

Unit 5

It's delicious!

맛있어요!



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

- Name some food and drinks
- ask about likes and dislikes and reply by expressing degrees of feeling
- talk about favourite food and drink
- ask and say which food someone ate
- order food at a restaurant
- ask and say how the food tastes
- talk about some popular Korean dish
- read and write food and drink names, and some action words in the past tense.

Contents

Tune in.....	6
It's delicious.	7
Situation A: Junho and Susie are talking about their school lunch. Track 2.....	7
Situation B: They are talking about what they ate in the morning. Track 3	7
Situation C: Junho and his friends have lunch at a Korean restaurant. Track 4.....	8
단어와 표현 Vocabulary and expressions Track 5	9
Naming some food and drinks	10
Dialogue Track 6.....	10
Explanation	10
Sentence pattern	10
Listen carefully and repeat Track 7	11
Let's speak!.....	12
Let's write!.....	13
Korean meal, 밥 <i>Bap</i> Story	14
밥하고 반찬 <i>Bap</i> and <i>Banchan</i>	14
What is the most common dish in Korea?	15
Asking about likes or dislikes and replying by expressing degrees of feeling	16
Dialogue Track 8.....	16
Explanation	16
Sentence pattern	16
Let's speak!.....	17
Let's learn fruit names!	18
Talking about favourite food and drink	19
Dialogue Track 9.....	19
Explanation	19
Sentence pattern	19
Traditional Korean food	20
불고기 <i>Bulgogi</i>	20
비빔밥 <i>Bibimbap</i>	20
김밥 <i>gimbap</i>	21
How to make gimbap	21
Listen carefully and repeat Track 10	22
Let's speak!.....	23
More action words	24
Let's write!.....	25
Listen carefully and repeat Track 11	25
Food delivery in Korea.....	26

Let's speak!.....	27
Sing along! Track 12.....	28
Let's play a game!.....	29
Asking and saying which food someone ate.....	30
Dialogue Track 13.....	30
Explanation	30
Sentence pattern	30
Listen carefully and repeat – now and before Track 14	31
Listen carefully and repeat - what Junho ate and drank Track 15.....	32
Let's speak!.....	33
Let's play a game!.....	33
Ordering food at a restaurant	34
Dialogue Track 16.....	34
Explanation	34
Sentence pattern	35
Listen carefully and repeat Track 17	35
Let's write!.....	35
Let's speak!.....	36
Asking and saying how the food tastes	37
Dialogue Track 18.....	37
Explanation	37
Listen carefully and repeat Track 19	38
Let's write!.....	39
Let's speak!.....	39
Let's play a game!.....	41
Cultural spotlight	42
Garlic in Dangun's story.....	42
Project	44
Project part 1: About your choice of food	44
Project part 2: Creating a recipe page	45
With a partner	46

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Tune in

Look at the pictures. Discuss in English.

- Where are they?
- What are they doing?
- What are they eating or drinking?
- Can you name any Korean foods? Which ones?



It's delicious.



Situation A: Junho and Susie are talking about their favourite food.

Track 2



Situation B: They are talking about what they ate in the morning. Track 3





Situation C: Junho and his friends have lunch at a Korean restaurant. 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
피자	pizza
비빔밥	bibimbap
조금	a little bit
아주	very much
굉장히	very much
가장	the most
제일	the most
무슨	what
음식	food
국수	noodle
아침에	in the morning
먹었어요	ate
마셨어요	drank
맛있어요	to be delicious
여기요	excuse me
불고기	bulgogi
스파게티	spaghetti
주스	juice
사이다	soda, cider
짜요	to be salty
조금 좋아해요	I like it a little bit
굉장히 좋아해요	I like it very much
가장 좋아해요	I like it the most
뭐 먹었어요?	What did you eat?
뭐 마셨어요?	What did you drink?
뭐 드릴까요?	What would you like to have?
불고기 하나 주세요.	One bulgogi, please
불고기가 맛있어요?	Is bulgogi delicious?
무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요?	What is your favourite food?

Naming some food and drinks



Dialogue Track 6

수지 Susie: 이것은 뭐예요? What's this?

준호 Junho: 이것은 피자예요. This is a pizza.

수지 Susie: 저것은 뭐예요? What's that?

준호 Junho: 저것은 콜라예요. That is cola.



Explanation

You have already learned the question 뭐예요? in Unit 2: 뭐 *mwo* means 'what' and 예요 *yeyo* means 'is' in English. Using this question word, you can ask what this is or what that is, saying 이것은 뭐예요? *igeot-eun mwo-yeyo?* or 저것은 뭐예요? *jeogeot-eun mwo-yeyo?* To answer, just say the food or drink name, and add 예요 / 이에요 *yeyo / ieyo*.

You can use these patterns to ask and say the names of food and drink.



Sentence pattern

Q.	이것은	+	뭐예요?		
	저것은				
A.	이것은	+	Food or drink name	+	예요.
	저것은				이에요.

Remember?

1. If a word ends with a consonant, add 이에요 *ieyo*. If it ends with a vowel, use 예요 *yeyo*.
2. 이것 *igeot* means *this one*. 저것 *jeogeot* means *that one*.
은 *eun* is a topic marker in a sentence.





Listen carefully and repeat Track 7

Listen carefully and repeat after each food and drink name.

			
피자 <i>pija</i>	햄버거 <i>haembeogeo</i>	스파게티 <i>seupageti</i>	빵 <i>ppang</i>
			
파전 <i>pajeon</i>	잡채 <i>japchae</i>	비빔밥 <i>bibimbap</i>	국수 <i>guksu</i>
			
샐러드 <i>saelleodeu</i>	과일 <i>gwa'il</i>	아이스크림 <i>aiseukeurim</i>	케이크 <i>keikeu</i>
			
셰이크 <i>syеikeu</i>	사이다 <i>saida</i>	콜라 <i>kolla</i>	물 <i>mul</i>
			
우유 <i>uyu</i>	주스 <i>juice</i>	녹차 <i>nokcha</i>	커피 <i>keopi</i>



Let's speak!

Ask your partner to select images randomly and ask what this is in Korean. To answer this question, use these sentence patterns below. Take turns.

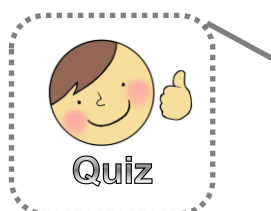


잡채 콜라 스파게티 커피
 케이크 국수 주스 햄버거
 샐러드 물 녹차 빵 사이다
 파전 아이스크림 과일 피자
 셰이크 비빔밥 우유



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 food and drink names can you make from the scrambled words above? What are they?



밥하고 반찬 Bap and Banchan

What do Koreans eat? We can say that Koreans eat 밥 *bap* and 반찬 *banchan*. Traditional Korean meals are known for the variety of side dishes (which are called 반찬 *banchan* in Korean) that accompany steam-cooked rice (밥 *bap*). Koreans think of 밥 *bap* as the source of life. Although 밥 *bap* needs the simplest recipe to cook, Koreans say build or create a bowl of rice (밥을 짓다 *babeul jitda*) instead of saying 'cook' (밥을 요리하다 *babeul yorihada*).



Interestingly, '밥 먹었어요?' *bap meogeosseoyo* is one of the most common greetings in Korea. It literally means, "Did you have a meal?", but it is not really asking whether you have had a meal or not. So, you don't need to answer like 'No, I just had a banana with my breakfast cereal' when one of your Korean friends asks you whether you have meals, saying '밥 먹었어요?' *bap meogeosseoyo*. Just say, 네 and then ask the same question back to the person, like saying 'hi' to each other in English.



In Korea, 밥 *bap* has been the principle food for thousands of years. It is not simply indicating 'a bowl of rice' but also 'a meal'. Then how do you say breakfast, lunch, and dinner in Korean? It is easy. Just add the word, 밥 *bap* after the time words 아침 *achim* morning, 점심 *jeomsim* midday, and 저녁 *jeonyeok* evening.



What is the most common dish in Korea?

Many Koreans would agree that 김치 *kimchi*, is the most common and popular dish. Originally 김치 *kimchi* was developed as a preserved vegetable for the winter season and has been used throughout Korean history. Cabbage and radish are the most common and popular ingredients, but there are also more than 200 types of 김치 *kimchi* made with cucumber, spinach, spring onion, and so on. Basically, Koreans have a very special way of turning all vegetables into 김치 *kimchi*. As 김치 *kimchi* accompanies all sorts of Korean dishes, most Koreans can't think of a meal without 김치 *kimchi*.



