

**Greeting & Introduction**



**Lesson Objectives**

At the end of this lesson, the student will be able to greet others, make small talk, and exchange social courtesies.

**Greet Others**

- Use appropriate greetings for the different times of the day
- Use formal greetings
- Use informal greetings
- Greet your superiors and guests

**Introduce Yourself**

- Ask the name of the other person
- Pronounce common first and last names
- State your birthplace

**Introduce Others**

- Ask simple questions about other people’s names and birthplaces
- Answer simple questions about your birthplace
- Ask and answer simple questions about first and last names
- Introduce two separate parties in Korean

**Exchange Social Courtesies**

- Ask another person where he/she is from
- Talk about courtesy visits to Korea

**Extend Invitations**

- Extend an invitation
- Accept an invitation
- Pay a compliment to your friend
- Ask and answer simple questions about others’ well-being

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*Tip of the Day*



### 인사 (insa) – Greeting in Korea

It is a common practice for Koreans to either bow or nod their heads as they greet each other. When two or more persons of different status meet, the younger person bows first and the senior person just nods his/her head. It is up to the senior person to decide whether or not to shake hands. It is appropriate to bow slightly when you shake hands as well.

### Greetings for the Different Times of the Day

In general, Koreans use formal greetings 안녕하세요? (How are you?) regardless of the time of day. However, 안녕히 주무셨어요? (Good morning!) and 안녕히 주무세요! (Good night!) are often used to greet during specific times of the day. Likewise, in any language, it is a good practice to use formal greetings to greet others unless they're children, then a simple 안녕? (Hello!) is appropriate. The Korean language does not have the greetings “Good afternoon!” and “Good evening!”, instead a simple 안녕하세요? is used.

안녕하세요?	How are you?
안녕히 주무셨어요?	Good morning!
안녕히 주무세요!	Good night!



There are two forms of address: formal / humble (존댓말), to be used with someone of higher stature or age; and informal (반말), used with family, friends, and children.

**Formal Greetings**

- 안녕 하십니까? / 안녕 하세요?    How are you?
- 처음 뵙겠습니다                    Good to see you. (first encounter)
- 만나서 반갑습니다                Good to see you. / Nice to meet you. (first encounter)
- 안녕히 가세요                      Good bye (when someone is departing your premise)
- 안녕히 계세요                      Good bye (when you are departing someone's premise)

**Informal Greetings**

- 안녕?                                    Hi!
- 잘있었어/니?                        How are you? / How have you been?
- 잘가                                      Good bye

**Exercise 1**

Write a list in English of the different expressions you might use to greet someone. Think of phrases you would use to greet a family member, a close friend, a professor, or another adult. Think about the many different ways there are to greet someone (the same exists in Korean). Discuss your ideas with the class and compare cultural differences between Korean and English speakers or speakers of your native language.



Exercise 2

Michael Brown and his Korean counterpart, 김상진, are meeting for the first time.

Pair up with your classmate and play each role of exchanging simple greetings.

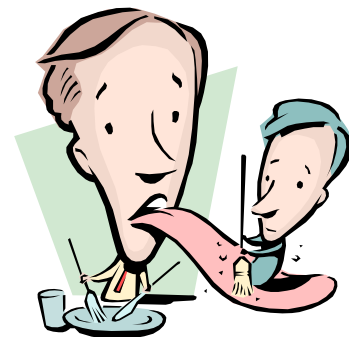
Michael Brown: 안녕하세요?

김상진: 안녕하세요? 처음 뵙겠습니다.

Michael Brown: 네, 반갑습니다.

Michael Brown: 안녕히 가세요

김상진: 안녕히 계세요



홍길동

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Tip of the Day

**Korean Names**

Korean names generally consist of three or two syllables. The first syllable is the surname and a one or two-syllable first name follows it. Koreans put no space between the surname and the first name and they are treated almost like one word.

The three most common last names in Korea are 김 (Kim), 이 (Lee/Yi), and 박 (Park/Pak). Unlike many western countries, Koreans do not share common first names.

**Ask the Name of the Other Person**

When asking for your counterpart's name in Korean, you use either formal or informal address. However, when you are uncertain of your counterpart's stature or age, semi-formal address should be used.

**Formal**

성함이 어떻게 되십니까?

What is your name?

**Semi-formal**

이름이 어떻게 되십니까?

What is your name?

이름이 무엇입니까?

What is your name?

**Informal**

이름이 무엇이니/뭐니?  
이름이 뭐야?

What is your name?  
What is your name?

**Introduce Yourself**

When introducing yourself, you use either formal 저의 (My) or 저는 (I'm), or informal 나의 (My) or 나는 (I'm). Let's look at the examples below:

**Formal / Humble**

저의 이름은 Michael Brown 입니다  
저는 North Carolina 에서 왔읍니다

My name is Michael Brown.  
I'm from North Carolina.

