다 - 저녁을 먹() ()어떻겠어요? How about having supper?

2. Post-position -(으)로

-(으)로 is added at the end of a noun or a group of nouns indicating "as" or "in the role of".
-로 is used after a noun ending in a vowel or "ㄴ".
-으로 is used for all other nouns.

Examples:

주식으로는 밥을 먹는다.

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks.

반찬() 불고기, 생선구이 등이 있다.
학생() 미국에 갔어요.

3. The Use of -등

When the word “등” is added to a list of things, it indicates "etc." / "so on" / "whatnot". In everyday conversations, "등등" can be used instead of "등" to emphasize the point that there are many more.

Examples:

내 책상 위에는 책, 노트, 연필 등이 있다.
반찬으로 고기, 생선 등을 먹는다.
저는 스키, 스케이트 등 겨울 스포츠를 좋아해요.

Exercise 3

Using the following cues, make appropriate sentences.

Examples:

나는, 좋아한다, 불고기, 갈비, 된장찌개, 김치찌개.
→ 나는 불고기, 갈비, 된장찌개 등 한국음식을 좋아한다.

1. 내 서랍 속에는, 있다, 연필, 노트, 계산기, 펜.
2. 있다, 치과, 편의점, 약국, 노래방, 제과점, 이 건물 안에는
3. 초밥, 우동, 일식에는, 돈까스, 생선회, 스키야키, 있다.

4. The Verb "To Wish": -고 싶다

To express a wish, desire, or longing, use the verb, “-고 싶다”. It is used in statements with the first-person subjects "I" or "we", or for questions with the second person subject "you".

Examples:

(나는) 너와 함께 가고 싶다.
아이스크림을 먹고 싶어요.

Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks.

물을 마시() ()
영화를 보() ()

5. Compound Verbs

Most of the Korean compound verbs also take the -어/아 form. A typical example is one combined with 주다/드리다.

Examples:

The speaker asks the listener for a favor for him/herself: "Would you ... for me?"

사과와 꿀을 넣어 주세요.
당신이 오늘 저녁에 슈퍼마켓에 좀 가 주시겠어요?

The speaker expresses his/her intention to give a favor to the listener: "I will ... for you."

선생님이 바쁘시면 제가 해 드리지요.

6. ~르까/을까(요)?

Sentences put in the form of "~을까요?" indicate interrogative sentences like "I wonder...?" and suggestive sentences like "shall I/we...?" In either case, 요 may be dropped for basic speech style.

Examples:

피크닉에 무엇이 필요할까?
이 고기를 드릴까요?

Exercise 5

Fill in the blanks.

- (1) 얼마나 드()?
- (2) 맥주로 할까요? 소주로 ()?
- (3) 밥 먹을 ()?
- (4) 한 잔 ()?
- (5) 커피 한 잔 ()?



동사 (Verbs)

끓이다	to boil	볶다	to stir fry
굽다	to broil	재우다	to marinate
생각하다	to think	원하다	to wish
먹다	to eat	굽다	to grill

부서 (Department)

대리	assistant manager
신입 사원	new employee

식당 (Restaurant)

아침 식사	breakfast	저녁	supper
간식	snacks	야참	snacks for night time
일식 집	Japanese restaurant	입맛	taste
회식	gathering for a dinner		

소주 (Korean Alcoholic Drink)

병	bottle	한 잔	one drink
손님	guest	예약	reservation
부위	part	소스	sauce
숯불	charcoal	선약	appointment

음료수 (Beverage)

맥주	beer	보리차	barley tea
사이다	sprite/seven up	콜라	cola
커피	coffee	우유	milk

표현 (Expressions)

~ 하시겠어요	would you like ~
감사합니다	thank you
부디, 제발	please

유용한 단어 (Useful Words)

소풍	picnic
생각	thinking

음식 (Food)

간	seasoning or liver
과일안주	fruit dish
김밥	rice wrapped in a piece of seaweed
국	soup
김치 찌개	kimchi stew
돼지고기	pork
디저트	dessert
땅콩	peanut
마른안주	dried fish dish
배추 김치	cabbage kimchi
무	radish
백반	rice
부침개	pancake
불고기	Korean barbecue
양념	seasoning
야채	vegetable
안주	side dish
술	alcoholic drink
샌드위치	sandwich
오징어	squid
전골	casserole
참기름	sesame oil
치즈	cheese
과전	Korean pizza
햄버거	hamburger
간장	soy sauce
고추가루	red pepper
귤	tangerines
냉수	ice-water, cold water
닭고기	chicken
등심	sirloin
마늘	garlic
막국수	noodles
사과	apple
상치	green leaves, lettuce
설탕	sugar
소고기	beef
정식	Meal, formal meal
풋고추	green chilli pepper
해물	seafood
맵게	hot, spicy

1. Social Gatherings, 회식

As many of the individuals who founded great industrial conglomerates in Korea patterned them after the traditional Korean family, their employees are expected to become *permanent* members of the company family. In order to enhance unity as a family, companies often provide funding for their employees to have dinner and drinks in small groups (departments). This kind of social gathering is called 회식 and it is very common in Korean society.

2. Seasoning

In Korean food, each seasoning has many uses. Sugar and soy sauce often flavor meats and vegetables, but are also found in many of the sweets enjoyed by children and adults. Green onions, garlic, ginger, red and black pepper, sesame oil, vinegar, and sugar are all staples in every Korean kitchen, as are soy sauce, red pepper paste and bean paste (all fermented products).

3. A Traditional Meal in Korea

The traditional breakfast in Korea is quite different from here in America. It consists of steamed, short-grained rice in thick or light soup and some side dishes. Koreans traditionally have regarded breakfast as the most important meal of the day. A close friend or neighbor may be invited to an early breakfast to celebrate the host's birthday. All such feasts on auspicious days, including the rite of ancestor worship on New Year's Day, take place with breakfast.

Lunch is usually light. 점심, the Korean word for lunch, derived from the Zen Buddhist monk's snack, means "a light touch of heart". It can be a hot meal, either at home or at work. Many businesses maintain cafeterias where employees can get an inexpensive hot or cold lunch consisting of a traditional dish or one of foreign ethnic food. Almost all types of fast-food restaurants, such as Mc Donald's, are operational in business districts of the central urban areas.

Dinner is not so much a family gathering, as a savoring of the day's main harvest of dishes. These could feature a broiled trout, skewered beef or pork, steamed stuffed eggplant, or a bowl of radish-water kimchi (물김치) to cool off in the hot summer weather. Koreans love to eat some sort of late-night snack, especially in the cold of winter or after the sacrificial rite for ancestors, which takes place at midnight.

