

01과

게스트하우스



Sarang manages a cozy hanok-style guesthouse in Hongdae, Seoul. Sarang helps Tao with checking in, then together with they head to the airport to pick up a new friend coming to the guest house.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Introduce yourself and greet others.
- Understand payment options for public transportation.
- Understand and use vocabulary related to accommodations and lodging.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

- 이에요/예요
- 은/는



KEY GRAMMAR AND EXPRESSIONS

1. 이에요/예요

• MEANING AND USAGE

이에요/예요 is used to indicate identity (e.g., this person is Sarang), a state (e.g., this building is Sumbisori Guest house), or a fact (e.g., this is my phone). Korean generally employs a subject + object + predicate format, differing from the common English structure of subject + predicate + object. For this reason, 이에요/예요 is used at the end of the sentence. In English, it corresponds to the verb 'to be'.

• STRUCTURE

이에요/예요 is attached to a noun. Use 이에요 after nouns ending in a consonant and 예요 after those ending in a vowel.

• EXAMPLES



타오

이름이 뭐예요?

What is your name?



사랑

저는 사랑이에요. 이분은 캐롤라인 씨예요.

I am Sarang, this (person) is Caroline.



타오

캐롤라인 씨, 직업이 뭐예요?

Caroline, what is your job?



캐롤라인

교수예요. 타오 씨는요?

I am a professor. What about you?



타오

저는 대학생이에요.

I am a (university) student.

2. 은/는

• MEANING AND USAGE

은/는 is a topic particle. In Korean, particles are attached mostly to nouns to indicate a grammatical function, and as such have no translation in English. 은/는 indicates the topic of the sentence, or "what is being talked about", a known piece of information, something which has already been mentioned before. Therefore, the usage of 은/는 depends on the context.

• STRUCTURE

은 is attached to nouns ending with a consonant, and 는 to nouns ending with a vowel.

• EXAMPLES



이름이 뭐예요?

타오

What is your name?



저는 사랑이에요. 이분은 캐롤라인 씨예요. 캐롤라인 씨는 미국 사람이에요.

사랑

I am Sarang, this (person) is Caroline. She is American.



치콜이 뭐예요?

우미드

What is Chikol?



치콜은 치킨하고 콜라예요.

가브리엘

This is the Chikol set. Chikol is chicken and Coke.

A new guest is checking in at Sumbisori Guest house.



사랑

어서 오세요!



타오

여기가 숨비소리¹ 게스트하우스예요?



사랑

네, 맞아요! 제 이름은 사랑이에요.
매니저예요.



타오

아, 저는 왕타오예요. 중국 사람이에요.



사랑

만나서 반가워요.



타오

네, 반가워요. 지금 체크인 괜찮아요?



사랑

네, 지금 괜찮아요. 여권 주세요².

Look at the name tags below and use them to role-play the dialogue with your partner. Then, fill out your name tag with your name and nationality.

 이름: 왕타오 나라: 중국	 이름: 아라이 하루 나라: 일본	 이름: 김 우미드 나라: 우즈베키스탄	 이름: _____ 나라: _____ _____	 이름: _____ 나라: _____ _____
-----------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

¹ In the dialect of Jeju Island, 숨비소리 refers to the breathing sound of a traditional Korean female diver, known as haenyeo.

² Real expression is 여권 좀 보여주시겠어요?



Pre-reading activity

Match the pictures to the Korean words below.

게스트 하우스

화장실

와이파이

온돌

에어컨

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

게스트 하우스



Reading activity

Check out Sumbisori's Guest house homepage. What options can you find at there Sumbisori Guest house?

숨비소리 게스트하우스

인사말 공간구성도 예약 오시는길 Sign in

안녕하세요? 숨비소리 게스트하우스예요.

- ▶게스트하우스 이름: 숨비소리
- ▶게스트하우스 지역: 홍대
- ▶시간: 체크인 오후 3시/체크아웃 오전 11시
- ▶외국어: 영어, 일본어, 중국어
- ▶옵션:
 - 개인 화장실
 - 욕실용품
 - 냉난방
 - 부엌(조리 기구)
 - TV
 - WIFI/인터넷

Read carefully the guest house homepage information, then check off the items that indicate the correct information.

