Korean Continuers Stage 6

Understanding the requirements of text types

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# Context

This document provides generic advice only. It is the responsibility of individual teachers to ensure their students are adequately prepared for the HSC examinations.

This advice has been developed for the Korean Continuers Stage 6 course and is current as at May 2024.

# Introduction

In the Korean Continuers Stage 6 course, students are required to produce different types of text appropriate to a range of contexts, purposes and audiences. By using this guide, you can support your students to develop and refine their writing skills across a range of tasks. Some language features are provided in Korean as a guide.

Section III of the HSC written paper assesses Objective 2 – express ideas through the production of original texts in Korean. The following outcomes are assessed:

* **2.1** applies knowledge of language structures to create original text [[1]](#footnote-1)#
* **2.2** composes informative, descriptive, reflective, persuasive or evaluative texts appropriate to context, purpose and/or audience
* **2.3** structures and sequences ideas and information

[Korean Continuers Stage 6 Syllabus](https://educationstandards.nsw.edu.au/wps/portal/nesa/11-12/stage-6-learning-areas/stage-6-languages/continuers/spanish-continuers-syllabus) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2009.

# Text types

Texts (text types) are various forms of spoken and written language, such as articles, conversations, letters and so on. Each text type varies in its characteristics of format, style and language. In Korean Continuers Stage 6, the following written text types are specified for production:

* article
* diary entry
* email
* letter
* message[[2]](#footnote-2)\*
* note[[3]](#footnote-3)\*
* notice
* postcard
* recount
* report
* script of an interview
* script of a speech or talk.

In the written section of the HSC examination, students are required to produce 2 different texts.

The first text is informative or descriptive. Informative or descriptive texts are usually used for sharing and describing personal experiences and ideas. They can include ideas, opinions and memories, and usually express feelings or reactions and reflections. Students are required to write approximately 75 words in Korean.

The second text is reflective, persuasive or evaluative, and could require you to explain or justify a point of view. Students are required to write approximately 200 words in Korean.

To build students’ skills in writing cohesive and engaging responses, consider choosing one task focused on a particular text type and completing the steps outlined below as a class. Next, choose a different task with the same text type for students to work on individually or in pairs.

1. Identify the purpose, context and audience for their writing.
2. Brainstorm or identify key ideas.
3. Write a first draft.
4. Evaluate the draft (for example, through peer feedback).
5. Address any areas for improvement.
6. Write the final draft.

## Article

Table 1 – information relating to ‘article’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure |  |
| * To inform about a topic, and/or sustain an argument * To persuade the reader to think about a topic * To entertain * To express the author’s thoughts and feelings | * Title or heading * Introduction that includes a statement of argument to be addressed * Body paragraphs that include development of arguments or ideas and sequencing and linking of ideas, with supporting evidence * Conclusion that reviews or summarises the argument or topic. It should be short and accentuate the main idea of the article | * Range of tenses (past, present, future, conditional), for example, 한다, 했다, 합니다, 했습니다 * Descriptive, factual, evaluative or persuasive language, depending on context, purpose and audience, for example, 것이 중요합니다 * An objective or a subjective tone, depending on the context and purpose * Providing examples, for example, 예를 들어 * Presenting a point of view, for example, 것에/을/를 찬성합니다. 을/를 동감합니다, 것에/ 을/를 반대합니다, 것이 좋다고 생각합니다, 하는 것이 더 좋다고 생각합니다, 그러나,  하지만, 그런데 * Use of language structures, vocabulary and expressions to describe facts or topics, to persuade the audience or to evaluate an issue (for or against) 이 문제에 대해 고민해야 합니다, 이 문제를 해결하기 위해 함께 노력해야 합니다, 위험합니다, 효과가 있습니다/ 없습니다. 나쁜/ 좋은 결과를 가져옵니다, 도움이 됩니다, 다음 세대를 위해 준비해야 합니다, 을/를 위해 계획해야 합니다 * Rhetorical questions to lead the audience to a particular conclusion * Repetition to emphasise a given idea * Expert opinion where appropriate, for example, 전문가들은..라고 말합니다, 연구에 따르면…라고 합니다, 최근 기사에 따르면…라고 합니다 * Language of cause and effect to draw conclusions, for example, 마지막으로 * Phrases and expressions for summing up, for example 그래서,그러므로, 그러니까 |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 500 *ja* in Korean. You have just completed your Year 12 studies. Write an article for your school newsletter evaluating how your friends have influenced you over the last two years.

