

Unit 6

I want to go to the zoo.

동물원에 가고 싶어요.



By the end of the unit, you should be able to:

- name some animals
- name the parts of the body
- ask and say what someone wants to do
- express what you want to do
- make arrangements for a meeting: day, time and place
- ask and say where something is
- describe physical appearance
- say what someone is doing
- name your birth year animal and describe it
- read and write a description using some descriptive verbs and adjectives.

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The NSW Department of Education and Communities would like to acknowledge the following people who have contributed to the development of this resource:

Illustrations Ga Hee Lee & Joanne Lee-Jung

Tune in

Look at the pictures. Discuss in English.

- Where do you think the animals are in the picture below?
- What are they doing?
- How would you describe them?
- What is your favourite animal? Why? Tell your partner why you like the animal.



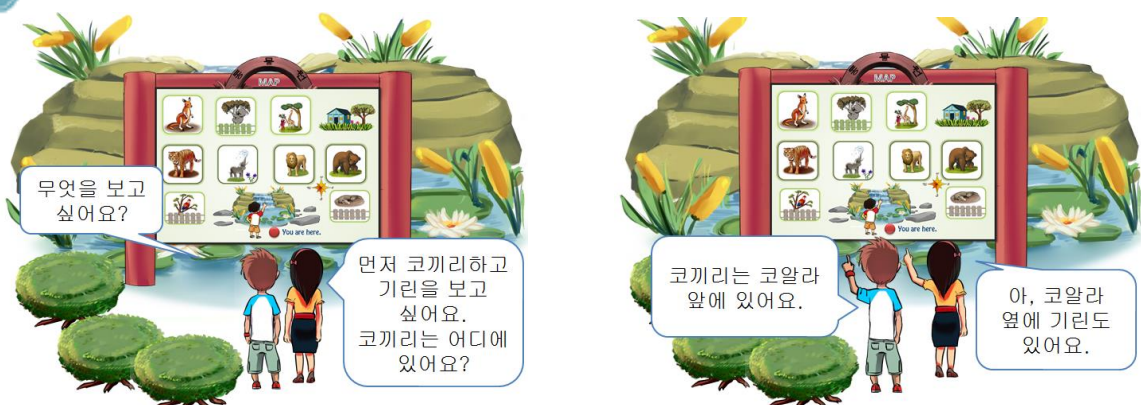
I want to go to the zoo!



Situation A: Junho and Susie are talking about what they want to do this weekend. **Track 2**



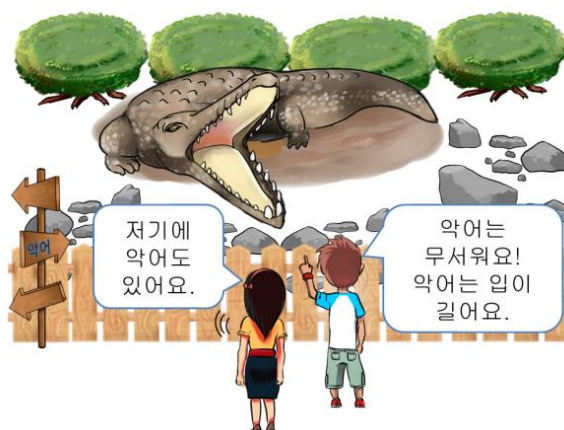
Situation B: They are talking about where the zoo animals are. **Track 3**





Situation C: Junho and his friends describe the animals they are watching.

Track 4



Do you understand the dialogues?
Check your understanding again at the
end of this unit.



단어와 표현 Vocabulary and expressions Track 5

Korean	English
이번	this
주말	weekend
하고 싶어요	would like to do/ want to do
동물원	zoo
가고 싶어요	would like to go/ want to go
왜요?	Why?
그래서	therefore, so
만나요	to meet
어때요?	How about...?
괜찮아요	(it is) alright, okay
무엇	what
먼저	first of all
보고 싶어요	would like to see/ want to see
코끼리	elephant
어디에 있어요?	Where is it?
코알라	koala
앞에	in front of
옆에	next to
기린	giraffe
여기에	here
뚱뚱해요	to be fat
몸	body
커요	to be big/tall
저기에	there
악어	crocodile
무서워요	to be scary
입	mouth
길어요	to be long
여기 좀 봐요	Please, look over here!
노래하고 있어요	(It) is singing
진짜요?	Really?
말도 안 돼요	It doesn't make sense.

Expressing what you want to do this weekend



Dialogue Track 6

준호 Junho: 이번 주말에 뭐 하고 싶어요?

What do you want to do this weekend?

수지 Susie: 동물원에 가고 싶어요. I want to go to the zoo.

준호 Junho: 왜요? Why?

수지 Susie: 동물을 좋아해요. I like animals.

그래서 동물원에 가고 싶어요.

So, I want to go to the zoo.

준호 Junho: 아, 그래요? 나도 동물을 좋아해요.

Ah, do you? I also like animals.

수지 Susie: 그럼, 동물원에 같이 가요.

If that's so, let's go to the zoo together.



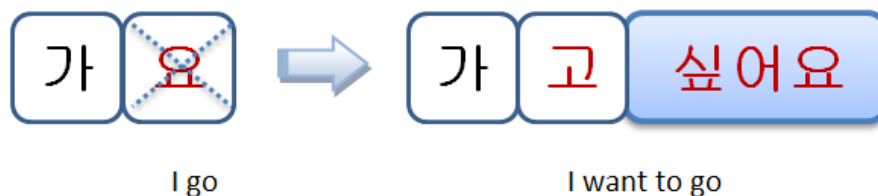
Explanation

싶어요 *sip-eo-yo* is one of the useful verb endings to ask what someone wants to do as well as to express what you want to do. However, 싶어요 *sip-eo-yo* cannot be used by itself.

As a helping verb, it is equivalent to 'want to/would like to' in English. It is always attached to another verb, for example, 가고 싶어요 which means '(I) want to go'. However, the verb must be changed into a new form to be attached to 싶어요.

There are three rules on how to attach a verb to 싶어요.

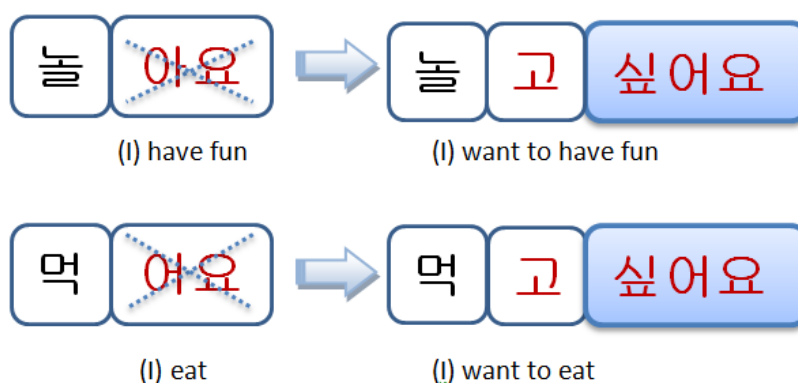
Rule 1: If a verb ends with 요, replace 요 with '고', and then add 싶어요 as shown below.



Here are some more examples.

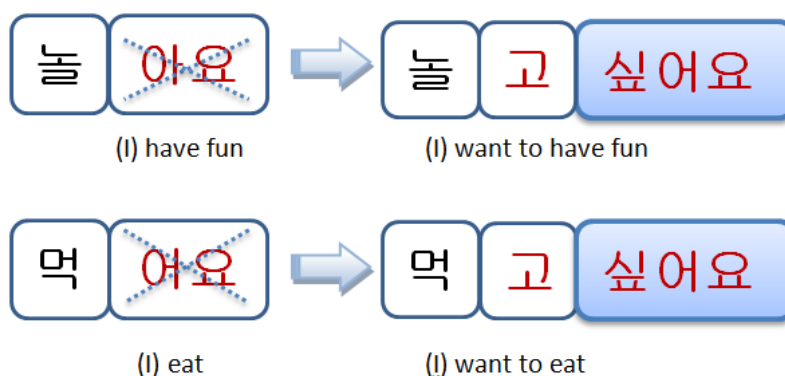
Action verb	I want to [action verb]
자 요 (to sleep)	자 고 싶어요 (to want to sleep)
타 요 (to ride)	타 고 싶어요 (to want to ride)
만나 요 (to meet)	만나 고 싶어요 (to want to meet)

Rule 2: In the same manner, if a verb ends with 아요/어요, replace 아요/어요 with ‘~~고~~’ and then add **싶어요**.



Here are some more examples.

Action verb	I want to [action verb]
읽 어 요 (to read)	읽 고 싶어요 (to want to read)
보 아 요 (to see/watch)	보 고 싶어요 (to want to see/watch)
마시 어 요 (to drink)	마시 고 싶어요 (to want to drink)
춤(을) 추 어 요 (to dance)	춤(을) 추 고 싶어요 (to want to dance)



Rule 3: Exceptions

- (1) When you have the verb ‘해요’ *hae-yo*, then just change 해요 to ‘하고 싶어요’ *hago sip-eo-yo*.



해요 Verb	I want to do
축구(를) 해요 To play soccer	축구(를) 하고 싶어요 To want to play soccer
전화(를) 해요 To make a phone call	전화(를) 하고 싶어요 To want to make a phone call
쇼핑(을) 해요 To go shopping	쇼핑(을) 하고 싶어요 To want to go shopping
샤워(를) 해요 To take a shower	샤워(를) 하고 싶어요 To want to take a shower

As you can see above, when you have the verb 해요, you can omit the objective particle 을/를 before 해요.



Did you know? “-고 싶다 is only used when referring to something **you** want to do yourself. If you are talking about something someone else wants to do, use “-고 싶**어**하다.”



- (2) When you have the verb ‘쳐요’ *chyeo-yo*, then just change 쳐요 to ‘치고 싶어요’ *chigo sip-eo-yo*.



