



**FLEXI CLASSES**  
LTL LANGUAGE SCHOOL

정월 대보름에는

# In The First Full Moon

**LEVEL**  
**B2**

**PRACTICE**

**SL**



## 정월대보름에 대해 알아보자

About the Full Moon  
festival in Korea

## "-더라"를 배워보자

How to express you've  
learned something new





한국의 명절에는 무엇이 있어요?





## 정월 대보름

Jeongwol-daeboreum

정월(正月) The first month of the lunar year

대(大) Big

보름 Fifteen days or fifteenth day of the lunar month

정월 대보름 is **the first full moon** of the Lunar New Year. The festival takes place on the 15th day of the lunar calendar. Koreans enjoy various folk games and eat special food to ensure health and peace in the year ahead.



보름달  
full moon

Koreans in the past celebrated the day when the full moon rose as a special occasion. This is because the full moon resembles well-grown grains and fruits and was considered a symbol of abundance.



소원을 빌다  
make a wish

This past tradition of wishing for a good harvest on the full moon remains, and people still make wishes on the full moon, even today.



행사  
event, ceremony

Recently, there have not been as many households celebrating 정월대보름, but local governments often hold various events to celebrate the 15th day of the New Year.



## <정월 대보름's folk games and customs>

### 부럼깨기 cracking nuts

This is a custom of cracking nuts with your back teeth on the morning of 정월대보름. 부럼 is a word for hard nuts such as pine nuts, chestnuts, walnuts etc.

The custom is aimed at preventing 부스럼 (both abscesses and trouble) over the year, and strengthening teeth.



### 널뛰기 neolttwigi

This custom is a **Korean seesaw game** in which one person jumps up at each end of a long board. It is said that it was created as a way for women to peek into the world outside the fence when they were not free to go out. It is played on many Korean holidays.



사진 출처 :  
국립민속박물관



## <정월 대보름's folk games and customs>

쥐불놀이  
jwibullori

쥐 rat / 불 fire

This is a game of **spinning a can with fire** hanging from a long line. It began with the custom of setting fire to rice paddies and fields to chase pests and rats.



달맞이  
welcoming the  
moon

맞이 welcoming ← 맞(이하)다 welcome

This is a custom of **praying for good luck** while looking at the full moon on the 정월대보름. There are also 달맞이 festivals.

더위팔기  
selling the heat

On the morning of the 정월대보름, we can shout, "내 더위 사가라" (buy my heat) to the person who answers my call. If you **sell the heat** like this, you will not suffer from the heat in the summer of the coming year.





Fill in the blanks:

A. 보름달    B. 행사    C. 달맞이    D. 부럼

1. 동네 뒷산에 가서 \_\_\_을/를 하면서 소원을 빌었어요.
2. 정월 대보름을 맞이해서 \_\_\_이/가 많이 열려요.
3. 건강을 빌면서 \_\_\_을/를 깬어요.
4. 오늘 밤에 둥근 \_\_\_이/가 뜬대요.





# PRACTICE

연습

Sell the heat to your friends:

A : \_\_\_ 씨!

B : 네?

A : 제 \_\_\_을/를 사 가세요.

If you don't want to buy the heat,  
don't answer the call and say,  
"Buy my heat first!"





## 1. Adjective/Verb -더라(고)

This structure is used when telling someone something new that you have learned **through personal experience**.

※ -더라(고) is informal speech. You can use **-더라고요** as an honorific.

※ Past tense form **-았/었더라고요** can be used for something that already ended at the time of the experience.

달맞이 축제에 갔는데, 재미있**더라(고)**.

(I experienced) I went to the moon festival and it was fun.

축제에서 사람들이 연을 날리**더라고요**.

(I saw) People were flying kites at the festival.

쥐불놀이는 벌써 끝**났더라고요**.

(I realized) Jwibullori was already over.



## ※ Restrictions

1. It can't explain an act or state that's not new to you.

내가 바쁘더라(X)

지은 씨가 바쁘더라(O)

2. It can't be used for things that the subject has not experienced. If you want to do that, use -다고 (말)하다.

친구에게 들었는데, 축제가 멋지더라(X)

친구에게 들었는데, 축제가 멋지다고 하더라(O)

내가 봤는데, 축제가 멋지더라(O)

3. It can explain your emotion generally. But when explaining other people's emotions, you should use 아/어하다.

지은 씨가 슬프더라(X)

지은 씨가 슬퍼하더라(O)

내가 슬프더라(O)



Make sentences:

정월 대보름에 사람들이	1. 부럼을 깨다	-더라고요.
	2. 널을 뛰다	
	3. 쥐불놀이를 하다	
	4. 소원을 빌다	
	5. 더위를 팔다	



Change the underlined word using -더라:

민수 씨와 함께 정월 대보름 행사에 갔어요. 민수 씨는 엄청  
(1)신나다. 행사 장소에 가니까 저도 (2)즐겁다. 사람들이  
널뛰기를 하길래 구경하고 있었는데, 민수 씨가 어디서  
부럼을 (3)가져오다. 저는 못 봤는데, 행사장 안쪽에서  
(4)준다. 부럼도 갠으니 올해에는 건강하게 지낼 것 같아요.



A : 지은 씨, 어제가 정월 대보름이었네요.

B : 맞아요, 그래서 시내에 정월 대보름 행사가 열리**더라고요**. 저도 잠깐 구경했어요.

A : 저도 어릴 땐 그런 행사에 자주 갔었는데, 최근에는 한번도 못 갔어요. 어땠어요?

B : 준비를 아주 많이 했**더라고요**. 부럼을 깨고, 널뛰기도 했어요. 그런데 쥐불놀이는 안 하**더라고요**.

A : 위험해서 그랬나 봐요. 보름달에 소원도 빌었어요?

B : 네. 올해엔 월급 좀 오르라고 빌었어요.



Talk about a festival you visited:

A : 저는 \_\_\_ 축제/행사에 가 봤어요.

B : 어땠어요?

A : \_\_\_ 더라고요. \_\_\_도 했어요.



## 삼태민 (Sam-taemin)

Taemin is a member of SHINee, a K-pop idol group. At one time, there was a superstition among idol fans that if they shouted 'Lee Taemin' three times, their wishes would come true. It's called "Sam(3) Taemin" for short.

The exact origin of this is unknown, but there is a theory that it is because Taemin is famous for being lucky. For this reason, people (even non-Taemin's fans) used to shout "Lee Taemin" three times before "ticketing" or taking a test.







Fill in the blank using the words below:

1. 정월 대보름에는 보름달에 소원을 \_\_\_\_.
2. 소원을 생각하고 있는데 제 친구는 벌써 \_\_\_\_.

A. 빌었더라고요

B. 빌더라고요



2. A

1. B



This study material was created by LTL Flexi Classes and can be used for free by anyone who wants to learn this beautiful language.

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