Sourced from 2017 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2017.

Write approximately 500jain Korean. You have been invited to write an article for a Korean community blog. Write an article in which you evaluate a Korean Cultural Day you recently attended in your area.

Adapted from 2021 Higher School Certificate, French Continuers, Section III, Question 13(b) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2021.

Write approximately 500 *ja* in Korean. You have just finished high school and want to offer advice to younger students on how to best manage senior school and how to study Korean. Write an article to be posted on an online forum for students studying Korean at your school, in which you outline your advice.

Developed by Department of Education.

## Diary entry

Table 2 – information relating to ‘diary entry’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To document thoughts, reflections and experiences * To explore the emotions, attitudes, values, beliefs, fears, dreams and/or motivations evoked by an experience * To reflect on a theme, place or past events or experiences | * Date * Attention-grabbing opening sentence * Body of the text includes events in chronological order with detail and description * Concluding statement or remark reflecting on the experience * Writer’s sign-off | * First person (keep the tone or perspective of the character from whose perspective you are writing) * Plain form of the verb and informal register * Date, day, weather, for example, 3월 10일 수요일, 맑음, 흐림, 비 * Opening statement, for example, 오늘은 하모니 데이였다. 오늘은 바쁜 하루였다 * Range of tenses (past, present, future, conditional) – usually past tense, for example, 였다, 이었다, 했다 * Language can be descriptive, factual, judgemental, emotive or evaluative, depending on context, for example, 행복했다, 실망했다, 재미있었다, 별로였다, 감동적이었다, 지루했다, 슬펐다, 고마웠다, 짜증났다, 기분이 좋았다. 기분이 나빴다, 긴장했다, 후회했다, 기뻤다, 신났다, 설레였다, 열심히 했다 * Time phrases to express when things occurred or in what order they occurred, for example, 주말에, 처음에는, 오전에, 오후에, 늦게, 일찍, 먼저, 나중에, 지난 달에, 지난 주에, 작년에 * Reflective or evaluate language to express opinions/reflections on significant experiences, for example, 즐거운 하루였다. 또 갔으면 좋겠다. 다음에는 더 열심히 해야겠다, 내일이 너무 기대된다, 많이 배웠다, 좋은 경험이었다, 소중한 경험이었다 * **Note**: do not translate ‘Dear diary’ |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 500 *ja* in Korean. You have just spent a week travelling with a friend, who was visiting you from overseas. Write a diary entry in which you reflect on the time you spent together.

Sourced from 2023 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 13(b) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2023.

Write approximately 180 *ja* in Korean. You just had an unforgettable weekend. Write a diary entry describing what happened.

Sourced from 2022 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2022.

Write approximately 500 *ja* in Korean. You have met someone inspiring. Write a diary entry reflecting on the effect that the person has had on you and your plans for the future.

Sourced from 2021 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2021.

Write approximately 500 *ja* in Korean. You want to go overseas with your friends after you have graduated from high school. However, your parents are not allowing you to go. Write a diary entry reflecting on this.

Sourced from 2021 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 13(b) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2021.