**Informal**

나의 이름은 Michael Brown 입니다  
나는 North Carolina 에서 왔읍니다

My name is Michael Brown.  
I'm from North Carolina.

**Exercise 3**

Pair up with your classmate and exchange a simple, Korean greeting. After the exchange of the initial greeting, state your name and ask your partner's name.

Example:

A: 안녕하세요?

B: 네, 안녕하세요

A: 저의 이름은 \_\_\_\_\_ 입니다. 성함이 어떻게 되십니까?

B: 저의 이름은 \_\_\_\_\_ 입니다.

**Exercise 4**

Introduce yourself to your instructor using formal Korean.

**Example:**

**You:** 안녕하십니까?

**Instructor:** 네, 안녕하세요

**You:** 저의 이름은 \_\_\_\_\_ 입니다. 성함이 어떻게 되십니까?

**Instructor:** 저의 이름은 \_\_\_\_\_ 입니다. 고향이 어디입니까?

**You:** 저의 고향은 \_\_\_\_\_ 입니다.

**Exercise 5**

Divide the class into pairs. Students will take turns greeting one another both formally and semi-formally. Afterwards, pairs will switch with one another until everyone has had a chance to exchange greetings. Students' nameplates should be displayed on their desks with their appropriate military rank listed.

**Example:**

A: 안녕하세요, \_\_\_\_\_ 하사?

B: 네, 안녕하세요, \_\_\_\_\_ 상병?

A: 고향이 어디입니까?

B: 나의 고향은 \_\_\_\_\_ 입니다

*Tip of the Day*

When introducing two or more people to each other, it is polite to first introduce the younger person (or the one of lower social rank) to the older (or higher social ranking) person.

When referring to another person(s), use formal address **이분** (this person) or **이분들** (these people).

**To Ask about Someone**

Formal: **이분은 누구시지요?**                      Who is this person?

Informal: **이사람은 누구시지요?**              Who is this person?

**Exercise 6**

Using the example below as your guide, practice a simple introductory conversation with your classmates.

Example:

A: **이분의 성함은 어떻게 되십니까?**

B: **이분의 성함은 \_\_\_\_\_입니다**

A: **저분의 고향은 어디시죠?**

B: **저분의 고향은 \_\_\_\_\_입니다**

**Exercise 7**

The following exercise reinforces your ability to introduce two separate parties in Korean. Form groups of three and practice introducing two separate parties in Korean. The student who assumes the role of “A” will be the mediator for this dialogue.

B: **저분의 고향은 어디십니까?**

A: **저분의 고향은 \_\_\_\_\_입니다.**

C: **이분의 성함은 어떻게 되십니까?**

A: **이분의 성함은 \_\_\_\_\_입니다.**

C: **만나서 반갑습니다, \_\_\_\_\_씨.**

B: **네, 반갑습니다.**



Exercise 8

Situation: You are trying to learn as many names and birthplaces of your contacts as you can. Using the table below, ask your partner where a person from the list is from and your partner should answer appropriately. Reverse roles so that both of you can ask and answer questions, and become familiar with Korean names and cities.

Example:

A: 이진실씨 고향이 어디입니까?

B: 그 분 고향은 인천입니다.

이름	고향
이진실	인천
박영수	대전
홍종인	청주
이경희	서울
정인호	광주
최승규	춘천
민철수	경주
서영란	부산
김동진	제주도



Exercise 9

Point at the cities as your instructor names them and repeat each name.

**Example:**

Your instructor names 수원 and you point at the city on the map and repeat 수원.

A: 박기철씨의 고향은 어디입니까?

B: 그 분의 고향은 수원입니다.



Exercise 10

Your instructor will read the following statements. Listen and write the missing hometowns in the blanks.

- (1) 이경희씨 고향은 \_\_\_\_\_ 입니다.
- (2) 홍병장 고향은 \_\_\_\_\_ 입니다.
- (3) 최승규선생 고향은 \_\_\_\_\_ 입니다.
- (4) 장선생 고향은 \_\_\_\_\_ 입니다.
- (5) 서일병 고향은 \_\_\_\_\_ 입니다.
- (6) 김신실씨 고향은 \_\_\_\_\_ 입니다.

