

## PRACTICE

Have a conversation with your teacher using information from the **WARM-UP**.

### Dialog

A: Mr. Kim, you are late again!  
B: I'm awfully sorry.  
A: So, why are you late this time?  
B: My alarm clock didn't go off.  
A: I called you this morning. Why didn't you call me back?  
B: I forgot to recharge my phone's battery.  
A: Please try to be on time tomorrow.  
B: I will, and, again I'm awfully sorry.  
A: That's O.K.



## FURTHER STUDY

Have you ever forgotten about an important appointment? What happened?

Have you had to apologize to anyone recently? Why?

Have you ever had an accident on the way to work? What happened?

## NOTES

oversleep: sleep past your normal wake-up time 늦잠을 자다 That's all right. / That's okay. 괜찮습니다.  
make an excuse 핑계를 대다 punctual: always on time (항상) 시간을 엄수하는  
fall asleep 잠들다 recharge 재충전하다 be out of town 출장가다 go off (벨 따위가) 울리다  
stand up 바람맞히다 recharge a battery 배터리를 충전하다 extremely 아주 몹시 awfully 아주 몹시  
on the way 오는 도중에 inform 알리다



# The good old days!

Used to / Didn't used to



## WARM-UP

### Used to + the simple form of a verb

"Used to" expresses a habit, activity or situation that existed in the past which no longer exists.

<b>Positive</b>	used to	I used to live in Busan.	Now I live in Seoul.
<b>Negative</b>	didn't use to didn't used to never used to	I didn't use to wear high heels. I didn't used to wear high heels. I never used to wear high heels.	(Now) I always wear high heels.
<b>Question</b>	Did ~ use to Didn't ~ use to	Did you use to live in Busan? Didn't you use to live in Busan?	Yes I did. No I didn't.

He didn't use to smoke.  
or : He didn't used to smoke.

<b>Negative</b>	used not to (British, formal) didn't use to or didn't used to (American, informal)
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### cf. Be used to + verb + -ing (= be accustomed to)

- I'm used to jogging every morning.
- I'm not used to getting up so early.

## PRACTICE

Have a conversation with your teacher using the information and examples below.

People used to...	...but now they...	There didn't use to be...	...but now ...
use public phones and pagers	use cellular phones	English classes in elementary school	we study it in every grade
write letters	send e-mails and text messages	PC rooms and singing rooms	there is one on almost every corner
exercise for leisure	exercise to lose weight	many cars on the road	traffic is a major problem

A: How have people's activities changed over the years?  
B: People used to...but now they..

A: How has your country changed over the years?  
B: There didn't use to be...but now...

## Dialog

A: How tall were you when you were 10 years old? How tall are you now?

B: I used to be 140 centimeters, but now I am 163 centimeters.

A: Where did you live when you were a child, and where do you live now?

B: I used to live in Canada, but now I live in Korea.

A: What food did you not like when you were young that you like now?

B: I didn't used to like carrots, but now I love them!

A: What activity did you do when you were a kid that you don't do now?

B: I used to ride my bicycle, but now I ride the bus.

## FURTHER STUDY

What did you used to do when you were a kid that you don't do anymore?

How is Korea different than it was 20 years ago?

How have your eating habits changed since you were young?



## NOTES

"used to + simple verb"에서 'used to(과거에 ~했었다)'는 관용어로 과거 한때 지속되었지만 현재 더이상 지속되지 않는 습관이나 상황을 표현할 때 사용한다.

cf. "be used to" + 명사(형): ~에 익숙하다

'used to'는 관용어이므로 과거의문문, 부정문에서 'used'를 그대로 사용해도 무방하다.

예: Did you use to smoke? (O) Did you used to smoke? (O)

The good old days: a time in the past that seemed easy and free 좋았던 옛 시절

back in the day: a reference to a time in the past when life was very different than it is now 지금과는 다른 과거의 어느 시기로 돌아가는 것

in my day: (나이든 세대의 사람이 옛시절을 이야기할 때 사용) 한때 잘나가던 시절에, 왕년에

major 주요한 not ~ anymore 더이상 ~않는





# Are you free tonight?

Making and responding to suggestions



## WARM-UP

### Making suggestions

**Shall we** go together?  
**How about** going out together?  
**Would you care to** have a drink with me?  
**Why don't** we go home early today?

**Would you like to** have dinner?  
**Let's** go out tonight.  
**How about** we go out to eat?  
**Let's** just change the location.

### Responding to suggestions

#### Accepting

That's a great idea!  
That sounds great!  
I'd love to.  
Okay.  
Why not?

#### Declining

Sorry, I have other plans tonight.  
I have an appointment at that time.  
No thanks. I'm really tired tonight.  
That is entirely unacceptable.  
Let's make it another time.  
Some other time, perhaps.

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Have a conversation with your teacher using information from the *WARM-UP*.

### Dialog

#### Accepting

A: Do you want to go out tonight?

B: I'd ptd love to. What should we do?

A: Let's go to the movies.

B: That sounds great!

A: Okay, I'll meet you there at 8 o'clock.

B: Alright, see you then!

#### Declining

A: Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?

B: I'd love to, but I have other plans.

A: Oh, that's too bad.

B: Some other time, perhaps.



## FURTHER STUDY

Invite your teacher to a dinner party at your house.

Do you feel obligated to accept invitations from your boss? Why?

Have you ever been invited to a foreign person's home?

## NOTES

get together: meet for a social occasion 모임을 갖다, 모이다    entirely 완전히    care to (무엇을 할) 생각이 있다  
unacceptable 마음에 안드는, 받아들이기 어려운





# Hit the road!

Traveling



## WARM-UP

### Asking for & giving information

Where should I go?  
Where do you suggest I go?  
Where are the best places to visit?  
What's the most famous tourist attraction here?  
Are there any good places for tourists to visit?

The most popular place is...  
I suggest you go to...  
...is a really nice place.

Where can I get some tourist information?  
Is there a tourist information center here?

You can get plenty of information at...

What kinds of sites do you like?  
Is there a particular place you'd like to visit?

I really want to see...