## Email or letter

Table 3 – information relating to ‘email or letter’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To inform or advise * To invite or apologise * To show appreciation * To seek a response * To express a point of view and convince * To make a complaint | * Email address of sender and recipient and the subject (applies only to emails) * Your city or town and the date on the right (formal letter) * Opening salutation * Introduction that includes initial greeting and reason for writing * Body of the text with elaboration of key ideas * Conclusion that includes what is expected from the recipient * Closing statement * Closing salutation and name | * First person, to create a personal tone, for example, 저는. 제, 저희 (formal) 나는 내, 우리 (informal) * Range of tenses (present, perfect, future, imperfect, conditional) * Language can be descriptive, factual, emotive, evaluative or persuasive, depending on context, purpose and audience * Use of plain form or polite form, depending on the audience, for example, a letter to a friend would be in plain form and a letter to a teacher would be in polite form (be consistent throughout the letter or email) * Dear…: name게 or 에게 (plain, depends on the last syllable of the name) or title and name께, 님께, 씨께 (polite) * Endings, from …: name가/이가 (plain, depends on the last syllable of the name) or title and name 올림, 드림 (polite) * Authentic use of idiomatic expressions where appropriate * Opening salutation, for example, 안녕하세요, 잘 지내세요? 요즘 날씨가 많이 추워졌어요. (polite) 안녕, 잘 지내? 요즘 날씨가 많이 추워졌어 (plain) * Stating the reason for writing, for example, 하려고/ 하기 위해/ 때문에/ 이 편지를 씁니다 * Specific details without elaboration (email) * Closing statement and or salutation, for example, 감기 조심하세요, 건강하세요, 답장 기다릴게요or다음에 또 쓸게요 * **Note**: you are not required to put the date at the end of a letter. |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 500 *ja* in Korean. Your grandmother is going to travel overseas. Write an email to your grandmother persuading her to take you with her.

Sourced from 2020 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2020.

Write approximately 500 *ja* in Korean. Your parents are overseas travelling. You want to host a party at your house with a group of friends. Write an email to your parents persuading them to let you have the party.

Sourced from 2020 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 13 (b) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2020.

Write approximately 500 *ja* in Korean. You and your friend have recently argued over something unimportant. Write the text of a short email to another friend, describing what happened.

Sourced from 2014 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2014.

Write approximately 180 *ji* in Korean. You were going to meet your friend on Friday afternoon, but you are now unable to do so. Write him/her an email to reschedule.

Adapted from 2021 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2021.

## Message or note

Table 4 – information relating to ‘message or note’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To thank or express appreciation * To inform or advise * To request * To instruct * To remind   **Note**: the difference between a message and a note is that a message can vary in type, such as text message or social media post, whereas a note is generic. | * Opening salutation * General statement, description or procedure * Lack of descriptive detail * Closing salutation | * Shorter than a standard letter, (lacking extra detail) * Plain form or polite form (be consistent throughout the note)   To thank or express appreciation:   * 감사합니다. * 친절하시네요. * 도와주셔서 정말 감사하게 생각합니다.   To inform:   * 오늘 밤 늦게 집에 돌아올 거예요. * 오늘 소풍에 참여하지 못한다는 것을 알려드리고 싶습니다.   To request:   * 죄송합니다만 이 문제와 관련해서 도움이 필요합니다. * 번거롭게 해서 죄송하지만 중요하게 드릴 말씀이 있습니다. * 부탁 좀 해도 될까요? * 좋은 레스토랑을 추천해 주실 수 있나요?   To remind:   * 내일 파티에 케이크 가져오는 것을 잊지 마세요. |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 180 *ja* in Korean. You and a friend have decided to give your teacher a ‘thank you’ gift. Write a message to your friend, describing what you have bought and why you chose it.

Sourced from 2023 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2023.

Write approximately 180 *ja* in Korean. Your colleague at your part-time job has helped you at work recently. Write a message to thank him/her.

Sourced from 2021 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2021

Write approximately 180 *ja* in Korean You are unable to go to work this weekend. Write a message to your manager explaining why you cannot go.

Sourced from 2019 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2019.

Write approximately 180 *ja* in Korean. You have recently decided to organise a new after-school activity. Write a message for the school newsletter to inform students about this activity.

Sourced from 2018 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2018.