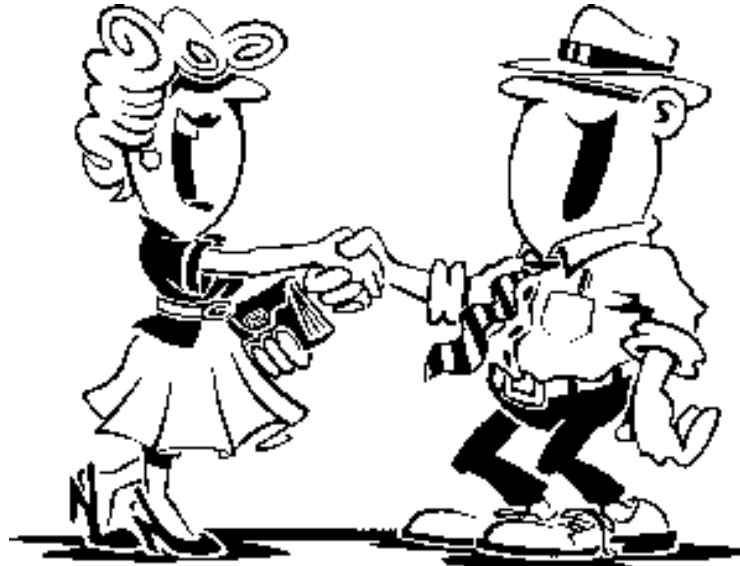
*Tip of the Day***Polite Title**

(1) -씨 is used as a polite title. It can be used with surnames or full names. You can use this title to address both men and women.

(2) It is quite unusual for Koreans to address someone by the second pronoun (you), as in English, when the party being addressed is the speaker's superior or is not on familiar terms with the speaker. In general, the second person singular pronoun is not expressed in such cases. Sometimes the personal name, usually the surname, with an appropriate title is used. Occasionally, just a courtesy title like 선생님 (Teacher/Sir/Ma'am) is used to refer to the person being addressed.



## Lesson Scenario 1 – Social Courtesies



SFC Smith is newly assigned to the Special Operations Command, Korea (SOCKOR). He is introduced to his Korean counterpart Captain Im, Ji-Soon. Read the dialogue below and answer the question that follows.

**SFC Smith:** 안녕하세요? 제 이름은 William Smith 입니다.

**Capt Im:** 안녕하세요? 저는 임지순입니다. Smith 씨는 어디서 오셨어요?

**SFC Smith:** 저는 미국 Washington D.C. 에서 왔습니다.

**Capt Im:** 한국에는 언제 오셨어요?

**SFC Smith:** 한국에는 어제 왔습니다

**Scenario 1 Exercise**

1. When did SFC Smith arrive in Korea?

- Yesterday
- The day before yesterday
- A week ago

**Exercise 11**

Pair up with a classmate and practice the above dialogue.

Exercise 12

The following exercise is designed to test your ability to respond to questions that you will encounter when meeting with Korean natives. Choose appropriate responses, from the box below, for each of the following questions.

- (1) A: 안녕하세요?  
B:
- (2) A: 어디서 오셨나요?  
B:
- (3) A: 만나서 반갑습니다.  
B:
- (4) A: 한국엔 언제 오셨나요?  
B:
- (5) A: 안녕히 계세요.  
B:

한국에는 어제 왔습니다; 안녕히 가세요; 네, 오랫동안입니다;  
네, 반갑습니다; 안녕하세요; 텍사스에서 왔습니다



**The Expression, “덕분에” or “덕택에”**

The word “덕분” or “덕택” literally means “indebtedness”. Koreans use this expression on many occasions to be courteous and humble. “덕분에” and “덕택에” can be translated as “thanks to you...” in English.

Having a meal and drinking together amongst friends and colleagues is a big part of the Korean social scene. Extending an invitation to a meal/social drinking/home is a good gesture of acceptance and even friendship.

**Exercise 13**

Role-play the following scenario with a partner. You have been working closely with your Korean colleague, Captain Im, for the last two weeks. You want to get to know your colleague better and decide to invite him to lunch. Reverse roles so that both students can practice extending invitations.

Example:

SFC Smith: 임대위님, 점심식사 같이 하실까요?

Capt Im: 좋지요.



**Exercise 14**

The class will work together as a group while the instructor facilitates the activity. The situation is that it has been a difficult week in Korean class, but highly successful. You have decided that a party at your house is the correct way to end the week. Stand up, go around the class, and invite each one of your classmates to your house. Your classmates will either accept or decline your invitation.

**Example:**

A: 저희 집에 놀러 오세요.

Please come to my house.

B: 초대해 주셔서 감사합니다.

Thank you for your invitation.

B: 미안합니다. 다음에 꼭 가겠습니다.

Sorry, I'll make it next time.

**Ask and Answer Simple Question about Others' Well-being**

A : 부인께 안부 전해 주시겠어요?      Could you send my regards to your wife?

B : 네, 감사 합니다.                              Yes, thank you.





Exercise 15

Fill in the blanks with the phrases from the box below. Write only one answer in each blank.

