

LET'S TALK ABOUT IT!

**A DISCUSSION BOOK FOR KOREAN ENGLISH
LANGUAGE LEARNERS**

Jack McBain (2016)

About the Book

The contents of this book are solely the opinions of the author and are meant to elicit discussion and debate in the target language of English. While the author of this book does not profess to be an expert in the book's topics, his experience growing up in the United States and living and working abroad in South Korea have provided him with certain insights regarding the two cultures. This book tries to highlight those insights and provide a basis for interesting group discussions. As an English as a foreign language (EFL) instructor in Korea, it is the author's belief that one of the most productive methods for helping adult students improve their conversational English skills is through classroom discussions. It was the author's goal to create a list of topics that would be familiar to the students and would allow them to make use of their past experiences as they formulated responses to the discussion questions and discussed the book's contents with other classmates and the instructor.

Each unit in the book contains a reading section, a vocabulary matching section, a fill in the blanks section, as well as a series of discussion questions. This book also includes twenty communicative activities related to the unit topics. Some of the communicative activities come at the end of the units, while others have been placed in an appendix in the back of the book. The author sincerely hopes this book proves to be useful to EFL teachers in South Korea. He also hopes students find this book interesting and useful as they continue their language learning journeys.

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Unit 1: The Work Dinner

Corporations want to create a positive work **atmosphere** where employees **cooperate** with one another, and communication between departments and management is **efficient**. Companies invest a lot of money into improving the quality of workplace communication. In fact, there is an entire industry of experts who give **seminars** and write books about how to improve the flow of information in a company. It is interesting to study the different team-building strategies used by Korean and American companies.



American companies prefer large-scale, usually **annual**, corporate **retreats** in order to strengthen the bond between employees and managers. An outside company specializing in these types of events is hired to organize the retreat. These companies hire emcees, arrange team-building activities for participants, and find **inspirational** speakers who will motivate participants with their stories of success. The common belief in American companies is that better communication and team unity can be learned and improved through practice. Many of the exercises employees experience during the getaway are designed to build trust, increase worker efficiency, and strengthen bonds between coworkers.

Although a lot of money is invested in these events, American workers tend to separate their professional and private lives. When the workday is finished at an American company, it isn't uncommon for everyone in the office to “**go their own separate ways.**” Managers and executives put little pressure on their workers to socialize outside of the office, so employees of American companies have no problem rejecting an informal dinner invitation from a colleague, or even a boss. If a person accepts an informal invitation to go out, she or he will most likely be expected to pay her or his fair share of the bill.

On the other hand, Korean companies tend to favor a smaller, but more

frequent team-building activity, the work dinner. The work dinner, or “회식” is not a simple informal dinner invitation to be accepted or rejected **on a whim**. The work dinner is an **integral** part of the corporate team-building experience. Sometimes the work dinner involves all of the employees at the company, but most of the time it **consists of** workers in a specific department or team. Work is usually discussed, but not in a particularly serious manner. Oftentimes, a boss will organize a work dinner as a reward for his or her employees who have been working particularly hard on a specific project. The purpose of the work dinner is to strengthen relationships among those in the department, and in turn make the department run more efficiently. The Korean work dinner usually includes soju, a Korean liqueur, or beer. The entire dinner is paid for by the company or the manager, and although heavy drinking might have occurred the night before, if it is a weekday, all members of the team are expected to be at work on time the next day.

Vocabulary Matching

1. annual
 2. atmosphere
 3. consists of
 4. cooperate
 5. efficient
 6. go their own separate ways
 7. inspirational
 8. integral
 9. retreat
 10. seminar
 11. on a whim
- a. for each person to choose to go a different location
 - b. a getaway for workers to relax with one another and work on team-building
 - c. a very important part of something; necessary
 - d. a large meeting that often brings workers from the same industry together
 - e. to work well together
 - f. mood; the feeling in a place
 - g. without thinking; spontaneously
 - h. the number of; made up of
 - i. yearly; once a year
 - j. smooth; economical
 - k. uplifting; made to feel inspired

Vocabulary in Context

Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. The couple had not planned to visit the beach that day, they just went there _____.
2. Tony and Shelby both wanted to do different things after class, so they each _____.
3. The mood at the party was not good. There was a bad _____.
4. Mary's family _____ four members: her mother, her father, her sister, and Mary.
5. He's a very important member of the team. He is an _____ part of the team.
6. His speeches are so uplifting. He's a good _____ speaker.
7. Next year, the company will schedule its _____ corporate _____ in Orlando, Florida.
8. Lauren heard some very interesting speeches about sales strategies at the _____ she attended in March.
9. Information does not flow smoothly at this company. The lines of communication need to become more _____.
10. Jill and Paul work well together. They really know how to _____.

Discussion Questions

1. What is your opinion about the company work dinner?
2. How often do you attend work dinners?
3. Are you happy to attend work dinners, or can they feel like a burden?
4. How do you feel about the drinking? Are you a good drinker?
5. Does your boss pressure you to drink? If yes, how do you feel about it?
6. How often do you find yourself working with a “hangover?”
7. How late do you usually stay at the office?
8. When is it appropriate for you to leave the office for the evening?
9. How do you feel about American office culture?
10. Do you think you would like working in an American office? Why or why not?



(Go to Unit 1 Activity in the appendix.)

Unit 2: Korean Food in America



Korean food could be considered the latest **food craze** in the US. Whether it is in the form of Korean barbeque, or Korean **fusion**, Korean **cuisine** has definitely caught the imagination of the American restaurant goer. With celebrity Korean-American chefs like Roy Choi and David Chang **showcasing** their cooking talents on various reality TV shows, it is easy to see why Korean cuisine is sweeping the nation.

In the 80s and 90s, Japanese food was introduced into the **mainstream** in the US. Americans went crazy for sushi rolls and other popular Japanese dishes like Tempura and Tonkatsu. Japanese food became so popular that American chefs began **putting their own twist on** Japanese dishes using local ingredients. One example of this American experimentation is the California Sushi Roll, which in a strange reversal, was created in the US, but is now served in many restaurants in Japan, the birthplace of the original sushi roll.

In the 2000s, Thai food became very popular among “**foodies**,” people who seek out interesting and unique dining experiences. Among the many different types of Thai dishes available, American restaurant goers **gravitated toward** Pad Thai, a noodle dish made with vegetables and a sweetened peanut sauce, and Thom Yum soup, a spicy coconut milk soup served with shrimp, chicken, or tofu. Thai restaurants **popped up** all over the United States offering their take on traditional Thai food, but the menus were usually modified to fit the local taste. The Americanized versions of these dishes were not nearly as spicy as they are normally made in Thailand.

During the Japanese and Thai food crazes in America, Korean restaurants had been operating **under the radar** of foodies in areas heavily populated by Korean immigrants. Immigrants knew they could depend on these restaurants to

serve them authentic Korean meals similar to the ones they enjoyed in their homeland. It is hard to believe that such delicious and interesting cuisine was able to go undiscovered by the mainstream for so long.

There is another theory on why it took so long for Korean food to take off in the US. In an episode of CNN's travel show *Parts Unknown*, chef and travel author Anthony Bourdain shares a hot bowl of spicy tofu stew (순두부찌개) with Roy Choi. In the episode, Choi says that he believes the **uncompromising** nature of Koreans in regards to their food contributed to it going unnoticed for such a long time. He says Korean people cook for the Korean taste, not for the American taste. The chefs working in these Korean restaurants were not thinking about how they could change a dish so that Americans would like it. They were trying to find the ingredients in the city they needed to make the dish taste the same as it does in Korea. The cooks visited the local farmers' markets, found the best **ingredients** they could find, and created a dish that would satisfy the Korean taste. For these reasons, Korean food in the United States has remained so authentic and delicious.

Vocabulary Matching

1. cuisine
 2. food craze
 3. foodies
 4. fusion
 5. gravitate toward
 6. ingredients
 7. mainstream
 8. pop up
 9. put his/her own twist on
 10. showcase
 11. uncompromising
 12. under the radar
- a. the basic foods and spices needed to make a certain dish
 - b. to suddenly appear
 - c. to use one's own unique or personal style to do or make something
 - d. unwillingness to compromise
 - e. a new food everyone is interested in eating
 - f. the food from a certain country
 - g. unrecognized; unseen; unnoticed
 - h. to move towards something; attracted to something
 - i. diners interested in trying new exotic foods
 - j. to display one's talent to an audience; to show your ability or talent
 - k. two types of cuisine mixed together to form a new one
 - l. typical; standard; known by everyone

Vocabulary in Context

Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. Korean fusion is the latest _____ in the United States.
2. KBS is a popular television station. It can be considered a _____ media outlet.
3. His professional talents have gone relatively unnoticed. He has remained _____ at his company.
4. Kathleen refuses to change her habits for anyone. She has an _____ nature.
5. I like this unique dish. The chef really _____ it.
6. I wanted to eat bibimbap, so I went to the store to buy the _____ I needed.
7. _____ restaurants combine two different types of _____.
8. New restaurants seem to _____ every week in my neighborhood.
9. Lee Yeon Bok appears on television regularly to _____ his talents as a chef.
10. I _____ Thai food because I like the spiciness of the dishes.

Discussion Questions

1. What is your favorite Korean dish? Can you make that dish?
2. What is your favorite Korean restaurant? How often do you go there?
3. Were you aware of the popularity of Korean cuisine in America?
4. How does it make you feel knowing that Americans are crazy about Korean food?
5. What are your favorite types of foreign cuisine?
6. Is there such a thing as American food? If you said yes, explain what you think American cuisine is.
7. Can you prepare any non-Korean dishes? What are they?
8. What kinds of non-Korean cuisine are Korean people crazy about?
9. Do you agree with the comments in the article regarding Korean people's “uncompromising” nature toward food? If yes, are there any other examples of this “uncompromising” nature?
10. Why is Korean cuisine such an important part of Korean culture?



Unit 3: Coffee in Korea

Most people in Korea have warmly **embraced** the arrival of large, corporate-owned coffee **chains** such as Starbucks and The Coffee Bean and Tea Leaf. The first Starbucks arrived in Seoul in 1999. Before then, coffee shops were mostly owned and operated by private individuals; however, these privately owned cafes lacked the cosmopolitan atmosphere young professionals were looking for. Once Starbucks arrived, it was **love at first sight**. A number of other chains appeared after that. A famous coffee chain from California, The Coffee Bean and Tea Leaf, arrived with shops in Gangnam and Myeongdong, popular spots for university students and young adults. The Italian chain Pascucci popped up in areas in Seoul, and pretty soon there were famous coffee chains on every corner.



The Seoul **metropolitan** area **boasts** the largest number of Starbucks in the world with around 285 shops, although a number of smaller competitors have taken some of the market share away from it by offering similar services at lower prices. Even specialty shops like kid cafes or dog cafes have found their place in the coffee market. Starbucks, however, still seems to **dominate** the Korean coffee scene in spite of the fact that a cup of coffee at a Korean Starbucks is the most expensive in the OECD. An americano costs 3,800 won while the same drink in the US is only 1,800 won. The **humorous** term “Duenjang Girl” entered the Korean vocabulary due to the financial sacrifices many young women were willing to make in order to be seen carrying their **trendy** and expensive Starbucks coffees down the street. 된장찌개 (soybean paste stew) is an inexpensive meal consisting of a soybean paste broth and vegetables such as potatoes, mushrooms, and onions.

Coffee's popularity in Korea does not seem to be fading. In fact, everyone

seems to be trying to get into the **premium** coffee game. The two most popular bakeries in Korea, Paris Baguette and Tous Les Jours, now serve espressos, americanos, and lattes. Even fast-food chains like Lotteria and McDonald's offer lattes and americanos on their menus. The downside of the coffee craze is that many **entrepreneurs** think they can make easy money selling coffee. Individual coffee shops can be found on almost every corner of even the quietest of neighborhood streets hoping to **cash in on** the coffee craze. Unfortunately, many of these small shops remain empty most of the day and night. These entrepreneurs have found the coffee market to be too competitive to make a profit. Even when the product is strongly **desired** by the public, it appears, there can be too much of a good thing.

Vocabulary Matching

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. boast | a. a businessperson with a new and innovative idea |
| 2. cash in on | b. a restaurant, coffee shop, retail store with numerous shops in a country or multiple countries |
| 3. chain | c. funny; something that makes people laugh |
| 4. desired | d. to be accepted enthusiastically; accept something new with open arms |
| 5. dominate | e. the region of a city; the area of a city |
| 6. embraced | f. new and popular with a lot of people; chic |
| 7. entrepreneur | g. the highest quality; the best |
| 8. humorous | h. to try to make money from something that is suddenly popular with a lot of people |
| 9. love at first sight | i. immediate and extreme attraction; instant attraction |
| 10.metropolitan | j. to be the strongest or most influential; to rule over the others |
| 11.premium | k. to proudly announce; to highly praise |
| 12.trendy | l. wanted; preferred; sought after |

Vocabulary in Context

Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. Su Young and Lauren knew they would get married after their first date. It was _____.
2. Bill is really funny. His stories are interesting and _____.
3. Rodeo Drive in Los Angeles is famous for its modern and _____ shops.
4. Steve Jobs was a well-known _____.
5. Jill buys the best printer paper, but _____ paper is a little expensive.
6. The world has not yet _____ the idea of the self-driving car, but perhaps one day it will.
7. Celebrities try to _____ their current popularity by appearing in television commercials and other advertisements.
8. In the US, Google continues to _____ the web search market.
9. Galaxy and i-phone are the most _____ brands according to consumer reports.
10. Young's company _____ the largest number of retailers in East Asia.
11. McDonald's is the most famous fast food _____ in the world.

Discussion Questions

1. Are you a coffee drinker? How many cups of coffee do you drink in a day? What kind of coffee do you prefer? americano, latte, espresso?
2. How often do you go to a coffee shop?
3. How much is a cup of coffee at your favorite coffee shop?
4. Do you drink coffee at home? Do you brew it yourself, or do you prefer instant coffee?
5. What do you think about the prices for coffee in Korea?
6. Do cheaper coffee shops make coffee that tastes as good as big chain coffee shops?
7. Is coffee too expensive at Starbucks? Why do people pay that much for a cup of coffee?
8. Why do you think people like going to coffee shops? What are the good points? What are the bad points?
9. If you had the money, would you open your own coffee shop in Korea? Why or why not?



(Go to Unit 3 Activity in the appendix.)

Unit 4: Health Care

Hospitals in Korea and the United States serve very similar purposes. They **treat** patients who are suffering from **injuries** or have **contracted illnesses**. If someone needs **surgery**, the hospitals have operating rooms where surgeons can perform the operations. Hospitals also have rooms where patients can rest and recover after an operation. Hospitals are staffed with lots of doctors who are experts in certain fields of medicine like neurology, orthopedics, and internal medicine. There are plenty of nurses to care for the sick and recovering patients and a cleaning staff that keeps the hospitals clean and sterile.

But there are several differences in the American and Korean health care systems. In the US, people do not usually visit hospitals unless they have a relatively serious injury or illness. If an American person tells a friend or family



member that he or she is going to the hospital, the friend will immediately be very **alarmed** because it means they are probably **heading to** the hospital emergency room. In Korea, going to the hospital can be similar to going to the clinic. It can mean something serious has happened, but it can also mean the person has a relatively **minor** medical problem like a cold.

In the case of common illnesses, Americans always go to a clinic. Clinics are located in separate locations than hospitals. Clinics are staffed with general practitioners (GP), doctors who make general **diagnoses**. If the GP believes the illness is too serious to be treated at the clinic, the doctor will **refer** the patient to a specialist. The specialist, a doctor who focuses on one aspect of medicine, **checks out** the patient and then decides if the person should be **admitted** to the hospital for care. In Korea, the same is relatively true. Clinics are located in separate locations from hospitals, but the hospitals also have departments that

function similarly to clinics. A sick patient in Korea can go directly to the hospital and see a GP. The GP might then refer the person to a specialist in the same hospital. The patient then only needs to make one trip to one hospital in order to receive treatment. Also, in Korea, a patient can sometimes **skip** the GP if he or she desires. If a patient in Korea has a leg pain, he or she might go straight to the orthopedist in the hospital for a diagnosis. This aspect of Korean health care is very convenient for patients. In the US, the patient must go through the appropriate **channels** by first seeing a GP and then getting a referral to a specialist. This could mean two separate trips on two separate days depending on the specialist's schedule.

The last and most important difference is in the prices for medical **procedures**. In the US, prices for medical procedures are different from hospital to hospital. The same operation can cost \$5,000 at one hospital and \$20,000 at another. In Korea, the prices for medical procedures are monitored by a centralized government agency. The government agency works with hospitals to make sure prices are similar at each hospital. Also, inexpensive basic medical **insurance** is available to Korean citizens through the National Health Services. In the United States, the government offers no basic medical coverage for average American citizens under age 65. Health insurance for most Americans is provided by private insurance companies called Health Management Organizations.

Vocabulary Matching

1. admitted
 2. alarmed
 3. channels
 4. check out
 5. contract an illness
 6. diagnosis
 7. head to
 8. injury
 9. insurance
 10. minor
 11. refer
 12. procedure
 13. skip
 14. surgery
 15. treat
- a. an operation by a doctor; the opening of the body to fix something that is wrong
 - b. recommended to stay in the hospital; sent to the hospital for surgery or treatment
 - c. not serious; opposite of major
 - d. examine a patient; search for problems
 - e. to get sick; to catch a viral or bacterial infection
 - f. the doctor's opinion about a patient's problem; the doctor's reason you are sick
 - g. scared; shocked; afraid
 - h. a specific type of surgery or operation
 - i. care for; give treatment to
 - j. the proper lines or transmission; the proper steps or procedures
 - k. to recommend a patient to a specialist; approve sending a patient to a specialist
 - l. physical harm; trauma to the body
 - m. to pass over; to jump over a step
 - n. go to; on the way to
 - o. a contract that protects you from a certain type of accident; types include: car, home, medical, etc.

Vocabulary in Context

Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. Elizabeth always washes her hands out of fear that she will _____.
2. Tim's knee _____ was so serious that it required an operation.
3. Tim's _____ went well, so now he can walk and run without pain.
4. Yun Ji's mother was _____ when she received a call from the school nurse.
5. Yun Ji's illness was _____ and did not require a visit to the doctor's office.
6. Many Koreans decide to purchase additional health _____ to cover costs of unexpected illnesses or injuries.
7. In Korea, the price for a medical _____ is similar from hospital to hospital.
8. In the US, patients must follow the appropriate _____. They cannot _____ the general practitioner and go straight to a specialist.
9. Jane's injury was serious, so she was _____ to the hospital.
10. I had a sore throat, so I decided to _____ the clinic for a check-up.