쳐요 Verb	I want to play
테니스를 쳐요 To play tennis	테니스를 치고 싶어요 To want to play tennis
골프를 쳐요 To play golf	골프를 치고 싶어요 To want to play golf
피아노/기타를 쳐요 To play the piano/guitar	피아노/기타를 치고 싶어요 To want to play the piano/guitar



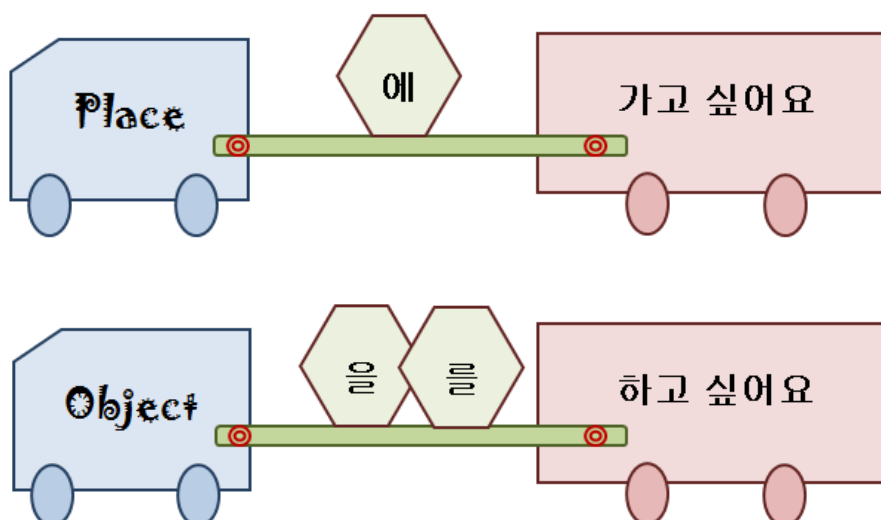
Sentence pattern

When you want to find out what someone wants to do, ask him or her “뭐 하고 싶어요?”

Q. 뭐 + 하고 + 싶어요?

If you want to go to the zoo, say “동물원에 가고 싶어요.” The action verbs before 싶어요 must be changed according to the activities that you want to do.

In summary, you can express what you want to do as shown below.





Listen carefully and repeat Track 7

				
호랑이 <i>horang-i</i>	사자 <i>saja</i>	원숭이 <i>wonsung-i</i>	곰 <i>gom</i>	고릴라 <i>gorilla</i>
				
여우 <i>yeou</i>	코알라 <i>koalla</i>	거북이 <i>geobugi</i>	펭귄 <i>penggwin</i>	악어 <i>ageo</i>
				
코끼리 <i>kokkiri</i>	캥거루 <i>kaenggeoru</i>	뱀 <i>baem</i>	북극곰 <i>bukgeukgom</i>	기린 <i>gin</i>
				
까치 <i>kkachi</i>	앵무새 <i>aengmusae</i>	타조 <i>tajo</i>	나비 <i>nabi</i>	벌 <i>beol</i>

Which is your favourite animal, bird or insect? Why?

Which animal would you like to see at the zoo? Why?

With your partner, ask and respond in Korean.



More action words with 싶어요

You have learned some action words in the previous units. Using those words and the new expression **싶어요**, you can talk about what you want to do.



Listen carefully and repeat **Track 8**

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---|--|---|-----------------|
| 1) | 태권도를 해요 . | ➡ |  | 를 | 하고 싶어요. |
| 2) | 수영을 해요 . | ➡ |  | 을 | 하고 싶어요. |
| 3) | 축구를 해요 . | ➡ |  | 를 | 하고 싶어요. |
| 4) | 골프를 쳐요 . | ➡ |  | 를 | 치고 싶어요. |
| 5) | 테니스를 쳐요 . | ➡ |  | 를 | 치고 싶어요. |
| 6) | 자전거를 타요 . | ➡ |  | 를 | 타고 싶어요. |
| 7) | 춤을 춰요 . | ➡ |  | 을 | 추고 싶어요. |
| 8) | 피자를 먹어요 . | ➡ |  | 를 | 먹고 싶어요. |
| 9) | 비빔밥을 먹어요 . | ➡ |  | 을 | 먹고 싶어요. |
| 10) | 주스를 마셔요 . | ➡ |  | 를 | 마시고 싶어요. |
| 11) | 코끼리를 봐요 . | ➡ |  | 를 | 보고 싶어요. |
| 12) | 집에 가요 . | ➡ |  | 에 | 가고 싶어요. |



Let's speak!

Ask your partner to pick some images randomly and ask what she/he wants to do this weekend. Choose the right verb for each activity. To answer the question, the verbs must be changed into **고 싶어요** as shown in the dialogue below.

이번 주말에 뭐 하고
싶어요?
ibeon jumal-e mwohago

동물원에 가고 싶어요.
dongmul-won-e gago sip-eo-yo

가요

해요

마셔요

먹어요

봐요

춥요

읽어요

타요

쳐요



Let's write!

Trace over each letter with your finger. Follow the correct order for writing it. Say it to yourself as you trace over it.



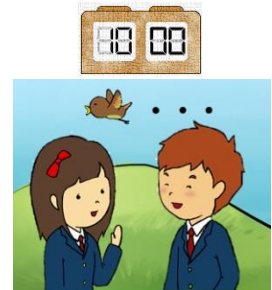
How many sentences can you find from the scrambled words above? What are they?
You can use the same word or letter more than once.

Making arrangements for a meeting: day, time and place



Dialogue Track 9

수지 Susie: 언제 어디에서 만날까요?
When and where will we meet?
준호 Junho: 토요일 9 시에 타롱가 동물원에서 만나요.
Let's meet at Taronga Zoo at 9 on Saturday.
수지 Susie: 음... 10 시(는) 어때요? 괜찮아요?
Well, how about 10? Is that alright?
준호 Junho: 네, 괜찮아요. Sure, it is.



Explanation

A question word, 언제 *eonje* means 'when'. It is normally used at the beginning of a sentence.

Another useful question word is 어디 *eodi* which means 'where'.

No particle is used after 언제. However, the particle 에서 *eseo* (or 에 *e*) is always added to 어디 *eodi*.

To respond to a '어디에 *eodi-e*/어디에서 *eodi-eseo*' question, just say the name of the place and add 에/에서. Any place where an action happens needs ~에서, not ~에: for example, 동물원에서 만나요 (= let's meet at the zoo), 오페라하우스는 시드니에 있어요 (= Opera House is located in Sydney.)

To ask when and where someone is going to meet you, Koreans usually say 언제 *eonje* 어디에서 *eodi-eseo*, and then add 만날까요 *mannalkkayo*.

The sentence ending -을까요 is used when you want to say, 'Shall we do something...?' It is also used to say, 'I wonder if...'. To respond to the sentence ending -을까요, for example, 만날까요, just say '만나요' as Junho says in the dialogue above.

만나요 → 만날까요
(We) meet/see..... Shall (we) meet/see.....?





Sentence pattern

Q.	언제		+	어디에서		+	만날까요?			
Action words (verbs)										
A.	Date and/or Day and/or Time		에	+	Place		에서	+	만나요.	

Action words (verbs)



Korean particles



Particles are important in Korean sentences. Korean particles are also called ‘Korean postpositions’ as they immediately follow nouns and pronouns unlike English particles. They are added to nouns/pronouns, and express the role of the nouns/pronouns in the sentence. Here are some Korean particles you’ve learned so far.

Particles	Examples	
1. 은/는 topic marker	빵은 맛있어요. 나는 준호예요.	Bread is delicious. I am Junho.
2. 을/를 object marker	(나는) 빵을 먹어요. (나는) 주스를 마셔요.	I eat bread. I drink some juice.
3. 에 at, on	토요일에 축구해요. 오후* 두 시에 만나요.	I play soccer on Saturday. Let’s meet at 2pm.
4. 에 * to	(나는) 동물원에 가요.	I go to the zoo.
5. 에서* at, in	동물원에서 만나요. 호주에서 살아요.	Let’s meet at the zoo. I live in Australia.
6. 하고 and, with	밥하고 반찬을 먹어요. 친구하고 놀아요.	I have rice and side dishes. I hang out with my friend.

***Note:** 오전 *o-jeon* is equivalent to ‘a.m.’ and 오후 *o-hu* is ‘p.m.’ respectively. To say the time, use 오전 or 오후 first, and then add numbers to them.

- 6 am = 오전 6 시 *o-jeon 6 si*
- 2 pm = 오후 2 시 *o-hu 2 si*

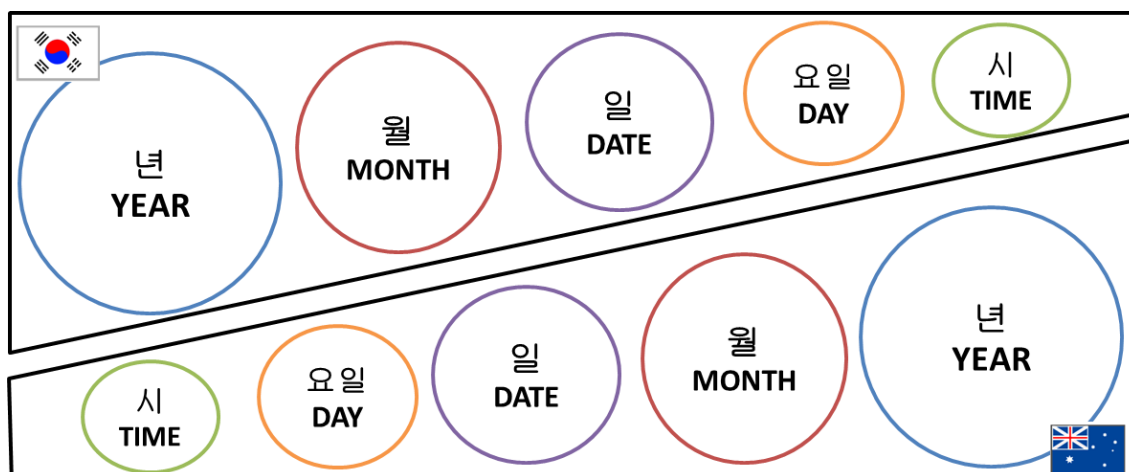
***Note:** There is one exception to the rule (‘에’ and ‘에서’) you have just learned on the previous page. If the verb, ‘가요’ which means ‘go’ (action word), is followed by a place, the particle 에 should be used: 어디에 가요?



