

Unit 4

This is Junho's day.

준호의 하루예요.



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

- count from 1 to 60
- tell the time
- use some words to express 'come and go'
- say what time you go to bed and get up
- talk about what time you do other things as daily routines
- link words or sentences, using **하고** or **그리고**
- talk about periods of time
- read and write at what time you do things activities.

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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 activities do you do everyday?
- Is there an activity you don't do everyday? Why?



This is Junho's day.



Situation A: Susie asks Junho the time. Track 2

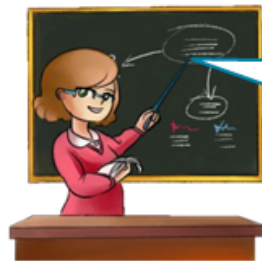


Situation B: Junho and Susie ask each other what they are doing today. Track 3





Situation C: Junho asks Susie about her daily routine. 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
몇	what
시	hour/time
한	one
지금	now
반	half
사십오	forty five
쇼핑	shopping
그리고	and
가요	(someone) go
와요	(someone) come
~ 하고	and
언제	when
숙제	homework
부터	from
까지	to
몇 시예요?	What time is it?
한 시 반이에요.	(It's) one thirty.
오늘 뭐 해요?	What are you doing today?
축구하고 농구	Soccer and basketball
7시부터 9시까지	From 7 to 9
월요일부터 금요일까지	From Monday to Friday



Using numbers in Korean

We have two sets of numbers in English: One starts with one, two, and three. The other starts with first, second, and third. Like this, there are two different number systems in Korean: the pure Korean and Sino-Korean number systems.



The Sino-Korean numbers are borrowed from the Chinese language. You have learned this in Unit 2. Do you remember when they are usually used?

Koreans use the pure Korean numbers when counting, saying your age, or giving the hour on a clock.




Here are the pure Korean numbers from 1 to 12.



Numbers			
1	하나 one hana	7	일곱 seven ilgop
2	둘 two dul	8	여덟 eight yeodeol
3	셋 three set	9	아홉 nine ahop
4	넷 four net	10	열 ten yeol
5	다섯 five daseot	11	열하나 eleven yeol hana
6	여섯 six yeseot	12	열둘 twelve yeol dul





Listen carefully and repeat **Track 6**

 숫자

하나	둘	셋
넷	다섯	여섯
일곱	여덟	아홉
열	열하나	열둘



Did you know? The Korean words, 수 *su* or 숫자 *sutja* means 'numbers' in English.

 Pure and Sino-Korean Numbers Table (1-12) 

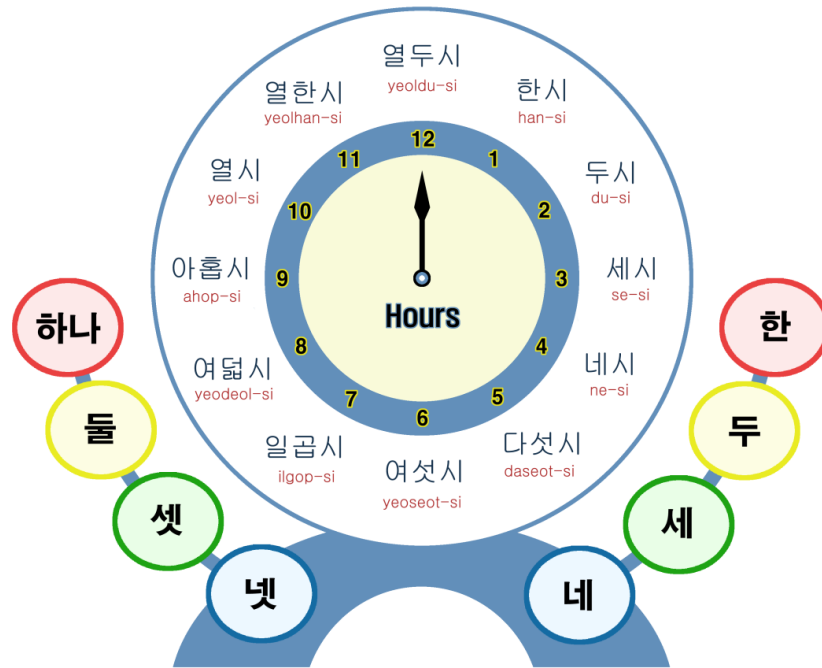
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Pure Korean numbers	하나	둘	셋	넷	다섯	여섯
Sino-Korean numbers	일	이	삼	사	오	육

	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pure Korean numbers	일곱	여덟	아홉	열	열하나	열둘
Sino-Korean numbers	칠	팔	구	십	십일	십이



Numbers on the clock

Careful! The spelling of the numbers 1 to 4 changes slightly when you use them to tell the time: 하나 *hana* → 한 *han*; 둘 *dul* → 두 *du*; 셋 *set* → 세 *se*; 넷 *net* → 네 *ne*



Sing along! Track 7

일은 하나 *ir-eun ha-na*
 이는 둘 *i-neun dul*
 삼은 셋 *sam-eun set*
 사는 넷 *sa-neun net*
 오는 다섯 *o-neun da-seot*
 육은 여섯 *yug-eun nyeo-seot*
 칠은 일곱 *chi-reun il-gop*
 팔은 여덟 *pa-reun nyeo-deol*
 구는 아홉 *gu-neun a-hop*
 십은 열 *sib-eun nyeol*
 I can count from one to ten.




1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 일 은 하 - 나 이 는 둘 - 삼 은 셋 - 사 는 넷 - 오 는 다 - 셋
 육 은 여 셋 - 칠 은 일 곱 팔 은 여 덩 - 구 는 아 - 홉
 십 은 열 - I can count from one to ten



Let's speak!

Practise the Pure Korean numbers from 1 to 10 by saying it aloud when your finger reaches each number.

	Number	Pure Number
1)	2	하나
2)	7	둘
3)	1	셋
4)	6	넷
5)	4	다섯
6)	10	여섯
7)	5	일곱
8)	3	여덟
9)	9	아홉
10)	8	열
11)	12	열하나
12)	11	열둘



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 numbers can you find from the scrambled words above?

You can use each letter only once.

Telling the time – o'clock, half past...



Dialogue Track 8

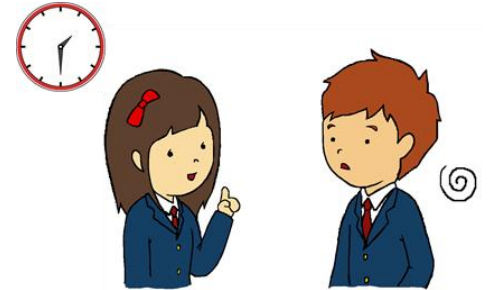
수지 Susie: 몇 시예요? What time is it?

준호 Junho: 한 시예요. (It is) one o'clock.

똑딱똑딱 Tick tock tick tock....

