



Hills Road  
Sixth Form College  
Cambridge

## Korean Beginners Level 1

**Lesson 7 :**  
IS THIS JIHUN's SCHOOL?

# WELCOME

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WELCOME TO THIS 10 WEEK KOREAN BEGINNER I COURSE





## Korean Beginners Level 1

**Lesson 7 :**  
IS THIS JIHUN'S SCHOOL?

# LESSON 7

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여기가 지훈 씨의 학교입니까? IS THIS JIHUN'S SCHOOL?



## Korean Beginners Level 1

### Lesson 7 :

### IS THIS JIHUN's SCHOOL?

# 여기가 지훈 씨의 학교입니까?

- 학습 목표 Learning Objectives

- You can talk and listen about schools.

학교에 대해 듣고 이야기 말할 수 있다

- You can introduce your school.

학교를 소개할 수 있다

## 어휘 및 표현

## VOCABULARY AND EXPRESSIONS

Nouns :

**학교(학교)** school, **교실** classroom, **도서관** library, **건물** building,  
**식당(식당)** canteen or restaurant

Verbs :

**공부하다** to study **만나다** to meet

Adjectives :

**있다(일때)** there is(are), **없다(없때)**(there isn't/aren't or there is no)  
**많다(만때)** many, a lot of, **넓다(널때)** wide



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# 문법 GRAMMAR

NOUN +과/와 , 하고 ... AND, WITH , NOUN+의... 's (POSSESSIVE)

- Noun + **과 / 와** and, with, along with

받침 ○	선생님 <b>과</b> ...	with teacher	동생 <b>과</b> ...	a younger sister and ...
받침 ✕	학교 <b>와</b>	school and ...	한국어 <b>와</b> ...	with Korean language

- Noun + **하고** and

받침 ○	선생님 <b>하고</b> ...	teacher and ...	동생 <b>하고</b> ...	a younger sister and ...
받침 ✕	어머니 <b>하고</b> ...	school and ...	한국어 <b>하고</b> ...	with Korean language

어머니하고 with mother , 오이하고 and cucumber, 벤하고 with Ben, 영어하고 and English

- Noun + **의** possessive suffix  
저의 my , 오빠의 brother's

# 생각하기 SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS

- 여러분은 학생입니까?
- Are you students?
- 여러분의 학교는 어때요?
- How is your school?

# EDUCATION IN KOREA

Preschool is optional covering ages 3-5/6 and can be either public or private.

Korea has a single track 6-3-3-4 system, which denotes six years primary school (7 years to 12 years of age), three years middle school (13-15), three years secondary (high) school, (16-18) and four years of University or 2 years of vocational college. Education is compulsory and mostly free from around the age of 6 up to 15.

The primary school curriculum consists of 9 principal subjects, middle school 12 basic subjects and secondary school 22 basic subjects and further 22 more subjects if you want to go to University.

Parents treat education as a top priority. The average monthly spending per student on after-school classes was around \$350 in 2022. Most parents spend around 20% of their income on their children's education!



# PRIMARY SCHOOL SUBJECTS

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국어	Korean language
수학	Mathematics
영어	English
통합사회	Social Studies, ethics
통합과학	All Sciences
바른생활	Disciplined life
슬기로운 생활	Wise life
즐거워 생활	Happy life
안전한 생활	Safe life
실과	Practical course
체육	Physical Education
예술	Music /Art





# MIDDLE SCHOOL SUBJECTS

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국어	Korean language
수학	Mathematics
영 어	English
사회	Social Studies
역사	History
과학	Science

정보	Computer and information
기술가정	Technology and Home economics
선택 과목	Elective subject 2 <sup>nd</sup> foreign language Korean Chinese Environmental education
도덕	Ethics
미술	Arts
음악	Music
체육	Physical Education