4. Popular Korean Drinks

Koreans love to get together and drink. The most popular drink, particularly among men, is 소주. It is a Korean vodka, which has about a 25 percent alcohol content. Beer is another popular drink in Korea. Korean domestic beers are typically sweeter and lighter than their western counterparts. Another favorite is 막걸리, which is made from rice and has a thick milky consistency.

5. Restaurants in Korea

You will be delighted to find all sorts of eating establishments in Korea. You will be able to choose from simple fare to gourmet food that, lately, includes traditional dishes. The restaurant names are generally suffixed with 원, 관, 장, 루, 요리, 반점, 점, 식당, 당, 집, etc. These days, hotel restaurants are considered appropriate places for dining as well as for work meetings and socializing. They are known for specializing in foreign food. 뷔페 (buffet or smorgasbord in both the Korean and Western styles) has been in vogue since the '70s.

A menu with prices is often seen on the wall inside the restaurant. Even if the restaurant is crowded, Koreans seldom will join a stranger at his/her table. The check will not be brought to the table, nor calculated at the table. You generally pay cash at the counter and this is NOT the time to decide who owes what!

Restaurants in Korea can be divided into four types in terms of the foods that they serve: Korean, Chinese, Japanese, and Western. A waiter or a waitress serves food in most eating places whether you are having a full meal or just a snack. Tipping is not customary in Korea, but you may tip a waiter or a waitress if you wish. At establishments for American service personnel or foreign tourists, the protocol is the same as in America, you are expected to tip.

6. Grocery Shopping in Korea

In Korea, there are several different places you can do grocery shopping. In urban areas, you can get groceries and various daily necessity items in big supermarkets. In residential housing areas, there are outdoor markets. In residential apartment areas, there are small grocery shops in arcades and, in some areas, there are vendors that go block-to-block selling vegetables and fruits from trucks or pushcarts. Some convenience stores or general stores in residential areas also carry grocery items.

소고기 불고기감 500 그램, 파 2 단, 오이 15 개,
상치 2 묶음, 소금, 풋고추, 사과 10 개, 꿀 20 개

7. Purchasing Fuel in Korea

The number of automobiles has increased tremendously over the last three decades. Consequently, the number of gas stations has increased to meet the demand. In metropolitan areas such as Seoul and Pusan, you can find one or two gas stations on almost every corner of the street. The competition between gas stations is so dense that they try to provide their customers with the best service possible. Many gas stations even implement promotional tactics, like giving away free items, to bring in customers. Every gas station in Korea offers full service and it is not customary to tip.

8. Drinking Water

In urban areas in Korea, tap water is not suitable for drinking. People install water purifiers at home, get jugs of water delivered to their homes, or buy bottled water from the store. There are many different kinds of water available, ranging from mountain spring water to medicinal water.

9. General Korean Titles for Men and Women

The word **아줌마** literally means “aunt,” but it is used for any woman who is married and more than 35 years of age. It is used as a term to refer to an older female, shopkeeper, or server. **아저씨**, which literally means “uncle,” is also used as a general term to refer to a male shopkeeper, waiter, or even a man in the street on informal occasions.

10. Korean Food

Two foods that people have come to identify with Korea are kimchi, a fermented vegetable dish, and bulgogi, a marinated meat dish. Whereas kimchi is a staple dish that is eaten at every meal, bulgogi is more like a party food in that it is generally eaten on special occasions and when dining out or entertaining guests. Koreans tend to favor beef when entertaining or eating out, and bulgogi is one of the most popular beef dishes. Even non-Koreans find it very tasty.

1) Bulgogi

The word bulgogi is commonly translated as “Korean barbecue”, though it literally means "fire meat" as bul is "fire" and gogi is "meat". Beef is most often identified with bulgogi, but even pork, chicken, lamb, squid, and octopus can be cooked bulgogi-style.



or the most common beef bulgogi, thin slices of meat, usually tenderloin, are marinated in a sauce made of soy sauce, sesame oil, minced garlic, sesame seeds, and other seasonings. They are then cooked over a charcoal grill, usually at the table. The grilled beef slices can be eaten as are or wrapped in lettuce along with slices of fresh garlic and green pepper, as well as a dab of soybean paste, red pepper paste, or a mixture of the two, all of which are rich in vitamins, minerals, and cancer-fighting substances.

In some restaurants, bulgogi is cooked on a dome-shaped pan that is placed over a charcoal brazier or a gas range. The pan has a trough around the edge to catch the tasty juice that cooks out of the meat, so that it can be eaten with one's rice. Bulgogi can also be cooked in a regular frying pan or on an electric skillet, but most connoisseurs prefer the traditional charcoal fire.



For pork and other types of bulgogi, a little red pepper paste is usually added to the marinade. This gives the bulgogi a spicy taste and aroma.

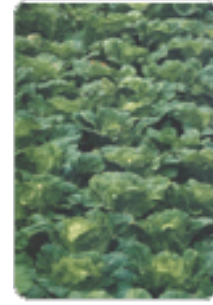
Recently, people have been finding that bulgogi is not only tasty and healthy, but also very versatile. Bulgogi burgers have been added to the menus of many fast food chains and a number of well-known pizza restaurants have even adopted bulgogi as one of their toppings. Bulgogi is an ideal picnic food, and, with some slight changes in the thickness and size of the meat pieces, it can become a tasty hors d'oeuvre or buffet item.

2) Kimchi

Kimchi is a pungent, fermented dish generally consisting of cabbage or turnips seasoned with salt, garlic, green onions, ginger, red pepper, and shellfish. It is low in calories and cholesterol and very high in fiber. It is also very nutritious. In fact, it is richer in vitamins than apples. Had the individual who coined the well-known saying, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away!" been Korean, perhaps he would have said "Some kimchi a day keeps the doctor away!"



In fact, 100 grams of cabbage kimchi, the most common variety, contains 492 units of vitamin A, 0.03 mg of vitamin B1, 0.06 mg of vitamin B2, 12 mg of vitamin C, and 2.1 mg of Niacin. A medium-sized apple weighing 130 grams contains only 50 units of vitamin A, a trace of vitamins B1 and B2, 3 mg of vitamin C, and a trace of Niacin. Kimchi also contains a number of organic acids, produced during the fermentation process, that help sterilize the digestive tract and aid in digestion. Kimchi also contains high levels of protein, calcium, and iron that are derived mainly from seafoods such as oysters, squid, shrimp, and anchovies that are used for flavoring. Kimchi is a good source of fiber and, depending on the ingredients, may contain many of the nutrients and naturally occurring chemicals that can help combat cancers of the mouth, throat, lungs, stomach, bladder, colon, and cervix.



Activity 1

Mark the answers as appropriate or inappropriate based on the text.