수지 Susie: 지금 몇 시예요? What time is it now?

준호 Junho: 한 시 반이에요. (It's) half past one.



Explanation

It is very easy to tell the time in Korean if you master the basic numbering system.

1. Giving the time – the hour

How do we ask the time in Korean? To ask someone what the time is, just say 몇 시예요? *myeot si-yeyo?* : 시 *si* means o'clock in English. To answer, give the number followed by 시 *si*. For example, say 한 시예요 *han-si-yeyo* to mean 'It is one o'clock'.

2. Half past...

When giving the half hour, simply say the hour and add 반 *ban*. For example, say 한 시 반이에요 *han-si ban-ieyo* to mean 'It's half past one'.

3. 지금 *jigeum* means 'now' in English .



Sentence pattern



Q. 몇 시예요?

A. + + 예요.

+ + + 이에요.



Listen carefully and repeat **Track 9**

1)		몇 시예요?		한 시예요.	
2)		지금 몇 시예요?		지금 두시 반이에요.	
3)		<input type="text"/> 몇 시예요?		세 시예요.	
4)		<input type="text"/> 시예요?		<input type="text"/> 시예요.	
5)		몇 시예요?		<input type="text"/>	
6)		몇 <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
7)		<input type="text"/> ?		<input type="text"/>	










Let's speak!

Your partner asks a question to find out the time in the following countries. To answer the questions, follow the lines with your finger to find out the correct time for each country. Use the following sentence patterns. Take turns.

[Country name] 은/는
지금 몇 시예요?
jigeum myeot si-yeyo?

한 시예요.
han si-yeyo.

	Country	Time
1)	 호주 Australia	1:30
2)	 한국 Korea	2:00
3)	 이집트 Egypt	4:00
4)	 중국 China	3:30
5)	 그리스 Greece	9:30
6)	 이탈리아 Italy	5:00
7)	 미국 USA	12:00

Telling the time - minutes



Dialogue Track 10

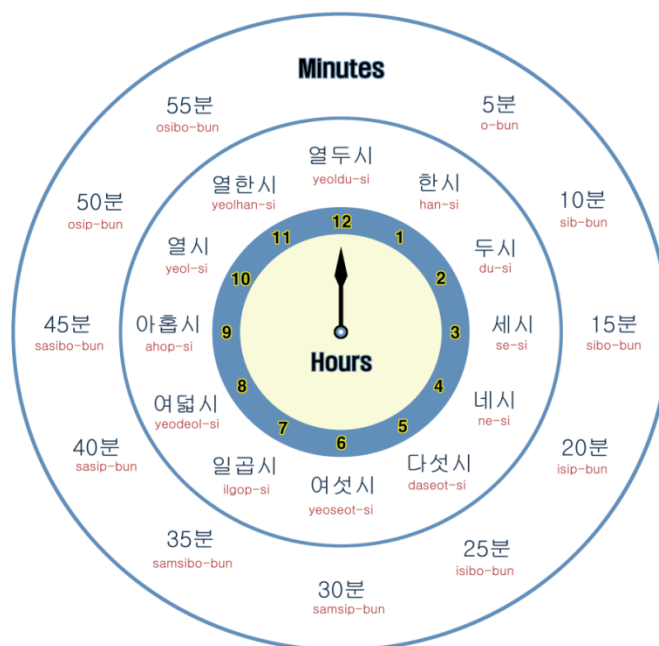
수지 Susie: 지금은 몇 시예요? What time is it now?
 준호 Junho: 한 시 사십오 분이에요. (It's) 1:45.



Explanation

In order to tell the time to the minute, we need to use both Pure and Sino-Korean numbers. Interestingly, Koreans use pure Korean numbers for 시 *si* (o'clock) while using Sino-Korean numbers for 분 *bun* (minutes) and 초 *cho* (seconds).

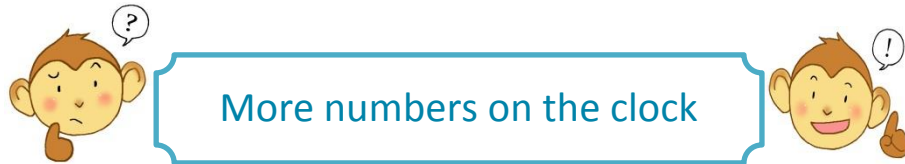
In the dialogue above, Susie asks Junho saying “지금은 몇 시예요?”. Here, 은 *eun* is a topic marker to emphasise the word 지금 *jigeum*.