# HIGH SCHOOLS



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<p>공통 국어 common Korean language 화법과 작문 , 독서, 언어와 매체, 문학 Speech and writing, reading, language and media , literature</p>	<p>실용국어, 심화국어, 고전읽기 Practical Korean Language, Advanced Korean Language, Reading Classics</p>
<p>공통 수학 common mathematics 수학 I, 수학 II, 미적분, 확률과 통계 Mathematics I, mathematics II,, differential and integral calculus , probability and statistics</p>	<p>실용수학, 기하, 경제 수학, 수화과제 탐구 Practical Mathematics, Geometry, Mathematics for Economics, Mathematics Project</p>
<p>영어회화, 영어 I, 영어 독해와 작문, 영어 II English conversation, English I, English reading &amp; writing , English II</p>	<p>실용영어, 영어권 문화, 진로 영어, 영미 문화 읽기 Practical English, Culture of English-Speaking Countries, Career English, Reading British and American Literature</p>
<p>한국사, 한국 지리, 통합사회 세계지리, 세계사 Korean history, Korean geography, common social studies , world geography, world history 경제, 정치와 법, 사회 문화, 생활과 윤리, 윤리와 사상 Economics, politics law, social studies and culture, everyday ethics, , ethical ideology</p>	<p>여행지리, 사회문화 탐구, 고전과 윤리 Travel Geography, Inquiry on Social Issues, Classics &amp; Ethics</p>
<p>통합 과학 common science 과학 탐구 실험 , 물리학 I, 화학 I, 생명과학 I, 지구과학 I, Scientific research, physics, I, chemistry I bioscience, earth science I</p>	<p>물리학 II 화학 II 생명과학 II 지구과학 II 과학사, 생활과 과학, 융합과학 Physics II, Chemistry, II Biology II, Earth Science II, Science History, Life &amp; Science, Convergence Science</p>
<p>체육, 운동과 건강, 음악, 미술 , 기술가정, 정보, 제2외국어, 한문 , 철학, 논술, 환경 Physical education, exercise and health, music, arts, Technology and Home economics, computer and information 2<sup>nd</sup> language, Korean Chinese, philosophy, logics, environment</p>	<p>농업생명과학, 공학 일반, 스포츠 생활, 체육탐구, 연극, 창의 경영, 해양과학, 가정 과학 , 지식 재산 일반, 제2외국어, 한문 Agricultural Life Science, General Engineering, sports life, physical education research, play, Creative Business Management, Maritime science, Culture &amp; Technology, Home Economics Science, General Intellectual Property, 2<sup>nd</sup> foreign language, Korean Chinese</p>

# VERB 공부하다 ... TO STUDY

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Lesson 7 :  
IS THIS JIHUN's SCHOOL?

Casual Interrogative	Casual Answer	Polite Interrogative	Polite Answer
영어를 공부해?	응, 영어를 공부해요	영어를 공부해요?	네, 영어를 공부해요.
한국어를 공부해?	응, 한국어를 공부해요.	한국어를 공부해요?	네, 한국어를 공부해요.
과학을 공부해?	응, 과학을 공부해	과학을 공부해요?	네, 과학을 공부해요
수학을 공부해?	응, 수학을 공부해	수학을 공부해요?	네, 수학을 공부해요.
Polite interrogative	Polite Answer	Polite Interrogative	Polite Negative Answer
영어를 공부합니까?	네, 영어를 공부합니다.	영어를 공부해요?	아니요.
한국어를 공부합니까?	네, 한국어를 공부합니다.	한국어를 공부해요?	아니요.
과학을 공부합니까?	네, 과학을 공부합니다.	과학을 공부해요?	아니요.
수학을 공부합니까?	네, 수학을 공부합니다.	수학을 공부해요?	아니요.