		Appropriate	Inappropriate
(1)	우리 맥주 한잔 하러 갑시다. 오늘은 안되겠어요. 다음날에 가지요.		
(2)	이번 주말에 영화구경 가는 것이 어떻겠어요? 네, 저는 학생이에요.		
(3)	음악회를 어디에서 해요? 네, 제가 알리지요.		
(4)	여섯시에 우리 만날까요? 조금 늦게 만났으면 좋겠어요.		
(5)	이번 주말에 무슨 계획 있으세요? 네, 선희씨하고 동원씨요.		
(6)	한선생하고 누가 또 옵니까? 김명희씨가 옵니다.		
(7)	오늘 점심은 어디서 하는 게 좋겠어요? 신라 식당이 어때요?		
(8)	몇 시에 만날까요? 아니요. 가족이 모두 함께 가요.		
(9)	등산 좋아하세요? 아니요. 저는 독서가 취미예요.		
(10)	언제 갈까요? 토요일이 어때요?		

APPLICATION
ACTIVITIES



Activity 2

Fill in the blanks with words from the box below.

A: 주리씨, ()에 친구들과 서울랜드에 가는데 ()
가시겠어요?

B: 아, 네 그럼요. 거기 또 한번 가 보고 (). ()
만나세요?

A: 아침 여덟시 ()에요.

B: 좋습니다. 가지요. 그런데 ()서 만날까요?

A: 영락교회 건너편에 있는 한일 은행 앞에서요. 거기 ()이 넓어서
주차하기 좋아요.

B: 좀 () 떠날 수 없을까요?

A: 아홉시면 어떠세요?

B: 좋아요. 아홉시면 좋겠어요.

A: 그럼 거기서 아홉시에 뵙겠습니다.

B: 네, 초대해 주어서 ().

어디, 몇시, 고마워요, 주차장, 싫어요, 일요일, 늦게, 정각, 같이

Activity 3 (Pair Work)

You want to develop a stronger relationship with your friend. Using the following cues, invite your partner to go to different places and your partner should accept the invitations. Arrange where and when to meet. Reverse roles so that both students can practice the task.

Cues: 설악산 스키장에

경주 박물관에

한강 보트경기에

한라산 등반에

임진강 자전거 경주에

Activity 4 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into two groups. You are at breakfast with your co-worker. The following table shows two different breakfast menus. Ask your colleague what he would recommend for you from the Korean menu, while you make a recommendation for him from the American side. Be prepared to explain your decision. Reverse roles so that both partners can practice the two tasks. The instructor can help explain unfamiliar items and the differences between a Korean and an American breakfast.

아침 식사 A

팬 케익 2	.....3,400 원
삶은계란 1, 팬케이크 1	.....4,000 원
계란후라이 2, 팬케이크 1	.....4,500 원
커피, 홍차	.....1,500 원
사과 주스, 오렌지 주스	.....3,000 원
씨리얼, 콘후레이크와 우유	.....3,150 원
요구르트병	.....900 원

아침 식사 B

된장찌개 백반	.....4,500 원
김치찌개 백반	.....4,000 원
생선구이 백반	.....5,500 원
해장국	.....6,000 원
콩나물 국밥	.....5,000 원

Activity 5 (Pair Work)

This activity is a continuation of the previous exercise. Students will remain within the same groupings. Now it's lunchtime. The following table shows a cafeteria menu. Ask your colleague what he would recommend for you to eat from the Korean menu, while you make a recommendation for him from the American side. Be prepared to explain your decision. Reverse roles so that both partners can practice the two tasks. The instructor can help explain unfamiliar items and the differences between a Korean and an American luncheon.

감자 구이와 청어 졸임	.....5,900 원
불고기 백반	.....6,300 원
소고기 찜과 빵	.....4,950 원
송아지 고기 커트렛과 감자 튀김	.....7,750 원
설렁탕	.....6,000 원
폭찜과 야채, 삶은 감자	.....7,500 원
냉면	.....4,500 원
김치 볶음밥	.....4,000 원
햄버거와 감자 튀김	.....4,000 원
순두부 찌개	.....5,500 원

Activity 6 (Pair Work)

The task is to see how quickly and accurately you can match the Korean food items below to the appropriate utensils. One student will name the food item and the other will respond with the correct utensil. Time yourselves. Remember, think Korean! Reverse roles.

Food	Utensils
밥과 김치찌개	
소고기 스테이크	
설렁탕과 김치	
생선초밥	
포크찜과 감자 튀김	
밥과 미역국, 부침개, 김치, 젓갈	
빵과 샐러드, 닭고기 스프	
비빔밥	
밥과 생선구이, 김치	
팬케이크, 계란 후라이, 베이컨	



Activity 7 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into two groups of students. Each group will look at one of the charts below. The task is to review the weekly mess hall menu and decide what is missing. The groups will take turns asking one another about each day's breakfast, lunch, and dinner menu. They will then fill in the blanks on their chart. The groups will compare their charts when they are finished.

A:

	아침식사	점심	저녁식사
월	배추국 두부전	비빔밥 오렌지	갈비탕 생선구이
화	콩나물국 과전	된장찌개 나물	돼지 불고기 야채볶음
수	떡만두국 김	설렁탕 각두기	통닭구이 샐러드
목	동태국 빈대떡	햄버거 감자튀김	
금			
토			
일			

B:

	아침식사	점심	저녁식사
월			
화			
수			
목		햄버거 감자튀김	김치찌개 조기구이
금	멜론 팬 케이크	샌드위치 요구르트	넙치튀김 해물 샐러드
토	계란 후라이 토스트	볶음밥 사과	스파게티 상치 샐러드
일	햄과 계란 감자 구이	김밥 된장국	불고기 잡채

Activity 8

Your instructor will read a list of food and beverage items from a menu. Circle the items that you hear in the box below.

양주, 맥주, 콜라, 사이다, 인삼주, 커피, 홍차, 마른안주, 과일안주, 골뱅이 무침, 소주, 팝콘, 파전, 오징어 무침, 치즈와 크래커, 막걸리, 육포, 삼겹살, 갈비, 칵테일, 떡볶이, 오뎅, 김밥, 김치 찌개, 동동주

Activity 9 (Pair Work)

You must obtain supplies from the local community, so you head to the store. You will act as a customer and your partner will play the shopkeeper. The customer asks what items are available and the shopkeeper answers the questions using the following cues. Change roles and repeat the exercise.