Time first? Year first?

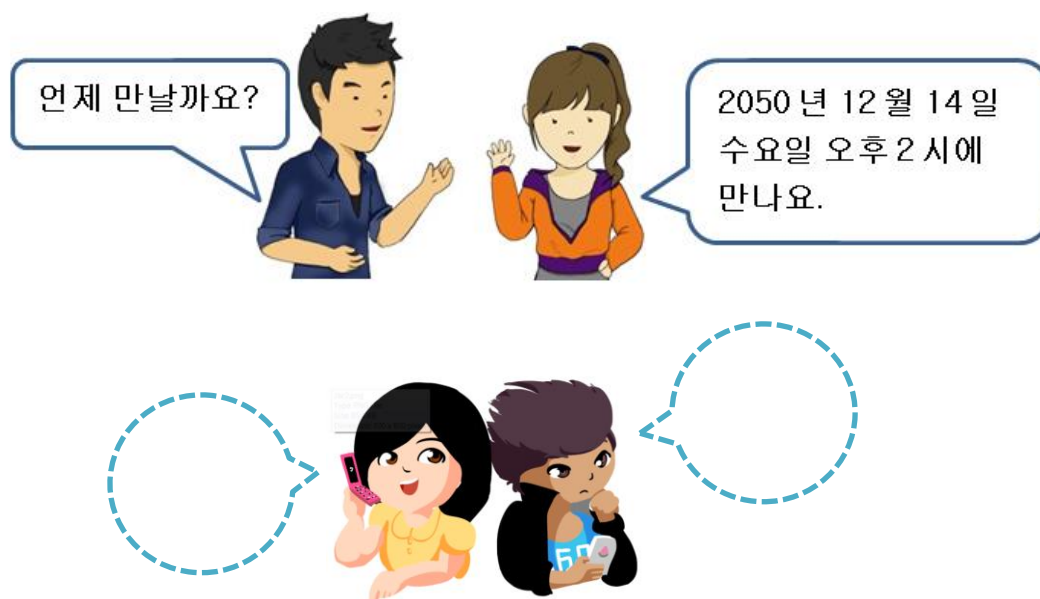


There are different ways of writing and saying the date and time in different languages and cultures. How would you tell the date and time in Korean? What do you think is the Korean convention for it? Koreans say the year first, then the month, the date, the day and the time at the end.



When shall we meet?

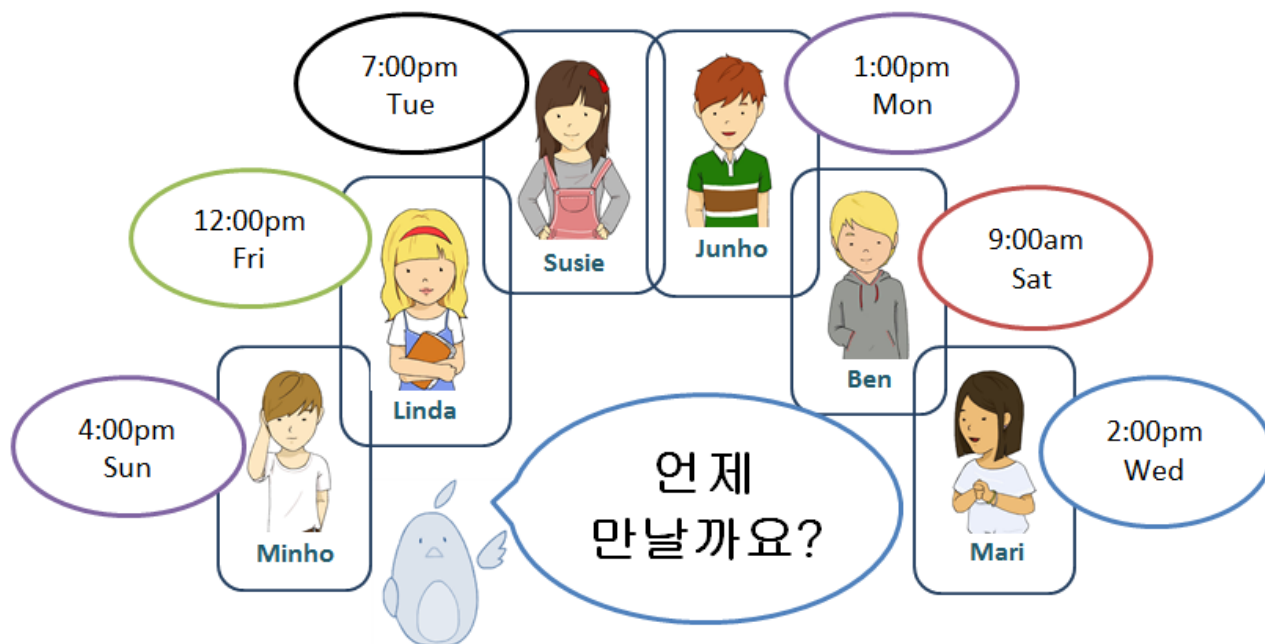
Let's meet at 2pm on Wednesday, 14th December, 2050.



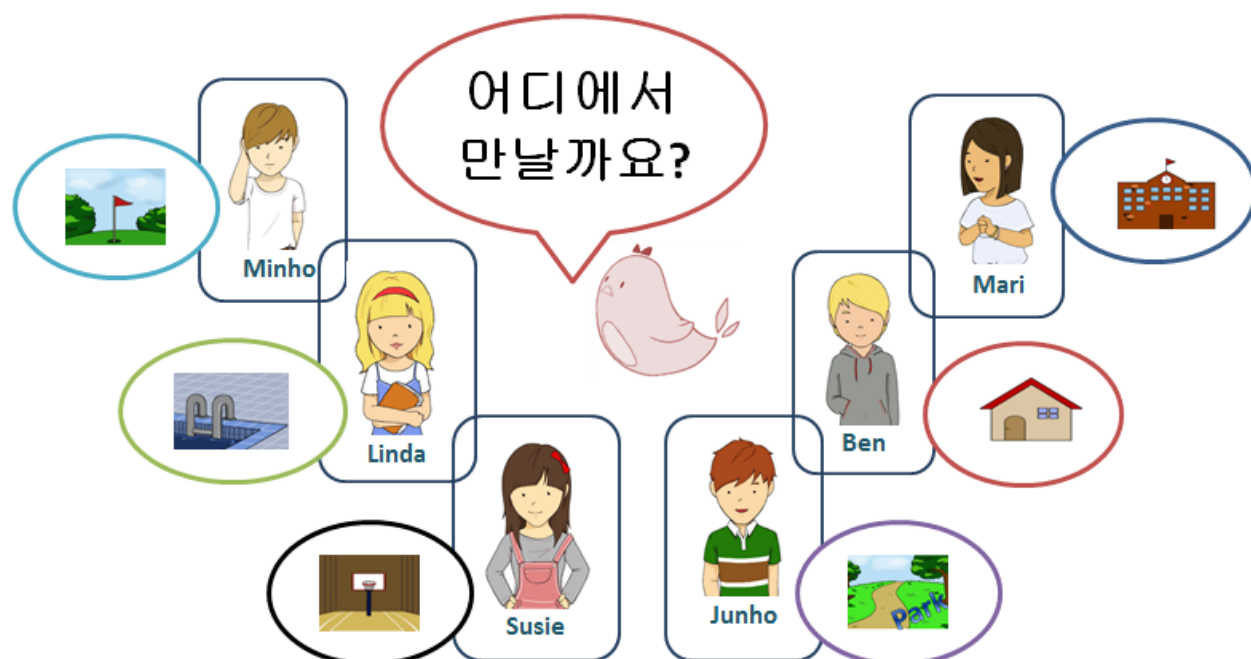


Listen carefully and repeat **Track 10**

Part 1



Part 2





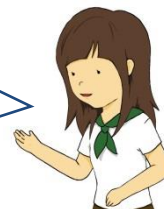
Let's speak!

With a partner, decide which expression each person should use.

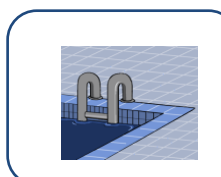
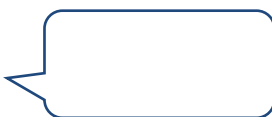
1)



Saturday!



2)



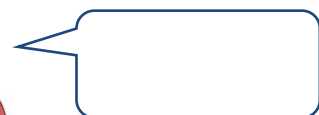
3)



Sunday



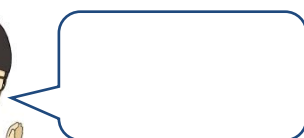
4)



**1pm,
Thursday**



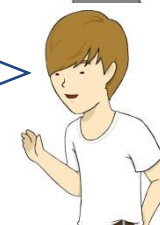
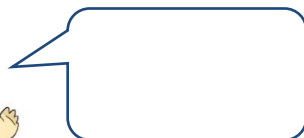
5)



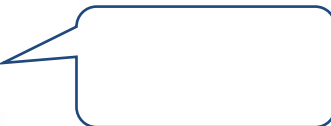
3pm, Friday



6)



7)



8am, Monday





Let's write!

Trace over each letter with your finger. Follow the correct order for writing it. Say it to yourself as you trace over it.



Quiz

How many sentences can you find from the scrambled words above? What are they?

You can use the same word or letter more than once.

Asking and saying where something is



Dialogue Track 11

준호 Junho: 무엇을 보고 싶어요? What would you like to see?

수지 Susie: 먼저 코끼리하고 기린을 보고 싶어요.

First of all, I want to see an elephant and a giraffe.

코끼리는 어디에 있어요?

Where is the elephant?

준호 Junho: 코끼리는 코알라 앞에 있어요.

The elephant is in front of the koalas.

수지 Susie: 아, 코알라 옆에 기린도 있어요.

Ah, the giraffe is next to the koalas as well.



Explanation

You have already learned -고 싶어요 *-go sip-eo-yo* which means 'want to' or 'would like to'. To use a 'what...?' question, start a sentence with 무엇(을) *moo-wot (eul)*. To make the question more specific like what Junho says in the dialogue, add a verb (an action word) and then place a question mark at the end.

