

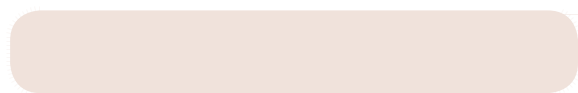
# 맞춤 한국어 5

영어권



교육과학기술부

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY





원에서 배워야 하는 어휘와 표현을 제시  
하였 . 어휘는 본문, 읽기, 듣기 등에 새로 출  
현한 어휘로 구성되어 있으며 명사-동사-형  
용사-부사-연어 구성 표현 순으로 배열했 .  
문법 및 표현에서는 각 원에 2개씩 제시했  
으며 목표 표현 부분은 자의 색깔을 크게  
하여 시각적으로 부각시키고자 하였 . 또한  
모든 내용에 영어 번역을 병기하여 학습자의  
이해를 돕고자 하였 .

새로 배운 표현을 반복적으로 연습할 수 있  
도록 하였 . 형태 중심으로 반복 연습하게  
함으로써 새 표현에 자연스럽게 익숙해지도  
록 하였 .

새로 배운 때 문형을 짝 활동 또는 모  
둠 활동을 통해 직접 사용해 볼 수 있도록 하  
였 . 예시 대화문을 주어 참고할 수 있도록  
하였 .

일기, 안내문, 게시판, 광고 등 실생활에서  
접할 수 있는 텍스트 자료를 활용하여 한국어  
담 화 구조를 익히고 해 능력을 향상시킬 수  
있도록 하였 .

확인 및 심화 원에 일상 대화부터 문의  
및 댄 대화, 또는 안내 방송 등의 양한  
화 상황을 듣고 이해할 수 있도록 듣기 활동  
을 편성하였 .

확인 및 심화 원에 배운 표현을 활용하여  
문장을 직접 구성해 볼 수 있도록 해당 챕터  
(chapter)의 주제와 관련된 작문 활동을 편성  
하였 .

사진에 그림 자료와 함께 한국 문화를 소  
개하는 것을 주 목적으로 하되 일방적인 한국  
문화만 소개하는 것이 아니라 학습자가 속한  
문화권의 문화와 자연스럽게 비교해 보도록  
함으로써 문화상대주의적 시각을 기를 수 있  
도록 하였으며, 양한 한국 문화의 모습과 어  
린이들이 흥미를 가질 만한 소재를 루었 .

## Introduction

Korean School: Korean Language is a textbook used in Korean school for English-speaking children. Five volumes of the text are used as a core text to instruct third and fourth year elementary school students in the rudiments of Korean language related to daily life. The book contains interesting subjects and a variety of activities to facilitate learning.

The textbook was designed with the concerns of education in mind. The text is intended to be easily adaptable in the classroom as it contains 16 units (1 unit per week, each lesson lasting 2-3 hours). A review chapter follows every third chapter to solidify learning and to enrich understanding. In consideration of those students residing outside of Korea, efforts have been made to teach Korean culture within a global context allowing for a basic framework for studies in comparative culture. With the needs of English-speaking learners in mind, the instructions for all activities are given in both Korean and English. As well, students may consult the appendix at the back of the book as well as a glossary of terms for translated Korean terms.

The special features of the textbook are as follows. First, proper sentence structure formation, rather than excessive grammar rules, constitutes the main focus of each

chapter. The aim of the book is to have students use the language they learn right away at home or with their peers and thus the book espouses a decidedly practical approach to learning. To this end, students learn by engaging in a variety of activities intended to reduce anxieties related to learning. Secondly, although an emphasis is placed on the functional aspect of language and the vernacular in speaking and listening exercises, students will also be able to learn and use literary variants of Korean language as well. Thirdly, in order to reduce confusion and increase readability, the book utilizes Gothic type font.

The text reinforces student learning of new vocabulary and sentence structure through ‘Let’s Learn’, and various exercises based on the content of learning are designed to strengthen language skills such as ‘Let’s Talk, Let’s Read, Let’s Listen and Let’s Write’.

### Book Content

Every unit in the book is devoted to teaching 6 to 8 key vocabulary words and sentence patterns presented by giving sample dialogs as well as descriptive sentences. Illustrations and pictures accompany the subjects

presented in the text to assist learning.

### **Let's Learn!**

Key vocabulary terms and expressions are presented in each unit. New vocabulary is presented through various exercises such as reading and listening. Wherever possible, variant parts of speech for each new word are presented (noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and collocation). Every unit also contains 2 grammatical sentence types as well as expressions which are highlighted by a different color in the text to heighten awareness. As well, in order to assist learning, the contents of this section are rendered in English alongside the Korean.

### **Let's Practice!**

This section presents an opportunity to practice new knowledge. Students are encouraged to use what they have learned within an appropriate, natural context.

### **Let's Talk!**

Students can practice using new vocabulary and sentence patterns in speech. Natural dialogs are given wherein students can actively participate.

### **Let's Read!**

Students are presented with a variety of reading pieces from diverse sources (journals, announcements, bulletin boards,

advertisement, etc.) with the aim of expanding linguistic and cultural knowledge.

### **Let's Listen!**

Students will be able to listen to a dialog to illustrate the key concepts of the chapter in order to reinforce learning. Besides conversations, students will listen to announcements and other sound samples in order to improve their listening skills.

### **Let's Write!**

In order to reinforce their learning of key expressions and words, students are presented with an opportunity to write on a selected topic for each unit.

### **Let's look at Korean culture!**

Photographs or illustrations are presented to introduce an aspect of Korean culture. This is an opportunity for students to compare and contrast their own culture to Korean culture. The topics for discussion are chosen with the needs and interests of young learners in mind.

# 목차

01	It's a new school year	10
02	I'm happy to meet you	16
03	School is fun	22
04	My mother went to market	30
05	I will give a gift to grandmother	36
06	Today is grandmother's birthday	42
07	Teach me a Korean song!	50
08	? Shall we practice on Saturday?	56
09	Please come to our performance	62

10	? What are you doing?	70
11	I know this song too	76
12	This is my best friend	82

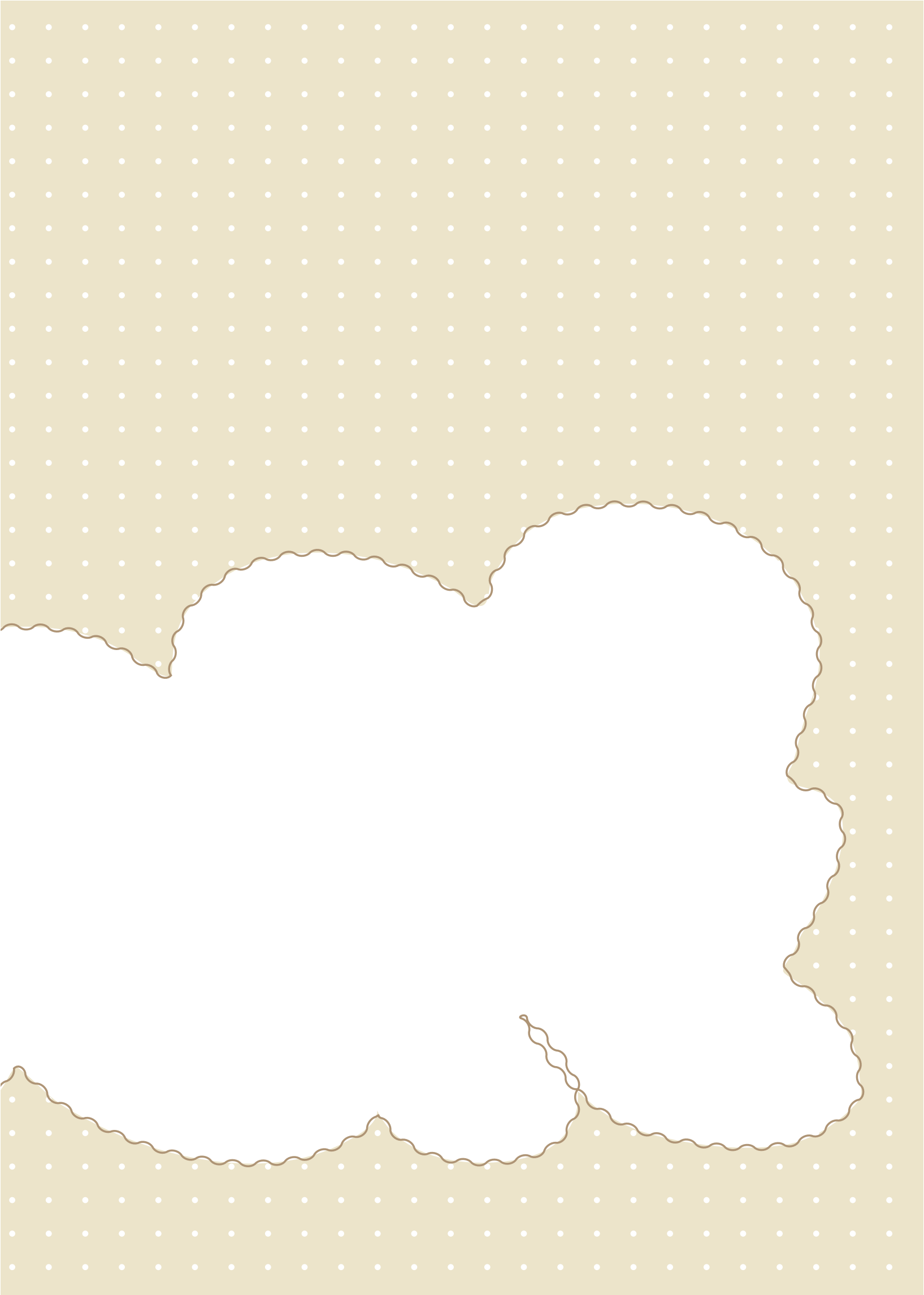
13	Don't run on the stairs	90
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## 등장인물



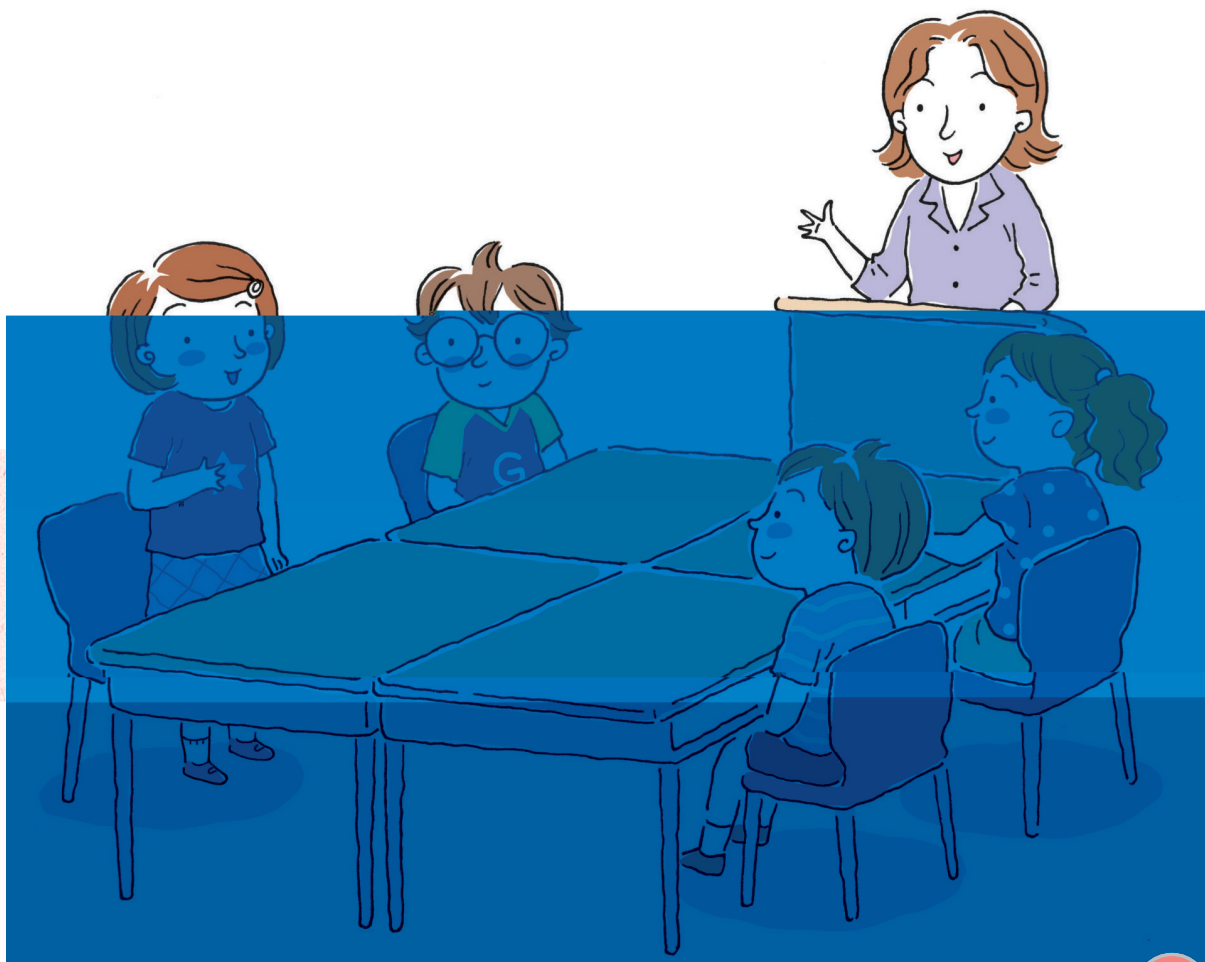


제1과

Lesson 1

# 새 학년이 되었어요

It's a new school year



⋮  
⋮  
⋮  
⋮  
⋮

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.



배우 보요 Let's Learn!

--	--	--



1. < > .

Complete the sentences following the example.

보기

\_\_\_\_\_ . ( , )

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ . ( , )

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ . ( , )

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ . ( , )

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ . ( , )

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ . ( , )

2. < > .

Change the sentences following the example.

보기

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

\_\_\_\_\_ .

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_

이야기해요 Let's Talk

?

What kind of plan did you make? Share your thoughts with the class.





Lets look at Korean culture!

