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## KLP12 Clothing

**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. Dress		
2. Pants		
3. Socks		
4. Skirt		
5. Shorts		
6. T-shirt		
7. Jeans		
8. Shoes (dressy)		





Vocabulary	Translation	Notes/Pictures/Pronunciation Guide (anything to help you)
9. Jacket		
10. Sandals		
11. Sneakers		
12. Eyeglasses		
13. To resemble		
14. To wear (clothes)		
15. To wear (shoes)		
16. To wear (hat)		
17. To wear (glasses, gloves)		
18. To grow up		
19. To be born		
20. To attend (school, company)		

### Concept Check: Noun Modifying Form (Verbs)

The noun modifying form in Korean is a relative clause in English. This form is used very often in Korean. It is used for both the present tense and the past tense. In Korean, there are no relative pronouns such as “which” “who” and “that” as in English. However, when you are translating it into English, you need to add relative pronouns.

For verbs in the present tense, all you need to do is add 는 to the verb stems. No need to think about whether it ends in a consonant ending or a vowel ending. For the present tense, add 는.

먹다	먹	먹는 사람 (person who is eating)
읽다	읽	읽는 사람 (person who is reading)
공부하다	공부하	공부하는 사람 (person who is studying)
마시다	마시	마시는 사람 (person who is drinking)

Revised on 9/22/2022





쓰다            쓰            쓰는 사람 (person who is writing)

Steve eats food.

스티브가 음식을 먹어요.

The person who is eating food is Steve.

음식을 먹는 사람은 스티브예요.

For the past tense, you need to pay attention whether it is a vowel ending or a consonant ending. If it is a consonant ending, you need to add 은. If it is a vowel ending, you need to add ㄴ.

먹다            먹            먹은 사람 (person who was eating)

읽다            읽            읽은 사람 (person who was reading)

공부하다      공부하      공부한 사람 (person who was studying)

마시다        마시        마신 사람 (person who was drinking)

쓰다            쓰            쓴 사람 (person who was writing)

Steve ate food.

스티브가 음식을 먹었어요.

The person who ate food was Steve

음식을 먹은 사람은 스티브였어요.

The coffee that I drank yesterday was delicious.

어제 마신 커피는 맛있었어요.

The shirt that Sophia wears everyday is pretty. (read Note on the next page)

소피아가 매일 입는 셔츠는 예뻐요.

The shirt that Sophia is wearing is pretty. (read Note on the next page)

소피아가 입은 셔츠는 예뻐요.

Note: You need to pay special attention to verbs like “to wear.” Since you are already wearing a shirt, pants, or shoes, when you use a modifying form, you need to use the past tense modifying form, not the present tense (unless you are using it in a sentence to describe a habitual action). If you are describing someone who is putting on a shirt at the moment, you can use the present tense noun modifying form. If the person is already wearing a shirt, hat, and jeans, you need to use the past tense noun modifying. This applies to various “wear” verbs.

## 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. Use the noun modifying form.

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

1. What clothes do you wear everyday?

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2. What clothes are you wearing?

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3. What shoes are you wearing?

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4. What was the drama that you watched last week?

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5. What was the food that you ate yesterday?

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6. What are the subjects (courses) that you are taking?

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### Section 3: Use Noun Modifying Form

*Instructions A:* You and your partner will change given clauses into the noun modifying form and add your own to complete the noun modifying clause. Then translate into English as it is show in the example.

A:

1. 마이클이 책을 썼어요. (Michael wrote a book.)

마이클이 쓴 책을 읽었어요. (I read the book that Michael wrote.)

2. 어제 친구를 만났어요.

3. 스티브는 테니스를 잘 쳐요.

4. 소피아는 어머니하고 닮았어요.

5. 유미는 한국에서 자랐어요.

6. 리사는 엘에이에서 태어났어요.

7. 마이클이 수영장에서 수영해요.

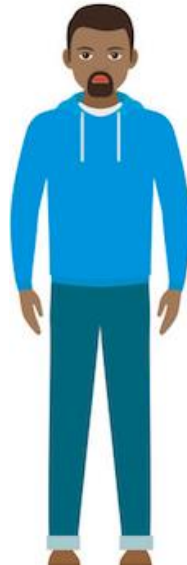
*Instructions B:* Look at the pictures on the next page and describe what 4 people (2 women and 2 men) are wearing using the noun modifying form.





LLC Passport Rewards

KLP12 Clothing



1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_





### Section 4: What are you wearing?

*Part A:* You and your partner are going to talk about what you are wearing using the noun modifying form. You can replace words in **bold** with words of your choice (using the options in parentheses as a starting point). Translate and practice the following conversation with your partner in Korean, filling in the blanks with your own information.

A:

Speaker 1: Where did you buy those **jeans** (skirt, pants, shorts, etc.) that you are wearing?

Speaker 2: I bought them at **Macy's** (Amazon, department store, etc.). They were very cheap.

Speaker 1: I want to buy **jeans** (skirt, pants, shorts, etc.), too. I also liked **those sneakers** (those eyeglasses, that jacket, that dress, etc.) you were wearing last week.

Speaker 2: They are the gift that I received on my birthday. The T-shirt you are wearing is nice.

Speaker 1: Thank you.

Speaker 2: The T-shirts that you wear are pretty.





Part B: You and your partner are in the classroom. You can describe what your classmates are wearing using the noun modifying form. Use the space below to help create the conversation. 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: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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.