Discussion Questions

1. How do you feel about the Korean health care system? Are you satisfied with the medical treatment you have received in Korea? Are you satisfied with the prices?
2. How often do you go to the doctor? Do you usually visit a clinic or a hospital?
3. Were you surprised to hear that there is no national health insurance for American citizens? Why do you think the USA does not provide free medical insurance to its citizens younger than 65?
4. Do you have private medical insurance?
5. Do you think private insurance is too expensive in Korea?
6. Have you ever had an operation? What was it? How long did you stay in the hospital?
7. What is the longest period of time you have spent in a hospital?
8. What things do you do to stay healthy?
9. Which health care system (American or Korean) do you prefer? Why?



Directions: Work in groups of two or three. Choose one of the problems on the grid and ask the person or people in your group for advice. Draw an X through a problem once you've used it. Continue until all the problems have been discussed. You can use some of the following expressions to ask for advice:

You should...

Why don't you...

If I were you, I would...

For example:

I have a cold. What should I do? (A) You should drink lots of water and get some rest.

(B) Why don't you eat some soup and take some medicine?

I have a sore throat.	I have a cough.	My muscles are sore.	I've got the flu.
My back hurts.	I feel nauseous.	I have a cold.	My skin is itchy.
I have a stomachache.	I'm really tired.	I have an earache.	I have a runny nose.
I have a headache.	My eyes are really dry.	My feet hurt.	My neck hurts.
I have a fever.	I have a toothache.	I burned my hand on the stove.	I've got a bad sunburn.

Unit 5: Camping



Enjoying the outdoors has been a favorite pastime for many generations of Koreans. Each weekend, hikers, young and old, can be found **ascending** mountains such as Kwanak Mountain in Seoul, or Sorak Mountain

in Gangwan Province. Hiking is a way for **city dwellers** to escape the **hustle and bustle** of city life and find some peace and **solace** at the end of a busy week. An appreciation for nature and quiet **contemplation** are important aspects of Korean culture. In the United States, hiking is also enjoyed by many people. The type of hiking a person does may differ depending on which region of the US the person lives in. For example, in Denver, Colorado, the hiking will be similar to that in Korea because of the mountainous terrain and thick forests. In areas like northern Minnesota, hiking might involve walking through a forest or alongside a lake. In Arizona or New Mexico, one will experience the rocky dry **terrain** of the **desert**. Despite the different types of terrain, hiking is popular in both Korea and the United States.

Although hiking is popular with people of all ages in Korea, young families, especially those with elementary age children, have become very **fond of** camping. Instead of waking up early, hiking, and then returning home, these families prefer setting up tents and sleeping at the campsite for several days. Families arrive at the campsite on a Friday afternoon or evening and then return to their homes on Sunday. This is also how Americans prefer to go camping. Families often take weekend camping trips to areas that are surrounded by nature and beautiful scenery. In Korea, popular campsites have seen an **uptick** in visitors lately, and camping goods stores have seen surges in business. Even large retailers like Lotte Mart and E Mart are trying to cash in on the popularity of camping by selling camping goods such as tents, cookware, and mosquito spray.

No one is certain why camping has become so popular in Korea in recent years; however, there are a few **theories**. Apart from the camping equipment which can be very expensive to buy, camping is relatively cheap. The price for a campsite can range from 20,000 won to 40,000 won per night. Compared to the cost of a hotel, camping is more affordable. If there is a group, that price can be divided by three or four people. Another positive aspect of camping is building a fire and cooking food over an open **flame**. Marinated pork (갈비) and bacon (삼겹살) are delicious and convenient choices when cooking over a fire, so the food is an attractive part of the camping experience. In the United States, campers prefer to bring hot dogs on camping trips. The sausage is placed on a stick and then held over the open flame until it is cooked. S'mores, another popular camping food, are tasty treats that are as enjoyable to make as they are to eat. S'mores are made using graham crackers (square-shaped cookies), marshmallows, and Hershey's chocolate. The marshmallow is placed on a stick and melted over an open flame. Then a square of chocolate is placed on the graham cracker along with the melted marshmallow. Another cookie is placed on top like a sandwich.

Camping in Korea and America often involve alcoholic **beverages**. The adult campers in the group store their beer in coolers full of ice so that it can remain cold throughout the trip. In Korea the same is true, although beer and soju are often included on the menu of items to be **consumed** during the weekend. Soju is considered a nice complement to barbecued meat like marinated pork or bacon.

Vocabulary Matching

1. ascending
 2. beverages
 3. city dwellers
 4. consumed
 5. contemplation
 6. desert
 7. flames
 8. fond of
 9. hustle and bustle
 10. solace
 11. terrain
 12. theories
 13. uptick
- a. attracted to; liked; enjoyed
 - b. the fast pace of everyday life; the stresses of modern life
 - c. people who live in cities; those that prefer to live in an urban environment
 - d. peace; serenity; relaxation
 - e. land; the ground
 - f. a sudden increase
 - g. ideas that are supported by facts
 - h. going upwards; moving up
 - i. drinks
 - j. eaten or drunk
 - k. meditation; thinking about something with an open mind
 - l. the orange part of a fire; the outside portion of a fire, usually orange or yellow
 - m. hot arid land with lots of sand and little vegetation and water

Vocabulary in Context

Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. _____ the mountain was the hard part, but coming down would still take them at least half an hour.
2. We _____ lots of _____ during the New Year's Eve party.
3. Jack is very _____ the _____ with its large sand dunes and rocky _____.
4. The company has seen an _____ in sales recently which has put the owner in a good mood.
5. The couple moved to a small town in order to avoid the _____ of a big city.
6. For many, meditation is a time of quiet _____.
7. John's team lost the contract to build the mall, but they could take _____ in the fact that they did their best to win the contract.
8. There are several _____ about how to increase productivity in a corporation.
9. The fire was out of control as the _____ consumed the abandoned house.
10. Su Young and Min Joo are _____ _____. They hate the country.

Discussion Questions

1. Do you enjoy camping? Why or why not?
2. Do you agree with the reasons given in the passage as to why Koreans enjoy camping? Can you think of some other reasons?
3. Do you think camping will continue to be popular?
4. Do you enjoy cooking outside? Do you enjoy picnics and barbecues? Why or why not?
5. What is your idea of a relaxing weekend?
6. Would you rather sleep in a hotel or in a tent?
7. Have you ever been camping? If yes, where did you go? If not, would you like to try it?
8. What kinds of outdoor activities do you enjoy? Do you prefer hiking, cycling, mountain climbing, fishing, etc.?



(Go to Unit 5 Activity in the appendix.)

Unit 6: Travel

Most Koreans prefer to travel **abroad** if they have the opportunity. A rather large percentage of Korean citizens own passports and have traveled to other countries. Popular **destinations** for Korean travelers include Japan, China, Southeast Asia, the US, and Europe. The



UK and the US are popular destinations for university students who want to study abroad; however, not every household can afford it. During semester breaks, Korean university students can be seen backpacking across Europe, parts of the United States, and Australia. Some of the students obtain **temporary** work visas so they can **subsidize** their trips by doing odd jobs along the way. In the United States, a much smaller percentage of the population has passports. Some university students decide to backpack across Europe; however, a **good majority** of university students travel within the United States during their semester breaks and spring break.

In Korea, travel agencies sell packaged tours to popular travel destinations. Using a travel agency is a popular and convenient way to plan a vacation in Korea. Since many Korean people are computer **savvy**, they often choose to plan their vacations over the Internet. They can browse the different travel packages being offered by travel agencies and compare the prices. Travel agencies try to make the **transition** from Korea to the destination country as comfortable as possible. A guide meets the tour group when they arrive in the destination country and stays with the group for the **duration** of the trip. A driver takes the group to interesting places while the tour guide gives the group some background information about the **landmarks**. Even meals are prepared, so travelers do not need to feel **burdened** with finding something to eat in the new country.

In the United States, there were many travel agencies in the 1980s and

1990s; however, with the **advent** of the Internet, a lot of these companies went out of business. These days, most American travelers prefer to choose travel destinations within the United States in places like Hawaii, for its beaches, or Florida, for its amusement parks like Disney World or Sea World. Since **booking** an airline ticket is easy online, many Americans prefer to find their airline tickets themselves. Because they are traveling within the country, there is no need for a tour guide or **translator**. Also, renting a car is easy at an airport, so getting to and from interesting places is simple and convenient. The food differs from place to place in the United States; however, fast food chains like McDonald's and Burger King offer standard meals that taste the same regardless of location, so a lot of American travelers prefer to eat fast food while on vacation.

Vocabulary Matching

1. abroad
 2. advent
 3. booking
 4. burdened
 5. destinations
 6. duration
 7. good majority
 8. landmarks
 9. savvy
 10. subsidize
 11. temporary
 12. transition
 13. translator
- a. smart; clever; skillful
 - b. to support financially
 - c. for a short time; not permanent
 - d. most; quite a few
 - e. a person who can change a foreign language into one's native language due to the fact that the person understands both languages
 - f. moving from one place to another
 - g. to feel inconvenienced by something
 - h. famous places in a city or country, etc.
 - i. places people are traveling to
 - j. the invention of
 - k. making a reservation
 - l. the entire time of an event
 - m. overseas

Vocabulary in Context

Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. The Philippines and Thailand are popular travel _____ for Korean honeymooners.
2. The Eiffel Tower, Notre Dame, and The Palace of Versailles are famous _____ in France.
3. A _____ of Korean high school students feel too much pressure at school.
4. Julia is a _____ businesswoman. She purchased some land just before its value increased dramatically.
5. _____ a hotel in August or February in Korea is difficult because many workers travel at that time.
6. The _____ of the printing press allowed many more people to learn to read.
7. The child missed her mother and cried for the entire _____ of the first school day.
8. Min works _____, so he does not often see his family.
9. Many families feel _____ by too much debt.
10. A _____ can make a lot of money and meet a lot of foreign people.

Discussion Questions

1. Have you ever traveled abroad? If yes, where did you go? If not, would you like to travel abroad?
2. Do you prefer to travel abroad or within your own country?
 - If you prefer to travel within Korea, why do you prefer it?
 - If you prefer to travel abroad, why do you prefer it?
3. How do you feel about flying in an airplane? How about riding on a bus or a train? What is your preferred method of transportation?
4. What do you like about visiting new places? What don't you like about it?
5. Do you have to travel for your job? If yes, where did you go? Why did you go there? Did you enjoy it, or were you too busy to enjoy yourself?
6. Who do you usually travel with?
7. Have you ever had a bad travel experience? If yes, what happened? Why was it a bad experience?
8. If you could travel anywhere in the world, where would you like to go? Why?
9. Is it better to travel when you are young, or to wait until you retire to travel?



(Go to Unit 6 Activity in the appendix)

Unit 7: Dating

The word “소개팅” in Korean is actually a combination of the Korean word “소개” (introduction) and the English word “meeting”. The closest synonym in the English language would be the phrase “blind dating.” Blind dating is when two people meet for a date but have never seen each other before except perhaps in photos. It is also possible that they have spoken on the phone a few times before the date, but for the most part, it is the first time they are meeting each other. Blind dating has become more common in the United States in recent years due to the **explosion** of Internet dating and dating apps on smart phones. These days, there does not seem to be a **stigma** associated with using these apps, although in the past, it was considered somewhat **embarrassing** to admit to using an online dating service. Traditional methods, such as meeting someone at a bar, a party, or even a grocery store, were considered the norm. It has taken some time for social norms to change, however, and it appears that online dating and dating apps are now widely accepted by society.

In Korea, blind dating is a common way for a couple to get together. Oftentimes a friend or classmate will introduce the single people to one another. They might make an arrangement to meet at a cafe or restaurant. If the meeting goes well,



they might even order some dessert. If the meeting is **awkward**, or they are not **attracted** to each other, they will **gulp down** their coffees or **scarf down** their food and get out of there as soon as possible.

Blind dating services are very common in Korea. Although they are common in the United States as well, Korean companies are especially **keen** to help worried parents find a **suitable** husband or wife for their aging daughter or son. Some companies charge upward of 3,000,000 won per month (approximately \$3,000) for

their services. These companies promise to set the single person up with the **cream of the crop**. Physical attractiveness and a high-status job make the single person more desirable. Doctors and lawyers are considered particularly attractive potential partners to family members of single people. In Korea, it is not unusual for mothers and fathers to take an active interest in the dating lives of their single children. Eldest sons and daughters should marry first in Korean culture. Sometimes, younger **siblings** who wish to marry their boyfriend or girlfriend must wait for their older sibling to find a **spouse** first. This can be extremely frustrating for the younger sibling who has to put her or his life on hold hoping the older sibling can find a partner.

Vocabulary Matching

1. attracted
 2. awkward
 3. cream of the crop
 4. embarrassing
 5. explosion
 6. gulp down
 7. keen
 8. scarf down
 9. siblings
 10. spouse
 11. stigma
 12. suitable
- a. a bad association with; not acceptable by society
 - b. husband or wife
 - c. very interested in accomplishing something
 - d. a situation that makes your face turn red
 - e. drawn to; interested in
 - f. a good fit; appropriate; suited
 - g. to drink something very quickly
 - h. to eat very quickly
 - i. embarrassing; not smooth; clumsy
 - j. something blowing up; a bomb going off
 - k. the most beautiful, most competent, etc.
 - l. brothers or sisters

Vocabulary in Context

Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. Janelle is very interested in visiting Sorak Mountain, and her boyfriend Bill is also _____ to go as well.
2. Joo was instantly _____ to Jin the first time she saw him in class.
3. Kelly thought her date with Sam was _____ because he was too shy and she had to do all of the talking.
4. Finding a _____ _____, one you can spend your entire life with, can be difficult.
5. Jane and June are best friends as well as _____. Their mother says they never argued as children and have always gotten along so well.
6. Alice told her daughter not to _____ her sandwich or _____ her milk because she didn't want her daughter to get a stomachache.
7. Princess, a prize-winning show dog, won Best-in-Show at the Westminster Kennel Club three times. Show dog experts consider her the _____.
8. The large _____ scared the residents of the neighborhood, but luckily no one was injured.
9. Alex couldn't remember the words to his speech causing his face to turn red and his voice to crack. The whole experience was extremely _____ for him.
10. There is a _____ attached to men who try to avoid completing their military duty in Korea.

Discussion Questions

1. Have you ever been on a blind date? If yes, how was it? If not, would you like to try it out?
2. How do you feel about Internet dating sites or dating apps? Are they okay, or do you feel strange using them?
3. How did you meet your spouse or boyfriend/girlfriend?
4. What is the best way to meet someone?
5. Who should pay for a date? Should the man always pay, the woman, or should the couple split the bill?
6. What do you know about American dating culture? Is it similar to or different from Korean dating culture?
7. Do you think dating agencies charge too much money? Are they worth 3,000,000 won per month?
8. Do Korean parents interfere in their children's dating lives too much? Should parents try to help a single child find a partner?
9. Is it okay to remain single? Why is there so much pressure on people to get married?



Directions: You have just started a blind dating service, and you need your customer to complete the questionnaire below. Work in pairs, and have your partner be your first customer. Find out what your partner's dating "type" is.

Example: *What age do you prefer? What height do you prefer? Etc.*

Customer Preference Form for (Name)_____.

Age	from_____ to _____	Yearly Salary	from_____ to _____
Height	(short, average, tall, don't care)	Location	(your city, province, country, etc.)
Body Type	(thin, muscular, voluptuous, overweight, don't care)	Marital Status	(never married, divorced, widowed, etc.)
Hair Length	(long hair, medium-length, short, don't care)	Personality Traits	(kind, generous, funny, etc.)
Hair Color	(black, brown, blond, red, gray, don't care)	Hobbies	(golf, reading, watching movies, etc.)
Eye Color	(blue, brown, green, hazel, dark brown)	Amount of Alcohol per week	(none, a little, some, a lot)
Ethnicity	(Korean, Chinese, European, etc.)	Smoker/ Non Smoker?	(yes or no)
Religion	(Christian, Buddhist, Muslim, don't care)	Has Children/ Doesn't have Children?	(yes or no)

Unit 8: Renting an Apartment

Finding the right apartment to rent can be quite a **burden** in both Korea and the United States. In both countries, a renter wants to find a good location that is convenient for shopping, not too noisy, and possibly close to a



school if they have children. Of course, the better the area is, the higher the rent. There are also some differences in the methods Koreans and Americans use to pay their rents.

In Korea, many people rent apartments because buying an apartment in a good location is incredibly expensive. In the past, there were several ways a person could rent an apartment. The most popular method was the large money **deposit** (전세). The renter gave the owner of the apartment a very large deposit that could be up to several hundred thousand dollars in some cases. The benefit for renters was that they didn't have to pay any monthly rent, although they still had to pay for **utilities** such as water or electricity. The downside was that renters lost the opportunity to earn interest on their large deposit. The owners of the apartments used that money to either pay back part of their bank **loan** and lower their monthly **mortgage** payments, or put the money in the bank and collect the interest. In the past 20 years, interest rates have dropped lower and lower, and in turn, apartment owners have stopped offering the large money deposit option to renters. Owners instead opt for the second method of renting, the deposit with monthly payments (월세).

월세 is similar to the American style of apartment renting. The renters give the owners a large deposit, but not as large as a 전세, and agree on monthly payments. Usually, the higher the deposit, the lower the monthly rent. Unlike 전세, owners set a limit at the amount of deposit they will accept because they want to

receive monthly rental payments. Now the entire country has **shifted** toward a 월세 style of renting, and 전세, for the most part, has become a thing of the past.

In the United States, renting operates much the same way 월세 does. The renters give the owner a deposit, but a smaller amount than is typical in Korea. In the US, the standard deposit is two months' rent: the first month and the last month. This is much lower than the typical Korean 월세. A Korean 월세 can be five to ten times as much as that. In the United States, the renters must keep the apartment **spotless** during their time there. The renters must also clean the apartment **thoroughly** if they decide to leave. The deposit will not be returned until the **landlord** has inspected the apartment carefully and made sure no damage has been done to the place. In areas like New York City and Los Angeles, rents have **skyrocketed**. The monthly payment for a place in a nice area in those two cities can be \$3000.00 to \$6,000.00 per month or more!

