

8 Š, q ^Ùp T# Ê P' Š:αT# ?

1 Before ...

This is a uency drill. Make sentences according to the Example.

Example

<p>yÀ 1/2# ŠB „q ž 1/2# ŠB . => — [es ' CS} nc_ kes ' p .</p> <p>We'll do the washing up before we do the cleaning.</p>

1. Š ž ŠB „q 1/2; ŠB .

2. 1/2# ŠB „q 0À ŠB .

3. 1/2# ŠB „q < 1/2# ŠB .

Š 0u ŠB „q 1/2#

2 After ... (1) : VST - ŷ(x) L p ŷ

This is a uency drill. Make sentences according to the Example.

Example
<p> $\acute{y}\grave{a}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\acute{y}\grave{a}$ SB „\hat{q} \acute{z} SB . =) c $_$ CBR^1 $_$ $_$ n $_$ [e \acute{e} \acute{p} $_$ $_$. We'll do the cleaning after we do the washing up . </p>

1. \acute{w} $\frac{1}{2}$ $\acute{y}\grave{a}$ SB „ \hat{q} \acute{A} SB $_$ $_$.
2. \acute{s} SB „ \hat{q} VB $_$ $_$.
3. $\frac{1}{2}$ \acute{w} SB „ \hat{q} [GE $_$ $_$ $_$.
4. \acute{e} SB $_$ $_$] \acute{e} $\frac{1}{2}$ $\acute{y}\grave{a}$ SB .
5. „ BV SB „ \hat{q} TF ; $_$ $_$.
6. $\frac{1}{2}$ \acute{e} SB „ \hat{q} \acute{A} $\frac{1}{2}$ $_$ $_$.
7. \acute{s} SB „ \hat{q} $_$; SB .
8. $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$ „ \hat{q} \acute{o} $_$ $_$ $_$.
9. $_$ $_$ $_$ „ \hat{q} $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$.
10. $_$ $_$ „ \hat{q} $_$ $_$.
11. $_$ $_$ „ \hat{q} $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$.
12. $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$.
13. $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$ „ \hat{q} $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$.
14. $_$ $_$ $_$ „ \hat{q} $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$.
15. $_$ $_$ $_$ „ \hat{q} $_$ $_$ $_$.
16. $_$ $_$ „ \hat{q} $_$ $_$ $_$.

3 After ... (2) : VST - ŷ(x) L < $_$ $_$ $_$

Now go through the above sentences, this time making sentences using $_$ $_$ $_$ - $_$ $_$ $_$.

4 After ... (3) : VST $_$ $_$ $_$

Do the same as above, but this time use $_$ $_$ $_$ - $_$ $_$ $_$.

$\forall \hat{g}$

5 While ...

6 A Day in the Life

Look at the daily routine below and describe it item by item using VST) (

8
> μ 9
> < 'C > V< or
.v íñ 'v

VSTX;"q

7 Categories

This is a vocabulary exercise. Put the words in the box under the correct category heading.

Rè	ÁE	Rè°	- •;	% ₉ B	OF6
éá"		Šò£	-ú;	ÁB	VG: „q
^ }	- ':		VFB1	VG:	
OF4	T!	Ã	ûM ¾	! ÄN;	T#
bè£ „q	ŽtBA		ûM ¾ % ₀₀	#	OF6
VFB1 o	◁ •QA	Tè!	oq		
„éx	Î»	• •	OF8	^ j}	

Qq	
ÎÀó"	
1½0	
>	
VG: Äë	
§x	
B' p Š	

8 Odd one out ...

This is a vocabulary exercise. Look at the following groups of words and pick an odd one out. Explain why you think it is the odd one out in Korean – and be prepared to argue in defence of your choice.

1. ð' n' ÷ ÁB «TÉ !ÀÓY OE cēŠPRFÉ ~^ŝVA

2. • VF9 ' X< !x Š}< Â

3. 3. 0F8 : ö öq <10 @ ||s}

4. j OEq 1X0 «z ā ' QE-

5. ð' m „q RRÉÉ :-Ž B Š

6. Q< ††Tö! 5 µ- 1X0

7. Rēsx Äŉö Šx d! Šx Šx Šx

8. „'q 3W? 1XZT(R) ŠV(R) Š}< 3W?

9. ŠQq Šā ö€ Šx Š& 1X0B " ' ^ēsŠB

10. 0F3 v VFŽF ŽF VF7

11. ÁB -„'q VF; VFP; j -«zq VF;

12. W yF> :-Ž ov X< Š}< JC

13. © 5 ù p d[(6.)]TJ/F6Äŉ 5.215ETf 18.765 0 Td[(<)1000(212)]Tu022

9 How do you make it?

On the right is a list of ingredients, all but one of which are used to make the dish on the left. Which is the odd one out?

ÁB	oG<	Rfç	-„q	- ':	yf>
TÁB	Tè !	>	oq	5	‡ m
TÁB	AB	Tè !	:-Ž		
Š,q					

11 A Recipe

M