Do you study ....영어 English, 한국어 Korean, 과학 science, 수학 math      아니요 no



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# VERB 만나다 ... TO MEET

Casual Interrogative	Casual Answer	Polite Interrogative	Polite Answer
여자친구를 만나?	응, 여자친구를 만나	여자친구를 만나요?	네, 여자친구를 만나요
남자친구를 만나	응, 남자친구를 만나	남자친구를 만나요?	네, 남자친구를 만나요
여친을 만나?	응, 여친을 만나	여친을 만나요?	네, 여친을 만나요
남친을 만나?	응, 남친을 만나	남친을 만나요?	네, 남친을 만나요
Polite Interrogative	Polite Answer	Polite Interrogative	Polite Negative Answer
여자친구를 만납니까?	네, 여자친구를 만납니다	여자친구를 만나요?	아니요
남자친구를 만납니까?	네, 남자친구를 만납니다	남자친구를 만나요?	아니요
여친을 만납니까?	네, 여친을 만납니다	여친을 만나요?	아니요
남친을 만납니까?	네, 남친을 만납니다	남친을 만나요?	아니요

Do you meet 여자친구 girlfriend, 남자친구 boyfriend, 여친 (relationship) girlfriend, 남친 (relationship) boyfriend



# 여친 / 남친 ... GIRL/BOY FRIEND

- 여자 woman, female or lady, 남자 man, male or gentleman
- 여자친구 girlfriend 남자친구 boyfriend here you refer to your romantic partner
  - Shortened to 여친 (여자친구) 남친 (남자친구)
- You use a different word if you want to talk about a friend who is a male or female.
- She is not my 여자친구 just 친구
- 여사친 (여자사람친구) female friend
- 남사친 (남자사람친구) male friend

# 당신 IS USED BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE

- **당신** is mutual title or address used mainly between husband and wife, and therefore it is not used to address anyone other than one's spouse. Similarly, **너** is a mutual title used only among close friends.
- 당신 오늘 뭐해 What are you doing darling ?
- 당신이 전화 해요? Can you call him?

# 애인 AND 연인 RELATIONSHIP

## Korean Beginners Level 1

### Lesson 7 : IS THIS JIHUN's SCHOOL?

- 애인 referring informally to your partner or addressing your partner
  - Sometimes people ask you 애인이에요? you say “애인이에요”
  - Can also refer to a “lover”
- 연인 referring formally to the relationship of other people (not yourself)
  - It is rare for you to introduce your partner as 연인



## Korean Beginners Level 1

Lesson 7 :  
IS THIS JIHUN's SCHOOL?

# VOCABULARY ABOUT PLACES 장소 ( MIDDLE OR SECONDARY SCHOOLS)

		Casual	Polite	Formal	
Nouns		-이다	-예요/이에요	-입니다	
학교	school	학교이다	학교예요	학교입니다	There is a school
교실	classroom	교실이다	교실이에요	교실입니다	There is a classroom
도서관	library	도서관이다	도서관이에요	도서관입니다	There is a library
체육관	gym/sports complex	체육관이다	체육관이에요	체육관입니다	There is a gym
식당	canteen/restaurant	식당이다	식당이에요	식당입니다	There is a canteen

학교[학꾜]체육관[체육관]식당[식땅] “ㄱ” following a batchim 받침 with a ㄱ, ㄷ sound is pronounced double consonant ㄲ



## Korean Beginners Level 1

Lesson 7 :  
IS THIS JIHUN's SCHOOL?

# VOCABULARY ABOUT PLACES 장소 ( MIDDLE OR SECONDARY SCHOOLS)

		Casual	Polite	Formal	
Nouns		-이다	-예요/이에요	-입니다	
미술실	art room	미술실이다	미술실이에요	미술실입니다	There is an art room
화장실	toilet	화장실이다	화장실이에요	화장실입니다	There is a toilet
샤워실	shower room	샤워실이다	샤워실이에요	샤워실입니다	There is a shower room
건물	building	건물이다	건물이에요	건물입니다	There is a building

# KOREAN SCHOOL LUNCH 학교 급식

## Korean Beginners Level 1

### Lesson 7 : IS THIS JIHUN's SCHOOL?

- School lunch service was introduced in 1953 just after the Korean war by UNICEF.