Vocabulary Matching

1. burden
 2. deposit
 3. landlord
 4. loan
 5. mortgage
 6. shifted
 7. skyrocketed
 8. spotless
 9. thoroughly
 10. utilities
- a. water and electricity
 - b. The owner of an apartment building, or person hired to collect rent and manage the tenants
 - c. moved from one position to another; changed; transitioned
 - d. money borrowed from a bank or person
 - e. an inconvenience; a problem
 - f. an amount of money put up temporarily in order to secure use of something such as an apartment, house, car, etc.
 - g. very well done; done correctly; done nicely
 - h. very clean; not dirty at all
 - i. rose dramatically; went up quickly
 - j. a bank loan used to buy an apartment or house

Vocabulary in Context

Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. Rebecca applied for a student _____ in order to help pay her university tuition.
2. Justin made sure his house was _____ before the guests arrived for the dinner party.
3. Jin's _____ increased her monthly rent 5% prompting her to look for a new apartment.
4. Paying for childcare can be a financial _____ for many young parents.
5. A renter's water and electricity payments are called _____.
6. The president _____ her focus from international issues to domestic ones.
7. The number of apartments being built in Korea has _____, however, some experts believe this large increase in construction is dangerous for the economy.
8. Jenna promised to give her landlord the _____ of first and last month's rent next week.
9. A 20 or 30 year _____ is becoming more common in Korea because of the high housing cost.
10. Sun _____ searched her room, but she could not find the earrings her mother bought her for her birthday.

Discussion Questions

1. Do you agree that renting an apartment in Korea has become more expensive in recent years?
2. Do you own your apartment, or do you rent?
 - If you rent, which method do you use: 전세 or 월세?
 - If you own your home, did you get a mortgage from the bank?
3. Why are deposits for apartments so high in Korea?
4. Do you think it is better to have a smaller deposit and monthly payment, or a large deposit with no monthly payment? What are the positives and negatives of both methods?
5. Do you think there is a real-estate bubble right now in Korea? Are there too many apartments being built?
6. How do you feel about living in a house versus living in an apartment? What are the positives and negatives for each?
7. What do you think about the American style of renting? Is it strange to put down such a small deposit compared to deposits in Korea?



(Go to Unit 8 Activity in the appendix.)

Unit 9: Transportation



Big cities in the United States such as New York and Chicago have fairly good public transportation systems. The convenience of a **vast** subway and bus system with reasonable **fares** discourages many residents from buying cars. But in large areas of the United States, public transportation is

sparse or nonexistent, and very few people outside of big cities have access to it. In fact, there are many people in the United States who have gone their entire lifetimes without ever riding on a city bus, a subway, or in a taxi cab. A powerful and influential car industry, among other factors, led the US government to construct a large interstate freeway system in the 1950s and 60s. The decision by the government to invest in a massive road infrastructure rather than a railway system forced people who might have preferred public transportation to buy a car and use that as their primary mode of transportation.

In Korea, the opposite is true. When the decision to expand the transportation infrastructure in the 60s, 70s, and 80s was made, the first priority was given to the train system due to its benefit to the entire public. The government understood the importance of an inter-provincial train system that was both **affordable** and efficient. This also created a stronger link between the **rural agricultural** areas and **urban** city centers such as Seoul. The train system has continued to improve leaps and bounds over the past decade, as faster, more efficient trains are continually being developed. Korea's train system is one of the best train systems in the world when considering price, service, and safety.

In the United States, the preferred method of transportation is the car. However, cars are expensive to buy and **maintain**. Many households need multiple cars in order for the husband and wife to get to their respective jobs, the post

office, or the grocery store. Each driver must purchase car insurance, and in some areas of the US, the cold weather causes cars to **malfunction** or stop running. In these places, public transportation is so infrequent that it is not a practical choice for families. These days, the US is struggling with traffic jams due to old roads that have not been maintained properly and an increasing number of **commuters** driving into the cities. Parking in the cities is limited and expensive. A lot of office workers cannot afford the high cost of parking and must park outside of the city center. From there, they take a shuttle bus from the parking lot to their offices. Drivers in the US are also **sick and tired** of paying for gasoline. The price of gas seems to **fluctuate** wildly depending on the market price of crude oil. Many in the US would like the government to begin construction on a vast and modern public transportation system that would connect the suburbs to the city centers and **eliminate** the need to own a car. Perhaps in the future, the voices of these people will be heard by their leaders in government?

Vocabulary Matching

1. affordable
 2. agricultural
 3. commuters
 4. eliminate
 5. fares
 6. fluctuate
 7. maintain
 8. malfunction
 9. rural
 10. sick and tired
 11. sparse
 12. urban
 13. vast
- a. scant; not much; not many
 - b. the fees for public transportation or taxis
 - c. to do with farming
 - d. take away; delete; do away with
 - e. the city; city life
 - f. able to afford; not too expensive
 - g. to keep in good condition
 - h. people who travel long distances to work
 - i. a wide range; expansive
 - j. no longer happy with something
 - k. to go up and down
 - l. the country; outside of the city
 - m. to break; to not work any more

Vocabulary in Context

Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. The _____ and open countryside of Gangwan-do is different than the _____ landscape of Seoul.
2. A lot of office workers in Seoul are _____ who live in Gyeonggi-do, and travel to Seoul by bus or subway each day.
3. After years of commuting long distances, workers become _____ of the long commute and try to find housing closer to their companies.
4. It is very hard to find _____ housing in Seoul because of the high 전세 or 월세 payments.
5. Harim doesn't want her weight to _____ up and down, so she works hard to _____ a healthy weight through exercise and diet.
6. _____ areas in Korea provide important _____ goods such as grains, vegetables, and fruit.
7. Better public transportation would help _____ the need for more car ownership in America.
8. Extremely cold weather can cause an automobile to _____.
9. Parking is _____ and expensive in downtown Seoul, prompting many to use public transportation.
10. Taxi _____ in Korea are much cheaper than other OECD countries.

Discussion Questions

1. Do you think Korea has a good public transportation system? What do you like about it? Which areas would you like to see improved?
2. Traffic can be terrible in Korea. Do you think there are too many cars on the roads?
3. Should the government expand the road system, the train system, or both?
4. Which do you prefer, traveling by car, by bus, or by train? Why?
5. Do you own a car?
 - How do you feel about maintaining the car? Is it expensive? How about the insurance?
 - If you don't own a car, would you like to own a car? What is your dream car?
6. Using public transportation is better for the environment. Is this a good reason to use public transportation? Would you give up driving to help the environment? Why or why not?
7. Are you surprised that America does not have a very good public transportation system in large parts of the country?
8. Do you think the USA should invest in more roads for cars, or in trains and subways? Why?

(Go to Unit 9 Activity in the appendix.)

Unit 10: Reality TV

Reality TV has in some ways become the main source of **revenue** for television studios in both the US and Korea. It is cheaper to produce a reality TV program than a **scripted** television show because it requires less **overhead** in the way of sets, planning, and actors' fees. Reality shows center more on the personalities of the people being followed and the situations or competitions created by the producers of the show. But there are some big differences between reality TV in the US and reality TV in Korea.

Reality TV in the United States became very popular in the early 2000s with shows like Survivor and The Amazing Race. Survivor is a show that **strands** a group of strangers in a **remote** location and then has them participate in a series of physical challenges in order



to win food or other necessities for their team, or “camp” as it is called on the show. The last “survivor” wins a large money prize of one million US Dollars. The Amazing Race follows several pairs of individuals as they compete against one another while traveling all over the world. The last pair wins a large money prize at the end of the show. There are plenty of other American reality TV shows where the winning team or person wins money. There is even a show called the Bachelor which begins with a single man going on dates with 25 single women, and ends with him proposing marriage to one of the women. American reality TV shows tend to have a strong competitive edge to them. Participants compete in order to win large money prizes, and **friction** and fighting among competitors are encouraged by the producers. There can also be a strong sexual nature to these shows where couples are encouraged to **push the envelope** sexually in order to attract audiences.

In Korea, reality TV is much more **innocent** and focuses strongly on the

personalities of the emcees and their ability to make the situation funny. Yu Jae Seok is perhaps the most famous and popular emcee/comedian in the country and star of shows such as *Infinite Challenge* (무한도전) and *Running man*, among others. These shows also have a competitive edge to them; however, prizes are not usually awarded to the winners of most Korean reality TV shows. Winners must settle for the pride of winning. If a reality show becomes popular in Korea, the “star” or “stars” are able to earn money through commercial advertisements. Many singers and actors have seen an unexpected **resurgence** in their careers due to their appearance on a popular reality TV show. Actors and singers who were considered too old or **irrelevant** for popular culture have **captured the hearts** of the Korean public once again through reality TV. Oftentimes, reality TV shows in Korea are cast with famous comedians, actors, singers, and models. The public seems to enjoy following these famous people around as they deal with everyday issues such as **parenthood**, family relationships, and work. Although both the US and Korea enjoy reality TV, the content in each country seems to be vastly different.

Vocabulary Matching

1. captured the hearts
 2. friction
 3. innocent
 4. irrelevant
 5. overhead
 6. parenthood
 7. push the envelope
 8. scripted
 9. strand
 10. remote
 11. resurgence
 12. revenue
- a. unimportant; no longer necessary or wanted
 - b. life as a mother or father
 - c. an isolated place; a place far away from people and society
 - d. to be stuck in a place and unable to leave; for example, a castaway on a desert island
 - e. to win the admiration or respect of a group
 - f. the money generated by a company; the gross income of a company
 - g. to continue to take more and more risks
 - h. pure and clean; not corrupted
 - i. business expenses; money needed to run a company
 - j. a television drama, usually one-hour long, that is written by a professional television writer and performed by professional actors
 - k. an unexpected return in popularity for a person, product, or activity
 - l. conflict or fighting between people or a group

Vocabulary in Context

Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. The parents of young children in the US are upset as producers of _____ television dramas continue to _____ each year by adding more sex and violence to their shows.
2. Jun runs his business out of his home which reduces his _____ and allows him to collect more _____.
3. _____ can be difficult in the 21st Century as both parents are expected to work and education fees for children are extremely high.
4. 90s music in Korea has seen a _____ in popularity lately due to several 90s artists being featured on hit television shows.
5. Kim Yuna _____ of the Korean people when she dazzled audiences at the 2010 Winter Olympics.
6. The idea of having kings and queens rule a society seems _____ now in modern times.
7. The man insisted he was _____. He told the police he was at home with his wife when the crime was committed.
8. At first, there was some _____ between Hyo-ri and her mother-in-law, but the two have grown closer over time.
9. The billionaire purchased a _____ island in the Caribbean.
10. Although Jane hates driving at night, she did not want to _____ her husband at the airport for several hours.

Discussion Questions

1. Do you like reality TV? What are some of your favorite shows? Why do you like them?
2. Who is your favorite reality TV star?
3. Do you like reality TV more than scripted television, or do you prefer scripted television shows?
4. Have you watched any American reality television shows? Which ones? Did you like them?
5. Have you watched any American scripted television shows? Which ones? Did you like them?
6. How do you feel about reality cooking shows?
7. American reality shows focus on challenges and winning money and prizes. Do you wish Korean reality TV shows were more like that?
8. How much time per week do you spend watching TV? How much of that time is spent watching reality TV?

Directions: Choose a reality TV show such as *Infinite Challenge* (무한도전) or *Running Man* and write three questions based on that television show. Ask ten students your three questions and record the responses. Report your findings to the class.

Example:

Question 1: *Have you ever seen Infinite Challenge?* *Yes, I have.*
 Question 2: *Did you like it?* *Yes, I did.*
 Question 3: *What did you like about it?* *The challenges were very interesting, and I also liked the entertainers.*

Cuisine Type: _____	Question 1: _____?	Question 2: _____?	Question 3: _____?
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Name	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3

Unit 11: The First Job



For young adults who have just graduated from university, finding a first job in a major-related field is an exciting albeit stressful experience. Although this **rite of passage** is quite important in both the United States and Korea, the importance of choosing correctly **the first time around** is particularly crucial in Korea. In fact, many university graduates in Korea wait for what seems like an unreasonable amount of time before accepting a position at a company. But there is a good reason why these young people take their time and choose so carefully.

In Korea, professional people with university degrees imagine a future work-life in one of the large Korean **conglomerates**. These jobs not only come with generous salaries, but other **perks** that include sizable monthly or quarterly bonuses, educational support for family members, as well as discounts on the goods and services provided by the conglomerate's **subsidiaries**. These jobs are incredibly stable due to the large nature of the company, but they are also very hard to come by. Korea has an overwhelmingly large number of university graduates looking for jobs each year; however, there are a limited number of jobs available and an even smaller number of openings at the major conglomerates.

In order to secure a job at one of these large corporations, one must pass a series of intense interviews including a difficult English interview. In addition to demonstrating **mastery** of the English language, the applicant also needs to have graduated from a good university. Failure to meet these requirements will result in rejection. Accepting a job at a smaller company such as a secondary or **tertiary** supplier to a car company, for example, can mean a lifetime stuck working for small companies. The person may be able to move **laterally** to a similarly sized company, but **upward mobility** will be nearly impossible. A worker with experience

at a smaller company who applies for a job at one of the major conglomerates will have his or her resume automatically **discarded** during the application process due to his or her past work at a smaller company. Conglomerates see that past experience as a negative factor rather than a positive.

In the US, university graduates are also trying to enter a workforce with a lack of decent jobs, especially ones related to their fields of study. Many university graduates are forced to take lower paying service sector jobs as servers or baristas in restaurants and cafes. Unlike Korean conglomerates, American companies do not **stigmatize** past work experience in lower wage jobs. In fact, some large companies even see this as a positive quality. Those hiring for large companies in the US view an educated applicant with past work experience, even part time work in a low-paying job, as a hard worker who **takes initiative**. She or he can be seen as a “go-getter” who decided to make the best of a bad situation. In fact, work experience at a low-wage job is better than having no work experience at all.

Vocabulary Matching

1. conglomerates
 2. discarded
 3. laterally
 4. mastery
 5. perks
 6. rite of passage
 7. the first time around
 8. stigmatize
 9. subsidiaries
 10. take initiative
 11. tertiary
 12. upward mobility
- a. to move sideways
 - b. complete command or control of a skill or discipline
 - c. very large companies with lots of subsidiaries
 - d. thrown away; put in the trash
 - e. to label or brand as bad or negative
 - f. smaller companies under the umbrella of a conglomerate
 - g. the ability to move up and improve one's current situation or status
 - h. extra benefits; an added bonus
 - i. to take a risk; to take a chance on something
 - j. an experience people feel they need to accomplish to move into adulthood
 - k. the third
 - l. the first experience with a situation

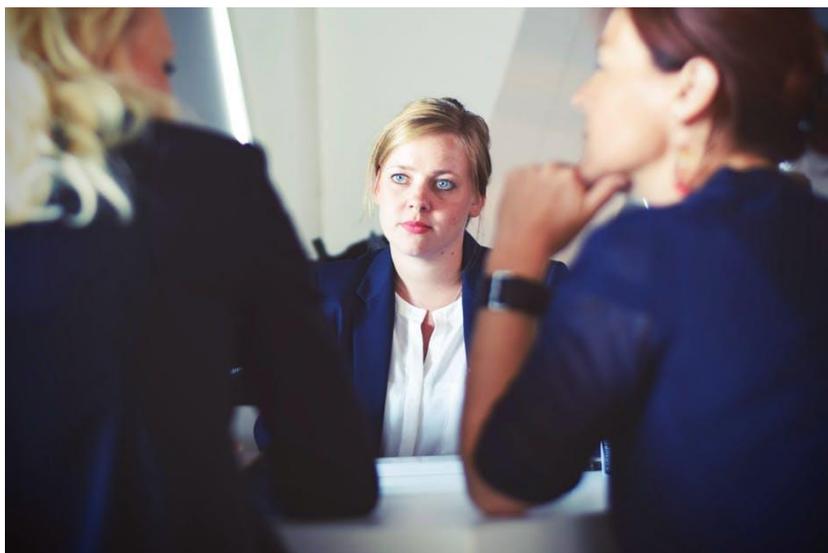
Vocabulary in Context

Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. Samsung and Lotte are large _____ in Korea, each with a number of _____ spanning a wide variety of industries.
2. Katherine's job comes with several _____ such as a company car, a private office, and an annual bonus.
3. Shim's company allowed him to move _____ to other departments with a similar title and salary, however, after years of trying to advance, he felt there was no _____.
4. Secondary and _____ suppliers to large companies like Hyundai and Kia find it difficult to attract talented engineers who prefer to work for a large company.
5. Sarah missed the parade at the amusement park _____, so she and her friends waited for the next parade an hour later.
6. _____ of a language takes a lot of work and a lot of time to accomplish.
7. Joon _____ his trash in the trash bin while his friend thoughtlessly threw his candy wrapper on the street.
8. Backpacking across Europe without one's parents can be seen as a _____ for some young adults.
9. Government officials and medical experts are trying to _____ smoking in Korea.
10. Ellen decided to _____ and sign up for a Korean language class although her school did not require her to learn it.

Discussion Questions

1. How long did it take you to find your first job after university?
2. Do you agree with the passage? Is the first job in Korea important?
3. Is it difficult to move from one company to another in Korea?
4. Were you surprised that changing companies is rather common in the USA?
5. Have you moved from one company to another in your career?
6. Were you surprised to learn that American companies like applicants with job experience, even low-wage or part-time job experience? Why is it a good thing in the USA but a bad thing in Korea?
7. Did you have a part-time job in university? How about high school?
8. Is the reading passage correct in regards to the difficulty of moving from a small Korean company to a larger one? Do you know anyone who has moved up to a better position in a larger company?



(Go to Unit 11 Activity in the appendix.)

Unit 12: PC Rooms vs. Internet Cafes

On almost any busy street in Korea, you can find the words “PC 방” lit up in neon. A PC 방 or PC room is similar to an Internet cafe in the United States. In Korea, PC rooms are popular destinations, particularly for young people, although many parents



disapprove of their children spending time in them. In the US, there are hardly any internet cafes left. Although the American Internet cafe and Korean PC room seem similar at **first glance**, they are actually quite different.

In the US, Internet cafes reached the height of their popularity in the late 90s and early 2000s. They functioned mostly as places that provided young people with an opportunity to surf the Internet, send and receive emails, and to **chat** by using online messaging programs. The cafes were usually bright, well-lit places with nice computers. Most of them had an actual cafe where one could order coffee and **baked goods**. At the time, few homes had reliable Internet access, so many people **relied on** high schools, universities, or libraries as places to gain access to the Internet. Internet cafes **sprang up** out of the need for more locations with easy Internet access. These days, very few Internet cafes exist in the US. Most people have some form of Internet access in their homes, and prefer to browse the Internet in the privacy of their own homes.

In Korea, the PC room is mainly a place for video game players, or “gamers” to enjoy their hobby uninterrupted and in the company of like-minded individuals. While most Americans prefer to play computer games at home, in Korea, young people enjoy escaping their home lives in order to spend time with friends in PC rooms where high-powered computers are available with all the latest gaming software a gamer could need. PC rooms cost a few dollars an hour and provide snacks such as instant noodles, potato chips, and soda at relatively low prices.

There are stories of young people spending several days playing games non-stop in PC rooms. The stories have become so common that game **addiction** has become a concern of the Korean government resulting in **mandatory** computer safety classes being taught in elementary, middle, and high schools.

