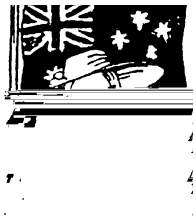
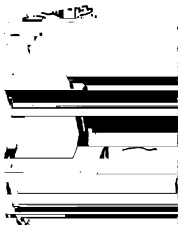
9 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □?

1 Where does she come from?

Answer the following questions. Number one has been done for you as an example.

1  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □? □ □ □ □ □ □ □.	2 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □?	3  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □?
4 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □?	5 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □?	6 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □?
7 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □?	8 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □?	9 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □?
10 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □?	11 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □?	12 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □?

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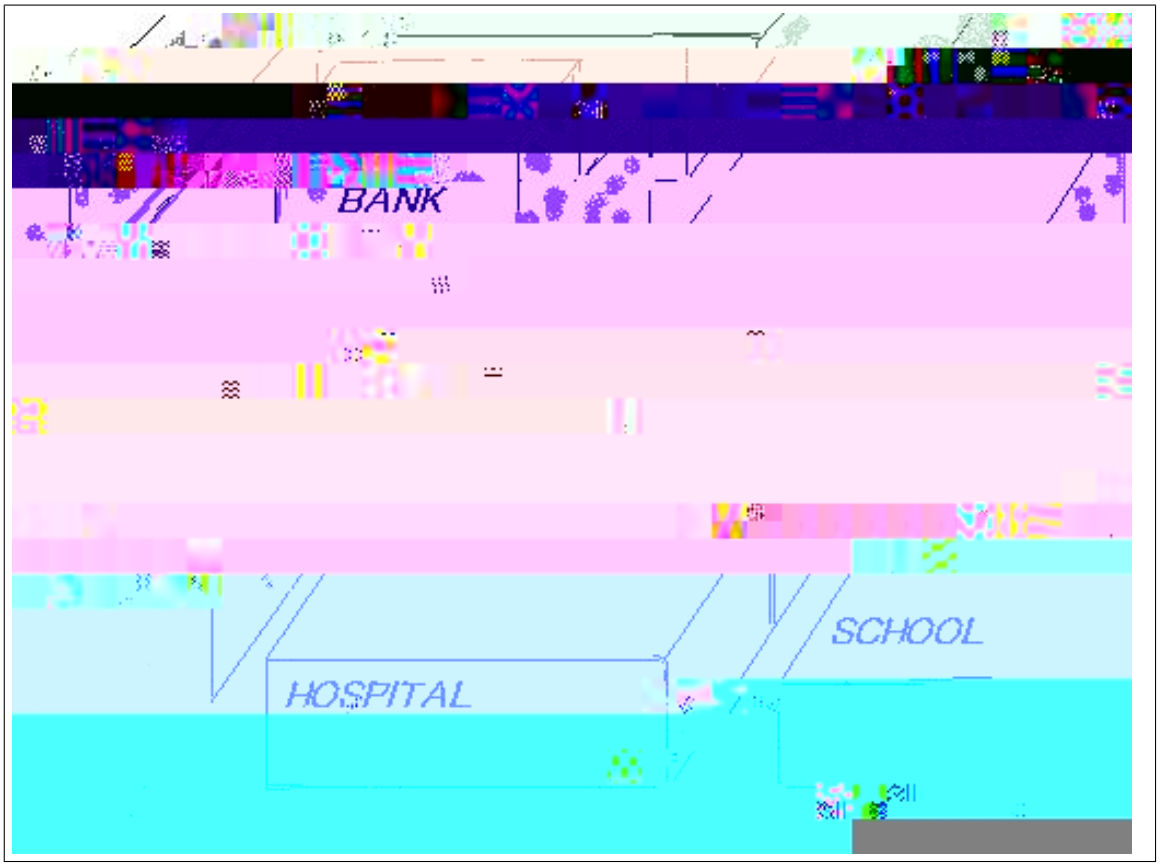
2 Is he an Australian?

5 The street map

This is a pair-work exercise. Look at the sketch map below, and practise making questions and answers according to the Example.



Example 1

A: □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □?

B: □, □ □ □.

Example 2

A: □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □?

B: □ □ □, □ □ □.

Now ask if the following facilities and amenities can be found nearby.

