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## KLP09 Birthday

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

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*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.*

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### 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. Money		
2. Card		
3. Letter		
4. Hat		
5. Family		
6. Grandfather		
7. Grandmother		
8. Email		





Vocabulary	Translation	Notes/Pictures/Pronunciation Guide (anything to help you)
9. Sweater		
10. To be joyful		
11. To congratulate		
12. To earn or make money		
13. To give (humble form)		
14. To give (honorific form)		
15. To be far		
16. To be short		
17. To be long		
18. To receive		
19. To send / to spend time		
20. To be healthy		

### Concept Check: Noun Modifying Form

Unlike English, Korean adjectives function like verbs because they are positioned at the end of a sentence. Korean is a verb or adjective final language. Korean adjectives are not placed before nouns like English. However, there is a way in which adjectives come before nouns by using the noun modifying form. This noun modifying form is very common in the Korean language. After this, you can describe nouns using the noun modifying form. Later you will learn how to modify nouns using verbs.

To change adjectives into the noun modifying form, ~(으)ㄴ is used. 은 is attached to the consonant stem and ㄴ is attached to the vowel stem. Remember there are irregulars (\*).

예쁘다 → 예쁘 → 예쁜

작다 → 작 → 작은

괜찮다 → 괜찮 → 괜찮은

좋다 → 좋 → 좋은





크다 → 크 → 큰

싸다 → 싸 →싼

\*길다 (ㄹ irregular) → 기 → 긴

\*춥다 (ㅂ irregular) → 추우 → 추운

Compare the two sentences below:

1. The apartment is big. 아파트가 커요.

2. A big apartment is good. 큰 아파트가 좋아요.

Sentence 1 translates as “The apartment is big.” However, if you break down Sentence 2, it is “The apartment which (or that) is big is good.” This is a relative clause in English. The noun modifying form is a relative clause. You don’t need to translate it as a relative clause. You can simply translate it as a “big apartment.”

Let’s look at more examples:

My dog is healthy. (제 개가 건강해요.)

My healthy dog is big. (건강한 개가 커요.)

This letter is long. (이 편지가 길어요.)

This long letter is boring. (긴 편지가 재미없어요.)

A sweater is pretty. (스웨터가 예뻐요.)

I bought a pretty sweater. (예쁜 스웨터를 샀어요.)

It is important to identify the noun you are trying to modify. You need to position the noun after the noun modifying.

My dog is healthy. “My dog” is the subject of this sentence.

My healthy dog is big. “My healthy dog” is the subject of this sentence. You need to modify what kind of dog it is and it’s a healthy dog.





There are three different forms of “to give” in Korean. It depends on the relationship between the giver and the receiver. You need to use the appropriate form of “to give” depending on your relationship to the person:

- 주다 (giver and receiver: equal relationship such as friends)
- 드리다 (giver: younger; receiver: higher status or older such as students to teachers)
- 주시다 (giver: higher status or older; receiver: younger such as teachers to students)

For 주다, think about an arrow extending in equal direction. Since you and your friend or classmates have an equal relationship, you use 주다.

Sophia gives a sweater to Lisa. (주다) 소피아가 리사한테 스웨터를 줬어요.

For 드리다, think about an arrow going upward. A younger person (giver) is on the ground floor and the receiver (older or higher status person) is on the floor above you. You are a student and you are giving something to your teacher, parents, your boss, or your grandparents. You need to go up the stairs to give, therefore the arrow is marked as going upward.

Mark gave a hat to his teacher. (드리다) 마크가 선생님께 모자를 드렸어요.

For 주시다, think about an arrow going downward. The giver (older or higher status person) is giving it to someone younger, the receiver. Your father is on the floor above you and you are on the ground floor. In order for the father to give you something, he needs to come down the floor. Therefore, the arrow is heading in the downward direction.

Father gave money to Steve. (주시다) 아버지께서 스티브한테 돈을 주셨어요.





## Section 2: Sentence Translation

*Instructions:* Take turns translating the following sentences into Korean. Then practice asking and answering. Write down your partner's answers in Korean. Make sure you use the noun modifying form to modify nouns in both questions and answers.

*\*Remember:* Do not to translate "you" in Korean. It is understood from the context.

1. Did you write a long letter to your grandmother?

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2. Where did you buy the pretty hat?

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3. Do you have an expensive sweater?

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4. Do you plan to make a lot of money?

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5. Did you spend an enjoyable weekend?

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6. Do you have a big car?

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7. Did your grandmother give you money?

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8. Did you send your grandfather a card?

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**Section 3: Describe Nouns***A: Write down the noun modifying form of each adjective to modify the given noun.*

작다	집	짧다	머리
크다	아파트	재미없다	책
바쁘다	학생	멀다	학교
좋다	사람	길다	편지
좁다	방	어렵다	숙제
춥다	날씨	비싸다	가방
즐겁다	주말	많다	옷
건강하다	사람	맛있다	음식

*B: Change the given sentences into noun modifying form and then create complete sentences with your partner.*

편지가 길어요.	→	긴 편지	→	친구한테서 긴 편지를 받았어요.
모자가 예뻐요.	→			
스웨터가 비싸요.	→			
마크가 바빠요.	→			
책이 재미있어요.	→			
한국 음식이 맛있어요.	→			
커피가 맛없어요.	→			
학교가 멀어요.	→			



**Section 4: What did you give or receive ... ?**

*Part A:* You and your partner are going to talk about what you gave or received using the noun modifying form and appropriate form of *to give*. Translate and practice the following conversation with your partner in Korean, filling in the blanks with your own information.

A:

Speaker 1: \_\_\_\_\_ 씨, where did you buy this pretty bag?

Speaker 2: My grandmother gave it to me.

Speaker 1: It's so nice. My grandfather gave me an expensive hat.

Speaker 2: I plan to write a long letter to my grandmother.

Speaker 1: I also plan to send a nice card to my grandfather.

Speaker 2: I plan to make a lot of money. And I intend to buy an expensive sweater for my grandmother.





Part B: You and your partner will talk about things you gave to your family members or grandparents or friends. Use the noun modifying form to describe the nouns and the appropriate form to give. The conversation should be one to two minutes. You will record this dialogue in the next section. Ask for help if necessary.

B:

Speaker 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker 2: \_\_\_\_\_

### 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.

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