To ask where something is located, just say 어디 *eodi* followed by the place marker 에 *e* with the verb 있어요 *isseoyo*: 어디에 있어요? *eodi-e isseoyo?*

The following **position words**, such as 앞 *ap* (front), 뒤 *dwi* (back), 옆 *yeop* (side), 위 *wi* (above) or 아래 *a-rae* (below), can be used when answering the 어디 *eodi* questions.

The order of the sentence for the answer is identical to the question, except for the 어디 *eodi* part.

In answering, the 어디 *eodi* part is replaced with a noun (animal, person, or a thing), followed by a position word.





Sentence pattern

Q.

Noun	이/가
------	-----

 +

어디	에
----	---

 +

있어요?

A.

Noun	이/가
------	-----

 +

Noun	앞 옆 뒤 위 아래	에
------	------------------------	---

 +

있어요.

 Do you remember? 있어요 *isseoyo* indicates the existence of something. When 있어요 *isseoyo* is used in asking a question, make sure to raise your tone of voice for the ending.



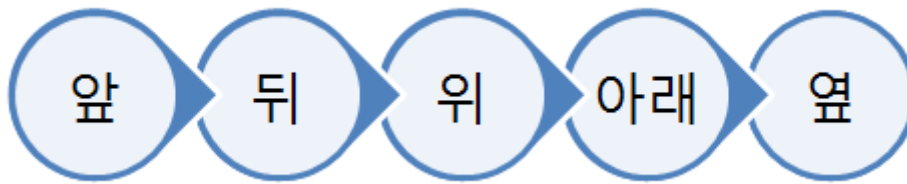
 Do you know?

The expression 보고 싶어요 *bogo sip-eo-yo* can be used when you miss someone.





Listen carefully and repeat Track 12



나비는 코끼리 **앞**에 있어요.



나비는 코끼리 **뒤**에 있어요.



나비는 코끼리 **위**에 있어요.



나비는 코끼리 **아래**에 있어요.



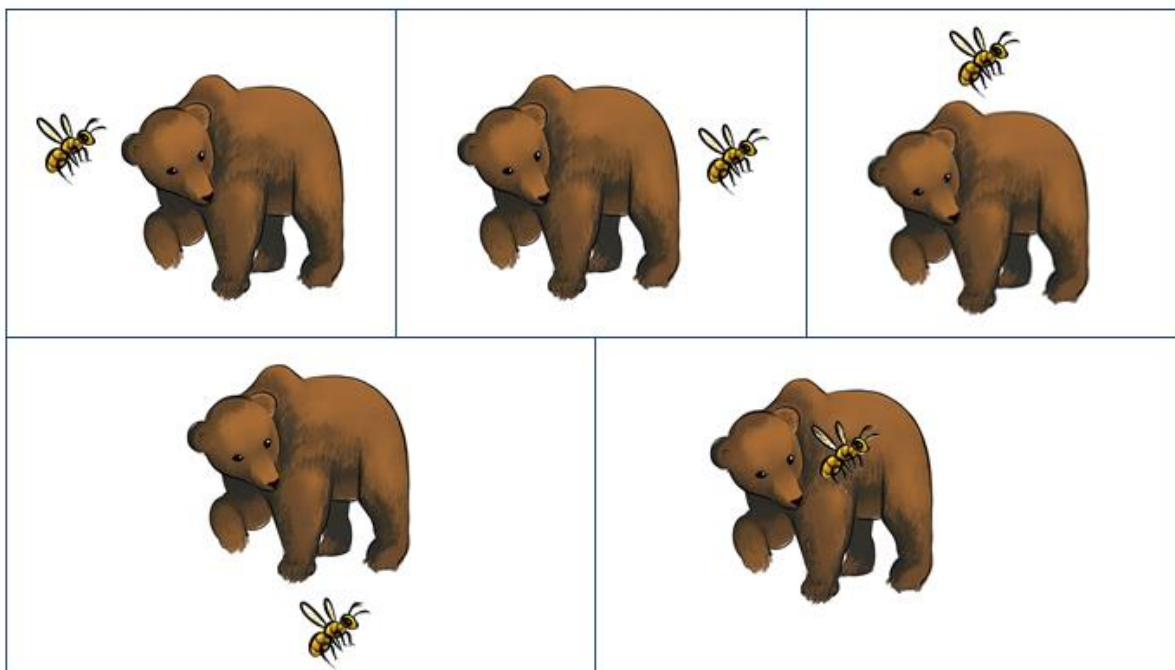
나비는 코끼리 **옆**에 있어요.



Let's speak!

The bear 곰 *gom* and the bee 벌 *beol*

Look at the pictures below and say where the bee is using the position words.



My house 우리 집

Below is a photo of your house. Explain where each animal is to your partner.



돼지 호랑이
집 뱀 닭 나무
개 고릴라 쥐 꽃

Where is it? 어디에 있어요?

With your partner, one person chooses an animal and asks for its location. The other person answers by describing where it is by using the position words. Take turns.



Sing along! Track 13

Zoo song

코끼리는 어디에 있어요?

kokkirineun eodie isseoyo?

코알라 앞에 있어요.

koalla ape isseoyo.

기린은 어디에 있어요?

girineun eodie isseoyo?

코알라 옆에 있어요.

koalla yeope isseoyo.

앞에 앞에 앞에 앞으로

ape ape ape apeuro.

옆에 옆에 옆에 옆으로

yeope yeope yeope yeopeuro.





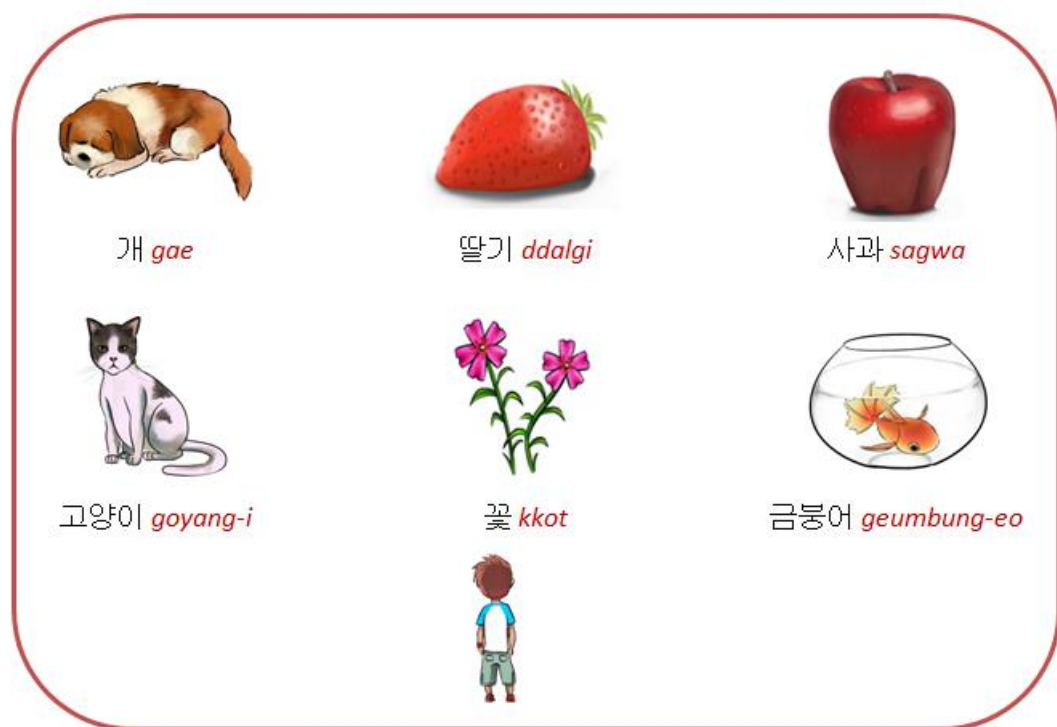
Position word - 앞에 앞에? 옆에 옆에?



You can repeat the same position word twice with 에 *e*, for example 옆에 옆에 *yeop-e yeop-e*, or combine two position words to describe where something is, for example 앞에 옆에 *ap-e yeop-e*.

옆에 옆에 *yeop-e yeop-e* means something is next and next to.

앞에 옆에 *ap-e yeop-e* means something is in front and next to.



With your partner, work out the meaning of the following sentences using the pictures.

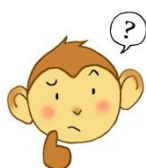
- 고양이는 금붕어 옆에 옆에 있어요.
- 꽃은 개 앞에 옆에 있어요.
- 딸기는 고양이 옆에 뒤에 있어요.
- 사과는 개 옆에 옆에 있어요.
- 금붕어는 딸기 옆에 앞에 있어요.
- 고양이는 사과 옆에 옆에 뒤에 있어요.
- 나는 딸기 앞에 앞에 있어요.



Let's play a game!

Where are you?

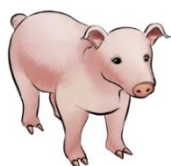
Working in pairs, one partner chooses a classmate and writes down the name of the chosen classmate without letting the other partner know. Set a time limit of 30 seconds. The time starts as soon as the name of the classmate is revealed to your partner. Your partner needs to come up with as many sentences as possible to describe where that person is sitting using different position words such as 앞에, 옆에, 뒤에, and so on. Take turns and see who has produced the most sentences.



Koreans' favourite animals



Some animals are very special to Koreans because of what they represent.



돼지

The pig represents money and fortune.

The dragon means royal authority and guardian god to Koreans.



용



거북이

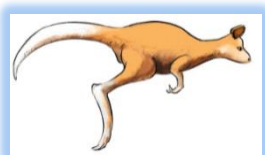
The turtle is a symbol of a healthy long life.

The magpie stands for good news or a welcome guest. Koreans expect good news when hearing a magpie in the morning.

까치



호랑이



Action: Research what tigers represent for Koreans.



Let's write!

Trace over each letter with your finger. Follow the correct order for writing it. Read aloud as you trace over it.