Cue:

- (1) 커피, 홍차, 우유, 오렌지 주스, 사과 주스, 토마토 주스, 콜라, 사이다
- (2) 레몬소주, 오이소주, 동동주, 파전, 돼지고기 삼겹살, 돼지 족발, 골뱅이 무침
- (3) 맥주, 와인, 칵테일, 양주, 크래커와 치즈, 과일안주, 마른안주, 오징어 구이, 육포

Activity 10 (Group Work)

The class will work together as a group. The instructor will select one student to play the shopkeeper and the rest of the class will act as customers. Get the attention of the shopkeeper and ask him/her to get you the following items. After five minutes, a new shopkeeper will be appointed.

- (1) one bottle of wine
- (2) dried squid and roasted peanuts
- (3) three bottles of beer
- (4) two bottles of soju and one pajon
- (5) one bottle of beer and one bottle of soju
- (6) a glass of water

Activity 11

Complete the following sentences with the verbs shown in parentheses. Make sure to use the correct verb forms. Compare your answers with the rest of the class and then create new sentences using the verbs.

Example:

1987년부터 현대자동차에서 일합니다.

- (1) 우리는 한국에서 4 주 _____ . (stay)
- (2) 우리는 아직 _____ (not hungry) 않아요.
- (3) 저는 무척 _____ . (thirsty)
- (4) 분은 아침식사를 6 시 반에 벌써 _____ . (has eaten)
- (5) 언제 구내식당 _____ ? (open)
- (6) 파샤씨는 터키에서 _____ . (came)
- (7) 오늘 무엇 _____ ? (do)
- (8) 우리는 1964년부터 미국에서 _____ . (live)
- (9) 그 분은 여기에서 오래 _____ ? (has lived)
- (10) 김치찌개는 배추김치로 _____ . (cook)

Activity 12 (Pair Work)

Each partner takes three turns creating their own dinner combinations from the menu choices below. Each item can be chosen only once and then has to be crossed out. Each combination should include four items. The last four items are likely to make an unusual dinner.

갈비탕, 정종, 잡채, 맥주, 육개장, 포도주, 콜라, 만두국, 갈비, 불고기, 위스키, 소주, 사이다, 커피, 새우튀김, 설렁탕, 생선구이, 돼지불고기, 빈대떡, 김치, 깍두기, 곰탕, 파전, 군만두, 김밥, 떡국, 닭구이, 비빔밥

Activity 13 (Pair Work)

One person will play the head waiter and the other person will act as a customer who wants to make a reservation at the restaurant. Using the following cues, act out this scenario. Reverse roles and repeat the activity.

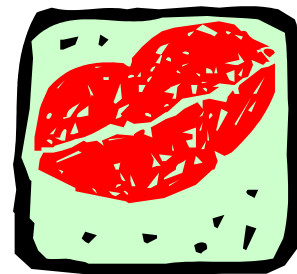
Cues:

- (1) 낙원갈비, 수요일 저녁 5 시 반, 3 명
- (2) 서라벌 한식, 일요일 점심 1 시, 12 명
- (3) 로그 하우스, 토요일 저녁 6 시 반, 8 명
- (4) 부산횃집, 화요일 점심 12 시, 15 명
- (5) 수원 숯불갈비, 일요일 저녁 7 시, 6 명

Activity 14 (Pair Work)

You are hungry and want to grab something quick to eat at a fast-food stand. Practice ordering two items and asking how much you owe. Then, write the total under the items. Your partner will be the vendor. Reverse roles so both of you can practice.

- (1) a hamburger and French fries
- (2) a piece of cheesecake and a cup of milk
- (3) cookies and a cup of tea
- (4) a piece of chocolate cake and coffee
- (5) a hot dog and a can of beer
- (6) a ham and cheese sandwich and a bottle of cola



Activity 15 (Pair Work)

This activity is a continuation of the previous activity. The pair groupings will remain the same. Using each of the cues listed below, make a polite request to bring you something. Reverse roles and repeat the activity.

- (1) water
- (2) coffee
- (3) cigarette
- (4) tea
- (5) wet towel
- (6) hat
- (7) cup
- (8) a bottle of soju
- (9) kimchi
- (10) a spoon and chopsticks



Activity 16 (Pair Work)

This is the last in this series of activities. Partners from the previous exercise remain the same. Your partner will order something to eat and drink from the menu. Accommodate him and tell him how much he owes. Be sure to offer choices where appropriate. Reverse roles.

햄버거.....	..2,400 원
치즈버거 .....	..2,800 원
핫도그.....	..2,000 원
햄 샌드위치.....	..3,000 원
감자 샐러드.....	..2,200 원
감자 후라이.....	..1,400 원
케이크.....	..2,200 원
파이 .....	..2,000 원
커피.....	..1,800 원
홍차.....	..1,600 원
사이다.....	..1,000 원
콜라.....	..1,200 원
우유.....	..1,000 원

Activity 17

With the help of your instructor, determine which category these food and drink items belong under and write each accordingly.

밥	반찬	음료
김치, 인삼차, 콜라, 팔밥, 사이다, 깍두기, 생선찌개, 커피, 잡채, 불갈비, 비빔밥, 불고기, 두부찌개, 빈대떡, 맥주, 군만두, 돼지불고기, 소주, 생선전, 닭구이, 생선구이, 포도주, 새우튀김, 된장찌개, 김치전골, 볶음밥, 정종, 콩나물 무침		

APPLICATION
ACTIVITIES

Activity 18 (Pair/Group Work)

The class will work together in pairs and as part of a larger group. Pretend you and your partner are friends ordering a meal in a restaurant. Look at the menu and the list of beverages, and decide what you would like to order. Your instructor will play the part of the server and go from group to group to take your orders. Make sure that he/she remembers and gives you the correct bill!

<p>밥</p> <p>백반 .....1,000 원 오곡밥 .....1,500 원 비빔밥 .....4,500 원 볶음밥 .....4,500 원 김밥 .....3,000 원</p>	<p>고기구이</p> <p>불갈비.....7,500 원 불고기.....6,500 원 닭구이.....6,000 원 돼지 불고기.....6,000 원</p>
<p>탕류</p> <p>곰탕 .....4,200 원 갈비탕 .....4,500 원 설렁탕 .....4,500 원</p>	<p>생선구이</p> <p>고등어구이.....4,700 원 조기구이.....5,600 원 가재미구이.....5,600 원 콩치구이.....4,000 원 청어구이.....5,800 원</p>
<p>찌개류</p> <p>동태찌개.....5,200 원 김치찌개.....4,000 원 두부찌개.....4,200 원 된장찌개.....4,500 원</p>	<p>튀김</p> <p>소고기 튀김 .....5,400 원 새우튀김.....5,500 원 야채튀김.....4,500 원 오징어튀김.....4,000 원</p>
<p>전류</p> <p>생선전.....3,400 원 파전.....2,400 원 빈대떡.....1,400 원</p>	<p>음료</p> <p>맥주.....2,400 원 정종.....2,200 원 소주.....2,000 원 포도주.....2,500 원 콜라.....1,400 원 사이다.....1,400 원</p>
<p>볶음</p> <p>잡채.....5,500 원 닭볶음.....4,200 원 소고기야채볶음.....5,800 원</p>	

Activity 19

Complete these dialogues with the correct verb forms.

