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1 Fluency drill (1): Transform the following positive commands into negative ones. - , -

1. Turn the light on. → Turn the light off.
2. Open the door. → Close the door.
3. Stand up. → Sit down.
4. Turn the music on. → Turn the music off.
5. Turn the TV on. → Turn the TV off.
6. Turn the radio on. → Turn the radio off.
7. Turn the fan on. → Turn the fan off.
8. Turn the heater on. → Turn the heater off.
9. Turn the air conditioner on. → Turn the air conditioner off.
10. Turn the lights on. → Turn the lights off.
11. Turn the computer on. → Turn the computer off.
12. Turn the printer on. → Turn the printer off.
13. Turn the scanner on. → Turn the scanner off.
14. Turn the projector on. → Turn the projector off.
15. Turn the projector screen on. → Turn the projector screen off.
16. Turn the projector screen down. → Turn the projector screen up.
17. Turn the projector screen up. → Turn the projector screen down.
18. Turn the projector screen off. → Turn the projector screen on.
19. Turn the projector screen on. → Turn the projector screen off.
20. Turn the projector screen off. → Turn the projector screen on.
21. Turn the projector screen on. → Turn the projector screen off.
22. Turn the projector screen off. → Turn the projector screen on.
23. Turn the projector screen on. → Turn the projector screen off.

2 Fluency drill (2): Don't do this; do that. - . . . -

Below are 'incomplete' commands, each implying that there is something that the speaker wants us to do instead. Your task is make them 'complete' commands.

1. ...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...
8. ...
9. ...
10. ...
11. ...
12. ...
13. ...
14. ...
15. ...
16. ...

3 Fluency drill (3): I did it without doing ... - , or ...-

As an extension exercise to the one above, below are 'incomplete' statements, saying only that the speaker doesn't or didn't do something. Your task is make them 'complete' statements.

1. ...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...
8. ...
9. ...
10. ...
11. ...
12. ...
13. ...
14. ...
15. ...
16. ...

4 Translate the following sentences into Korean.

1. Please exchange this skirt for a smaller one. They are too long for me.
2. Can you teach me Korean please? In return, I'll teach you English.
3. Will you ask Seon-Yeong about Tae-U's telephone number?
4. Hold here, please.
5. Could you cut my hair shorter, please?
6. I'll write down my telephone number and address. Could you give me yours?
7. That's seems expensive. Can you make it cheaper?
8. Do you understand? Shall I explain it once again?
9. If you're not busy this afternoon, I'll show you around my university.
10. Could you recommend a good Korean restaurant to me, please? My friend is visting me tomorrow.
11. Are you going out now? Can you post this letter for me please? Can you also call Seon-Yeong for me please? Correct my homework later as well.

5 ... And Nobody Came!

Mr Pawley () is a politician – but not a very successful one. Recently he invited twelve civic leaders to a fund-raising party, only to find the following note from his assistant on his desk. But he went ahead, and, alas, as expected, none of the invitees didn't turn up in the party.

Now, study the the note, and write a passage in Korean, describing the situation. Your passage can begin with “No one came to the party. Mr Peeble could not come because his wife was sick. ...” Note that the party here can be (*gathering*), which is a noun derived from the verb - (*gather*).

MEMO TO: Mr Pawley
 FROM: Mainda
 DATE: 20/6/10
 RE: Dinner at the Rubber Chicken

There have been some cancellations today.

- Mr Peebles: his wife is sick.
- Mrs Love: her husband caught cold.
- Mr Proudman: it's his son's birthday.
- Mr Healy: hasn't recovered from his illness.
- Mrs Koff: is coughing a lot.
- Mr Stabborn: has changed his mind.
- Mr Wheeler: his wife has an upset stomach.
- Mr Reaper: grandmother died yesterday.
- Mr Karr: car broke down.
- Mr Slau: an urgent matter's comes up.
- Mr Bright: has a graduation ceremony.
- Mr Shotkin: has to go to his sister's wedding.

NOTES:

The names of the invitees:

- ; • ;
- ^y he v# 13:549 Fd(??)TJ/F

6 Words

Choose an appropriate expression from the box below, and complete each of the following sentences.

1. _____, 5 _____ () _____ .
2. _____, _____ () _____ .
3. _____ () _____ ? ... _____ _____ () _____ .
4. _____ () _____ ? _____ .
5. _____ () _____ ?
6. _____ () _____ .
7. _____, _____ () _____ .
8. _____, _____ () _____ . 5 _____ () _____ . _____, _____ () _____ ?
9. _____ . _____ () _____ ?
10. _____ () _____ .
11. _____ () _____ . _____ .
12. _____, _____ () _____ .
13. _____ () _____ . _____ .
14. _____ ? _____ ? () _____ ?
15. _____ () _____ .
16. _____, _____ () _____ .
17. _____ ? _____ () _____ ?
18. _____ () _____ ?
19. _____ () _____ ?
20. _____ () _____ . _____ () _____ ?
21. _____, _____ (lend) _____ ?
22. _____ ? ... _____ () _____ ? _____ () _____ . _____ () _____ ?

7 I was going to, but ...

Let's make a few *longer* sentences. Study the example first, and transform the three sentences in each of the questions below into one long sentence.

8 What's up?

Look at the situations described below and make appropriate comments on them using the cue words plus .

Example: You go outside and the streets are all wet. (-)

Response: .

1. You look for a colleague at work but can't find him. (-)
2. You see a funeral lantern outside a Korean house, and you know the family's grandmother is old and frail. (-)
3. You see weeds have overrun a garden. (-)
4. You are wondering why the children have no appetite at dinner. (-)
5. You hear the thud of a football outside. (-)
6. You expect Mr Chun back at eleven but you see his light go on at 9.30. (-)
7. Your housemate is rolling up his sleeves, and is going over to the sink. (-)
8. You hear a lot of noises from your neighbour's garage. (-)
9. Bus No 31 comes but one of the people at the bus stop doesn't take it. (-)
10. You see your friend order Bulgogi whenever you go to a Korean restaurant together. (-)