

## Unit 3

Do you like sport?

# 운동을 좋아해요?



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

- name sport and leisure activities
- talk about likes and dislikes
- ask and say what sport you like
- talk about when an action happens
- suggest doing something together
- talk about where an action happens
- say you can/can't do something
- read and write sport and leisure activities.



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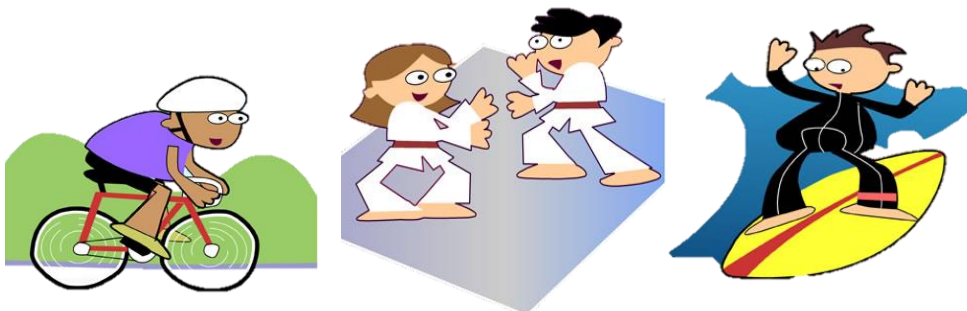
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Illustrations: Ga Hee Lee & Joanne Lee-Jung

## Tune in

Look at the pictures. Discuss in English.

- Where are they?
- What are they doing?
- What do you usually do in your spare time?



## Do you like sport?



**Situation A:** On the way home, Susie and Junho talk about sports they are playing. *Track 2*





**Situation B: On the street, Susie and Junho come across B-boys.**

Track 3



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





## 단어와 표현 Vocabulary and expressions Track 4

Korean	English meaning
오늘	today
내일	tomorrow
수영	swimming
축구	soccer
농구	basketball
테니스	tennis
운동	sport
저기	there
거리	street
와	wow
굉장히	very
저렇게	like that
언제	when
금요일	Friday
토요일에	on Saturday
그럼	if so, then
좋아요	Okay
좋아해요?	Do you like it?
안 좋아해요	(I) don't like it.
나도 그래요	So do I. Me too.
같이 해요	Let's do it together.
거리에서	In the street
춤을 춰요	(I'm) dancing a dance
멋있어요	cool, awesome
할 수 있어요?	Can you do (it)?
언제 테니스를 쳐요?	When do you play tennis?
언제 자전거를 타요?	When do you ride a bike?
무슨 운동을 좋아해요?	What sport do you like?

## Naming sport and leisure activities



### Dialogue Track 5

수지 Susie: 내일 뭐해요? What are you doing tomorrow?

준호 Junho: 농구해요. (I'm) playing basketball.

준호 Junho: 내일 뭐해요? What are you doing tomorrow?

수지 Susie: 나는 크리켓해요. I'm playing cricket.



### Explanation

How do you ask what someone is doing? Say 뭐 *mwo* and add 해요 *haeyo*: 뭐 *mwo* means 'what' and the verb 해요 *haeyo* means 'do'. In this situation, referring to sports, it means 'play'.

The question, 뭐해요 *mwo-haeyo* can be used for asking both 'what are you doing now?' and 'what are you doing tomorrow or on the weekend?' Just be sure to add the right time marker when asking.

October						
M	T	W	Th	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			오늘 <i>o-neul</i>	내일 <i>nae-il</i>	주말 <i>ju-mal</i>	

To answer, just say the sport name and add 해요 *haeyo*.

For example, 농구해요 *nonggu-haeyo* like Junho's response above.





Sentence pattern

Q. 내일 +  +

A.  +




Listen carefully and repeat Track 6

There are many things that Korean teenagers do in their spare time. Sport is one of them. Here is the sport list. Listen carefully and repeat after each sport name.

				
축구 <i>chukgu</i>	농구 <i>nonggu</i>	야구 <i>yagu</i>	배구 <i>baegu</i>	크리켓 <i>keuriket</i>
				
서핑 <i>seoping</i>	수영 <i>suyeong</i>	태권도 <i>taekwondo</i>	씨름 <i>ssireum</i>	달리기 <i>dalligi</i>
				 <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">피</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">야</div> </div>
탁구 <i>takgu</i>	배드민턴 <i>baeduminteon</i>	골프 <i>golpeu</i>	테니스 <i>teniseu</i>	
				
자전거 <i>jajeongeou</i>	스케이트 <i>seukeiteu</i>	스키 <i>seuki</i>	스노우보드 <i>seunoubodeu</i>	스케이트보드 <i>seukeiteubodeu</i>




What do you think is the most popular sport in Korea?  
Why do you think?

 **Did you know?** Korean people adapted many words from English as globalisation resulted in a steady flow of western words into the Korean language. They change the pronunciation of English words to make the words easier to speak in Korean.



How many English loan words can you find from the sport list?



 **Did you know?** Many western sports are very popular in Korea. Soccer, basketball, baseball, volleyball, badminton, hiking and skiing - to name just a few. Many schools have clubs for these activities. However, some popular Australian sports are not well-known in Korea such as rugby, netball and cricket.

축구    크리켓    스케이트보드    스포우보드  
 배구    탁구    서핑    테니스    골프  
 스키    배드민턴    농구    축구    야구  
 씨름    태권도    수영    운동    달리기



Let's speak!

Ask your partner to select images randomly and ask what he/she (shown in each image) is doing tomorrow. To answer this question, follow these lines with your finger to find out each sport name. Say it aloud when your finger reaches each word. Take turns. Use these sentence patterns.



내일 뭐해요?  
*nae-il mwo-heyo?*

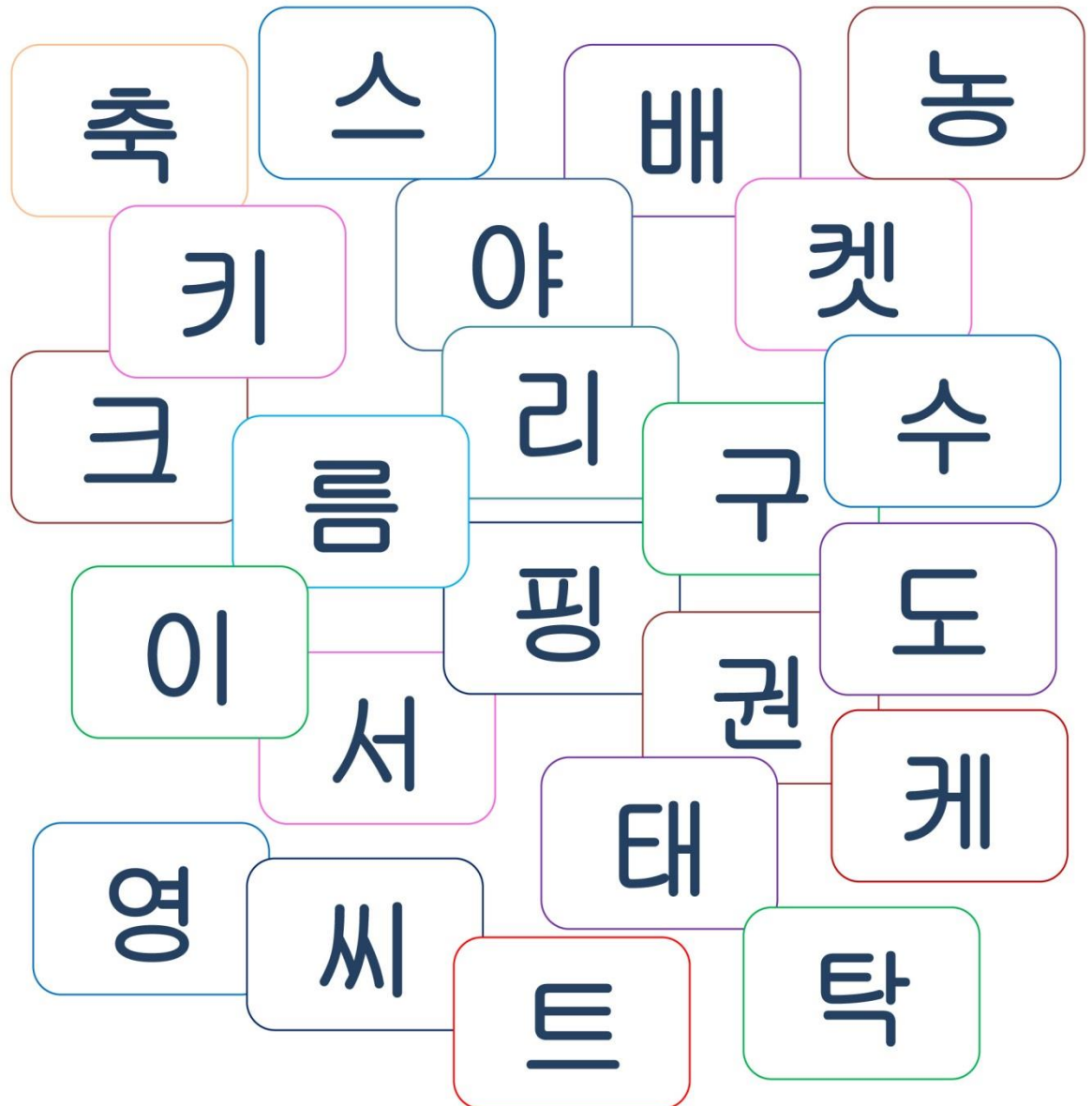
농구해요.  
*nonggu-heyo.*



1)			크리켓
2)			야구
3)			달리기
4)			태권도
5)			탁구
6)			서핑
7)			테니스
8)			골프
9)			배구



Let's write!