- (1) A: 밥 좀 더 하시겠습니까?
 B: 아니오, 국을 더 _____어요.
 A: 아드님은 뭘 더 _____니까?
 B: 그 애도 국을 더 _____.
 A: 부인께서는 뭘 더 _____?
 C: 나는 불고기를 더 _____.
- (2) A: 불고기 드시겠습니까?
 B: 아니오, 그건 내 아내가 _____고, 나는 닭구이를 _____.
 A: 자녀분들은 뭘 _____?
 B: 아이들은 다 곰탕으로 _____.
- (3) A: 선생님은 뭘 마시겠습니까?
 B: 맥주 _____.
 A: 아주머니께서는 뭘 _____?
 B: 아내는 포도주로 _____.
 A: 자녀분들은 뭘 _____?
 B: 콜라로 _____.
- (4) A: 무엇을 시키시겠습니까?
 B: 설렁탕으로 _____.
 A: 자녀분들은 뭘 _____?
 B: 비빔밥 하나, 닭구이 하나 _____.
 A: 부인께서는 무엇을 _____?
 C: 장어구이 _____.



Activity 20

Complete this dialogue by selecting the appropriate sentences from the box below. Write the letter preceding each sentence on the lines provided.

- a. 아니오. 아이스크림 주세요.
 b. 돼지 불고기 일인분 주세요.
 c. 아저씨, 주문 받으세요.
 d. 맥주 주세요.

A:

B: 아, 네! 뭘 시키시겠습니까?

A:

B: 그리고 음료는 뭘 드릴까요?

A:

B: 네, 그러죠. 그리고 과일도 드시겠습니까?

A:

B: 네, 곧 갖다 드리겠습니다. 감사합니다.

Activity 21

Complete this dialogue between you and a waiter. Write what you would say to the server in Korean. Use the cues provided below.

A: 안녕하세요. 뭘 드시겠어요?

B: _____ (Special #1, please.)

A: 소고기, 돼지고기, 닭고기 중에서 어느것 하시겠어요?

B: _____ (Chicken, please.)

A: 따님은 뭐 하시겠어요?

B: _____ (Do you have vegetable soup?)

A: 네, 있습니다.

B: _____ (She will have the soup.)

A: 음료수는 뭘 하시겠습니까?

B: _____ (I will have a beer and my daughter will have a cola.)

A: 디저트는 어떻게 하시겠습니까?

B: _____ (My daughter would like ice cream.)

Activity 22

Fill in each blank in the table with the name of the store where you can buy the item listed.

돼지고기	
양파	
갈치	
소고기	
오이	
콩나물	
비누	
사과	
배추	
꿀	
휴지	
무우	
콩치	
오징어	
치약	
식빵, 크림빵	

정육점, 식품점, 과일가게, 슈퍼마켓, 편의점, 생선가게, 시장

Activity 23

Match the items in the left column with their appropriate unit of measurement in the right column.

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------|
| 간장 | • | • 한 잔 |
| 사과 | • | • 한 병 |
| 설탕 | • | • 한 개 |
| 미원 | • | • 오십 그램 |
| 조미료 | • | • 일 킬로그램 |
| 맥주 | • | • 한 마리 |
| 소고기 | • | • 한 근 |
| 참치 | • | |

Activity 24 (Pair Work)

You are planning a social event with your friend and his family. Look at the following food ads and, with your partner, plan what you'll buy for the picnic. Decide how much of each item you need and what it would cost per partner. Each pair will report back to the class on their agenda.

간고기 한 근 7,000 원	양파 한 묶음 1,500 원
소고기 한 근 8,000 원	배추 한 단 800 원
돼지고기 한 근 6,000 원	상치 한 단 500 원
닭고기 한 근 3,500 원	파 한 단 300 원
소간 한 근 4,000 원	미나리 한 단 150 원
참외 한 개 500 원	감자 한 묶음 1,300 원
수박 한 통 4,000 원	콜라 한 캔 350 원
소시지 한 팩 2,200 원	식빵 한 봉지 1,000 원
햄 한 근 5,000 원	포도 한 송이 1,000 원
크래커 한 봉지 300 원	마요네즈 한 병 2,500 원
오이 한 개 200 원	맥주 한 캔 1,000 원
토마토 한 개 200 원	버터 한 개 2,300 원

Activity 25

Select the most appropriate answers for the questions below and explain the reasoning behind your choices.

- (1) 기름 얼마나 넣어 드릴까요?
 (a) 네, 안 합니다.
 (b) 오천원어치 넣어 주세요.
 (c) 아니요. 미안합니다.
- (2) 돼지고기 얼마나 썰어 드릴까요?
 (a) 두 근 썰어 주세요.
 (b) 네, 문 열었어요.
 (c) 치즈로 썰어주세요.
- (3) 마늘이 필요하세요?
 (a) 아니요. 생강만 있으면 돼요.
 (b) 네, 양과 2키로 주세요.
 (c) 아니요. 무우는 필요 없어요.
- (4) 경유로 넣어 드릴까요?
 (a) 네, 소고기 한 근 주세요.
 (b) 내일 봅시다.
 (c) 아니요. 무연 휘발유로 넣어 주세요.
- (5) 오늘 슈퍼마켓 세일해요?
 (a) 네, 안합니다.
 (b) 아니요, 안해요.
 (c) 아니요, 문 열었어요.
- (6) 몇 시에 문 여세요?
 (a) 월요일에 열어요.
 (b) 우리 지금 문 닫아요.
 (c) 아침 여덟시에 열어요.

- (7) 뭐 드릴까요?
 (a) 설탕 1 키로 주세요.
 (b) 썰어 주세요.
 (c) 이천원어치 넣어 주세요.

- (8) 무슨 치즈 좋아하세요?
 (a) 200 그램 주세요.
 (b) 스위스 치즈요.
 (c) 썰어 주세요.

- (9) 기름 얼마나 채워 드릴까요?
 (a) 삼천원어치 채워 주세요.
 (b) 모두 사천오백원입니다.
 (c) 만원짜리로 주세요.

- (10) 맛이 어때요?
 (a) 또 오지요.
 (b) 정육점에 있어요.
 (c) 아주 좋아요.