위

뒤

어디

앞

나비

눈

코끼리

옆

있어요

아래

에



Quiz

How many sentences can you make from the scrambled words above?
What are they?

You can use the same word more than once.

Describing physical appearance



Dialogue Track 14

수지 Susie: 저기 봐요. 코끼리가 있어요.

Look over there. There is an elephant.

준호 Junho: 코끼리는 뚱뚱해요. 코끼리는 몸이 커요.

The elephant is fat. Its body is big.

수지 Susie: 저기에 악어도 있어요.

There is a crocodile, too.

준호 Junho: 악어는 무서워요. 악어는 입이 길어요.

The crocodile is scary. Its mouth is long.



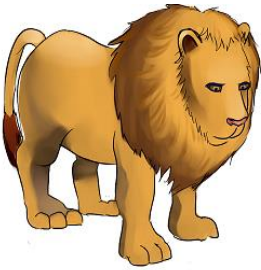
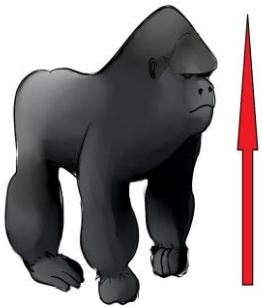
Explanation

To describe physical appearances, for example, if something is big, small, beautiful or scary, you need describing words. To be precise, Korean descriptive verbs are needed. As you have learned, Korean sentences usually end with verbs, and those verbs include 'action verbs' and 'descriptive verbs'. The descriptive verbs are equivalent to adjectives in English. Below are some describing words.



Listen carefully and repeat Track 15

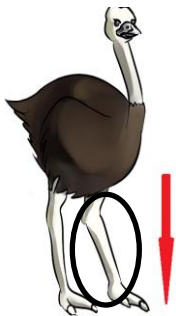
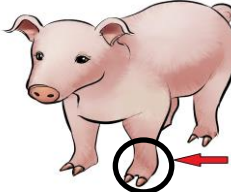
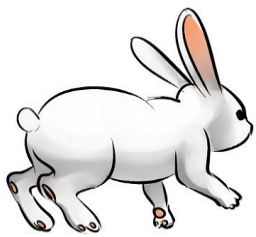
Part 1

			
(몸이) 커요 <i>keoyo</i> (size)	(몸이) 작아요 <i>jagayo</i>	(키가) 커요 <i>keoyo</i> (length/height)	(키가) 작아요 <i>jagayo</i>



Note: 커요 *keoyo* and 작아요 *jagayo* can be used for both size (몸) and length (키/길이).

Part 2

			
길어요 <i>gireoyo</i>	짧아요 <i>jjalbayo</i>	느려요 <i>neuryeoyo</i>	빨라요 <i>ppalrayo</i>
			
	뚱뚱해요 <i>ttungttunghaeyo</i>	날씬해요 <i>nalssinhaeyo</i>	
			
귀여워요 <i>gwiyeowoyo</i>	무서워요 <i>museowoyo</i>	멋있어요 <i>meosisseoyo</i>	예뻐요 <i>yeppeoyo</i>



Can you work out which words are antonyms? What are they?



Sentence pattern

Person/animal	이/가	+	describing word
---------------	-----	---	-----------------

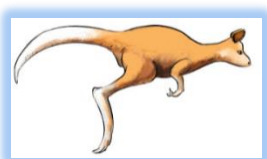
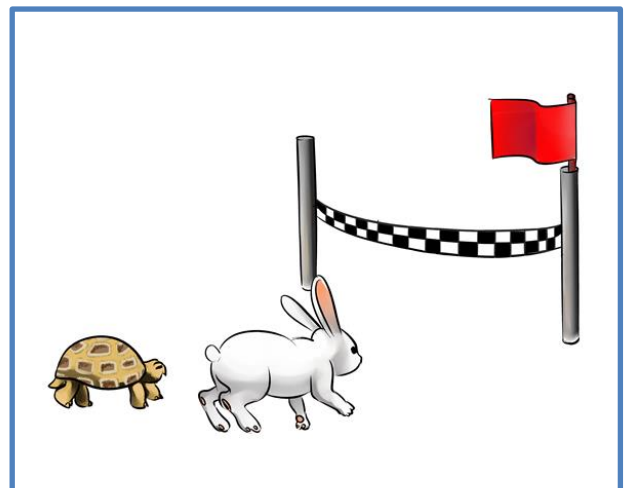
Explanation

In order to describe physical appearances, simply add a describing word after a person's name or an animal with the correct topic marker.

Listen carefully and repeat Track 16

Listen carefully and repeat the following sentences.

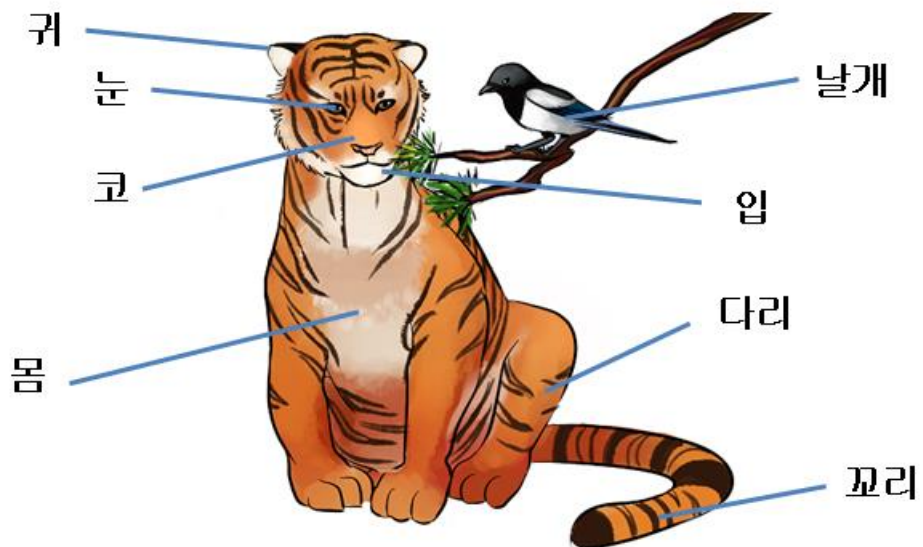
- 1) 코끼리는 **뚱뚱**해요.
- 2) 병아리는 **귀여워**요.
- 3) 악어는 **무서워**요.
- 4) 펭귄은 **작아**요.
- 5) 나비는 **멋있어**요.
- 6) 고양이는 **예뻐**요.
- 7) 거북이는 **느려**요.
- 8) 토끼는 **빨라**요.
- 9) 여우는 **날씬**해요.
- 10) 사자는 **커**요.



Action: Take turns to translate each sentence to your partner in English.



Parts of the body



Listen carefully and repeat **Track 17**

눈

코

입

귀

몸

다리

꼬리

날개

Explanation

You can be more specific in describing physical appearance by adding body parts followed by **이** *i* or **가** *ga* before saying the describing word, for example, 악어는 입이 길어요 from the dialogue.



Sentence pattern

Person/animal	이 가	+	Part of the Body	이 가	+	describing word
---------------	--------	---	---------------------	--------	---	--------------------



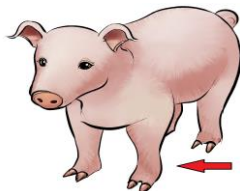
타조는



다리가



길어요.



돼지는 다리가 짧아요.



악어는 입이 커요.



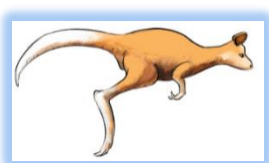
펭귄은 몸이 작아요.



Let's speak!

Working in pairs, one person chooses an animal and the corresponding topic marker, and says it first. Your partner will continue to build the sentence and say the appropriate parts of the body and subject marker. You then need to select the best describing word to complete the sentence. Take turns.

Animal	Topic marker	Parts of the body	Subject marker	Describing words
코끼리	는	입	이	짧아요
코알라		몸		뚱뚱해요
거북이		다리		길어요
악어		날개		귀여워요
나비		꼬리		커요
펭귄	은	키	가	멋있어요
돼지		목		작아요
고양이		얼굴		날씬해요
곰		귀		예뻐요
토끼		코		커요



Action: Choose one item from each column above and mix and match the words to create a new animal/creature.

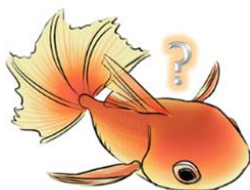


Let's write!

Trace over each letter with your finger. Follow the correct order for writing it. Read aloud yourself as you trace over it.



Let's play a game!



Guess what? Ask the least number of questions!

In groups, have one person think of an animal. The other people in the group take turns to ask a question using describing words. For example, 꼬리가 있어요? 몸이 커요? The person who chose an animal can only respond by saying

yes or no in Korean, for example, “네” or “아니요”.

The aim of this game is to guess the animal correctly with the least number of questions.

Saying what someone is doing



Dialogue Track 18

수지 Susie: 우아! 여기 좀 봐요.
Wow! Look over here.
코끼리가 노래하고 있어요!
The elephant is singing.

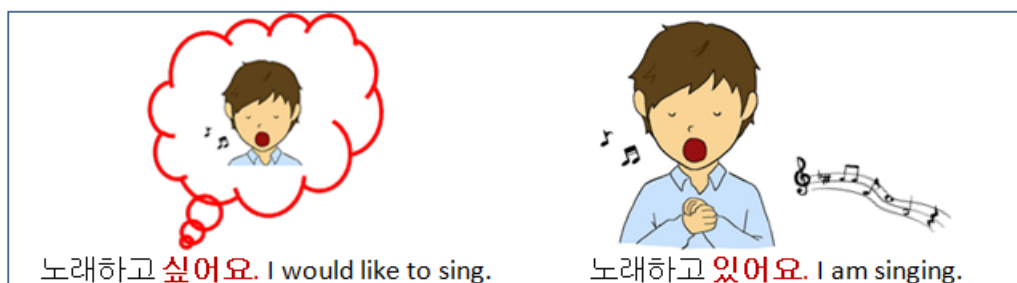
준호 Junho: 진짜요?! 말도 안 돼요.
For real?! It doesn't make sense.