- (1) A: \_\_\_\_\_하세요? 오래간만이에요.  
B: 네, 안녕하세요? \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) A: 오늘 점심에 함께 식사하실까요?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_안되겠어요.
- (3) A: 저희 집에 놀러 오세요.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_언제 갈까요?
- (4) A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: 초대해 주셔서 감사합니다.
- (5) A: 최선생님은 \_\_\_\_\_  
B: 네, 덕분에 잘 계세요.
- (6) A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: 네, 그러지요.

저희 집에서 저녁 식사 같이 하시죠, 안녕, 안녕하세요?, 좋지요,  
반갑습니다, William 씨께 안부 전해 주세요, 미안해요.



Exercise 16

Pair up with your classmates and practice the dialogue below. Take turns playing each role.

SFC Smith: 임대위님, 안녕하세요?.

Capt. Im: 네, 안녕하세요 스미쓰 중사님.

SFC Smith: 어제 브리핑 정말 잘하셨습니다

Capt. Im: 감사합니다. 덕분에 쉬웠어요.



## 1. The Structure of the Korean Sentence

(1) The basic distinction between the Korean and English languages, aside from their different sounds and symbols, lies in their respective sentence structures, which are diametrically opposed to one another. The basic word order of Korean is different from that of English. Let us look at an example.

이것은 책입니다. (This is a book.)

In this sentence, *이것* is the subject, *책* is the object, and *입니다* is the verb. The two words in the predicate, *책* and *입니다*, are in the reverse order of English; the object “책” (book) is placed before the verb.

Thus, a sentence is generally formulated as follows:

Korean = Subject + Object + Verb  
English = Subject + Verb + Object

Notice the position of the Korean verb. It is always at the end of the sentence. It is the absolute law in Korean grammar that a sentence must end with the verb.

(2) Modifiers, such as adjectives and adverbs, always precede the word modified.

For example:

저는 잘 지냅니다. (I am doing well.)  
말은 빨리 달립니다. (Horses run fast.)

In the first example sentence above, *잘* is the modifier and *지냅니다* is the modified. In the second example sentence, *빨리* is the modifier and *달립니다* is the modified.

(3) Korean does not have articles, definite or indefinite, such as *the*, *a*, and *an* in English. However, there are ways to indicate definiteness and indefiniteness, which will be discussed in detail in the section on verbs.

## 2. The Verb 이다 (to be)

The verb 이다 can be translated as "to be", "to be equal to", or "to be the equivalent of" in English. It doesn't have the meaning of "to exist". A different verb, 있다, means "to exist".

The compliment noun preceding the verb 이다 doesn't take a subject or object marker.

나는 군인이다. (I am a soldier.)

최인수는 학생이다. (Insoo Choi is a student.)

## 3. Polite Formal Speech Style or Plain Long Form

The polite formal style of speech uses the following forms.

### (1) Declarative

For declarative sentences, the verb ending "-ㅂ니다" is added after verb stems ending in a vowel. The verb ending "-습니다" is added after verb stems ending in a consonant.

Dictionary Form	Verb Stem + Ending	Polite Formal Style
이다 (to be)	이 + ㅂ니다	입니다
먹다 (to eat)	먹 + 습니다	먹습니다
좋다 (to like)	좋 + 습니다	좋습니다.



(2) Interrogative

The word order of interrogative sentences is the same as that of declarative sentences. The endings have -까 instead of -다. As in declarative sentences, "-ㅂ니까" is used after verb stems ending in a vowel. "-습니까" is used after verb stems ending in a consonant.

Dictionary Form	Verb Stem + Ending	Polite Formal Style
이다 (to be)	이 + ㅂ니까?	입니까?
먹다 (to eat)	먹 + 습니까?	먹습니까?
좋다 (to like)	좋 + 습니까?	좋습니까?

(3) Request

In request sentences, the verb ending "-십시오" is used after verb stems ending in a vowel. The verb ending "-으십시오" is used after verb stems ending in a consonant.

Dictionary Form	Verb Stem + Ending	Polite Formal Style
하다 (to do)	하 + 십시오	하십시오
주다 (to give)	주 + 십시오	주십시오
앉다 (to sit)	앉 + 으십시오	앉으십시오

**Exercise 1**

Conjugate the following verbs in the polite formal style.

		ㅁ/습니다	ㅁ/습니까	(으)십시오
1.	이다 (to be)			—
2.	먹다 (to eat)			
3.	가다 (to go)			
4.	오다 (to come)			
5.	있다 (to exist)			—

**4. Polite Informal Speech Style or Plain Short Form**

The verb ending -어/아요 indicates that the speaker is polite, but informal to the other party. Statements and questions have the same word order and verb endings as they do in writing, but they are spoken with a different intonation. Declarative sentences have a falling intonation at the end and interrogative sentences have a rising intonation at the end. The rule for choosing between -어요 and -아요 is:

(1) 아요 is used after a verb with 아 or 오 as the last stem vowel.