Asking about likes or dislikes and replying by expressing degrees of feeling



Dialogue Track 8

수지 Susie: 피자(를) 좋아해요? Do you like pizza?
 준호 Junho: 네, 아주 좋아해요. Yes, I like it very much.
 수지 Susie: 아이스크림(을) 좋아해요?
 Do you like ice-cream?
 준호 Junho: 네, 조금 좋아해요. Yes, I like it a little bit.

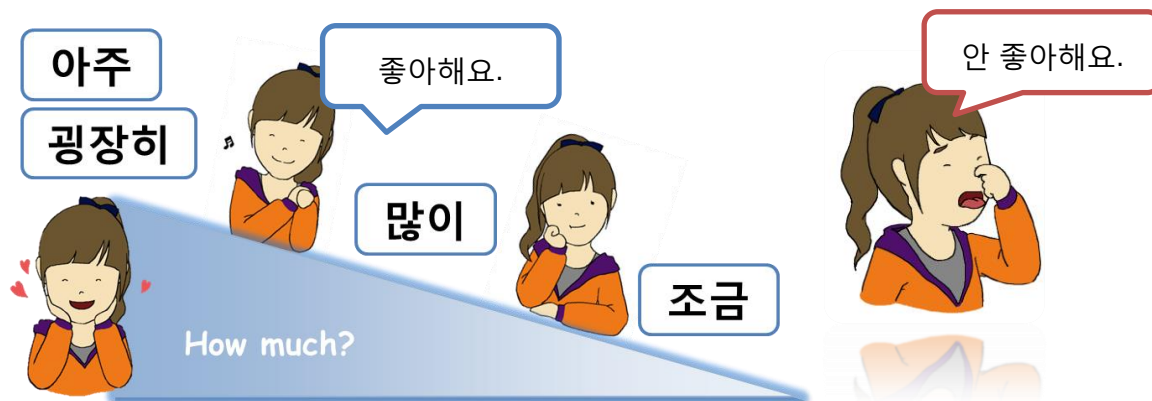


Note: Brackets (...) around words in a dialogue show that those words can be omitted.

Explanation

You can say how much you like a particular food or drink using the expressions you've already learned: 좋아해요 *joa-haeyo*, and 안 좋아해요 *an joa-haeyo*.

To express how much you like or dislike something, just add 아주 *aju*, 많이 *mani*, or 조금 *jogum* before the expressions 좋아해요 *joa-haeyo* or 안 좋아해요 *an joa-haeyo*. 아주 *aju* can be replaced by 굉장히 *goengjanghi*.



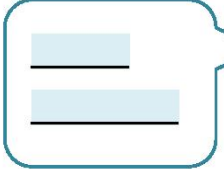
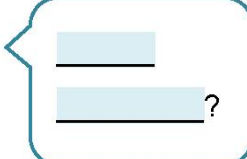
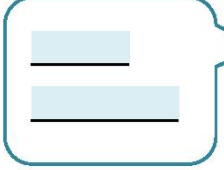
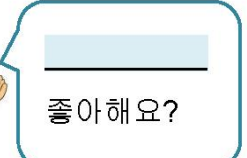
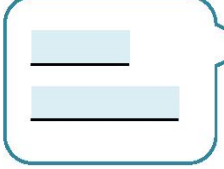
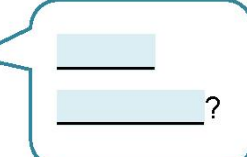
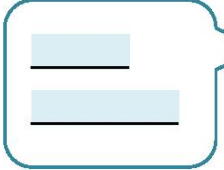
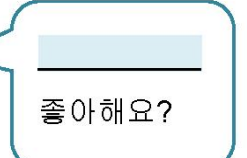
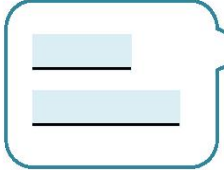
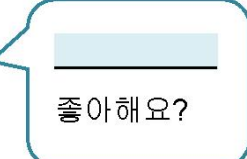
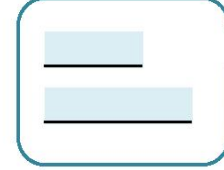
Sentence pattern

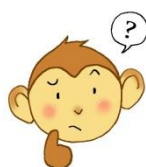
Q.	Food or drink name	+	좋아해요?
A.	Degree of like / dislike	+	좋아해요. or 안 좋아해요.



Let's speak!

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

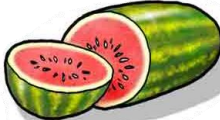
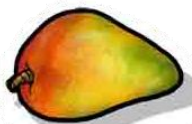
1)			피자 좋아해요?			
2)						
3)			 좋아해요?			
4)						
5)			 좋아해요?			
6)			과일 			
7)			 좋아해요?			



Let's learn fruit names!



Do you like fruit? What is your favourite fruit? It is fun to say fruit names in Korean. Read each fruit name aloud with your partner.

	사과 <i>sagwa</i>		바나나 <i>banana</i>
	포도 <i>podo</i>		레몬 <i>lemon</i>
	딸기 <i>ttalgi</i>		수박 <i>subak</i>
	귤 <i>gyul</i>		코코넛 <i>kokoneot</i>
	체리 <i>cheri</i>		오렌지 <i>orenji</i>
	망고 <i>manggo</i>		파인애플 <i>painaepeul</i>

Which fruit juice do you like? Say it in Korean with your partner.



I just drank a glass of juice.
Guess the name of the
mystery juice.

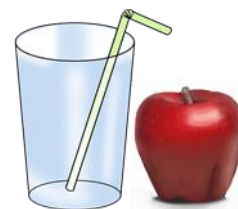


Talking about favourite food and drink



Dialogue Track 9

- 수지 Susie: 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요?
Which food do you like best?
- 준호 Junho: 비빔밥을 가장 좋아해요. I like bibimbap best.
- 수지 Susie: 무슨 음료수를 제일 좋아해요?
Which drink do you like best?
- 준호 Junho: 사과 주스를 제일 좋아해요. I like apple juice best.



Explanation

You can ask what someone's favourite food is by saying 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요?
museun eumsigeul gajang joahaeyo?

When you want to ask someone which food he/she likes the most, follow the sentence patterns below.

In fact, it is very useful when asking someone's favourites, just by replacing the word 음식 *eumsik* with another word, for example, 음료수, 운동, 과목 *eumnyosu, undong, kwamok* and so forth.

To answer the question, just say the name of the food or drink and add 가장 좋아해요 *gajang joa-haeyo* or 제일 좋아해요 *jeil joa-haeyo*.



Did you know? 가장 is equivalent to 'most or extremely' in English. 가장 *gajang* can be replaced by 제일 *jeil* which means 'number one' in English.



Sentence pattern

Q.	무슨 음식을		+	가장	+	좋아해요?
A.	Food name	+ 을/를	+	가장	+	좋아해요.

Q.	무슨 음료수를		+	제일	+	좋아해요?
A.	Drink name	+ 을/를	+	제일	+	좋아해요.



Traditional Korean food



불고기 *Bulgogi* is Korean beef barbecue cooked with various vegetables and soybean sauce. ‘불 *bul*’ means ‘fire’ and ‘고기 *gogi*’ is meat in Korean. So 불고기 *bulgogi* literally means the meat on the fire. Traditionally Korean people wrap the 불고기 *bulgogi* along with a special sauce in lettuce and eat it as a whole. Don't be embarrassed to open your mouth as wide as you can when eating *bulgogi*. Do you know the secret of mouth-watering 불고기 *bulgogi*? Before cooking, 불고기 *bulgogi* is marinated with a mixture of soy sauce, pear juice, sesame oil, pepper, garlic, onion, wine, salt and sugar, so it is very delicious as well as tender to eat. These days, 불고기 *bulgogi* has become one of the most popular Korean foods and is loved by people all over the world.

불 + 고기



비빔밥 *Bibimbap* is steamed rice (밥 *bat*) mixed (비빔 *bibim*) with vegetables and herbs. The key to 비빔밥 *bibimbap* is the spiciness of the Korean chilli paste, 고추장 *gochujang*. Another type of well-known 비빔밥 *bibimbap* is 돌솥 비빔밥 *dolsot bibimbap* served in a heated stone bowl. It is important to remember to stir all the ingredients together thoroughly before eating. Like many other Korean dishes, the taste of harmony is the most essential ingredient of 비빔밥 *bibimbap*.