## Notice

Table 5 – information relating to ‘notice’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To inform * To encourage and seek a response | * Name of the issuing agency * Date of issue/release of the notice * Title, heading or addressee * Relevant details, for example, date, time, duration, place or venue * Statement of conclusion or advice (for example, giving contact details) | * Verbs are often written in the present tense * Language can be descriptive, factual, judgemental, emotive or persuasive, depending on context, for example, 한 시부터 두 시까지 … 합니다, 이/가 있습니다, 을/를 가져오세요, 교실에 두 시까지 오세요, 해 주세요, 연락 주세요, 강당으로 오세요 * Language is simple, polite and formal |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 180 *ja* in Korean. You are organising a picnic on the weekend for students studying Japanese at your school. Write a notice to be put on the school’s online forum inviting students to attend and giving them details about the event.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

Write approximately 180 *ja* in Korean. You are on exchange in Korea and you would like someone to practise Korean conversation with. Write a notice for the school’s online noticeboard outlining this request.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

Write approximately 180 *ja* in Korean. You are a university student in Korea, currently living in a dormitory on campus. You are planning to start an English conversation class for students. Write a notice to put on the university noticeboard with details about the class.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

## Postcard

Table 6 – information relating to ‘postcard’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To inform and retell events (describe where you are and some of the things you are doing and seeing) * To communicate your thoughts or feelings * To amuse or entertain | * Recipient name * Information about a place, for example, weather or atmosphere * Activities done * Plans * Closing statement and salutation | * First person * Use of plain form or polite form, depending on the audience, for example, a postcard to a friend would be in plain form and a postcard to a teacher would be in polite form (be consistent throughout the postcard) * Name 게or 에게 (plain, depends on the last syllable of the name) or title and name께, 님께, 씨께 (polite) * Opening salutation, for example, 안녕하세요, 잘 지내세요? (polite) 안녕, 잘 지내? (plain) * Brief description or message without elaboration * Correct tense for activities – what has happened and what is happening next? * Descriptive language, for example, 경치가 너무 아름다워요, 정말 멋진 곳이에요, 조용하고 평화로운 곳이에요, 전통적인 건물이 많아요, 분위기가 좋아요 * Personal impressions, for example, 좋은 추억이 될 것 같아요. 매력있어요, 이/가 or 로 유명해요, 특별한 경험이었어요, ~이/가 인상적이었어요 * Authentic use of idiomatic expressions where appropriate * Formulaic ending, closing statement and or salutation, for example, 몸 조심하세요, 보고싶어요, 다음에 같이 오고 싶어요. 건강하세요, 다음에 또 쓸게요, 행복하세요 * Name 가/이가 (plain, depends on the last syllable) or title and name 드림, 으로 부터 (polite) |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 180 *ja* in Korean. You are travelling in Korea and have visited a place for the first time. Write a postcard to your Korean friend about this place.

Sourced from 2020 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2020.

Write approximately 180 ja in Korean. You are on holidays with your host family in Korea. Write a postcard to your Korean-speaking friend at home about your experience.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

Write approximately 180 ja in Korean. You are on exchange in Korea and have just finished your first week of school and homestay there. Write a postcard to your Korean-speaking friend at home, describing your new experiences.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