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# KOREAN SCHOOL LUNCH 학교 급식

- Lunches are free nationwide for all the primary, middle and high schools.
- Compulsory for every school to employ a nutritionist to ensure highest quality meals with balanced nutrition for children and teenagers. Junk food is forbidden to be sold in schools.
- Many schools have “Clean Plate Wednesdays” to encourage students to eat everything that is served.
- In recent years, some regional education offices have been encouraging schools to introduce vegetarian meals one to four times a month to get children to help fight climate change by reducing meat consumption and hence their own carbon footprints. Some of schools offer salad bars too.

<https://post.naver.com/viewer/postView.naver?volumeNo=31915773&memberNo=29949587>





# KOREAN SCHOOL LUNCH 학교 급식

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Lesson 7 :  
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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oakQdHg2PsU>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gEBDgXjl4Zk>



# ADJECTIVE 있다 ... THERE IS / ARE

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Lesson 7 :  
IS THIS JIHUN's SCHOOL?

Casual	Polite	Formal	Interrogative	
-있어	-있어요	-있습니다	-있어요?	Meaning
엄마가 있어	엄마가 있어요	엄마가 있습니다	엄마가 있어요?	There is mum
음식이 있어	음식이 있어요	음식이 있습니다	음식이 있어요?	There are food
전화가 있어	전화가 있어요	전화가 있습니다	전화가 있어요?	There is a phone
의사가 있어	의사가 있어요	의사가 있습니다	의사가 있어요?	There is a doctor
학생이 있어	학생이 있어요	학생이 있습니다	학생이 있어요?	There is a student

있다[읔따] final consonant ㅍ is change to ㅌ , ㅌ changes ㄷ

## Korean Beginners Level 1

Lesson 7 :  
IS THIS JIHUN's SCHOOL?

# ADJECTIVE 없다 ... THERE IS NO / THERE ARE NO

Casual	Polite	Formal	Negative Interrogative	Meaning
-없어	-없어요	-없습니다	-없어요?	
엄마가 없어	엄마가 없어요	엄마가 없습니다	엄마가 없어요?	There isn't mum
음식이 없어	음식이 없어요	음식이 없습니다	음식이 없어요?	There are no food
전화가 없어	전화가 없어요	전화가 없습니다	전화가 없어요?	There is no phone
의사가 없어	의사가 없어요	의사가 없습니다	의사가 없어요?	There isn't doctor
학생이 없어	학생이 없어요	학생이 없습니다	학생이 없어요?	There is no students.

## Korean Beginners Level 1

Lesson 7 :  
IS THIS JIHUN's SCHOOL?

# ADJECTIVE 많다 ... A LOT OF, HAS/HAVE MANY

Casual	Polite	Formal	Interrogative	Meanings
많아	많아요	많습니다	많아요?	
학생이 많아	학생이 많아요	학생이 많습니다	학생이 많아요?	There are many students.
동생이 많아	동생이 많아요	동생이 많습니다	동생이 많아요?	I have many younger brothers
밥이 많아	밥이 많아요	밥이 많습니다	밥이 많아요?	There are a lot of 밥
김치가 많아	김치가 많아요	김치가 많습니다	김치가 많아요	There are lots of 김치
학교가 많아	학교가 많아요	학교가 많습니다	학교가 많아요?	There are a lot of schools
가수가 많아	가수가 많아요	가수가 많습니다	가수가 많아요?	There are a lot of singers.

Phonetic Hangeul 많다[만타]

## Korean Beginners Level 1

Lesson 7 :  
IS THIS JIHUN's SCHOOL?