보통빠르게

안익태 작곡

1. 동해물과백두산이마르고닳도록.  
 2. 남산위에저소나무철갑을두른듯.  
 3. 가을하늘공활한데높고구름없어.  
 4. 이기상과이맘으로충성얼다하.

하느님이보우-하사우리나라만세.  
 바람서리불변-함은우리기상일세.  
 밝은달은우리-가습나편단심일세.  
 괴로우나즐거-우나라사랑하세.

(후렴) 무 - 궁 화 삼 - 천 리 화 려 강 - 산.

대 한 사 람 대 한 - 으 로 길 이 보 전 하 세.

제2과

Lesson 2

# 만나서 반가워

I'm happy to meet you



:	?	.	?
:	.	.	
:	.		?
:	5	.	?
:	7	.	?
:	.	.	
:	.	.	
:	,	.	









Let's ask your friends what you are curious about.





## 문화 배우기

Lets look at Korean culture!

### A Fun Vocabulary Game – Word Chain



Just like the “Word Chain” game in English that you play by matching the last letter of the word to the first letter of the following word like Soup    Pear    Rice, there is a similar game in Korea; it is called “kkeunmaritkki”(connecting the last sound). One person begins by saying a word, then, the next person follows by saying a different word that begins with the last sound of the previous word. For example, if someone starts by saying “sagwa”(apple), the next person could say “gwail”(fruit). Sagwa    gwail    ilgi(diary)    gireogi(goose)    ... the game continues this way. When a player can’t think of the word to come after the previous word, the game ends. You can also decide on a penalty for the person who loses, making them sing, dance, or even write their his or her name with their behind! What do you think? Doesn’t it sound fun? How about trying it out with your friends?

제3과

Lesson 3

# 학교생활이 즐거워요

School is fun





2 < >

Look at the pictures and answer the questions following the example.

보기

: ?  
: \_\_\_\_\_.

(1) : ?  
: \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) : ?  
: \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) : ?  
: \_\_\_\_\_.

3.

Change the underlined sections into the intimate speech style.

: (1) \_\_\_\_\_?  
: (2) \_\_. ?  
: (3) \_\_\_\_\_. (4) \_\_\_\_.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

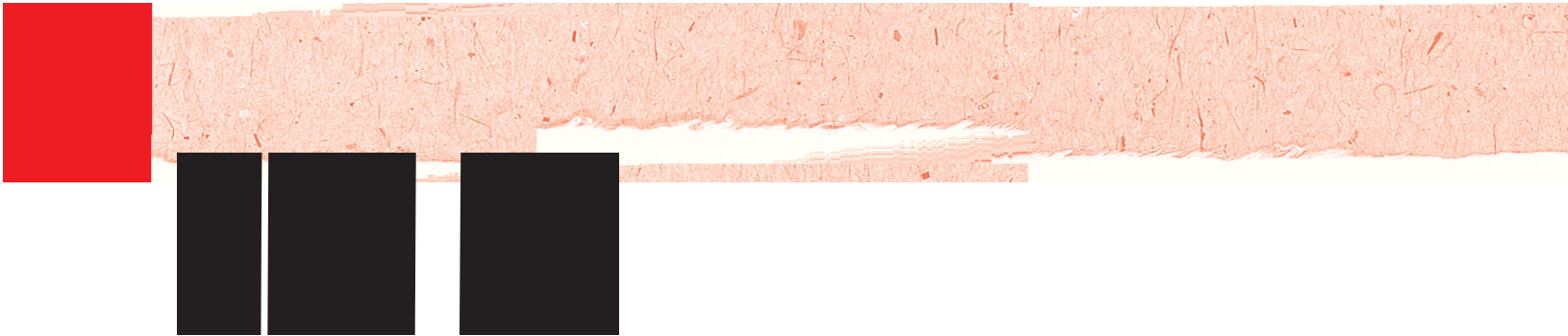
(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_











써 보요 Let's Write!

Write a letter to a classmate from the previous semester.

.....

..... /

## 문화 배우기

Lets look at Korean culture!

### Nicknames

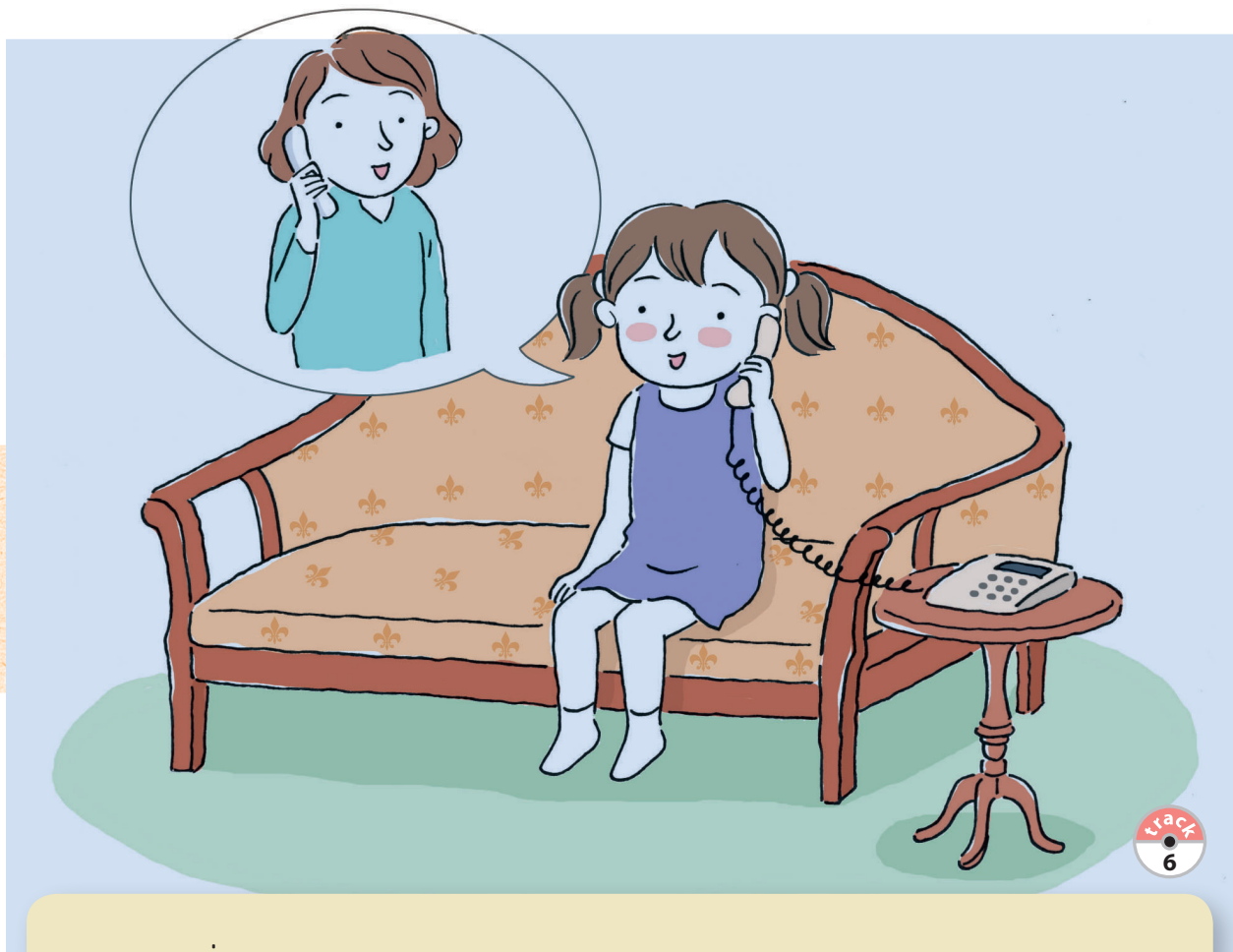
Do you have a nickname? The Korean concept of “byeolmyeong” (nickname) is a little bit different from the English concept of “nickname”. For example, in the U.S, they call “Elizabeth” as “Liz” and “William” as “Billy,” by simply shortening a person’s name. In Korea, we usually create a completely new nickname for a person based on their appearance, personality, habits, or manners of speech. Sometimes, nicknames are used to poke fun at others, but mostly, it is just a way to express friendliness.

Then, how do we make up a “byeolmyeong?”

1. Using their appearance: Use a word that can be used to describe a special feature of the person. For example: A skinny person 갈비 (the ribs)
2. Using their name: Use a word that sounds similar to their actual name. For example: 김신지 김치 (kimchi)
3. Using their habits or behavior: Use a word that can be associated with their common habits or behavior.  
For example: Someone who loves reading books 책벌레 (Bookworm)  
Someone who thinks she is beautiful 공주 (Princess Syndrome)

# 어머니께서 시장에 가셨어요

My mother went to market

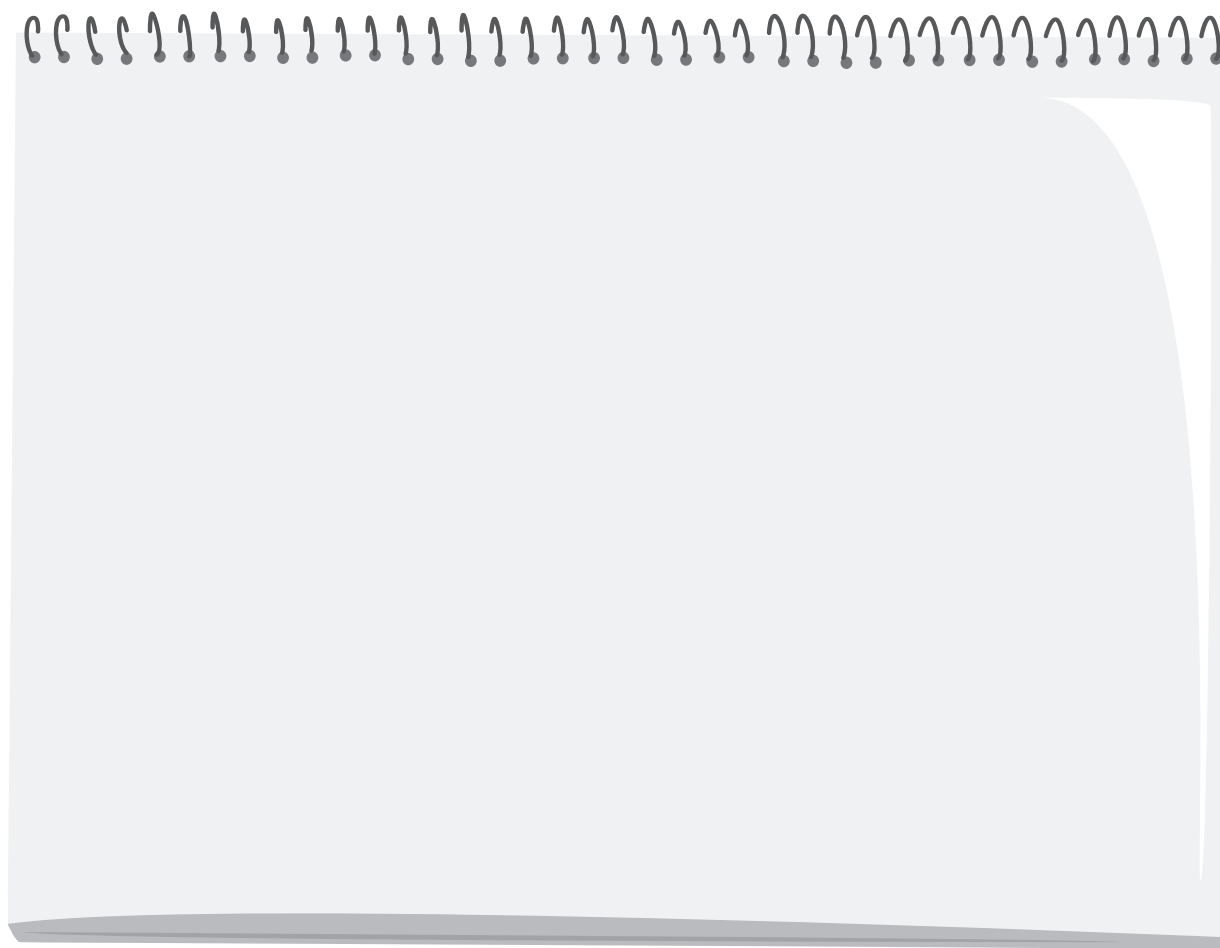


: .  
 : , .  
 : ? ?  
 : . ? ?  
 : .  
 : , ?  
 : .  
 : ? , .



배우 보요 Let's Learn!







읽어 보요 Let's Read!

The following is Seulgi's parents' schedule. Read the passage and answer the questions.



7

9

( )

(1) Choose the word that best fits in space ( ㉠ ).

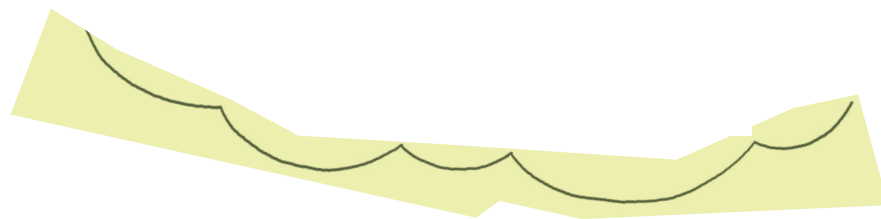
(2) \_\_\_\_\_ ? Which of these is not consistent with the passage?



## 문화 배우기

Lets look at Korean culture!

### Future Careers



What do you think your parents wanted to be when they were young? Usually, boys wanted to become the president, and girls wanted to “Miss Korea”. People encouraged young boys to dream big, and girls thought that being “Miss Korea” meant to be the most beautiful woman in all of Korea. Nowadays, with the rise of popular idol stars as well as actors and actresses, many students want to become some sort of celebrity, or some look up to famous athletes as their mentors and work hard to excel at a sport. In addition, as more students have become interested in various aspects of technology and culture, jobs like computer programmers, professional gamers, sommeliers, and pâtissiers are gaining interest from students. But, top jobs like doctors, judges, scientists, and teachers are still just as popular. What do you want to be when you grow up?