Explanation

You have already learned – 싶어요 *sip-eo-yo* meaning 'want to /would like to'.
You can easily say what someone or something is doing by substituting the word
있어요 *iseoyo* in place of 싶어요 *sip-eo-yo*.

Here is an example.



‘말도 안 돼요’ *mal-do an dae-yo* means literally ‘(it) cannot be even a word’. Use this expression for saying ‘It doesn’t make sense’, ‘I can’t believe it’, or ‘No way’.



Sentence pattern

Person/animal	이 가	+	changed action word with -(하)고	+	있어요
---------------	--------	---	-----------------------------------	---	-----



More action words with -(하)고 있어요

You learned some action words in the previous units. Using those words and the new expression -(하)고 있어요, you can talk about what you are doing. Listen carefully and repeat the following sentences.



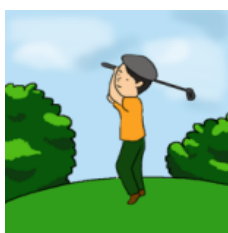
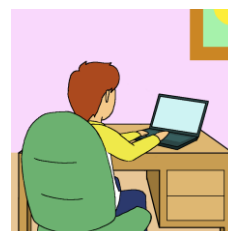
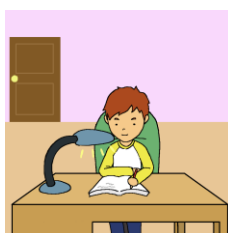
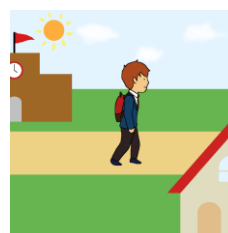
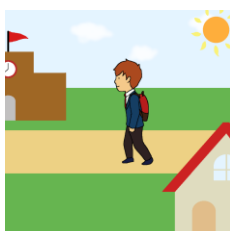
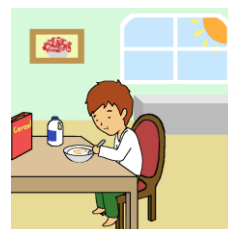
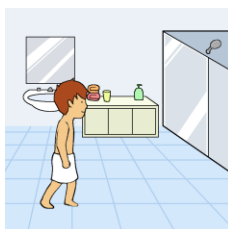
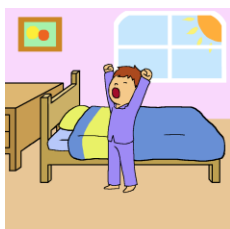
Listen carefully and repeat **Track 19**

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------|---|---|---|----------|
| 1) | 태권도를 해요. | → |  | 를 | 하고 있어요. |
| 2) | 수영을 해요. | → |  | 을 | 하고 있어요. |
| 3) | 축구를 해요. | → |  | 를 | 하고 있어요. |
| 4) | 골프를 쳐요. | → |  | 를 | 치고 있어요. |
| 5) | 테니스를 쳐요. | → |  | 를 | 치고 있어요. |
| 6) | 자전거를 타요. | → |  | 를 | 타고 있어요. |
| 7) | 춤을 춰요. | → |  | 을 | 추고 있어요. |
| 8) | 피자를 먹어요. | → |  | 를 | 먹고 있어요. |
| 9) | 비빔밥을 먹어요. | → |  | 를 | 먹고 있어요. |
| 10) | 주스를 마셔요. | → |  | 를 | 마시고 있어요. |
| 11) | 코끼리를 봐요. | → |  | 를 | 보고 있어요. |
| 12) | 집에 가요. | → |  | 에 | 가고 있어요. |

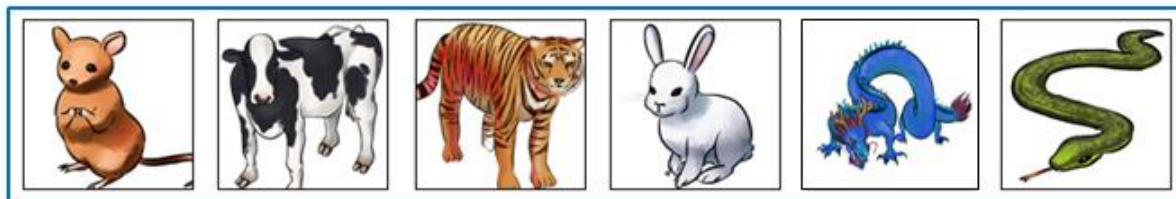


Let's speak!

Choose an image below, and ask your partner saying “뭐 하고 있어요?”. Your partner answers by using expression -(하)고 있어요. Take turns.



Twelve birth year animals Track 20



쥐
mouse
jwi

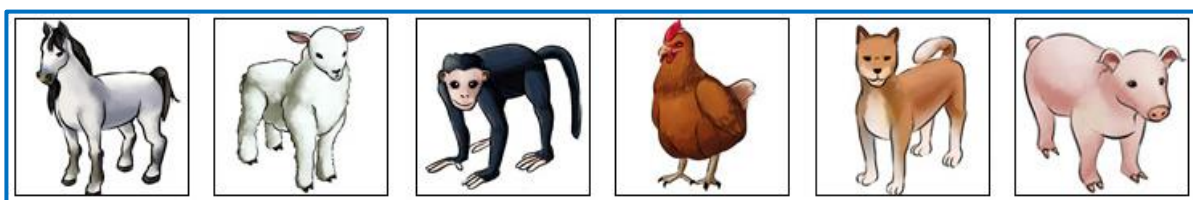
소
ox
so

호랑이
tiger
horang-i

토끼
rabbit
tokki

용
dragon
yong

뱀
snake
baem



말
horse
mal

양
sheep
yang

원숭이
monkey
wonsoong-i

닭
rooster
dak

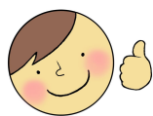
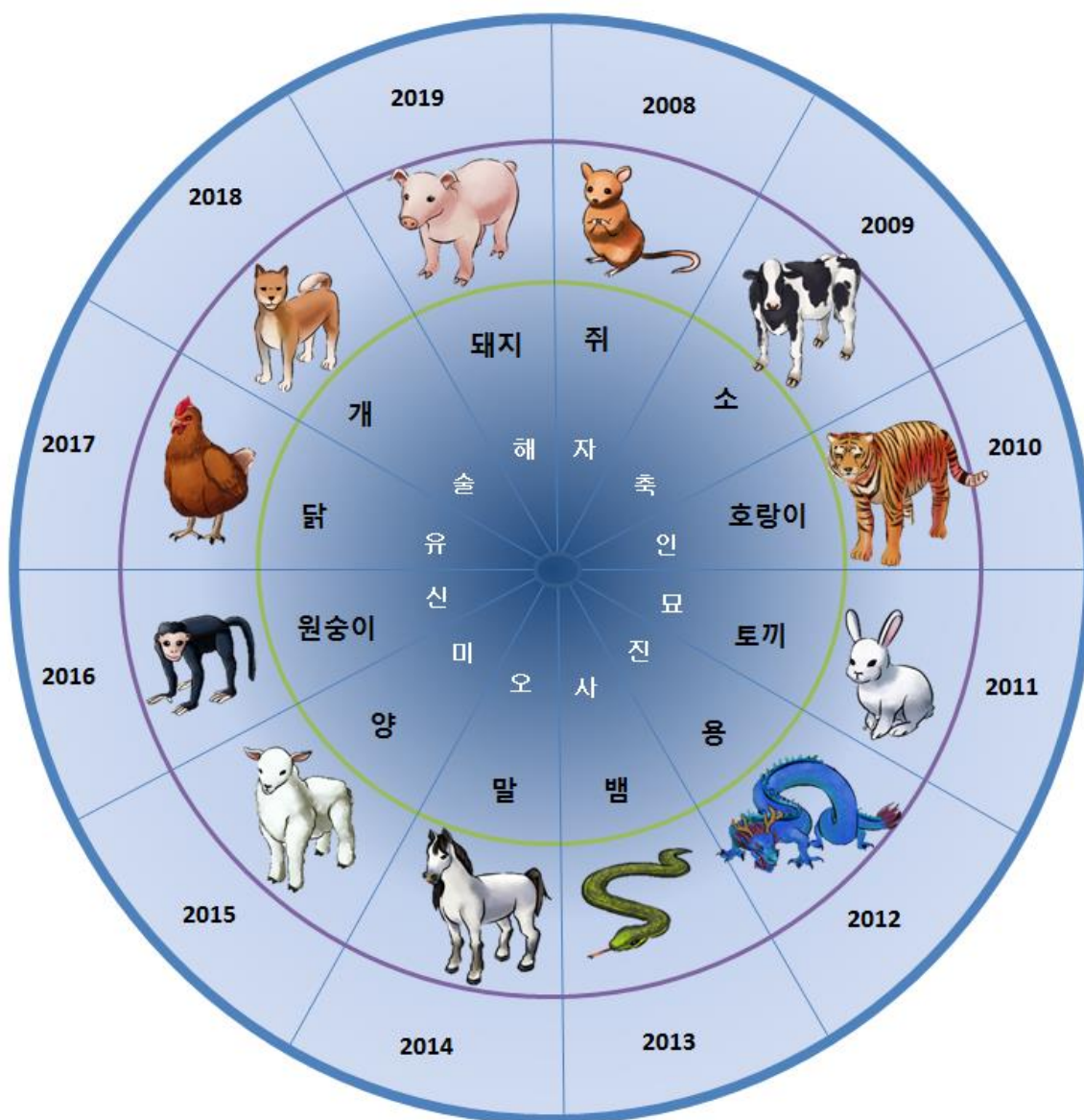
개
dog
gae

돼지
pig
dwaeeji

Koreans use a twelve-animal cycle beginning with the mouse and ending with the pig to represent birth years. Each year is designated as the year of that animal. Everybody born in that year has the same animal symbol. For example, the year 2015 is the Year of the Sheep so all Korean babies born in 2015 are called sheep-year people, 양띠 *yang tti*. As there are twelve animals in the cycle, those who were born twelve years ago, in 2003, are also 양띠 *yang tti*.



