

COURSE CONTENT– KOREAN LEVEL 4

A

TOPIC	LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS	LANGUAGE STRUCTURES
Introducing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing someone Describing behaviours Describing appearances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative clause ending : -는 (present)/ -은 (past) Past tense form to describe the state of someone wearing something: -쓰어요/었어요
Supposition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making assumptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'It seems that...': <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjective + -ㄴ 것 같다/은 것 같다 Verb + -는 것 같다 (present) Verb + -은 것 같다 (past)
Suggestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggesting Making appointments Inviting someone to join 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'It seems that (someone/something) will': -을 것 같다 Indirect quotation (3): -자고 하다 Casual/non-honorific speech style

B

Comparison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about family members Comparing personalities Comparing the past with the present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> '... but ...': <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjective + -은데 Verb + -는데 'years old': -살
Giving Advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giving advice Making excuses Asking for help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'to become' or 'to get': -아/어 지다 'even if ...' or 'even though ...': -아/어도

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indirect quotation (4): -으라고 하다 |
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