Activity 26 (Pair Work)

You are running out of gas and need to stop by the gas station to fill up. Your partner will assume the role of the attendant. Ask your partner to fill your car with the amount of gas you want. Ask how much it is. The following table shows an approximate price list for fuel in Korea. Make sure to get the right type of fuel for your vehicle! Change roles and repeat the exercise.

유종	판매가 (원)
휘발유(무연)	1,200
등유 (석유)	550
경유	600

Activity 27

Follow along as your instructor explains how to prepare “된장찌개” and circle the ingredients that you see in the recipe below. Compare your answers with those of your classmates.

된장찌개를 만들어 보겠어요. 우선 소고기로 국물을 내서 팔팔 끓입니다. 그리고 그 국물에 된장을 풀어 넣어요. 된장을 넣고 끓으면 썰어 놓은 야채를 넣습니다. 야채로는 주로 감자, 호박, 고추, 파가 들어가요. 야채를 넣고 끓으면 썰어 놓은 두부를 넣습니다. 이 때, 입맛에 따라 조개를 넣기도 합니다. 재료를 다 넣고 끓으면 맛있는 된장찌개가 됩니다.

Activity 28

Read each mini dialogue with a partner and answer the questions that follow.

A: 허선생, 아침밥 먹었어요?

B: 아침을 아직 안 먹었더니 배가 너무 고파요.

(1) Private 허 is

- (a) hungry.
- (b) thirsty.
- (c) broke.

A: 어서오세요. 뭘 찾으세요?

B: 토마토 케찹 있어요?

(2) The customer is asking for

- (a) mayonnaise.
- (b) mustard.
- (c) ketchup.

A: 진숙씨, 점심 먹으러 갈까요?

B: 네, 잠깐만요. 십분만 있다가 같이 가요.

(3) The two are having

- (a) breakfast.
- (b) lunch.
- (c) an afternoon snack.

A: 손님, 식사는 필로 하시겠습니까?

B: 이 레스토랑에서는 필 제일 맛있게 해요?

A: 저희 해물 요리가 일품이에요.

(4) The man is in a

- (a) restaurant.
- (b) cafeteria.
- (c) dining car.

A: 커피는 어떻게 만들어 드릴까요?

B: 설탕 하나 크림 하나를 넣어 주세요.

(5) Someone is ordering coffee

- (a) black.
- (b) with cream.
- (c) with cream and sugar.

A: 비빔밥에는 뭐가 들어가요?

B: 물론 밥이 있어야 하고, 여러가지 나물과 고기가 들어가요.

(6) The recipe calls for

- (a) barley.
- (b) flour.
- (c) rice.

A: 날씨가 무척 덥지요? 뭐 좀 시원한 음료부터 드릴까요?

B: 네, 얼음물이면 되요. 고마워요.

(7) The host is offering

- (a) a cold drink.
- (b) hot food.
- (c) cold food.

A: 식사 하시기 전에 음료수를 갖다 드릴까요?

B: 네, 시원한 맥주 한병 주세요.

(8) The customer is asking for

- (a) some water.
- (b) a soft drink.
- (c) an alcoholic beverage.

A: 김치에도 종류가 여러가지가 있네요. 이건 뭐로 만든 김치예요?

B: 오이김치예요. 오이를 소금에 절여서 김치 양념을 해요.

- (9) The recipe calls for
- (a) cabbage kimchi.
 - (b) radish kimchi.
 - (c) cucumber kimchi.

A: 노재우씨는 뭐 드실거예요?

B: 저는 순두부 찌개를 제일 좋아해요. 그걸로 먹을게요.

- (10) Mr. 노 comments on
- (a) the cafeteria.
 - (b) the service.
 - (c) his favorite meal.

Activity 29

Follow along with your instructor as he/she reads the following four short dialogues. Decide what type of Korean store each conversation took place in. Explain your answers.

(1) A: 어서오세요. 뭐 드릴까요?

B: 양파하고 오이 좀 주세요.

(2) A: 아저씨, 소고기 한근 주세요.

B: 뭐 하실건데요?

A: 불고기 감으로 주세요.

(3) A: 아줌마, 이 갈치 얼마예요?

B: 한마리에 이천오백원 주세요.

(4) A: 아줌마, 수박 있어요?

B: 오늘은 수박이 없어요. 다른 과일 많은데 좀 보세요.

Activity 1 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into two groups. Each group has been selected to represent the United States Special Operations Forces in an alpine Ski Relay Marathon. With the group, discuss what kind of breakfast you will all have for your athletes. Compile a shopping list of all the foods and beverages that need to be purchased and brought to the cabin in order for you to prepare a nutritious meal for your team. Discuss the quantities required. Both groups will report to the class on what they plan on buying and preparing.

Activity 2 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into two groups of students. Each group will write a dialogue in Korean using the English cues below. The dialogues are between 김중사 and 박하사. Groups will compare answers afterwards.

A = SFC Kim

B = SSG Park

A: Ask when the cafeteria opens.

B: Respond that the cafeteria opens today at 12:00.

A: Ask what time it is now.

B: Say it is now 5:30.

A: Say that you are hungry.

B: Say that you are hungry and thirsty.

A: Ask what SSG Park wants to eat.

B: Say you want to eat pizza and drink coke. Ask what SFC Kim wants to eat.

A: Say you want to eat 김치찌개.

B: Say, "Let's go to the cafeteria."

Activity 3 (Group Work)

The class will work as a group. A few students will be selected to run over to the nearest snack bar and get coffee for everyone in class. Take orders and collect money. Verify whether they want their coffee with cream and sugar or without. Check your order carefully when the student returns and be sure to count your change.

Example:

커피 드시겠어요?

설탕이나 크림 넣으세요?

몇 숟가락 넣으세요?

이름	커피	크림	설탕
(1)			
(2)			
(3)			
(4)			
(5)			
(6)			
(7)			
(8)			
(9)			
(10)			
(11)			
(12)			
(13)			
(14)			
(15)			

Activity 4 (Group Work)

The class will work together as a group to conduct a popularity poll. Just how popular are these foods and beverages with your classmates? One student will be assigned to lead the poll and he/she will give each student a number from the two lists. Each student will call off their numbered item and see who likes it, then he/she will tally up the responses. Your instructor will write the final counts on the board.

Examples:

이 음식 좋아하세요?
이 음료는 어떠세요?

Examples:

세 사람이 샐러드를 좋아합니다.
네 사람은 샐러드를 좋아하지 않습니다.

1. 햄버거	
2. 스테이크	
3. 샐러드	
4. 피자	
5. 스파게티	
6. 통닭구이	
7. 타코	
8. 김밥	
9. 군만두	
10. 스시	

1. 정종	
2. 소주	
3. 맥주	
4. 사과주스	
5. 커피	
6. 사이다	
7. 콜라	
8. 오렌지주스	
9. 홍차	
10. 냉차	

Activity 5 (Group Work)

With a partner, act out the following scenario. Reverse roles so you can both practice.

