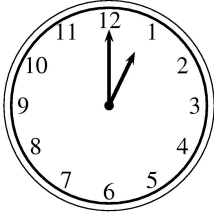


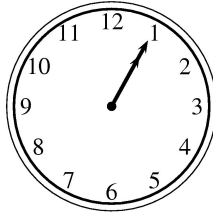
8 오후에 시간 있어요?

1 What time is it now? (1)

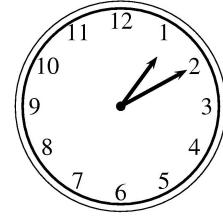
Look at the clock faces below, and tell us what time it is in Korean.



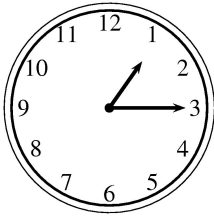
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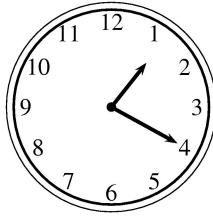
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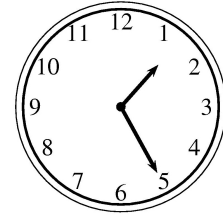
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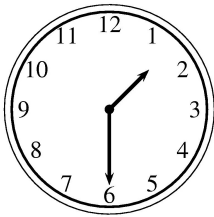
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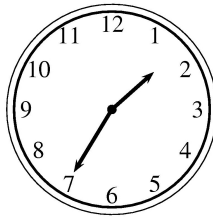
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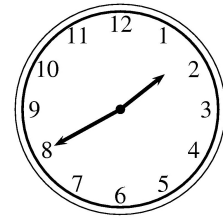
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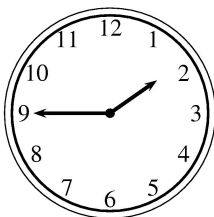
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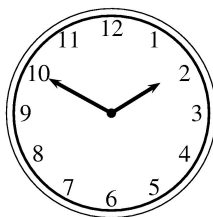
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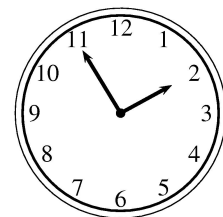
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10.



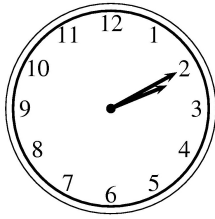
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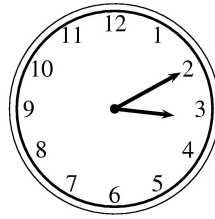
12.

2 What time is it now? (2)

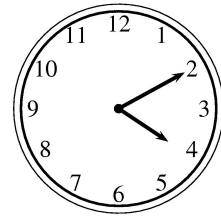
Look at the clock faces below, and tell us what time it is. This time use **Polite Formal** endings.



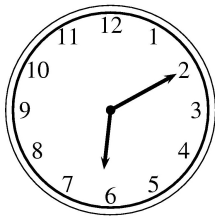
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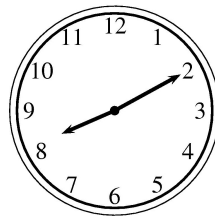
2.



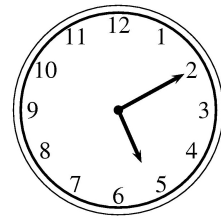
3.



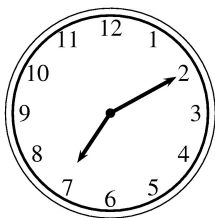
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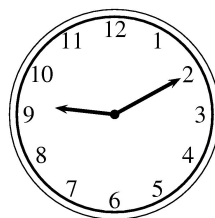
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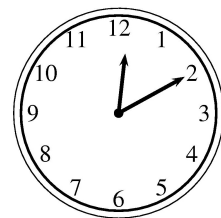
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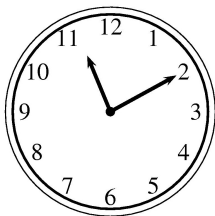
7.



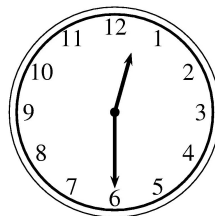
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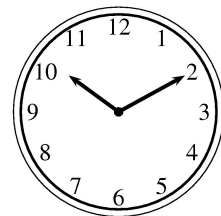
9.