# 할머니께 선물을 드릴 거예요

I will give a gift to grandmother



: ! ? !  
 : . . .  
 : . ?  
 : , . ?  
 : .  
 :  
 : ?  
 : .

## 배워 보요 Let's Learn!

## Vocabulary

house  
(honorific form of 집)

new year's day

birthday  
(honorific form of 생일)

handkerchief

pocket

to end, to finish

to put(sth in/into sth)

to give(honorific form of 주 )

to draw, pull out

## Grammar and Expression

## (1) N+

. I gave cookies my younger sister(or brother).

. I will lend a book to Minsu.

. I gave my friend a doll as a gift.

## (2) N+

I bow to my grandmother on New Year's day.

I gave my mother flowers as a birthday gift.

5 15

I gave my teacher a carnation on May 15th.



1. . Look at the picture, and answer accordingly.

보기

\_\_\_\_\_ . (   ,   )

(1)

\_\_\_\_\_ . (   ,   )

(2)

\_\_\_\_\_ . (   ,   )

(3)

\_\_\_\_\_ . (   ,   )

(4)

\_\_\_\_\_ . (   ,   )

(5)

\_\_\_\_\_ . (   ,   )







## 문화 배우기

Lets look at Korean culture!

### Special days



February 14th is Valentine's Day. What do you do on this day?

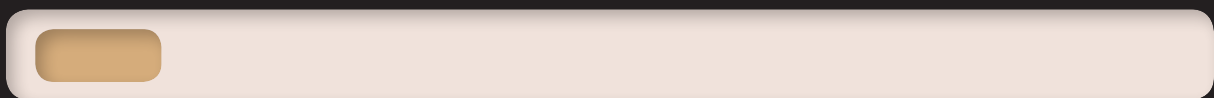
In Korea, it is a day for women to give chocolate to the men they love. On March 14th, or White Day, it is the men's turn to give candy and gifts to the women they love. Those who didn't receive anything on either Valentine's Day or White Day, get together on Black Day on April 14th, and eat Jajangmyeon(a popular black bean paste noodle dish) to console each other and celebrate being single. In Korea, every 14th of each month is designated as a special day, and there are also other fun days that people like to observe. For example, November 11 (written 11/11), is Pepero Day or Garaetteok(Bar Rice Cake) Day. This is a day where couples or friends exchange Pepero, think cookie sticks that are dipped in chocolate, to wish the other person to become "tall and slim" like the cookies. Garaetteok Day is an alternative way to celebrate this day. Instead of exchanging Pepero cookies, people give each other these traditional rice cakes, shaped like the long number 1, as a way to appreciate Korean culture.

## 오늘은 할머니 생신이에요

Today is grandmother's birthday









3. < > .

Look at the picture and answer following the example.

보기

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_

4. < > .

Create a sentence using the given words.

보기

(1) , , \_\_\_\_\_  
(2) , , , \_\_\_\_\_  
(3) , , , \_\_\_\_\_  
(4) , , , \_\_\_\_\_  
(5) , , , \_\_\_\_\_

## 이야기해요 Let's Talk!

? < > ? .

What kind of presents do classmates want to receive for Christmas? What do you want to give to them?  
Share your thoughts with your friends following the example.



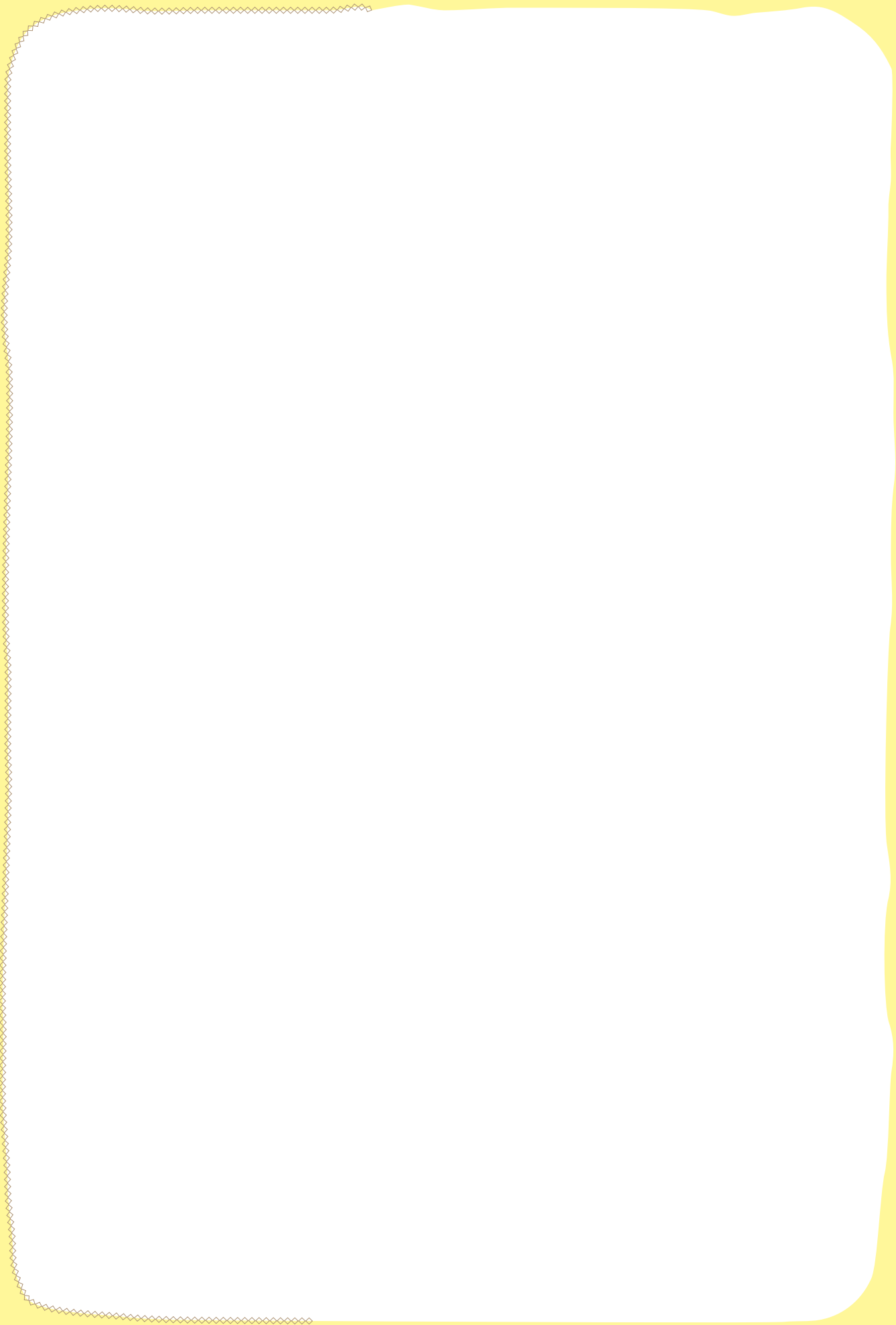


써 보요 Let's Write!

?

How do your mother and father spend their day? Think carefully and write below.

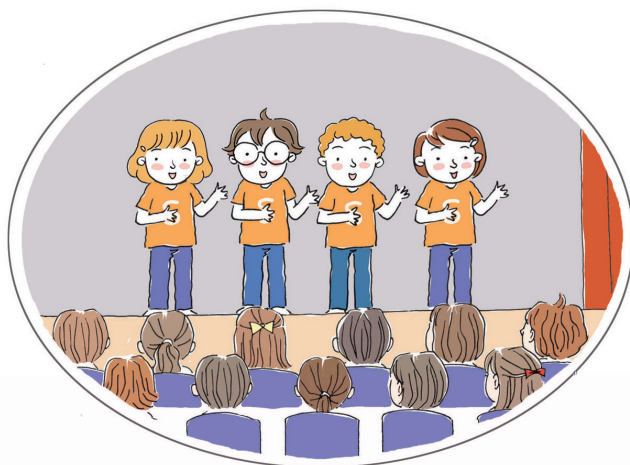
6 30





# 한국 노래를 가르쳐 주세요

Teach me a Korean song!





# 배우고 보요 Let's Learn!

## Vocabulary

worry

mind, heart

to lent

others

presentation, conference, recital

to be dark

road

to pick up

please

## Grammar and Expression

### (1) AV+ /

. Please take a picture.

. Please tell me the way.

. Please speak a little slowly.

### (2) AV+ , DV+( ) , N+( )

I went hiking this weekend, and the mountain was so beautiful.

This question is hard, so please help me.

?

Tomorrow is your birthday, so aren't you going to have a party?



연습해요 Let's Practice!

이야기해요 Let's T

보기





제8과

Lesson 8

# 토요일에 발표회 연습을 할까요?

Shall we practice on Saturday?



...

?

?



배우 보요 Let's Learn!

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이야기해요 Let's Talk!

'-( ) ?' '-( ) ?'

Use the '-( ) ?' or '-( ) ?' form to set up a meeting time with your friend.  
Decide when and where to meet, as well as what you will do together.

(1)

(2)

2

5

5

(3)

읽어 보요 Let's Read!

## 우리 같이 테니스를 칠까요?

누구? (초등학생)

-테니스를 치고 싶어요.

-날씨가 좋고 싶어요.

-친구를 사귀고 싶어요.

언제 해요?

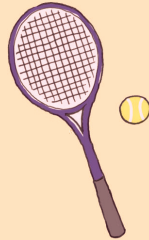
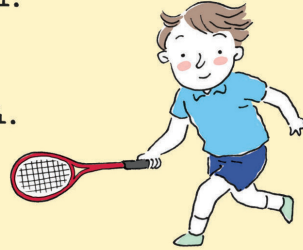
-매주 수요일, 금요일 6~8시

어디에서 해요?

-우주 초등학교 체육관

무엇이 필요해요?

- 테니스 라켓, 운동복



1. X .  
Mark the correct with O, and the incorrect with X.

- (1) . ( )  
(2) 2 . ( )  
(3) . ( )

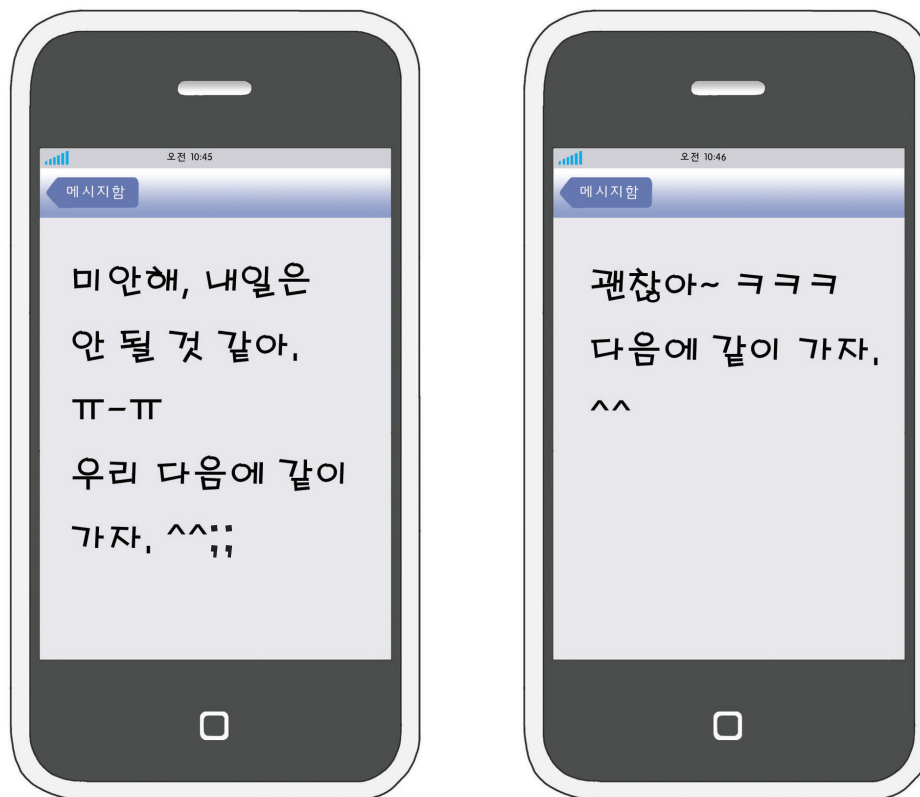
- 2 ?  
Who will be able to come to the tennis meeting?

- :" ."  
:" 3 ."  
:" ."  
:" ."  
:" ."  
:" ."

## 문화 배우기

Lets look at Korean culture!

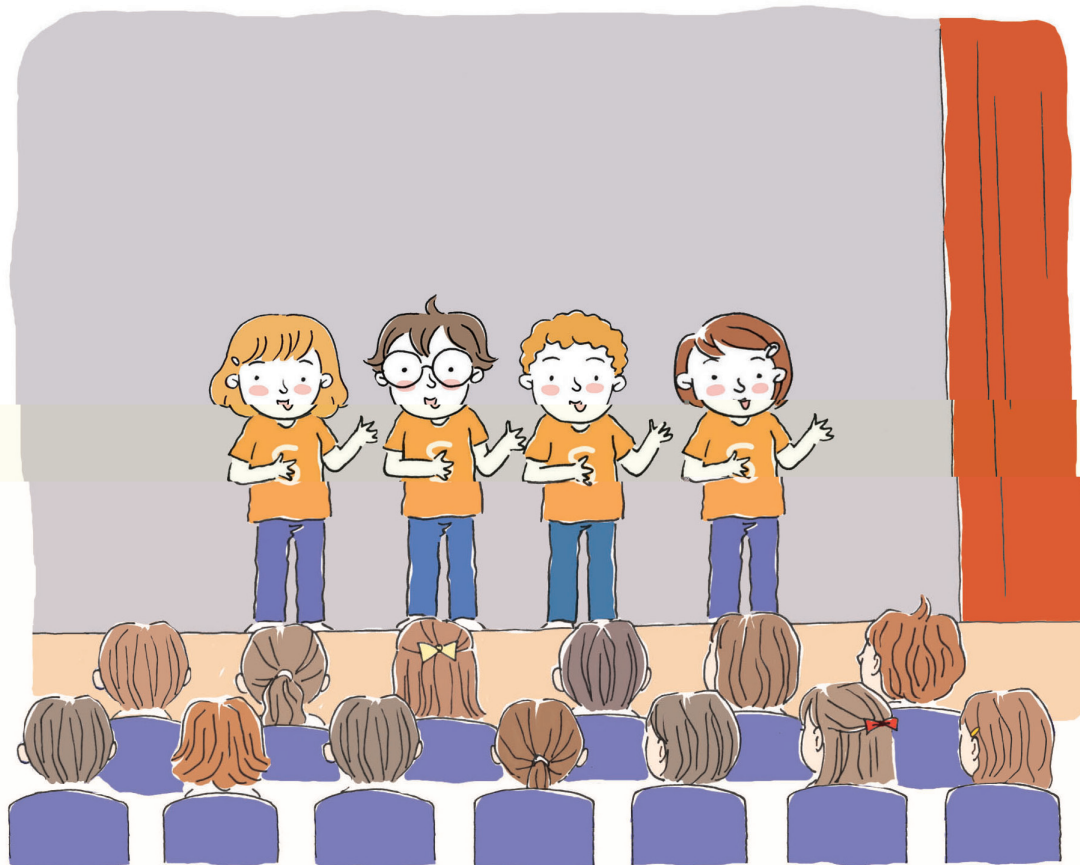
### Fun emoticons



Can you understand what the above text messages means? Koreans like to use emoticons when writing text messages or emails. To depict when one is sad, you can use “ㅠ-ㅠ” to show that you are crying, and when you are happy, you can use “^^” to show that you are smiling. In English, people often use “:-)” to show smiling, and “:-(” to show crying – the two ways look completely different! Also, just as people use “lol” to show that you are laughing, Koreans use “ㅋㅋㅋ” to mimic the sound of laughing or giggling. How about sending a text to a friend using Korean style emoticons?