- (A) Enter a local grocery store and greet the salesperson.
- (B) Greet your customer and ask what he/she needs.
- (A) Ask for two food items, some fruits and vegetables, a spice, and a beverage.
- (B) Wait on the customer. Then, ask him/her if he/she needs anything else.
- (A) Decline and ask what this adds up to.
- (B) State how much he/she has to pay. Receive payment and thank him/her.

Activity 6 (Group Work)

Shopping by Phone:

You are buying clothes from a mail-order catalogue. Use your imagination for what you want to purchase. You may wish to include something for your spouse and/or children. Fill out your order form first, with the item, color, and size. Then, "phone in" your order to your partner who will write it down and read it back to you for confirmation. Write down the prices you are quoted (your partner will make them up). Switch roles.

Activity 7 (Group Work)

A couple is planning a birthday party. Listen to your instructor read a list of what they decided to prepare. Check off the items you hear. Compare notes with your partner.

밥
팔밥
콩밥
오곡밥

무우국
미역국
콩나물국
시금치국

배추김치
오이소박이
야채사라다
잡채

배
사과
포도
수박

콩나물무침
호박무침
숙주무침
무우무침

굴전
과전
민어전
호박전

사이다
오렌지쥬스
사과쥬스
콜라

불고기
불갈비
돼지불고기
통닭구이

인삼차
생강차
커피
홍차

정종
소주
맥주
삼페인

SKILL
ENHANCEMENT



Activity 8 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into two groups of students. Each group will review the note below. After carefully reading the note, each group should answer the following questions, citing the phrases from the note that support their position. Groups should compare their answers when they are finished.

여보,
파티에 포도주하고 맥주가 더 필요해요. 나는 오늘
11시부터 7시까지 일해야 되는데 슈퍼마켓은 7시면
닫아요. 당신이 슈퍼에 좀 가 주시겠어요?

백 포도주 3 병하고 맥주 24 병짜리 1 상자하고 콜라도
사다 주세요. 그리고 소간 600 그램, 돼지고기
300 그램, 소고기 500 그램도 사다 주세요. 정육점이
6시면 문을 닫아요. 그리고 소금 한통, 후추가루도
한통, 마늘도 조금 사 주세요. 식품점에 가면 있어요.
야채 샐러드를 만들까 해요. 고마워요.

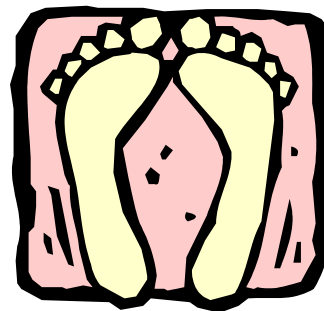
당신의 아내가

- (1) What is the wife asking her husband to do?
- (2) Why doesn't she do it herself?
- (3) How late does the supermarket stay open?
- (4) How late does the butcher shop stay open?
- (5) How much wine does she want?
- (6) How much beer does she want?
- (7) What items is he supposed to get at the butcher shop?

Activity 9 (Pair Work)

The class will be divided into pairs. One student will play a shopkeeper and the other will act as a customer. Using the items provided below, inquire about the quantity and price of each. Then, finalize your purchase.

- (1) Fuel
- (2) Personal items (치약: toothpaste; 칫솔: toothbrush; 비누: soap)
- (3) Water
- (4) Korean food dish



1. Below is the Korean Folk Village pamphlet, which provides information on transportation, events, and entrance fees. Answer the following questions referring to the pamphlet.

韓國民俗村



관람안내

한국 민속촌은 연중무휴로 운영되고 있기에 365 일 언제든지 관람하실수 있습니다.

관람시간은 09:00 부터 18:00(공휴일 19:00)까지입니다.

민속촌(가족공원 포함) 입장 요금표

개인요금		단체요금 (30 명이상)		할인대상	
대인	8,500 원	대인	7,000 원	국가유공자 (1~5 급)	무료
청소년, 경로	5,500 원	청소년	4,000 원	국가유공자 6 급 및 군경	4,000 원
아동	4,000 원	아동	3,000 원	장애인	5,500 원

민속관,도깨비집 입장 요금표

민속관 입장권				도깨비집 입장권	
개인요금		단체요금		개인 (단체입장 없음)	
대인	2,500 원	대인	2,000 원	대인	2,500 원
청소년	2,000 원	청소년	1,500 원	청소년	2,000 원
아동	1,500 원	아동	1,000 원	아동	1,500 원

정문에서 표를 사는게 아니고 별도로 운영되는 민속관과 도깨비집의 매표소가 있음.

공연안내

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	1 회 공연시간	2 회 공연시간	3 회 공연시간	공연장소
농악	12:00	15:00		공연장
전통혼례	13:00	16:00		9 호가옥
줄타기	12:30	15:30		

*우천시 휴연합니다.

주차요금

대형	3.000 원	소형	2.000 원
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연락처 및 오시는 길

한국민속촌에 전하고 싶은 내용을 아래 연락처로 보내주시기 바랍니다.

대표전화: (0331) 286 - 2111, 전송: (0331) 286 - 4051

한국관예약: (0331) 286 - 4605, 장터예약: (0331) 286 - 2109

가족공원 예약 및 단체상담: (0331) 286 - 2114

e-mail : vision06@koreanfolk.co.kr

http://www.inews.org/koreanfolk



민속촌 길잡이

1. 대중교통 길잡이

잠실 (지하철연계)--분당(지하철 연계)--한국민속촌 (좌석버스: 1116 번)소요시간 :

1 시간 30 분

잠실 (지하철연계)--성남 (지하철연계)--수지--한국민속촌 (좌석버스: 1002 번)소요시간 :

1 시간 30 분

남부버스터미널 (지하철연계)--신갈--한국민속촌 (시외직행버스)소요시간 : 1 시간

수원역 (기차/전철연계)--신갈--한국민속촌 (시내버스: 37 번)소요시간 : 1 시간 10 분

수원역 광장 (기차/전철연계)--한국민속촌 (무료 셔틀버스)소요시간 : 30 분

2. 승용, 승합차 길잡이

승용차를 이용하시는 분은 경부고속도로와 영동고속도로, 신갈 안산간 고속도로를 통해서 신갈인터체인지에 도착하시거나 서울 오산간 국도, 수원 용인간 국도를 통해서 신갈오거리에 도착하시면 그 곳에서 불과 3km 떨어진 곳에 민속촌이 자리잡고 있습니다. 수원톨게이트와 신갈오거리, 오산방향에서 민속촌까지 쉽게 찾아 오실 수 있도록 민속촌 안내 도로표지판이 잘 설치되어 있습니다.