As more Americans gained at-home access to high-speed Internet over the past decade, the fewer Internet cafes there were. Most Internet cafes in the US have gone out of business or exist mainly as cafes with only a few computer stations available. American teenagers prefer to build high-powered computer stations at home and play in the comfort of their own bedrooms. In Korea, teenagers would also probably prefer to play games at home, but know that their parents would **drive them crazy** with pressure to study. PC rooms in Korea survive because the purpose they serve is to provide an **oasis** from the stresses of everyday life. Young people visit a PC room and escape into a fantasy world for a few hours and forget about the pressures of school momentarily.

Vocabulary Matching

1. addiction
 2. baked goods
 3. chat
 4. disapprove
 5. drive them crazy
 6. first glance
 7. mandatory
 8. oasis
 9. relied on
 10. spring up
- a. to annoy somebody a lot
 - b. a quiet or calm place in the middle of chaos or discomfort
 - c. pop up; appear from nowhere
 - d. the first look at something
 - e. the inability to stop an unhealthy behavior like drinking, smoking, etc.
 - f. to not approve; to reject
 - g. depended on; needed for support
 - h. cakes, muffins, pastries, etc.; items found in a bakery
 - i. something one must do; compulsory
 - j. talking through a messaging program or application

Vocabulary in Context

Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. Much to her surprise, Sujin has witnessed several coffee shops _____ in her neighborhood in recent years.
2. Alcohol _____ is a serious problem that needs to be addressed by the government.
3. Pregnant and no longer able to take care of the house, Janet _____ on her mother to help her with the cooking and cleaning.
4. Soo's mother and father would certainly _____ of his choice to drop out of university.
5. Kakao is a popular app that allows people to _____ using a smart phone, tablet, or computer.
6. Although Sam isn't purposely trying to _____, his friends find his habits and mannerisms extremely annoying.
7. Military service is _____ for all able-bodied men in Kora.
8. The rest stop with the nice restaurant was an _____ for the couple who had been driving for hours and not found place to eat.
9. Paris Baguette and Tous Les Jour offer a variety of delicious _____.
10. At _____, there appeared to be a traffic jam on the interstate, but once they were on the freeway, traffic moved surprisingly quickly.

Discussion Questions

1. Have you visited a PC room? What was your reason for going there?
2. Are you a regular PC room visitor? How often do you go?
3. What do you think about PC room culture? Is it dangerous or inappropriate for children?
4. Do you think game addiction is real? Why or why not?
5. Many PC rooms have banned smoking in them. Do you think this is a good or bad thing? Explain.
6. Can someone be too old to go to the PC room? What is the average age of the PC room customer?
7. Were you surprised PC rooms are not as common in the USA as they are in Korea? Why or why not?
8. Would you let your children visit a PC room? Why or why not?

(Go to Unit 12 Activity in the appendix.)

Unit 13: Singing Rooms vs. Karaoke Bars



Koreans and Americans love their music, so much so that they will spend a night out with friends **belting out** some of their favorite **tunes**. In the US, this is called “karaoke,” taken from the Japanese word for this style of entertainment. In Korea, it is called “노래방” which means “singing room.”

Karaoke and singing rooms are definitely related, but there are some rather interesting differences between the two forms of **amateur** singing entertainment.

In the US, karaoke bars have been popular nighttime destinations for younger and older adults for **decades**. In a karaoke bar, a person has the opportunity to perform her or his favorite song on a stage with back up music. An emcee with a large **catalog** of songs uses a karaoke machine and speakers to play music while the man or woman sings along. In case the singer has not **memorized** the lyrics to the song, they are displayed on a monitor on the stage. Everyone in the bar listens to the singers, so it is more like a live musical performance. In some cases, regular **patrons** return week after week to sing some of their same favorite songs.

If you want to sing a song at a karaoke bar, you have to follow certain steps. First, you have to choose a song from the catalog of songs available. The choices usually **span** several different musical genres from classic country to modern pop. Just write your name and the name of the song on a piece of paper, and submit it to the emcee. Then you must wait your turn. The downside of American karaoke is that if the bar is full, it may take a long time before you are able to sing. Also, it can be a stressful experience for some people because there can be large audiences watching you perform.

In Korea, singing rooms are small, **intimate** rooms designed for small groups

of individuals. A singing room is usually what Koreans call a third or fourth round place (3 차 or 4 차), meaning they have finished eating at a restaurant and drinking at the bar, and now they want to move on to a singing room. Korean singing rooms have large libraries of popular songs (Korean and English), and very nice sound systems, giving the singer good backup music and easy to follow **lyrics** on the screen. A Korean singing room can comfortably seat 8 to 10 people, and costs somewhere between \$15 and \$20 per hour.

A singing room **establishment** can have anywhere between 4 to 10 singing rooms. Each room is designed for one group of people. Part of the **charm** of the Korean singing room is the privacy that it provides the groups of singers. Members from other groups are not welcome to enter a different room unless specifically invited. A group of friends can sing for only themselves instead of being seen by an entire bar full of people. Alcoholic drinks and snacks can be purchased at the front counter of most Korean singing rooms, although customers with limited budgets have been known to **smuggle** cans of beer and snacks into the singing rooms in their large coat pockets or purses.

Vocabulary Matching

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. amateur | a. attraction; appeal; magic |
| 2. belt out | b. the words of a song |
| 3. catalog | c. a business, a bar, restaurant, etc. |
| 4. charm | d. not professional |
| 5. decades | e. the customers of a bar, restaurant, etc. |
| 6. establishment | f. a book with a list of items |
| 7. intimate | g. songs |
| 8. lyrics | h. sing loudly with confidence |
| 9. memorized | i. the range; the breadth; the distance or duration |
| 10.patrons | j. tens of years |
| 11.smuggle | k. remembered exactly |
| 12.span | l. to secretly take into a place |
| 13.tunes | m. private; close knit |

Vocabulary in Context

Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. The Italian restaurant, with its soft lighting and inviting atmosphere, provided the couple with the _____ dining experience they were looking for on their anniversary.
2. The singer, an _____, not a professional, hadn't _____ the _____ to the song and embarrassed himself in front of the audience.
3. The _____ in the bar were pleased when the owner gave everyone a free round of drinks.
4. Concertgoers often _____ food and drinks into concerts because the prices inside are so high.
5. John liked the small Irish pub on the corner of his street. Although it was old and small, it had a certain _____.
6. Some police investigations can _____ _____ before they are able to catch the person who committed the crime.
7. Ye-na sings incredibly well. She can really _____ a tune.
8. Rocco's is a very nice _____. The Italian restaurant was built in 1966.
9. Sarah's music selections are very nice. She always plays good _____.
10. The couple paged through the store's furniture _____ at home before making the long drive to the store.

Discussion Questions

1. Do you go to singing rooms? If yes, how often do you go?
2. Do you have a favorite song that you usually sing when you go to the singing room? What is it?
3. When you go to the singing room, who do you usually go with? Do you make plans to go there, or does it just happen?
4. What do you think about American-style karaoke?
5. Is karaoke in America too public? Isn't it better to have a more intimate experience with close friends? What's your opinion about this?
6. Americans seem to care less about being embarrassed publicly because even bad singers will get on stage and sing karaoke? Does this seem strange to you? Why do you think some American people are like this?
7. If you went to the USA, would you like to go to a karaoke bar? Would you sing there?
8. Are singing rooms an important part of the Korean cultural experience? Why or why not?
9. Tell the group about a fun singing room experience you have had recently. Where did you go? Who did you go with? Why was it fun?

(Go to Unit 13 Activity in the appendix.)

Unit 14: Breakfast

Those visiting the United States for the first time are **shocked** by how many television commercials there are advertising sweet breakfast products such as sugar cereal, pastries, and muffins. Although most of the products being advertised are **starchy** and sweet,



the American breakfast wasn't always this way. Just 40 years ago, the typical American breakfast contained a healthy combination of protein, fat, and **carbohydrates**. Today, the American breakfast has become an almost exclusively carbohydrate-based meal. In Korea, however, breakfast remains a well-balanced healthy meal consisting of some meat, rice, and vegetables.

In the late 1970s, the traditional household dynamic in the US changed dramatically. For decades, women had been fighting for more **equality** in the workplace and by the 60s and 70s, they had begun to make some progress. More and more women wanted a family AND a career, so by the late 70s and early 80s, many households had become **dual-income** households where the husband and wife both worked full-time jobs. Now that mom needed to get ready for work in the morning, there was no time for her to prepare a hot breakfast. She needed something quick and easy, and it also had to taste good. Breakfast cereal was the perfect choice. All you had to do was add some milk.

Breakfast cereal is a billion-dollar industry in the United States. While classic cereal brands like Raisin Bran and Cornflakes had been popular breakfast choices for generations, by the 1980s, new less healthy, kid-centered products were being introduced on almost a weekly basis. These new cereals, **loaded with** sugar, were making their way onto supermarket shelves and into people's kitchens. Despite the health concerns, food companies continued to market these products toward children. Many American children became addicted to sweet starchy

breakfast cereals. According to experts, excess sugar **consumption** is a major contributor to the obesity **epidemic** in America. Today, millions of obese Americans suffer from **diabetes** and other chronic illnesses related to poor nutrition and too much sugar in their diets.

The Korean diet has remained fairly well-**balanced** over the past 50 years. A traditional Korean breakfast consists of some starch, some protein as well as some fat. Korean children do not grow up tasting sugar the first thing in the morning. Rather, they eat a sensible meal that is similar to what they would eat at lunch or dinner. Experts believe children become **conditioned** to eating certain foods, and many Korean parents have succeeded in helping their children form healthy eating habits. A Korean child will start the day with a cup of rice, some soup, some kimchi, and a little meat, while an American child might **devour** a large bowl of sugar cereal with milk. It is fairly obvious which one produces a healthier outcome.

Vocabulary Matching

1. balanced
 2. carbohydrates
 3. conditioned
 4. consumption
 5. devour
 6. diabetes
 7. dual-income
 8. equality
 9. loaded with
 10. epidemic
 11. shocked
 12. starchy
- a. a two-income family; a working husband and wife
 - b. eating something; to have consumed something
 - c. learned behavior; trained
 - d. simple and complex sugars; starchy foods
 - e. to consume voraciously
 - f. to contain a lot of something
 - g. carbohydrate-rich food
 - h. very surprised
 - i. a disease related to problems with the body's ability to produce insulin
 - j. a health problem that affects large segments of the population
 - k. balance or fairness; both sides are considered the same
 - l. symmetrical; equal

Vocabulary in Context

Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. In most corporations, women earn approximately 70% of what men earn for the same work. This has prompted many women to fight hard for _____ in the workplace.
2. Over-_____ of carbohydrates is directly linked to the obesity _____ that is currently taking place in America.
3. Type 2 _____ is a preventable disease. Just try to avoid eating a lot of _____ foods and foods that are high in sugar.
4. Jane was _____ when the doctor told her she had high blood pressure. She thought she was in perfect health.
5. A _____ diet consists of some protein, some fat, and a few complex carbohydrates such as sweet potatoes or squash.
6. Children are _____ to like certain foods as babies and carry those habits with them into adulthood.
7. Many modern families are _____ families where the husband and wife both have full-time jobs.
8. Joon was so hungry, he believed he could _____ an entire pizza by himself.
9. Children's snack foods are usually _____ sugar or salt and contain very few nutrients.
10. _____, not fat, are mainly responsible for the obesity epidemic.

Discussion Questions

1. What do you usually eat for breakfast? Do you prefer a Korean or American breakfast?
2. Have you ever eaten an American-style breakfast?
3. What do you think about the reading in regards to American breakfast foods?
Would you allow your child to eat breakfast cereal?
4. What kind of breakfast did you eat when you were a child?
5. Do you think the obesity epidemic in America is related to sugary foods? Do you think there are other reasons? What are they?
6. Is there an obesity problem in Korea? Are children eating less healthfully these days than when you were a child?
7. What has the Korean government done to help solve the obesity problem in Korea?
8. What more can be done to help encourage healthy eating habits in children? If you have kids, what do you do to encourage good eating habits?



Directions: Find someone in the class who can say “yes” to one or more of the categories on the list. Write the person's name in the blank.

Example:

How often do you eat breakfast in the morning?

I never eat breakfast.

Will you eat Indian food this weekend?

No, I won't.

Did you eat breakfast this morning?

Yes, I did.

Have you ever eaten Mexican food?

Yes, I have.

Find someone who...	Name
never eats breakfast.	
will eat Indian food this weekend.	
usually eats cereal in the morning.	
has gone to a buffet in the past month.	
sometimes skips dinner.	
didn't eat breakfast this morning.	
had Chinese food for lunch.	
rarely eats meat for lunch.	
has never eaten Mexican food.	
often goes out to eat on the weekend.	

Unit 15: Bars



After a long day in the office, many workers prefer to **wind down** with an alcoholic beverage or two. In the United States, workers **shuffle** from their offices to the local **taverns** for happy hour. Happy hour is a two-hour window of time, usually from 4pm to 6pm, when bars offer drinks at a

discount. The purpose is to attract local office workers to the bar before they go to their homes for the evening. In Seoul, workers might meet in a bar for a few drinks and some “반찬” (side dishes) and discuss the day's events in the office. In the suburbs of Seoul, workers might meet at a local restaurant for some Korean barbecue, beer, and soju. Although relaxing with a few drinks is common in both Korea and the United States, there are some differences in the bar cultures of the two countries.

In the US, most bars have a standard or traditional layout. There is a long bar or **wooden plank** about chest-high with **stools** in front of it. The bartenders work behind this bar. There are ice, bottles, glasses, and other necessities located behind the bar. When ordering a drink at a bar, you can go up to the bar **counter** and ask the bartender for your drink. The bartender will take your money and make your drink while you wait. Once you have your drink, you can sit or stand at the bar, or find a table. When people go to a bar alone, they usually stay near the bar hoping they will see someone they know in the establishment or meet a new person and start talking. If you come to the bar with a group, then the group will want to find a table in the seating area of the bar. In this case, a waitress will come to the table and take the group's order. Some bars have game sections where **billiards**, darts, or even dancing can take place. In an American bar, it is not uncommon for groups to **mingle** with other groups. On a night out in an American

bar, you might make **a host of** new friends depending on how crowded it is and whether the atmosphere is lively and energetic.

In a typical Korean bar, or “hof” as they are sometimes called, it is important for the group to **carve out** an area just for themselves. Korean bars tend to have a lot of **booths** or tables that are **partitioned** off from the other sections in order to provide more privacy for the group. Although there might be a small bar counter, drink orders are usually carried out by servers, and the bill is most often paid at the end of the night. It is very strange for an outsider to join a group that entered the establishment together. The layout of the bar, with its seated booths, tables, and partitioned areas, sends an unspoken signal to patrons that they should respect group privacy and follow proper social norms. In Korea, it is also good etiquette for the group to order some side dishes to go along with their drinks.

Vocabulary Matching

1. a host of
 2. billiards
 3. booths
 4. carve out
 5. counter
 6. mingle
 7. partitioned
 8. stools
 9. shuffle
 10. taverns
 11. wind down
 12. wooden plank
- a. a long table in a restaurant or bar where customers can sit and eat or drink at and bartenders work behind
 - b. a good number of; quite a few
 - c. to slow down; to come to a close; to slowly fade
 - d. to make space for one's group; to create a separate area for a group
 - e. a long piece of wood; used to make a bar counter
 - f. to walk around a party or event and have small talk with other guests
 - g. sofa-like benches with padding in restaurants or bars
 - h. games such as pool, 9 ball, pocket ball, etc.
 - i. separated from; blocked off
 - j. three or four-legged chairs with no back for support
 - k. to move from one place to another
 - l. local bars or restaurants

Vocabulary in Context

Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. There were _____ reasons why Sam did not want to go to the party tonight, but not wanting to see his ex-girlfriend Jinny was probably the biggest.
2. Amanda set the tuna can on the kitchen _____, next to the sink, while she looked for a can opener.
3. Candy and Angela sat in the bar's soft and comfortable _____ while the men played _____ in the back of the bar.
4. In a very crowded bar, it is difficult to _____ an area suitable for talking with a friend.
5. Bars, or _____, as they are called in some places, usually serve drinks from a large bar, or counter top, which is actually made of a long _____.
6. Most offices have small work spaces called "cubicles" that are _____ off from one another to allow workers some privacy.
7. In America, it is not uncommon for single people to _____ with other single people in a bar.
8. The _____ in King's Tavern have a unique design. The legs of the stools are shaped like medieval swords.
9. Marty expects the party to _____ by 10:00pm as many of the guests have to go to work the next day.
10. In the spring, students often _____ from the cafeteria to the front lawn of the school so they can enjoy the nice weather.

Discussion Questions

1. Do you have a favorite bar? If so, how often do you go there? Who do you go with?
2. Do you like to have a drink after work? Where do you go? What do you like to drink?
3. Do you think you would be interested in visiting an American bar?
4. Would you ever go to a bar alone? How would you feel if you did?
5. Have you ever met a new friend at a bar? If so, are you still friends now?
6. Having read the passage, which do you prefer: Korean or American drinking customs?
7. Are there any nice bars near your office? Where are they?
8. Tell the group about a nice bar experience you have had recently. Where did you go? Who did you go with? What did you drink? How long did you stay there?



(Go to Unit 15 Activity in the appendix.)

Unit 16: Education

Students in the United States and Korea have similar experiences in elementary school. The teachers provide the students with basic reading, writing, and math skills. As the children enter the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades, the material becomes more difficult as the schools



try to prepare students for the transition from grade school to middle school. In most elementary schools in Korea and in the United States, students are allowed to wear whatever **clothing** they prefer as long as there isn't any inappropriate writing on it. Students also study in one building dedicated **solely** to grades K to 6. It is when students make the transition from elementary school to middle school when the differences between the countries' two systems become most apparent.

In Korea, middle school is the time in a student's life when she or he must become serious about her or his education. The school environment changes from one that is relaxed to a much more serious and competitive one. You might say that the **stakes get higher** for students once they reach middle school. The pressure does not come directly from one place, but rather, students feel both **societal** and parental pressure to achieve the best possible academic result. Class **rank** and test scores become the most important measure of their success and longer days involving evenings studying at “hagwans” (academic institutes) are designed to improve test results. It is not uncommon for a middle or high school student to wake up at 6:00am, study at their public school all day, attend several institutes in the evening, and then get home around 10:00 or 11:00pm. Many students will do homework until midnight or 1:00am and then repeat the whole thing all over again the next day. To say that middle and high school students in Korea feel a lot of pressure is an **understatement**. The pressures of doing well in

middle school and high school bring up **traumatic** memories for many adults prompting them to look for **alternatives** for their children, such as sending their children to school abroad or having them attend bilingual schools in Korea.