10.



11.



12.

3 Pure Korean numbers, again

Read aloud the following Pure Korean numbers.

Alternatively, you can do this exercise in pairs: one person reads the following Pure Korean numbers aloud and the other writes down the numbers. When finished, swap roles.

44 70 1 2 55 66 77 40 50 88 99 19
6 7 46 64 73 82 91 8 9 10 20 30
60 3 4 5 80 90 11 22 33 28 37 12

4 Sino-Korean numbers, again

Do the same as above. But this time you're practising Sino-Korean numbers.

10 20 30 40 50 15 25 35 45 55 5 100
300 1,000 8,000 6,000 9,000 5,000
10,000 40,000 70,000 200,000 600,000 1,000,000






5 Days of the week

Re-arrange the following days of the week in order. Put Monday first.

금요일 목요일 수요일 월요일 일요일 토요일 화요일

6 아니요, ... (1)

This exercise is for practising making negative sentences. Answer the following questions in Korean. For each question, use the picture cue provided. Number 1 has been done for you as an example.

<p>1. 학교에 가요?</p>  <p>아니요, 학교에 안 가요. 공항에 가요.</p>	<p>2. 공부해요?</p> 	<p>3. 콜라 마셔요?</p> 
<p>4. 식사해요?</p> 	<p>5. 사과 먹어요?</p> 	<p>6. 운동해요?</p> 
<p>7. 책 있어요?</p> 	<p>8. 핸드폰이에요?</p> 	<p>9. 과자예요?</p> 
<p>10. 의자 있어요?</p> 	<p>11. 개예요?</p> 	<p>12. 사탕 먹어요?</p> 
<p>13. 집에 가요?</p> 	<p>14. 전화해요?</p> 	<p>15. 놀아요?</p> 

7 아니요, ... (2)

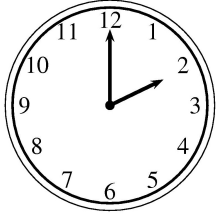
Answer the following questions as in Number 1. Use Polite Formal endings.

<p>1. 잠잡니까?</p>  <p>아니요, 잠 안 잡니다. 공부합니다.</p>	<p>2. 읽습니까?</p> 	<p>3. 봅니다?</p> 
<p>4. 마십니까?</p> 	<p>5. 숙제합니까?</p> 	<p>6. 이야기합니까?</p> 
<p>7. 운동합니까?</p> 	<p>8. 먹습니까?</p> 	<p>9. 전화합니까?</p> 
<p>10. 만납니까?</p> 	<p>11. 식사합니까?</p> 	<p>12. 공부합니까?</p> 
<p>13. 씹니까?</p> 	<p>14. 줍니까?</p> 	<p>15. 갑니까?</p> 

8 Are you free at 2.00?

This is a pair-work exercise. Using each of the clock faces below, exchange a short conversation according to the Example.

Example



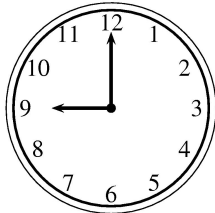
One person asks a question:

2시에 시간 있어요?

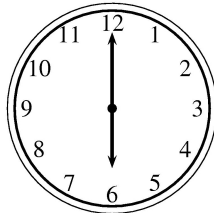
The other person then gives a negative answer with a reason, for instance:

2시는 안 돼요. 약속 있어요.

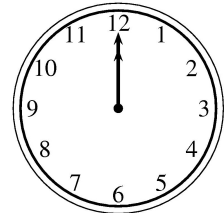
1.



2.



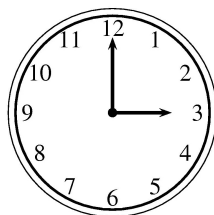
3.



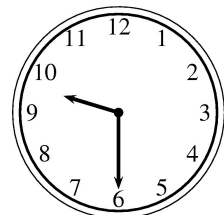
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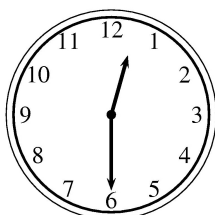
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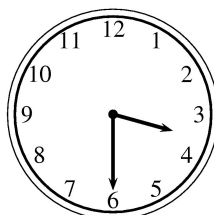
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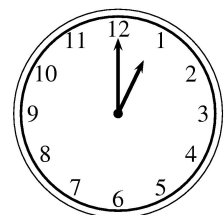
7.