문의 및 안내전화: (0331) 286 - 2116

- (1) What are the KFV's (Korean Folk Village) hours of operation?
- (2) The entrance fee to the village doesn't include the fee for the folk museum and haunted house. How much is the adult group rate for the folk museum and haunted house?
- (3) Who gets a discounted rate for the entrance fee to the village?
- (4) How much are the parking fees for a full-size car and a mid-size car?
- (5) What time does the first farmer's music and dance performance begin?
- (6) Where does the traditional wedding take place?
- (7) How long does it take to travel from Seoul to KFV by subway?
- (8) How long does it take to travel from Suwon to KFV by train?
- (9) What phone number can you call when you have questions about KFV?
- (10) Where does the free shuttle bus to KFV depart from?



2. Write a dialogue (in Korean) inviting your friend to KFV. Use the following English cues as a guide.

A: Tell your friend you want to take a day trip to 민속촌 this weekend. Invite him/her to go on the trip.

B: Ask what is going on there this weekend.

A: Tell him/her about one or two neat activities.

B: Say that it is a good idea and that you want to come. Ask how he/she will get there.

A: Tell him/her about different ways to get there. Ask where he/she wants to meet.

B: Ask him/her to meet at a 잠실 subway station at 9:00 am on this Saturday.



3. The following is a menu from a Chinese restaurant. First, listen to the dialogue and answer the questions that follow. Next, write your own dialogue (in Korean) about ordering food for delivery by phone. (Listen to the homework audio CD Track 42 - M3L1HW3)

신속 자 금 성 배달					
쟁반	짜장	3,500	잡채	10,000	요리세트
옛날	짜장	2,500	파두부	10,000		탕수육
우동	짜장	3,000	새우	15,000	수육
짬뽕	짜장	3,000	팔팔	15,000	추잡채
간짜장	짜장	3,000	양양	18,000	탕수육
군만두	짜장	3,000	유판	18,000		수육
삼선	짜장	4,500	난자	18,000	추잡채
삼선	짜장	4,000	완자	18,000	수육
특	짜장	4,000	라조	18,000	추잡채
잡채	짜장	4,000	라소	18,000	수육
유산	짜장	5,000	해파	20,000	추잡채
탕수육	짜장	12,000	해파	20,000	수육
(중)	짜장	7,000	해파	25,000	추잡채
					만두

쿠폰 30개를 모으시면 탕수육을 드립니다.

(거평 프레야타운 지하 2층)
 ☎ 222-855-2630
 222-688-0208

- (1) What is Mr. Park ordering?
 - (a) 김밥, 떡볶이
 - (b) 간짜장, 짬뽕, 잡채밥, 군만두
 - (c) 비빔밥, 김치, 잡채
 - (d) 스테이크, 스프, 샐러드

- (2) How much is he paying for 간짜장?
 - (a) 3000 원
 - (b) 4000 원
 - (c) 100 원
 - (d) 50,000 원

- (3) Where does Mr. Park live?
 - (a) 신촌
 - (b) 여의도
 - (c) 거평
 - (d) 춘천

HOMEWORK

4. Match each sentence with its corresponding store information.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| <p>(1) 제과점에 가서 빵과 치즈를 사야합니다.</p> | • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 중화각 • 월요일 휴업 |
| <p>(2) 오늘 우리는 구내식당에서 식사합니다.</p> | • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 신세계 백화점 • 토요일 영업시간 오전 11시부터 |
| <p>(3) 그 백화점은 토요일에는 오전 11시에 열어요.</p> | • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 한국은행 구내식당 • 오늘 특별메뉴 생선찌게 백반 |
| <p>(4) 중국 음식점은 모두 월요일에 문을 닫습니다.</p> | • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 종소리 도시락 • 24 시간 신속배달 |
| <p>(5) 도시락 전문점에서는 배달도 합니다.</p> | • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 고려당 • 독일빵과 • 스위스 치즈 쿠키점 |



5. Crossword Puzzle

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2						
3						
4						

Across	Down
1, A-C wine	A, 1-2 sack, bag, pack
1, E-F one Kwan (weight)	B, 3-4 time, hour
2, C-E to prepare, set up	C, 1-3 parking lot
3, B-C market	D, 4 rice (grain)
3, E-F twenty	E, 1-3 one dozen
4, A-B beef liver	F, 3-4 of course

6. Write sentences using the information provided below.

냉면, 밥 + 한, 두, 세, 네 + 그릇 = naengmyun, rice + 1, 2, 3, 4 + bowl(s)

커피, 맥주 + 한, 두, 세, 네 + 잔 = coffee, beer + 1, 2, 3, 4 + glass(es)/cup(s)

Example:

커피 (1), 맥주 (1) => 커피 한 잔하고 맥주 한 잔 주세요.

(1) 맥주 (3), 주스 (2) =>

(2) 냉면 (2), 맥주 (1) =>

(3) 물 (2), 밥 (2) =>

(4) 우유 (2), 라면 (2) =>

HOMework

7. Referring to the information below, fill in the following blanks.

뭘 = 무엇을 what
 뭐 = 무엇 what

(우리는 어제 식당에 갔습니다.)

웨이츄레스 : 어서 오세요. 여기 앉으세요.

영희 : _____?
 : 메뉴 좀 주세요.
 필립 씨, _____?

필립 : 불고기를 먹읍시다.

영희 : 좋아요. 냉면도 먹을까요?

필립 : 아주머니, 불고기하고 냉면 두 _____ 주세요.

Ma'am : Come in please. Have a seat here.
 What would you like?

Younghee : Could I have a menu, please?
 Phillip, what shall we have?

Phillip : Let's have Bulgoggi.

Younghee : Sounds good. Do you want to eat Naengmyun, too?

Phillip : Sure, we'd like Bulgoggi and two servings of Naengmyun.



8. Listen to the audio clip. Then, select the correct answers for the questions you hear. Be prepared to discuss your answers in class.

(Listen to the homework audio CD Track 43 - M3L1HW8)

- (1) ① 다방 ② 점심 ③ 가게
- (2) ① 커피 ② 냉면 ③ 불고기
- (3) ① 다방 ② 식당 ③ 백화점

9. Listen to the audio clip and fill in the blanks accordingly.

(Listen to the homework audio CD Track 44 - M3L1HW9)

- 1) A: 뭘 드릴까요?
B: 우유 () 잔하고 커피 () 잔 주세요.
- 2) A: 뭘 드릴까요?
B: 냉면 () 그릇하고 밥 () 그릇 주세요.
- 3) A: 어서 오세요.
B: 사과 () 개하고 우유 () 병 주세요.