In the United States, middle school lasts for two years and is sometimes referred to as grade 7 and grade 8. There are four years of high school for American students, and these include grade 9 (freshman), grade 10 (sophomore), grade 11 (junior) and grade 12 (senior). For the most part, middle school and high school in the US are much easier than in Korea. A public school education will involve some homework, especially if the student is taking advanced placement classes. But in reality, there is much less homework, and institutes are practically non-existent. Students begin classes around 9:00am and finish at approximately 3:00pm. Once regular school has finished, the academic day is over for most students. Many then participate in clubs or sports teams after school. **Athletics** are a big part of the American high school experience. Students play soccer, basketball, football, baseball, or run track and field. There are often tennis teams and golf teams as well at many schools. These activities that take place after school are considered **extracurricular** activities, and in addition to a good grade point average, and a high class rank, participation in extracurricular activities is an important factor to consider when applying to colleges and universities in America.

Vocabulary Matching

1. alternative
 2. athletics
 3. clothing
 4. societal
 5. extracurricular
 6. rank
 7. solely
 8. stakes get higher
 9. traumatic
 10. understatement
- a. becoming more and more important
 - b. exclusively; only; alone
 - c. a comment that is not strong enough for the situation
 - d. painful; emotionally or physically harmful
 - e. activities or programs that take place before or after regular classes
 - f. a student's level in a class; for example, first, second, third, etc.
 - g. sports
 - h. another option; another choice
 - i. pertaining to society
 - j. clothes; shirts, pants, jackets, etc.

Vocabulary in Context

Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. In Korea, the parental and _____ pressure to perform well in school is quite strong.
2. The car accident was such a _____ experience for her that she stopped driving for more than year.
3. Participating in _____ activities such as sports, cheerleading, and debate can be important when applying to colleges in the US.
4. Saying Harvard is a good school is an _____. It is a great school!
5. Jung-eun has an excellent class _____. She's number two in her class.
6. University students understand that in regards to test taking, the _____ the closer they get to graduation.
7. Some schools impose strict rules about _____. Students are not allowed to wear jeans and shirts cannot have large logos, pictures, or writing on them.
8. Shim bought the expensive projector _____ for the purpose of watching his favorite sport, soccer.
9. Some parents try to dissuade their children from participating in _____. They are afraid their children might get injured during games or matches.
10. Using the bus and the subway are environmentally friendly _____ to driving.

Discussion Questions

1. What was your middle and high school experience like? Do you agree with what was said in the reading?
2. How many hours of homework did you do each night in high school?
3. Did you attend “hagwans” after school when you were a child? Were they helpful?
4. Do you think Korean people are too focused on education? Why is education so important in Korean society?
5. Do you think Korean children are being deprived of a childhood?
6. What do you think about the American middle and high school experience? Is it too easy?
7. Would you like your child to attend an American school instead of a Korean school?
8. Do you think Korean students need more extracurricular activities in their schedules?
9. Is there too much importance placed on the Korean college entrance examination? Should universities use other measurements in order to assess students? If you said yes, what other measurements should they use?

(Go to Unit 16 Activity in the appendix.)

Unit 17: Korean Weddings and American Weddings



When it comes to getting married, every parent of the bride or groom expects to feel some pain in the pocketbook. But these days, weddings have become ridiculously **extravagant** events in the United States with each couple trying to one-up and **outdo** the

one before. The threshold for what makes a wedding “good” has been **elevated** so high that many young couples in love have given up hope of ever having a wedding ceremony and celebration that they can be proud of. In Korea, on the other hand, extravagant weddings that cost near or more than \$100,000 remain uncommon and reserved for celebrities and conglomerate **scions**.

In Korea, the average wedding costs somewhere between \$15,000 and \$20,000. Of course, it can be done for cheaper and for much more than that. For basic wedding services though, a couple can expect to spend around \$15,000. This is quite reasonable compared to the average price for a wedding in the United States. According to a national survey last year, the average wedding in America costs \$27,000, about twice that in Korea. This price includes the cost of renting the church, the **venue** for the **reception**, the photographer, the dress, and other goods and services that are needed for a wedding ceremony such as caterers and a cake. This amount does not include the cost of the honeymoon for the couple.

In Korea, wedding services have been **streamlined** quite efficiently in order to meet the high demand for wedding locations and services, and the **scant** number of wedding locations available. It is not uncommon for a wedding hall in Korea to have a number of wedding ceremonies scheduled for one day with slight overlap between previous weddings. In Korea, when a guest arrives at a wedding, she or he puts some money into an envelope (usually 50,000 won per guest), and gives it to the family member of the bride or groom whose duty it is to collect the money.

The family member taking collections then gives the guest a meal ticket which can be used in the **banquet hall** where an **assortment** of dishes and desserts are available. The money will later be given to the bride and groom so they can **recoup** some of the money they spent on the wedding or put it toward a honeymoon vacation.

In the United States, cash is sometimes given as a wedding present, but usually gifts are purchased from stores where the **bride and groom** have registered. Registering means that the bride and groom have chosen items that they would like to have for their house or apartment from a particular store in that city, and guests can look at the registry and purchase items that haven't already been purchased. The presents are usually gift wrapped and left with a family member who greets guests as they arrive at the wedding.

The ceremony in a Korean wedding usually takes place in a wedding hall. The ceremony is conducted by a wedding official and family members are sometimes asked to read poems, give speeches, or sing songs. The ceremony in a Korean wedding is short and guests usually go to the banquet area after the ceremony is completed. Sometimes the bride and groom visit the tables of guests during the meal. An American wedding ceremony usually takes place in a church. The ceremony is also conducted by an official, usually a religious leader, and a musical performance and reading are not uncommon. Ceremonies can last up to an hour, although they are normally about 45 minutes. Guests then move to another location for the wedding reception which include a meal, dancing, and drinks. Sometimes there is an open bar, which means all drinks are free for guests; however, sometimes guests are asked to pay for their own drinks. The party normally lasts for several hours and it is not uncommon for guests to become quite **intoxicated** during a wedding reception.

Vocabulary Matching

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. assortment | a. drunk |
| 2. banquet hall | b. outmatch; outperform; do better |
| 3. bride and groom | c. to recover; to get reimbursed |
| 4. elevated | d. a variety; a mixture of different types of something |
| 5. extravagant | e. the children of powerful people |
| 6. intoxicated | f. lifted up; raised up; overhead |
| 7. outdo | g. not much, not many; insufficient |
| 8. recoup | h. a large dining room; for parties, celebrations, etc. |
| 9. reception | i. made more efficient |
| 10.scant | j. a soon to be husband and wife |
| 11.scions | k. decorative; very beautiful and expensive |
| 12.streamlined | l. the place where an event takes place |
| 13.venue | m. a party or event, usually after a ceremony |

Vocabulary in Context

Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. This year, the students hope to _____ last year's class by making the classroom look even more _____ than it did last year.
2. Julia and her husband were pleased to find that in the _____, there were a large _____ of dishes and desserts available at the buffet tables.
3. At the wedding ceremony, Sun noticed that Alex's number of guests were _____ due to the fact that his family and friends lived so far away from the _____.
4. Conglomerate _____ sometimes receive negative publicity for their bad behavior.
5. The _____ after the wedding ceremony was very enjoyable with live music from a string quartet and an open bar with champagne and wine.
6. The couple hoped to _____ their wedding expenses by receiving cash gifts from guests.
7. The best man became too _____ at the wedding reception and embarrassed the bride and groom.
8. The wedding hall has _____ its services by holding ceremonies and receptions in the same location.
9. The _____ looked emotional as they both said their vows.
10. Pop stars and idols are _____ in society, although some parents worry about what kind of message this sends to children.

Discussion Questions

1. Are you married? If yes, how was your wedding? Did you invite a lot of guests? Was it expensive?
2. Are the prices for weddings too high in Korea? How about the USA? What is a good price for a wedding?
3. Are Korean weddings too much about collecting money for the couple? Is the ceremony secondary?
4. Do you like the streamlined nature of Korean weddings? The whole ceremony can be done in one place, but every wedding is practically the same. Should wedding ceremonies be unique and special for the bride and groom?
5. How many weddings have you been to? Besides your own, what was another memorable wedding you have attended? Why was it memorable?
6. Have you been to an American wedding? Would you like to attend one?
7. Did you find the idea of registering for gifts strange? Isn't it better to receive money?
8. Should there be drinking at weddings? Alcohol is an important part of American and Korean weddings, but sometimes people get too drunk at American weddings. Is this a problem at Korean weddings as well?

(Go to Unit 17 Activity in the appendix.)

Unit 18: Elderly Parents

In the modern **era** in both Korea and the United States, it has become more difficult to take care of **elderly** parents. Married couples work full time while their children are busy with schoolwork and other extracurricular activities. Elderly people with disabilities or serious illnesses require full-time care, and because people are so busy, it is not always possible for family members to take care of aging parents. Many view this cultural shift as **selfish** and harmful to society, and others see it as a **necessary evil**. Nevertheless, nursing homes have become **commonplace** in American society and the same is beginning to take shape in Korea as well.

Forty or fifty years ago in the United States, it was common for elderly parents who were experiencing illness or physical disabilities to stay in the home of one of their adult children. Unlike in Korea, it was not always the oldest son who would **volunteer** to take care of an elderly parent.



Sometimes it was the child who was the closest to that parent emotionally, or perhaps the son or daughter that lived the nearest. Family members would consider whose house and home-life is most suitable for the **ailing** parent and decide based on that factor. In those days, men were more likely to be the **breadwinners** in the families, so the daughter or daughter-in-law would stay home and take care of the parent. This often involved a lot of hard work, cleaning, cooking, etc. But this was considered a burden which women in the family were expected to carry until the 1960s when ideas about gender and race changed dramatically in the United States.

These days, many households are dual-income households and there is no one in the home available to take care of an aging parent. In the 1970s and 80s, the nursing home industry grew sharply. These were places where an elderly person could live and also receive **round-the-clock** care from professionally trained

nurses and doctors. The places were **outfitted** with specialized beds that were easier to move in and out of. Meals were prepared at the **facility**, and nurses would monitor and administer important drugs for patients. The downside was that not all nursing home facilities were of the same quality. There were good ones and bad ones, and the bad ones were really bad. If an elderly patient were receiving **welfare** from the government, then he or she would have to go to a facility that accepted Medicare (free government medical insurance). Some of these facilities were understaffed and lacked many of the basic necessities that would make residents comfortable. If an elderly patient's family had a lot of money, they could send their aging mother or father to a private facility where they wouldn't have to share a room, and a more **luxurious** and comfortable environment would be provided.

Although nursing homes are becoming more commonplace in Korea, women are still urged to stay home to care for a sick or disabled parent or parent-in-law. The expectations for a woman to do this are so strong that some women have experienced nervous breakdowns due to the stress associated with taking care of an elderly family member.

Vocabulary Matching

1. ailing
 2. breadwinner
 3. commonplace
 4. elderly
 5. era
 6. facility
 7. luxurious
 8. necessary evil
 9. outfitted
 10. round-the-clock
 11. selfish
 12. volunteer
 13. welfare
- a. a period of time
 - b. a place that provides a service or function
 - c. extravagant and expensive; chic
 - d. all day and night
 - e. currently sick; with an illness
 - f. the person in a family who earns most of the money
 - g. normal; standard
 - h. government assistance, usually in the form of money or housing
 - i. equipped with; provided with
 - j. old; aged
 - k. doing work for free, usually to help those less fortunate
 - l. self-seeking; self-involved; not caring about others
 - m. a negative thing that is unfortunately necessary

Vocabulary in Context

Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. The _____ boy refused to share the cake with his younger sister.
2. The _____ mansion was _____ with state-of-the-art household gadgets.
3. A government-sponsored _____ system is a good way to protect the _____, the disabled, and other vulnerable citizens.
4. His _____ father required full-time medical assistance to help with simple tasks such as eating and bathing.
5. Students who do _____ work in their neighborhoods are allowed to earn extra credit points at their universities.
6. Although we need to do it for work or school, driving could be considered a _____ since it pollutes the atmosphere.
7. In the modern _____, it is not uncommon for a woman to be the _____ in a family.
8. It is _____ for Korean high school students to study until 11:00 or 12:00 at night.
9. Her mother was very ill and required _____ care at a nursing home.
10. Jong-il was pleased that his ailing mother was staying at the best _____ in the country.

Discussion Questions

1. How do you feel about nursing homes?
2. Should family members take care of an elderly parent, or is it okay to use a facility?
3. If you were too old to take care of yourself, which would you prefer: to live at your son or daughter's home, or to live in a nursing home?
4. In modern times, have we become crueler to elderly people? When they get sick, are we too busy or too selfish to help them?
5. Should the government create nicer facilities that offer better amenities for the guests?
6. Is Korea the same as America in regards to the quality of the facilities? Are there good ones and bad ones?
7. Are there any other humane solutions to this problem that are not mentioned in the reading?
8. Although elderly people lack the physical strength they once had, by putting them in facilities, are we losing access to their wisdom as well? What is some good advice an older person has shared with you that you have never forgotten?

Unit 19: Choosing a Major in Korea and the US

It is nearly a universal fact that a good university education is necessary in order to achieve economic freedom and success. This is understood very well by both Koreans and Americans. Parents in both countries work hard to encourage their children to attend a good university. Korean and American parents will make financial **sacrifices** in order to help their children achieve this goal. In fact, many American families will take on personal **debt** in the form of private loans in order to subsidize their child's university education. But once a student decides to attend university, what should they study? There are some interesting differences in regards to how students choose their **majors**, and what kinds of jobs they choose once they graduate.

In Korea, students choose a university based on their college entrance exam (수능) score. If a student fails to get a high enough score to qualify for a top ranked university, she or he might study for another year in order to improve the score. If the result improves, the



student then might be able to enter their preferred university. Once Korean students have enrolled at a university, they must also choose a department or a major. In some Korean schools, students only need to choose a department, and then they can **whittle** their choice of major down from there. In other universities, a major must be chosen at the time of registration. Students then must follow the path of their major to completion or start over again by applying for a new department or at a new school. It is not easy to transfer departments, although students have been known to do this on occasion. Ultimately, Korean students are strongly encouraged to make a very dramatic life decision before their first day at university even begins, one that can affect the outcome of their entire lives.

In the United States, students have a lot more freedom in terms of choosing a major during their first year in college (*university* and *college* have the same meaning in American English). When asked about their major, an American freshman, unsure exactly what she or he wants to do in life, would say they were **undeclared** or undecided. In school, they would proceed to take a number of **101 classes** in various disciplines to see if any of the classes **piqued** their interest. Sometimes students stumble across a class that really **fascinates** them and sends them down a career path they hadn't anticipated while they were in high school.

Others enter university knowing exactly what they want to study. These students must also take a number of classes unrelated to their field as one of the foundational principles of a liberal arts education is the idea of trying different things, and becoming a more **well-rounded** and **cultured** person. These days, more pressure is being put on American university students to choose a major based on **practicality** and job availability. Health services, IT, and systems management are areas where students are being encouraged to explore. Students interested in philosophy, or history, are discouraged from pursuing a major in these areas due a lack of jobs. It is unfortunate that following one's dream is not considered the **virtue** is once was in the past.

Vocabulary Matching

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. 101 class | a. interests; amazes |
| 2. cultured | b. usefulness |
| 3. debt | c. moral excellence; goodness |
| 4. fascinates | d. personal losses; giving up something for another person |
| 5. major | e. a general level class in university |
| 6. piqued | f. a well-balanced, fully developed person |
| 7. practicality | g. uncertain what major to declare |
| 8. sacrifices | h. narrow down; decrease the number of choices |
| 9. undeclared | i. the money a person or company owes to a bank, person, etc. |
| 10. well-rounded | j. arouse or grab; example, "arouse interest" |
| 11. whittle | k. the specific subject or department one wants to learn in university |
| 12. virtue | l. worldly; experienced |

Vocabulary in Context

Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. Sumin could not decide on a _____, so she wrote _____ on her college registration form.
2. Every parent wants their child to grow up to be a _____ individual.
3. Kindness is the most important _____ according to Karen.
4. When choosing a car, one must consider _____ as well as performance.
5. Jim's interest was _____ in Psychology _____.
6. Parents are often willing to make financial _____ for their children's education.
7. Ellen did not want to have a lot of student _____, so she worked a part-time job during university.
8. Once Jason finished his freshman year, his parents wanted him to _____ down his list of possible majors to three.
9. Ryu-min is a _____ person. She listens to classical music and goes to the theater once a month.
10. Jessie's biology class _____ her. She finds the class so interesting that she is considering a career in medicine.

Discussion Questions

1. Did you struggle with choosing a major when you were student?
2. Is it fair to ask young people to choose a career path at such a young age? What if they find another passion later in life?
3. Should majors be decided based on test scores from the college entrance exam?
4. Do you think Korea should allow more freedom in terms of choosing a major?
Should the system be like the American system where students can choose almost any major they want?
5. Were you able to follow your dream? Was your major also your life's passion?
6. What would you tell your child if your child wanted to major in an arts-related field such as sculpture, painting, writing, etc.?
7. Are students being too practical these days by choosing majors based only on job opportunities? Isn't it important to follow your dream?
8. Is the American system too free? Should the American system be more like the Korean system? Why or why not?



(Go to Unit 19 Activity in the appendix.)

Unit 20: Crime Suspects



Those suspected of committing serious crimes in the United States and Korea are **fiercely pursued** by the police departments in both countries. But once a criminal is **apprehended**, it is interesting to look at how the media reacts to the suspects in each country, and what kinds of protections to the person's identity are permitted in each country. Korea and the United States have different ideas about what levels of privacy should be given to a person who is suspected of committing a very serious crime.

In the United States, the police will use all of the resources **at its disposal** to pursue a criminal suspected of committing a serious crime. Once they have apprehended the criminal, they will hold a press conference to announce to the citizens of the city that this person has been caught and assure people they no longer need to live in fear. In the United States, newspapers and TV news stations are allowed to **dig up** as much information as they want about the suspected criminal. In the American constitution, citizens are afforded the right to free speech, which includes finding information about a criminal, and sharing that information with the world. Suspected criminals' names, pictures, and other details about that person's life are **fair game**. Suspects can try to hide their faces from cameras, but they are not allowed to wear masks, hats, or sunglasses to protect their identity. In fact, when serial killers are apprehended, the press will use their full names including the middle name because people want to learn as much information about the person as possible. **Notorious** serial killer John Wayne Gacy, and assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, are examples of this.