Quiz

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



## Traditional Korean sports and leisure activities



태권도 *taekwondo* has been one of the world's most popular martial arts and is also an Olympic sport since the Sydney Olympics in 2000. Koreans have been learning taekwondo for over 2000 years as a form of self-defence. While similar in some ways to Chinese kung fu and Japanese karate, *Taekwondo* tends to emphasise the use of the legs and feet through powerful kicks. A black belt shows the highest achievement in taekwondo.



Do you know who the strongest man on earth is? He is the winner of 씨름 *ssireum*, and he is called '천하장사' *cheonhajangsa*. 씨름 *ssireum* is Korean wrestling. Koreans love *ssireum*. It has a long history back to the origin of primitive Korean community and still remains a national and traditional sport. Do you want to play 씨름 *ssireum*? In a sandy ring, two competitors grab each other by a sash tied around both the waist and upper thigh and try to throw or push the other to the ground.

One of the fun traditional Korean games is 제기차기 *jegichagi* which is known as a 'shuttlecock kicking game'. To play this game, all you need is a *jegi*, which looks like a badminton shuttlecock. In a one-to-one game, the player with the highest number of consecutive kicks wins. The kicks have to keep the *jegi* off the ground. It is easy to make a *jegi* if you have coins, paper and string. Why don't you find out how to make a *jegi* and play it with your classmates?



윷놀이 *yut-nori* is a traditional board game. It has been played since the 'Three kingdoms' age in Korea (about BC 57). It is still very popular as a family game. This is one of the must-do games during Korean traditional holidays, especially Korean New Year and the Full Moon festival. If you have a Korean friend, ask them if they like to play *yut-nori* together. Almost all families in Korea would have their own *yut*-board and *yut*-sticks so you can play this exciting folk game right away.



그네타기



사물놀이



연날리기



팽이치기



강강수월래



널뛰기



Let's play yut-nori!



To play this game, you need a *yut* board (윷판, *yut pan*), *yut* sticks (윷가락, *yut garak*), 8 small tokens in two different colours (말 *mal*), and more than two players. Alternatively, you can play this board game with a die.

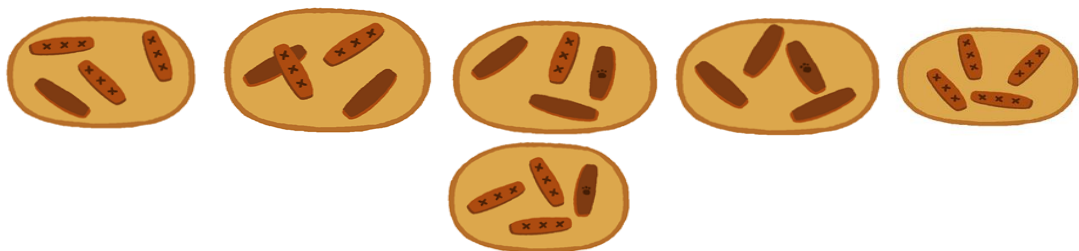
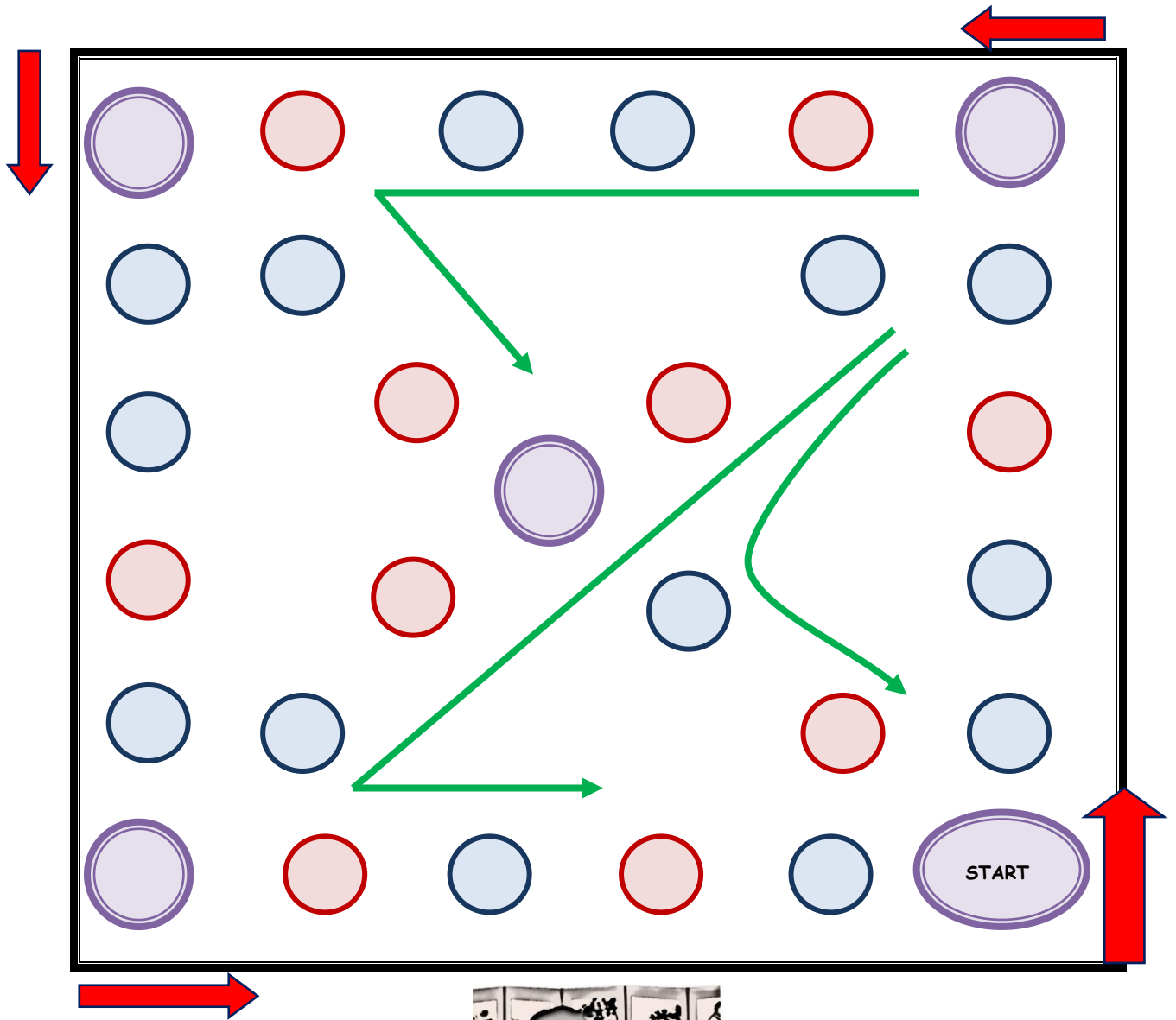
Let's play *yut-nori* with your classmates!

- 1) Players are divided into two teams. Decide which team plays first. Each team has 4 tokens.
- 2) Each player of each team takes a turn tossing the sticks in the air. The player then moves a token according to how the sticks land: 1 space for *DO*, 2 for *GAE*, 3 for *GEOL*, 4 for *YUT*, and 5 for *MO*. Go back 1 space if the stick lands flat side up with a mark.
- 3) If the other team bumps off your token, you have to go back to the 'start'.
- 4) If you stop at the 'red' station, you need to say a Korean word you learned in the class.
- 5) If you stop at the 'purple' station, you can take a short cut, which is guided by the green arrows, from the next turn.
- 6) The first team to get all four of its tokens around the board wins.