Sentence pattern

Q. 몇 시예요?

A. Pure number + 시 + Sino number + 분 + 이에요.

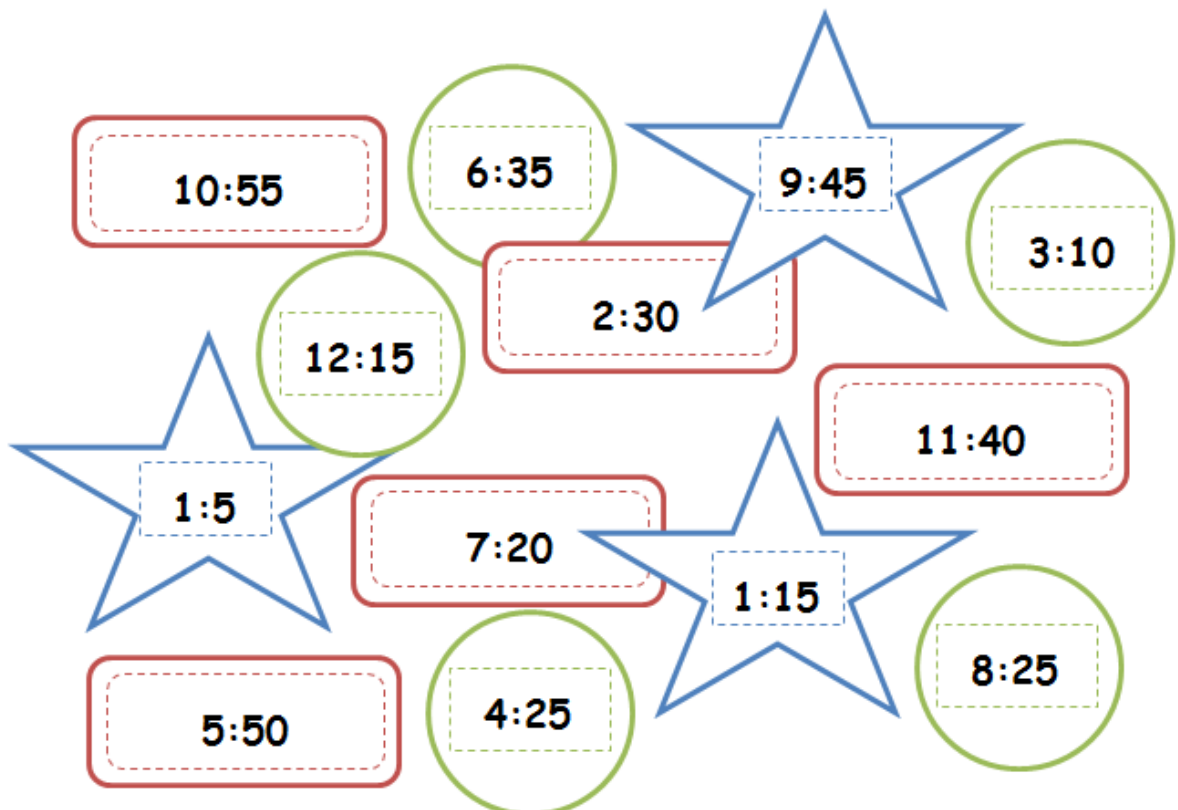


Two forms of numbers on the clock

Some people find that it is more difficult to tell the time in Korean than other languages. That might be because telling time needs both pure Korean numbers and Sino-Korean numbers as explained on the previous page. It may seem tough now; however, it will become very natural to you after a few weeks, with some practice in this unit.

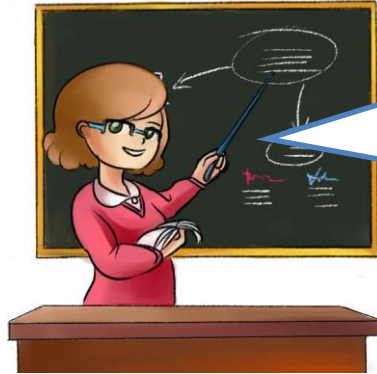


What time is it now? Say the time aloud.





Pronunciation tip when telling the time with the minutes



Look at the tables below, you will see the numbers ending in digits 15, 25, 35, 45 and 55 change the sound from *sip-o bun* to *sib-o bun* while the numbers ending in 0 remains as the original sound *sip bun*.

Hours 시 <i>si</i>	Minutes 분 <i>bun</i>	How to pronounce the numbers with '분' <i>bun</i>
한 시 (1 시)	오 분 (5 분)	<i>o bun</i>
두 시 (2 시)	십 분 (10 분)	<i>sip bun</i>
세 시 (3 시)	십오 분 (15 분)	<i>sibo bun</i>
네 시 (4 시)	이십 분 (20 분)	<i>isip bun</i>
여섯 시 (6 시)	이십오 분 (25 분)	<i>isibo bun</i>
일곱 시 (7 시)	삼십 분 (30 분)	<i>samsip bun</i>
여덟 시 (8 시)	삼십오 분 (35 분)	<i>samsibo bun</i>
아홉 시 (9 시)	사십 분 (40 분)	<i>sasip bun</i>
열 시 (10 시)	사십오 분 (45 분)	<i>sasibo bun</i>
열한 시 (11 시)	오십 분 (50 분)	<i>osip bun</i>
열두 시 (12 시)	오십오 분 (55 분)	<i>osibo bun</i>



Now you know:
5 minutes 오 분 *o bun*
10 minutes 십 분 *sip bun*
15 minutes 십오 분 *sibo bun*



Let's play a game!

3-6-9 *sam-yuk-gu* game

This game is best played sitting in a circle facing one another. The aim of the game is to count up to as many numbers as the players can. Each person in the game says a number but when you hit any numbers with a 3, 6 or 9, the person has to clap instead of shout a number. If the person fails to do that, he/she loses. In this game we use the Sino-Korean numbers. So it goes 1-2-clap-4-5-clap-7-8-clap-10-11-12-clap-14-15-clap-17-18-clap and so on.

For advanced 3-6-9 gamers, try the upgraded version of the game. The same rule is used until the group reaches the number 30. However, when you hit 30, everyone claps until you hit 40. You have to pay attention to how many people clap so you don't miss 40. When you hit 30's, 60's and 90's then the player must clap once if their numbers are 30, 31, 32 but twice if their numbers are 33, 36, 39.



Let's write!

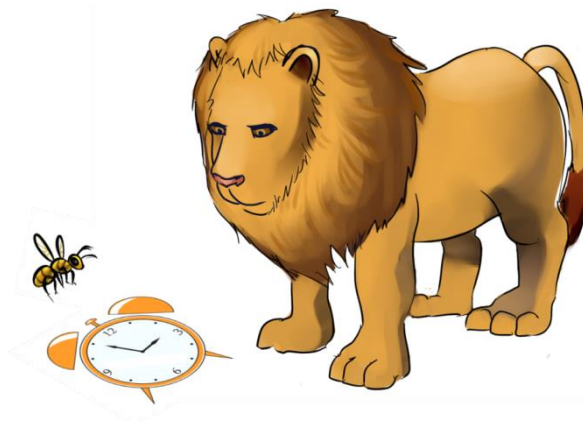
Trace over each letter with your finger. Follow the correct order for writing it. Read aloud as you trace over it.





Listen carefully and repeat **Track 11**

1) 	2) 	3) 	4) 
5) 	6) 	7) 	8) 
9) 	10) 	11) 	12) 
13) 	14) 	15) 	16) 





Let's play a game!

Form a small group and play the time board game. In a group, roll a die and say aloud the time in the box in Korean. If you fail to say the time correctly, then you have to let your partner roll the die again. Shout **이겼다** *igyeotta* when you reach the goal.

Note: Say aloud '몇 시예요?' when rolling a die.

7:35		Go forward 2 spaces	6:10	START
	몇 시예요?			
Go back 2 spaces				
9:40		Go forward 3 spaces	12:00	
				10:20
GOAL 		Go back 3 spaces		



Quiz

What does the board game look like?
Say the number as both a Pure Korean number and a Sino-Korean number.

Talking about what time you do things



Dialogue Track 12

준호 Junho: 오늘 뭐 해요? What are you doing today?

수지 Susie: 쇼핑을 해요. I'm going shopping.

준호 Junho: 몇 시에 쇼핑을 해요?

What time are you going shopping?

수지 Susie: 세 시 반에 (쇼핑을) 해요. Half past three.

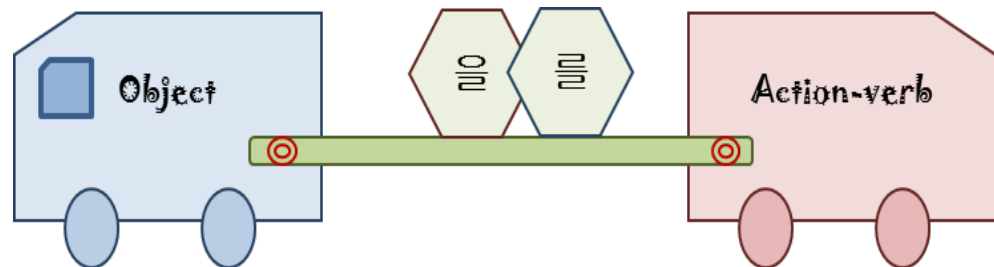


Note: Brackets (...) around words in a dialogue show that those words can be omitted.

