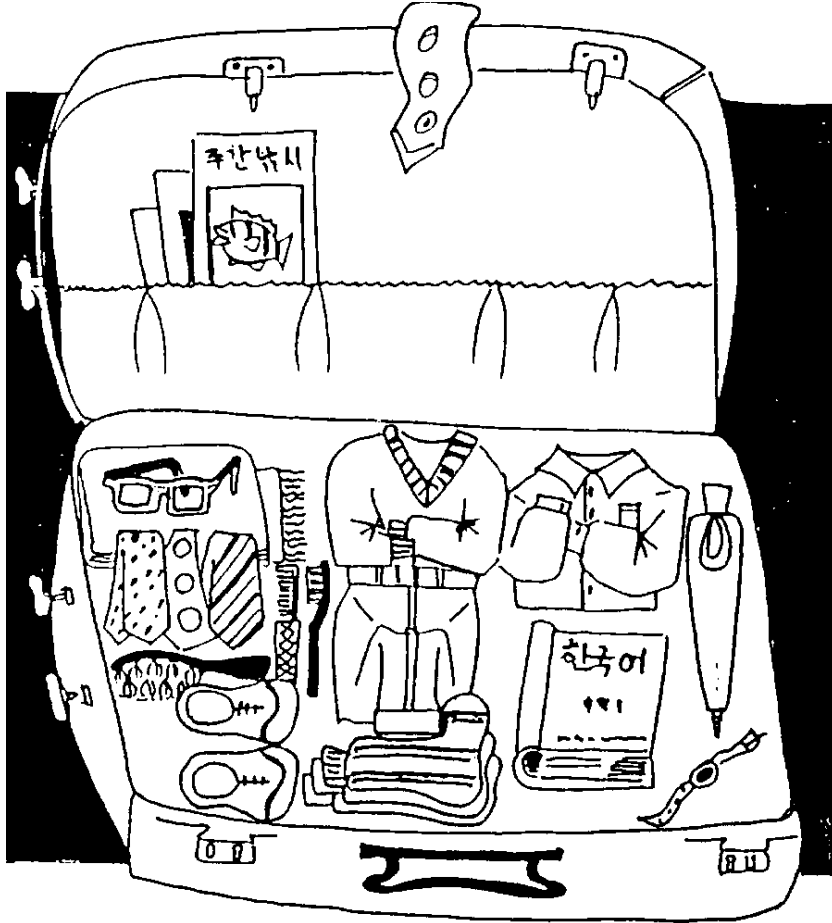


17 엄마를 닮은 것 같아요.

1 What's in the case?

Look at the picture below and list the items in the suitcase by extending the example sentence.



가방 안에는 넥타이도 있고,

2 Verbs of wearing: putting on and taking off

What verb of wearing (see the box below) do we use with each of the following clothing and accessories?

입-	쓰-	신-	하-	끼-	차-	벗-	빼-
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

티셔츠	교복	수영복	넥타이
반지	드레스	모자	반바지
브라우스	속옷	스웨터	스카프
스커트	스타킹	안경	양말
양복	목걸이	와이셔츠	청바지
운동화	원피스	자켓	장갑
시계	짧은 치마	귀걸이	한복

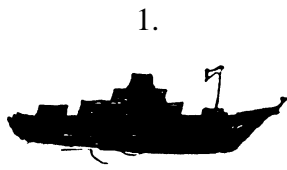
3 Colours

Below is a grid comprising articles of clothing (vertical) with colours (horizontal). Ask your fellow student(s) if they have one of the articles listed in one of the colours listed.

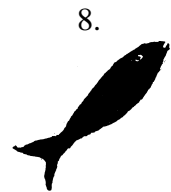
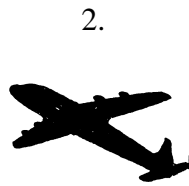
	까만색	하얀색	빨간색	노란색	파란색	초록색	밤색	분홍색	회색	오렌지색
바지										
짧은 바지										
운동화										
스카프										
치마										
짧은 치마										
넥타이										
티셔츠										
와이셔츠										
드레스										
자켓										
양복										
모자										
양말										
스웨터										

4 It looks like a ...

Look at the shapes below and discuss what they might represent. No 1 has been done for you.

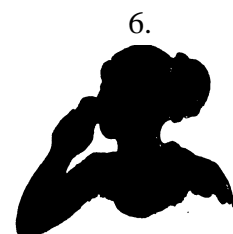
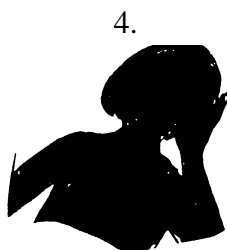
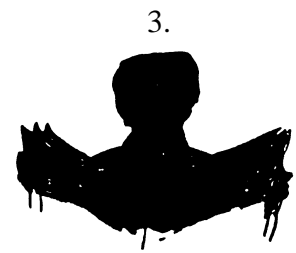
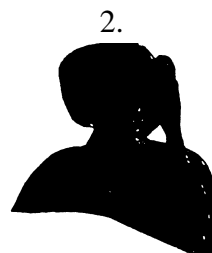


배 같아요.