# ADJECTIVE 넓다 ... WIDE (BIG)

Casual	Polite	Formal	Interrogative	
넓어	넓어요	넓습니다	넓어요?	Meaning
학교가 넓어	학교가 넓어요	학교가 넓습니다	학교가 넓어요?	The school is big
러시아가 넓어	러시아가 넓어요	러시아가 넓습니다	러시아가 넓어요?	Russia is big
식당이 넓어	식당이 넓어요	식당이 넓습니다	식당이 넓어요?	The canteen is big
교실이 넓어	교실이 넓어요	교실이 넓습니다	교실이 넓어요?	The classroom is wide
학원이 넓어	학원이 넓어요	학원이 넓습니다	학원이 넓어요?	The institute is big
집이 넓어	집이 넓어요	집이 넓습니다	집이 넓어요?	The house is big

### Phonetic Hangeul

넓다[널따], 넓어 [널버], 넓어요[널버요], 넓습니다[널쑈니다]  
집이[지비], 학교 [학교], 식당 [식땅]



# 있다 / 없다 ...TO HAVE / TO HAVE NOT

- 있다 to have                    나는 돈이 있다. I have money.    Adjective
- 없다 to not have                나는 돈이 없다. I have no money.    Adjective
  
- 있어요 to have                저는 동생이 있어요. I have a brother.    Meaning exist - adjective
- 있습니다 to have                저는 집이 있습니다. I have a house.    Meaning exist – adjective
- 있습니다 to stay                저는 집에 있습니다. I am at home.    Meaning being –verb

Phonetic Hangeul 줍다[줍따] 없다[업따]

# 따라 하세요 ... REPEAT AFTER ME

- 따라 하세요 Repeat after me
- 여러분, 따라 하세요 Everyone repeat after me
- 폴을 따라 가세요. Follow Paul
- 저를 따라 오세요. Follow me



## Korean Beginners Level 1

### Lesson 7 : IS THIS JIHUN's SCHOOL?

# 따라 ... TO FOLLOW

따르다 to follow, 따라 is conjugation of 따르다 ; 가다 to go , 오다 to come

따라가다 to follow to go

따라오다 to follow to come

- 폴을 따라 가세요. Follow Paul
- 저를 따라 오세요. Follow me

# 질문이 있어요 ... I HAVE A QUESTION

- 질문이 있어요. I have a question (There is a question)
- 선생님, 질문이 있어요. Teacher, I have a question.
- 아빠, 질문이 있어요.
- 엄마, 질문이 있어요.
- 나, 질문 있어.
- 저, 질문 있습니다

Phonetic Hangeul 있어[이써], 있어요[이써요], 있습니다[이씁니다]



# 잘 모르겠어요 ...

## I DON'T KNOW(ENOUGH), DON'T UNDERSTAND

- 잘 모르겠어요.
- 선생님, 잘 모르겠어요.
- 선생님, 모르겠어요
- 리사씨, 한국음식을 잘 모르겠어요.
- 하서씨, 한국노래를 잘 모르겠어요.
- 저는 한국어를 모르겠어요.
- 김치를 좋아하세요?
- 잘 모르겠어요.
- I don't know enough.
- Teacher, I don't know enough.
- Lisa, I don't know about Korean food.
- I don't know about K-pop.
- I don't understand about Korean language.
- Do you like Kimchi?
- I don't know.

## Korean Beginners Level 1

Lesson 7 :  
IS THIS JIHUN's SCHOOL?

# GRAMMAR 과/와, 하고 ... (COLLOQUIAL) WITH, AND, ALONG WITH

Noun + 과/와, 하고 : connect two or more nouns.

받침 ○	선생님과	동생과	형과	선생님하고	동생하고	형하고
받침 ✕	하서와	누나와	어머님과	하서하고	누나하고	어머님하고
받침 ○	도서관과	식당과	학원과	도서관하고	식당하고	학원하고
받침 ✕	의사와	영어와	한국어와	의사하고	영어하고	한국어하고

과/와 are often used formal settings whereas 하고 is used informally

과/와 can't be used on the LAST noun in the sequence!

선생님과 동생이 **과** 가요 ... (no!) whereas 하고 can be used 선생님하고 동생하고 가요... (yes!)

Don't use 과, 하고 or 와, 하고 together. 선생님**과** 동생**하고**... (no!) 선생님**과** 동생**과** 누나 가요 (yes!)

# 과/와, 하고 ... WITH, AND, WITH ALONG

- 도서관과 식당이 있습니다.
- 저는 나타샤씨와 하서씨를 만납니다.
- 엄마와 아빠가 갑니다.
- 엘리스씨는 누나하고 동생이 있습니다.
- 저의 가족은 엄마하고, 아빠하고, 누나하고 그리고 강아지가 있어요.
- There is a library with a canteen
- I am going to meet Natasha and Haseo
- Mum is going along with dad
- Alice has got a sister and a brother.
- My family is mom, dad, sister and a puppy.

# 의 ... POSSESSIVE SUFFIX

**의** indicates that the first **Noun** possesses the next **Noun**.  
It functions like the English suffix 's (apostrophe s)

- |            |                     |          |                       |
|------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| • 샘의 여자친구  | Sam's girlfriend    | • 나의 엄마  | my mother (내 엄마)      |
| • 하서의 이모   | Haseo's aunt        | • 한국의 수도 | capital city of Korea |
| • 오빠의 직업   | brother's job       | • 영국의 수도 | capital city of UK    |
| • 물간의 남자친구 | Morgane's boyfriend | • 피자나라   | country of Pizza      |
| • 저의 친구    | my friend (제 친구)    |          |                       |



# 의 ... POSSESSIVE SUFFIX

- |                        |                                       |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| • 샘의 여자친구는 예뵙니다        | Sam's girlfriend is pretty            |
| • 하서의 이모 직업은 회사원이예요    | Haseo's aunt job is an office worker. |
| • 오빠의 직업은 가수예요         | My brother's job is a singer          |
| • 물간의 남자친구는 handsome해요 | Morgane's boyfriend is handsome       |
| • 저의 친구는 프랑스사람입니다      | My friend is French.                  |
| • 나의 엄마는 커요            | My mother is tall                     |
| • 한국의 수도는 서울입니다        | The capital city of Korea is Seoul    |
| • 영국의 수도는 런던이야         | The capital city of UK is London      |
| • 피자의 나라는 이탈리아예요       | The country of Pizza is Italy         |



# NEXT CLASS, BEGINNERS BOOK

## Korean Beginners Level 1

### Lesson 7 :

IS THIS JIHUN's SCHOOL?

- Korean Beginner e-book
  - <https://nuri.iksi.or.kr/e-book/ecatalog5.jsp?Dir=976&catimage=&callmode=admin>
- Looking at Lesson 5 on Page 69
  - 날씨가 좋지 않아요. The weather is not good.

Haseo's email [helton@hrsfc.ac.uk](mailto:helton@hrsfc.ac.uk)

Haseo's food blog <https://koreananju.com/>

Haseo's Hangul blog (coming soon) <https://helloemo.com>

# HOMEWORK

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## Korean Beginners Level 1

**Lesson 7 :**  
IS THIS JIHUN's SCHOOL?

- Study what we have done so far.
- Try to speak Korean aloud, even to yourself!



## Korean Beginners Level 1

Lesson 7 :  
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# 을/를 , 에

Using this phrase in a news bulletin or a current affairs lesson

러시아를 갑니다 I am going to go to Russia ... connotation of “Now let go over to Russia”

미국을 가다

<https://www.ibuan.com/news/articleView.html?idxno=1820>

<https://if-blog.tistory.com/5404>

Direction

러시아에 갑니다 I am going to go to Russia

미국에 가다

## Korean Beginners Level 1

### Lesson 7 : IS THIS JIHUN's SCHOOL?

# SEOUL IN 1926

- **Shrine Jinja (神社)** The Meiji Emperor built the shrine in 1886 to house the remains and souls of those who died in civil conflicts. As you watching the film you can see the shrine in Namsan but in 1945 when Korean became independent, people demolished the shrine.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=op\\_Rr5Hglg0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=op_Rr5Hglg0)