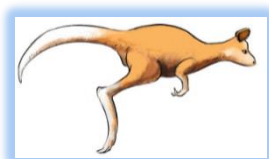
Explanation

1. You can make sentences about doing things using the sentence pattern you have already learned in Unit 3: use 뭐 해요 to mean 'what do you do?' and say 운동을 해요 to mean 'I do sport'. In the previous unit, you learned the action words related to sport and leisure activities. In this part, you will learn more action words that you can use after 을 / 를 shown in the illustration.

More action words are listed on the following page.



2. Korean spacing rules are similar to English. Words are separated by spaces, except for particles: no space is given for particles.

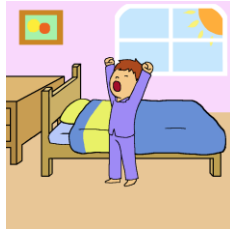


Action: Research Korean word spacing rules and exceptions.



Listen carefully and repeat **Track 13**

Part A: Daily routines



일어나요
ireonayo



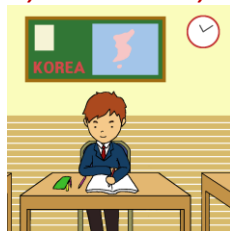
샤워를 해요
syawo-reul haeyo



아침밥을 먹어요
achimbab-eul meogeoyo



학교에 가요
hakgyo-e gayo



한국어를 배워요
hangugeo-reul baewoyo



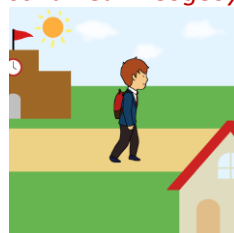
도시락을 먹어요
dosirak-eul meogeoyo



책을 읽어요
chaeg-eul ilgeoyo



쇼핑을 해요
syoping-eul haeyo



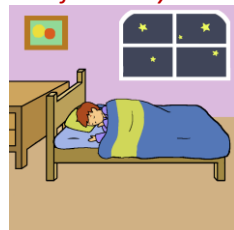
집에 와요
jib-e wayo



친구하고 놀아요
chingu-hago norayo



숙제를 해요
sukje-reul haeyo



(잠을) 자요
(jam-eu)l jayo



저녁밥을 먹어요
jeonyeokbab-eul meogeoyo



텔레비전을 봐요
telebijeon-eul bwayo



컴퓨터를 해요
computer-reul haeyo

Did you know? If you just wash your face in the morning, then say 세수를 해요 *sesu-reul haeyo* instead of 샤워를 해요.



Did you know? If you are studying, but not doing your homework, then say 공부해요 *gongbu-haeyo* instead of 숙제를 해요.



Let's speak!

Junho and Susie talk about what they are doing today. Imagine that you are Junho and your partner is Susie. With your partner, look at the images below and ask and answer questions. Use the sentence patterns below. Take turns.

오늘 뭐 해요?

친구하고 놀아요.



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 action words can you make using the letters above?
What are they?

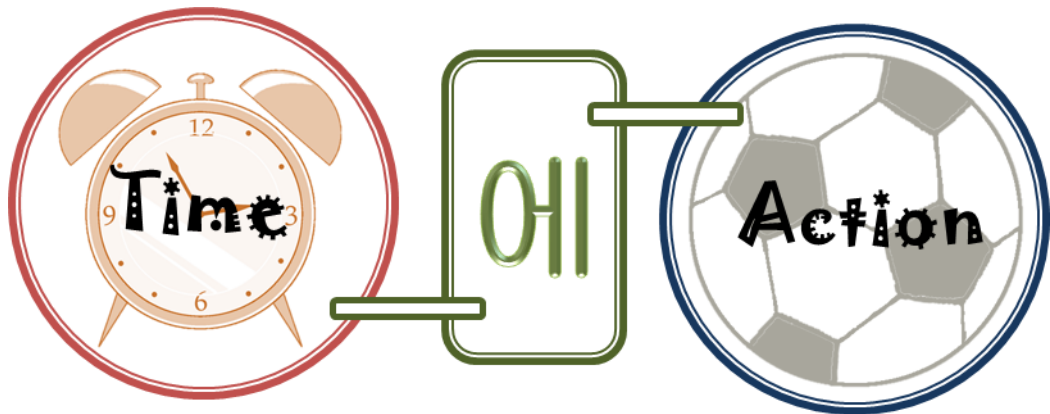
3. Doing things at particular times

To ask at what time someone does something say, 몇 시에 *myeot-si e...*

To answer, just say the time plus 에 *e*, as in, 10 시에 *yeol-si e...*

에 *e* always follows the time when you say that you do something at a certain time.

When you just want to say the time you do not need 에 *e*.




Korean particle 에 *e* is used to express clock times, days of the week, months or years. However, you would not use 에 *e* with 오늘 (today), 지금 (now), 언제 (when).



Sentence pattern

Q.	몇 시	+	에	+	Actions: Daily routine expressions
A.	Time	+	에	+	Actions: Daily routine expressions

 **Did you know?** Korean particle 에 *e* is also used to express destination or directions. You have already learned this function, for example, 호주에 살아요 (I live **in** Australia), 학교에 가요 (I go **to** school).





Listen carefully and repeat **Track 14**

Part B: Daily routines at particular times



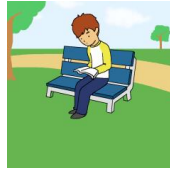
여섯 시 반에 일어나요
6 si ban-e ireonayo



일곱 시 반에 밥을 먹어요.
7 si ban-e bab-eul meogeoyo



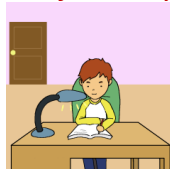
열한 시에 한국어를 배워요.
11 si-e hangugeo-reul baewoyo



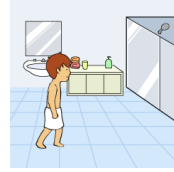
두 시에 책을 읽어요.
2 si-e chaeg-eul rilgeoyo



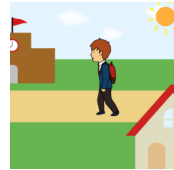
네 시에 집에 와요.
4 si-e jib-e wayo



일곱 시에 숙제를 해요.
7 si-e sukje-reul haeyo



일곱 시에 샤워를 해요
7 si-e syawo-reul haeyo



여덟 시에 학교에 가요.
8 si-e hakgyo-e gayo



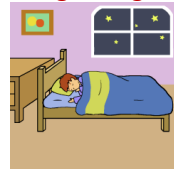
열두 시 반에 도시락을 먹어요.
12 si ban-e dosirak-eul meogeoyo



세 시에 쇼핑을 해요.
3 si-e syoping-eul haeyo



다섯 시에 친구하고 놀아요.
5 si-e chingu-hago norayo



열 시 반에 잠을 자요.
10 si ban-e jam-eul jayo

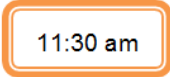

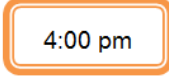
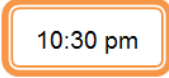


Let's speak!