In Korea, the local and federal police agencies also work **tirelessly** in order to catch serious criminals. Once the **perpetrator** has been caught, however, the rules of privacy and what the press is allowed to share with the public are quite

different than in the USA. In Korea, suspected criminals are allowed to protect their identity, especially before they have been found guilty of a crime. Even if the **evidence** against the person is very strong, the faces and full names of these individuals are protected in Korea. The right to protect one's identity is stronger in Korea, perhaps due to the strong familial connections that are still so important in the culture. The idea of **shaming** one's family in the United States exists, but it is not as strong or as important as it is in Korea. The police and government in Korea do not necessarily care about protecting the rights of the person who committed such a horrible crime, but they are interested in protecting the family members of the criminal. Also, public **reputation** is very important in Korea, and allowing the suspected criminal to keep his or her identity a secret until he or she has been found guilty is another possible reason for this protection. Not all Korean citizens are happy about this. Some believe showing the identity of the suspected criminal in cases where it is obvious that the man or woman committed the crime is a good way to **deter** crime and **punish** the person who so carelessly or ruthlessly violated the rule of law.

Vocabulary Matching

1. apprehended
 2. at its disposal
 3. deter
 4. dig up
 5. evidence
 6. fair game
 7. fiercely pursued
 8. notorious
 9. perpetrator
 10. punish
 11. reputation
 12. shaming
 13. tirelessly
- a. discourage; dissuade
 - b. information to prove someone guilty or innocent
 - c. caught; arrested
 - d. famous for being evil or doing something bad
 - e. the resources available to a person or group
 - f. permissible for attack or ridicule
 - g. to find information out about something or someone
 - h. intensely followed
 - i. embarrassing someone publicly as a form of punishment
 - j. penalize; to inflict a penalty for an offense
 - k. continually working hard
 - l. the person who commits a crime
 - m. a person's honor; what the public thinks about a person

Vocabulary in Context

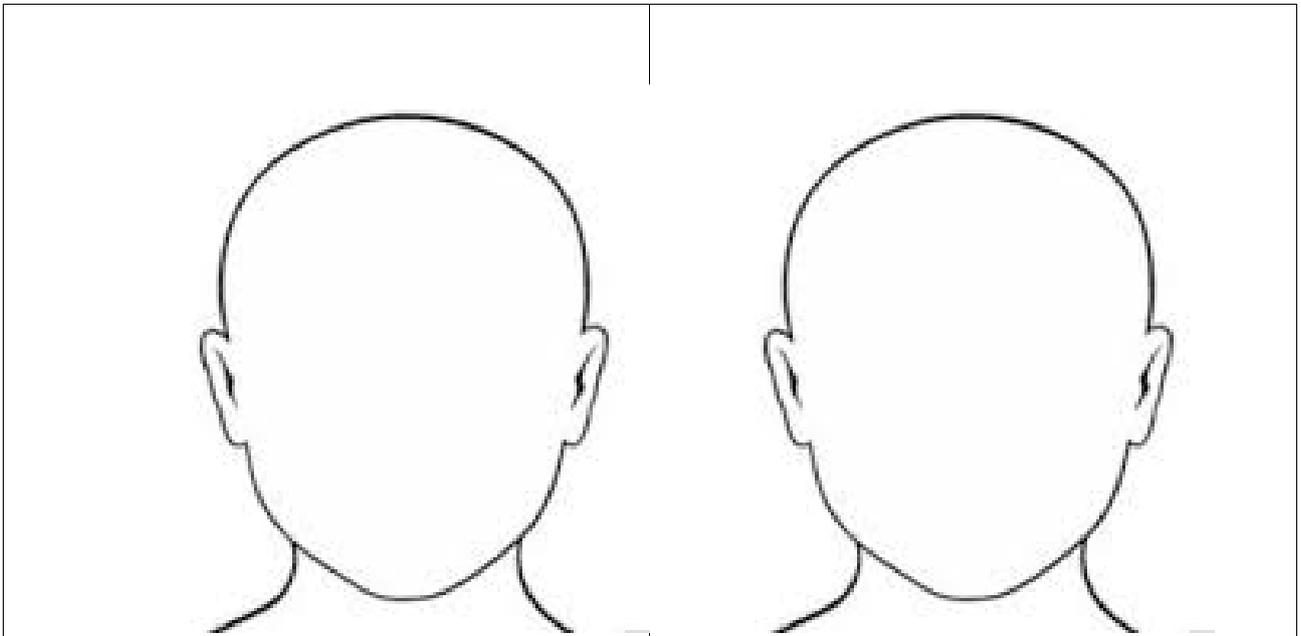
Directions: Complete the sentences by using the words from the Vocabulary Matching section.

1. The detectives worked _____ to collect as much _____ as they could in order to put the criminal in jail for a long time.
2. Charin asked her mother to _____ some old photos of her family when they were younger, so she could complete the school project about her family.
3. Al Capone was a _____ Chicago criminal who went to prison for tax fraud.
4. Some people believe we need to _____ criminals more severely in order to _____ crime.
5. The police _____ the _____ of the bank robbery, but somehow he got away.
6. The mayor's _____ was ruined when he was arrested for corruption by the police.
7. Many journalists believe a politician's personal life is _____ when reporting stories.
8. Bullying overweight people, or “fat _____,” should not be tolerated in any decent society.
9. The police department used all of the resources _____ to apprehend the criminal.
10. The police finally _____ the criminal who was hiding under a bridge in a dangerous section of the city.

Discussion Questions

1. Should criminals be allowed to protect their identity from the public?
2. Do you agree with the reading passage? Are criminals in Korea allowed to protect their identity because family reputation is important? What could be another possible reason?
3. Should the press provide as much information about the accused criminal as possible? Is this information useful for the society as a whole?
4. Is the Korean legal system too kind to violent criminals? Should the death penalty be brought back?
5. By allowing criminals to protect their identity, does the public suffer? What are the negative outcomes of this?
6. Do you think the American system is too hard on criminals? Is the US violating the human rights of criminals?
7. Are there some things citizens should not be allowed to keep private? If a person commits a violent crime, do they surrender their right to privacy and scrutiny?
8. What is a good solution to this problem? Should some criminals' faces be shown on television and others' not shown?

Directions: Give the man or woman a face. Draw eyes, a nose, and a mouth. Add facial hair such as a beard, a goatee, or a mustache. Draw any hairstyle you desire and add any distinguishing marks such as freckles, tattoos, scars, etc. Add any other items such as jewelry or hats. Once you have finished, imagine you are a witness to a crime and the picture you have just drawn is the criminal. Your partner is a police sketch artist and you are going to describe the criminal (your drawing) to your partner. Don't show your partner your drawing! See how close your partner can get to your original drawing.



Example:

A: He has large eyes. They are close together. He has a small nose and large lips. He is bald, but he has a mustache.

B: Does he have any distinguishing marks on his face?

A: Yes. He has a scar on his left cheek.

Appendix: *Pair Work & Group Work Activities*



Unit 1 Activity

I. Directions: Work in pairs to complete the table below. One person is Student A, and one person is Student B. Ask and answer questions in order to complete the table.

Example:

*How far is it from the company?
Does it have a parking lot?*

*It is 19 kilometers from the company.”
Yes, it does.*

(Student A)	Student A	
Name of restaurant		Gogi Nara
Distance from company?	19km	
Parking lot?	yes	
Serve alcohol?		no
Floor Seating	yes	
Chair seating?		yes
Price per person?		17,000 won

II. Directions: You work in the HR department of a medium-sized company. A manager has asked you to make a reservation for a work dinner, but there are several requirements. The restaurant needs to be within 20 kilometers of the company and it must have a parking lot. The manager prefers floor seating and the budget is 20,000 won per person. The restaurant must serve alcohol. Which restaurant is the best choice? Why?

Unit 1 Activity

I. Directions: Work in pairs to complete the table below. One person is Student A, and one person is Student B. Ask and answer questions in order to complete the table.

Example:

*How far is it from the company?
Does it have a parking lot?*

*It is 7 kilometers from the company.
Yes, it does.*

(Student B)	Student B	
Name of restaurant	Hanwoo Restaurant	
Distance from company?		7km
Parking lot?		yes
Serve alcohol?	yes	
Floor Seating		yes
Chair seating?	no	
Price per person?	19,000 won	

II. Directions: You are an executive assistant at a large company. The executive has asked you to make a reservation for an important work dinner, but there are several requirements. The restaurant needs to be within 20 kilometers of the company. They will take a shuttle bus, so it does not need to have a parking lot. The executive insists on chair seating, and the budget is 25,000 won per person. Which restaurant is the best choice? Why?

Unit 3 Activity

I. Directions: Make a group of three students and ask and answer questions about the three people in order to complete the table. One person is Student A, one person is Student B, and one person is Student C.

Example:

*Where did Julie go?
What did she drink?*

*She went to A Coffee Story.
She drank a latte.*

(Student A) Location?	(A) Julie A Coffee Story	(B) Esther	(C) Sooji
Drink?	Caffe Latte		
Price?	3,400 won		
Time?	12:00pm		
Eat?	Cheesecake		

II. Directions: Look at the menu and role-play ordering a drink and something to eat with your partner. Take turns being the customer and the clerk.

Example:

Clerk: Good morning. How can I help you?

Customer: I'd like an espresso, please.

Clerk: Okay. Anything else?

Customer: Yes, I'd like a chocolate cookie.

Clerk: Alright. That'll be 3,500 won.

Customer: Here you are (hands clerk 5,000 won).

Clerk: Here's your change (hands customer 1,500 won).

Menu

Drinks	Price	Baked Goods	Price
Espresso	2,000 won	Cinnamon Roll	3,000 won
Americano	2,500 won	Blueberry Muffin	2,500 won
Caffe Latte	3,200 won	Chocolate Cookie	1,500 won
Macchiato	3,900 won	Cheesecake	4,000 won

Unit 3 Activity

I. Directions: Make a group of three students and ask and answer questions about the three people in order to complete the table. One person is Student A, one person is Student B, and one person is Student C.

Example:

*Where did Esther go?
What did she drink?*

*She went to Cool Beans.
She drank an americano.*

(Student B) Location?	Julie	Esther Cool Beans	Sooji
Drink?		Americano	
Price?		1,800 won	
Time?		7:30pm	
Eat?		No	

II. Directions: Look at the menu and role-play ordering a drink and something to eat with your partner. Take turns being the customer and the clerk.

Example:

Clerk: Good morning. How can I help you?

Customer: I'd like an espresso, please.

Clerk: Okay. Anything else?

Customer: Yes, I'd like a chocolate cookie.

Clerk: Alright. That'll be 3,500 won.

Customer: Here you are (hands clerk 5,000 won).

Clerk: Here's your change (hands customer 1,500 won).

Menu

Drinks	Price	Baked Goods	Price
Espresso	2,000 won	Cinnamon Roll	3,000 won
Americano	2,500 won	Blueberry Muffin	2,500 won
Caffe Latte	3,200 won	Chocolate Cookie	1,500 won
Macchiato	3,900 won	Cheesecake	4,000 won

Unit 3 Activity

I. Directions: Make a group of three students and ask and answer questions about the three people in order to complete the table. One person is Student A, one person is Student B, and one person is Student C.

Example:

*Where did Sooji go?
What did she drink?*

*She went to A Tasty Cup.
She drank an espresso and caramel macchiato.*

(Student C) Location?	Julie	Esther	Sooji A Tasty Cup
Drink?			Espresso & a Caramel Macchiato
Price?			6,200 won
Time?			9:00am
Eat?			Blueberry Muffin

II. Directions: Look at the menu and role-play ordering a drink and something to eat with your partner. Take turns being the customer and the clerk.

Example:

Clerk: Good morning. How can I help you?

Customer: I'd like an espresso, please.

Clerk: Okay. Anything else?

Customer: Yes, I'd like a chocolate cookie.

Clerk: Alright. That'll be 3,500 won.

Customer: Here you are (hands clerk 5,000 won).

Clerk: Here's your change (hands customer 1,500 won).

Menu

Drinks	Price	Baked Goods	Price
Espresso	2,000 won	Cinnamon Roll	3,000 won
Americano	2,500 won	Blueberry Muffin	2,500 won
Caffe Latte	3,200 won	Chocolate Cookie	1,500 won
Macchiato	3,900 won	Cheesecake	4,000 won

Unit 5 Activity (Student A)

I. Directions: In pairs, ask and answer questions in order to complete the table. One person is Student A and one person is Student B.

Example:

How far is Choi's Chuncheon Campsite from Seoul? It's 100km.

How much is Min's Mujoo Campsite per night? It's 20,000 won.

Camping Locations	Shin's Campsite in Soraksan	Choi's Chuncheon Campsite	Min's Mujoo Camping & Hiking	Gu's Gapyeong Camping
Distance from Seoul?		100km		100km
Price per night?	30,000 won		20,000 won	
Tents for rent?		yes		no
On-site Showers and water?	yes		no	
Nearby lakes or streams?		no		no
Hiking Trails?	yes		yes	
Nearby market for food shopping?		yes		yes

Unit 5 Activity (Student B)

I. Directions: In pairs, ask and answer questions in order to complete the table. One person is Student A and one person is Student B.

Example:

How far is Shin's Campsite from Seoul?

It's 190 km.

How much is Choi's campsite per night?

It's 45,000 won.

Camping Locations	Shin's Campsite in Soraksan	Choi's Chuncheon Campsite	Min's Mujoo Camping & Hiking	Gu's Gapyeong Camping
Distance from Seoul?	190km		185km	
Price per night?		45,000 won		40,000 won
Tents for rent?	no		no	
On-site Showers and water?		yes		yes
Nearby lakes or streams?	no		yes	
Hiking Trails?		yes		yes
Nearby market for food shopping?	yes		no	

II. Directions: Which campsite is most suitable for each person? Discuss your answers with the group and share your reasons.

Jin-young

Jin-young wants to go camping, but she doesn't own a tent. She doesn't want to travel too far from Seoul. She would like to stay at a campsite that has showers and water. She doesn't have a cooler for food and drinks, so she would like a campsite that is near a market. She is willing to pay up to 50,000 won per night as long as there are good hiking trails.

Corey

Corey loves camping and hiking. He has a lot of experience camping, so he owns his own tent, and he also has a lot of equipment for cooking outdoors. He doesn't care if a campsite has showers as long as there is a river or stream nearby where he can go swimming. He doesn't have a lot of money, so he tries to find locations that don't charge high prices.

Annie

Annie has a car, so she doesn't mind driving a little bit farther to get to the campsite. She enjoys hiking, but she cannot swim. She has her own tent, but she prefers to buy her food and drinks near the campsite. The campsite must have a shower and water, but she won't pay more than 30,000 won per night.

Unit 6 Activity

Directions: Work in groups of three people in order to complete the table. One person is Student A, one person is Student B, and one person is Student C. Ask and answer questions about each person's plans for a trip from Korea to the destination country. Use a future form such as "be going to," or "will."

Example:

Where is she going?

She's going to Milan.

When will she leave?

She will leave on August 26th.

How long is she going to stay in Milan?

She's going to stay there for one week.

(Student A)	(A) Min-kyung	(B) Joon	(C) Alexis
Destination City?	Milan		
Date of Departure?	August 26th		
Length of Flight?	12 hours		
Arrival Time?	8pm		
Length of Stay?	one week		
Reason for Visit?	business		
Return Date?	September 2nd		

Unit 6 Activity

Directions: Work in groups of three people in order to complete the table. One person is Student A, one person is Student B, and one person is Student C. Ask and answer questions about each person's plans for a trip from Korea to the destination country. Use a future form such as "be going to," or "will."

Example:

Where is he going?

He's going to Los Angeles.

When will he leave?

He'll leave on February 2nd.

How long is he going to stay in Milan?

He's going to stay there for 6 months.

(Student B)	(A) Min-kyung	(B) Joon	(C) Alexis
Destination City?		Los Angeles	
Date of Departure?		February 2nd	
Length of Flight?		17 hours	
Arrival Time?		5am	
Length of Stay?		6 months	
Reason for Visit?		study English	
Return Date?		August 3rd	

Unit 6 Activity

Directions: Work in groups of three people in order to complete the table. One person is Student A, one person is Student B, and one person is Student C. Ask and answer questions about each person's plans for a trip from Korea to the destination country. Use a future form such as "be going to," or "will."

Example:

Where is she going?

She's going to Bangkok.

When will she leave?

She will leave on December 10th.

How long is she going to stay in Milan?

She's going to stay there for two weeks.

(Student C)	(A) Min-kyung	(B) Joon	(C) Alexis
Destination City?			Bangkok
Date of Departure?			December 10th
Length of Flight?			5 hours
Arrival Time?			4pm
Length of Stay?			two weeks
Reason for Visit?			vacation
Return Date?			December 24th

Unit 8 Activity (Student A)

I. Directions: Work in groups of three people. One student is Student A, one student is Student B, and one student is Student C. Complete the table by asking and answering questions with the other members of the group. Once you have completed the table, decide which apartment is most suitable for each person below. Explain your reasons.

Example:

How much is the deposit?

It's two-hundred million won.

How big is it?

It's forty pyeong.

How long does it take to get to the subway station?

It takes forty minutes by bus.

<u>Apartment Name</u>	<u>(A) Joseon Castle</u>	<u>(B) Green Trees Apartment</u>	<u>(C) Yoon-sung Bil</u>
Deposit Amount	200,000,000 won		
Monthly Rent	0 won		
Size in pyeong	40 pyeong		
Travel time to nearest subway station	20 minutes by bus		
Number of schools in the neighborhood	1		

Unit 8 Activity (Student B)

I. Directions: Work in groups of three people. One student is Student A, one student is Student B, and one student is Student C. Complete the table by asking and answering questions with the other members of the group. Once you have completed the table, decide which apartment is suitable for each person below. Explain your reasons.

Example:

How much is the deposit?

It's fifty-five million won.

How big is it?

It's thirty pyeong.

How long does it take to get to the subway station?

It takes ten minutes by foot.

<u>Apartment Name</u>	<u>Joseon Castle</u>	<u>Green Trees Apartment</u>	<u>Yoon-sung Bil</u>
Deposit Amount		55,000,000 won	
Monthly Rent		500,000 won	
Size in pyeong		30 pyeong	
Travel time to nearest subway station		10 minutes by foot	
Number of schools in the neighborhood		3	

Unit 8 Activity (Student C)

I. Directions: Work in groups of three people. One student is Student A, one student is Student B, and one student is Student C. Complete the table by asking and answering questions with the other members of the group. Once you have completed the table, decide which apartment is suitable for each person below. Explain your reasons.

Example:

How much is the deposit?

It's forty million won.

How big is it?

It's twenty-four pyeong.

How long does it take to get to the subway station?

It takes twenty-five minutes by bus.