The chart below shows the twelve animals and their corresponding years.



Quiz

Do you know which animal year we are in this year? What is it?
 What is your birth year animal?
 Can you work out the animal year of your family members?
 What are they?

Cultural spotlight

Popular Korean folk tales

Tale 1 공쥐팔쥐 Kongjwi and Patjwi : Once upon a time, there lived a little girl named



공쥐 *kongjwi*. After her mother passed away, her father remarried a widow with a daughter named 팔쥐 *patjwi*. 팔쥐 *patjwi* and the stepmother treated 공쥐 *kongjwi* very badly, making her do all the house chores. One day, the stepmother asked 공쥐 *kongjwi* to fill a big water jar up to the brim. Without knowing there was a hole at the bottom of the jar, 공쥐 *kongjwi* couldn't fill the jar with water. When 공쥐 *kongjwi* cried

with deep sorrow, a giant toad suddenly appeared and blocked the hole for her. One day, a big festival was held in the village. 팔쥐 *patjwi* and the stepmother attended the festival, but poor 공쥐 *kongjwi* had to harvest three bushels of rice. Just then, a large flock of birds flew in and helped by pecking up the rice with great speed. Soon after, mice brought pretty clothes and shoes so that 공쥐 *kongjwi* could go to the festival. Running quickly, however, she accidentally lost one of her shoes. The mayor of the village who also came to the festival asked his servant to find the owner of the missing shoe. 팔쥐 *patjwi* claimed that the shoe was hers, but her foot was too big to fit in. At that time, the servant saw 공쥐 *kongjwi* without a shoe and asked her to try it on. Needless to say, the shoe was a perfect fit for her. The mayor was deeply impressed and fell in love with her. Finally, 공쥐 *kongjwi* and the mayor got married and they lived happily ever after.



Tale 2 토끼의 간 The rabbit's liver: A long, long time ago, the Dragon King of the East



Sea became very ill. The court physicians, after taking the king's pulse, said that they needed a rabbit's liver to save the king. The faithful tortoise volunteered to go over to the land to find a rabbit. Soon after arriving on land, the tortoise found a rabbit. "Come along with me. I'll show you a most fantastic sight of an underwater palace", said the tortoise. So the rabbit hopped on

his back and went down under the sea. Realising that the Dragon King wanted his liver, the rabbit fooled the tortoise, saying "I took my liver out and left it at home before I came here". The tortoise believed what the rabbit said, and they went back to the land. Once he stepped on to the land, the rabbit ran away. While the tortoise was blaming himself for his own stupidity, a god with a long white beard appeared and gave him some ginseng roots. The Dragon King became healthy again after having ginseng roots.

Tale 3 소가 된 게으름뱅이 The man who became a cow: Long ago, there was a man who was very lazy. His wife kept nagging him because he never worked. Her continual nagging drove him into running away from home.

On the way, he saw an old man making a cow-shaped mask. "What's this?" he asked. The old man told him that something good would happen if a person like him, who does not want to work, wears that mask. However, once he put on the mask, he turned into a cow. The old man sold the lazy man who had become a cow to a farmer, telling him "Do not take this cow to a radish field because it will die if it eats radish."

The man who had become a cow had to work so hard from dawn till dusk. He regretted that he had been so lazy before. However, when he ate the radish, he became a human being again. After that, the man went home and worked hard. There is an old saying in Korea that if someone lies down after having a meal, the person would become a cow.



Tale 4 흥부 놀부 Heung-bu Nol-bu: Once upon a time, there were two brothers, 놀부 *nol-bu* and 흥부 *heung-bu*. After their parents passed away, the greedy elder



brother 놀부 *nol-bu* took all the inheritance including his brother's share. One day, 흥부 *heung-bu* saw that a big snake was about to kill a little swallow, so he saved the bird. Next spring, the swallow brought 흥부 *heung-bu* a gourd seed (박씨 *bak-ssi*). 흥부 *heung-bu* planted it and it grew very quickly to produce many gourds. When 흥부 *heung-bu* and his wife cut them in half, they were astonished to find rice, gold, silk and other expensive goods inside the gourds.

So 흥부 *heung-bu* soon became much richer than 놀부 *nol-bu*.

The greedy 놀부 *nol-bu* heard what had happened to his brother. So he broke a swallow's leg and fixed it on purpose. 놀부 *nol-bu* also received a gourd seed from the swallow. However, when 놀부 *nol-bu* cut his gourds in half, goblins (도깨비 *do-kkae-bi*) came out and destroyed his house.

This is a typical Korean story of good triumphing over evil.



Which Korean folk tale do you like best? Why?
Are there any similar stories in Australia?
What are they?

Project

Wouldn't it be wonderful to have a very special pet? Imagine you travelled to a strange planet and met an alien pet. Perhaps you liked the alien pet so much that you came back with one to keep as your own. Don't just dream about it. You can actually create your own alien pet in this unit. Follow the instructions to complete your project.

Project part 1: My alien pet

You have always dreamed of having an alien pet. What does your alien pet look like? Does it look something like two animals combined or really different from any animals living on Earth? Use some digital tools, such as Photoshop and Illustrator, to complete the following:

1. Choose a picture of an animal.
2. Use the digital tool of your choice to manipulate different parts of the body to create an interestingly shaped animal.
3. Now name it and write a description of your newly created animal in Korean.
4. Present it to the class for display. The class can vote for their favourite alien pet.



Project part 2: Interview with my alien pet



On your space travel, you have landed on a planet that you have never been to before. While traveling around the planet, you met an alien and his pets. He was kind enough to give you one of his pets. Imagine that you have just come back from this strange planet with your alien pet.

1. Draw your alien pet and describe it in Korean.
2. You have discovered that the alien pet can speak Korean. Prepare a list of questions and conduct an interview with your pet.
3. Create a profile of your newly acquainted alien pet based on your description of its appearance and the interviews.
4. Present the profile of your alien pet to your class.



You are encouraged to use a range of digital tools as much as you can. Do you have your own blog or homepage? If so, you might want to upload your project there and share it with your class. In your blog or presentation tool, you can record the interview using whatever digital tools suit you. Discuss with your teacher which digital tool is best.



With a partner

Make up a dialogue with a partner. Decide who is A and who is B.

A	내일 주말에	뭐 하고 싶어요?
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B	동물원에 피자를 축구를	가고 먹고 하고	싶어요.
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A	언제	어디에서	만날까요?
----------	----	------	-------

B	토요일 2 시에	동물원에서	만나요.
----------	----------	-------	------

A	무엇을	보고 먹고 하고	싶어요?
----------	-----	----------------	------

B	코끼리를 피자를 농구를	보고 먹고 하고	싶어요.
----------	--------------------	----------------	------

A	코끼리는 선생님은 수지는	어디에	있어요?
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B	코끼리는 선생님은 수지는	코알라 책상 준호	앞에 옆에 뒤에 위에 아래에	있어요.
----------	---------------------	-----------------	-----------------------------	------

A	무엇을	보고 먹고 하고	있어요?
----------	-----	----------------	------

B	코알라를 파전을 쇼핑을	보고 먹고 하고	있어요.
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A	악어는	무서워요.
----------	-----	-------

B	악어는	입이	길어요.
----------	-----	----	------

A	코끼리가	노래하고	있어요.
----------	------	------	------

B	말도	안	돼요.
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Unit 6 Checklist

I can:

- name some animals
- name the parts of the body
- ask and say what someone wants to do
- express what I want to do
- make arrangements for a meeting: day, time and place
- ask and say where something is
- describe physical appearance
- say what someone is doing
- name my birth year animal and describe it
- read and write a description using some descriptive verbs and adjectives.

ARIRANG UNIT 6 COURSE BOOK ANSWERS

Expressing what you want to do this weekend

Let's speak!

이번 주말에 뭐 하고 싶어요? 동물원에 가고 싶어요.
 이번 주말에 뭐 하고 싶어요? 축구를 하고 싶어요.
 이번 주말에 뭐 하고 싶어요? 주스를 마시고 싶어요.
 이번 주말에 뭐 하고 싶어요? 아이스크림을 먹고 싶어요.
 이번 주말에 뭐 하고 싶어요? 텔레비전을 보고 싶어요.
 이번 주말에 뭐 하고 싶어요? 춤을 추고 싶어요.
 이번 주말에 뭐 하고 싶어요? 스케이트를 타고 싶어요.
 이번 주말에 뭐 하고 싶어요? 책을 읽고 싶어요.
 이번 주말에 뭐 하고 싶어요? 탁구를 치고 싶어요.

Let's write!

4

뭐 하고 싶어요?
 빵을 먹고 싶어요.
 동물원에 가고 싶어요.
 코알라를 보고 싶어요.

Making arrangements for a meeting: day, time and place

Let's speak!

- 언제 만날까요? 토요일에 만나요.
- 어디에서 만날까요? 수영장에서 만나요.
- 언제 어디에서 만날까요? 일요일에 골프장에서 만나요.
- 언제 만날까요? 목요일 오후 한 시에 만나요.
- 언제 어디에서 만날까요? 금요일 오후 세 시에 축구장에서 만나요.
- 어디에서 만날까요? 농구장에서 만나요.
- 언제 어디에서 만날까요? 월요일 오전 여덟 시에 학교에서 만나요.

Let's write!

21 sentences

언제 만날까요?
 어디에서 만날까요?
 언제 어디에서 만날까요?
 화요일 두 시에 만나요.
 화요일 세 시에 만나요.
 화요일 네 시에 만나요.
 수요일 두 시에 만나요.
 수요일 세 시에 만나요.
 수요일 네 시에 만나요.
 목요일 두 시에 만나요.

목요일 세 시에 만나요.
 목요일 네 시에 만나요.
 금요일 두 시에 만나요.
 금요일 세 시에 만나요.
 금요일 네 시에 만나요.
 토요일 두 시에 만나요.
 토요일 세 시에 만나요.
 토요일 네 시에 만나요.
 일요일 두 시에 만나요.
 일요일 세 시에 만나요.
 일요일 네 시에 만나요.

Asking and saying where something is

Let's speak!