5 He/She/They seem to ...

Look at the people below and try to guess what they might be doing, using VST - 는 것 같아요. In some cases you may not have a ready answer, in which either use your imagination, or else respond 글썄요, 잘 모르겠어요.



6 What's up?

Look at the situations described below and make appropriate comments on them using the cue words plus -것 같아요.

Example: You go outside and the streets are all wet. (비가 오-)

Response: 비가 온 것 같아요.

1. You look for a colleague at work but can't find him. (집에 돌아가-)
2. You see a funeral lantern outside a Korean house, and you know the family's grandmother is old and frail. (할머니가 돌아가시-)
3. You see weeds have overrun a garden. (오래동안 정원 가꾸기를 하지 않-)
4. You are wondering why the children have no appetite at dinner. (과자를 너무 많이 먹-)
5. You hear the thud of a football outside. (아이들이 밖에서 놀-)
6. You expect Mr Chun back at eleven but you see his light go on at 9.30. (일찍 돌아오시-)
7. Your housemate is rolling up his sleeves, and is going over to the sink. (설것이를 하-)
8. You hear a lot of noises from your neighbour's garage. (옆집에서 자동차를 고치-)
9. Bus No 31 comes but one of the people at the bus stop doesn't take it. (다음 버스를 기다리-)
10. You see your friend order Bulgogi whenever you go to a Korean restaurant together. (한국음식은 불고기만 알-)

Language Notes

- 고치- = *repair, fix* ● 기다리- = *wait for*

7 When do you wear ...?

Form a small group and ask each other the questions about the items of clothing listed below. To make the exercise go more smoothly, prepare your own answers in advance, and write them in the space provided.

Example	
Cue	양복
Question	양복을 입고 다니세요? (Do you wear a suit? When do you wear a suit?)
Response	아니오, 안 입고 다녀요. 하지만, 결혼식에 갈 때는 양복을 입어요. (No, I don't. But, when I go to a wedding, I do.)

구두	귀걸이
넥타이	드레스
머플러	모자
목걸이	바지
수영복	시계
안경	양복
와이셔츠	운동화
짧은 바지	치마

LANGUAGE NOTES:

- Remember 언제나, 보통, 자주 가끔 별로 + Neg, 좀처럼 + Neg, 전혀 + Neg, 날마다, 매일, 매달, 일주일에 한 번, etc? Review Pages 94 – 95 in Unit 16.
- A woman's suit can be 양장, and the verb to use with it will be 하-; thus, *I (female) am wearing a suit* would be 양장을 했어요, and *I (generally) wear a suit* 양장을 해요.
- Also, note 결혼식에 갈 때. 결혼식 = *wedding ceremony*; to say *when I do such and such*, we use ... VST - (으)ㄴ 때; eg 책을 읽을 때 = *when I read books*

8 He's wearing red trousers ...

This exercise is to help you practise further describing colours and using some relevant description verbs in Korean. Below is a grid comprising articles of clothing (horizontal) with colours/appearances (vertical). Your task is to look at the people around you, make a cross in the appropriate box where someone is wearing one of the articles listed in one of the colours/appearances listed, and talk to the class about your findings.

	바지	짧은 바지	운동화	목걸이	반지	머플러	치마	티셔츠	자켓	모자	양말	스웨터
검은색												
흰색												
빨간색												
노란색												
파란색												
초록색												
밤색												
회색												
핑크색												
무늬가 있는												
디자인이 예쁜												
시원해 보이는												
따뜻해 보이는												
편안해 보이는												
우아한												
짧어 보이는												

9 COMPARISONS

This exercise is designed to help you practice making comparisons in Korean. Read the cues below and make sentences according to the Example.

Example

Cue In Korea, Sorak-san (설악산) is commonly recognised as the most beautiful mountain area, more beautiful than even Jiri-san (지리산).

Response 설악산은 지리산보다 아름답다워요.

1. David is 1.8m tall, and Ji-Su's 1.77m.
2. Annie's got three brothers and sisters, and Seon-Yeong has four.
3. Bulgogi's delicious, but Galbi's even more delicious.
4. Australia is a big country, but China is bigger.
5. Learning Japanese is more difficult than learning Korean (well, at least to some!).
6. This room is cleaner than that room.
7. And Seoul's noisier than Sydney.
8. New Zealand's closer to Australia than Fiji is.
9. My neighbours are quieter than David's.
10. In Australia cricket is more popular than baseball.
11. Korean food is hot, but Thai food is even hotter.
12. This University is older than that one.