8.



9.



9 When are you free?

This is a class activity to help you practice asking when people are free. Look at the timetable below and mark with a cross the times in a week when you are usually busy.

The Situation: Your Korean class was disrupted last week and your teacher has asked you to find time for an extra class. Various students in your class have various commitments – just as you have, and a time will have to be negotiated. To do this, form a group of four or five and liaise with each other to find a time when everyone is free.

Here are some useful phrases.

• 화요일 오전에 시간 있어요?	Have you got time on Tuesday morning?
• 화요일에 시간 없어요.	I haven't got any free time on Tuesday.
• 네, 괜찮아요.	Yes, that's O.K.
• 화요일 오후 2시 괜찮아요?	Is 2.00 pm on Tuesday O.K.?
• 아니요, 안 돼요.	No, it's no good.

-시	월요일	화요일	수요일	목요일	금요일
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

10 Let's sing: Arirang

There can be few countries in the world where communal singing is more a feature of life than is the case with Korea. Singing is an almost obligatory part of informal partying, and the visitor would be well advised to come prepared to offer a song. Best of all, of course, would be to come with a Korean song, and without doubt the best-known of these is Arirang. Arirang is a folk song, sung on the indigenous Korean five-note scale, and like many folk songs it is not always easy to trace it back in time. It mainly consists of a distinctive chorus with multiple verses which are not always linked in meaning very noticeably to the chorus. What is certain is that it is the most easily recognisable tune in Korea, and well worth taking the time to learn.

Chorus – repeat after every verse

아리랑 아리랑 아라리요

아리랑 고개로 넘어간다

1) 나를 버리고 가시는님은

십리도 못가서 발병난다

2) 풍년이 온다네 풍년이 와요

이강산 삼천리에 풍년이 와요

3) 청천 하늘엔 별도 많고

이내 가슴엔 수심도 많다

아리랑 한국 민요

조금느리게

아 리 랑 - 아 리 랑 - 아 라 - 리 - 요 - -
아 리 랑 - 고 - 개 - 로 - 넘 - 어 - 간 - 다
나 를 버 리 고 가 시 는 님 - 은 - -
십 리 도 - 못 - 가 - 서 - 발 병 난 다

Like many folk songs, the literal meaning of Arirang is not very susceptible to analysis and there is little or no thematic continuity in the verses. Everyone has their own special understanding of what the song really means – our understanding is as follows.

The Chorus: The chorus suggests a tone of lament – literally ‘(My love) has gone over the hill.’

Verse 1: (The idea) ‘He’s thrown me over and gone, but he won’t even go ten li before he gets footsore.’ implying that he will come straight back again.

Verse 2: (The idea) ‘It’s been a season of plenty all through the land.’ – no discernible connection with Verse 1, but a cheering sentiment in a song that is heavily used as a farming and rice-planting song.

Verse 3: (The idea) ‘There are as many stars in the sky as there are sorrows in my heart.’ – a somewhat conventional expression of sentimentalised sorrow.

Language Notes: ● 아리랑: device like ‘tra-la-la’ ● 고개: *mountain pass* ● 로: *by way of* ● 넘어간다: *has gone over* ● 나: *me* ● 를: *object marker* ● 버리고: *cast aside (and...)* ● 가시는: *(one who is) going* ● 님: *my lord/my love* ● 가시는님은: *my love who is going* ● 은: *topic marker* ● 십리: *distance of ten li (approximately 4km)* ● 도: *even* ● 못가서: *unable to go* ● 발병: *lameness (‘foot sickness’)* ● 난다: *has occurred, happened* ● 풍년: *abundant harvest* ● 이: *subject marker* ● 온다네: *has come!* ● 와요: *has come* ● 이: *these* ● 강산: *mountains and rivers* ● 삼천리: *3,000 li* ● 이강산 삼천리에: *in these 3,000 li of mountains and rivers* – poetic reference to Korea ● 청천: *azure blue* ● 하늘: *the sky* ● 엔: *in* ● 별: *stars* ● 도: *also, too* ● 많고: *are many (and...)* ● 이: *this* ● 내: *my* ● 가슴엔: *in (my) heart* ● 수심: *sorrows* ● 많다: *are many*