# 발표회에 와 주세요

Please come to our performance





연습해요 Let's Practice!

3.

Fill in the blanks to complete the conversation.



:  
:  
: 2  
:  
:  
:  
:  
:  
:  
:

?  
?  
?  
?  
?  
?  
?

4.

You are preparing for a birthday party with friends. Answer the questions following the example.

**보기** ? \_\_\_\_\_

- (1) ? \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) ? \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) ? \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) ? \_\_\_\_\_



After deciding what you want to do over the weekend, share your plans with a friend.









## 문화 배우기

Lets look at Korean culture!

### Pororo and Mickey Mouse

Have you seen these characters before?

They are Mickey Mouse from the United States, Hello Kitty from Japan, Dooly from Korea, and Pororo, also from Korea. Dooly and Pororo are characters created in Korea, and especially the character Pororo is quickly gaining popularity in other countries such as France. Pororo is a little penguin full of curiosity. Instead of thinking before acting, he tends to act without thinking; he easily becomes infatuated with interesting objects, and is a troublemaker. As Pororo became increasingly popular among children, people even call him by the name “Ppotongnyeong”, a nickname that combines “Pororo” and “daetongnyeong” (meaning president)!

# 뭐 하고 있어요?

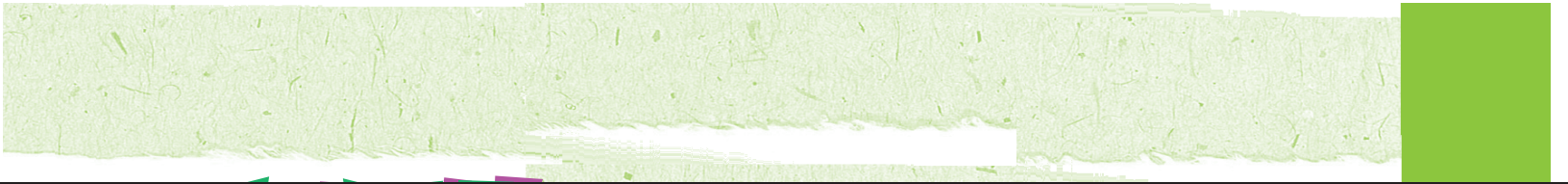
What are you doing?

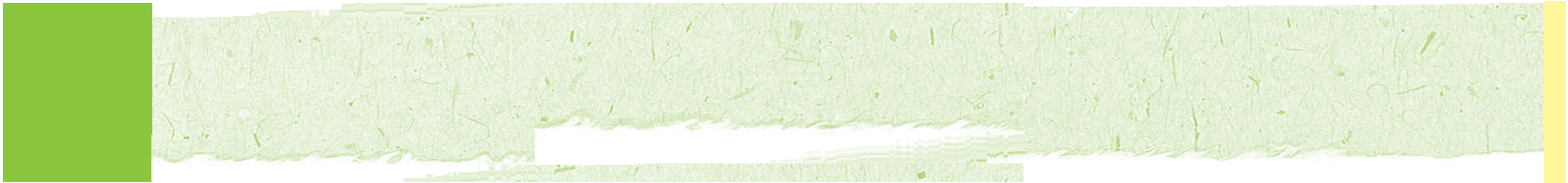


: ?  
 : .  
 : ?  
 : .  
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## 문화 배우기

Lets look at Korean culture!

### Money and Historical Figures

Where can we see Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses Grant, Andrew Jackson, Alexander Hamilton, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson, and George Washington? On the United States currency, on the face of the one dollar bill to the one hundred dollar bill. You can see a country's history and culture in its currency.

Then, shall we learn more about the Korean currency?

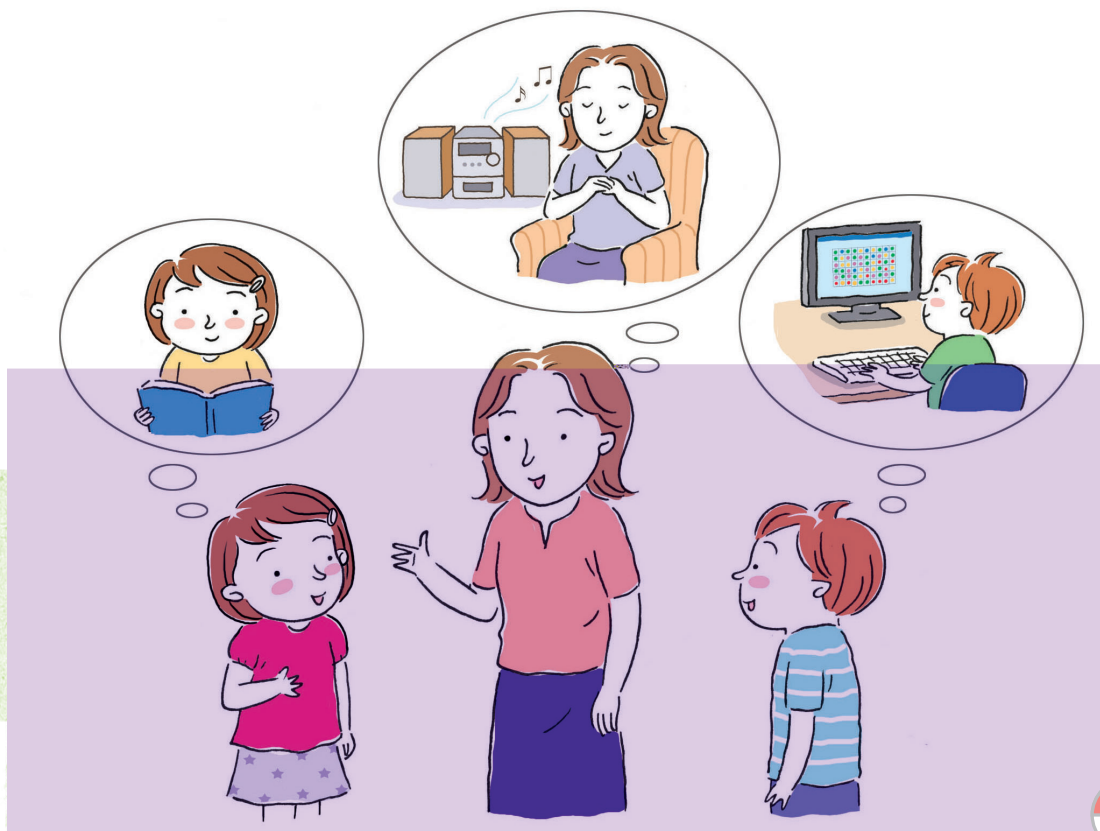
Korean bank notes also feature important historical figures of history. On the 100 won coin, we can see the face of General Yi Sun-sin, one of the most well-known historical figures of Korea, who was an illustrious commander and a key figure in the Joseon dynasty. On the 1,000 won bill is Toegye Yi Hwang, and on the 5,000 won bill is Yulgok Yi I, both famous scholars of the Joseon. Sejong daewang (King

Sejong the Great), known

for his vital role in all aspects of the state: central defense, politics, culture, economics, is on the 10,000 won bill. The 50,000 won bill features Sin Saimdang, a noted female poet, calligrapher, and artist. She is also the mother of Yulgok Yi I.

## 저도 아는 노래예요

I know this song too



배우 보요 Let's Learn!

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연습해요 Let's Practice!

1. < >

Connect the words to complete a sentence following the example.

보기

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_

2

Fill in the blank.

	- /	- ( )	- ( )	- /	- ( )

이야기해요 Let's Talk!

< >

Ask your friends following the example.

보기

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?

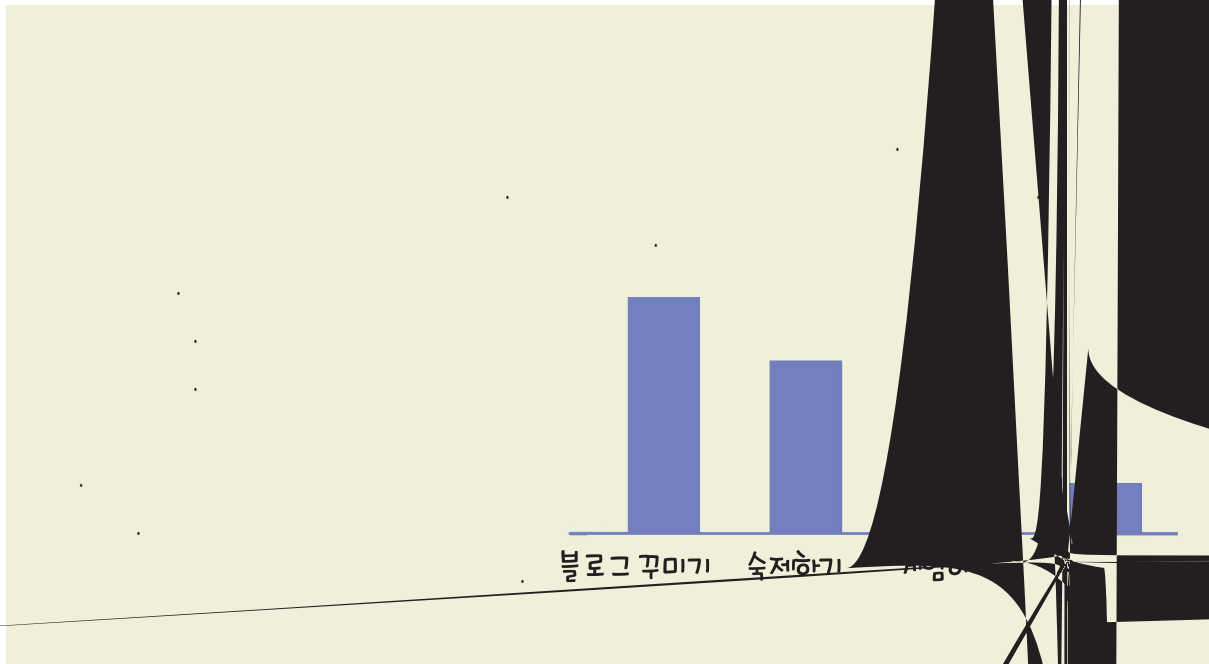
:

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읽어 보요 Let's Read!

Read the following and answer the questions.



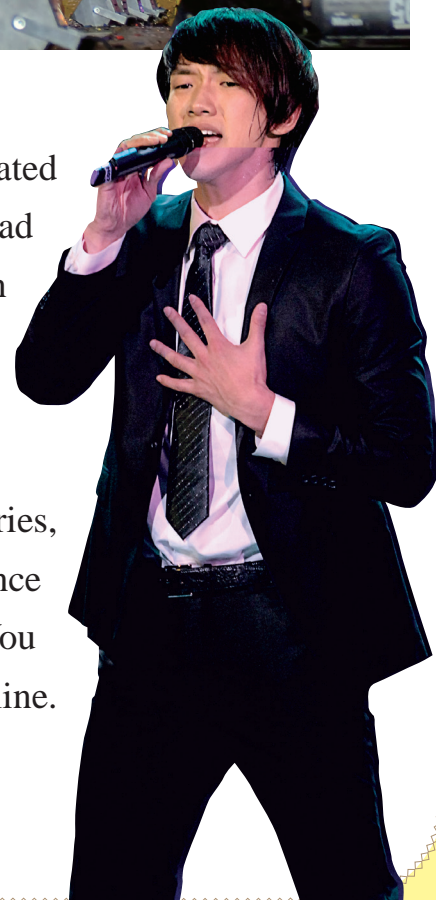
## 문화 배우기

Lets look at Korean culture!

### Korean Pop Culture



Have you heard of the term “Hallyu”? This word originated in the 1990s as the popularity of Korean dramas spread across Asia. Nowadays, the popularity of Korean film and music, along with dramas, has extended across the world, and we call this wave of popularity “Hallyu”. Korean pop music, called K-Pop, is known for its lyrics that can be empathized across boundaries, as well as its catchy melodies and beats. Not only dance music, but ballads are being increasingly sought out. You can listen to K-pop easily by searching for them online. How about listening to some K-pop today?





# 가장 친한 친구예요

This is my best friend



## Lesson 12

3. < >

Correct the underlined portion.

보기

(1) \_\_\_\_\_.

