

Talk about what foreigners usually buy when they come to Korea.

- 튜터링 활동 참고 자료 10 : 외국인이 한국 오면 사는 물건



영상출처: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9CJ8RNcaNxE>

1. 말하기 활동

1) 튜티가 고향에 돌아갈 때 꼭 사가고 싶은 한국 물건의 있는지 이야기해 보세요.

Talk about if there are any Korean items that tutee wants to buy when he goes back to his hometown.

2) 영상에서 소개된 물건 외에 추천할 만한 것이 있으면 튜티에게 말해 주세요.

If you have any recommendations other than the items introduced in the video, please tell tutee.

3) 튜티 나라에도 외국인 관광객에게 유명한 물건에 어떤 것들이 있는지에 대해서 이야기해 보세요.

Talk about what things are famous for foreign tourist in tutee's country.

2. 어휘와 표현 익히기

1) new words



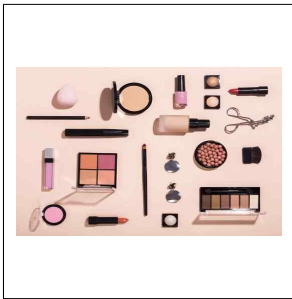
양말
socks



손톱깎이
nail clipper



김
(dried)laver



화장품
cosmetics



전기밥솥
electric rice cooker



쌈장
ssamjang

2) new expressions

-지요? is used when the speaker wants to confirm with the listener or to obtain the listener's agreement about something already known. It means 'Isn't/Aren't?' or 'Don't/Doesn't...?' in English.

For present tense adjectives and verbs, -지요? is added to the stem. For past tense adjectives and verbs, -았/었지요? is added; for future tense verbs, -(으)르거지요? is added. In colloquial speech, -지요? is sometimes shortened to -죠?

A: 우리가 벌써 20살이 되었어요. 세월이 참 빠르지요?

We are already 20 years old. Doesn't time just fly by?

B: 네 정말 세월이 빨라요.

Yes, time really does fly by.

A:어제 밤 새웠지요?

You stayed up all night last night, didn't you?

B: 어떻게 알았어요? 제가 피곤해 보여요?

How did you know? Do I look tired?

A: 내일 회의에 참석할 거지요?

You'll attend the meeting tomorrow, won't you?

B: 네, 회의에 꼭 참석하겠습니다.

Yes, I will most definitely attend the meeting.