With your partner, choose Student A or Student B. Then follow the instructions below.

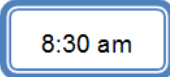
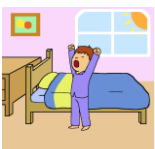
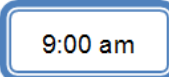
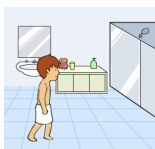
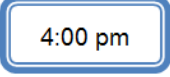

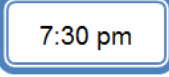

Student A:

You are Susie. Look at the schedule and tell your partner what you are doing.

1)			2)		
3)			4)		

Student B:

You are Junho. Look at the schedule and tell your partner what you are doing.

1)			2)		
3)			4)		





Western society is more individualistic while Korea is more community-based under the influence of a strong family focused culture. From a long time ago, Koreans had extended families living together in one house. It was even common for all relatives to live in one village. Therefore it naturally comes through in the Korean language the concept of 우리 *uri* 'we' and 'us' which means more than the English word 'we' as in plural form of 'I'.

For example, it is common to say 우리집 to express the house where I live, 우리 엄마 to express my mum, 우리 아이 to express my child, 우리 학교 to express my school to those who don't even attend the same school and it is not 한국말 'Korean language' but the expression 우리말 'our language' is used more often in Korea. Koreans use '우리' particularly for indicating relationships with people, a group and a country they belong to.

All of these things, however, are an indication of the close relationship that comes from being part of the same group '우리'. That is why Korean people love to say '우리' (we/our) more than '나' (I/my) in Korean.





Let's speak!

Look at the pictures and practise the dialogue with your partner.

1)	<p>몇 시에 쇼핑을 해요?</p>	<p>두 시에 쇼핑을 해요.</p>	<p>2:00pm</p>
2)	<p>_____에 일어나요?</p>	<p>_____에 일어나요.</p>	<p>6:30am</p>
3)	<p>_____에 밥을 먹어요?</p>	<p>_____에 밥을 먹어요.</p>	<p>7:00am</p>
4)	<p>몇 시에 _____?</p>	<p>_____에 학교에 가요.</p>	<p>8:05am</p>
5)	<p>몇 시에 _____?</p>	<p>한 시 사십 분에 _____.</p>	<p>1:40pm</p>
6)	<p>몇 시에 _____ _____?</p>	<p>_____에 친구하고 놀아요.</p>	<p>3:10pm</p>
7)	<p>몇 시에 _____?</p>	<p>_____에 _____.</p>	<p>10:15pm</p>

Linking words or sentences



Dialogue Track 15

수지 Susie: 오늘 뭐 해요? What are you doing today?

준호 Junho: 학교에 가요. (I'm) going to school.

그리고 집에 와요. And (I'm) coming (back) home.

준호 Junho: 오늘 뭐 해요? What are you doing today?

수지 Susie: 축구하고 농구를 해요.

(I'm) playing soccer and basketball.



Explanation

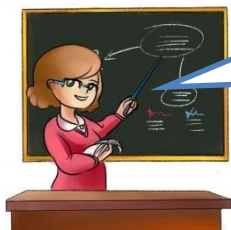
How do Koreans list two or more actions, sentences or facts? They use **그리고** or **하고** as below.

1. 그리고

To link two sentences, just say **그리고** *geurigo* in the beginning of the second sentence.

2. 하고

To link two nouns, add **하고** *hago* right after the first noun. For example, you can say **축구하고 농구** *chukgu-hago nonggu* to mean soccer and basketball, and **수지하고 준호** *Susie-hago Junho* to mean Susie and Junho.



In the dialogue above, **하고** *hago* is used as a particle, so you don't need to leave a space before it.



Sentence pattern

Q. 오늘 뭐 해요?

A. +

A. + + + +



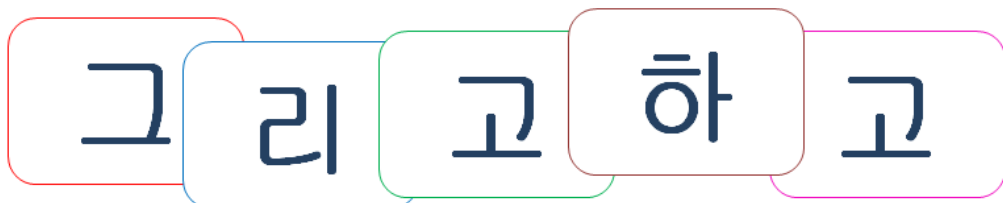
Listen carefully and repeat **Track 16**

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------|
| 1) |  | 에 | 가요. | 그리고 |  | 에 | 와요. |
| 2) |  | 에 | 가요. | 그리고 |  | 에 | 와요. |
| 3) |  | | 하고 |  | 을/를 | | 해요. |
| 4) |  | | 하고 |  | 을/를 | | 타요. |
| 5) |  | | 하고 |  | 을/를 | | 쳐요. |
| 6) |  | | 하고 |  | 을/를 | | 해요. |
| 7) |  | | 하고 |  | 을/를 | | 해요. |
| 8) |  | | 하고 |  | 을/를 | | 먹어요. |



Let's write!

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



Talking about periods of time



Dialogue Track 17

수지 Susie: 언제 학교에 가요?
When do you go to school?
준호 Junho: 월요일부터 금요일까지 (학교에) 가요.
I go to school from Monday to Friday.
수지 Susie: 언제 숙제를 해요?
When do you do your homework?
준호 Junho: 7 시부터 9 까지 (숙제를) 해요.
I do my homework from 7 to 9 o'clock.



Explanation


How do you ask when someone does something? You can use the expression which you have already learned in Unit 3: 언제 ...해요? *eonje...haeyo?* To answer, replace the question word 언제 *eonje* with the answer and keep the rest of the sentence.

When expressing a range of time, use '...부터 ...까지' *...buteo ...kkaji* which is equivalent to 'from... to...' in English. To express 'from Monday to Friday', say 월요일부터 금요일까지 *woryoil-buteo geumnyoil-kkaji*. To express 'from 9 to 5 o'clock', say 아홉 시부터 다섯 시까지 *ahopsi-buteo daseotsi-kkaji*.

As explained above, you can use 부터 and 까지 together. You also can use them separately.

- Use 부터 *buteo* after the name of a day or a time to mean from that day or from that time. 월요일부터 학교에 가요: I go to school from Monday.
- 까지 *kkaji* means up until a day or a time: 9 시까지 숙제를 해요. I do my homework until 9.
- 부터 *buteo* is usually used with time expressions, but 까지 *kkaji* is used with both time and place expressions.