<u>Apartment Name</u>	<u>Joseon Castle</u>	<u>Green Trees Apartment</u>	<u>Yoon-sung Bil</u>
Deposit Amount			40,000,000 won
Monthly Rent			200,000 won
Size in pyeong			24 pyeong
Travel time to nearest subway station			5 minutes by bus
Number of schools in the neighborhood			0

II. Directions: Decide which apartment is suitable for each person. Explain your reasons.

Su-young

Su-young is single with no children. She is looking for an affordable apartment that isn't too far from the subway because she doesn't have a car. She has 50,000,000 won for a deposit and she can afford to pay 400,000 won per month in rent. Which of the three choices above is most suitable for Su-young?

James

James is married and has two children. He needs an apartment that can comfortably fit four people. He has 250,000,000 won for a deposit, so he would like to find an apartment with no monthly rent. James does not have a driver's license, so he is willing to pay up to 600,000 won per month if the apartment is near a subway station. He also wants to live in a neighborhood that has several schools for his children. Which apartment is most suitable for James.

Unit 9 Activity (Student A)

Directions: In pairs, ask and answer questions about the bus and train schedules in order to complete the grid. One person is Student A and one person is Student B.

Example:

How much does it cost to go from Seoul to Busan by bus?

It costs twenty-three thousand won.

How much by KTX train?

It costs fifty-nine thousand won.

When is the next train?

It's in 45 minutes.

Seoul – Busan

Type of Transportation	(A) Bus	(B) KTX Train
Price	23,000 won	59,000 won
Travel Time	5 hours 20 minutes	3 hours
How often?	Every 30 minutes	Once every hour
When is the next bus/train?	25 minutes from now	45 minutes from now

Seoul – Daegu

Type of Transportation	(A) Bus	(B) KTX Train
Price?		
Travel Time?		
How often?		
When is the next bus/train?		

Unit 9 Activity (Student B)

Directions: In pairs, ask and answer questions about the bus and train schedules in order to complete the grid. One person is Student A and one person is Student B.

Example:

How much does it cost to go from Seoul to Daegu by bus?

It costs seventeen-thousand won.

How much by KTX train?

It costs forty-three thousand won.

When is the next train?

It's in one hour and five minutes.

Seoul – Daegu

Type of Transportation	(A) Bus	(B) KTX Train
Price	17,000 won	43,000
Travel Time	4 hours 21 minutes	2 hours 17 minutes
How often?	Every 20 minutes	Once every two hours
When is the next bus/train?	10 minutes from now	One hour and 5 minutes from now

Seoul – Busan

Type of Transportation	(A) Bus	(B) KTX Train
Price		
Travel Time		
How often?		
When is the next bus/train?		

Unit 11 Activity

I. Directions: In this activity, two people (students A and B) are interviewing for an administrative office job at a large company in Korea. Work in pairs and read aloud the interviewer and interviewee questions and answers. Switch roles, so (B) student can read his or her interviewee answers as well. Once you have listened to both interviewees' answers, decide which one is a better choice for the company. Explain your reasons.

Interviewer Questions	(Student A) Interviewee Answers
Tell me about yourself.	<i>I'm twenty-six years old. I just graduated from Korea University. I am from Anyang in Gyeonggi Province, but I have been living in Jochiwon for the past several years.</i>
What was your major in university?	<i>I majored in history, but I am interested in many things.</i>
What kind of work experience do you have?	<i>I don't have any office experience, but I worked at a coffee shop in university. I got along well with my manager and coworkers and the customers really liked me.</i>
What are your strengths?	<i>I am a diligent worker. I work well with others. I'm outgoing and I always finish my projects on time.</i>
What are your weaknesses?	<i>I'm a bit of a perfectionist, and I push myself too hard.</i>
What are your long term goals?	<i>My long term goal is to become a manager. I want to lead a team of workers on a project. I think I have the qualities to be a good leader.</i>
What are your hobbies or interests?	<i>I enjoy outdoor activities like cycling and swimming. I usually go hiking on the weekends.</i>
What salary do you expect?	<i>I would like to earn 30,000,000 won per year.</i>
Why should we hire you?	<i>I think I would contribute a lot to your company. I learn quickly and I am not afraid to ask questions. I will work hard and do a good job.</i>

II. Directions: Role-play a job interview. By using the interview questions above, interview your partner for a job. Ask follow up questions if necessary.

Example:

What are your strengths?

I'm a good leader.

Give me an example of a time you led a group successfully.

When I was a university student, we had a large presentation. I was the leader of our group. I managed the schedules and created the Powerpoint slides that were used for the presentation. We received an A on the project.

Directions: In this activity, two people (A and B students) are interviewing for an administrative office job at a large company in Korea. Work in pairs and read aloud the interviewer and interviewee questions and answers. Switch roles, so (B) student can read his or her interviewee answers as well. Once you have listened to both interviewees' answers, decide which one is a better choice for the company. Explain your reasons.

Interviewer Questions	(Student B) Interviewee Answers
Tell me about yourself.	I am thirty years old. My hometown is Busan. I graduated from Jideouk High School in Busan.
What was your major in university?	I didn't go to university. I graduated from high school.
What kind of work experience do you have?	I have worked at several places in the past five years. Most recently, I was a cashier at M Mart in Busan. Before that, I was a cashier at a pet store in Busan.
What are your strengths?	I am good at math. I can count money very quickly and 'm good at surfing the Internet.
What are your weaknesses?	I don't have any weaknesses.
What are your long term goals?	I want to be rich.
What are your hobbies or interests?	I like playing role-playing games on computer. I'm ranked 144 th in the game Warriors and Wizards.
What salary do you expect?	I want 85,000,000 won per year.
Why should we hire you?	I'm very smart and I'm good with computers.

II. Directions: Role-play a job interview. By using the interview questions above, interview your partner for a job. Ask follow up questions if necessary.

Example:

What are your strengths?

I'm a good leader.

Give me an example of a time you led a group successfully.

When I was a university student, we had a large presentation. I was the leader of our group. I managed the schedules and created the Powerpoint slides that were used for the presentation. We received an A on the project.

Unit 12 Activity

Directions: You and your partner work in a PC room in South Korea, and it is almost closing time. There are five customers left and you need to close out their accounts for the night. Work together as a team (A and B) in order to determine the totals for each customer. A student has the customer information and B student has the prices.

Example:

How much are potato chips?

They are 1,800 won.

How about cup ramyeon?

It's 2,000 won.

Student A

	Time	Snacks	Drinks	Total
Station 2	2 hours	1 potato chips	2 cans of soda	
Station 3	6 hours	2 dried squid 1 cup ramyeon	3 energy drinks	
Station 8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours	1 cup ramyeon	1 bottle of juice	
Station 11	1 hour	no	no	
Station 14	9 hours	3 potato chips 1 dried squid	2 cans of soda 2 energy drinks	

Directions: You and your partner work in a PC room in South Korea, and it is almost closing time. There are five customers left and you need to close out their accounts for the night. Work together as a team (A and B) in order to determine the totals for each customer. A student has the customer information and B student has the prices.

Example:

*How much are potato chips?
How about cup ramyeon?*

*They are 1,800 won.
It's 2,000 won.*

Student B

1. PC Room Price Per Hour: 2,000 won per hour

2. Menu:

Snacks	Price	Drinks	Price
Cup Ramyeon	2,000 won	Can of Soda	1,500 won
Potato Chips	1,800 won	Bottle of Juice	2,000 won
Dried Squid	1,500 won	Energy Drink	2,000 won

Unit 13 Activity

Directions: You and your coworkers want to go to dinner on Friday night, and after that, you want to go to a singing room. There are 9 people interested in going out, and you have budgeted 10,000 won per person for the singing room. Work in groups of three people, and complete the table below. Once you have completed the table, decide which singing room is most suitable for your group. Share your answer and reasons with the group.

Example:

How big is the room?

It fits 8 people.

How late does it stay open?

It stays open until 2am.

(Student A)	Sarang Norae Bang	Pop Star Norae Hall	Karaoke Klub
Price	22,000 won/hour		
Room Size	8 people		
Beer Price	8,000 won/ 5,000cc		
Distance from Subway	.5 km		
Hours	2am		

In your opinion, which singing room is most suitable for your group?

Why?

Directions: You and your coworkers want to go to dinner on Friday night, and after that, you want to go to a singing room. There are 9 people interested in going out, and you have budgeted 10,000 won per person for the singing room. Work in groups of three people, and complete the table below. Once you have completed the table, decide which singing room is most suitable for your group. Share your answer and reasons with the group.

Example:

How big is the room?

It fits 12 people.

How late does it stay open?

It stays open until 5am.

(Student B)	Sarang Norae Bang	Pop Star Norae Hall	Karaoke Klub
Price		18,000 won/hour	
Room Size		12 people	
Beer Price		7,000 won/5000cc	
Distance from Subway		2km	
Hours		5am	

In your opinion, which singing room is most suitable for your group?

Why?

Directions: You and your coworkers want to go to dinner on Friday night, and after that, you want to go to a singing room. There are 9 people interested in going out, and you have budgeted 10,000 won per person for the singing room. Work in groups of three people, and complete the table below. Once you have completed the table, decide which singing room is most suitable for your group. Share your answer and reasons with the group.

Example:

How big is the room?

It fits 10 people.

How late does it stay open?

It stays open all night.

(Student C)	Sarang Norae Bang	Pop Star Norae Hall	Karaoke Klub
Price			20,000 won/hour
Room Size			10 people
Beer Price			10,000 won/5000cc
Distance from Subway			.8 km
Hours			All night

In your opinion, which singing room is most suitable for your group?

Why?

Unit 15 Activity

I. Directions: Work in groups of three people. One person is Student A, one person is Student B, and one person is Student C. Ask and answer questions in order to complete the table.

Example

When is happy hour?

It's from 5 to 7pm.

What kind of music do they play?

They play modern rock and pop music.

Student A	McGreary's Bar and Grill (A)	Frank's Sports Bar (B)	The Village Inn (C)
Happy Hour?	5:00pm – 7:00pm		
Distance from the office?	5 minutes by foot		
Average price per drink?	\$6.00		
Music	Modern Music (pop, rock, etc.)		
Food Service?	Yes		

II. Directions: Your group (A,B, and C) wants to go out after work today. You finish work at 5:30pm and would like to take advantage of happy hour. Choose the bar that you think is best based on the information above. Try to persuade your group members to go to that bar. As a group, choose one bar and then share your choice with the entire class.

Example:

I would like to go to Frank's Sports Bar. It plays classic rock which is my favorite genre of music. They also have the cheapest drinks and they serve food.

I. Directions: Work in groups of three people. One person is Student A, one person is Student B, and one person is Student C. Ask and answer questions in order to complete the table.

Example

*When is happy hour? It's from 5 to 7pm.
 What kind of music do they play? They play modern rock and pop music.*

Student B	McGreary's Bar and Grill (A)	Frank's Sports Bar (B)	The Village Inn (C)
Happy Hour?		4:30pm – 6:30pm	
Distance from the office?		10 minutes by foot	
Average price per drink?		\$4.00	
Music		Classic Rock	
Food Service?		Yes	

II. Directions: Your group (A,B, and C) wants to go out after work today. You finish work at 5:30pm and would like to take advantage of happy hour. Choose the bar that you think is best based on the information above. Try to persuade your group members to go to that bar. As a group, choose one bar and then share your choice with the entire class.

Example:

I would like to go to Frank's Sports Bar. It plays classic rock which is my favorite genre of music. They also have the cheapest drinks and they serve food.

I. Directions: Work in groups of three people. One person is Student A, one person is Student B, and one person is Student C. Ask and answer questions in order to complete the table.

Example

*When is happy hour? It's from 5 to 7pm.
 What kind of music do they play? They play modern rock and pop music.*

Student C	McGreary's Bar and Grill (A)	Frank's Sports Bar (B)	The Village Inn (C)
Happy Hour?			5:30pm – 7:30pm
Distance from the office?			One minute by foot
Average price per drink?			\$5.50
Music			Country Music
Food Service?			No

II. Directions: Your group (A,B, and C) wants to go out after work today. You finish work at 5:30pm and would like to take advantage of happy hour. Choose the bar that you think is best based on the information above. Try to persuade your group members to go to that bar. As a group, choose one bar and then share your choice with the entire class.

Example:

I would like to go to Frank's Sports Bar. It plays classic rock which is my favorite genre of music. They also have the cheapest drinks and they serve food.

Unit 16 Activity

I. Directions: Work in groups of three people. One person is Student A, one person is Student B, and one person is Student C. Ask and answer questions about the students' schedules in order to complete the table. Then ask your partner the questions at the bottom of the page.

Example:

When does Su-young get up?

She gets up at 6:00am.

When does she eat dinner?

She eats dinner at 8:00pm.

(Student A)	Su-young (A)	Adam (B)	Ju-min (C)
When does he/she	Gyeonggi High School	New York High School	Seoul High School
get up?	6:00am		
go to school?	7:00am		
start classes?	8:15am		
eat lunch?	12:00pm		
finish classes?	4:15pm		
go to an institute?	5:00pm		
get home?	7:45pm		
eat dinner?	8:00pm		
do homework?	9:00pm		
go to bed?	12:00am		

II. Directions: Ask and answer these questions in your group.

When do you get up?

When do you start work?

When do you take a break?

When do you eat lunch?

When do you finish work?

When do you eat dinner?

When do you go to bed?

I. Directions: Work in groups of three people. One person is Student A, one person is Student B, and one person is Student C. Ask and answer questions about the students' schedules in order to complete the table. Then ask your partner the questions at the bottom of the page.

Example:

*When does Su-young get up?
When does she eat dinner?*

*She gets up at 6:00am.
She eats dinner at 8:00pm.*

(Student B)	Su-young (A)	Adam (B)	Ju-min (C)
When does he/she	Gyeonggi High School	New York High School	Seoul High School
get up?		8:00am	
go to school?		8:45am	
start classes?		9:00am	
eat lunch?		11:50am	
finish classes?		3:20pm	
go to an institute?		no	
get home?		4:00pm	
eat dinner?		6:00pm	
do homework?		4:30pm	
go to bed?		11:30pm	

II. Directions: Ask and answer these questions in your group.

When do you get up?

When do you start work?

When do you take a break?

When do you eat lunch?

When do you finish work?

When do you eat dinner?

When do you go to bed?

I. Directions: Work in groups of three people. One person is Student A, one person is Student B, and one person is Student C. Ask and answer questions about the students' schedules in order to complete the table. Then ask your partner the questions at the bottom of the page.

Example:

*When does Su-young get up?
When does she eat dinner?*

*She gets up at 6:00am.
She eats dinner at 8:00pm.*

(Student C)	Su-young (A)	Adam (B)	Ju-min (C)
When does he/she	Gyeonggi High School	New York High School	Seoul High School
get up?			6:30am
go to school?			7:10am
start classes?			8:25am
eat lunch?			12:30pm
finish classes?			4:25pm
go to an institute?			5:30pm
get home?			8:00pm
eat dinner?			8:30pm
do homework?			9:30pm
go to bed?			01:00am

II. Directions: Ask and answer these questions in your group.

When do you get up?

When do you start work?

When do you take a break?

When do you eat lunch?

When do you finish work?

When do you eat dinner?

When do you go to bed?

Unit 17 Activity

Directions: Work in pairs in order to complete the table below. One person is Student A and the other person is Student B. Once you have completed the table, as a team, decide which items and services you would purchase with a budget of \$5,000. Share your answers with the class.

Note: an “*” indicates the quality of the item or service. Five stars indicate the highest quality.

Example:

What is the name of the venue? It's St. Vincent's Cathedral.
How much is it? It's \$1,200.
How many stars does it have? It has four stars.

(Student A)	Choice 1 (A)	Choice 2 (B)
Venue	St. Vincent's Cathedral \$1,200 ****	• • •
Wedding Dress Shop	Julie's Wedding Boutique \$1,400 *****	• • •
The Jewelry Store	Premium Jewelry \$2,400 ****	• • •
Bakery	DaVinci Cakes \$900 *****	• • •
Caterer	Great Caterers \$1,200 ***	• • •

Directions: Work in pairs in order to complete the table below. One person is Student A and the other person is Student B. Once you have completed the table, as a team, decide which items and services you would purchase with a budget of \$5,000. Share your answers with the class.

Note: an “*” indicates the quality of the item or service. Five stars indicate the highest quality.

Example:

What is the name of the venue? It's called Gold Star Wedding Hall.
How much is it? It's \$850.
How many stars does it have? It has three stars.

Student B	Choice 1 (A)	Choice 2 (B)
Venue	• • •	Gold Star Wedding Hall \$850 ***
Wedding Dress Shop	• • •	Wedding Express \$650 **
The Jewelry Store	• • •	Diamond Cost Cutters \$1000 **
Bakery	• • •	Don's Bakery \$300 *
Caterer	• • •	Food and Drinks Company \$750 **

Unit 19 Activity

A. Directions: Work in pairs. Complete the table by asking your partner about Katie's schedule.

Example:

*What class does she have at 9:30 on Monday? She has Creative Writing.
How about Thursday? She has Interpretive Dance.*

Student A

Joe's Schedule

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9:30 – 10:45	Biology	No class	biology	No class	No class
11:00 – 12:15	English Composition	Bowling	English	Bowling	English Composition
12:30 – 01:45	Lunch	Spanish	Lunch	Spanish	Lunch
2:00 – 3:15	Mathematics	Sculpting	Mathematics	Sculpting	Mathematics
3:30 – 4:45	World History	Music Theory	World History	Music Theory	World History

Katie's Schedule

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9:30 – 10:45	Creative Writing			Interpretive Dance	Creative Writing
11:00 – 12:15	Chemistry	Chemistry			
12:30 – 01:45			Lunch	lunch	Lunch
2:00 – 3:15	German	Golf			
3:30 – 4:45			Geography	Political Science	Geography

B. Which day is Katie the least busy? Whose schedule looks more difficult? Which schedule do you prefer and why?

A. Directions: Work in pairs. Complete the table by asking your partner about Joe's schedule.

Example:

What class does he have at 11:00 on Tuesday? He has bowling class.

How about Wednesday at 11:00?

He has English Composition.

Student B

Joe's Schedule

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9:30 – 10:45	Biology		Biology	No class	No class
11:00 – 12:15		Bowling	English		English Composition
12:30 – 01:45		Spanish	Lunch	Spanish	
2:00 – 3:15	Mathematics				
3:30 – 4:45	World History			Music Theory	

Katie's Schedule

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9:30 – 10:45	Creative Writing	Interpretive Dance	Creative Writing	Interpretive Dance	Creative Writing
11:00 – 12:15	Chemistry	Chemistry	Chemistry	Chemistry	Chemistry
12:30 – 01:45	Lunch	lunch	Lunch	lunch	Lunch
2:00 – 3:15	German	Golf	German	Golf	German
3:30 – 4:45	Geography	Political Science	Geography	Political Science	Geography

B. Which days does Joe NOT have a lunch break? Whose schedule looks more difficult? Which schedule do you prefer and why?