# YUT BOARD



## Talking about likes and dislikes



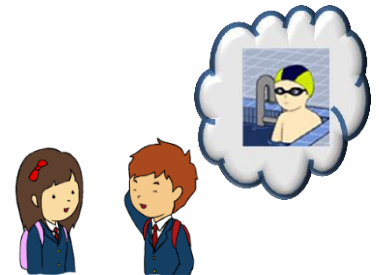
### Dialogue Track 7

수지 Susie: 농구 좋아해요? Do you like basketball?

준호 Junho: 네, 좋아해요. Yes, I do.

수지 Susie: 수영 좋아해요? Do you like swimming?

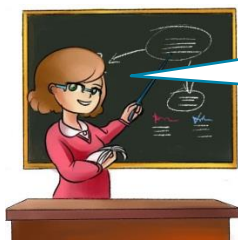
준호 Junho: 아니요, 안 좋아해요. No, I don't.



### Explanation

How do you talk about liking or not liking things? When you want to ask someone whether he/she likes a particular sport, follow the sentence pattern below. Say the name of a sport and add 좋아해요 *joa-haeyo*? Say 네, 좋아해요 *ne, joa-haeyo* if you like it, otherwise, 아니요, 안 좋아해요 *aniyo, an joa-haeyo* is to be used.

This pattern can be used when describing anything that you like and dislike.



The little word 안 means 'no' or 'not'. It comes before verbs or adjectives to express negation.



### Sentence pattern

Q.  +

A.  +

or



**Did you know?** Say '싫어해요' *sireo-haeyo* to mean 'hate' in English. '싫어해요' is an intensive form of dislike. Be careful with this because it is stronger than saying 안 좋아해요 *an joa-haeyo*.



 **Let's speak!**

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

1)	 	농구 좋아해요?	네, _____.	 
2)	 	크리켓 _____?	_____, _____.	 
3)	 	_____ 좋아해요?	아니요, _____.	 
4)	 	서핑 _____?	_____, _____.	 
5)	 	_____ 좋아해요?	_____, _____.	 
6)	 	축구 _____?	_____, _____.	 
7)	 	_____ 좋아해요?	_____, _____.	 

## Asking and saying what sport you like



### Dialogue Track 8

선생님 Teacher: 무슨 운동을 좋아해요? What sport do you like?

준호 Junho: 축구(를) 좋아해요. (I) like soccer.

선생님 Teacher: 무슨 운동(을) 좋아해요? What sport do you like?

미아 Mia: 야구요. Baseball.

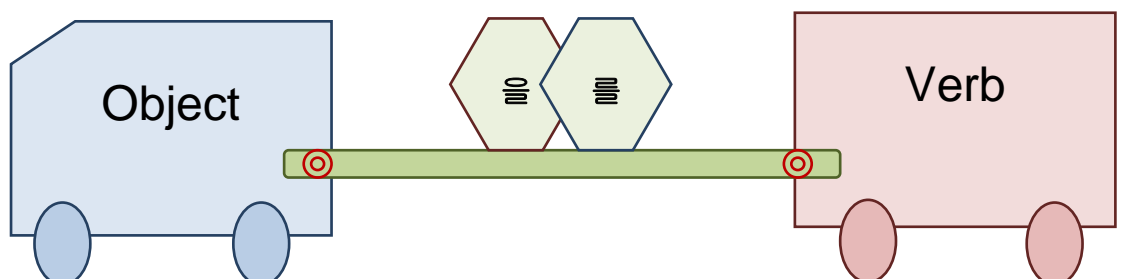
*Note: Brackets (...) around words in a dialogue show that those words can be omitted.*



### Explanation

#### 1) What sport do you like?

When you want to ask someone what sport he/she likes, use the word, 무슨 *mu-seun* and add 운동을 좋아해요 *undong-euljoa-haeyo* as shown in the sentence pattern below. It is very useful when asking what sport someone likes. In fact, it can be used when asking anything that someone likes. Just replace the word 운동 *undong* with another noun.



2) Something I like with 을/를 *eul / reul*.

The particle, 을/를 follows the object of any action verbs. For example, '축구를 좋아해요' *chukgu-reuljoa-haeyo* means 'I like soccer'. 'Soccer' is the object that I like, so 축구 is followed by the particle 을/를 *eul / reul*.

3) How to decide the use of 을/를 *eul / reul*?

For words ending in a vowel, 을 is added otherwise 를 is added.

서핑

ㅇ is a consonant, so you need to use 서핑 **을** 좋아해요.

골프

ㅡ is a vowel, so you need to use 골프 **를** 좋아해요.



## Sentence pattern

When you want to ask someone what sport he/she likes, follow the sentence patterns below. It is very useful when asking what sport someone likes. In fact, it can be used when asking about anything that someone likes. To answer the question, just say the name of the sport and add 좋아해요 *joa-haeyo* or 요 *yo*.

Q. 무슨 + 운동 + 을 + 좋아해요?

A. Sport name + 을 + 좋아해요.

Sport name 요.



**Did you know?** 요 *yo* is a shortened form of 예요 / 이에요 *yeyo/ieyo* which you've already met in Unit 1.



 Listen carefully and repeat **Track 9**




무슨 운동을 좋아해요?

Junho      Susie

Minjun      Mia

Mari      Jisung

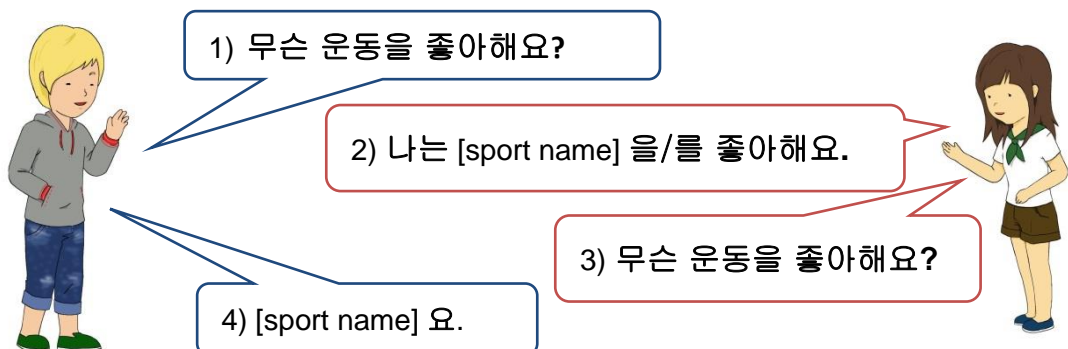


Quiz

Which sports are not chosen by Junho's friends?

 **Let's speak!**

Which sports do you like? Choose five sports you like and tell your partner. Use the patterns below.



1) 무슨 운동을 좋아해요?

2) 나는 [sport name] 을/를 좋아해요.

3) 무슨 운동을 좋아해요?

4) [sport name] 요.

1) 무슨 운동을 좋아해요?

2) 나는 [sport name] 을/를 좋아해요.

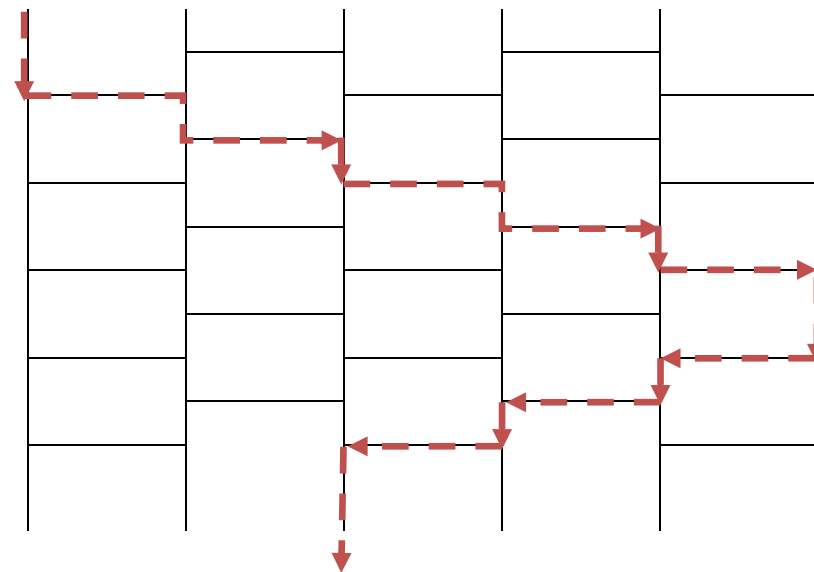
3) 무슨 운동을 좋아해요?