If it ends in the vowel 아 or 오, the following changes occur:

아 + 아 = 아      사 + 아요 = 사요 (to buy)  
 오 + 아 = 와      오 + 아요 = 와요 (to come)

If the verb stem ends in a consonant, but the vowel is still 아 or 오, the ending is -아요.

좋 + 아요 = 좋아요 (to like or to be good)  
 살 + 아요 = 살아요 (to live)

(2) -어요 is used after a verb with any other vowel as the last stem vowel.

싫 + 어요 = 싫어요  
 먹 + 어요 = 먹어요  
 있 + 어요 = 있어요

(3) If the verb stem ends in the vowel 으, the ending stem changes as follows:

- 으 + 어 = 어
- 끄 + 어요 = 꺼요 (to turn off)
- 쓰 + 어요 = 써요 (to write)

**Exercise 2**

Convert the following polite-formal expressions into polite-informal.

1. 학교에 갑니다. (I go to school.)
2. 사과를 먹습니다. (I eat apples.)
3. 글을 씁니다. (I write.)

**5. Honorific Marker: -(으)시**

The presence or absence of -(으)시 marks the social relationship between the speaker and the person spoken of (referent). Attached to the stem of a verb, this marker forms an honorific stem indicating the speaker’s deferential attitude toward the subject of the verb.

- 시 is used after verb stems ending in a vowel.
- 으시 is used after verb stems ending in a consonant.

Vowel Stem	Consonant Stem
가십니다 (he/she is going)	읽으십니다 (he/she is reading)
오십니다 (he/she is coming)	입으십니다 (he/she is dressing)

The order of honorific markers and polite formal endings is as follows: verb stem + honorific marker + polite ending.

Example:

Verb Stem	Honorific Marker	Sentence Ending	
안녕하 +	시 +	ㅂ니까?	안녕하십니까?
가 +	시 +	ㅂ니까?	가십니까?
지내 +	시 +	ㅂ니까?	(어떻게) 지내십니까?

**6. Humble Form: 저 or 제**

Koreans use humble forms of words as a way of being polite in speech. When addressing or referring to oneself (the speaker), one uses the word “저” or “제” in reference to the addressee. Both “저” and “제” are humble forms of the word “나” (I).

“저” is used with the topic marker “-는”

“제” is used with the subject marker “-가”

저는 김철수입니다. (I am Chulsu Kim.)

제가 김철수입니다. (I am Chulsu Kim. - with emphasis on “I”)

“제” also means the humble form of “내” (my) when it is followed by a noun.

제 이름은 김철수입니다. (My name is Chulsu Kim.)

**Exercise 3**

Convert the following sentences into humble forms.

- (1) 나는 박수영입니다.
- (2) 나는 군인입니다.
- (3) 나도 군인입니다.
- (4) 나는 학생입니다.



7. Post-position -도

-도 means “also” or “too” in English and is used after a noun or a noun phrase. It replaces the subject marker -이/-가, the topic marker -은/-는, and the object marker -을/-를. However, it is used *with* the location marker -에. -도 follows the location marker -에.

김민기씨가 있습니다. (There is Mr. Minki Kim.)  
 최성욱씨도 있습니다. (There is Mr. Sunguk Choi, too.)

책상이 교실에 있습니다. (Desks are in the classroom.)  
 책상이 도서관에도 있습니다. (Desks are also in the library.)

8. Demonstratives

There are three different demonstratives, 이-, 저-, and 그-, in the Korean language and these distinguish things according to distance and visibility.

이-	Indicates something or someone is close to the speaker
저-	Indicates something or someone is away from both the speaker and the person listening
그-	Indicates something or someone is closer to the person listening

9. Interrogative Words 누구, 무엇, 어디

누구 (who), 무엇(what), and 어디(where) take postposition to indicate their grammatical relations.

	Person	Thing	Place
Subject	누가 (who)	무엇이 (what)	어디가 (where)
Direct Object	누구를 (whom)	무엇을 (what)	어디를 (where)
Possessive	누구의 (whose)	무엇의 (of what)	어디의 (of where)

10. Possessive Marker -의

-의 is attached to a noun to indicate that the noun is the possessor. The possessor always precedes the noun it possesses.

저분의 이름 (that person's name)  
 김민기씨의 직업 (Mr. Kim Minki's occupation)

11. Direction Marker -에서

When the direction marker, -에서, is used with verbs of motion such as 오다 (to come), 가다 (to go), or 다니다 (to commute), it indicates a motion “from” or “away from”.