■ 체크인 시간



1



2



3

■ 외국어



1



2



3

■ 옵션



1



2



3

After-reading activity

Fill out the missing syllable of the following words.

- 와이___이 (WiFi)
- 체크___아웃 (Check out)
- 에어___ (Air Conditioner)
- 중___어 (Chinese language)
- ___장실 (Toilet)
- 온___ (Korean traditional heating system)
- 안녕___세요? (Hello!)



Pre-listening activity

Match the pictures to the correct words/expressions.

현금

여기 찍으세요.

신용 카드

1



2



3



Listening activity



Tao and Sarang are heading to the airport bus stop to pick up their friend from the guest house who is visiting Korea. The bus has just arrived. Which terminal are they heading to, and what payment method will be used for the bus?



Listen to the conversation between Tao, Sarang and the bus driver. Then, select any words or expressions you hear in the conversation.

Words/Expressions		Words/Expressions	
신용카드	✓	에어컨	
안녕하세요?		현금	
나라		여기에 찍으세요.	
이름		와이파이	



After-listening activity

Create a self-introduction to share with other guesthouse residents, taking inspiration from Maduka's example. Make sure to incorporate a greeting, your nationality, and your profession.

안녕하세요? 저는 마두카예요.
저는 나이지리아 사람이에요.
제 집은 라고스예요.
저는 대학생이에요.
만나서 반가워요.



Blank lined area for writing a self-introduction.



“게스트하우스”

Seoul's Living Spaces

Seoul offers a wide range of accommodation options, especially for students and young people preparing for their future.

Popular choices include 고시원 (tiny study rooms), one-room apartments, and 반지하 (semi-basement) units. 고시원, originally meant for those studying for civil service exams in areas like 노랑진, provide basic, affordable living spaces, making them popular for budget-conscious students facing intense competition.

One-room apartments offer more space and privacy but can be pricey, especially in areas like 강남. 반지하 units, made famous by the film *Parasite*, are often cramped and damp but serve as cheaper alternatives in Seoul's competitive housing market.

Despite the many apartment buildings in the city, Seoul's high population density and soaring housing prices contrast sharply with rural areas, where housing is plentiful but underused.


This imbalance highlights Korea's diverse yet challenging living options, with urban areas struggling with high demand and rural homes remaining empty.

K-MEDIA CORNER

Sumbisori is a cozy Hanok style guest house in Hongdae, Seoul and is where the stories in ***Annyeong? Korean!*** start. These guesthouses, common in cities, offer shared spaces, simple yet inviting rooms, and a sense of community, making them perfect for students, young professionals, and those looking for affordable housing.

In ***Doona!***, the guesthouse is a place where characters connect, reflecting how these spaces foster community. ***Reply 1988*** shows close bonds in shared living during the 1980s, while ***Start-Up*** highlights young entrepreneurs supporting each other in modern co-living. ***Hotel Del Luna*** adds a magical twist, with its hotel bringing together wandering souls, emphasising connections beyond life.

 How do shared living spaces in K-dramas reflect changing housing trends and community values in Korea?

 What cultural insights can we gain about Korean society from the portrayal of guest houses and communal living?



[이미지 출처: 네이버/유튜브]



▶ 웹툰: 꽃미남 게스트하우스 IN 북촌

실제 표현

Real expressions



- 성함이 어떻게 되세요?
→ What is your name? (This is a polite way of asking for a name)
- 여권 좀 보여주시겠어요?
→ May I see your passport?
- 어느 터미널로 가세요?
→ Which terminal are you going to?
- 어느 호텔로 가세요?
→ Which hotel are you going to?
- 어디에서 내리실 거예요?
→ Which bus stop will you get off at? (Lit. Where will you get off?)
- 여기에 카드를 대세요.
→ Please place your card here.
- 카드를 다시 대 주세요.
→ Please place your card (here) again.



✓ Now I know these!

Mark off what you learnt (grammar, vocabulary, usage)

- 게스트하우스 ☒
- 만나서 반가워요. ☐
- 여권 주세요. ☐
- 현금 ☐
- 신용 카드 ☐
- 여기 찍으세요. ☐