Glossary

Unit 1

annual	yearly; once a year
atmosphere	mood; the feeling in a place
consist of	the number of; made up of
cooperate	to work well together
efficient	smooth; economical
go their own separate ways	for each person to choose to go to a different location
inspirational	uplifting; made to feel inspired
integral	a very important part of something
retreat	a getaway for workers to relax with one another and work on team-building
seminar	a large meeting that often brings workers from the same industry together
whim	without thinking; spontaneously

Unit 2

cuisine	the food from a certain country
food craze	a new food everyone is interested in eating
foodies	Diners interested in trying new exotic foods
fusion	two types of cuisine mixed together to form a new one
gravitate towards	to move towards something; attracted to something
ingredients	the basic foods and spices needed to make a certain dish
mainstream	typical; standard; known by everyone
pop up	to suddenly appear
put his/her own twist on	to use one's own unique or personal style to do or make something
showcase	to display one's talent to an audience; to show your ability or talent
uncompromising	unwillingness to compromise
under the radar	unrecognized; unseen; unnoticed

Unit 3

boast	
cash in on	to try to make money from something that is suddenly popular with a lot of people
desired	wanted; preferred; sought after
dominate	to be stronger or most influential; to rule over the others
embraced	to be accepted enthusiastically; accept something new with open arms
entrepreneur	a businessperson with a new and innovative idea
humorous	funny; something that makes people laugh
love at first sight	immediate and extreme attraction; instant attraction
metropolitan	the region of a city; the area of a city
premium	the highest quality; the best
trendy	new and popular with a lot of people; chic
to proudly announce; to highly praise	

Unit 4

admitted	recommended to stay in the hospital; sent to the hospital for surgery or treatment
alarmed	scared; shocked; afraid
channels	the proper lines or transmission; the proper steps or procedures
check out	examine a patient; search for problems
contract an illness	to get sick; to catch a viral or bacterial infection
diagnosis	the doctor's opinion about a patient's problem; the doctor's reason you are sick
head to	go to; on the way to
injury	physical harm; trauma to the body
insurance	a contract that protects you from a certain type of accident; types include: car, home, medical, etc.
minor	not serious; opposite of major
refer	to recommend a patient to a specialist; approve sending a patient to a specialist
procedure	a specific type of surgery or operation
skip	to pass over; to jump over a step
surgery	an operation by a doctor; the opening of the body to fix something that is wrong
treat	care for; give treatment to

Unit 5

ascending	going upwards; moving up
beverages	drinks
city dwellers	people who live in cities; those that prefer to live in an urban environment
consumed	eaten or drunk
contemplation	meditation; thinking about something with an open mind
desert	hot arid land with lots of sand and little vegetation and water
flames	the orange part of a fire; the outside portion of a fire, usually orange or yellow
fond of	attracted to; liked; enjoyed
hustle and bustle	the fast pace of everyday life; the stresses of modern life
solace	peace; serenity; relaxation
terrain	land; the ground
theories	ideas that are supported by facts and experts
uptick	a sudden increase

Unit 6

abroad	overseas
advent	the invention of
booking	making a reservation
burdened	to feel inconvenienced by something
destinations	places people are traveling to
duration	the entire time of an event
good majority	most; quite a few
landmarks	famous places in a city or country, etc.
savvy	smart; clever; skillful
subsidize	to support financially
temporary	for a short time; not permanent
transition	moving from one place to another
translator	a person who can change a foreign language into one's native language due to the fact that the person understands both languages

Unit 7

attracted	drawn to; interested in
awkward	embarrassing; not smooth; clumsy
cream of the crop	the most beautiful, most competent, etc.
embarrassing	a situation that makes your face turn red
explosion	something blowing up; a bomb going off
gulp down	to drink something very quickly
keen	very interested in accomplishing something
scarf down	to eat very quickly
siblings	brothers or sisters
spouse	husband or wife
stigma	a bad association with; not acceptable by society
suitable	a good fit; appropriate; suited

Unit 8

burden	an inconvenience; a problem
deposit	an amount of money put up temporarily in order to secure use of something such as an apartment, house, car, etc.
landlord	The owner of an apartment building, or person hired to collect rent and manage the tenants
loan	money borrowed from a bank or person
mortgage	a bank loan used to buy an apartment or house
shifted	moved from one position to another; changed; transitioned
skyrocketed	rose dramatically; went up quickly
spotless	very clean; not dirty at all
thoroughly	very well done; done correctly; done nicely
utilities	water and electricity

Unit 9

affordable	able to afford; not too expensive
agricultural	to do with farming
commuters	People who travel long distances to work
eliminate	take away; delete; do away with
fares	the fees for public transportation or taxis
fluctuate	to go up and down
maintain	to keep in good condition
malfunction	to break; to not work any more
rural	the country; outside of the city
sick and tired	no longer happy with something
sparse	scant; not much; not many
urban	the city; city life
vast	a wide range; expansive

Unit 10

captured the hearts	to win the admiration or respect of a group
friction	conflict or fighting between people or a group
innocent	pure and clean; not corrupted
irrelevant	unimportant; no longer necessary or wanted
overhead	business expenses; money needed to run a company
parenthood	life as a mother or father
push the envelope	to continue to take more and more risks
scripted	a television drama, usually one-hour long, that is written by a professional television writer and performed by professional actors
strand	to be stuck in a place and unable to leave; for example, a castaway on a desert island
remote	an isolated place; a place far away from people and society
resurgence	an unexpected return in popularity for a person, product, or activity
revenue	the money generated by a company; the gross income of a company

Unit 11

conglomerates	very large companies with lots of subsidiaries
discarded	thrown away; put in the trash
laterally	to move sideways
mastery	complete command or control of a skill or discipline
perks	extra benefits; an added bonus
rite of passage	an experience people feel they need to accomplish to move into adulthood
the first time around	the first experience with a situation
stigmatize	to label or brand as bad or negative
subsidiaries	smaller companies under the umbrella of a conglomerate
take initiative	to take a risk; to take a chance on something
tertiary	the third
upward mobility	the ability to move up and improve one's current situation or status

Unit 12

addiction	the inability to stop an unhealthy behavior like drinking, smoking, etc.
baked goods	cakes, muffins, pastries, etc.; items found in a bakery
chat	talking through a messaging program or application
disapprove	to not approve; to reject
drive them crazy	to annoy somebody a lot
first glance	the first look at something
mandatory	something one must do; compulsory
oasis	a quiet or calm place in the middle of chaos or discomfort
relied on	depended on; needed for support
spring up	pop up; appear from nowhere

Unit 13

amateur	not professional
belt out	sing loudly with confidence
catalog	a book with a list of items
charm	attraction; appeal; magic
decades	tens of years
establishment	a business, a bar, restaurant, etc.
intimate	private; close knit
lyrics	the words of a song
memorized	remembered exactly
patrons	the customers of a bar, restaurant, etc.
smuggle	to secretly take into a place
span	the range; the breadth; the distance or duration
tunes	songs

Unit 14

balanced	symmetrical; equal
carbohydrates	simple and complex sugars; starchy foods
conditioned	learned behavior; trained
consumption	eating something; to have consumed something
devour	to consume voraciously
diabetes	a disease related to problems with the body's ability to produce insulin
dual-income	a two-income family; a working husband and wife
equality	balance or fairness; both sides are considered the same
loaded with	to contain a lot of something
epidemic	a health problem that affects large segments of the population
shocked	very surprised
starchy	carbohydrate-rich food

Unit 15

a host of	a good number of; quite a few
billiards	games such as pool, 9 ball, pocket ball, etc.
booths	sofa-like benches with padding in restaurants or bars
carve out	to make space for one's group; to create a separate area for a group
counter	a long table in a restaurant or bar where customers can sit and eat or drink at and bartenders work behind
mingle	to walk around a party or event and have small talk with other guests
partitioned	separated from; blocked off
stools	three or four-legged chairs with no back support
shuffle	to move from one place to another
taverns	local bars or restaurants
wind down	to slow down; to come to a close; to slowly fade
wooden plank	a long piece of wood; used to make a bar counter

Unit 16

alternative	another option; another choice
athletics	sports
clothing	clothes; shirts, pants, jackets, etc.
societal	pertaining to society
extracurricular	activities or programs that take place before or after regular classes
rank	a student's level in a class; for example, first, second, third, etc.
solely	exclusively; only; alone
stakes get higher	becoming more and more important
traumatic	painful; emotionally or physically harmful
understatement	a comment that is not strong enough for the situation

Unit 17

assortment	a variety; a mixture of different types of something
banquet hall	a large dining room; for parties, celebrations, etc.
bride and groom	a soon to be husband and wife
elevated	lifted up; raised up; overhead
extravagant	decorative; very beautiful and expensive
intoxicated	drunk
outdo	outmatch; outperform; do better
recoup	to recover; to get reimbursed
reception	a party or event, usually after a ceremony
scant	not much, not many; insufficient
scions	the children of powerful people
streamlined	made more efficient
venue	the place where an event takes place

Unit 18

ailing	currently sick; with an illness
breadwinner	the person in a family who earns most of the money
commonplace	normal; standard
elderly	an old person
era	a period of time
facility	a place that provides a service or function
luxurious	extravagant and expensive; chic
necessary evil	a negative thing that is unfortunately necessary
outfitted	equipped with; provided with
round-the-clock	all day and night
selfish	self-seeking; self involved; not caring about others
volunteer	doing work for free, usually to help those less fortunate
welfare	government assistance, usually in the form of money or housing

Unit 19

101 class	a general level class in university
continent	a large land mass such as Asia, Africa, Europe, etc.
cultured	worldly; experienced
debt	the money a person or company owes to a bank, person, etc.
fascinates	interests; amazes
major	the specific subject or department one wants to learn in university
piqued	arouse or grab; example, “arouse interest”
practicality	usefulness
sacrifices	personal losses; giving up something for another person
undeclared	uncertain what major to declare
well-rounded	a well-balanced, fully developed person
whittle	narrow down; decrease the number of choices
virtue	moral excellence; goodness

Unit 20

apprehended	caught; arrested
at its disposal	the resources available to a person or group
deter	discourage; dissuade
dig up	to find information out about something or someone
evidence	information to prove someone guilty or innocent
fair game	permissible for attack or ridicule
fiercely pursued	intensely followed
notorious	famous for being evil or doing something bad
perpetrator	the person who commits a crime
punish	penalize; to inflict a penalty for an offense
reputation	a person's honor; what the public thinks about a person
shaming	embarrassing someone publicly as a form of punishment
tirelessly	continually working hard

Answer Key

Unit 1

Vocabulary Matching: 1. I, 2. F, 3. H, 4. E, 5. J, 6. A, 7. K, 8. C, 9. B, 10. D, 11. G

Vocabulary in Context: 1. on a whim, 2. went their own separate ways, 3. atmosphere, 4. consists of, 5. integral, 6. inspirational, 7. annual/retreat, 8. seminar, 9. efficient, 10. cooperate

Unit 2

Vocabulary Matching: 1. F, 2. E, 3. I, 4. K, 5. H, 6. A, 7. L, 8. B, 9. C, 10. J, 11. D, 12. G

Vocabulary in Context: 1. food craze, 2. mainstream, 3. under the radar, 4. uncompromising, 5. put his own twist on it, 6. ingredients, 7. fusion/cuisine, 8. pop up, 9. showcase, 10. gravitate toward

Unit 3

Vocabulary Matching: 1. K, 2. H, 3. B K, 4. L, 5. J, 6. D, 7. A, 8. C, 9. I, 10. E, 11. G, 12. F

Vocabulary in Context: 1. love at first sight, 2. humorous, 3. trendy, 4. entrepreneur, 5. premium, 6. embraced, 7. cash in on, 8. dominate, 9. desired, 10. boasts 11. chain

Unit 4

Vocabulary Matching: 1. B, 2. G, 3. J, 4. D, 5. E, 6. F, 7. N, 8. L, 9. O, 10. C, 11. K, 12. H, 13. M, 14. A, 15. I

Vocabulary in Context: 1. contract an illness, 2. injury, 3. surgery, 4. alarmed, 5. minor, 6. insurance, 7. procedure, 8. channels, 9. admitted, 10. head to

Unit 5

Vocabulary Matching: 1. H, 2. I, 3. C, 4. J, 5. K, 6. M, 7. L, 8. A, 9. B, 10. D, 11. E, 12. G, 13. F

Vocabulary in Context: 1. ascending, 2. consumed/beverages, 3. fond of/desert/terrain, 4. uptick, 5. hustle and bustle, 6. contemplation, 7. solace, 8. theories, 9. flames, 10. city dwellers

Unit 6

Vocabulary Matching: 1. M, 2. J, 3. K, 4. G, 5. I, 6. L, 7. D, 8. H, 9. A, 10. B, 11. C, 12. F, 13. E

Vocabulary in Context: 1. destinations, 2. landmarks, 3. good majority, 4. savvy, 5. booking, 6. advent, 7. duration, 8. abroad, 9. burdened, 10. translators

Unit 7

Vocabulary Matching: 1. E, 2. I, 3. K, 4. D, 5. J, 6. G, 7. C, 8. H, 9. L, 10. B, 11. A, 12. F

Vocabulary in Context: 1. keen, 2. attracted, 3. awkward, 4. suitable/spouse, 5. siblings, 6. scarf down/ gulp down, 7. cream of the crop, 8. explosion, 9. embarrassing, 10. stigma

Unit 8

Vocabulary Matching: 1. E, 2. F, 3. B, 4. D, 5. J, 6. C, 7. I, 8. H, 9. G, 10. A

Vocabulary in Context: 1. loan, 2. spotless, 3. landlord, 4. burden, 5. utilities, 6. shifted, 7. skyrocketed, 8. deposit, 9. mortgage, 10. thoroughly

Unit 9

Vocabulary Matching: 1. F, 2. C, 3. H, 4. D, 5. B, 6. K, 7. G, 8. M, 9. L, 10. J, 11. A, 12. E, 13. I

Vocabulary in Context: 1. vast/urban, 2. commuters, 3. sick and tired, 4. affordable, 5. fluctuate/maintain, 6. rural/agricultural, 7. eliminate, 8. malfunction, 9. sparse, 10. fares

Unit 10

Vocabulary Matching: 1. E, 2.L, 3. H, 4. A, 5. I, 6. B, 7. G, 8. J, 9. D, 10. C, 11. K, 12. F

Vocabulary in Context: 1. scripted/ push the envelope, 2. overhead/revenue, 3. parenthood, 4. resurgence, 5. captured the hearts, 6. irrelevant, 7. innocent, 8. friction, 9. remote, 10. strand

Unit 11

Vocabulary Matching: 1. C, 2. D, 3. A, 4. B, 5. H, 6. J, 7. L, 8. E, 9. F, 10. I, 11. K, 12. G

Vocabulary in Context: 1. conglomerates/subsidiaries, 2. perks, 3. laterally/upward mobility, 4. tertiary, 5. the first time around, 6. mastery, 7. discarded, 8. rite of passage, 9. stigmatize, 10. take initiative

Unit 12

Vocabulary Matching: 1. E, 2. H, 3. J, 4. F, 5. A, 6. D, 7. I, 8. B, 9. G, 10. C

Vocabulary in Context: 1. spring up, 2. addiction, 3. relied on, 4. disapprove, 5. chat, 6. drive them crazy, 7. mandatory, 8. oasis, 9. baked goods, 10. first glance

Unit 13

Vocabulary Matching: 1. D, 2. H, 3. F, 4. A, 5. J, 6. C, 7. M, 8. B, 9. K, 10. E, 11. L, 12. I, 13. G

Vocabulary in Context: 1. intimate, 2. amateur/memorized/lyrics, 3. patrons, 4. smuggle, 5. charm, 6. span decades, 7. belt out, 8. establishment, 9. tunes, 10. catalog

Unit 14

Vocabulary Matching: 1. L, 2. D, 3. C, 4. B, 5. E, 6. I, 7. A, 8. K, 9. F, 10. J, 11. H, 12. G

Vocabulary in Context: 1. equality, 2. consumption/epidemic, 3. diabetes/starchy, 4. shocked, 5. balanced, 6. conditioned, 7. dual-income, 8. devour, 9. loaded with, 10. carbohydrates

Unit 15

Vocabulary Matching: 1. B, 2. H, 3. G, 4. D, 5. A, 6. F, 7. I, 8. J, 9. K, 10. L, 11. C, 12. E

Vocabulary in Context: 1. a host of, 2. counter, 3. booths/billiards, 4. carve out, 5. taverns/wooden plank, 6. partitioned, 7. mingle, 8. stools, 9. wind down, 10. shuffle

Unit 16

Vocabulary Matching: 1. H, 2. G, 3. J, 4. I, 5. E, 6. F, 7. B, 8. A, 9. D, 10. C

Vocabulary in Context: 1. societal, 2. traumatic, 3. extracurricular, 4. understatement, 5. rank, 6. stakes get higher, 7. clothing, 8. solely, 9. athletics, 10. alternative

Unit 17

Vocabulary Matching: 1. D, 2. H, 3. J, 4. F, 5. K, 6. A, 7. B, 8. C, 9. M, 10. G, 11. E, 12. I, 13. L

Vocabulary in Context: 1. outdo/extravagant, 2. banquet hall/assortment, 3. scant/venue, 4. scions, 5. reception, 6. recoup, 7. intoxicated, 8. streamlined, 9. bride and groom, 10. elevated

Unit 18

Vocabulary Matching: 1. E, 2. F, 3. G, 4. J, 5. A, 6. B, 7. C, 8. M, 9. I, 10. D, 11. L, 12. K, 13. H

Vocabulary in Context: 1. selfish, 2. luxurious/outfitted, 3. welfare/elderly, 4. ailing, 5. volunteer, 6. necessary evil, 7. era/breadwinner, 8. commonplace, 9. round-the-clock, 10. facility

Unit 19

Vocabulary Matching: 1. E, 2. L, 3. I, 4. A, 5. K, 6. J, 7. B, 8. D, 9. G, 10. F, 11. H, 12. C

Vocabulary in Context: 1. major/ undeclared, 2. well-rounded, 3. virtue, 4. practicality, 5. piqued/101, 6. sacrifices, 7. debt, 8. whittle, 9. Cultured 10. fascinates

Unit 20

Vocabulary Matching: 1. C, 2. E, 3. A, 4. G, 5. B, 6. F, 7. H, 8. D, 9. L, 10. J, 11. M, 12. I, 13. K

Vocabulary in Context: 1. tirelessly/evidence, 2. dig up, 3. notorious, 4. punish/deter, 5. fiercely pursued/perpetrator, 6. reputation, 7. fair game, 8. shaming, 9. at its disposal, 10. apprehended