### Let's play a game!

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

For example, ask '노아는 무슨 운동을 좋아해요?' and answer '노아는 크리켓을 좋아해요.'



무슨 운동을 좋아해요?

씨름을 좋아해요!

자전거 타기를 좋아해요!

태권도를 좋아해요!

## Talking about when an action happens



### Dialogue Track 10

미아 Mia: 언제 태권도를 해요?  
When do you do taekwondo?

수지 Susie: 토요일에 태권도를 해요.  
I do taekwondo on Saturday.

미아 Mia: 언제 수영해요? When do you swim?

수지 Susie: 수요일에 수영해요. I swim on Wednesday.



### Explanation

- 1) 언제 *eonje*, a question word meaning ‘when’ in English

You can make a sentence to ask when an action happens using the phrases you’ve already met in this unit: 축구해요 (*I*) play soccer, 수영해요 (*I*) swim, or 태권도를해요 (*I*) do taekwondo. This just names a few of the sports you can say in Korean by now.

To ask, just say 언제 *eonje* at the beginning of the sentences. For example, ‘언제 축구해요?’ *eonje chukgu-haeyo* to ask when someone plays soccer, or ‘언제 태권도를 해요?’ *eonje taekwondo-haeyo* to ask when someone does taekwondo.

To answer the question, just replace the question word 언제 *eonje* with the answer and keep the rest of the sentence

요일 *yoil*, days of the week

Korean calendars usually start the week with Monday. The days of the week in Korean originated from Chinese characters. Isn’t it interesting that the first part of each word of the day of the week is named after an element of nature?

Element of nature

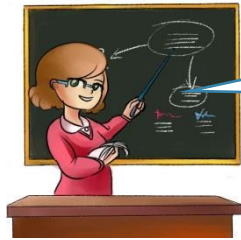
October						
M	T	W	Th	F	S	S
월요일 <i>woryoil</i>	화요일 <i>hwayoil</i>	수요일 <i>suyoil</i>	목요일 <i>mogyoil</i>	금요일 <i>geumnyoil</i>	토요일 <i>toyoil</i>	일요일 <i>iryoil</i>
the moon	fire	water	wood	gold	earth	the sun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7



 Sentence pattern

Q.  +   
 Sport name + 을/를 + 해요?

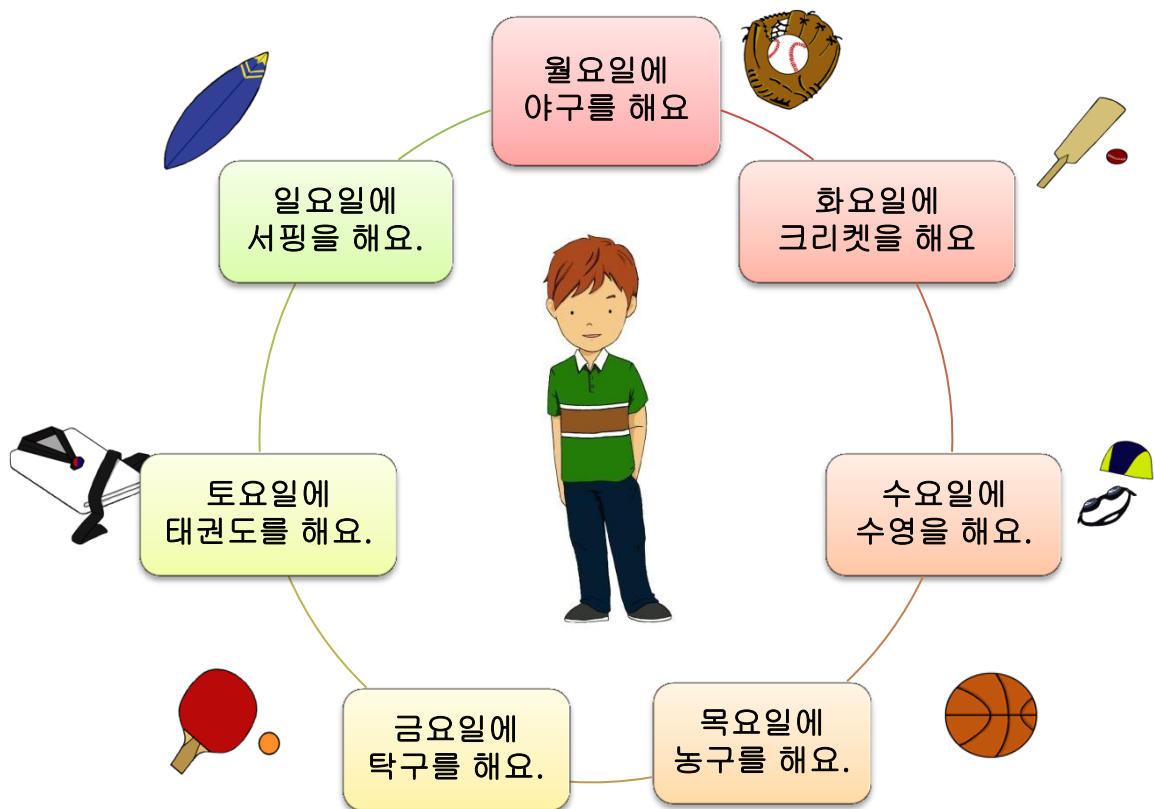
A.  +  +



‘에’ means ‘on’ or ‘at’. In this sentence, it means ‘on’. This is another of the many uses of the particle, ‘에’.

 Listen carefully and repeat Track 11

Junho is talking about his weekly schedule. Listen and repeat after him.





Let's speak!

Look at the weekly schedule for each person and ask when he/she plays sports and answer the question based on the information below. Take turns.

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



Sing along! Track 12

You have just learned the days of the week in Korean. Let's sing along as fast as you can. The first to finish singing the song will be the winner!

Days of the week song

[To the tune of 'Old MacDonald had a farm']

월화수목금토일 [그래 그래서]

*Wol hwa su mog geum to il [geurae geuraeseo]*

토요일에 태권도를 해 [그래 그래서]

*Toyoil-e taekwondo-reul hae [geurae geuraeseo]*

예서 야! 야! 얍! 제서 야! 야! 얍!

*Yeseo ya!ya! yap! jeseo ya!ya! yap!*

예서 야! 제서 야! 예서 제서 야! 야! 얍!

*Yeseo ya! jeseo ya! Yeseo jeseo ya! ya! yap!*

월화수목금토일 [그래 그래서].

*Wol hwa su mog geum to il [geurae geuraeseo].*





More action words:

You have learned some action words (verbs) by saying the sport name with 해요 *haeyo*, for example, 농구해요 *nonggu-haeyo*. Although 해요 *haeyo* is very useful in many cases, Koreans use 쳐요 *chyeo-yo* or 타요 *ta-yo* for saying some other sport activities: 쳐요 *chyeo-yo* meaning 'hit' and 타요 *ta-yo* meaning 'ride' in English.



Listen carefully and repeat Track 13

					Action words
					해요
축구 <i>chukgu</i>	농구 <i>nonggu</i>	야구 <i>yagu</i>	배구 <i>baegu</i>	크리켓 <i>keuriket</i>	
서핑 <i>seoping</i>	수영 <i>suyeong</i>	태권도 <i>taekwondo</i>	씨름 <i>ssireum</i>	달리기 <i>dalligi</i>	
				쳐요	
탁구 <i>takgu</i>	배드민턴 <i>baedeuminte on</i>	골프 <i>golpeu</i>	테니스 <i>teniseu</i>		
					타요
자전거 <i>jajeongeou</i>	스케이트 <i>seukeiteu</i>	스키 <i>seuki</i>	스노우보드 <i>seunoubode u</i>	스케이트보드 <i>Seukeiteu-bodeu</i>	



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.

해 요
쳐 요
타 요

## Suggesting doing something together



### Dialogue Track 14

- 미아 Mia: 무슨 운동을 좋아해요? What sport do you like?  
 수지 Susie: 나는 테니스를 좋아해요. I like playing tennis.  
 미아 Mia: 나도 테니스를 좋아해요. I also like playing tennis.  
 준호 Junho: 나도 그래요. So do I.  
 수지 Susie: 그럼, 같이 해요. Then, let's play it together.  
 미아 Mia: 좋아요! Okay!