□ □ □	□ □ □	□ □ □	□ □ □
□ □	□ 원	□ □	□ 원
□ □	□ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □

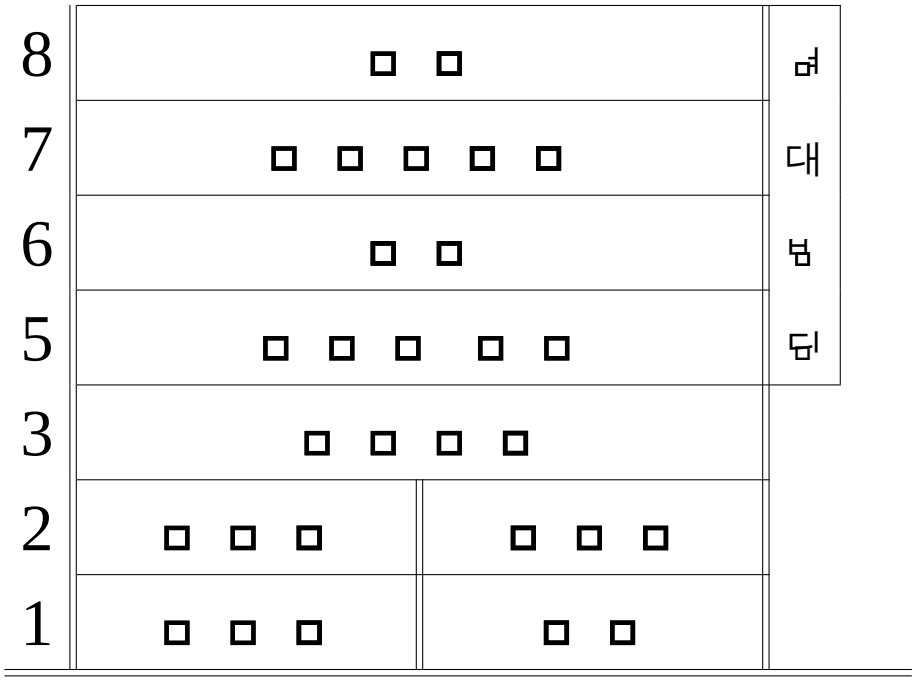
6 What floor is it on?

The situation: Below is a diagram of a building in a shopping centre. On each floor there are a number of shops and businesses. Someone is asking you about them, and your task is to describe which floor they are located on.

Question 1 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ ?
Response □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ .
Translation The video shop is on the 5th floor.

Question 2 □ □ □ □ ?
Translation And the cinema?