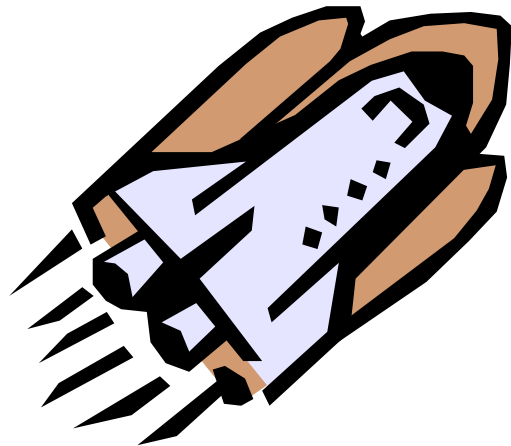
학교에서 오다. (I came from the school.)  
 미국에서 오다. (I come from America.)  
 어디에서 오셨습니까? (Where are you from?)

**Exercise 4**

Respond to the question by using each of the cues given below.

Question: 어디서 오셨습니까?

- Cues:
- (1) 미국
  - (2) 대구
  - (3) 제주도
  - (4) 일본 (Japan)



유용한 단어 (Useful Words)

같이	together
께	to someone (honorific)
그 분	that person
네/ 예	yes
다음	next
덕분(에)/ 덕택(에)	indebtedness, thanks to -
-도	also, too
동안	duration, period
무엇/ 뭐	what
-씨	Mr. or Mrs.
어떻게	how
에게	to
오늘	today
오래간만 / 오랜만	a long time
요즘/ 요즘	these days, lately
-의	of
이 분	this person (honorific)
잘	well
저	I (humble)
저희	our
저 분	that person
집에	home
식사	meal
영화	movie
재미	interest, fun
저녁	evening
저녁 식사	dinner
집	house
처음	first time
친구	friend

소개 (Introduction)

고향	hometown
배우	actor
성	surname
성함	name (honorable)
소개	introducing, introduction
안부	well being, regards
이름	name
주	state
출신	hometown
한국	Korea
미국	The United States of America
대위	Captain

동사 (Verbs)

가다	to go
고맙다	to be thankful
놀다	to play
놀러오다	to visit
만나다	to meet
미안하다	to be sorry (informal)
반갑다	to be glad
보다/ 뵙다	to see, meet (honorable)
소개하다	to introduce
안녕하십니까?/ 안녕하세요?	How are you?
안되다	(I) can not make it
있다/ 계시다	There is, there are (honorific)
전하다	to send
좋다	to be good
죄송하다	to be sorry (honorific)
지내다	to pass the time

VOCABULARY



### Korean Names

Koreans often express their respect to the listener by using specific words. The word "name" can be translated as 성함 or 이름 in Korean. 성함 is used in a formal situation, usually when you address an older person and 이름 is often used in an informal situation to address a younger person.

### CULTURAL NOTES

### The Use of Title to Show Respect

Koreans use the title, 님, to show respect, particularly to those senior in age or rank. In the Korean Armed Forces, rank follows immediately after the last name or after the whole name, and 님 is added.



**Activity 1**

The following is a list of Korean names. Write the surname for each Korean name.

- (1) 김승훈
- (2) 최석연
- (3) 이민주
- (4) 김청
- (5) 정원영

**Activity 2**

Write the first name for each Korean name.

- (1) 한석규
- (2) 장진환
- (3) 박찬호
- (4) 이소라
- (5) 송민

## Activity 3

Your instructor will read five short dialogues. Choose the statement that is true about each dialogue.

- (1) A: 안녕하세요, 김선생님. 오래간만에요.  
B: 네, 안녕하세요, 이소라씨. 반가워요.
- (a) They have not seen each other for a while.  
(b) They are from America.  
(c) Their hometown is Seoul.  
(d) Mr. Kim is inviting Miss Lee to dinner.
- (2) A: 안녕하세요. 제 이름은 최명식입니다.  
B: 처음 뵙겠습니다. 저는 최기정입니다.
- (a) They are from the same place.  
(b) They are both married.  
(c) Both of them happen to have the same surnames.  
(d) They are going to lunch together.
- (3) A: 박선생님, 고향이 어디세요?  
B: 저는 강원도 강릉 출신이에요.
- (a) Mr. Park is from 강원도 강릉.  
(b) Mr. Park is sending his regards to Mr. Kim.  
(c) Mr. Park cannot accept the invitation.  
(d) Mr. Park is introducing Mr. Lee to a friend.
- (4) A: 박미영씨, 오늘 저희 집에 놀러 오세요.  
B: 미안해요. 안되겠어요.
- (a) They are at a post office.  
(b) Miss Park and Miss Choi are exchanging greetings.  
(c) Miss Park has been introduced to Mr. Kim.  
(d) Miss Park can not accept the invitation.
- (5) A: 정숙희씨, 저 분 성함은 어떻게 되세요?  
B: 저 분이요? 한창민씨예요.
- (a) They are talking about the dinner they are going to have together.  
(b) They are talking about Mr. 한.  
(c) They are asking each other about their hometown.  
(d) They have the same first names.