### Explanation

#### 1) Particles in Korean

The little word **도** *do* is another particle which means 'too' or 'also' in English. You have already met some particles so far: 은/는, 이/가, 을/를, and 에. The particles are little but play an important role in Korean. They are attached to a word and indicate what role the word plays in a sentence.

#### 2) 나도 그래요!

In the conversation, Mia and Susie say that they like playing tennis. Note what Junho says right after: 나도 그래요 *nado geu-rae-yo* meaning 'so do I' in English. Like Junho, you can use 나도 그래요 when you don't want to repeat the same words, expressing you are also the same.



#### 3) 그럼, 같이 해요.

To say 'if so' or 'then', use 그럼 *geu-reom*. This word acts like glue to help your conversation flow smoothly. To suggest doing something together, just say 같이 *ga-chi* and add any action word such as 해요 *hae-yo*, 쳐요 *chyeo-yo*, and 타요 *ta-yo*.

To respond, you can say 좋아요 *joayo* meaning 'okay' in English.



### Let's speak!

Junho and Susie have their weekly sport club timetables. Imagine that you are Junho and your partner is Susie. With your partner, look at the timetables below and ask and answer each other the information about the timetable. Use the sentence patterns below. Take turns.

Junho's timetable	
월요일	
화요일	
수요일	
목요일	
금요일	
토요일	
일요일	



준호, 축구를 좋아해요?  
*Junho, chukgu-reuljoa-haeyo?*



언제 축구를 해요?  
*Eon-je chukgu-reul haeyo?*

나도 그래요.  
*Nado geu-rae-*

좋아요!  
*Joa-yo!*

Susie's timetable	
월요일	
화요일	
수요일	
목요일	
금요일	
토요일	

네, 좋아해요  
*Ne, joa-haeyo.*

나는 월요일에 축구를 해요.  
*Na-neun woryoil-e chukgu-reul haeyo.*

그럼, 같이 해요.  
*Geureom, gachi haeyo.*



### Action!

Let's talk more about you and your partner. Interview your partner to ask about which sport they like and when they play sports. Ask as many questions as possible, trying to use the expressions you have learned in this unit. Report back to the class.

## Talking about where an action happens



### Dialogue Track 15

수지 Susie: 저기 좀 봐요. Look over there.

준호 Junho: 비보이들이에요. (They) are B-Boys.

수지 Susie: 거리에서 춤을 춰요. (They) are dancing in the street!

준호 Junho: 와, 굉장히 멋있어요. Wow, (it's very) awesome.



### Explanation

- 1) You have already met a number of action words and phrases in this unit. You can say where an action happens using those expressions. Say a place name with **에서** and add an action word or phrase. For example, 거리에서 농구를 해요 *geori-eseo nonggu-reul haeyo* (They) are playing basketball in the street. 거리에서 *geori-eseo* meaning 'in the street' and add the action phrase, 농구를 해요 *nonggu-reul haeyo*.



**Did you know?** **에서** is attached to a noun to express the place at which an action occurs. It means 'at', 'in', or 'on' in English.

- 2) It is very easy to say the name of a place for a sport. Just add a word **장** *jang* right after each sport name: 축구장 *chukgu-jang*, 농구장, *nonggu-jang*, and 수영장 *suyoung-jang*. Can you tell where your 운동장 *yundong-jang* is?
- 2) In the dialogue, a new action phrase is introduced. Susie says 거리에서 춤을 춰요 *geori-eseo chum-eul chow-yo* (they) are dancing in the street: 춤을 춰요 *chum-eul chow-yo* meaning 'dancing a dance' in English.

- 3) Here are two useful expressions. To get someone's attention, say **저기 좀 봐요** *jeogi jom bwa-yo* literally meaning 'look over there just a bit'. Use the phrase, **굉장히 멋 있어요** to express that you are very impressed or amazed.



### Sentence pattern

Place	+	에서	+	Action				
				Sport/activity name	+	을/를	+	해요. 쳐요. 타요. 봐요. 춰요.



### 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.





Listen carefully and repeat Track 16

- |     |   |    |   |          |
|-----|---|----|---|----------|
| 1)  |    | 에서 |    | 태권도를 해요. |
| 2)  |    | 에서 |    | 크리켓을 해요. |
| 3)  |    | 에서 |    | 테니스를 쳐요. |
| 4)  |    | 에서 |    | 골프를 쳐요.  |
| 5)  |    | 에서 |    | 달리기를 해요. |
| 6)  |   | 에서 |   | 수영을 해요.  |
| 7)  |  | 에서 |  | 자전거를 타요. |
| 8)  |  | 에서 |  | 춤을 춰요.   |
| 9)  |  | 에서 |  | 축구를 해요.  |
| 10) |  | 에서 |  | 농구를 해요.  |



Quiz

Where are two places you go almost every day?



학교 *hakgyo* and



집 *jib*?



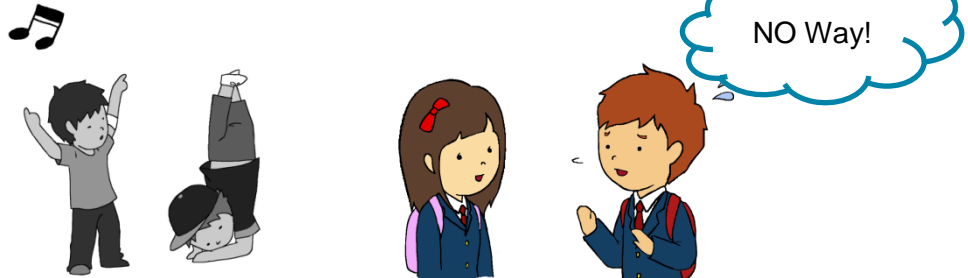
## Saying you can/can't do something



### Dialogue Track 17

수지 Susie: 준호도 저렇게 할 수 있어요? Can you do it like that?

준호 Junho: 네? 아니요, 못해요! What? No, I can't.

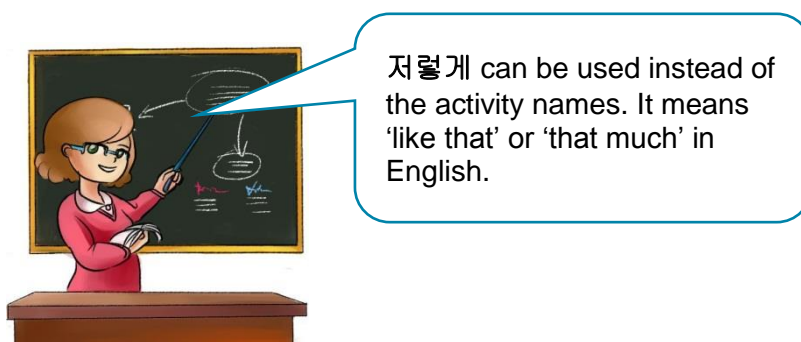


### Explanation

Using the action words and phrases you've learned in this unit, you can make sentences about your ability: 태권도를 해요. All you need to remember is to change the verb '해요' *haeyo* to '할 수 있어요' *hal su iseoyo*.

To ask someone whether he/she can do something, just say the activity name and add 할 수 있어요? *hal su iseoyo*. For example, '태권도를 할 수 있어요?' *Taekwondo-reul hal su iseoyo* meaning 'Can you do taekwondo?' in English.

To answer the question, say the same phrase of the question, 할 수 있어요 *hal su iseoyo* if you can. If you can't, just say 못 *mot* and add 해요 *haeyo* which is one of the action words you've learned.





안 vs 못		
	안 해요 <i>an haeyo</i>	못 해요 <i>mot haeyo</i>
English meaning	don't do	cannot do, unable to do



## Sentence pattern

When you want to ask someone what he/she can do, follow the patterns below. There are two different ways to answer the question.

Q.	Sport/activity names	+	을/를	+	할 수 있어요?
A.	네,			+	할 수 있어요.
	아니요,	+	못	+	해요.

*action words*



**Did you know?** 조금 *jogum* or 좀 *jom* which literally means 'a bit' is a very useful expression if you can do something to some extent. Can you speak Korean? You might want to say 조금 할 수 있어요 *jogum hal su iseoyo*.



저렇게  
할 수 있어요?































네, 조금  
할 수 있어요.





Let's speak!

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

1)	 	농구를 할 수 있어요?	네, _____	 
2)	 	_____, 할 수 있어요?	_____, _____	 
3)	 	테니스를 _____	아니요, _____	 
4)	 	_____ _____	_____, _____	 
5)	 	_____ _____	_____, _____	 
6)	 	_____ _____	_____, _____	 
7)	 	_____ _____	_____, _____	 



## Sing along! Track 18

### Sport song

[To the tune of 'Incey Wincey Spider']

축구 할 수 있어요.