## Recount

Table 7 – information relating to ‘recount’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To inform or entertain * To retell past events or experiences for the reader's information or enjoyment | * Introduction or orientation (setting the scene) * Series of events in chronological order with details * Closing statement that expresses an opinion regarding the events described | * Usually written in the first person to create a personal tone, for example, 저는. 제, 저희 (formal) 나는 내, 우리 (formal) * Can be written in third person if required for the question * Often written in past tense, for example, 였다, 이었다, 였어요, 이었어요, 했다, 했어요 * Opening sentences, for example, 오늘 한국문화원에 견학갔어요. 오늘은 설날이었어요 * Descriptive language, for example, 경치가 아름다워요, 정말 멋진 곳이에요, 조용하고 평화로운 곳이에요, 전통적인 건물이 많아요, 분위기가 좋아요 * Evaluative language to summarise and/or reflect on the events and/or the experiences, for example, 좋은 추억이 될 것 같아요. 매력적이었어요, 이/가 or 로 유명했어요, 특별한 경험이었어요, ~이/가 인상적이었어요, 실망했어요, 기대 이상이었어요, 피곤했어요, 지루했어요, 이/가 기억에 남아요, 감동적이었어요, 재미있었어요, 흥미로웠어요, 놀라웠어요, 슬펐어요, 기뻤어요, 즐거웠어요, 신기했어요 * Opening sentences, for example, 오늘 한국문화원에 견학갔어요. 오늘은 설날이었어요 * Adjectives, for example, 전통적인, 예쁜, 아름다운, 화려한, 조용한, 시끄러운, 비싼, 싼, 편안한, 신선한, 신기한, 흥미로운 * Adverbial phrases * Phrases to put events in a chronological order, for example, 처음에는, 나중에는, 마지막에/으로 * Linking words, for example, 그리고, 그리고 나서, 그러나, 하지만, 했지만, 그런데, 그래서, 그래도 * Time words to connect events, for example, 하기 전에, 동안, 하는데, 했을 때, 하고, 한 후에, 그 후에, 그 다음에 * Words which tell us when, where, with whom and how |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 500 *ja* in Korean. Write a recount for a blog for Korean-speaking teenagers reflecting on a special family celebration.

2013 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2013.

Write approximately 500jain Korean. You are on exchange in Korea and attended a school excursion. Write a recount for your Korean classmates in Australia in which you reflect on this experience.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

Write approximately 400 *ja* in Korean. Your Korean class went on an excursion to a Korean cultural event. Write a recount for a blog for Australian students studying Korean in which you reflect on the experience.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

## Report

Table 8 – information relating to ‘report’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To classify, organise and describe information to draw conclusion * To inform the reader about an issue * To present an evaluation of an issue or a social phenomenon | * General statement outlining the issue * Series of paragraphs – each paragraph presents a new topic sentence followed by facts and details * Concluding statement that sums up the topic and provides recommendations or advice where applicable | * Language may be evaluative, depending on context, purpose and audience, for example, 효과적이다, 성공적이다, 편리하다, 불편하다, 빠르다, 쉽다, 어렵다, 비싸다, 싸다, 도움이 된다. 추천하다 * Includes present tense of verbs * Descriptive and factual topic-specific vocabulary and language, for example, 이다, 이라고 한다 * Language of generalisation to provide a broad statement, for example, 많은 사람들이/은, 보통 * Language of comparison and contrast to focus on similarities and differences, for example, 호주 고등학교와 같이, 호주처럼, 호주보다 한국이 더, 호주에 비하면, 가장/ 제일 * Language of cause and effect, for example, [reason] 때문에/ 니까[consequence], 그 이유는, 그러면, 결국, 그러니까 * Supporting evidence, such as statistics or examples, for example, 조사/ 기사/ 전문가/ 실험/ 연구/ 데이터에 따르면 * Linking words, for example, 그리고, 그래서, 그러나, 하지만, 그렇지만, 그러므로, 반대로, 게다가 |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 500jain Korean. You have just finished your HSC examinations. Write a report for a blog for Korean-speaking teenagers on the positive lifestyle strategies you used during your HSC year.

Adapted from 2018 Higher School Certificate Examination, Indonesian Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2018.

Write approximately 500 jain Korean. You have been on exchange in Korea for 6 months. Write a report for the school newsletter in which you reflect on the main differences between school and home life between Australia and Japan.

Developed by the Department of Education.

Write approximately 500 jain Korean. Your Korean sister school has visited your school in Australia. Write a report for your sister school about their visit in which you include a reflection of the experience.

Developed by the Department of Education.