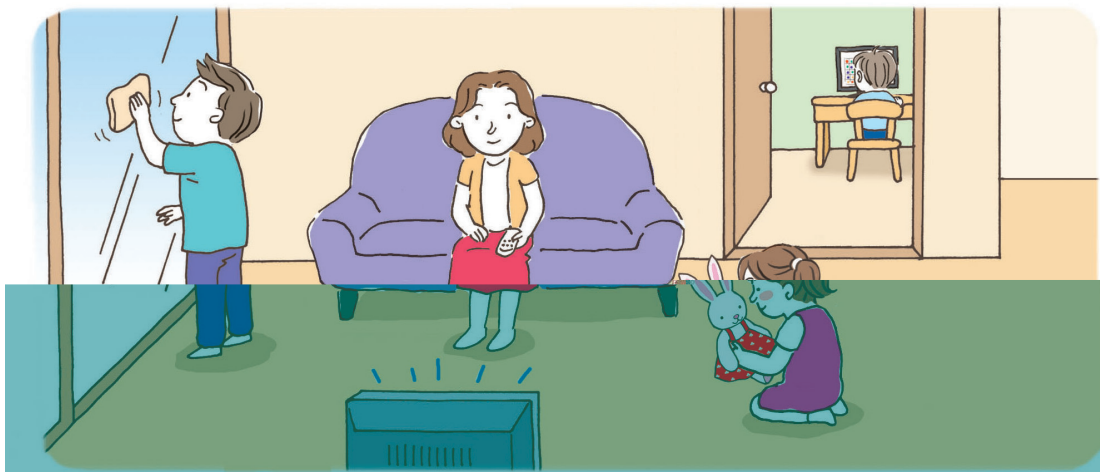
(2) ? \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_.

4. ?

What are these people doing?



(1) \_\_\_\_\_.

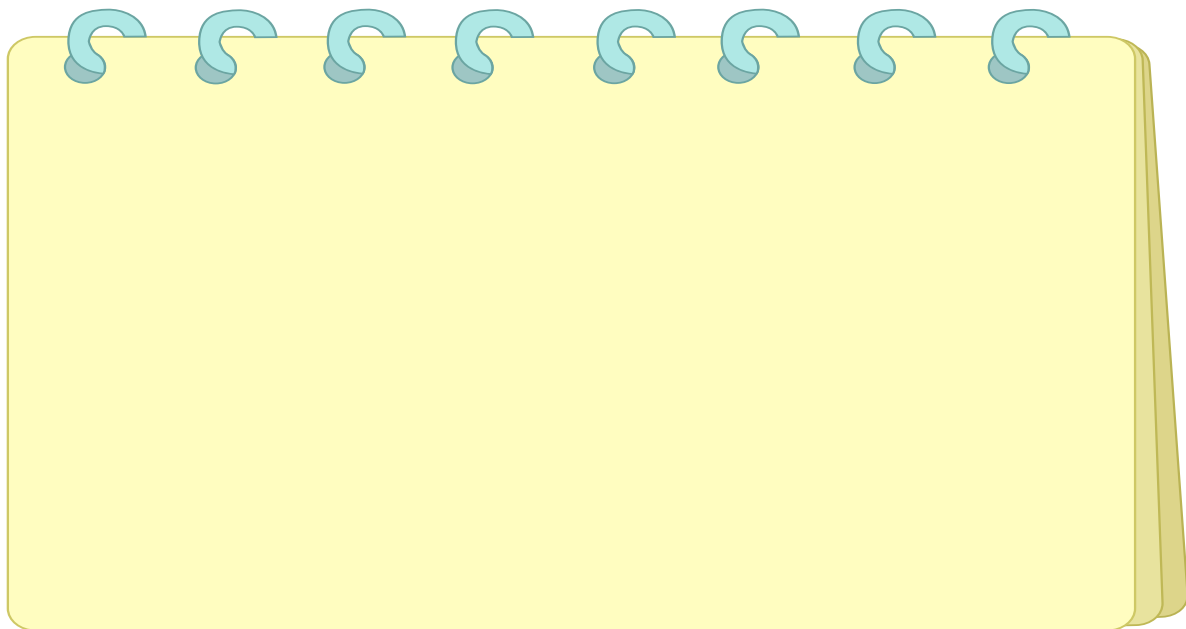
(2) \_\_\_\_\_.

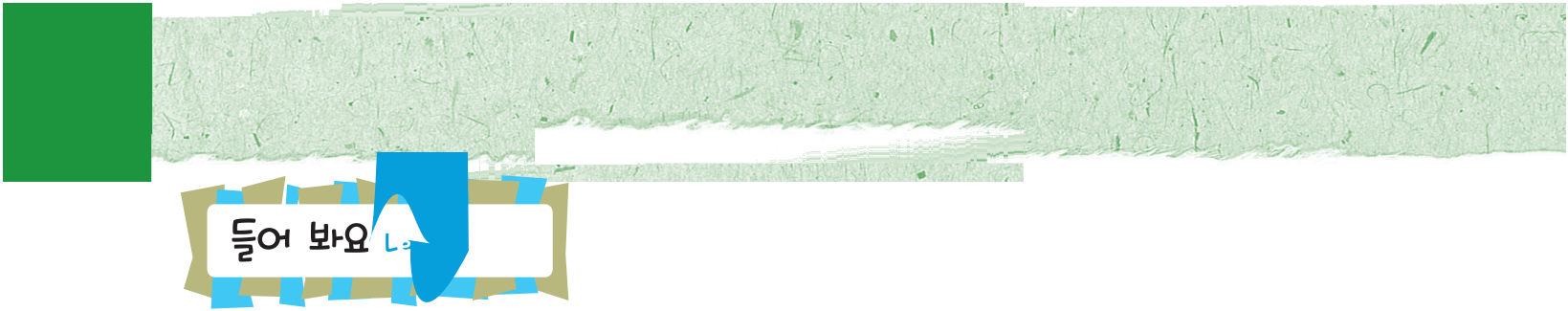
(3) \_\_\_\_\_.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_.

1. < > 2 .

Choose two questions from the selection. Interview your classmates, then make a chart to share your findings.

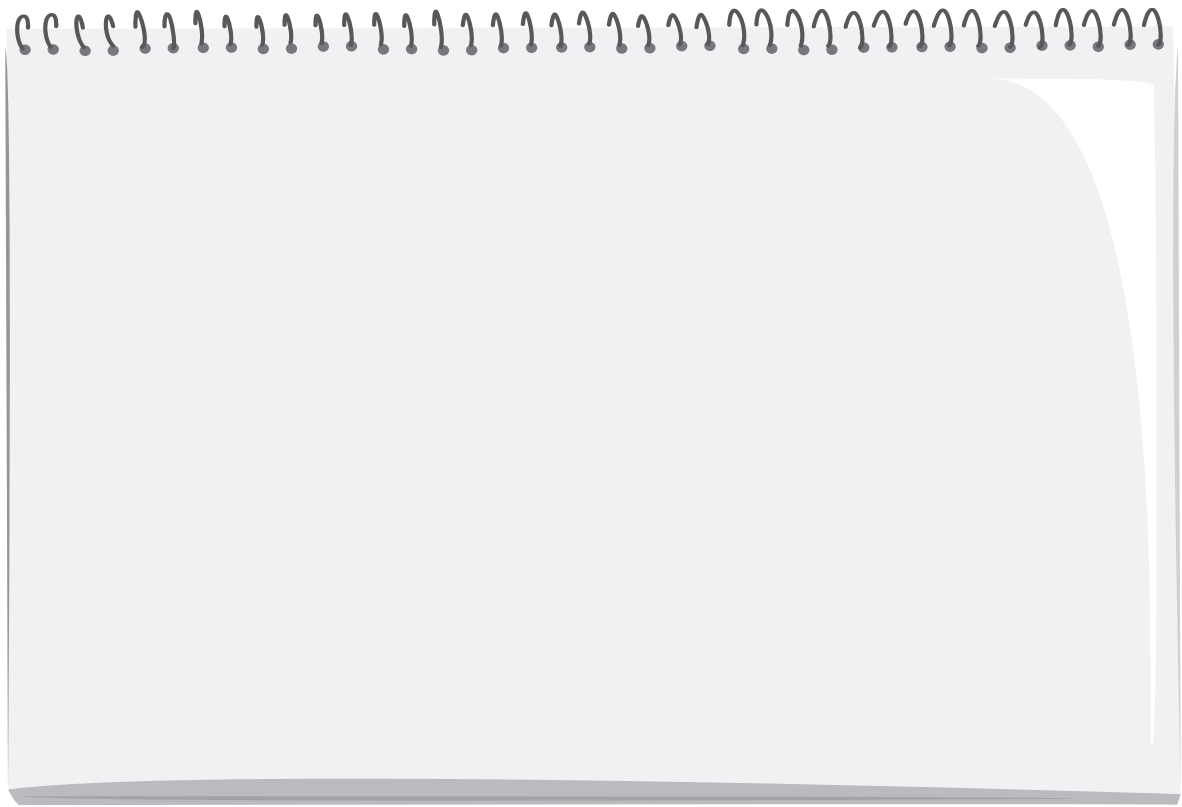
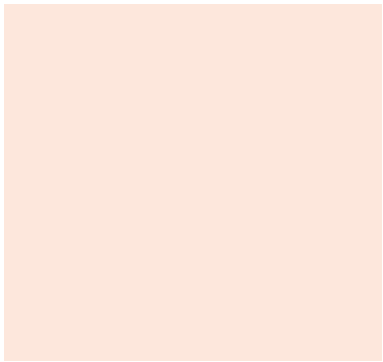
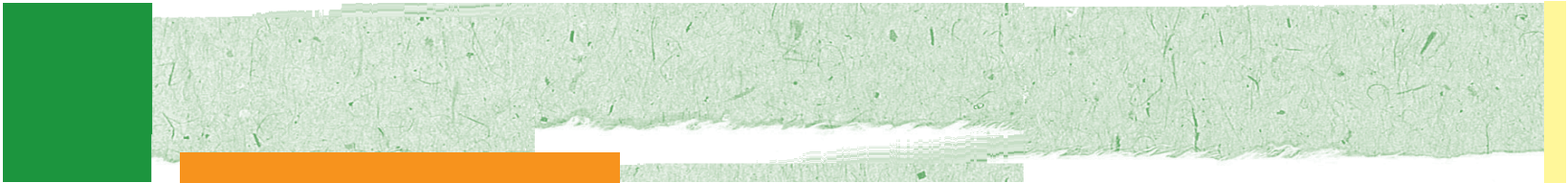






읽어 보요 Let's Read!



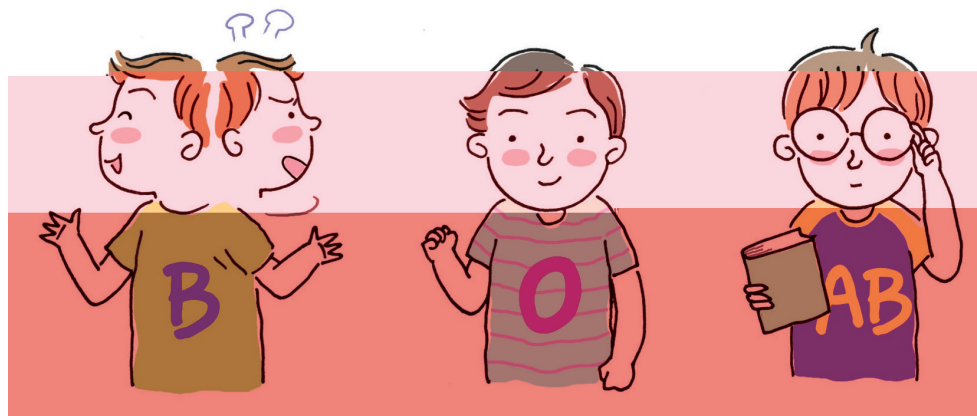




## 문화 배우기

Lets look at Korean culture!

### Blood Types



What is your blood type? As many of you know, there are four different blood types: A, B, O, and AB. People in Korea like to categorize people's personalities based on their blood types. It has not been proved by science, but it is still a fun topic to talk about. And so, people will often ask others what their blood type is to try to find out what their personalities are. Let's find out what the typical personality characteristics of each blood type are.

Type A: These people are kind-hearted and gentle, but often are timid and shy.

Type B: These people are outgoing and quickly make friends, but are also frivolous and easily annoyed.

Type O: Because of their strong sense of responsibility, they are well trusted by others. However, they also tend to be emotional.

Type AB: These people are good at science and math, but are stubborn and conservative.

What do you think? Do you agree?

# 계단에서 뛰면 안 돼요

Don't run on the stairs



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배우 보

s Learn!

## Vocabulary

## Grammar and Expression

## (1) AV+ /

? May I go home now?

. You are allowed to swim here.

You can wake up a little bit late on Sunday.

## (2) AV+( )

. You should not run in the hallways.

You should not turn on the music too loud at night.

You should not eat here.

연습해요 Let's Practice!

1.

Look at the picture and complete the sentences.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_  
( )

(2) \_\_\_\_\_  
( )

(3) \_\_\_\_\_  
( )

(4) \_\_\_\_\_  
( )

2 < >

Complete the conversation following the example.

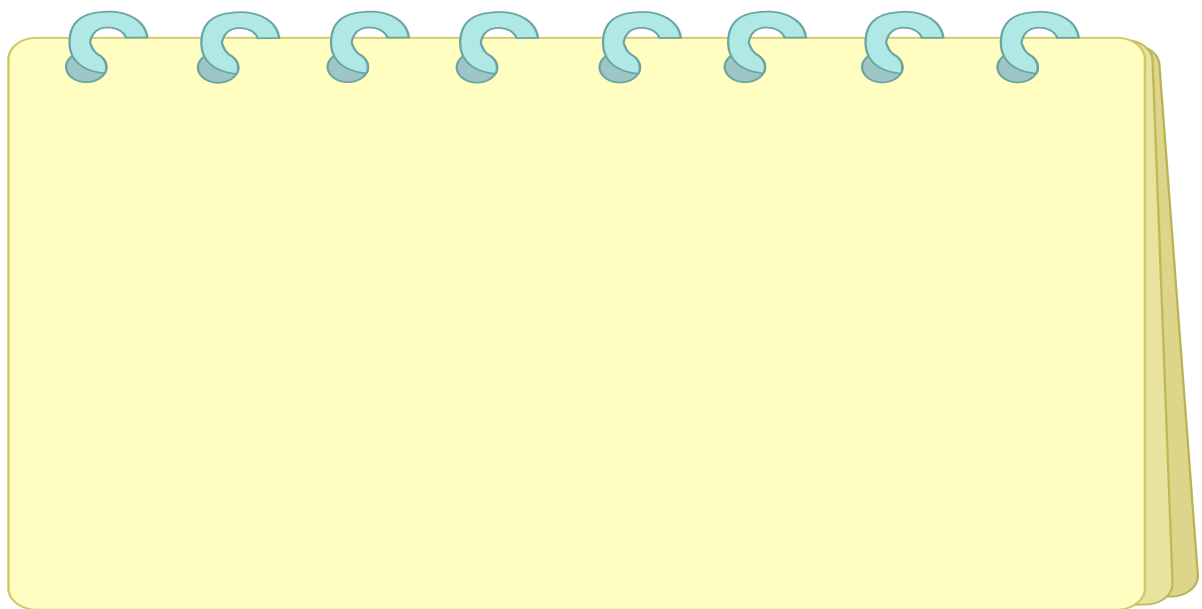
보기 : ? : , \_\_\_\_\_.