 Did you know? '...에서 ...까지' *...eseo ...kkaji* is used to express from (a place) to (another place), for example, 호주에서 한국까지 (from Australia to Korea).



Sentence pattern

Q. 언제 가요?

A. Day or Time + 부터 + Day or Time + 까지 + 가요.
Actions



Listen carefully and repeat *Track 18*

Weekly Schedule							
	월	화	수	목	금	토	일



Let's write!

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

언	부	까
지	제	터



Let's speak!

Jisung and Linda have their weekly weekend schedules below. Imagine that you are Jisung and your partner is Linda. With your partner, look at their weekend schedules below, and take turns to ask questions and answer each other. Use the sentence patterns below.

Jisung's weekend	
7:00 – 8:00	
2:00 – 3:15	
4:30 – 6:00	
6:10 – 7:00	
10:30 – 6:30	

지성, 언제 숙제를 해요?

언제 밥을 먹어요?



Linda's weekend	
6:30 – 7:30	Having breakfast
10:00 – 11:30	Going shopping
12:00 – 2:00	Having lunch
3:30 – 5:30	Watching TV
6:30 – 7:30	Having dinner
10:00 – 6:00	Sleeping

4 시 반부터 6 시까지 (숙제를) 해요.

6 시 10 분에서 7 시까지 (밥을) 먹어요.



Korean number table

Numbers	Sino-Korean numbers	Pure-Korean numbers
0	영,공	-
1	일	하나 / 한
2	이	둘 / 두
3	삼	셋 / 세
4	사	넷 / 네
5	오	다섯
6	육	여섯
7	칠	일곱
8	팔	여덟
9	구	아홉
10	십	열
11	십일	열하나 / 열한
12	십이	열둘 / 열두
13	십삼	열셋 / 열세
14	십사	열넷 / 열네
15	십오	열다섯
16	십육	열여섯
17	십칠	열일곱
18	십팔	열여덟
19	십구	열아홉
20	이십	스물 / 스무
30	삼십	서른
40	사십	마흔
50	오십	쉰
60	육십	예순
70	칠십	일흔
80	팔십	여든
90	구십	아흔
100	백	-
1000	천	-
10 000	만	-

Cultural spotlight



Respecting the elderly

From long ago, under the influence of Confucian values, Korean people have shown respect for others based on their age, position both in family and at work and being a teacher as well. Filial piety is the highest moral principle of the parent-child relationship which is not limited to within the family system but extends to the neighbourhood and society. It is called **효도** *hyodo* in Korean and still remains in the Korean cultural background as the most important value towards parents and elders. The child who practises filial piety is seen as praiseworthy.

Here are some general manners to be considered for the elderly in Korean culture.

- Most important things are done with the family's permission. The eldest in the house is considered the wisest, and therefore makes most of the decisions.
- Young people usually give up their seats for an older person on a crowded bus or subway train. Nowadays some young people do not but most still do.
- Koreans shake hands along with a bow. The depth of the bow indicates how much you respect the person. When you are shaking hands with an older person, use two hands.
- When you receive something like a present or a cup from an older person, you should use two hands when receiving it, with a bow. If it is a small item for one hand, use one hand to receive it and the other under your forearm for support.
- When elders are present, young Koreans should sit up straight or sit on their knees on the floor.
- It is not polite for younger ones to address older ones by their names. For instance, Koreans call their older brothers or sisters '오빠/형' or '언니/누나' instead of their names. However, the older brothers and sisters call their younger siblings their actual names with the informal ending '야'.



Koreans still make great efforts to emphasise the ideal and the practice of filial duty. Nowadays, stories of filial duty are being taught in school and at home by parents, teachers, news media and books.

Project

Based on what you have learned so far, make a daily routine presentation and create a movie poster titled 'My [your choice of theme] day'. Follow these instructions to complete your project.

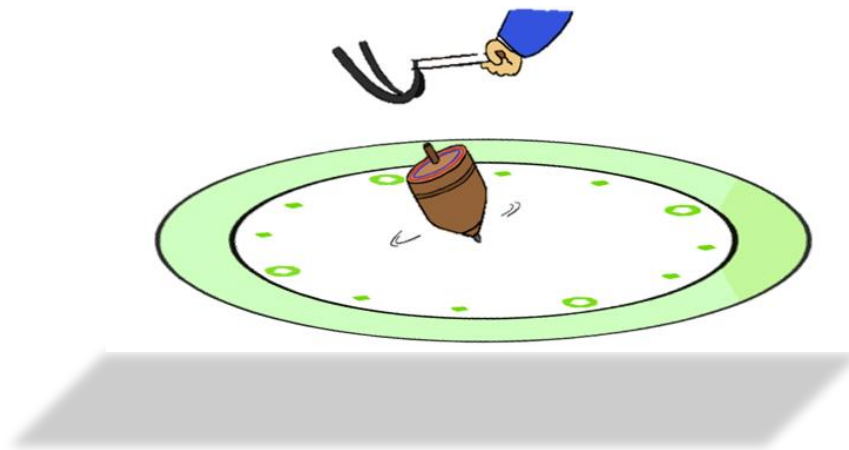
Project part 1: My daily routine

What do you do in the morning every day or after school? Make a PowerPoint file to present your daily activities to the class.

You can focus either on a daily morning routine or on a daily after-school routine. This part should be completed in **Korean**.

For your presentation, you should:

- create a minimum of 10 slides
- show a minimum of seven different events
- include images and video clips
- include narration performed in your own voice for each daily activity
- add onscreen text (subtitles) of all narration
- use the expressions and words in this unit as much as possible.



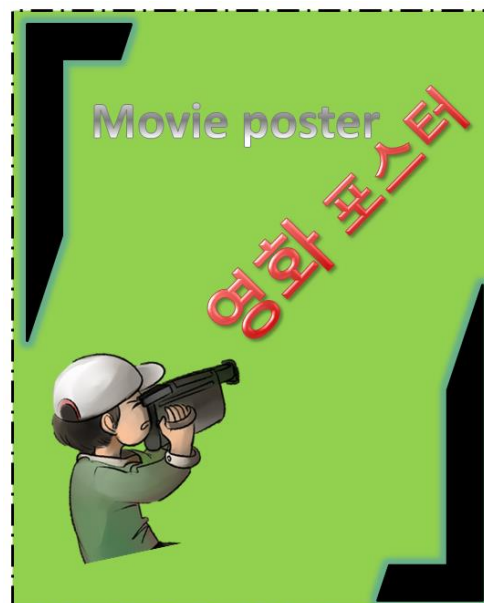
Project part 2: Movie poster

Create an online movie poster. To begin with, imagine that the story is based on your daily routine and is being made into a short film. The target audience is teenagers. The movie genre is of your own choice, for example, drama, action, adventure, comedy or blockbuster. The movie will be released in both Korea and in Australia, at the same time. This part could be completed either in **English** or in **Korean**.