Taste of harmony



김밥 *gimbap*

What do you take for lunch when you go on a picnic? Most Koreans prepare 김밥 *gimbap* for outdoor activities such as a picnic, sports carnival, or excursion. 김밥 *gimbap* is the most popular snack in Korea. It consists mainly of rice, *bulgogi*, spinach, pickled radish and eggs. 김밥 *gimbap* is wrapped in laver (seaweed) and then sliced so it can be eaten easily. Its ingredients can be varied to create your own flavoured 김밥 *gimbap*, for example, cheese *gimbap*, *kimchi gimbap* or *tuna gimbap*. As it looks very similar to Japanese sushi, 김밥 *gimbap* is also known as Korean sushi, but it is different from Japanese sushi, because 김밥 *gimbap* never contains raw fish.



How to make gimbap

재료 Ingredients: 4 carrots 당근, 3 cups baby spinach leaves 시금치, 4 cucumbers (sliced lengthways) 오이, 2 eggs 달걀, 2 cups cooked rice 밥, 1 teaspoon salt 소금, 1 teaspoon sesame oil 참기름, 4 sheets of dried seaweed 김, and whatever you like such as tuna 참치 or cheese 치즈.

순서 Steps:

- 1) 재료 씻기 Wash vegetables.
- 2) 재료 자르기 Slice vegetables into thin strips.
- 3) 재료 볶기 Stir-fry vegetables.
- 4) 달걀 지단 만들기 Beat the eggs and cook them in the oil. Then slice them into strips.
- 5) 밥 데우기 Warm up cooked rice.
- 6) 참기름과 소금을 넣고 섞기 . Stir in sesame oil and salt.
- 7) 김밥 말기 Gimbap is easier to make if you have a rolling mat (김발 *gimbal*). Open the rolling mat and place a seaweed sheet on top. Spread a layer of warmed rice over an entire seaweed sheet. Place the cooked vegetables and egg strips lengthwise on the rice, down one side, and then gently fold the seaweed sheet over the fillings, lightly pressing to form a roll.
- 8) 자르기 Cut the rolled *gimbap* into bite-sized pieces.
- 9) 먹기 Enjoy your *gimbap*. Say 잘 먹겠습니다 *jal meok-get-seum-ni-da* before eating. Say 맛있어요 *masisseoyo* for 'it's yummy'.



Listen carefully and repeat **Track 10**

Part 1

Mari

Junho

Ben

Mia

Susie

Noah

무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요?

Quiz 1. Which food is not chosen by Junho's friends?

Part 2

Mari

Junho

Ben

Mia

Susie

Noah

무슨 음료를 가장 좋아해요?

Quiz 2. Which drinks are chosen more than once?



Let's speak!

Use the 사다리 게임 *sadari geim* below to find out each person's favourite food. In Korean, ask your partner which food each person likes the most, as shown in the example. Take turns.

For example, ask “노아 는 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요?” *noa-neun museun eumsigeul gajang joahaeyo* and answer “노아는 파전을 가장 좋아해요.” *noa-neun pajeon-eul gajang joahaeyo*.

Noah	Linda	Mari	Susie	Nari	Minho








What is your favourite food and drink? Tell your partner, using the patterns below.



1. 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요?

2. 나는 [food name] 을/를 가장 좋아해요.

3. 무슨 음식을 제일 좋아해요?

4. [Food name] 을/를 제일 좋아해요.



More action words

You have already learned some action words in the previous units. In this unit you are going to learn more action words, in particular, how to say 'eat' and 'drink' in Korean. Look at the table below and read the action words aloud.

				Category	Action words
				음식 <i>eumsik</i>	먹어요 <i>meogeoyo</i> eat
피자 <i>pija</i>	햄버거 <i>haembegeo</i>	샐러드 <i>saelleodeu</i>	케이크 <i>keikeu</i>		
					
아이스크림 <i>aiseukeurim</i>	과일 <i>gwail</i>	비빔밥 <i>bibimbap</i>	스파게티 <i>seupageti</i>		
					
파전 <i>pajeon</i>	빵 <i>ppang</i>	잡채 <i>japchae</i>	국수 <i>guksu</i>		
				음료수 <i>eumnyosu</i>	마셔요 <i>masyeoyo</i> drink
콜라 <i>kolla</i>	셰이크 <i>syikeu</i>	물 <i>mul</i>	사이다 <i>saida</i>		
					
우유 <i>uyu</i>	녹차 <i>nokcha</i>	커피 <i>keopi</i>	주스 <i>juceu</i>		



Let's write!

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



Listen carefully and repeat **Track 11**

A. Listen carefully and repeat after each sentence.

- 1) 피자를 먹어요.
- 2) 물을 마셔요.
- 3) 과일을 먹어요.
- 4) 커피를 마셔요.
- 5) 밥을 먹어요.
- 6) 주스를 마셔요.
- 7) 국수를 먹어요.

음식을 먹어요.

음료수를 마셔요.



B. Junho is talking about what he eats and drinks. Listen and repeat after him.



Food delivery in Korea

Whenever, wherever, whatever

언제 어디서든
무엇이든

👋 **Did you know?** Guess when you can use this expression in Korea? This expression is commonly used for food delivery in Korea. It is well-known that Korean delivery men/women deliver whatever food you like, wherever you are and whenever you order. So just pick up a phone and order some food when you are travelling in Korea, to find out if this is true.





Let's speak!

Susie and her friends marked down what they normally eat and drink in the grid below. With a partner, ask what food and drink they normally have. Answer and respond to the questions based on the information below. Take turns, using these sentence patterns.



수지, 월요일에
뭐 먹어요?

월요일에
비빔밥을 먹어요.



	월	화	수	목	금	토	일
Susie							
Junho							
Jisung							
Minjun							
Mia							
Linda							



Use the expression '드세요' instead of '먹어요' when asking your teacher a question. This is a polite way of asking a question. Your teacher responds by saying '(나는) ...을/를 먹어요'.

	월	화	수	목	금	토	일
Your teacher							



Sing along! Track 12

Food song

Part 1 – 먹어요!

일 이 일 이 삼 사 *il ri il ri sam sa*

I want to eat something, eat something, eat something

먹어요 먹어요 불고기를 먹어요 *meo-geo-yo meo-geo-yo bul-go-gi-reul meo-geo-yo*

오 룩 오 룩 칠 팔 *o ryuk o ryuk chil pal*

I want to drink something, drink something, drink something

마셔요 마셔요 주스를 마셔요 *ma-syeo-yo ma-syeo-yo ju-seu-reul ma-syeo-yo*

일이 일이 삼사 오룩 오룩 칠 팔 *il ri il ri sam sa oryuk oryuk chil pal*

일 이 삼 사 오룩 칠 팔 구 십 *il ri sam sa oryuk chil pal gu sip*



4 일 이 일 이 삼 사 — — — — — I want to eat something
하 나 둘 — 셋 넷 — — — — — 아 침 에 무 엇 을

7 eat - something eat something 먹 어 요 먹 어 요 불 고 기 를 먹 어 요
먹 었 어 요 먹 었 어 밥 하 고 반 찬 을 먹 었 어 요 먹 었 어

10 오 룩 오 룩 칠 — 팔 — — — — — I want to drink something
다 섯 여 섯 일 굵 여 덩 — — — — — 점 심 에 무 엇 을

13 drink - something drink something 마 셔 요 마 셔 요 주 — 스 를 마 셔 요
마 셸 어 요 마 셸 어 오 렌 지 주 스 를 마 셸 어 요 마 셸 어

일 이 일 이 삼 사 오 룩 오 룩 칠 — 팔 — 일 이 삼 사 오 룩 칠 팔 구 십
하 나 둘 — 셋 넷 다 섯 여 섯 일 굵 여 덩 일 이 삼 사 오 룩 칠 팔 구 십

Food song**Part 2 – 먹었어요!**

하나 둘 셋 넷 *hana dul set net*

아침에 무엇을 먹었어요 먹었어? *achim-e mueoseul meogeosseoyo meogeosseo*

밥하고 반찬을 먹었어요 먹었어 *bapago banchan-eul meogeosseoyo meogeosseo*

다섯 여섯 일곱 여덟 *daseot yeoseot ilgop yeodeol*

점심에 무엇을 마셨어요 마셨어? *jeomsim-e mueoseul masyeosseoyo masyeosseo*

오렌지 주스를 마셨어요 마셨어 *orenji juseu-reul masyeosseoyo masyeosseo*

하나 둘 셋 넷 다섯 여섯 일곱 여덟 *hana dul set net daseot yeoseot ilgop yeodeol*

일 이 삼 사 오륙 칠 팔 구 십 *il ri sam sa oryuk chil pal gu sip*



Let's play a game!

**Rap battles**

Create and perform your own version of a 'food and drink' rap song for the class rap battle.

Variation: If you are familiar with a sound recording and editing software, you can record your rap song to present to your class.

Asking and saying which food someone ate



Dialogue Track 13

수지 Susie: 아침에 뭐 먹었어요? What did you have for breakfast?

준호 Junho: 시리얼(을) 먹었어요. I had cereal.

수지 Susie: 뭐 마셨어요? What did you drink?

준호 Junho: 우유(를) 마셨어요. I drank (some) milk.

Note: Brackets (...) around words in a dialogue show that those words can be omitted.



Explanation

How do you say what you did?

Similar to English verbs, Korean verbs change their endings according to tense. To say what you did in the past, just add **ㅂ니다** to a verb stem. For example, 먹어요 to 먹었어요.

Here is the basic pattern to make the action in past tense: Drop **요** from an action word and add **ㅂ니다**.



Sentence pattern

Q. Time words + 뭐 + Action in past tense?

A. Food name (을/를) Action in past tense.



Listen carefully and repeat – now and before Track 14

NOW		Before
좋아해요 like		좋아했어요 liked
싫어해요 hate		싫어했어요 hated
먹어요 eat		먹었어요 ate
마셔요 drink		마셨어요 drank
가요 go		갔어요 went
와요 come		왔어요 came
해요 do		했어요 did
놀아요 play		놀았어요 played
봐요 look		봤어요 looked
배워요 learn		배웠어요 learned

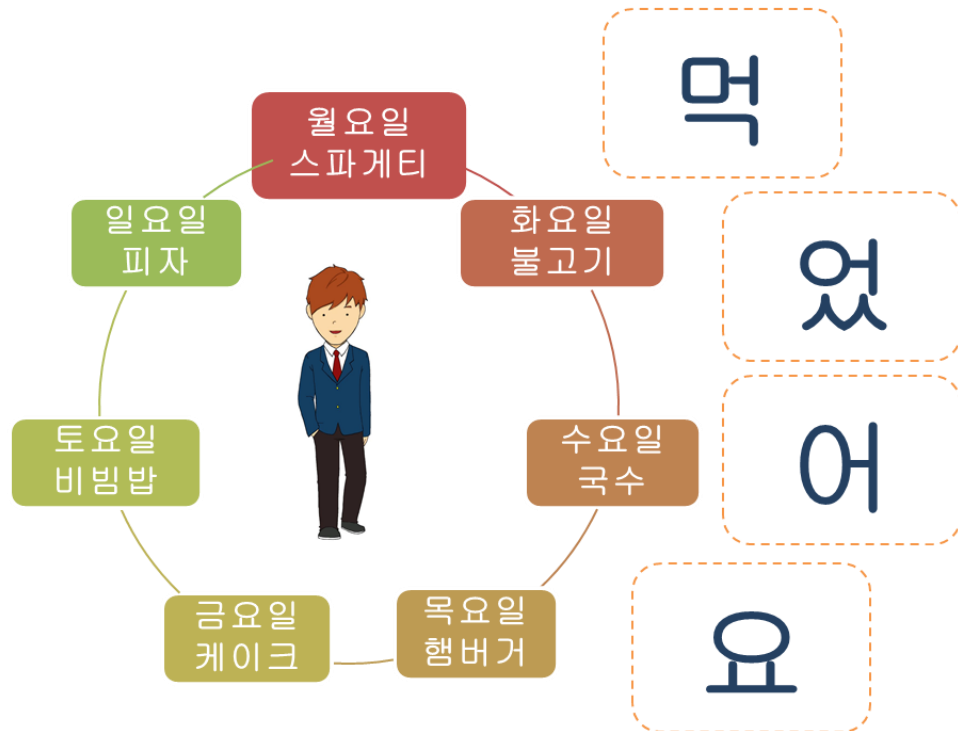




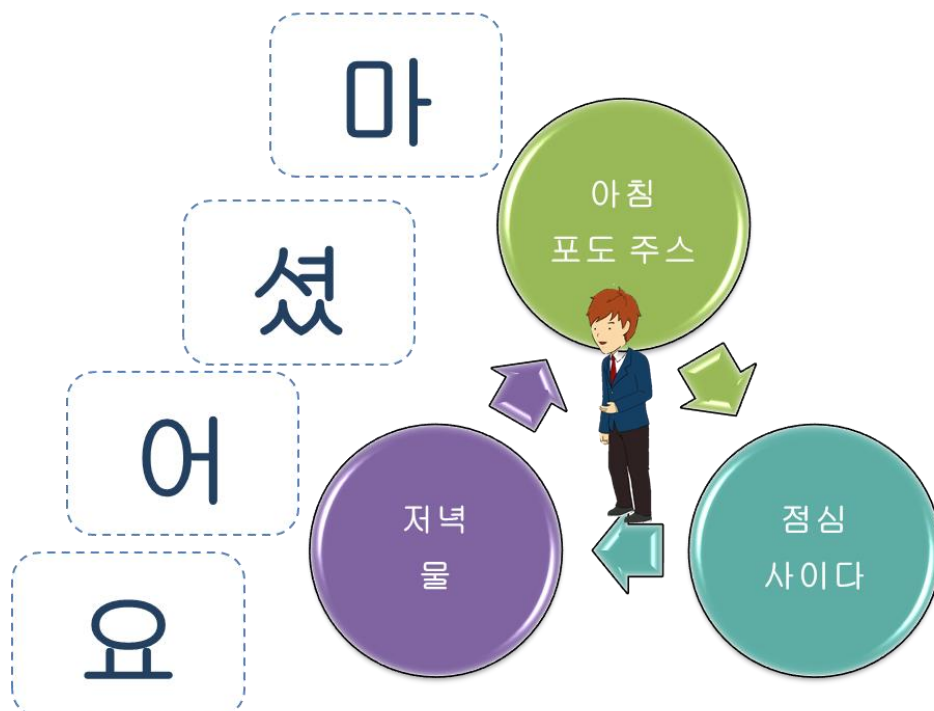
Listen carefully and repeat - what Junho ate and drank **Track 15**

Junho is talking about what he ate and drank last week. Listen and repeat after him.

Part 1



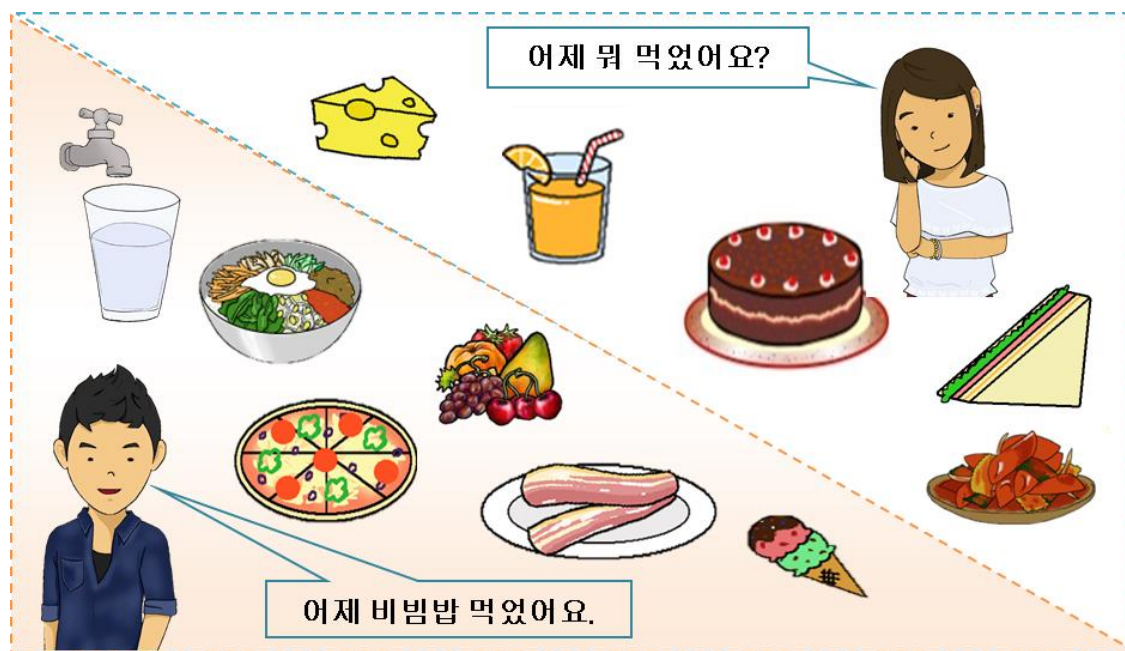
Part 2





Let's speak!

Jisung and Mari have a chat about what they ate and drank yesterday. Imagine that you are Jisung and your partner is Mari. With your partner, look at the food and drink images below and then take turns to ask and answer each other. Use the sentence patterns below.



Let's play a game!

Guess What????

Version 1: Choose a favourite food or drink item from the list you learned in this unit. Write it down without showing your partner. Your partner tries to guess the item by asking whether a specific food or drink is your favourite. For example:

Your partner: 피자 가장 좋아해요?

You: 아니요, 조금 좋아해요.

Your partner keeps asking until you say 네, 가장 좋아해요. Take turns.

Version 2: Imagine you had a certain food or drink you learned in this unit. Write it down without showing your partner. Your partner tries to guess the item by asking whether you had a specific food or drink yesterday. For example:

Your partner: 어제 피자 먹었어요?

You: 아니요, 안 먹었어요.

Your partner keeps asking until you say 네, 먹었어요 / 마셨어요. Take turns.

Ordering food at a restaurant



Dialogue Track 16

수지 Susie: 여기요. Excuse me.
 웨이터 Waiter: 뭐 드릴까요?
 What would you like to have?
 수지 Susie: 불고기 하나 주세요.
 (Give) one Bulgogi, please.
 준호 Junho: 비빔밥 둘 주세요.
 (Give) two bibimbap, please.
 수지 Susie: 주스하고 콜라 주세요.
 (Give) juice and cola, please.



Explanation

Here are the most common expressions you can use in a Korean restaurant.

1. 여기요!

How do you get a waiter/waitress's attention in a restaurant? Just say '여기요' *yeogiyo* waving your hand. 여기요 *yeogiyo* is equivalent to 'excuse me' in English but it literally means here. It is commonly used when addressing someone indirectly and to avoid guessing an appropriate title.

2. 뭐 드릴까요?

뭐 드릴까요 *mwo deurilkkayo* literally means 'What would you want me to give?' It is an expression when asking politely what a customer wants.

3. 불고기 하나 주세요.

To order food, say the name of the food or drink, and add 주세요 *juseyo* which means 'please give me'. The pure Korean numbers are used after the name of food or drinks to indicate the number of food or drink you wish to order.

4. 주스하고 콜라 주세요

To ask for more than one food or drink, link them using 하고 *hago*. For example, 주스하고 콜라 주세요. You can replace 하고 *hago* with 그리고 *geurigo* as you have already learned in Unit 4.



Do you know? If you add 좀 *jom* before 주세요 *juseyo*, it sounds more polite, for example, 물 좀 주세요 *mul jom ju-se-yo*.



Sentence pattern

Q. 뭐 드릴까요?

A. Food name + Pure Korean Number + 주세요.

Listen carefully and repeat Track 17

Junho and his friends are ordering food and drink at a restaurant. Listen carefully and repeat after each sentence.

- 1) 국수 2 하고 불고기 3 주세요.
- 2) 아이스크림 1 하고 커피 2 주세요.
- 3) 국수 3 하고 김치 좀 주세요.
- 4) 비빔밥 2 하고 샐러드 1 좀 주세요.
- 5) 피자 1, 햄버거 2, 그리고 콜라 3 주세요.
- 6) 김밥 2, 불고기 1, 그리고 물 좀 주세요.
- 7) 스파게티 5, 샐러드 2, 그리고 아이스크림 2 주세요.



Let's write!

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



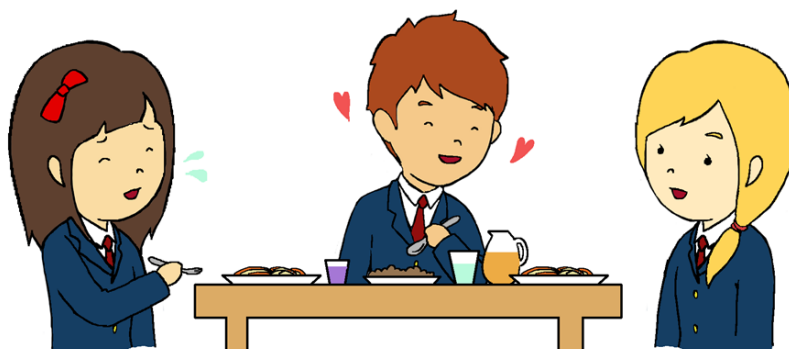
Quiz

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



Let's speak!

You are ordering food and drinks for 20 people. Look at the menu and with your partner, place an order.



Asking and saying how the food tastes



Dialogue Track 18

수지 Susie: 불고기가 맛있어요? Is bulgogi delicious?

준호 Junho: 네, 맛있어요. Yes, it's delicious.

수지 Susie: 국수가 맛있어요? Are the noodles delicious?

준호 Junho: 음... 맛있어요. 짜요.

Well... not delicious. They're salty.



Explanation

If you want to ask if a certain food is delicious, say the name of the food and add 맛있어요? *masisseoyo*? For example, 불고기가 맛있어요? *bulogogiga masisseoyo*?

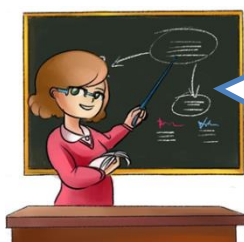
 Did you know? 가 *ga* tells you who or what is the topic of the sentence. You have learned the topic marker, 가 *ga* in Unit 3.



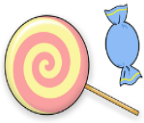
To answer, say 맛있어요 *masisseoyo* if food is delicious. If not, say 맛있어요 *madeopseoyo*.



To describe specific tastes and flavours, use the words 달아요 *darayo*, 써요 *sseyo*, 시어요 *sieoyo*, 짜요 *jjayo*, or 매워요 *maewoyo*. They mean sweet, bitter, sour, salty and hot respectively. See the table on the following page.



시원하다 *siwonhada* is frequently used when describing the taste of food/drink. It originally means 'to be cool', however, Koreans often use this word after eating some hot and spicy food.

	Describing tastes	
Sweet	달아요 <i>darayo</i>	 사탕 (lolly)이 달아요.
Bitter	쓴요 <i>sseoyo</i>	 약 (medicine)이 쓴요.
Sour	시어요 <i>sieoyo</i>	 레몬 (lemon)이 시어요.
Salty	짜요 <i>jjayo</i>	 소금 (salt)이 짜요.
Spicy	매워요 <i>maewoyo</i>	 고추 (pepper)가 매워요.
delicious	맛있어요	
not delicious	맛없어요	



Listen carefully and repeat **Track 19**

Junho tastes the food on the menu and makes comments. Listen carefully and repeat after him. Then tell your partner in English.

- 1) 불고기가 맛있어요.
- 2) 피자가 맛없어요.
- 3) 케이크가 달아요.
- 4) 주스가 쓴요.
- 5) 김치가 시어요.
- 6) 국수가 짜요.
- 7) 비빔밥이 매워요.





Let's write!

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

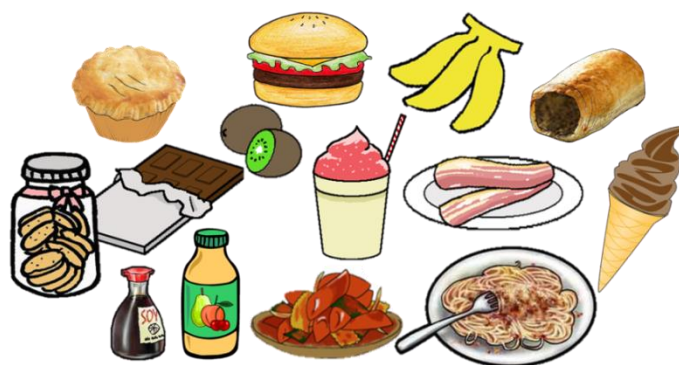


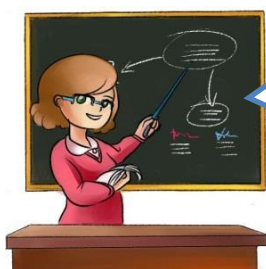
Using the letters above,
how many words for expressing tastes can you make?
What are they?



Let's speak!

A. Using the expressions you just learned, describe the taste of each food below.

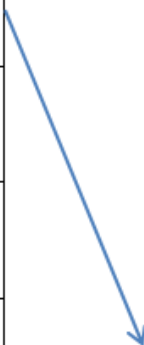
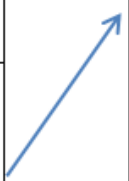




You have already learned 그리고 *geurigo* which means 'and' in English. If you want to speak contrary to a previous topic, use 그러나 *geureona*, 하지만 *hajiman* or 그런데 *geurunde*. Note the word 그런데 *geurunde*, which is more commonly used in spoken and everyday Korean, can also mean 'by the way' or 'well' depending on the contexts.

- B. In pairs, ask your partner to randomly choose some images of food, and ask if it is delicious. Answer the question as shown in the sample answer. When answering, you should use conjunctions. Take turns.

Sample answer: 레몬 주스가 시어요. 그런데 맛있어요.

Food		Taste		Conjunction		Taste
		달아요		그리고		달아요
		맛있어요				맛있어요
		씨요		그런데		씨요
		시어요				시어요
		짜요		그러나		짜요
		매워요				매워요
		맛없어요		하지만		맛없어요
						
						



Let's play a game!

Food board game: Form a group of three. Each person puts a marker on **START**. Play 가위 바위 보 *gawi-bawi-bo* to see how many spaces to move. If you win with scissors, move one space; with a stone two spaces; with paper three spaces. Wherever you land, you must answer the question in Korean. If you fail to do the required task, then move back two spaces. The winner is the one who gets to the **FINISH** first.

Say aloud “가위 바위 보 *gawi-bawi-bo*” when playing *gawi-bawi-bo*!

가위 *gawi* = scissors, 바위 *bawi* = rock, 보 *bo* = paper

START	Name 2 drinks		Go back 2 spaces	아이스크림 맛있어요?	What is your favourite food?
					Order 3 drinks
					Name 3 foods
What is your favourite drink?	아침에 뭐 먹었어요?	Count from one to ten in Korean		Go forward 3 spaces	무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요?
					
Order a food with drinks					
Go forward 3 spaces	Name 2 Korean foods	무슨 음료수를 가장 좋아해요?	Go back 5 spaces		FINISH



Quiz

Which Korean letter does the board game look like? Can you name TWO foods beginning with this letter? What are they?

Cultural spotlight

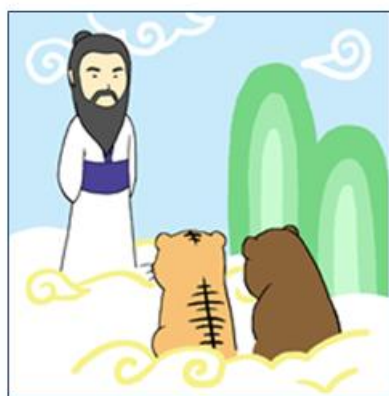


Garlic in Dangun's story

Do you know which is the most popular and important ingredient used to season Korean dishes? Yes! As you can guess from the title, it is garlic, 마늘 *maneul* in Korean. Korean people love to eat garlic. It is not only because garlic is distinguished as an antioxidant substance to prevent

cancers, but most importantly it is related to a myth about Korea's foundation. Here is the story about garlic and Korea.

This story begins with 환인 *hwanin*, the Lord of Heaven. He had a son called 환웅 *hwanung* who was very eager to live on Earth among the valleys and mountains. So 환인 *hwanin* sent his son with 3000 helpers to Earth to live and 환웅 *hwanung* settled down in Mount Baekdu on the Korean peninsula where he founded 신시 *sinsi*, the city of God. With the help of his ministers who control rain, clouds and wind, 환웅 *hwanung* instituted laws and moral codes and taught the humans how to cultivate rice and how to live a better life.



인간이 되고 싶어요!

100일 동안
마늘하고 숙만 먹어라.

One day, a tiger and a bear living in a cave prayed to 환웅 *hwanung* that they might become human because they deeply admired the lifestyle of the people on Earth. Upon hearing their prayers, 환웅 *hwanung* gave them two sacred foods which allowed them to become human. Can you guess what these foods were? They were 20 cloves of garlic and a bundle of mugwort. Then he ordered them to eat only these sacred foods for 100 days. They also had to stay in the cave to avoid the sunlight.





However, the short-tempered tiger soon gave up after twenty days and left the cave, while the bear endured all the pains and finally was transformed into a woman! Yes, garlic has the power!



The bear-woman, **웅녀 *ungnyeo*** was so grateful and made offerings to **환웅 *hwanung***. However, she became sad because she couldn't find her husband. So she prayed earnestly under the special tree to be blessed with a child. Then **환웅 *hwanung***, moved by her prayers, took her for his wife.

웅녀 *ungnyeo* gave birth to a son and named him **단군 *dangun***. **웅녀 *ungnyeo*** 's son **단군 *dangun*** became the legendary founder of **고조선 *gojoseon***, the first kingdom of Korea!

This is the beginning of 5000 years of Korean history, starting from a little ingredient called garlic.



By the way, do not try to give garlic to your pet!

October 3 is a Korean Public Holiday,
개천절 *gae-cheon-jeol* (National Foundation Day).
 On this Day, Koreans commemorate the foundation of the country in 2,333 BC.
 It is widely believed that **단군 *dangun*** first founded a country,
 called **조선 *joseon*** in 2,333 BC.

Project

Create your own recipe page and present it to the class. To begin with, imagine you are a member of an international cookbook committee at your school. You will work in groups to create an online cookbook. Each member of your group creates an international food recipe page. Each member should choose a different food from different countries. Follow the instructions to complete your project.

Project part 1: About your choice of food

Introduce your choice of food. What would be the essential elements? Think about some creative and interesting ways to introduce your food and its recipe. Follow the steps below for the introduction of your food. This part should be completed in **Korean**.



1. Select a country, and choose your dish from that country.
2. Decide and prepare the information you want to include in your recipe. You should use the following expressions in Korean;
 - Name of food you have chosen
 - Origin of food i.e. [country name] food
 - Like/dislike expressions
 - What the food tastes like
 - Personal experience about the food, for example, saying or writing “this is my favourite food and I eat it in the morning” in Korean.



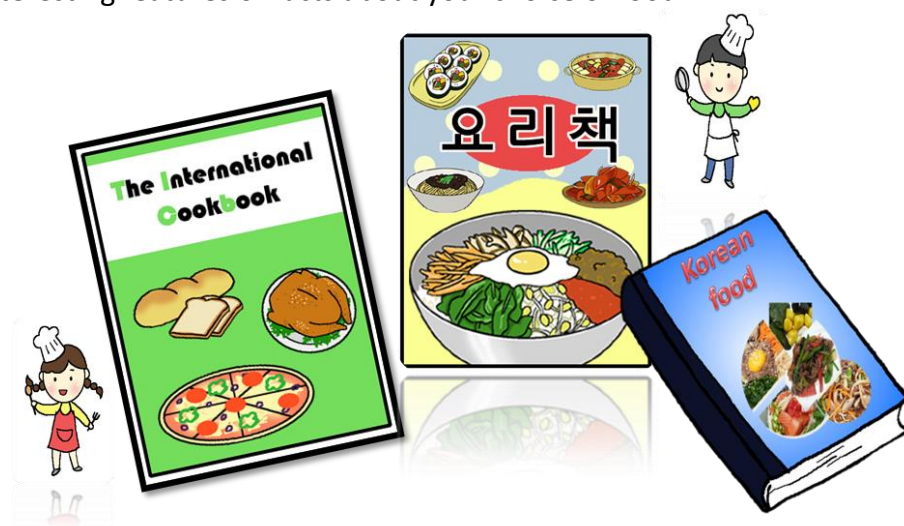
Project part 2: Creating a recipe page

Create a recipe page and present it to your class.

How much do you know about your chosen dish? Where can you find some useful information about it? How would you organise your findings to present to your classmates and your teacher? What would be the most effective way to deliver your presentation? Why?

Think about the following items for your research and presentation. This part could be completed in either English or Korean.

1. Images of your food
2. Ingredients and method
3. Interesting features or facts about your choice of food



Project part 3: International/intercultural cookbook creation

In groups (or as a whole class), collate all recipes to create an international/intercultural cookbook.

You are encouraged to use a range of digital tools to create your recipe page. In your online cookbook, you can include images, video links, and audio files: you can record your voice to complete Project part 1 instead of writing. To get started on your online cookbook, your class will need to create an online working space.



With a partner

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

A	이것 저것	은	뭐예요?
----------	----------	---	------

B	이것 저것	은	피자예요. 콜라예요
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A	아이스크림 우유 과일 커피 스파게티 빵	을 를	좋아해요?
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B	굉장히 많이 조금	좋아해요. 안 좋아해요.
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A	무슨	음식 음료수	을 를	가장 제일	좋아해요?
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B	비빔밥 사이다	을 를	가장 제일	좋아해요.
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A	아침 점심 저녁	에	뭐	먹었어요? 마셨어요?
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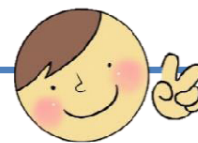
B	밥 주스	을 를	먹었어요. 마셨어요.
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A	여기요!
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B	뭐 드릴까요?
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A	샐러드 햄버거 케이크 셰이크 녹차	하나 둘 셋 넷 다섯	주세요.
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B	네, 잠깐만 기다리세요
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Unit 5 Checklist

I can:

- name some food and drinks
- ask about likes and dislikes and reply by expressing degrees of feeling
- talk about favourite food and drink
- ask and say which food someone ate
- order food at a restaurant
- ask and say how the food tastes
- talk about some popular Korean dishes
- read and write food and drink names, and some action words in the past tense

A	불고기 피자가 케이크 주스 김치 국수 비빔밥	이 가	맛있어요?
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B	맛있어요. 맛없어요. 달아요. 썩어요. 시어요. 짜요. 매워요.
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UNIT 5 COURSE BOOK ANSWERS

Naming some food and drinks

Let's speak!

Sample answers only

이것은 뭐예요? 이것은 비빔밥이에요.
 이것은 뭐예요? 이것은 국수예요.
 이것은 뭐예요? 이것은 햄버거예요.
 이것은 뭐예요? 이것은 케이크예요.
 이것은 뭐예요? 이것은 빵이에요.
 이것은 뭐예요? 이것은 셰이크예요.
 이것은 뭐예요? 이것은 스파게티예요.
 이것은 뭐예요? 이것은 샐러드예요.
 이것은 뭐예요? 이것은 아이스크림이에요.
 이것은 뭐예요? 이것은 파전이에요.
 이것은 뭐예요? 이것은 커피예요.
 이것은 뭐예요? 이것은 우유예요.
 이것은 뭐예요? 이것은 잡채예요.
 이것은 뭐예요? 이것은 주스예요.
 이것은 뭐예요? 이것은 녹차예요.
 이것은 뭐예요? 이것은 물이에요.
 이것은 뭐예요? 이것은 사이다예요.
 이것은 뭐예요? 이것은 과일이에요.
 이것은 뭐예요? 이것은 콜라예요.

Let's write!

11

피자, 빵, 아이스크림, 햄버거, 국수, 비빔밥, 피자, 과일, 녹차, 우유, 커피

Asking about likes or dislikes and replying by expressing degrees of feeling

Let's speak!

- 1) 피자 좋아해요? 네, 아주(굉장히) 좋아해요.
- 2) 셰이크 좋아해요? 네, 조금 좋아해요.
- 3) 햄버거 좋아해요? 네, 많이 좋아해요.
- 4) 아이스크림 좋아해요? 네, 아주(굉장히) 좋아해요.
- 5) 콜라 좋아해요? 아니요, 안 좋아해요.
- 6) 과일 좋아해요? 네, 많이 좋아해요.
- 7) 국수 좋아해요? 네, 조금 좋아해요.

Talking about favourite food and drink

Listen carefully and repeat

Quiz 1: 잡채, 빵, 햄버거

Quiz 2: 콜라, 물

Let's speak! – Sadari game

노아는 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요?

노아는 파전을 가장 좋아해요.

린다는 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요?

린다는 샐러드를 가장 좋아해요.

마리는 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요?

마리는 비빔밥을 가장 좋아해요.

수지는 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요?

수지는 케이크를 가장 좋아해요.

나리는 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요?

나리는 스파게티를 가장 좋아해요.

민호는 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요?

민호는 햄버거를 가장 좋아해요.

Let's speak! – What is your favourite food and drink?

Sample answers only

무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요?

나는 불고기를 가장 좋아해요.

Let's speak!

Susie

Q: 월요일에 뭐 먹어요?

A: 월요일에 비빔밥을 먹어요.

Q: 수요일에 뭐 먹어요?

A: 수요일에 빵을 먹어요.

Q: 일요일에 뭐 먹어요?

A: 일요일에 과일을 먹어요.

Junho

Q: 화요일에 뭐 먹어요?

A: 화요일에 아이스크림을 먹어요.

Q: 금요일에 뭐 먹어요?

A: 금요일에 케이크를 먹어요.

Jisung

Q: 목요일에 뭐 먹어요?

A: 목요일에 햄버거를 먹어요.

Q: 토요일에 뭐 마셔요?

A: 토요일에 콜라를 마셔요.

Q: 일요일에 뭐 먹어요?

A: 일요일에 김밥을 먹어요.

Minjun

Q: 월요일에 뭐 먹어요?

A: 월요일에 국수를 먹어요.

Q: 수요일에 뭐 마셔요?

A: 수요일에 커피를 마셔요.

Q: 토요일에 뭐 먹어요?

A: 토요일에 떡볶이를 먹어요.

Mia

Q: 화요일에 뭐 마셔요?

A: 화요일에 녹차를 마셔요.

Q: 금요일에 뭐 먹어요?

A: 금요일에 피자를 먹어요.

Linda

Q: 월요일에 뭐 마셔요?

A: 월요일에 우유를 마셔요.

Q: 목요일에 뭐 먹어요?

A: 목요일에 샌드위치를 먹어요.

Q: 일요일에 뭐 마셔요?

A: 일요일에 오렌지 주스를 마셔요.

Your teacher

You: 화요일에 뭐 드세요?

Your teacher: (나는) 화요일에 잡채를 먹어요.

You: 목요일에 뭐 드세요?

Your teacher: (나는) 목요일에 햄버거를 먹어요.

You: 토요일에 뭐 드세요?

Your teacher: (나는) 토요일에 국수를 먹어요.

Asking and saying which food someone ate**Let's speak!**

Sample answers only

1

Mari: 어제 뭐 먹었어요?

Jisung: 어제 비빔밥 먹었어요.

Mari: 어제 뭐 마셨어요?

Jisung: 어제 물 마셨어요.

2

Jisung: 어제 뭐 먹었어요?

Mari: 샌드위치하고 떡볶이 먹었어요.

Jisung: 어제 뭐 마셨어요?

Mari: 어제 오렌지 주스 마셨어요.

3

Mari: 어제 뭐 먹었어요?

Jisung: 어제 피자하고 과일하고 아이스크림 먹었어요.

4

Jisung: 어제 뭐 먹었어요?

Mari: 케이크하고 치즈 먹었어요.

Let's play game!

Sample answers only

Version 1

Your partner: 피자를 가장 좋아해요?

You: 아니요, 조금 좋아해요.

Your partner: 햄버거를 가장 좋아해요?

You: 아니요, 안 좋아해요.

Your partner: 불고기를 가장 좋아해요?

You: 아니요, 조금 좋아해요.

Your partner: 과일을 가장 좋아해요?

You: 네, 가장 좋아해요.

Version 2

Your partner: 어제 피자 먹었어요?

You: 아니요, 안 먹었어요.

Your partner: 어제 비빔밥 먹었어요?

You: 아니요, 안 먹었어요.

Your partner: 어제 주스 마셨어요?

You: 아니요, 안 마셨어요.

Your partner: 어제 아이스크림 먹었어요?

You: 네, 먹었어요.

Ordering food at a restaurant

Let's write!

6 sentences

피자하고 물 좀 주세요.

피자하고 물 주세요.

피자 주세요.

피자 좀 주세요.

물 주세요.

물 좀 주세요.

Let's speak!

Sample answers only

비빔밥 둘, 피자 하나, 떡볶이 셋, 김밥 다섯, 국수 둘, 찌개 하나, 케이크 둘, 그리고 햄버거 넷 주세요.

콜라 넷, 주스 여섯, 녹차 셋, 그리고 커피 일곱 주세요.

Asking and saying how the food tastes

Listen carefully and repeat

- 1) Bulgogi is delicious.
- 2) Pizza is not delicious.
- 3) Cake is sweet.
- 4) Juice is bitter.
- 5) Kimchi is sour.
- 6) Noodle is salty.
- 7) Bibimbab is spicy.

Let's write!

7 words

달아요, 써요, 시어요, 맛있어요, 매워요, 짜요, 맛없어요

Action!

Sample answers only

- 1) 머핀은 달아요.
- 2) 햄버거는 짜요.
- 3) 바나나는 달아요.
- 4) 소시지롤은 맛있어요.
- 5) 과자는 맛없어요.
- 6) 초콜릿은 달아요.
- 7) 키위는 시어요.
- 8) 셰이크는 달아요.
- 9) 베이컨은 짜요.
- 10) 아이스크림은 달아요.
- 11) 간장은 짜요.
- 12) 주스는 시어요.
- 13) 떡볶이는 매워요.
- 14) 스파게티는 써요.

Let's speak!

Sample answers only

- Q: 레몬 주스가 맛있어요?
A: 레몬 주스가 시어요. 그런데 맛있어요.
- Q: 스파게티가 맛있어요?
A: 스파게티 달아요. 그런데 맛있어요.
- Q: 아이스크림이 맛있어요?
A: 아이스크림이 맛있어요. 그런데 시어요.
- Q: 떡볶이가 맛있어요?
A: 떡볶이가 매워요. 그리고 짜요.
- Q: 케이크가 맛있어요?
A: 케이크가 맛있어요. 그런데 달아요.
- Q: 햄버거가 맛있어요?
A: 햄버거가 짜요. 그리고 맛없어요.

Q: 비빔밥이 맛있어요?

A: 비빔밥이 맛있어요. 그런데 매워요.

Q: 국수가 맛있어요?

A: 국수가 짜요. 하지만 맛있어요.

Q: 피자가 맛있어요?

A: 피자가 써요. 그리고 짜요.

Let's play a game!

Quiz

ㄹ

라면, 락사, 라볶이, 레몬 (과일)

UNIT 5 COURSE BOOK TRANSCRIPT

Track	Transcript
track 1	Korean Arirang course book Unit Five It's delicious!
track 2	Situation A: Junho and Susie are talking about their school lunch. 수지 Susie: 이것은 피자예요. 피자를 좋아해요? 준호 Junho: 네, 조금 좋아해요. 수지 Susie: 저것은 비빔밥이에요. 비빔밥을 좋아해요? 준호 Junho: 아주 좋아해요. 수지 Susie: 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요? 준호 Junho: 국수를 가장 좋아해요. 수지 Susie: 아침에 뭐 먹었어요? 준호 Junho: 빵을 먹었어요.
track 3	Situation B: They are talking about what they ate in the morning. 수지 Susie: 뭐 마셨어요? 준호 Junho: 우유를 마셨어요. 아침에 뭐 먹었어요? 수지 Susie: 아이스크림을 먹었어요. 준호 Junho: 네? 아침에 아이스크림? 수지 Susie: 굉장히 맛있어요!
track 4	Situation C: Junho and his friends have lunch at a Korean restaurant. 수지 Susie: 여기요! Shop assistant: (M) 뭐 드릴까요? 준호 Junho: 불고기 하나 주세요. 수지 Susie: 스파게티 둘 주세요. 린다 Linda: 주스하고 사이다 주세요. 수지 Susie: 불고기가 맛있어요? 준호 Junho: 네, 맛있어요. 린다 Linda: 스파게티가 맛있어요? 수지 Susie: 조금 짜요. 린다 Linda: 여기요!!

track 5	Vocabulary and expressions 피자 비빔밥 조금 아주 굉장히 가장 제일 무슨 음식 국수 아침에 먹었어요 마셨어요 맛있어요 여기요 불고기 스파게티 주스 사이다 짜요 조금 좋아해요 굉장히 좋아해요 가장 좋아해요 뭐 먹었어요? 뭐 마셨어요? 뭐 드릴까요? 불고기 하나 주세요. 불고기가 맛있어요? 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요?
track 6	Naming food and drinks Dialogue 수지 Susie: 이것은 뭐예요? 준호 Junho: 이것은 피자예요. 준호 Junho: 저것은 뭐예요? 수지 Susie: 저것은 콜라예요.

track 7	Listen carefully and repeat. 피자 햄버거 스파게티 빵 파전 잡채 비빔밥 국수 샐러드 과일 아이스크림 케이크 셰이크 사이다 콜라 물 우유 주스 녹차 커피
track 8	Asking and saying degrees of likes and dislikes Dialogue 수지 Susie: 피자를 좋아해요? 준호 Junho: 네, 아주 좋아해요. 수지 Susie: 아이스크림을 좋아해요? 준호 Junho: 네, 조금 좋아해요.
track 9	Asking and saying what someone's favourite food is Dialogue 수지 Susie: 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요? 준호 Junho: 비빔밥을 가장 좋아해요. 수지 Susie: 무슨 음료수를 제일 좋아해요? 준호 Junho: 사과 주스를 제일 좋아해요.

track 10	Listen carefully and repeat. F: 준호, 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요? M: 햄버거를 가장 좋아해요. M: 수지, 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요? F: 아이스크림을 가장 좋아해요. F: 노아, 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요? M: 비빔밥을 가장 좋아해요. M: 미아, 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요? M: 피자를 가장 좋아해요. F: 벤, 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요? M: 파전을 가장 좋아해요. M: 마리, 무슨 음식을 가장 좋아해요? M: 스파게티를 가장 좋아해요.
track 11	F: 준호, 무슨 음료수를 가장 좋아해요? M: 주스를 가장 좋아해요. M: 수지, 무슨 음료수를 가장 좋아해요? F: 사이다를 가장 좋아해요. F: 노아, 무슨 음료수를 가장 좋아해요? M: 콜라를 가장 좋아해요. M: 미아, 무슨 음료수를 가장 좋아해요? M: 물을 가장 좋아해요. F: 벤, 무슨 음료수를 가장 좋아해요? M: 콜라를 가장 좋아해요. M: 마리, 무슨 음료수를 가장 좋아해요? M: 물을 가장 좋아해요.
track 12	Listen carefully and repeat. 1) 피자를 먹어요. 2) 물을 마셔요. 3) 과일을 먹어요. 4) 커피를 마셔요. 5) 밥을 먹어요. 6) 주스를 마셔요. 7) 국수를 먹어요.

track 13	Listen carefully and repeat.
	1) 월요일에 스파게티를 먹어요. 그리고 우유를 마셔요. 2) 화요일에 잡채를 먹어요. 그리고 사이다를 마셔요. 3) 수요일에 샐러드를 먹어요. 그리고 셰이크를 마셔요. 4) 목요일에 국수를 먹어요. 그리고 커피를 마셔요. 5) 금요일에 비빔밥을 먹어요. 그리고 물을 마셔요. 6) 토요일에 피자를 먹어요. 그리고 콜라를 마셔요. 7) 일요일에 과일하고 샐러드를 먹어요. 그리고 포도 주스를 마셔요.
track 14	Number song
track 15	Asking and saying which food someone had Dialogue 수지 Susie: 아침에 뭐 먹었어요? 준호 Junho: 시리얼을 먹었어요. 수지 Susie: 뭐 마셨어요? 준호 Junho: 우유를 마셨어요.
track 16	Listen carefully and repeat. 1) 좋아해요 → 좋아했어요 2) 싫어해요 → 싫어했어요 3) 먹어요 → 먹었어요 4) 마셔요 → 마셨어요 5) 가요 → 갔어요 6) 와요 → 왔어요 7) 해요 → 했어요 8) 놀아요 → 놀았어요 9) 봐요 → 봤어요 10) 배워요 → 배웠어요
track 17	Listen carefully and repeat. 1) 월요일에 스파게티를 먹었어요. 2) 화요일에 불고기를 먹었어요. 3) 수요일에 국수를 먹었어요. 4) 목요일에 햄버거를 먹었어요. 5) 금요일에 케이크를 먹었어요. 6) 토요일에 비빔밥을 먹었어요. 7) 일요일에 피자를 먹었어요. 8) 아침에 포도 주스를 마셨어요. 9) 점심에 사이다를 마셨어요. 10) 저녁에 물을 마셨어요.

track 18	Ordering food at a restaurant Dialogue 수지 Susie: 여기요. 웨이터 Waiter: 뭐 드릴까요? 수지 Susie: 불고기 하나 주세요. 준호 Junho: 비빔밥 둘 주세요. 수지 Susie: 주스하고 콜라 주세요.
track 19	Listen carefully and repeat. 1) 국수 둘하고 불고기 셋 주세요. 2) 아이스크림 하나하고 커피 둘 주세요. 3) 국수 셋하고 김치 좀 주세요. 4) 비빔밥 둘하고 샐러드 하나 좀 주세요. 5) 피자 하나, 햄버거 둘, 그리고 콜라 셋 주세요. 6) 김밥 둘, 불고기 하나, 그리고 물 좀 주세요. 7) 스파게티 다섯, 샐러드 둘, 그리고 아이스크림 둘 주세요.
track 20	Asking and saying how the food tastes Dialogue 수지 Susie: 불고기가 맛있어요? 준호 Junho: 네, 맛있어요. 수지 Susie: 국수가 맛있어요? 준호 Junho: 음... 맛없어요. 짜요.
track 21	Listen carefully and repeat. 1) 불고기가 맛있어요. 2) 피자가 맛없어요. 3) 케이크가 달아요. 4) 주스가 써요. 5) 김치가 시어요. 6) 국수가 짜요. 7) 비빔밥이 매워요.