*Chukgu hal su iseoyo.*

농구 할 수 있어요.

*Nongu hal su iseoyo.*

씨름 조금 할 수 있어요.

*Ssireum jogeum hal su iseoyo.*

하지만 수영, 수영은 못 해요.

*Hajiman suyeong, suyeong-eun mot haeyo.*



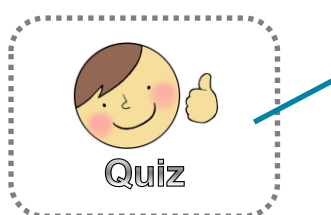
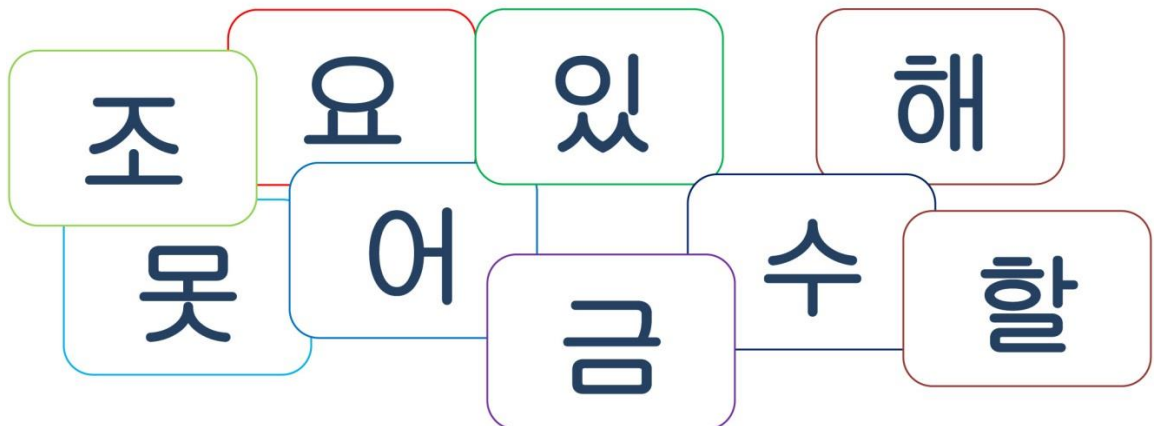
### Win rap battles

This is your second round of the rap battle since Unit 1. Create and perform your own version of the 'sport' beat box rap song for the class rap battle.



### 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.



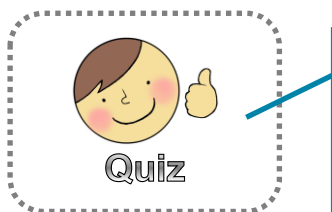
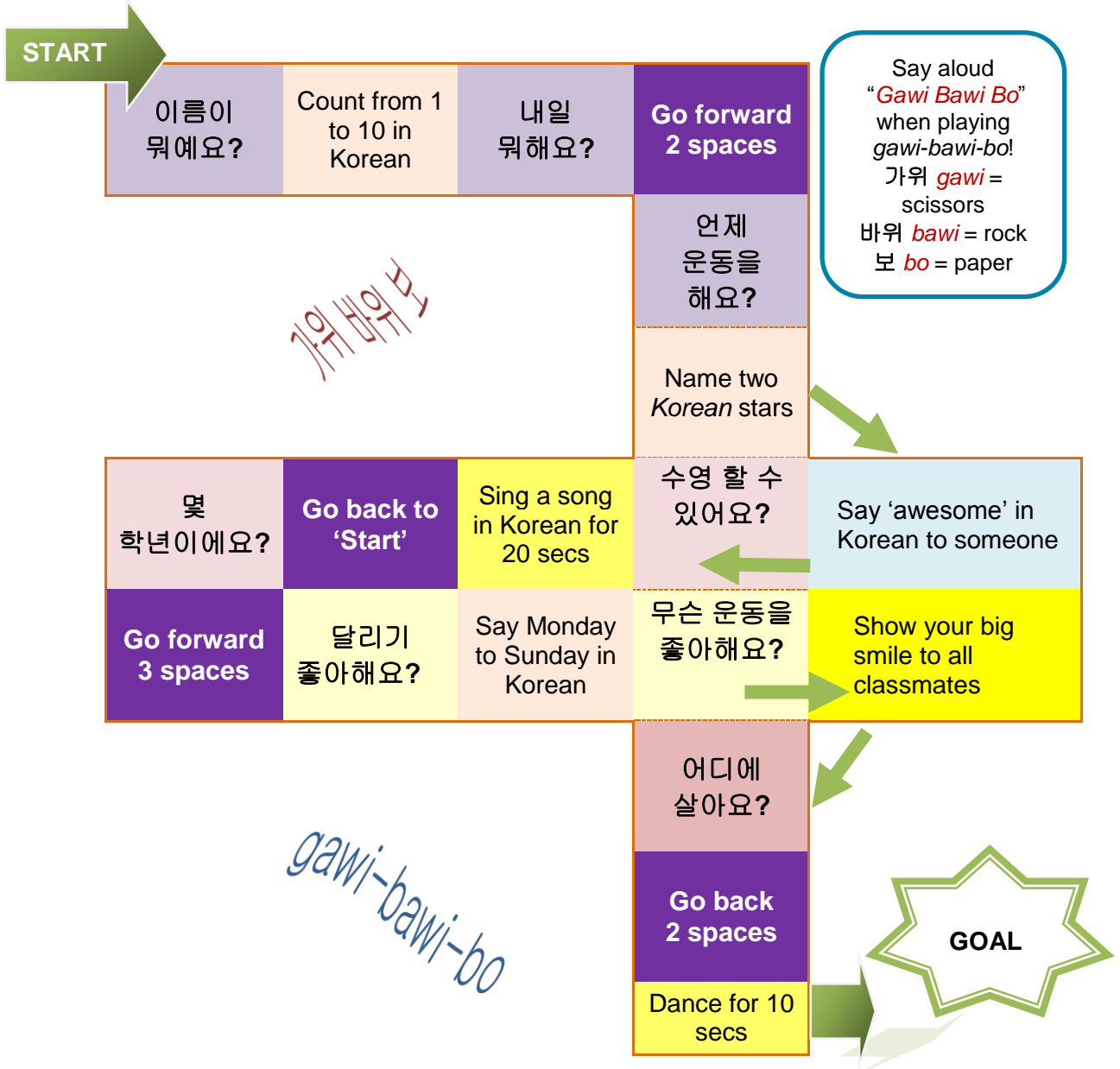
How many words and phrases can you make, using the letters above? What are they?



### Let's play a 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 on, 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 **GOAL** first.



Which Korean letter does the board game look like?  
Can you name TWO sports ending with this letter?

## Cultural spotlight



**Korean teens' hobby?** If you ask Korean teens what they do in their spare time, they might say that sleeping is their favourite hobby because of sleep deprivation from their extremely busy school life. During their precious spare time, Korean teenagers watch TV, go to movies and listen to music. The lives of movie stars and singers are one of the most popular gossip topics for teenagers. They follow their favourite entertainer's hit songs, TV shows and fashion.

**The most common gathering places** after school, when they don't have any coaching school (*hagwon*) or private tuition (*gwaoe*), are fast-food restaurants, libraries and karaoke (*noraebang*). Many teen boys meet at internet cafes (*PC bang*) and play soccer, baseball or basketball in the school playground when they have free time, whereas girls often visit Korean snack shops or kiosks located near their schools for some popular Korean snack foods like 떡볶이 *tteokbokki*, 김밥 *gimbap*, 튀김 *twigim* and 순대 *sundae*. They enjoy eating and chatting together with their friends.



**Popular Korean culture** has substantially gained more global attention since the late 1990's. The increasing popularity of Korean culture is called '*Hallyu*' meaning the 'Korean wave'. Its popularity has been spreading in an increasing number of countries. Today, the world is fascinated by Korean food, electronics, dramas, movies and music. Korean Pop Music (K-pop) is currently very popular in the music industry in Asia. Teenagers all over the world have been captivated by K-pop stars' good looks, amazing dance moves and catchy tunes. Due to this phenomenon, many young people are now learning the Korean language and culture.



Which part of Korean teenage life do you like? Why?  
Is there anything similar or different to your life style?