(1) : ?  
: , \_\_\_\_\_

(2) : ?  
: , \_\_\_\_\_

(3) : \_\_\_\_\_  
: , \_\_\_\_\_

(4) : \_\_\_\_\_  
: , \_\_\_\_\_



Read the following and answer the questions.



## 문화 배우기

Lets look at Korean culture!

# KTX      Acela Express

## KTX and the Acela Express

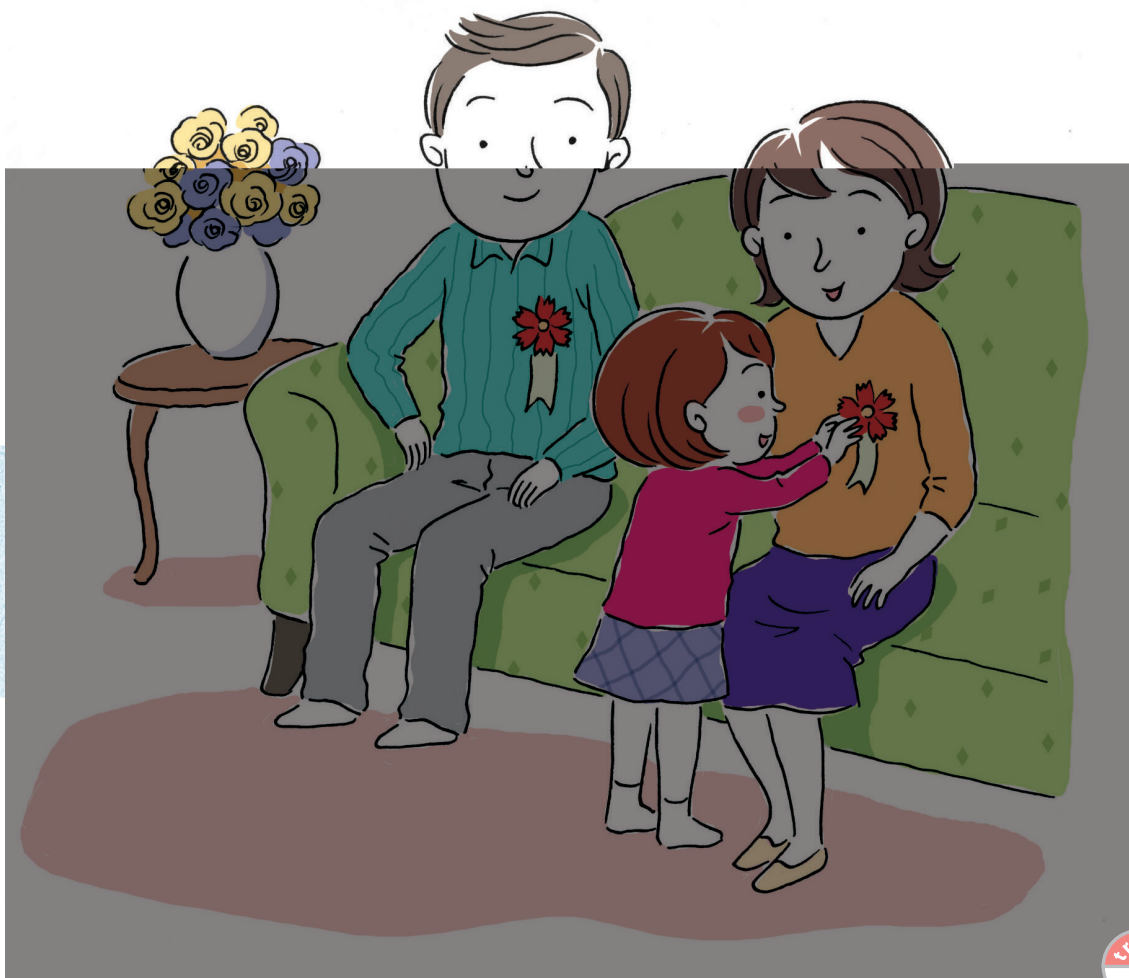
Have you ever been on a train?  
How far have you traveled on a train? France has the Train a Grande Vitesse (TGV), Japan has the Shinkansen, and the United Kingdom has the Eurostar. In the US, the Acela Express is a high speed train that runs from Washington D.C. to Boston.

In Korea, we have the Korea Train Express (KTX). Its average speed is 186 miles per hour, so you can get to Busan from Seoul in just 2 hours and 18 minutes. By bus, it would take 4 hours and 30 minutes! There is a second express line called "KTX-Sancheon" that follows a route made along the natural topography of Korea. Next time you visit Korea, you should definitely take a ride on the KTX!



# 부모님을 도와 드렸어요

I helped my parents



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배우고 보아요 Let's Learn!

Vocabulary

public place	Parent's Day	to hoist, to hang
spoon and chopsticks	neighbor	to talk, to chat, to make noise
waste, garbage	carnation	to line up in a row
massage	to mop, to clean	

Grammar and Expression

(1) AV/DV+( )

- . Let's play if you have time this weekend.
- . It becomes cold when winter comes.
- . Ask if you have things that you don't know.

(2) AV+ / /

Mother reads a book to my younger sister (or brother).

You have a lot of baggage. Let me help you.

I taught the old lady how to get there.

연습해요 Let's Practice!

1. < >

Complete the sentences following the example.

보기

(1)

.....

(2)

.....

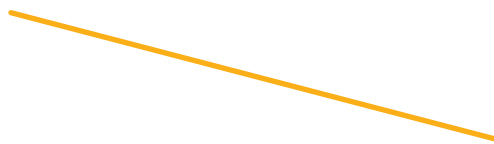
(3)

.....

2

Connect the appropriate phrases and write a sentence.

(1)



(2)

(3)

(4)

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

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## 문화 배우기

Lets look at Korean culture!

### Yielding Your Seat for the Handicapped and Elderly



What do you do when you see an empty seat on the bus or on the subway? In Korea, you have to check who is around you before you decide to take the seat. Why do you think we do this? In Western culture, men often give up their seat for women, but in Korea, because of our Confucian background, we place our elders before us and yield seating in the bus and subway to the old and infirm. There are even designated seats for the handicapped, pregnant, and elderly. How about the next time you come to visit Korea, you offer your seat to an older man or woman?



# 이웃에게 인사를 잘해요

Greeting others



연습해요 Let's Practice!

2 < >

Complete the sentence following the example.

보기

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(1)

(2)

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(3)

(4)

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3 < >

Complete the conversation following the example.

보기

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(2)

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(3)

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(4)

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이야기해요 Let's Talk!

Discuss with your classmate what you should and should not do in the following places.

보기

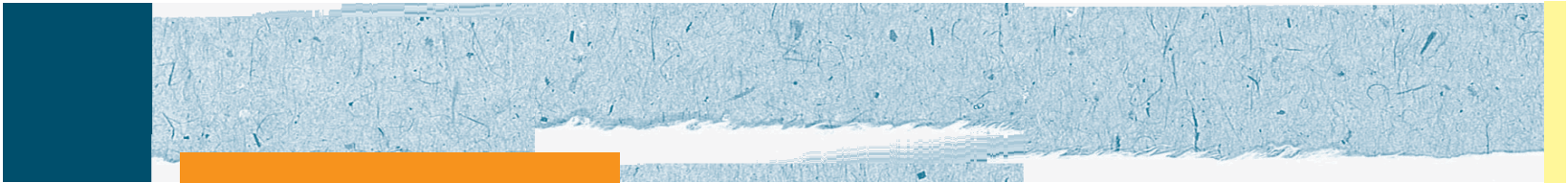
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 <p>• _____</p> <p>• _____</p>	 <p>• _____</p> <p>• _____</p>
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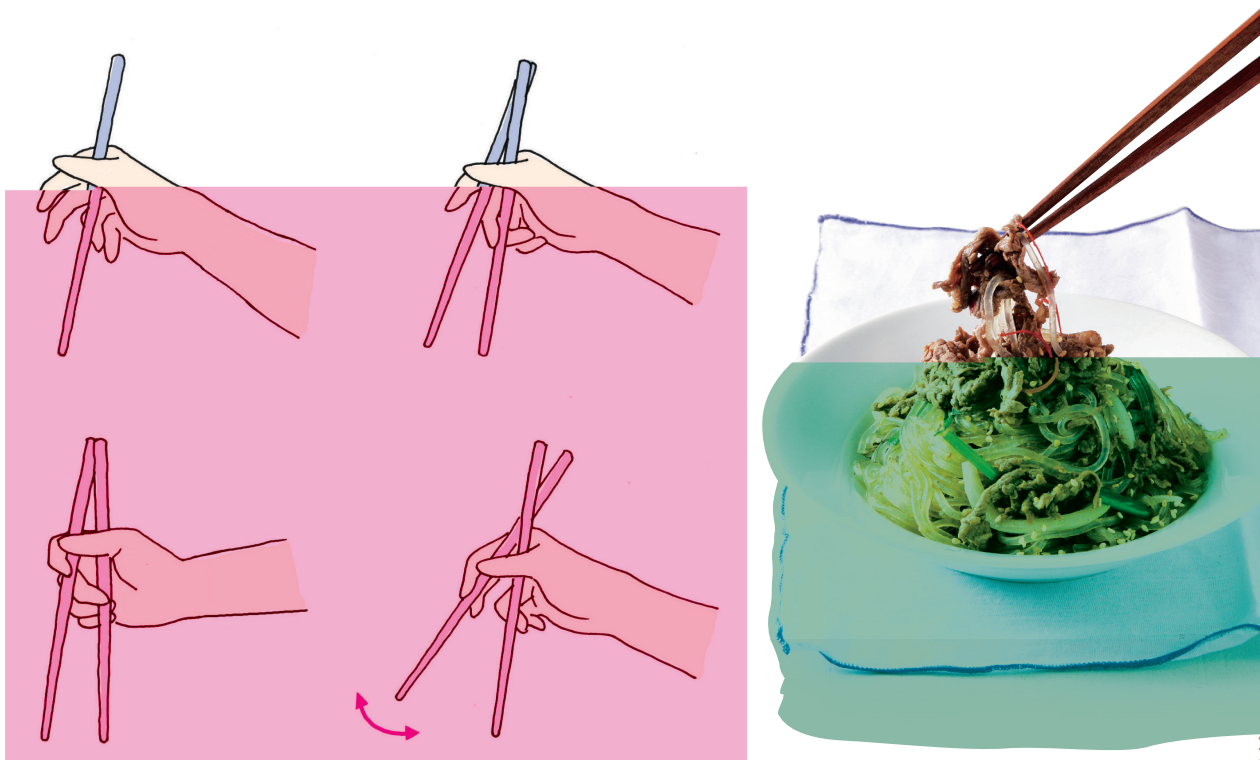




## 문화 배우기

Lets look at Korean culture!

### How to Use Chopsticks



Today we will learn how to use chopsticks, generally used when dining in Korea.

Hold one chopstick against the inside of your thumb so that it touches your fourth finger.

Hold the second chopstick between your second and third fingers and keep it in place using your thumb.

Move the second chopstick by pressing it against your thumb.

Practice manipulating your chopsticks by using only your second and third fingers to move the second chopstick.

# 다음에 또 가고 싶어요

I wish I could visit again



## Lesson 16





3.

< >

Look at the picture and complete the sentence following the example.