The poster should have:

- a minimum of three graphics
- a movie title and tagline
- release date, writer, director, two main actors and stars (including Korean movie stars), studio, award nominations, rating and so on.

You are encouraged to use a range of digital tools to create your poster, including images, video links and audio files. You may also want to use a movie poster creation tool such as Photoshop or applications from a range of websites. Before starting on your online movie poster, discuss with your teacher which digital tool or application is best for you.



With a partner

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

A 몇 시예요?

B 한 두 세 네 다섯 여섯 일곱 여덟 아홉 열 열한 열두 시예요.

A 지금 몇 시예요?

B 한 두 시 반이에요.

or

A 오늘 뭐 해요?

B 쇼핑 을 해요
숙제 를

A 몇 시에 쇼핑 을 해요?
숙제 를

B 세 시 반에 쇼핑 을 해요.
숙제 를

A 오늘 뭐 해요?

B 학교에 가요. 그리고 집에 와요.
농구 하고 축구를 해요.

A 언제 학교 에 가요?
숙제 를 해요?

B 월요일 부터 금요일 까지 (학교에) 가요.
7 시 9 시 (숙제를) 해요.



Unit 4 Checklist

I can:

- count from 1 to 60
- tell the time
- use some words to express 'come and go'
- say what time I go to bed and get up
- talk about what time I do other things as daily routines
- talk about periods of time
- read and write at what time I do things.

B 한 시 오 십 분이에요.
십 오
이십
이십 오
사십
삼십 오
사십
사십 오
오십
오십 오

ARIRANG UNIT 4 COURSE BOOK ANSWERS

Using numbers in Korean

Let's speak!

- 1) 둘
- 2) 일곱
- 3) 하나
- 4) 여섯
- 5) 넷
- 6) 열
- 7) 다섯
- 8) 셋
- 9) 아홉
- 10) 여덟
- 11) 열둘
- 12) 열하나

Let's write!

Quiz: 10 numbers

하나, 둘, 셋, 넷, 다섯, 여섯, 아홉, 열, 열하나, 열둘

Or

하나, 둘, 셋, 넷, 다섯, 여덟, 아홉, 열하나, 열둘

Telling the time - o'clock, half past...

Listen carefully and repeat

- 1) 지금 몇 시예요? 한 시예요.
- 2) 지금 몇 시예요? 지금 두 시 반이에요.
- 3) 지금 몇 시예요? 세 시예요.
- 4) 몇 시예요? 네 시예요.
- 5) 몇 시예요? 여섯 시 반이에요.
- 6) 몇 시예요? 지금 열두 시예요.
- 7) 지금 몇 시예요? 지금 열 시 반이에요.

Let's speak!

- 1) 호주는 지금 몇 시예요? 네 시예요.
- 2) 한국은 지금 몇 시예요? 한 시 반이에요.
- 3) 이집트는 지금 몇 시예요? 다섯 시예요.
- 4) 중국은 지금 몇 시예요? 열두 시예요.
- 5) 그리스는 지금 몇 시예요? 두 시예요.
- 6) 이탈리아는 지금 몇 시예요? 세 시 반이에요.
- 7) 미국은 지금 몇 시예요? 아홉 시 반이에요.

Telling the time-minute

Listen carefully and repeat

- 1) 열두 시 이십오 분이에요.
- 2) 두 시 반이에요.
- 3) 여섯 시예요.
- 4) 네 시예요.
- 5) 일곱 시 사십 분이에요.
- 6) 한 시 반이에요.
- 7) 두 시 오십오 분이에요.
- 8) 아홉 시 오십 분이에요.
- 9) 열한 시 사십오 분이에요.
- 10) 다섯 시예요.
- 11) 한 시 십오 분이에요.
- 12) 열 시 십 분이에요.
- 13) 세 시예요.
- 14) 여덟 시예요.
- 15) 세 시 삼십오 분이에요.
- 16) 세 시 오 분이에요.

Let's speak!

Quiz: Number 5

다섯-오

Talking about what time you do things

Let's speak!

Junho: 오늘 뭐해요?

Susie: 쇼핑을 해요.

Junho: 오늘 뭐해요?

Susie: 도시락을 먹어요.

Junho: 오늘 뭐해요?

Susie: 친구하고 놀아요.

Or

Susie: 오늘 뭐해요?

Junho: 텔레비전을 봐요.

Susie: 오늘 뭐해요?

Junho: 책을 읽어요.

Susie: 오늘 뭐해요?

Junho: 컴퓨터를 해요.

Let's write!

Quiz: 10

읽어요, 일어나요, 봐요, 먹어요, 놀아요, 자요, 배워요, 해요, 가요, 와요

Let's speak!**Student A**

- a) 열한 시 반에 쇼핑을 해요.
- b) 네 시에 도시락을 먹어요.
- c) 다섯 시 반에 저녁 밥을 먹어요.
- d) 열 시 반에 친구하고 놀아요.

Student B

- a) 여덟 시 반에 일어나요.
- b) 아홉 시에 샤워를 해요.
- c) 네 시에 숙제를 해요.
- d) 일곱 시 반에 잠을 자요.

Let's speak!

- 1) 몇 시에 쇼핑을 해요? 두 시에 쇼핑을 해요.
- 2) 몇 시에 일어나요? 여섯 시 반에 일어나요.
- 3) 몇 시에 밥을 먹어요? 일곱 시에 밥을 먹어요.
- 4) 몇 시에 학교에 가요? 여덟 시 오 분에 학교에 가요.
- 5) 몇 시에 책을 읽어요? 한 시 사십 분에 책을 읽어요.
- 6) 몇 시에 친구하고 놀아요? 세 시 십 분에 친구하고 놀아요.
- 7) 몇 시에 잠을 자요? 열 시 십오 분에 잠을 자요.

Talking about periods of time**Let's speak!****Jisung's weekend:**

- 언제 수영을 해요? 일곱 시부터 여덟 시까지 수영을 해요.
- 언제 친구하고 놀아요? 두 시부터 세 시 십오 분까지 친구하고 놀아요.
- 언제 숙제를 해요? 네 시 삼십 분 (네 시 반)부터 여섯 시까지 숙제를 해요.
- 언제 저녁 밥을 먹어요? 여섯 시 십 분부터 일곱 시까지 저녁 밥을 먹어요.
- 언제 잠을 자요? 열 시 삼십 분 (열 시 반)부터 여섯 시 삼십 분 (여섯 시 반)까지 잠을 자요.

Linda's weekend:

- 언제 아침 밥을 먹어요?
- 여섯 시 삼십 분(여섯 시 반)부터 일곱 시 삼십 분(일곱 시 반)까지 저녁밥을 먹어요.
- 언제 쇼핑을 해요?
- 열 시부터 열한 시 삼십 분(열한 시 반)까지 쇼핑을 해요.
- 언제 점심 밥을 먹어요?
- 열두 시부터 두 시까지 점심 밥을 먹어요.
- 언제 텔레비전을 봐요?
- 세 시 삼십 분(세 시 반)부터 다섯 시 삼십 분(다섯 시 반)까지 텔레비전을 봐요.
- 언제 저녁 밥을 먹어요?
- 여섯 시 삼십 분(여섯 시 반)부터 일곱 시 삼십 분(일곱 시 반)까지 저녁밥을 먹어요.
- 언제 잠을 자요?
- 열 시부터 여섯 시까지 잠을 자요.