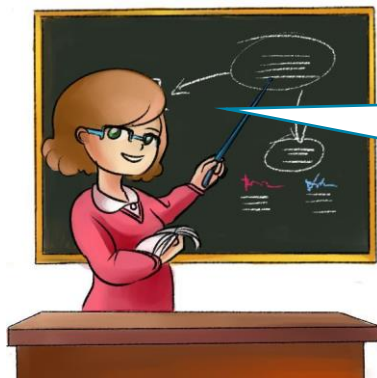
## Project

Produce a sports club advertisement and present it to the class. To begin with, imagine you are the captain of a sports club at your school. You want to create an advertisement to promote your sports club. Follow the instructions to complete your project.

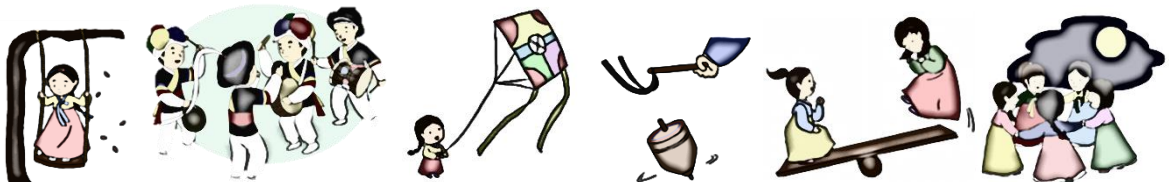
### Project part 1: About my sports club

What would be the essential elements to promote your sports club? Think about some creative and interesting ways to introduce your club to students. Follow the steps below for your advertisement. This part should be completed in **Korean**.

1. Choose your sport.
2. Decide and prepare what kind of information you want to include in your advertisement. You should use the following expressions in Korean;
  - Name of sport you choose
  - Which days of the week you play
  - Likes/dislikes expressions
  - Ability expressions
  - Making a suggestion to play together.



You are strongly encouraged to choose a sport related to any traditional Korean sport or leisure activities.



## Project part 2: Research on your choice of sport

How much do you know about the sport of your choice?  
How can you catch the students' attention to join your sports club? Think about the following items for your research. This part could be completed in **English**.



- 1) Images of your sport
- 2) Interesting features or facts about your choice of sport: Examples include as follows.
  - Who are the famous players?
  - Is there any international competition involved?
  - Advantages of doing that particular sport
  - Any other interesting findings?
- 3) If you use any interactive multimedia, you may attach a video clip onto your advertisement.

## Advertisement creation tips

You are encouraged to use a range of digital tools to create your poster, although you are allowed to create the poster using the A3 sized paper. In your digital poster, 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 interactive digital poster, discuss with your teacher which digital tool is best for you.





## With a partner

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

**A** | 내일 | 뭐 | 해요?

**B** | 농구 | 해요.  
수영

**A** | 농구 | 좋아해요?  
수영

**B** | 네, | 좋아해요.  
아니요, | 안 좋아해요.

**A** | 크리켓을 | 할 | 수 | 있어요?  
태권도를

**B** | 네. 할 수 있어요.  
네, 조금 할 수 있어요.  
아니요, 못 해요.

**A** | 언제 | 크리켓을 | 해요?  
태권도를  
배드민턴을 | 쳐요?  
자전거를 | 타요?

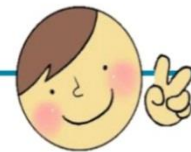
**B** | 월요일 | 에 | 크리켓을 | 해요.  
화요일 | 태권도를  
수요일 | 배드민턴을 | 쳐요.  
목요일 | 자전거를 | 타요.  
금요일  
토요일  
일요일

**A** | 나도 | 그래요.

**B** | 그럼, | 같이해요.

**A** | 그럼, | 무슨 | 운동을 | 좋아해요?

**B** | 축구를 | 좋아해요.  
축구 | 요.



### Unit 3 Checklist

I can:

- name sport and leisure activities
- talk about likes and dislikes
- ask and say what sport I like
- talk about when an action happens
- suggest doing something together
- talk about where an action happens
- express my ability to...
- read and write sport and leisure activities.

**A** | 네, | 좋아요.

## ARIRANG UNIT 3 COURSE BOOK ANSWERS

### Naming sport and leisure activities

#### Let's speak!

- 1) 내일 뭐해요? 태권도해요.
- 2) 내일 뭐해요? 크리켓해요.
- 3) 내일 뭐해요? 탁구해요.
- 4) 내일 뭐해요? 달리기해요.
- 5) 내일 뭐해요? 서핑해요.
- 6) 내일 뭐해요? 테니스해요.
- 7) 내일 뭐해요? 골프해요.
- 8) 내일 뭐해요? 배구해요.
- 9) 내일 뭐해요? 야구해요.

#### Let's write!

13 sports

축구, 스키, 배구, 농구, 야구, 씨름, 서핑, 태권도, 스케이트, 수영, 태권도, 탁구, 크리켓

### Talking about likes and dislikes

#### Let's speak!

- 1) 농구 좋아해요? 네, 좋아해요.
- 2) 크리켓 좋아해요? 네, 좋아해요.
- 3) 테니스 좋아해요? 아니요, 안 좋아해요.
- 4) 서핑 좋아해요? 네, 좋아해요.
- 5) 골프 좋아해요? 아니요, 안 좋아해요.
- 6) 축구 좋아해요? 네, 좋아해요.
- 7) 야구 좋아해요? 아니요, 안 좋아해요.

### Asking and saying what sport you like

#### Listen carefully and repeat

Quiz: 배드민턴, 배구

#### Let's play a game!

노아는 무슨 운동을 좋아해요? 노아는 크리켓을 좋아해요.  
 린다는 무슨 운동을 좋아해요? 린다는 농구를 좋아해요.  
 마리는 무슨 운동을 좋아해요? 마리는 서핑을 좋아해요.  
 수지는 무슨 운동을 좋아해요? 수지는 테니스를 좋아해요.  
 나리는 무슨 운동을 좋아해요? 나리는 수영을 좋아해요.  
 민호는 무슨 운동을 좋아해요? 민호는 골프를 좋아해요.

## Talking about when an action happens

### Let's speak!

Susie	Q: 수지는 언제 배구를 해요?	A: 월요일에 배구를 해요.
	Q: 수지는 언제 스노우보드를 해요?	A: 금요일에 스노우보드를 해요.
Junho	Q: 준호는 언제 씨름을 해요?	A: 수요일에 씨름을 해요.
	Q: 준호는 언제 스키를 해요?	A: 일요일에 스키를 해요.
Jisung	Q: 지성은 언제 축구를 해요?	A: 화요일에 축구를 해요.
	Q: 지성은 언제 스케이트보드를 타요?	A: 금요일에 스케이트보드를 타요.
Minjun	Q: 민준은 언제 달리기를 해요?	A: 수요일에 달리기를 해요.
	Q: 민준은 언제 크리켓을 해요?	A: 일요일에 크리켓을 해요.
Mia	Q: 미아는 언제 탁구를 해요 (쳐요)?	A: 월요일에 탁구를 해요 (쳐요).
	Q: 미아는 언제 야구를 해요?	A: 토요일에 야구를 해요.
Linda	Q: 린다는 언제 수영을 해요?	A: 화요일에 수영을 해요.
	Q: 린다는 언제 서핑을 해요?	A: 목요일에 서핑을 해요.

## Suggesting doing something together

### Let's speak!

Sample answers only

Junho: 수지, 배드민턴을 좋아해요?

Susie: 네, 좋아해요.

Junho: 언제 배드민턴을 해요 (쳐요)?

Susie: 나는 수요일에 배드민턴을 해요.

Junho: 나도 그래요.

Susie: 그럼, 같이 해요.

Junho: 좋아요!

Susie: 준호, 수영을 좋아해요?  
Junho: 네, 좋아해요.  
Susie: 언제 수영을 해요?  
Junho: 나는 목요일에 수영을 해요.  
Susie: 나도 그래요.  
Junho: 그럼, 같이 해요.  
Susie: 좋아요!

Junho: 수지, 자전거를 좋아해요?  
Susie: 네, 좋아해요.  
Junho: 언제 자전거를 타요?  
Susie: 나는 금요일에 자전거를 타요.  
Junho: 나도 그래요.  
Susie: 그럼, 같이 해요.  
Junho: 좋아요!

Susie: 준호, 서핑을 좋아해요?  
Junho: 네, 좋아해요.  
Susie: 언제 서핑을 해요?  
Junho: 나는 일요일에 서핑을 해요.  
Susie: 나도 그래요.  
Junho: 그럼, 같이 해요.  
Susie: 좋아요!