**Activity 4**

Pair up with another classmate for this activity. One of you will follow Partner A’s instructions below and the other will follow Partner B’s instructions on the next page.

Partner A:

Look only at chart A, while your partner looks at chart B. Your partner has the information you need to complete chart A. Ask him/her questions such as...

“\_\_\_\_\_는(은) 어디에서 오셨어요?” and “누가 \_\_\_\_\_에서 왔어요?”

You have the information your partner needs to complete chart B. Answer his/her questions with...

“그 분은 \_\_\_\_\_에서 오셨어요.” or “\_\_\_\_\_씨는 \_\_\_\_\_에서 오셨어요.”

A	
Name	Hometown
김명철	
최치환	
전두식	
	대구
	광주
	부산
이영희	마산
박혜숙	춘천
신현철	목포
정병호	수원
권인형	인천
남성우	제주

Partner B:

Look only at chart B, while your partner looks at chart A. Your partner has the information you need to complete chart B. Ask him/her questions such as...

“ \_\_\_\_\_는(은) 어디에서 오셨어요?” and “누가 \_\_\_\_\_에서 왔어요?”

You have the information your partner needs to complete chart A. Answer his/her questions with...

“그 분은 \_\_\_\_\_에서 오셨어요.” or “\_\_\_\_\_씨는 \_\_\_\_\_에서 오셨어요.”

B	
Name	Hometown
이영희	
박혜숙	
신현철	
	수원
	인천
	제주
송정숙	대구
양택식	광주
변영로	부산
김명철	대전
최치환	서울
전두식	청주

**Activity 5**

The following text provides information about a Korean man. Read the text and write the correct answers to the questions in Korean.

제 이름은 김형철입니다. 제 고향은 경기도 인천입니다.

- (1) What is this person's surname?
- (2) What is this person's first name?
- (3) Where is his hometown?

**Activity 6**

Pairs of students will be given ten minutes to create a few short dialogues, in Korean, using the English cues below. Then, they will act out their dialogues in front of the class.

- (1) A: Say hello. Say who you are.  
B: Introduce yourself and say hello.  
A: Ask where B is from.  
B: Say where you are from. Ask where A is from.  
A: Say where you are from.
- (2) A: Invite B for lunch.  
B: Accept the invitation from A.
- (3) A: Ask who the third person in the room is.  
B: Say she is Miss 송정아.  
A: Ask where she is from.  
B: Say she is from 서울.

## Activity 1

Your instructor will read some Korean greetings. Circle the correct English translations.

(1) 안녕히 가세요.

- (a) Good bye.
- (b) Glad to meet you!
- (c) How are you?

(2) 요즈음 어떻게 지내세요?

- (a) Good morning.
- (b) How is it going these days?
- (c) Good to see you again!

(3) 처음 뵙겠습니다.

- (a) How do you do?
- (b) How is it going these days?
- (c) Long time, no see.

(4) 만나서 반갑습니다.

- (a) I am Korean.
- (b) Glad to meet you.
- (c) Good bye.

(5) 저는 광주 출신입니다.

- (a) I am from Kwangju.
- (b) How is Kwangju doing these days?
- (c) My name is Kwangju.

**Activity 2**

You will hear five Korean city names being spelled. Write them out as dictated.

수원, 서울, 대구, 부산, 광주

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 3**

The class will be divided into pairs. Act out the situations below.

- (1) You are attending a party at the American Ambassador's Residence in Seoul. One of your friends, John Williams, wants to meet a person who speaks only Korean. Introduce your friend to the Korean man, 이순택.
- (2) It is late in the evening and the party is drawing to an end. You and your friend say good bye to the Korean man and take leave.
- (3) In the staircase, you run into a good Korean friend, 김영민. He does not speak English. Greet him in Korean and introduce your American friend to him.
- (4) As you are about to leave, your Korean friend invites you and your friend to his house. It is too late at night and you have to say no. Reject his invitation in a polite manner and say good bye.

Activity 4

Your instructor will read a list of Korean students in a computer course. Check the names that have registered for this course.

최민지	
김종필	
이영삼	
김영수	
이현미	
김현철	
이순자	
김도현	
박미선	
정철	
박진희	
이기영	
성필경	
한지창	
송창식	
이한별	
박다솜	



Activity 5

Which of these signs directs you to a city in Korea?

(1)

돌아가시오.

(2)

부산 50 키로

(3)

휴게소 500 미터

(4)

화장실

Activity 6

How many words from this lesson can you find here?