벌은 곰 앞에 있어요.
 벌은 곰 뒤에 있어요.
 벌은 곰 위에 있어요.
 벌은 곰 아래에 있어요.
 벌은 곰 옆에 있어요.

돼지는 집 앞에 있어요.
 호랑이는 집 위에 있어요.
 뱀은 집 옆에 있어요.
 닭은 나무 위에 있어요.
 개는 집 앞에 있어요./ 개는 돼지 옆에 있어요.
 고릴라는 집 옆에 있어요.
 쥐는 나무 아래에 있어요.
 꽃은 집 옆에 있어요./ 꽃은 뱀 옆에 있어요.

Let's write!

10 sentences

나비는 어디에 있어요?
 나비는 코끼리 앞에 있어요.
 나비는 코끼리 뒤에 있어요.
 나비는 코끼리 위에 있어요.
 나비는 코끼리 아래에 있어요.
 나비는 코끼리 옆에 있어요.
 코끼리는 어디에 있어요?
 코끼리는 나비 앞에 있어요.
 코끼리는 나비 뒤에 있어요.
 코끼리는 나비 옆에 있어요.

Describing physical appearance

Listen carefully and repeat

Quiz:

커요-작아요

길어요-짧아요

느려요-빨라요

뚱뚱해요-날씬해요

Let's speak!

Sample answers only

코끼리는 코가 길어요.

코알라는 코가 커요.

거북이는 목이 길어요.

악어는 입이 길어요.

나비는 날개가 멋있어요.

펭귄은 다리가 짧아요.

돼지는 몸이 뚱뚱해요.

고양이는 꼬리가 길어요.

곰은 키가 커요.

토끼는 귀가 커요.

Saying what someone is doing

Let's speak!

일어나고 있어요.

샤워하고 있어요.

(아침)밥을 먹고 있어요.

학교에 가고 있어요.

한국어를 배우고 있어요.

도시락을 먹고 있어요.

책을 읽고 있어요.

쇼핑을 하고 있어요.

집에 가고 있어요.

춤을 추고 있어요/친구하고 놀고 있어요.

숙제를 하고 있어요.

잠을 자고 있어요.

저녁밥을 먹고 있어요.

텔레비전을 보고 있어요.

컴퓨터를 하고 있어요.

크리켓을 하고 있어요.

골프를 치고 있어요.

스키를 타고 있어요.

ARIRANG UNIT 6 COURSE BOOK ANSWERS

Track	Transcript
track 1	Korean Arirang course book Unit Six I want to go to the zoo!
track 2	Situation A: Junho and Susie are talking about what they want to do this weekend. 준호 Junho: 이번 주말에 뭐 하고 싶어요? 수지 Susie: 동물원에 가고 싶어요. 준호 Junho: 왜요? 수지 Susie: 동물을 좋아해요. 그래서 동물원에 가고 싶어요. 준호 Junho: 아, 그래요? 나도 동물을 좋아해요. 수지 Susie: 그럼, 동물원에 같이 가요! 수지 Susie: 언제 어디에서 만날까요? 준호 Junho: 토요일 9 시에 타롱가 동물원에서 만나요. 수지 Susie: 음...10 시는 어때요? 괜찮아요? 준호 Junho: 네, 괜찮아요.
track 3	Situation B: Susie and Junho are talking about where the zoo animals are. 준호 Junho: 무엇을 보고 싶어요? 수지 Susie: 먼저 코끼리하고 기린을 보고 싶어요. 코끼리는 어디에 있어요? 준호 Junho: 코끼리는 코알라 앞에 있어요. 수지 Susie: 아, 코알라 옆에 기린도 있어요.
track 4	Situation C: Junho and Susie are describing the animals they are watching. 수지 Susie: 저기 봐요. 코끼리가 있어요. 준호 Junho: 코끼리는 똥똥해요. 코끼리는 몸이 커요! 수지 Susie: 저기에 악어도 있어요. 준호 Junho: 악어는 무서워요! 악어는 입이 길어요. 수지 Susie: 우아! 여기 좀 봐요. 코끼리가 노래하고 있어요. 준호 Junho: 진짜요?! 말도 안 돼요.

track 5	Vocabulary and expressions 이번 주말 하고 싶어요 동물원 가고 싶어요 왜요? 그래서 만나요 어때요? 관찰아요 무엇 먼저 보고 싶어요 코끼리 어디에 있어요? 코알라 앞에 옆에 기린 여기에 똥똥해요 몸 커요 저기에 악어 무서워요 입 길어요 여기 좀 봐요 노래하고 있어요 진짜요? 말도 안 돼요
track 6	Expressing what you want to do this weekend Dialogue 준호 Junho: 이번 주말에 뭐 하고 싶어요? 수지 Susie: 동물원에 가고 싶어요. 준호 Junho: 왜요? 수지 Susie: 동물을 좋아해요. 그래서 동물원에 가고 싶어요. 준호 Junho: 아, 그래요? 나도 동물을 좋아해요. 수지 Susie: 그럼, 동물원에 같이 가요.

track 7	Listen carefully and repeat. 호랑이 사자 원숭이 곰 고릴라 여우 코알라 거북이 펭귄 악어 코끼리 캥거루 뱀 북극곰 기린 까치 앵무새 타조 나비 벌
track 8	Listen carefully and repeat. 1) 태권도를 해요. 태권도를 하고 싶어요. 2) 수영을 해요. 수영을 하고 싶어요. 3) 축구를 해요. 축구를 하고 싶어요. 4) 골프를 쳐요. 골프를 치고 싶어요. 5) 테니스를 쳐요. 테니스를 치고 싶어요. 6) 자전거를 타요. 자전거를 타고 싶어요. 7) 춤을 춰요. 춤을 추고 싶어요. 8) 피자를 먹어요. 피자를 먹고 싶어요. 9) 비빔밥을 먹어요. 비빔밥을 먹고 싶어요. 10) 주스를 마셔요. 주스를 마시고 싶어요. 11) 코끼리를 봐요. 코끼리를 보고 싶어요.
track 9	Asking and saying when and where they are doing something Dialogue 수지 Susie: 언제 어디에서 만날까요? 준호 Junho: 토요일 9 시에 타롱가 동물원에서 만나요. 수지 Susie: 음... 10 시는 어때요? 괜찮아요? 준호 Junho: 네, 괜찮아요.

track 10	Listen carefully and repeat. 1) F: 민호, 언제 만날까요? M: 일요일 오후 네 시에 만나요. M: 린다, 언제 만날까요? F: 금요일 오후 열두 시에 만나요. M: 수지, 언제 만날까요? F: 화요일 오후 일곱 시에 만나요. F: 준호, 언제 만날까요? M: 월요일 오후 한 시에 만나요. F: 벤, 언제 만날까요? M: 토요일 오전 아홉 시에 만나요. M: 마리, 언제 만날까요? F: 수요일 오후 두 시에 만나요. 2) F: 민호, 어디에서 만날까요? M: 골프장에서 만나요. M: 린다, 어디에서 만날까요? F: 수영장에서 만나요. M: 수지, 어디에서 만날까요? F: 농구장에서 만나요. F: 준호, 어디에서 만날까요? M: 공원에서 만나요. F: 벤, 어디에서 만날까요? M: 집에서 만나요. M: 마리, 어디에서 만날까요? F: 학교에서 만나요.
track 11	Asking and saying where something is Dialogue 준호 Junho: 무엇을 보고 싶어요? 수지 Susie: 먼저 코끼리하고 기린을 보고 싶어요. 코끼리는 어디에 있어요? 준호 Junho: 코끼리는 코알라 앞에 있어요. 수지 Susie: 아, 코알라 옆에 기린도 있어요.

track 12	Listen carefully and repeat. 1) 나비는 코끼리 앞에 있어요. 2) 나비는 코끼리 뒤에 있어요. 3) 나비는 코끼리 위에 있어요. 4) 나비는 코끼리 아래에 있어요. 5) 나비는 코끼리 옆에 있어요.
track 13	Zoo song
track 14	Describing physical appearance Dialogue 수지 Susie: 저기 봐요. 코끼리가 있어요. 준호 Junho: 코끼리는 똥똥해요. 코끼리는 몸이 커요. 수지 Susie: 저기에 악어도 있어요. 준호 Junho: 악어는 무서워요! 악어는 입이 길어요.
track 15	Listen carefully and repeat. 1) 커요. 2) 작아요. 3) 길어요. 4) 짧아요. 5) 느려요. 6) 빨라요. 7) 똥똥해요. 8) 날씬해요. 9) 귀여워요. 10) 무서워요. 11) 멋있어요. 12) 예뻐요.

track 16	Listen carefully and repeat.
	1) 코끼리는 똥똥해요. 2) 병아리는 귀여워요. 3) 악어는 무서워요. 4) 펭귄은 작아요. 5) 나비는 멋있어요. 6) 고양이는 예뻐요. 7) 거북이는 느려요. 8) 토끼는 빨라요. 9) 여우는 날씬해요. 10) 사자는 커요.
track 17	Listen carefully and repeat.
	1) 눈 2) 코 3) 입 4) 귀 5) 몸 6) 다리 7) 꼬리 8) 날개
track 18	Saying what someone is doing Dialogue
	수지 Susie: 우아! 여기 좀 봐요. 코끼리가 노래하고 있어요! 준호 Junho: 진짜요?! 말도 안 돼요.
track 19	Listen carefully and repeat.
	1) 태권도를 해요. 태권도를 하고 있어요. 2) 수영을 해요. 수영을 하고 있어요. 3) 축구를 해요. 축구를 하고 있어요. 4) 골프를 쳐요. 골프를 치고 있어요. 5) 테니스를 쳐요. 테니스를 치고 있어요. 6) 자전거를 타요. 자전거를 타고 있어요. 7) 춤을 춰요. 춤을 추고 있어요. 8) 피자를 먹어요. 피자를 먹고 있어요. 9) 비빔밥을 먹어요. 비빔밥을 먹고 있어요. 10) 주스를 마셔요. 주스를 마시고 있어요. 11) 코끼리를 봐요. 코끼리를 보고 있어요. 12) 집에 가요. 집에 가고 있어요.