## Script of an interview

Table 9 – information relating to ‘script of an interview’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To gain information about a topic or someone’s life or experience * To communicate ideas, opinions and attitudes | * Short introduction about the setting and purpose of the interview * Greeting and thanking the person for their time * Series of questions and responses * Conclusion | * Appropriate address, for example, 당신은 or person’s name씨) * Polite or informal register, depending on context and audience, for example 입니다, 합니다 * Language may be factual, descriptive, evaluative or emotive, depending on context and purpose * Verbs in a range of tenses, depending on the context * Opening salutations, for example, 안녕하세요, name씨, 인터뷰에 와 주셔서 감사합니다 * Question forms (by the interviewer) * Transition strategies when switching topics, for example, 다음은, 마지막으로, 그러면, 그래서, 혹시 * Clear idea of the purpose of the interview, for example, 오늘은…에 대하여 인터뷰를 하겠습니다 * Question and response sequence, initials followed by a colon or dash can be used, for example, *A: …, B: …* * Filler expressions (do not overuse), for example, 아, 네, 저, 그럼, 그렇군요, 알겠습니다 * Closing salutations, for example, 인터뷰를 해 주셔서 감사합니다 |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 500jain Korean. While you were studying overseas, your host brother or sister interviewed you for their school magazine. In the interview, you reflected on life in Australia. Write the script of the interview.

Adapted from 2018 Higher School Certificate Examination, French Continuers, Section III, Question 13(b) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2018.

Write approximately 500jain Korean. While you are on holiday in Korea, you were interviewed by a youth magazine. In the interview, you reflect on the experience and the highlights of your trip. Write the script of the interview.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

Write approximately 500 *ja* in Korean. While on exchange in Korea, your teacher interviews you about your experience on exchange, your plans for the future and how you will use Korean. Write the script of the interview.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

## Script of a speech or talk

Table 10 – information relating to ‘script of a speech or talk’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To communicate ideas, points of view or opinions * To persuade * To inform * To welcome * To thank * To amuse or entertain | * Salutation * Short introduction to hook the audience * Body paragraphs that make informed judgements with details and/or examples to support * Short conclusion that accentuates the main idea of the speech | * First person * Polite or informal register, depending on context and audience – be consistent throughout * Salutations, for example, 여러분, 안녕하세요. * Introductory statement of purpose, for example, 오늘은 …에 대해 이야기 하겠습니다. * Organised and linked ideas and information * Choice of expressions such as rhetorical question may be used to engage the audience, for example, …에 대해 들어 본 적 있어요? …한 경험이 있어요? * Descriptive words * Range of tenses * Usually subjective language, depending on the context * Expressions to present a point of view or evaluative language, for example, 추천합니다. 반대합니다. 찬성합니다. 저는… 라고/ 좋다고/ 나쁘다고/ 해야한다고 생각합니다, 제 생각에는 * Repetition to emphasise a particular idea, for example, 다시 말하면, 한번 더 말하자면, 한번 더 강조하고 싶습니다 * Use of personal story or anecdote to illustrate and personalise the issue for a reader or listener 제 경험을 예를 들면, 제 이야기를 말하자면, 저는 …한 적/경험이 있습니다 * Summing up, for example, 이처럼, 이와 같이, 한 마디로 정리하면, 요약하면, 마지막으로 * concluding remarks, for example, 제 발표를 들어주셔서 감사합니다, 제 연설을 들어주셔서 고맙습니다, 이것으로 (제) 연설을/ 발표를 마치겠습니다 |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 500 *ja* in Korean. You have been asked to deliver a speech on your high school graduation night to your fellow students. Write the script of the speech in which you reflect on your feelings about leaving school.

Sourced from 2022 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2022.

Write approximately 500 *ja* in Korean. As an Australian student who has just completed a year of study in Korea, you have been invited to deliver a speech at a school assembly. Write the script of the speech in which you reflect on the differences between being a student in Korea and a student in Australia.

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Write approximately 500 *ja* in Korean. You took a year off your studies after graduating from high school to travel and work. You have been asked to give a speech at a school assembly at your old school evaluating your experience. Write the script of your speech.

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Write approximately 500 *ja* in Korean. You have adopted a new daily routine this year. You have been asked to give a speech at a school assembly evaluating your experience. