

Unit 1

Hello, I am Susie

안녕하세요, 저는 수지예요.



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

- greet people
- ask someone their name
- tell someone your name
- name family members
- ask where someone lives
- say where you live
- ask someone their nationality
- say your nationality
- read and write a simple self introduction.

Contents

Tune In	5
Look at the pictures. Discuss in English.	5
Hello, I am Susie.....	6
Situation A: Susie meets Junho on her first day at the new school.....	6
Situation B: About one week after	6
단어와 표현 Vocabulary and expressions	7
Greeting people	8
Dialogue.....	8
Explanation	8
Let's speak!.....	10
Asking someone's name.....	11
Dialogue.....	11
Explanation	11
Sentence pattern	12
Let's speak!.....	12
Sing along!.....	13
Let's write!.....	14
Naming family members	14
Dialogue.....	15
Sentence pattern	16
Listen carefully and repeat.....	17
Let's speak!.....	18
Asking where someone lives.....	19
Dialogue.....	19
Sentence pattern	19
Explanation	20
Let's speak!.....	22
Asking someone their nationality	23
Dialogue.....	23
Explanation	23
Sentence pattern	24
Let's speak!.....	25
Cultural spotlight.....	26
Let's learn about Korea!.....	26
Project	27
With a partner	28

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Tune In

Look at the pictures. Discuss in English.

- 1) Where are they?
- 2) What are they doing?
- 3) Can you say 'hello' in any languages other than English?
- 4) Which picture is most like your greeting?



Hello, I am Susie



Situation A: Susie meets Junho on her first day at the new school Track 2



Situation B: About one week after ... Track 3





단어와 표현 Vocabulary and expressions Track 2

Korean	English meaning
안녕하세요	hello
나	I, me, myself
저	humble form of 나
어디	where
이름	name
어느	which
나라	country
사람	people
한국 사람	Korean
선생님	teacher
이름이 뭐예요?	What is your name?
어디 살아요?	Where do you live?
어느 나라 사람이예요?	What is your nationality?
누구예요?	Who is it?



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

Greeting people



Dialogue Track 5

- 수지 Susie: 안녕하세요. Hello.
 준호 Junho: 안녕하세요. Hello.
 수지 Susie: 안녕히 가세요. Goodbye.
 준호 Junho: 안녕히 계세요. Goodbye.



Explanation

It might be surprising that there is no separate greeting for ‘good morning’, ‘good afternoon’, or ‘good evening’ in Korean. 안녕하세요 *annyeong-haseyo*, which literally means “Are you at peace?” is a greeting used any time of the day and in almost any situation where the English greeting ‘hello’ is used. To say goodbye, Koreans use 안녕히 가세요 *annyeonghi-gaseoyo* or 안녕히 계세요 *annyeonghi-gyeseyo*. This is a polite way of greeting someone. If Koreans want to be less formal when saying hello or goodbye, they use 안녕 or some other phrases as shown in the table below.

	Formal polite	Informal polite
Hello	안녕하세요 <i>annyeong-haseyo</i>	안녕 <i>annyeong</i>
Nice to meet you	만나서 반갑습니다 <i>mannaseo bangapseumnida</i>	만나서 반가워요 <i>mannaseo bangawoyo</i>
Goodbye		안녕 <i>annyeong</i>
Goodbye when you are leaving	안녕히 계세요 <i>annyeonghi-gyeseyo</i>	잘 있어요 <i>jal-isseyoyo</i>
Good-bye to someone who is leaving	안녕히 가세요 <i>annyeonghi-gaseoyo</i>	잘 가요 <i>jal-gayo</i>
See you again		또 만나요 <i>tto-mannayo</i>



👋 **Did you know?** In Korea, when you meet someone for the first time, a bow is usually expected.



👋 **Did you know?** To greet your teacher, you should use '선생님' seon-saeng-nim instead of 'Mr, Ms, or Miss'. You should not add your teacher's family name with 선생님.





Let's speak!

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

<p>1)</p>	<p>2)</p>
<p>3)</p>	<p>4)</p>
<p>5)</p>	<p>6)</p>
<p>7)</p>	<p>8)</p>

Asking someone's name



Dialogue Track 6

준호 Junho: 이름이 뭐예요? What is your name?

수지 Susie: 저는 수지예요. I am Susie.

준호 Junho: 만나서 반가워요. Nice to meet you.

수지 Susie: 만나서 반가워요. Nice to meet you.



Explanation

To introduce yourself, just say your name and add '예요/이에요' *yeyo / ieyo*. Then add '만나서 반가워요' *mannaseo banga-wo-yo*.

'예요/이에요' are sentence endings. They are equivalent to 'to be (am, are, is)' in English. For words ending in a vowel, 예요 is added, otherwise 이에요 is added.





Sentence pattern

Name + 예요.

Name + 이에요.

유진

ㄴ is a consonant, so you need to use 유진**이**예요.

수지

ㅣ is a vowel, so you need to use 수지**에**예요.



Let's speak!

You are sitting in a circle with your classmates. Your teacher may begin with introducing him/herself. Then your teacher throws a ball of string to a student asking his/her name in Korean: *the teacher should hold the end of the thread of the string*. When it's your turn with the string, introduce yourself to the class and then throw the string to another student asking their name. Continue around the class. You will find connections through the web of string when finishing the activity.

Use these patterns to introduce yourself to the class!



안녕하세요. Hello.
저는 [name] 예요 / 이에요. I am [your name].
만나서 반가워요. Nice to meet you.



Sing along! Track 7

Greeting song

안녕, 안녕하세요. 만나서 반가워요.
 안녕, 안녕하세요. 저는 [name] 이에요.
 안녕, 안녕, 안녕하세요. 만나서 반가워요.



안녕 안녕하세요 만나서 반가워요 안녕 안녕하세요
 7
 저는 --- 예요 안녕 안녕하세요 만나서 반가워요

Win rap battles

Create and perform your ‘안녕하세요’ rap song for the class rap battle.

Variation: If you are familiar with sound editing software such as Audacity, you can record your rap song to present to your class.





Let's write!

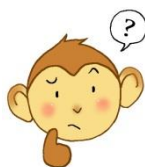
Trace over each letter with your finger. Follow the correct order for writing it. Say it to yourself as you trace over it.

안	요	세	나
준	가	녕	반
워	만	요	저
서	하	후	
예	느	요	



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

Naming family members



Addressing people in Korea



The proper use of names is an important part of Korean culture. Except among classmates and other very close friends, Koreans usually don't use their first names to address each other. Instead, they use titles that describe the relationships or kinship between and among people such as older brother and old sister, which is not common in western culture. Kinship terms such as 'older sister', 'uncle', 'grandmother', or 'grandfather' are used instead to address old people who are not necessarily related to them. Therefore, it is important to know kinship terms, i.e. naming family members, for your first step in learning Korean.

Listen to a dialogue where Susie introduces her brother to Junho. How does she address her brother?



Dialogue Track 8

준호 Junho: 안녕, 수지. Hi, Susie.

수지 Susie: 안녕, 준호. Hi, Junho.

준호 Junho: 누구예요? Who is it?

수지 Susie: (여기는) 오빠예요. (This) is my brother.

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





Did you know? In social activities or at the workplace, family names with titles, such as 'teacher' or 'manager' are used with the honorific suffix '*nim*' to address respect. For example, a teacher who has a family name of Kim would be addressed '*Kim seon-saeng nim*' - *Kim* (family name) *seon-saeng* (teacher) *nim* (honorific suffix).



Sentence pattern

Q. +

A. +

A Korean word, 가족 *gajok* means 'family' in English. Koreans usually say 우리 가족이에요 *uri gjok-ieyo* to introduce their family to others.



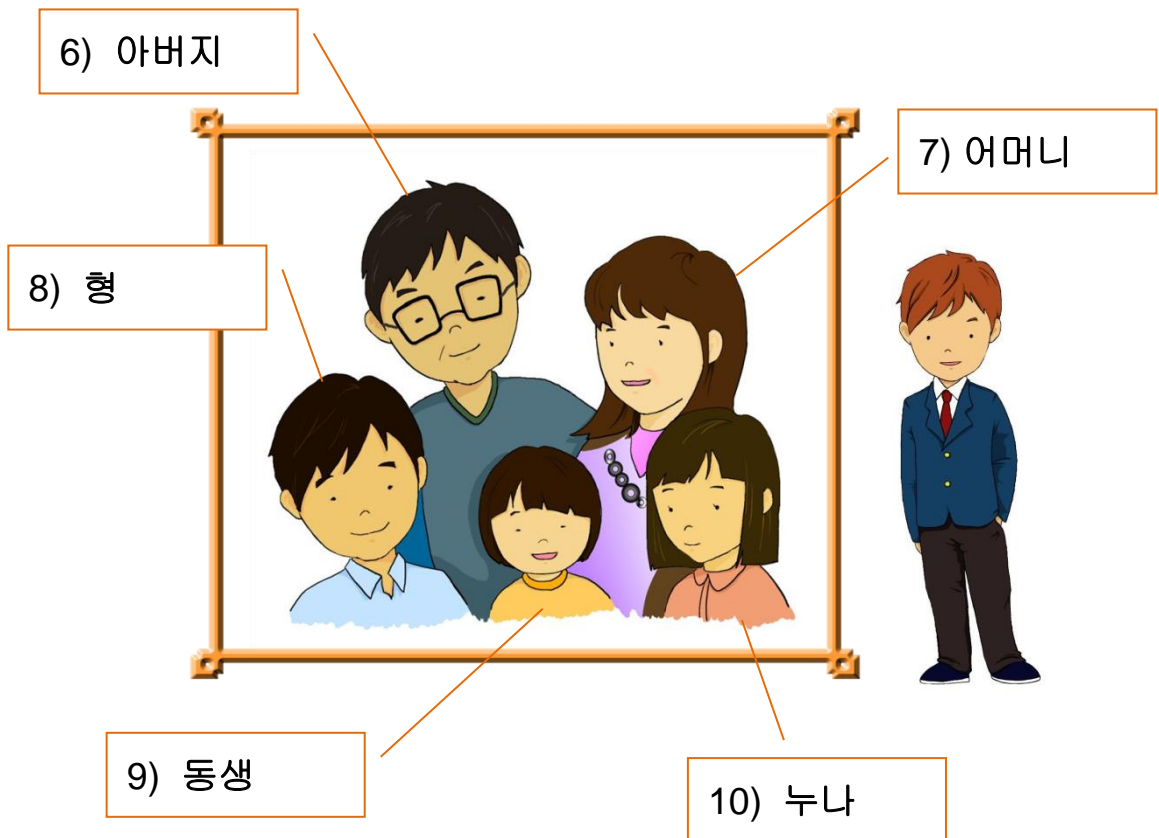
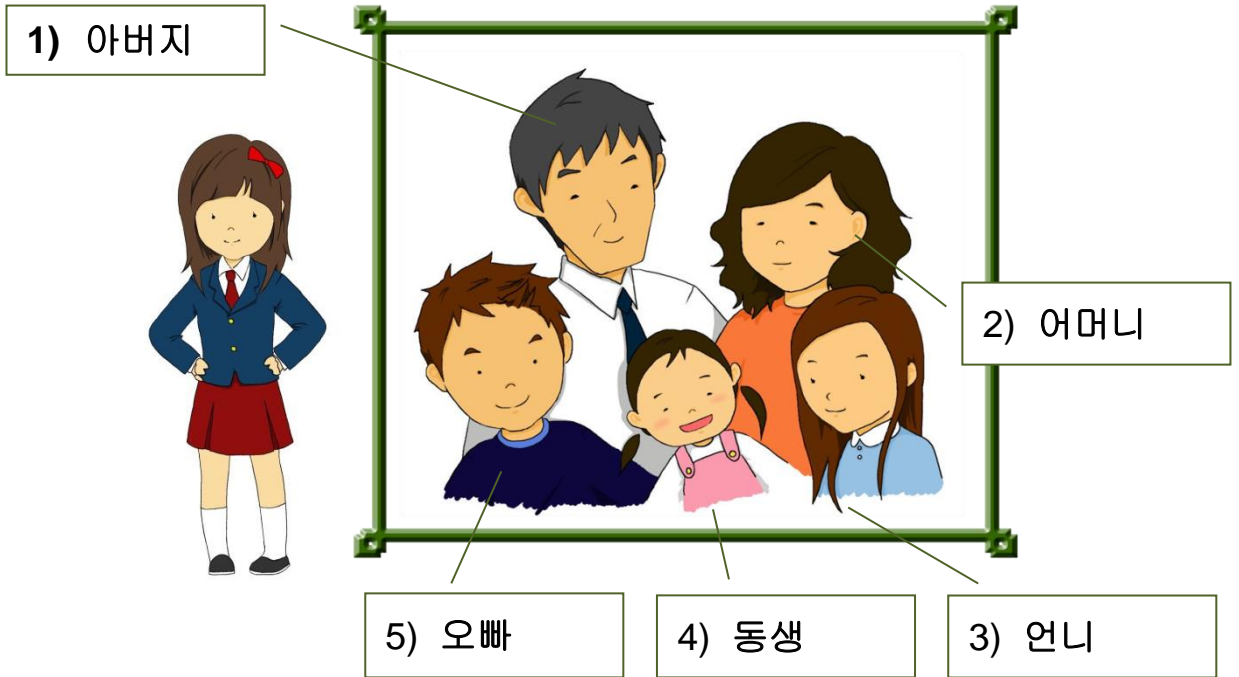
Here is the list of people you might want to introduce! Use the titles when introducing them as shown in the table.

Korean	English meaning	Korean	English meaning
아버지 <i>a-beo-ji</i>	father	형 <i>hyeong</i>	an older brother of a boy
어머니 <i>eo-meo-ni</i>	mother	누나 <i>nu-na</i>	an older sister of a boy
오빠 <i>o-ppa</i>	an older brother of a girl	동생 <i>dong-saeng</i>	a younger brother or sister
언니 <i>eon-ni</i>	an older sister of a girl	친구 <i>chin-gu</i>	friend





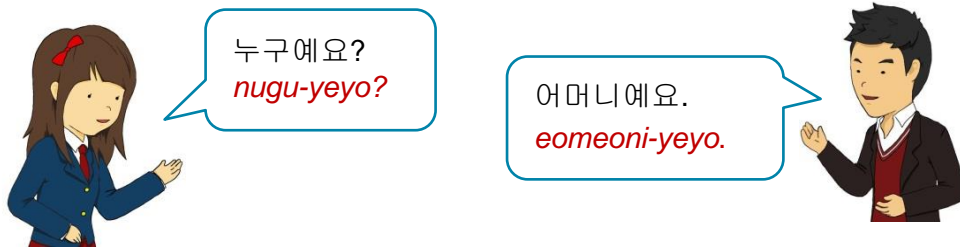
Listen carefully and repeat Track 9





Let's speak!

Ask your partner to pick images randomly and ask who it is. To answer this question, follow the lines with your finger to find out the titles of each family member. Say it aloud when your finger reaches each word. Take turns. Use these sentence patterns.



1)			아버지
2)			어머니
3)			오빠
4)			언니
5)			형
6)			누나
7)			동생
8)			친구

Asking where someone lives Track 10



Dialogue

수지 Susie: 친구는 어디(에) 살아요?
Where does your friend live?

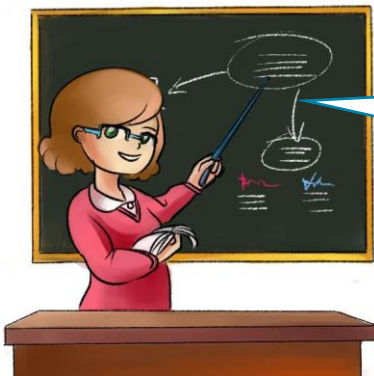
준호 Junho: 친구는 시드니에 살아요.
She lives in Sydney.

수지 Susie: 형은 어디(에) 살아요?
Where does your brother live?

준호 Junho: 형은 멜버른에 살아요.
He lives in Melbourne.



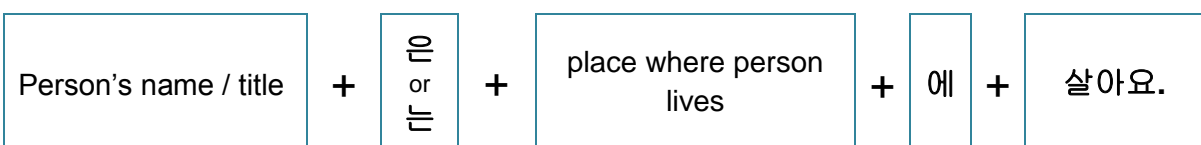
Note: Brackets (...) around words in a dialogue show that those words can be omitted.



In these sentences, the particle, **에** indicates the place where a person is located. It corresponds to 'in' or 'at' in English.

Sentence pattern

In Korean, if you want to talk about a specific person, the person's name or title plus **은/는** *eun/neun* is put at the beginning of the sentence. So when you want to say where a particular person lives, follow the pattern below.



Explanation

How to decide the use of 은/는:

For words ending in a vowel, 는 *neun* is added, otherwise 은 *eun* is added. The topic marker normally goes at the beginning of a sentence.

형

ㅇ is a consonant, so you need to use 형은 멜버른에

민수

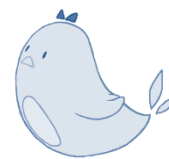
ㅜ is a vowel, so you need to use 민수는 시드니에

This will be simple and logical to you when you master the 14 consonants and 10 vowels of Hangeul script. In Hangeul, a syllable consists of a consonant plus a vowel (CV) or a consonant plus a vowel plus a consonant (CVC). 민수 *minsu* finishes with ㅜ (vowel sound), so it needs a consonant such as 'ㄴ' in '는' as shown above.



저는 미야예요.

동생은 진수예요.



언니는 수진이에요.



이안은 호주에 살아요.



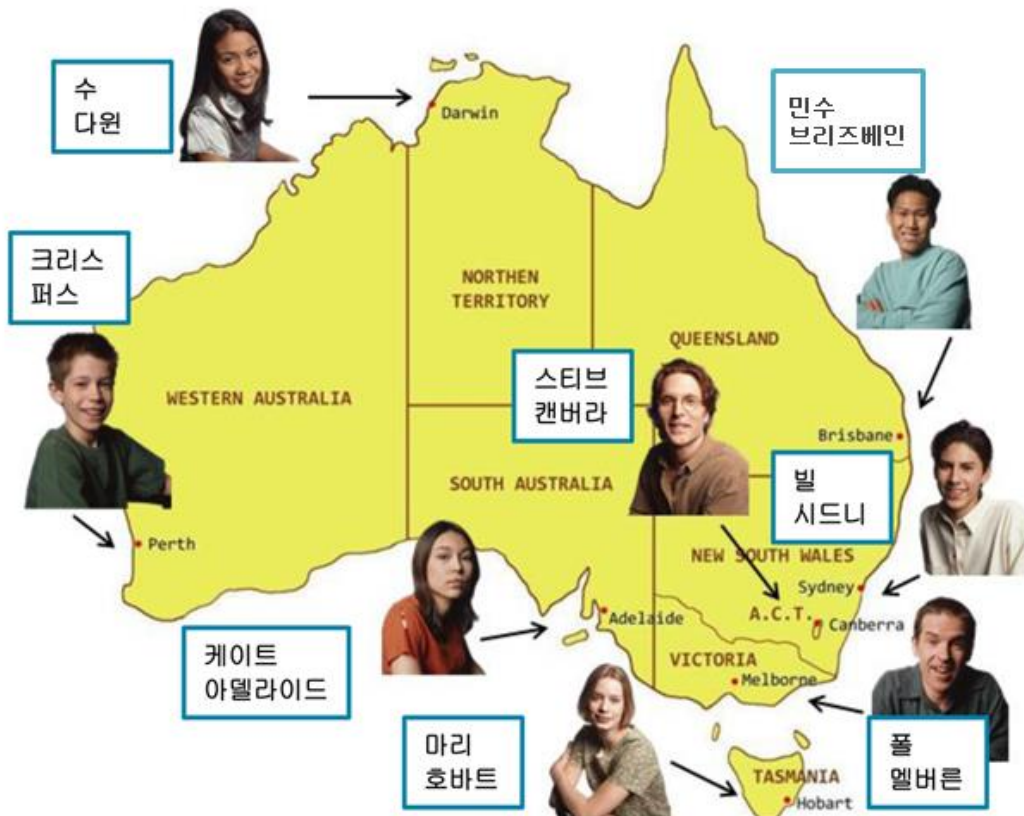
Let's speak!

Using the information given, say aloud where the following people live. The first one has been done for you.



스티브는 캔버라에 살아요.
Steve lives in Canberra.

Steve → Canberra, Chris → Perth, Sue → Darwin, Minsu → Brisbane, Bill → Sydney, Mari → Hobart, Paul → Melbourne, Kate → Adelaide



Asking someone their nationality Track 11

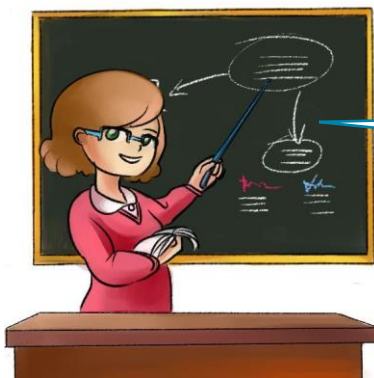


Dialogue

- 토니 Tony: 어느 나라 사람이예요? Which country are you from?
 수지 Susie: (나는) 한국 사람이예요. I am Korean.
 수지 Susie: (토니는) 호주 사람이예요? Tony, are you Australian?
 토니 Tony: 아니요, 중국 사람이예요. No, I am Chinese.
 수지 Susie: 아, 그래요? Ah, are you?
 토니 Tony: 네, 그래요. Yes, I am.



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




Say 네 *ne* for Yes, 아니요 *aniyo* for No

Explanation

나 *na* is equivalent to 'I', 'me', and 'myself' in English. 너 *neo* is equivalent to 'you' in English. In Korean, 너 is not used much because it can be omitted if the topic is obvious from the context, especially in spoken language.

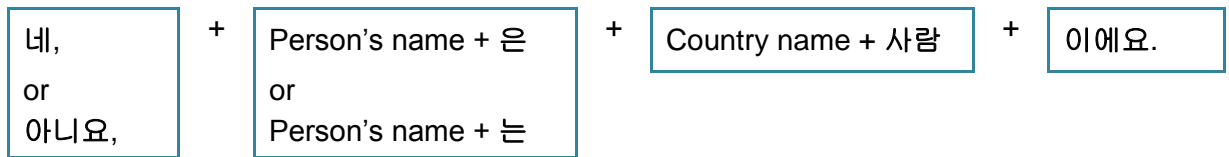
To tell someone what nationality you are, you can put 사람 *saram* after the name of a country. For example, if you are an Australian, you say 호주사람 *hoju saram*.

 **Did you know?** To tell someone what nationality you are, you can put 인 *in* after the name of the country instead of 사람 *saram*. For example, 한국인 *hanguk-in* instead of 한국 사람 *hanguk-saram*. 한국인 is a Sino-Korean word, which means vocabulary of Chinese origin. In this unit, 한국 사람, which is a native Korean word, is used.

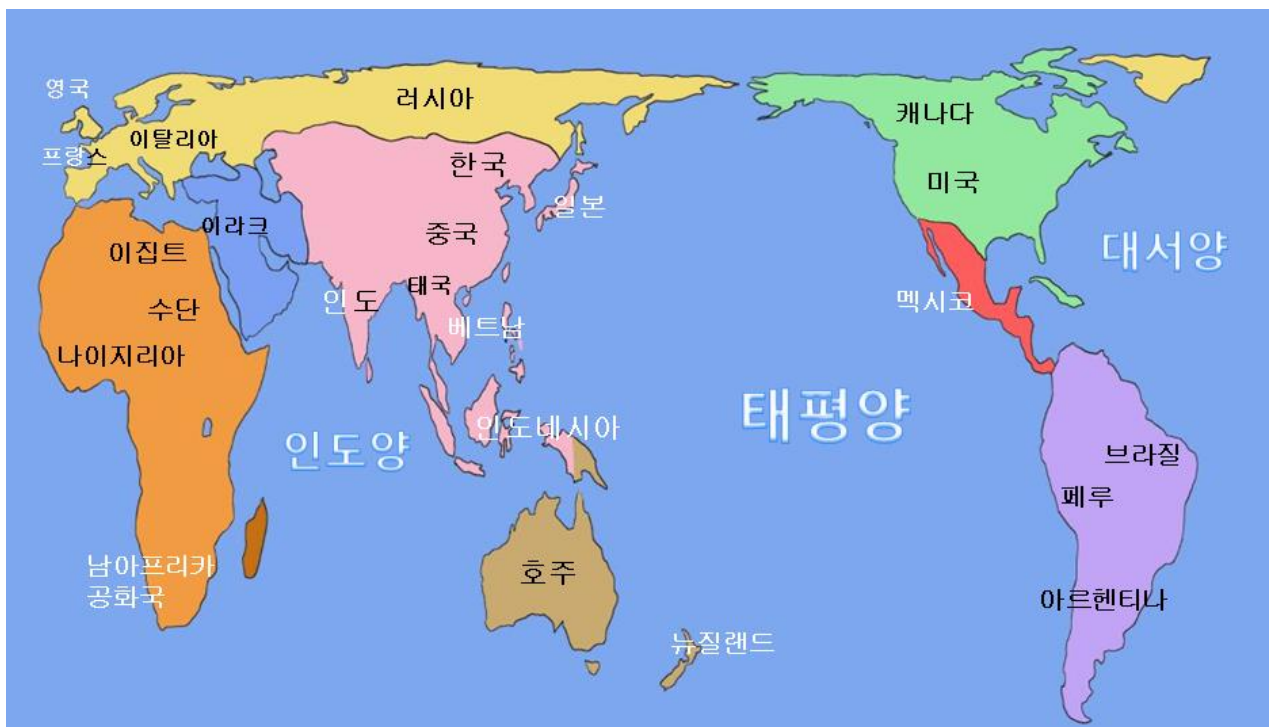
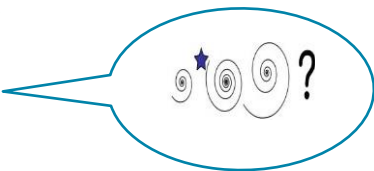




Sentence pattern



Did you know? If you want to show you are listening actively, just say '그래요?' *geuraeyo* with rising intonation or '그래요' *geuraeyo* with moderate intonation, which is interpreted as 'yes', 'indeed', 'all right', 'okay', 'is that so?', or 'are you?' in English. One word covers many things. It is convenient and easy.

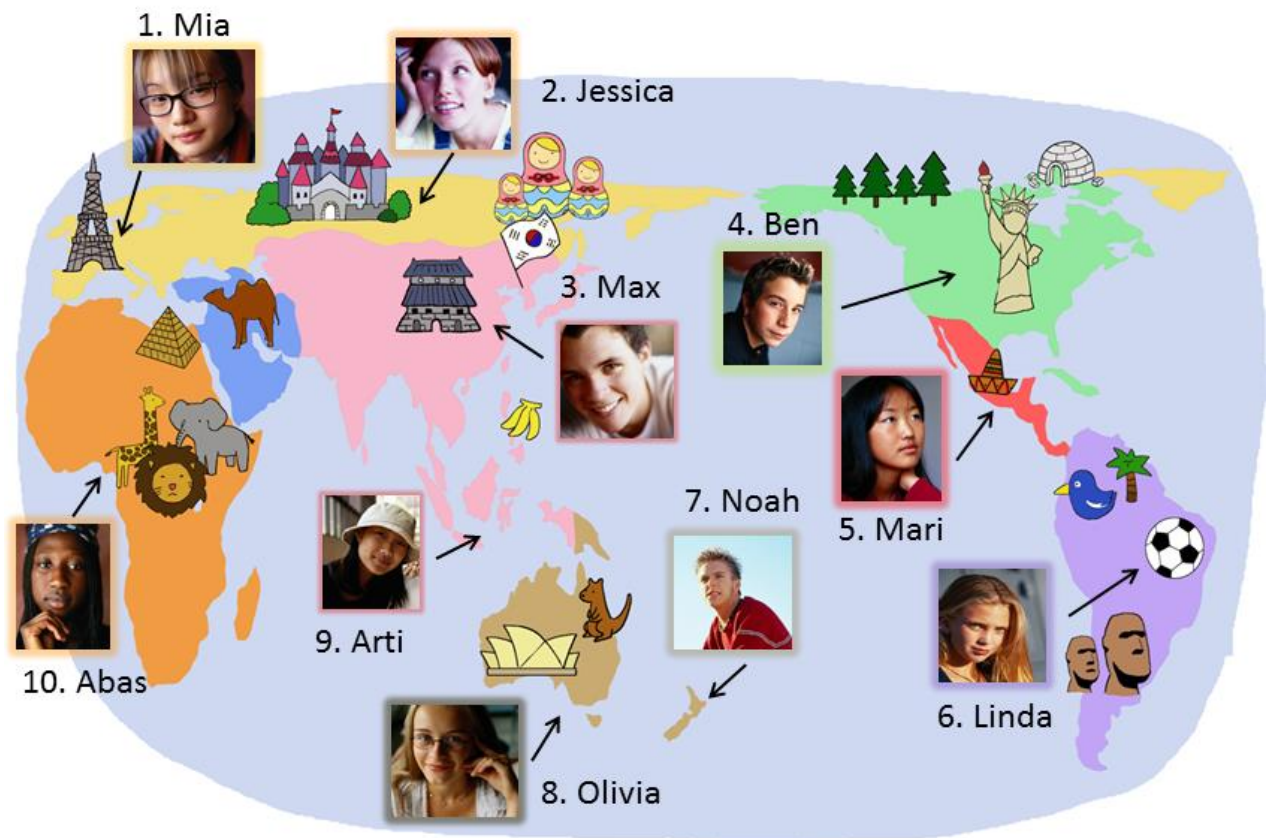




Let's speak!

My name is Susie. I am from Korea. My classmates are from many different countries. For example, Tony comes from China. Arti comes from Indonesia. Mari comes from Japan. Where are you from? What is your nationality? Can you say it in Korean? It is easy. Look at the world map and find out the name of your country. Then just add 사람 saram to the name of the country.

Now, you will pretend to be each of my classmates. Your partner will point to each person and ask your nationality. Then it's your partner's turn to be each of my classmates and your turn to ask.



Cultural spotlight

Let's learn about Korea!

Country name: Republic of Korea (South Korea)

Capital city: Seoul

National flag: Taegeukgi

National flower: Rose of Sharon

National animal: Tiger (unofficial)

Language: Korean

Official scripts: Hangeul

Area: 100,032 km² (South Korea)

Population: 50.83 million (2012)

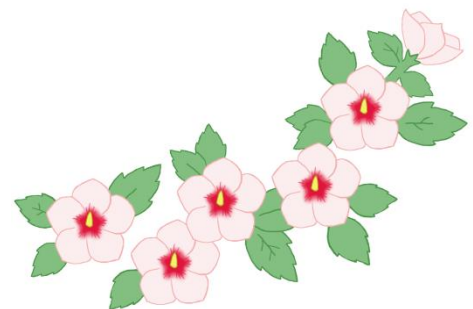
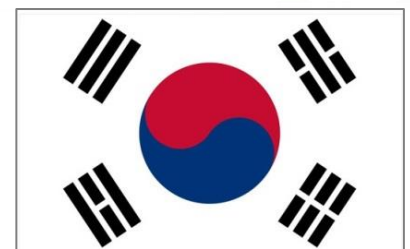
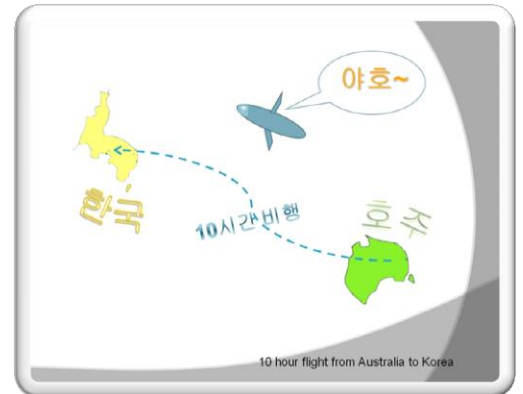
People: Korean (98%), the number of non-Korean people has been increasing through international migration.

Leading industries: high-tech industries, shipbuilding mobile phones

Global companies: Samsung Electronics, LG electronics, Hyundai Motor, POSCO

Climate: temperate, with four distinct seasons of spring, summer, autumn and winter, with rainfall heavier in summer than winter

Currency: Won (₩)



Where is Korea?
Any interesting findings about Korea?
What is it? Why?

Project

Create your profile with mini research on your name and then present it to the class. Follow the instructions to complete your project.

Project part 1: My profile

Can you write your self-introduction in Korean? As a minimum, your profile should include your photo or avatar, your full name, place where you live and your nationality or background. This part should be completed in Korean.

Project part 2: Mini research on my name

Do you know a story about your name? How much do you know about Korean names? Any links between your name and Korean names? As a minimum, you should answer the following questions in your research. This part could be completed in English.

- Story behind my name
 - Q Do you have a story behind your name?
 - Q Who were you named after?
 - Q What meaning does your name have?
- Research popular Korean names
 - Q Do you have any interesting findings on Korean names?
 - Q How do people write their names in Korean?
 - Q What are popular names in Korea?
 - Q What is your favourite name in Korean? Why?



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. Or you might just use OneNote or PowerPoint applications as your presentation tool. In your blog or a presentation tool, you can record your voice for your profile (Project part 1) using Audacity or Voki - whatever tool suits you. Discuss with your teacher which digital tool is best for you.



With a partner

Make up a dialogue with a partner. You are to decide who is A and who is B.

A	안녕하세요.	저	는	수지	예요.	이름이 뭐예요?
	안녕.	나		준호		

B	안녕하세요.	저	는	수지	예요.	만나서 반가워요.
	안녕.	나		준호		

A	수지	는	어디	에	살아요?
	준호				

B	저	는	시드니	에	살아요.
	나		멜번		

A	누구	예요?

B	형	이에요.
	언니	예요.
	동생	
	친구	

A	한국	사람	이에요?
	호주		

B	네.
	아니요.

A	어느	나라	사람	이에요?

B	호주	사람	이에요.
	한국		

A	아,	그래요.

B	안녕히 계세요.
	안녕히 가세요.
	잘 가요.
	또 만나요.



Unit 1 Checklist

I can:

- greet people
- ask someone their name
- tell someone my name
- ask where someone lives
- say where I live
- ask someone their nationality
- say my nationality
- say family members
- read and write a simple self-introduction
- talk about some interesting linguistic and cultural facts about Korea.

ARIRANG UNIT 1 COURSE BOOK ANSWERS

Greeting people

Let's speak!

- 1) 안녕, 안녕하세요
- 2) 잘가요, 또 만나요 or 잘가요, 잘가요 or 안녕, 안녕
- 3) 안녕, 안녕
- 4) 안녕히 가세요, 안녕히 계세요
- 5) 안녕하세요, 안녕하세요
- 6) 안녕, 안녕히 계세요
- 7) 안녕, 안녕 or 안녕하세요, 안녕하세요
- 8) 안녕하세요, 안녕하세요 or 만나서 반갑습니다, 만나서 반갑습니다

Asking someone's name

Let's write!

3 sentences

안녕하세요, 만나서 반가워요, 저는 준호예요.

Naming family members

Let's speak!

- 1) 누구예요? 어머니예요.
- 2) 누구예요? 아버지예요.
- 3) 누구예요? 형이에요.
- 4) 누구예요? 누나예요.
- 5) 누구예요? 오빠예요.
- 6) 누구예요? 언니예요.
- 7) 누구예요? 친구예요.
- 8) 누구예요? 동생이에요.

Asking where someone lives

Let's speak!

스티브는 캔버라에 살아요.

크리스는 퍼스에 살아요.

수는 다윈에 살아요.

민수는 브리즈번에 살아요.

빌은 시드니에 살아요.

마리는 호바트에 살아요.

폴은 멜버른에 살아요.

케이트는 아델라이드에 살아요.

Asking someone their nationality

Let's speak

1. Q: 미아, 어느 나라 사람이에요? A: 프랑스 사람이에요.
2. Q: 제시카, 어느 나라 사람이에요? A: 러시아 사람이에요.
3. Q: 맥스, 어느 나라 사람이에요? A: 중국 사람이에요.
4. Q: 벤, 어느 나라 사람이에요? A: 미국 사람이에요.
5. Q: 마리, 어느 나라 사람이에요? A: 멕시코 사람이에요.
6. Q: 린다, 어느 나라 사람이에요? A: 브라질 사람이에요.
7. Q: 노아, 어느 나라 사람이에요? A: 뉴질랜드 사람이에요.
8. Q: 올리비아, 어느 나라 사람이에요? A: 호주 사람이에요.
9. Q: 아티, 어느 나라 사람이에요? A: 인도네시아 사람이에요.
10. Q: 아바스, 어느 나라 사람이에요? A: 나이지리아 사람이에요.

ARIRANG UNIT 1 COURSE BOOK TRANSCRIPT

Track	Transcript
track 1	Korean Arirang course book Unit One Hello, I am Susie.
track 2	Situation A: Susie meets Juno on her first day at the new school. 수지 Susie: 안녕하세요. 준호 Junho: 안녕하세요. 이름이 뭐예요? 수지 Susie: 저는 수지예요. 만나서 반가워요. 준호 Junho: 저는 준호예요. 만나서 반가워요. 수지 Susie: 준호, 어디에 살아요? 준호 Junho: 라이드에 살아요. 수지 Susie: 어느 나라 사람이예요? 준호 Junho: 한국 사람이예요.
track 3	Situation B: About one week after... 수지 Susie: 안녕, 준호. 준호 Junho: 안녕. 수지. 준호 Junho: 저... 수지, 어디 살아요? 수지 Susie: 나는 고든에 살아요. 수지 Susie: 앗, 선생님! 안녕하세요. 준호 Junho: 아, 그래요? ...
track 4	Vocabulary and expressions 안녕하세요. 나 저 어디 이름 어느 나라 사람 한국 사람 선생님 이름이 뭐예요? 어디 살아요? 어느 나라 사람이예요? 누구예요?

track 5	Greeting People Dialogue
	<p>수지 Susie: 안녕하세요. 준호 Junho: 안녕하세요. 수지 Susie: 안녕히 가세요. 준호 Junho: 안녕히 계세요.</p>
track 6	Asking someone's name Dialogue
	<p>준호 Junho: 이름이 뭐예요? 수지 Susie: 저는 수지예요. 준호 Junho: 만나서 반가워요. 수지 Susie: 만나서 반가워요.</p>
track 7	Korean greeting song
track 8	Naming family members Dialogue
	<p>준호 Junho: 안녕, 수지. 수지 Susie: 안녕, 준호. 준호 Junho: 누구예요? 수지 Susie: 여기는 오빠예요.</p>
track 9	Listen carefully and repeat
	<p>1. 아버지 2. 어머니 3. 언니 4. 동생 5. 오빠</p> <p>6. 아버지 7. 어머니 8. 형 9. 동생 10. 누나</p>

track 10	<p>Asking where someone lives Dialogue</p> <p>수지 Susie: 친구는 어디에 살아요? 준호 Junho: 친구는 시드니에 살아요. 수지 Susie: 형은 어디에 살아요? 준호 Junho: 형은 멜버른에 살아요.</p>
track 11	<p>Asking someone their nationality Dialogue</p> <p>토니 Tony: 어느 나라 사람이에요? 수지 Susie: 나는 한국 사람이에요. 수지 Susie: 토니는 호주 사람이에요? 토니 Tony: 아니요, 중국 사람이에요. 수지 Susie: 아, 그래요? 토니 Tony: 네, 그래요.</p>