

Korean

The list of topics is indicative only (as typically encountered at those levels) to help prospective students select the most appropriate course. When topics and grammar points appear under several levels, they will be either a revision and/or more in-depth study of the topic/grammar area. Most grammar structures and vocabulary items are of course encountered again and often reinforced in subsequent levels.

Accelerator	Progression	Development	Typical topics	Writing & Grammar
<p>Stage 1 (continued next page)</p>	<p>Beginners (continued next page)</p>	<p>Step 1</p>	<p>Introduction to Hangeul, focusing on Korean culture/history (please note that, due to the nature of the language, there is an emphasis on learning and practising the Korean script in the early stages of the course) Greetings & introductions Personal information Facilities & their location in the university Korean academic calendar University life</p>	<p>Romanisation of consonants and vowels Blocks 1 to 6 of the writing system Sentence making (differences with English) Plain and humble of “I” Topic and comment structure: N1은/는 N2이에요/예요 Particles 은/는 and 도 Yes/no questions Negative equational questions: N1은/는 N2이/가 아니예요. Locative particles, Subject particle 이/가 Various usage of 있다 (to have/ to be) 아요 어요 conjugation</p>
		<p>Step 2 (continued next page)</p>	<p>Native Korean numbers Family members Studying, campus life House & home Home town The bookstore Locations & actions in certain locations</p>	<p>Vowel contraction N이/가 있어요/ 없어요 Honorific ending 으세요 Particle 을/를 SOV sentence order Alternative questions</p>

Stage 1 (continued)		Step 2 (continued)	Talking about where you are going to do what	Possessives Locative particles 에 and 에서 으러 [place] 가요 Irregular verb in /ㄷ/
	Elementary (continued Next page)	Step 1	At home Rooms in the house Counters for family, items Possession At the bookstore Places in the street Tell the time Day of the week Four seasons Birthday event Inquiring about hometown and family Asking and telling about quantity/counting, destination and purposes Korean collectivism	Alternative questions Numbers – Native Korean/ Sino Korean Noun counters for people Expressing possessive relations N1 (possessor) N2 (possessed) Vowel contraction Different between 에 and 에서 The basic sentence pattern Irregular verbs in /ㅂ/ Honorific form ending form Coming and going: 가다/오다 으러 (place) 가요
		Step 2 (continued next page)	Daily routine Talking about past events Korean calendar and writing dates Asking reasons: why? Talking about habitual activities Talking about means of transport and how much time something takes Future events Telling the future plans Weekend activities	Time expressions (days/weeks/months/years) Compound verbs = N+하다 Past tense 았어요/었어요 N 으로 = by means of N Irregular predicates /으/ The negative adverb 안/못 Probability (future tense) - 을 거예요

		Step 2 (continued)	Make a suggestion Likes and dislikes National holiday in Korea	What kind of N Difference between 어느/ 무슨 Negative questions The clausal connective – 고
Stage 2 (continued next page)	Lower Intermediate	Step 1	Seeking agreement to the listeners Getting a taxi in Seoul The subway system in Seoul Ask& Answer honorific questions Asking a taxi driver with the destination Q&A in public Giving description about the events Talking about age and birthday Talking about important dates Giving and sending messages Making and receiving messages	Seeking agreement: ~지요 Demonstrative expressions Deferential ending form: 습니다. 습니까? Irregular predicates in /ㄹ/ Expressing goal or source: N 한테/께 vs N 한테서 The noun-modifying form[1] The subject honorific:(으)시 The clausal connective:~지만
		Step 2	Talking about desires and wishes Polite sentence ending How to start a conversation Expressing reservations Making an apologies Give reasons Giving one's biographical information Making someone by chance Extending, accepting and declining invitations Setting up a 'gathering' with friends	The clausal connective: ~(으)ㄴ/는데 Expressing desire: 고 싶다/싫어하다 The sentence ending: ~(으)ㄴ/는데요 The noun-modifying form [2] The progressive form: ~고 있다 Intentional ending form:~(으)ㄹ래요 Asking someone's opinions: ~(으) ㄹ까요?

Stage 2 (continued)	Intermediate	Step 1	Not yet available	
		Step 2	Not yet available	