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KLP01 Greetings

STOP: Before you begin this activity, open and follow recording instructions for [online activities](#) or [on-campus activities](#).

Pair # _____

Partner A: _____

Partner B: _____

Student ID: _____

Student ID: _____

Instructor: _____

Instructor: _____

Level: _____ Date: _____

Level: _____ Date: _____

All links in this activity direct to the [KLP Activities page on the LLC website](#). Find your activity number and click the drop down to find links to videos used in this activity.

Section 1: Vocabulary Mastery

Instructions: Write the translation of the following words and phrases into Korean. Try to use your book and your partner before using other materials or the Internet. In the third column, draw a picture, write a note to yourself or put some kind of pronunciation guide for the target language. Use the third column to help remember your target language.

Vocabulary	Translation	Notes/Pictures/Pronunciation Guide (anything to help you)
1. I		
2. Korean language		
3. College student		
4. Teacher		
5. Name		
6. Friend		
7. Korean (nationality)		
8. Person/people		





Vocabulary	Translation	Notes/Pictures/Pronunciation Guide (anything to help you)
9. School year		
10. Freshman		
11. Sophomore		
12. Country		
13. Company employee		
14. What		
15. Which		
16. Greeting		
17. Yes / No		
18. Hi, hello, how are you?		
19. Nice to meet you.		
20. Is that right?		

Concept Check: N1 (은/는)= N2 (이에요/예요)

N1 (은/는) ≠ 2 (이/가 아니에요)

In Korean, Noun 1=Noun 2 is an “equational” and/or a “topic-comment” structure. It is one of the basic sentence structures to convey ideas such as “I am a student” (I/topic=student/comment). The negative counter part of N1=N2 is Noun 1 does not equal to Noun 2: “I≠student.”

The topic particle 은/는 indicates that the attached noun is the topic described by the subsequent comment. 은 is used when the noun ends in a consonant as in 마이클은. 는 is used when the noun ends in a vowel as in 소피아는. The copula 이다 “to be” is attached to the second noun N2 to complete the sentence. When N2 ends in a consonant as in 학생, 이에요 is used as in 학생이에요. However, when N2 ends in a vowel as in 유미, 예요 is used as in 유미예요.

I=Sophia 저=소피아 / 저는 소피아예요. (I am Sophia.)

Michael=student 마이클=학생 / 마이클은 학생이에요. (Michael is a student.)





The negative counterpart of NI 은/는=N2 이에요/예요 is NI 은/는 ≠ N2 이/가 아니에요. N2 is followed by the subject particle 이/가. 이 is used when the noun ends in a consonant as in 한국 사람이 아니에요. 가 is used when the noun ends in a vowel as in 소피아가 아니에요.

I≠teacher 저≠ 선생님 / 저는 선생님이 아니에요. (I am not a teacher.)

I≠Sophia 저≠ 소피아 / 저는 소피아가 아니에요. (I am not Sophia.)

Section 2: Sentence Translation

Instructions A: Take turns translating the following sentences into Korean. Then practice asking and answering. Write down your partner's answers in Korean. Even though the questions are translated as "what" in English, they are completely different in Korean. Remember the Korean language is context-oriented where subject and object are understood from the situation. Therefore, they can be omitted. Do not try to translate "you" in Korean because it is understood from the context. [Watch the Section 2 Video: "One of the Most Difficult Words to Translate"](#).

1. What is your name?

2. What is your nationality? (in Korean, its literal meaning is Which country person are you?)

3. What year are you?

4. What is the name of your friend?

5. Are you a sophomore?

6. Are you Korean?

Section 3: Interview your partner

Instructions A: Ask your partner the three "what" questions you have just practiced in Section 2 to find out about his/her friend. Answer each question in Korean using NI=N2 structure. However, NI can be omitted





since it is understood from the context (e.g., A: 친구 이름이 뭐예요? B: 소피아예요 is better; 친구 이름은 소피아예요 is redundant.) After you know the friend's name, you can use the name to ask the rest of the questions (e.g., A: 소피아는 어느 나라 사람이에요?)

Instructions B: Write down your partner's answers below.

Partner A

Friend A:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Friend B:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Partner B

Friend A:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Friend B:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)





Section 4: Meeting your classmate

Part A: You are meeting your classmate for the first time. Translate and practice the following conversation with your partner in Korean, filling in the blanks with your own information.

Watch the [Section 4 Video](#).

Speaker 1: Hello! My name is _____.

Speaker 2: Hello! My name is _____.

Speaker 1: What year are you?

Speaker 2: I am a _____.

Speaker 1: Is that right? I am not a _____. I am a _____.

Speaker 2: Nice to meet you.

Part B: You are meeting your partner for the first time. Introduce yourself and ask questions to find out about your partner. Use the space below to create the conversation (continued on the next page). The conversation should be 30-90 seconds. You will record this dialogue in the next section. Ask for help if necessary.

Speaker 1: _____

Speaker 2: _____

Speaker 1: _____

Speaker 2: _____

Speaker 1: _____

Speaker 2: _____

Speaker 1: _____





Speaker 2: _____

Speaker 1: _____

Speaker 2: _____

Use the space below if you need additional room for your conversation:

Section 5: Record and Save Your Recording

Instructions: Perform the dialogue you created with your partner. Make sure you do not end your Zoom meeting until you have performed your dialogue with your partner.