보기

< >

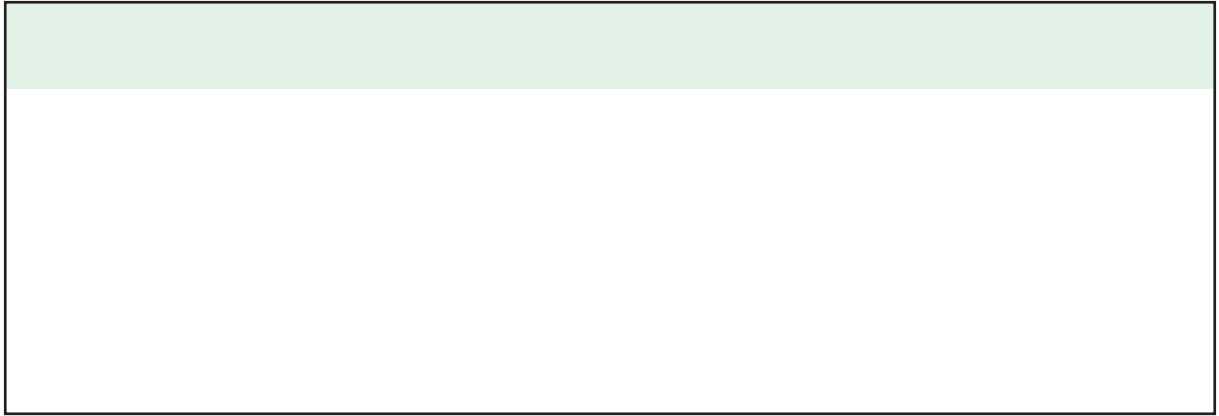
- (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_
- (7) \_\_\_\_\_











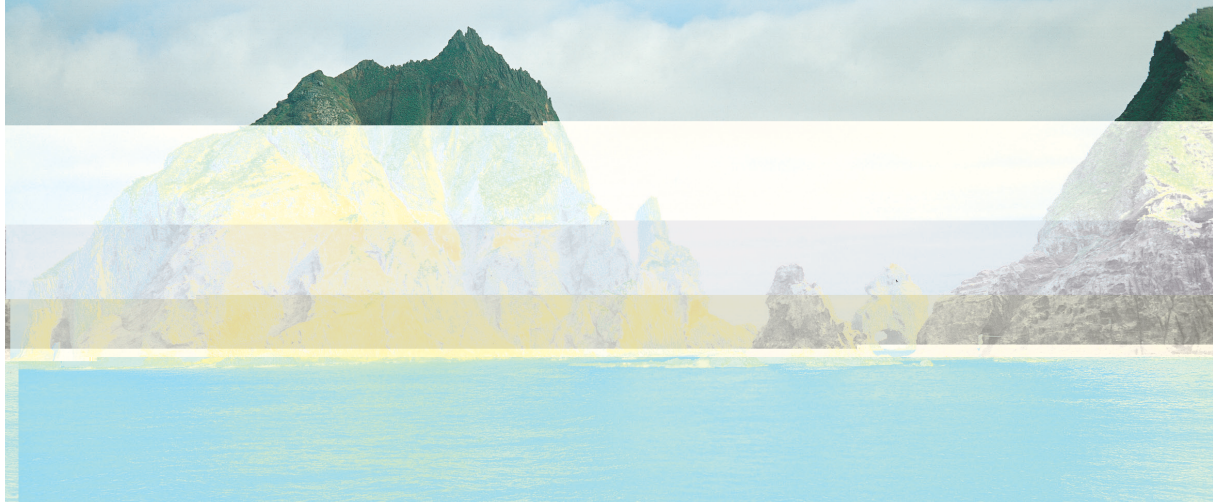
## 문화 배우기

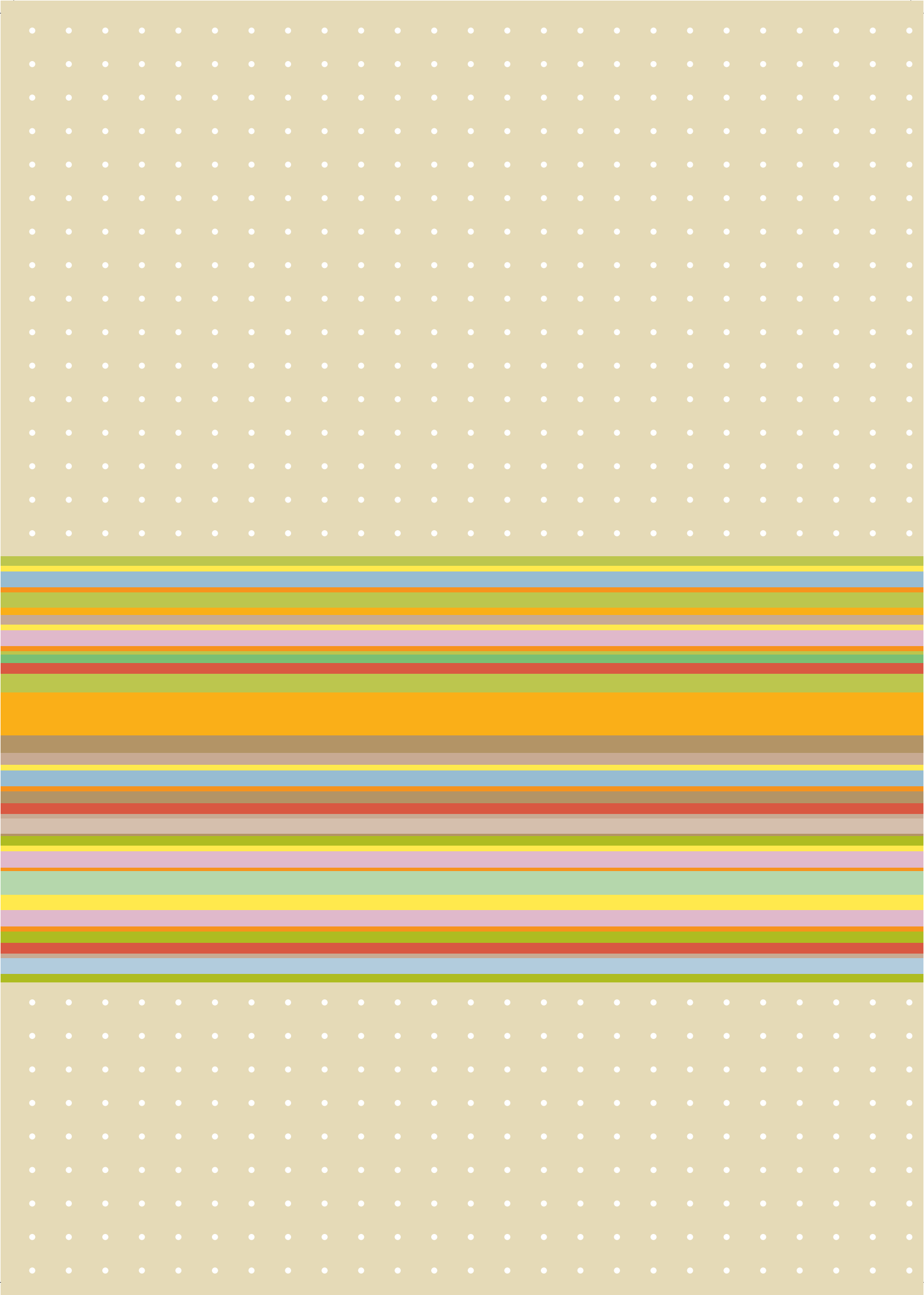
Lets look at Korean culture!

### Korea's Famous Islands

Korea is surrounded by the ocean on three sides: on the East, West, and South, so it has many islands. Two of the most famous islands are Ulleungdo and Dokdo. Ulleungdo, is known for its squid and pumpkin yeot(a caramel like traditional Korean candy), and also for its heavy rainfall in the summer and snowfall in the winter. Often, it snows so much that you can't even go outside. For situations like this, there are special houses called "udegi" which have large living spaces indoors.

Dokdo is an island located farthest east of Korea, and it is made up of two larger islands named Dongdo and Seodo, as well as 89 smaller islands. The island as a whole is designated as a natural monument, making it difficult for tourists to visit Dokdo, but entry to Dongdo is allowed. Also, the warm and cold currents meet in the waters surrounding the island, so many different types of fish flourish in the area.





부록



## 듣기 지문

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(2) : ? .

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1

9



(1) :                    ?  
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      :                    .  
 (2) :                    ?  
      :                    .  
      : ?                    ?  
 (3) :                    ?  
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 :                    . 5                    .

12



(1) :                    ?  
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 (2) :                    ?  
      : ,                    .  
 (3) :                    ?  
      : ,                    .



15

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(2) : , ?  
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(3) :  
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- ?  
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16

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- (1)  
(2) ?  
(3) ?  
(4)  
(5)

2



6

123- 5678

## 문법

### 1과

It's a new school year

#### (1) AV+

의향에 의지, 추측할 타내는 선어말어미이 . 주어가 1인칭일 경우에는 화자의 의지할 타낸 . AV동사와 결합하때 3인칭이 주어일 때는 화자의 강한 추측할 타내기도 한 . 그리고 동사 어간에 붙어서 미래 시제할 타내는 경우도 있 .

This pre-fnal ending indicates the future tense. It is attached onto the verb stem before the verb ending. It expresses the will of the speaker when the subject is the 1st person.

#### (2) AV/DV+

두 가지 이상의 대등한 사실할 열할 때 사용한 . 그런데 'DV+고'는 행위를 시간 순서에 따라 연결할 때 사용한 .

It is an ending connecting a preceding clause with a following clause equally, and it is attached to the stem of action verb, stative verbs and '-이' . It enumerates the beforehand event or state and the next event or state simultaneously. If the preceding clause and the following clause have the same tense, the tense marker tends to be attached to the verb of the following clause.

### 2과

I'm happy to meet you

#### (1) AV/DV+ / , N( )

AV/DV+ /

동사와 결합하여 문장의 을 맺게 하는 반말 종결어미이 . 서술형, 의문형, 명령형, 청유형에도 같은 형태로 쓰이며 어조에 따라서 의미가 분화된 .

These are the present tense endings used in intimate style speech. Depending on the context, they can be used in statements, questions, commands, or propositive sentences.

N+( )

명사 뒤에 결합하여 사용하는 반말 종결어미이 . 또는 ‘아니 ’와 결합하여 사용되기도 한 .

This ending indicates the present tense and is attached to a noun or the stem of ‘아니 ’.

## (2) AV+

청유활 타내는 반말 종결어미이 .

This is a propositive ending in the intimate speech style.

# 4과

My mother went to market

## (1) AV/DV+( )

주체 임의 선어말어미이 . 동사 어간 뒤에 붙어서 주어에 대한 임활 타낸 . 동사 어간이 자음으로 나 면 ‘-으시-’를 쓰고, 모음으로 나 면 ‘-시-’를 쓴 . 현재형은 ‘-(으)십니 /(으)세요’, 과거형은 ‘-(으)셨습니 /(으)셨어요’이 . , 몇몇 동사에서는 예외적으로 ‘-으시-’가 결합하는 대신 른 동사가 쓰인 .

This pre-fnal ending is used to honour the subject of a verb and is inserted after the verb stem before its ending. It indicates honour for the subject of a sentence. Verbs with stems ending in a constant take ‘-으시-’, while those ending in a vowel take ‘-시-’. Its present tense is ‘-(으)십니 /(으)세요’ and its past tense is ‘-(으)셨습니 /(으)셨어요’. Certain special verbs, when combined with ‘-으시-’, change into completely different verbs.

## (2) N+

주어가 여야 할 사람(예: 부모님, 선생님)일 때 주격 조사 ‘이/가’ 대신 임의 주격 조사 ‘께서’를 사용한 .

When the subject of a sentence is a person who must be honored, the subjective particle ‘께서’ replaces the normal particle ‘이/가’.

# 5과

I will give a gift to grandmother

## (1) N+

‘주 , 보내 , 말하 ’ 등의 동사와 함께 쓰여서 대상활 타낸 . ‘한테’는 구

어체에서 많이 사용한 .

It is used to add an object to whom a subject sends something, says, or makes a movement. ‘한테’ is usually used in a spoken language. It is mainly used with ditransitive verbs such as ‘주 /드리 , 보내 ’.

## (2) N+

‘주 , 보내 , 말하 ’ 등의 동사와 함께 쓰여서 대상한테 타낸 . 대상이 여야 하는 사람인 경우에는 ‘께’를 사용한 .

It is used to add an object to whom a subject sends something, says, or makes a movement. When you respect someone, ‘께’ is used. It is mainly used with ditransitive verbs such as ‘드리 ’.

## 7과

Teach me a Korean song!

### (1) AV+ /

른 사람을 도와주는 의미로 ‘-아/어 줍니 /줘요’의 서술 형태를 사용한 . 윗사람에게는 ‘줍니 ’ 대신에 ‘드립니 ’를 사용한 . 른 사람에게 어떤 일을 공손하게 부탁할 때에는 ‘-아/어 주세요/주십시오/주시겠어요?/주시겠습니까?’를 사용한 .

The predicative form of ‘-아/어 주 ’, ‘-아/어 줍니 ’ is used when you act in a way of serving others. Use ‘드립니 ’ instead of ‘줍니 ’ to the elders. When you ask someone to do something politely, use ‘-아/어 주세요/주십시오/주시겠어요?/주시겠습니까?’.

### (2) AV+ /DV+( )

뒤에 오는 절의 내용을 이 어 내기 위해서 관련된 상황을 설명할 때 사용한 . 앞에 오는 절은 뒤에 오는 절의 배경이 된 .

This ending is used when a related situation is explained in order to draw a content of the following clause. The preceding clause is a background for following clause.

## 8과

? Shall we practice on Saturday?

### (1) AV+( ) ?

결정되지 않은 문제에 대해 청자의 의견을 물을 때 사용하는 어미이 . 주어가





## (2) AV+

동작의 진행에 지속적인 동작을 타낸 . 시제 선어말어미가 ‘-고’ 앞에는 결합되지 않고 ‘있-’의 뒤에 결합된 (즉, -고 있었 /-고 있겠 ). 주어를 일 때는 ‘-고 계시 ’를 사용한 .

This expression represents the progress of a motion or a continuous action. The tense marker of the past, or the future is not attached to the front of ‘-고’ but to the next to ‘있’(that is, -고 있었 /-고 있겠 ). When the subject is honored, use ‘-고 계시 ’.

## || 과

I know this song too

## (1) AV+( ) /

AV +

동작동사의 어간에 연결되어 앞에 관형절을 이 면서 뒤에 오는 명사를 수식한 . 시제를 동반하는데 ‘-는’은 현재 지속되는 동작을 보여주는 현재 시제를 동반한 .

This modifier is attached to the stem of action verbs and follows a premodifying clause and modifier the following noun. This modifier has a tense and ‘-는’ has the present tense showing a present continuous motion.

AV+ ( )

동작동사의 어간에 연결되어 앞에 관형절을 이 면서 뒤에 오는 명사를 수식한 . ‘-(으)ㄴ’은 동작을 났음을 타내는 것으로 과거 시제를 표시한 .

This modifier is attached to the stem of action verbs and follows a premodifying clause and modifies a following noun. ‘-(으)ㄴ’ represents finishing the motion and the tense is past.

## (2) ‘ ’

동사 어간의 음절 받침이 ‘ㄷ’로 나 는 동사가 ‘ㄴ, ㅂ, ㅅ’으로 시작하는 어미와 땀 면 어간의 ‘ㄷ’이 탈락한 .

When verbs with ‘ㄷ’ meet the ending starting with ‘ㄴ, ㅂ, ㅅ’, ‘ㄷ’ of the verb stem is recognized as a semi vowel and it is deleted.

## 13과

Don't run on the stairs

### (1) AV+ /

허락, 허용의 의미로 쓴 . ‘-아/어/여도 좋 /괜찮 /되 ’의 형태로도 쓸 수 있 .

-아/어도 되 is an expression indicating permission or approval. -아/어/여도 좋 /괜찮 /되 are all used in a similar way.

### (2) AV+( )

이러한 조건이면 혹은 이러한 경우이면 안 된 고 하는 <sup>금</sup>지의 뜻을 타낸 .  
This is the expression indicates that certain behavior is banned or restricted.

## 14과

I helped my parents

### (1) V+( )

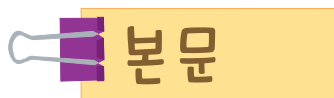
앞 절이 뒤 절에 대한 가정<sup>에</sup> 조건<sup>을</sup> 타낼 때 사용하는 연결어미이 . 현재<sup>의</sup> 상태 미래에 일어날 일에 대한 가정 또는 조건<sup>을</sup> 타낸 . 영어 ‘if’의 의미를 갖는 .

‘-(으)면’ leads clauses starting with ‘If’. This ending is used when the preceding clause is an assumption or a condition for the following clause. This represents a present state or an assumption or a condition to happen in the future.

### (2) AV+ / /

른 사람을 도와주는 의미로 ‘-아/어 줍니 /줘요’의 서술 형태를 사용한 . 윗사람에게는 ‘줍니 ’ 대신에 ‘드립니 ’를 사용한 . 른 사람에게 어떤 일을 공손하게 부탁할 때에는 ‘-아/어 주세요/주십시오/주시겠어요?/주시겠습니까?’를 사용한 .

The predicative form of ‘-아/어 주 ’, ‘-아/어 줍니 ’ is used when you act in a way of serving others. Use ‘드립니 ’ instead of ‘줍니 ’ to the elders. When you ask someone to do something politely, use ‘-아/어 주세요/주십시오/주시겠어요?/주시겠습니까?’.



1

- Teacher: Now that you are all in a new grade, let's talk about your resolutions/goals for the new semester.
- Minsu: I often wake up late. From now on, I will wake up early in the morning.
- Emma: I don't exercise much. So, I will try to exercise regularly.
- Seulgi: I don't clean my room.  
Starting from now, I will clean my room by myself.

2

- Gina: Hello, My name is Gina. What's your name?
- Seulgi: My name is Seulgi. Nice to meet you.
- Gina: Nice to meet you, too. By the way, which class were you in last semester?
- Seulgi: I was in class 5. What about you?
- Gina: I was in class 7. Where do you live?
- Seulgi: I live close to school. It's around Haneul park.
- Gina: I also live close by.  
Do you want to walk home together after school?
- Seulgi: Okay, that sounds good.

3

After winter break, I moved up to the next grade. I met my new teacher and new friends. My homeroom teacher is a math teacher. She is funny and kind, so class never feels difficult. My classmates are also kind and smart, so I really like going to school everyday. My buddy Gina is good at ice-skating. This weekend, we are going to go to the skating rink together.

4

Suyeon: Hello  
 Aunt: Oh, it's you, Suyeon. This is your aunt.  
 Suyeon: Oh, hello! How have you been?  
 Aunt: Good. How are you? By the way, is your dad home?  
 Suyeon: No, he's not. He's not back from work yet.  
 Aunt: Then, what about your mom?  
 Suyeon: She went to the market.  
 [She went grocery shopping.]  
 Aunt: Really? Then, I'll call you later.

5

Emma: Hey, Seulgi! What are you going to do today?  
 Let's play together after class!  
 Seulgi: I'm sorry. Today is my grandmother's birthday,  
 so I have to go over to her house.  
 Emma: Oh, I see. Did you buy her a birthday gift?  
 Seulgi: No, I haven't bought it yet.  
 What did you give your grandmother for her birthday?  
 Emma: I gave her a handkerchief. She really liked it.  
 Seulgi: Really? I should give her a handkerchief too.  
 Emma: Have a good time at your grandmother's.

6

Today is my grandmother's 61th birthday. In Korea, the whole family gets together to celebrate a family member's 61th birthday. Everyone wishes the grandmother or grandfather a happy birthday and brings him/her presents. The family sings together and enjoys each other's company. My family celebrated my grandmother's birthday today. She was very happy and even sang a song! We all had a good time.

## 7

- Minsu: We are having a performance at school next month.
- Older Brother: Really? What will you perform?
- Minsu: I want to sing a Korean song with my friends,  
but I'm worried because I don't know a lot of Korean songs.  
You should help us practice!
- Older Brother: Sure, I'll help you guys.
- Minsu: Thanks. I should tell my friends quickly.
- Older Brother: When will you start practicing?
- Minsu: I'd like to start practicing this weekend.

## 8

- Gina: When should we start practicing for our performance?
- Minsoo: Let's do it on Saturday or Sunday.
- Gina: Okay, but where will we practice?
- Minsoo: Let's do it at my place. My brother said he would teach us a song.
- Gina: That's good. Then let's practice at your place starting this Saturday.
- Minsoo: Okay, sounds good. Can you call Seulgi?
- Gina: Sure.

## 9

Our school is holding a performance next Friday. Students usually perform a dance or sing a song at the performance. My friends and I are going to sing a Korean song. My brother taught us a song. Over the weekend, my friends came over and we practiced very hard. At first, we sang pretty badly, but after practicing, we sound much better. Now, I want everyone to hear us sing.

10

Mom: What are you doing?

Suyeon: I am looking at the picture.

My teacher took the picture while I was playing tag with my friends.

Mom: Who is the child with short hair?

Suyeon: It is Seulgi. She is in our class that I'm closest to.

Mom: I see. Then who is the tall child?

Suyeon: It is Minsu.

11

Teacher: Seongjin and Seulgi, what are your hobbies?

Seongjin: I like to play computer games.

Seulgi: I like reading books.

Teacher: I also like to read books. And I like listening to music as well.

Seongjin: Then, do you often listen to Korean songs?

Teacher: Of course, I often listen to Korean songs.

Seulgi: Which song is your favorite?

Teacher: I like "Sa-rang-eu-ro (with love)" the most.

Seulgi: I know that song. My father sings it often.

12

Suyeon and I are best friends. We have been in the same class since first grade. We both like taking pictures. We were able to become so close because we have the same hobby. On the weekends we go to the mountains or the park to take photographs. We took a lot of especially good pictures this week. We are planning to exhibit them at the school festival.

13

Teacher: Be careful! Why are you running in such a hurry?  
 Seongjin: I am going to the playground to play soccer with my friends.  
 They are waiting for me.  
 Teacher: But still, you are not supposed to run on the stairs.  
 You might fall!  
 Seongjin: I know. I won't run. By the way, can I use the soccer  
 balls in the gym office?  
 Teacher: Of course. But make it sure to put it back after you are done.

14

Gina: Yesterday was Parents' Day. What did you do for your parents?  
 Seulgi: I helped mom with cleaning the house and I polished my dad's shoes.  
 Gina: I gave my grandmother a massage and also gave her a carnation corsage.  
 Seulgi: I didn't get to give my parents carnations yesterday.  
 Do you think I could still give them the corsages today?  
 Gina: Of course. I'm sure they would be very happy.

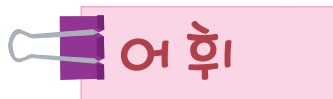
15

My family and I just moved recently. I really like our new house because there is a big park nearby. In Korea, when you move to a new area, you go around to introduce yourself to your neighbors and bring them rice cakes. Yesterday, my mom and I visited our neighbors and brought them rice cakes. They were greeted us warmly and were very friendly. The lady next door was especially kind. I think she likes me a lot. We don't have very close friends in the neighborhood yet, but I'm sure we will be able to become closer soon because everyone is so nice.



Last vacation, my family and I went to Jeju Island. Jeju Island is an island on the south coast of Korea, so the weather is very warm and the scenery is very beautiful. Because my aunt lives there, we stayed at her place. My aunt has a large tangerine farm. On that farm, I got to pick my own tangerines. I don't know if it was because I personally picked them, but those tangerines tasted more sweet.

We also went to Hallasan where there were a lot of beautiful autumn leaves. I wanted to go to the peak, but we were not allowed to hike at such a late time, so we could not go. If I ever come back to Jeju, I definitely want to the top of Hallasan.



( )

sometimes. once in a while  
nurse  
to put back  
worry  
to search  
to open(in theaters)  
game, event  
stairs  
to be: exist  
(honorific form of 앉 )  
plan  
aunt, once's father's sister  
public place  
to adore  
tangerine  
near  
to feel good, happy  
others  
opportunity, chance  
road  
clean  
to end, to finish, to be over  
after, afterward, later  
day  
to be slim, to be slender  
to fall  
to put(sth in/into sth)  
amusement park  
farm  
to cry, show tears  
oversleeping

to mop, to clean  
fall foliage  
to hoist, to hang  
run, race  
to be sweet  
reply, answer  
house(honorific form of 집)  
city  
to help with  
village, town  
a fairy tale  
Doenjang, soybean paste  
to give (honorific form of 주 )  
to pick up  
to let (a person) hear, tell  
to pick  
to talk, to chat, to make noise  
rice cake  
to run  
mind, heart  
animation films, cartoons  
words (honorific form of 말)  
to greet  
every  
figure  
to gather  
meeting, gathering  
tie, draw  
stationary store  
play in water  
viking (amusement park ride)  
to clap, applaud  
class

to be glad (to meet/see)  
 to present, do a presentation  
 presentation, conference,  
 recital  
 the white team  
 to show  
 to decorate/update a blog  
 to draw, pull out  
 to lent  
 to date, go out with  
 to get along well with  
 to upload a photo  
 cousin  
 to be new  
 new year's day  
 colored pencil  
 birthday  
 (honorific form of 생일)  
 island  
 picnic  
 handkerchief  
 to take by the hand,  
 hold hands  
 spoon and chopsticks  
 mathematics  
 hide-and-seek  
 to hide  
 to skate  
 skating rink  
 market, marketplace  
 to be amazing, to be novel  
 to apply to  
 errand

to fight, to do battle (with)  
 waste, garbage  
 to be beautiful  
 guide  
 massage  
 an action film  
 to be dark  
 Parent's Day  
 age(honorific from 애  
 ㅇ))  
 actor, actress  
 to make a movie  
 next door, neighbor  
 a long time ago,  
 for a long time  
 it's been a while  
 (since I last saw you)  
 these days  
 kindergartener  
 biography of a great person  
 to be dangerous, to be risky  
 to roof for  
 to win, to beat, to defeat  
 aunt, one's mother's sister  
 move  
 to be strange  
 use  
 neighbor  
 internet  
 early  
 nature  
 often  
 to go well [right]  
 scene

to exhibit  
 information  
 top, summit  
 same place  
 please  
 to become better  
 pocket  
 to sleep  
 (honorific from of 자 )  
 surroundings  
 main character  
 things you are told to bring  
 to school(by your teacher)  
 tug-of-war  
 to pull a string/ rope  
 to line up(in a row)  
 to be pleasant, to be joyful,  
 to be happy  
 to lose, to be defeated  
 in person, personally  
 real  
 meal(honorific from of 밥)  
 partner, buddy  
 to chat  
 the blue team  
 gymnasium  
 an athletic meet  
 gym  
 red chili-pepper paste  
 festival  
 congratulation  
 to be close, to be friendly with  
 to become close/friendly

(ABC )

a fairy tale  
 a long time ago  
 action  
 actor  
 actress  
 after ( )  
 afterward ( )  
 age(honorific from 나이 )  
 amusement park  
 an action film  
 an athletic meet  
 animation films  
 answer  
 applaud  
 aunt  
 aunt  
 behavior  
 biography of a great person

carnation  
 crayons  
 to play tennis  
 to get off work  
 landscape, scenery, scene  
 one day  
 semester  
 grade, school year  
 behavior, action  
 sashimi  
 to ride a merry-go-round

birthday  
 (honorific form of 생일)  
 buddy  
 carnation  
 cartoons  
 chance  
 city  
 class  
 clean  
 clean  
 colored pencil  
 conference  
 congratulation  
 cousin  
 crayons  
 day  
 do a presentation  
 draw  
 early  
 errand  
 event  
 every  
 fall foliage  
 farm  
 festival  
 figure  
 for a long time  
 game  
 garbage  
 gathering  
 grade  
 guide  
 gym

gymnasium  
 handkerchief  
 happy  
 heart  
 hide-and-seek  
 hold hands  
 house (honorific form of 집)  
 in person  
 information  
 internet  
 island  
 it's been a while  
 (since I last saw you)  
 kindergartener  
 landscape  
 later ( )  
 main character  
 market  
 marketplace  
 massage  
 mathematics  
 meal(honorific form of 밥)  
 meeting  
 mind  
 move  
 nature  
 near  
 neighbor  
 neighbor  
 new  
 new year's day  
 next door  
 novel

nurse  
often  
once's father's sister  
once in a while  
one's mother's sister  
one day  
opportunity  
others  
oversleeping



to be risky  
 to be scolded  
 to be slender  
 to be slim  
 to be strange  
 to be sweet  
 to be yellow  
 to be: exist(honori f c form of     )  
 to beat  
 to become better  
 to become close/friendly  
 to chat  
 to chat  
 to clap  
 to clean  
 to cry  
 to date  
 to decorate/update a blog  
 to defeat  
 to do battle (with)  
 to draw  
 to end  
 to exhibit  
 to fall  
 to feel good  
 to fght  
 to fnish  
 to gather  
 to get along well with  
 to get off work  
 to give(honori f c form of 주 )  
 to go out with  
 to go well [right]

to greet  
 to hang  
 to help with  
 to hide  
 to hoist  
 to lent  
 to let(a person) hear  
 to line up(in a row)  
 to lose  
 to make a movie  
 to make noise  
 to mop  
 to open(in the theaters)  
 to pick  
 to pick up  
 to plat tennis  
 to present  
 to pull a string/roof  
 to pull out  
 to put(sth in/into sth)  
 to put  
 to put back  
 to ride a merry-go-round  
 to roof for  
 to run  
 to search  
 to show  
 to skate  
 to sleep(honori f c from of 자 )  
 to take by the hand  
 to talk  
 to teach  
 to upload a photo



to win  
top  
town  
tug-of-war  
use  
viking(amusement park ride)  
village  
waste  
words(honori f c form of 말)  
worry

맞춤 한국어 5 **영어권**

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