ARIRANG UNIT 4 COURSE BOOK TRANSCRIPT

Track	Transcript
track 1	Korean Arirang course book Unit Four This is Junho’s day.
track 2	Situation A: Susie asks Junho what time it is. 수지 Susie: 몇 시예요? 준호 Junho: 한 시예요. 수지 Susie: 지금 몇 시예요? 준호 Junho: 한 시 반이에요. 수지 Susie: 지금은 몇 시예요? 준호 Junho: 한 시 사십오 분이에요. 수지 Susie: 몇 시예요?
track 3	Situation B: Junho and Susie ask each other what they are doing today. 준호 Junho: 오늘 뭐해요? 수지 Susie: 쇼핑을 해요. 준호 Junho: 몇 시에 쇼핑을 해요? 수지 Susie: 세 시 반에 쇼핑을 해요. 수지 Susie: 오늘 뭐해요? 준호 Junho: 학교에 가요. 그리고 집에 와요. 수지 Susie: 그럼, 잘 가요!
track 4	Situation C: Junho asks Susie about her daily routines. 준호 Junho: 오늘 뭐해요? 수지 Susie: 축구하고 농구를 해요. 준호 Junho: 언제 숙제를 해요? 수지 Susie: 7시부터 9시까지 숙제를 해요. 준호 Junho: 언제 학교에 가요? 수지 Susie: 월요일부터 금요일까지 학교에 가요. 준호 Junho: 그럼, 같이 학교에 가요. 수지 Susie: 좋아요.

track 5	Vocabulary and expressions 몇 시 한 지금 반 사십오 쇼핑 그리고 가요 와요 ~하고 언제 숙제 부터 까지 몇 시예요? 한 시 반이에요. 오늘 뭐 해요? 축구하고 농구 7시부터 9시까지 월요일부터 금요일까지
track 6	Using numbers in Korean 하나 둘 셋 넷 다섯 여섯 일곱 여덟 아홉 열 열하나 열둘
track 7	Number song
track 8	Asking and giving the time-o'clock, half past... Dialogue 수지 Susie: 몇 시예요? 준호 Junho: 한 시예요. Sound effect: 똑딱똑딱 (TICK TOCK TICK TOCK) 수지 Susie: 지금 몇 시예요? 준호 Junho: 한 시 반이에요.

track 9	<p>Listen carefully and repeat.</p> <p>1) M: 몇 시예요? F: 한 시예요.</p> <p>2) F: 지금 몇 시예요? M: 지금 두 시 반이에요.</p> <p>3) M: 지금 몇 시예요? F: 세 시예요.</p> <p>4) M: 몇 시예요? F: 네 시예요.</p> <p>5) M: 몇 시예요? F: 여섯 시 반이에요.</p> <p>6) F: 몇 시예요? M: 열두 시예요.</p> <p>7) M: 지금 몇 시예요? F: 열 시 반이에요.</p>
track 10	<p>Asking and giving the time-minute Dialogue</p> <p>수지 Susie: 지금은 몇 시예요? 준호 Junho: 한 시 사십오 분이에요.</p>
track 11	<p>Listen carefully and repeat.</p> <p>1) 열두 시 이십오 분이에요. 2) 두 시 반이에요. 3) 여섯 시예요. 4) 네 시예요. 5) 일곱 시 사십 분이에요. 6) 한 시 반이에요. 7) 두 시 오십오 분이에요. 8) 아홉 시 오십 분이에요. 9) 열한 시 사십오 분이에요. 10) 다섯 시예요. 11) 한 시 삼십오 분이에요. 12) 열 시 십 분이에요. 13) 세 시예요. 14) 여덟 시예요. 15) 세 시 삼십오 분이에요. 16) 세 시 오 분이에요.</p>

track 12	<p>Talking about what time you do things Dialogue</p> <p>준호 Junho: 오늘 뭐해요? 수지 Susie: 쇼핑을 해요. 준호 Junho: 몇 시에 쇼핑을 해요? 수지 Susie: 세 시반에 쇼핑을 해요.</p>
track 13	<p>Listen carefully and repeat. Part A: Daily routines</p> <p>일어나요 샤워를 해요 아침밥을 먹어요 학교에 가요 한국어를 배워요 도시락을 먹어요 책을 읽어요 쇼핑을 해요 집에 와요 친구하고 놀아요 숙제를 해요 잠을 자요 저녁밥을 먹어요 텔레비전을 봐요 컴퓨터를 해요</p>
track 14	<p>Listen carefully and repeat. Part B: Daily routines at particular time</p> <p>여섯 시 반에 일어나요 일곱 시에 샤워를 해요 일곱 시 반에 밥을 먹어요 여덟 시에 학교에 가요 열한 시에 한국어를 배워요 열두 시 반에 도시락을 먹어요 두 시에 책을 읽어요 세 시에 쇼핑을 해요 네 시에 집에 와요 다섯 시에 친구하고 놀아요 일곱 시에 숙제를 해요 열 시 반에 잠을 자요</p>

track 15	<p>Linking words or sentences Dialogue</p> <p>수지 Susie: 오늘 뭐해요? 준호 Junho: 학교에 가요. 준호 Junho:: 그리고 집에 와요. 준호 Junho: 오늘 뭐해요? 수지 Susie: 축구하고 농구를 해요.</p>
track 16	<p>Listen carefully and repeat</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 학교에 가요. 그리고 집에 와요. 2) 수영장에 가요. 그리고 학교에 와요. 3) 달리기하고 수영을 해요. 4) 택시하고 자전거를 타요. 5) 탁구하고 골프를 쳐요. 6) 쇼핑하고 숙제를 해요. 7) 태권도하고 씨름을 해요. 8) 아침밥하고 저녁밥을 먹어요.
track 17	<p>Talking about periods of time Dialogue</p> <p>수지 Susie: 언제 학교에 가요? 준호 Junho: 월요일부터 금요일까지 학교에 가요. 수지 Susie: 언제 숙제를 해요? 준호 Junho: 7시부터 9시까지 숙제를 해요.</p>
track 18	<p>Listen carefully and repeat.</p> <p>준호 Junho: 월요일부터 금요일까지 학교에 가요. 수지 Susie: 월요일부터 수요일까지 자전거를 타요. 수지 Susie: 목요일부터 금요일까지 태권도를 해요. 준호 Junho: 토요일부터 일요일까지 농구를 해요. 수지 Susie: 토요일부터 일요일까지 서핑을 해요.</p>