### Talking about where an action happens

#### Listen carefully and repeat

- 1) 학교에서 태권도를 해요.
- 2) 운동장에서 크리켓을 해요.
- 3) 테니스장에서 테니스를 쳐요.
- 4) 골프장에서 골프를 쳐요.
- 5) 공원에서 달리기를 해요.
- 6) 수영장에서 수영을 해요.
- 7) 거리에서 자전거를 타요.
- 8) 집에서 춤을 춰요.
- 9) 축구장에서 축구를 해요.
- 10) 농구장에서 농구를 해요.

### Saying you can/ can't do something

#### Let's speak!

- 1) 농구를 할 수 있어요? 네, 할 수 있어요.
- 2) 크리켓을 할 수 있어요? 네, 할 수 있어요.
- 3) 테니스를 할 수 있어요? 아니요, 못해요.
- 4) 서핑을 할 수 있어요? 네, 할 수 있어요.
- 5) 골프를 할 수 있어요? 아니요, 못해요.
- 6) 축구를 할 수 있어요? 네, 할 수 있어요.
- 7) 야구를 할 수 있어요? 아니요, 못해요.

#### Let's write!

- 4: 조금, 할 수 있어요, 조금 할 수 있어요, 못해요

## ARIRANG HANGEUL COURSE BOOK TRANSCRIPT

Track	Transcript
track 1	Korean Arirang course book Unit Three Do you like sport?
track 2	<p data-bbox="387 544 1353 618">Situation A: On the way home, Susie and Junho talk about sports they are playing.</p> <p data-bbox="403 685 799 719">수지 Susie: 오늘 뭐해요?</p> <p data-bbox="403 725 823 759">준호 Junho: 나는 수영해요.</p> <p data-bbox="403 766 799 799">수지 Susie: 내일 뭐해요?</p> <p data-bbox="403 806 823 840">준호 Junho: 내일 축구해요.</p> <p data-bbox="403 891 831 925">수지 Susie: 수영 좋아해요?</p> <p data-bbox="403 931 719 965">준호 Junho: 아니요.</p> <p data-bbox="403 972 831 1005">수지 Susie: 축구 좋아해요?</p> <p data-bbox="403 1012 903 1046">준호 Junho: 아니요, 안 좋아해요.</p> <p data-bbox="403 1052 935 1086">수지 Susie: 무슨 운동을 좋아해요?</p> <p data-bbox="403 1093 719 1126">준호 Junho: 농구요.</p> <p data-bbox="403 1133 959 1167">수지 Susie: 나는 테니스를 좋아해요.</p> <p data-bbox="403 1173 791 1207">준호 Junho: 나도 그래요.</p> <p data-bbox="403 1214 839 1247">수지 Susie: 그럼, 같이 해요.</p> <p data-bbox="403 1254 719 1288">준호 Junho: 좋아요.</p> <p data-bbox="403 1346 903 1379">수지 Susie: 언제 테니스를 쳐요?</p> <p data-bbox="403 1386 959 1420">준호 Junho: 금요일에 테니스를 쳐요.</p> <p data-bbox="403 1426 903 1460">수지 Susie: 언제 자전거를 타요?</p> <p data-bbox="403 1467 959 1500">준호 Junho: 토요일에 자전거를 타요.</p> <p data-bbox="403 1507 1031 1541">민호 Minho: 나도 토요일에 자전거를 타요.</p>
track 3	<p data-bbox="387 1619 1217 1653">Situation B: On the street, Susie and Junho come across B-boys.</p> <p data-bbox="403 1697 799 1731">수지 Susie: 저기 좀 봐요!</p> <p data-bbox="403 1738 847 1771">준호 Junho: 비보이들이에요.</p> <p data-bbox="403 1778 895 1812">수지 Susie: 거리에서 춤을 춰요!</p> <p data-bbox="403 1818 903 1852">준호 Junho: 와, 굉장히 멋있어요.</p> <p data-bbox="403 1859 911 1892">수지 Susie: 저렇게 할 수 있어요?</p> <p data-bbox="403 1899 895 1933">준호 Junho: 네? 아니요, 못 해요!</p>

track 4	<b>Vocabulary and expressions</b> 오늘 내일 수영 축구 농구 테니스 운동 저기 거리 와 굉장히 저렇게 언제 금요일 토요일에 그럼 좋아요 좋아해요? 안 좋아해요 나도 그래요 같이 해요 거리에서 춤을 춰요 멋있어요 할 수 있어요? 못 해요 언제 테니스를 쳐요? 언제 자전거를 타요? 무슨 운동을 좋아해요?
track 5	<b>Naming sport and leisure activities</b> <b>Dialogue</b> 수지 Susie:      내일 뭐해요? 준호 Junho:      농구해요. 준호 Junho:      내일 뭐해요? 수지 Susie:      나는 크리켓해요.

track 6	<p>Listen carefully and repeat.</p> <p>축구 농구 야구 배구 크리켓 서핑 수영 태권도 씨름 달리기 탁구 배드민턴 골프 테니스 자전거 스케이트 스키 스노우보드 스케이트보드</p>
track 7	<p>Talking about likes and dislikes Dialogue</p> <p>수지 Susie: 농구 좋아해요? 준호 Junho: 네, 좋아해요. 수지 Susie: 수영 좋아해요? 준호 Junho: 아니요, 안 좋아해요.</p>
track 8	<p>Asking and saying what sport you like Dialogue</p> <p>선생님 Teacher: 무슨 운동을 좋아해요? 준호 Junho: 축구를 좋아해요. 선생님 Teacher: 무슨 운동을 좋아해요? 미아 Mia: 야구요.</p>



track 9	<p>Listen carefully and repeat.</p> <p>F 준호, 무슨 운동을 좋아해요?  M 나는 축구를 좋아해요.  M 수지, 무슨 운동을 좋아해요?  F 나는 스케이트를 좋아해요.  M 미아, 무슨 운동을 좋아해요?  F 나는 수영을 좋아해요.  F 지성, 무슨 운동을 좋아해요?  M 나는 스키를 좋아해요.  M 마리, 무슨 운동을 좋아해요?  F 나는 서핑을 좋아해요.  F 민준, 무슨 운동을 좋아해요?  M 나는 야구를 좋아해요.</p>
track 10	<p>Talking about when an action happens  Dialogue</p> <p>미아 Mia: 언제 태권도를 해요?  수지 Susie: 토요일에 태권도를 해요.  미아 Mia: 언제 수영해요?  수지 Susie: 수요일에 수영해요.</p>
track 11	<p>Listen carefully and repeat.</p> <p>월요일에 야구를 해요.  화요일에 크리켓을 해요.  수요일에 수영을 해요.  목요일에 농구를 해요.  금요일에 탁구를 해요.  토요일에 태권도를 해요.  일요일에 서핑을 해요.</p>
track 12	Days of the week song

track 13	<p>Listen carefully and repeat.</p> <p>축구해요 농구해요 야구해요 배구해요 크리켓해요 서핑해요 수영해요 태권도해요 씨름해요 달리기해요 탁구 쳐요 배드민턴 쳐요 골프 쳐요 테니스 쳐요 자전거 타요 스케이트 타요 스키 타요 스노우보드 타요 스케이트보드 타요</p>
track 14	<p>Suggesting doing something together Dialogue</p> <p>미아 Mia: 무슨 운동을 좋아해요? 수지 Susie: 나는 테니스를 좋아해요. 미아 Mia: 나도 테니스를 좋아해요. 준호 Junho: 나도 그래요. 수지 Susie: 그럼, 같이 해요. 미아 Mia: 좋아요.</p>
track 15	<p>Talking about where an action happens Dialogue</p> <p>수지 Susie: 저기 좀 봐요! 준호 Junho: 비보이들이에요. 수지 Susie: 거리에서 춤을 춰요! 준호 Junho: 와, 굉장히 멋있어요.</p>

track 16	<p>Listen carefully and repeat</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 학교에서 태권도를 해요.</li> <li>2. 운동장에서 크리켓을 해요.</li> <li>3. 테니스장에서 테니스를 쳐요.</li> <li>4. 골프장에서 골프를 쳐요.</li> <li>5. 공원에서 달리기를 해요.</li> <li>6. 수영장에서 수영을 해요.</li> <li>7. 거리에서 자전거를 타요.</li> <li>8. 집에서 춤을 춰요.</li> <li>9. 축구장에서 축구를 해요.</li> <li>10. 농구장에서 농구를 해요.</li> </ol>
track 17	<p>Saying you can or can't do something Dialogue</p> <p>수지 Susie:     준호도 저렇게 할 수 있어요? 준호 Junho:   네? 아니요, 못 해요!</p>
track 18	Sport song