NOTES:
□ □ = building;
SK - □ = the SK-th floor;
□ □ □ = toilette

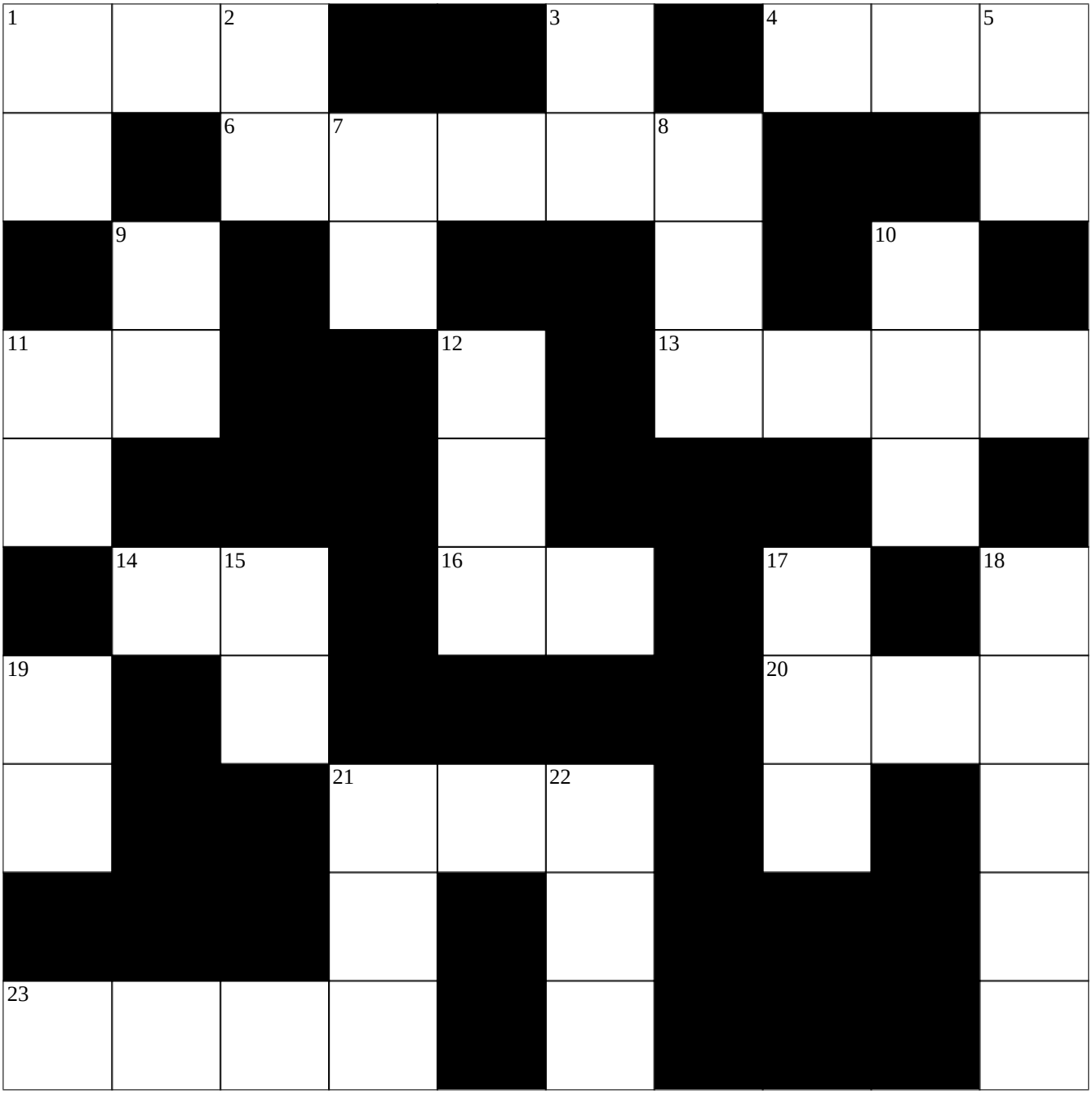


CULTURAL NOTE:
Often]0 d 0 J 09 35.55.557 l -14.44

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ ?

8 CROSSWORD

Try this crossword.



ACROSS1 in Class 4 India 6 Northeast Asia 11 a little 13 “It’s difficult.” 14 Germany 16 the West 20 Russia 21 ‘canned’ beer (as opposed to ‘bottled’ beer) 23 Which country?

DOWN1 capital city 2 Middle East 3 four o’clock 5 nine (a PK number) 7 North Korea 8 The Arabic Language 9 now 10 “It’s easy.” 11 Korea (DPRK) 12 France 15 Japan 17 Ladies and Gentlemen! 18 South America 19 the vicinity 21 Canberra 22 “Please give me ...”

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9 Role Play

Study the conversation piece below, and perform a role play with your fellow students. Your role play can be based on this conversation piece or on your own.

Tae-U: □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □?

Annie: □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □.

Tae-U: □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □?

Annie: □?

Tae-U: □ □ … □ □ □ □ □ □?

Annie: □, □, □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □.

Tae-U: □ □ □? □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □?

Annie: □ □ □. □ □ □ □ □ □, □ □ □ □ □, …
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □.

Tae-U: □ □ □ □ □ □ □?

Annie: □ □ □, □ □ □ □ □ □. □ □ □ □ □ □ □
□ □ □ □?

Tae-U: □, □ □ □ □ □ □ □.

Annie: □ □ □ □ □ □. □ □ □ □ □.

Language Notes:

- □ □ □ □ □: *Where about in Australia*
- □ □ □ □: *various kinds (of things)*
- □ □ □ ···: *haven't (done ...) yet*
- Note also how to respond to a negative question in Korean, eg, *Aren't you ...?*, *Don't you ...?*, etc. Unlike in English, □ is used to 'negatively' disagree, and □ □ □ to 'positively' disagree, with the question that has been asked. Thus:

  □ □ □ □ □ □ □