						안			
						녕			
또	뵈	겠	습	니	다	히	이	름	어
선	그	저	그	래	요	계			땡
생		안	녕	히	가	십	시	오	계
님	성	고	향	출		시		래	지
미	함			신		오		간	내
안	되	겠	어	요	중	지	요	만	십
해	안	부	전	해	주	세	요		니
요		이	분	안	녕	하	십	니	까

1. Rearrange the following sentences to make your own dialogue. Number the sentences from 1 to 4. There is not one correct answer. There can be several possible combinations, which are culturally appropriate.

- \_\_\_ 요즘 어떠십니까?
- \_\_\_ 오래간만입니다.
- \_\_\_ 네, 안녕하십니까?
- \_\_\_ 잘 지내고 있습니다.

2. Complete the dialogue with the appropriate response below.

A: 안녕하십니까?

B: 반갑습니다

A: 어떻게 지내십니까?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 잘 지냅니다.
- (b) 오래간만입니다.
- (c) 요즘 어떠십니까?
- (d) 반갑습니다.





3. Circle the appropriate responses for the sentences below.

(1) 오래간만입니다.

- (a) 처음 뵙겠습니다.
- (b) 성함이 어떻게 되십니까?
- (c) 어디 출신이십니까?
- (d) 반갑습니다.

(2) 성함이 어떻게 되십니까?

- (a) 반갑습니다.
- (b) 김철수입니다.
- (c) 어디 출신이십니까?
- (d) 처음 뵙겠습니다.

(3) 저희 집에 놀러 오세요.

- (a) 네, 감사 합니다.
- (b) 반갑습니다.
- (c) 오래간만입니다.
- (d) 네, 안녕하십니까?

4. Mr. Kim is from Seoul and Private Walker is from Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Lee is from Cheju Island, Korea. Write appropriate responses, in Korean, for the following questions.

(1) Mr. Lee: 워커일병, 고향이 어디입니까?

Private Walker: \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) Mr. Kim: 제 고향은 서울입니다. 이선생님 고향은 어디입니까?

Mr. Lee: \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Answer each question with your own personal information, in Korean.

성함이 어떻게 되십니까?

\_\_\_\_\_

고향이 어디입니까?

\_\_\_\_\_

직업이 무엇입니까?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. The following sentences indicate home states or cities from which several people are from. Read the sentences and match the people and places.

- 케네디씨 고향은 보스톤입니다.
- 뉴욕은 루즈벨트씨 고향입니다.
- 존 스타인백씨 고향은 살리나스입니다. 살리나스는 캘리포니아 주에 있습니다.
- 김선생님 고향은 전주입니다. 전주는 전라북도에 있습니다.
- 위하사 고향은 워싱턴 주 시애틀입니다.

(1) 케네디

•

• 뉴욕

(2) 루즈벨트

•

• 워싱턴 주 시애틀

(3) 존 스타인백

•

• 보스톤

(4) 김선생님

•

• 전라북도 전주

(5) 위하사

•

• 캘리포니아주  
살리나스

7. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate subject or object marker.

- (1) 이 사람 \_\_\_\_\_ 김철수입니다.
- (2) 저 사람 \_\_\_\_\_ 이름이 무엇입니까?
- (3) 저 사람 \_\_\_\_\_ 박병수입니다.
- (4) 박병수씨 \_\_\_\_\_ 군인입니다.

8. Change the following sentences into humble forms.

- (1) 나는 김철수입니다.
- (2) 내 이름은 김철수입니다.
- (3) 나도 교실에 있습니다.
- (4) 나는 학생입니다.

9. Listen to the conversation between 김철수 and 이영희. Write the dialogue in Korean as you listen.

(Listen to the homework audio CD Track 16 - M1L2HW9)

- 김철수: \_\_\_\_\_
- 이영희: \_\_\_\_\_
- 김철수: \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 이영희: \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 김철수: \_\_\_\_\_
- 이영희: \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 김철수: \_\_\_\_\_
- 이영희: \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 김철수: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Render the following sentences into English.

- (1) 처음 뵙겠습니다.
- (2) 고향이 어디십니까?
- (3) 부모님께 안부 전해 주십시오.
- (4) 저녁식사 같이 할까요?
- (5) 성함이 어떻게 되십니까?
- (6) 오래간만입니다.
- (7) 반갑습니다.
- (8) 잘 지냈어요?
- (9) 그동안 어떻게 지내셨어요?

11. Read the following Korean passage and answer the questions below.

제 이름은 김광수입니다. 제 고향은 전라북도 부안입니다.

- (1) Where is this person from?
  - (a) 서울
  - (b) 부안
  - (c) 과천
  - (d) 인천
- (2) What is this person's last name?
  - (a) 박
  - (b) 전라북도
  - (c) 김
  - (d) 인천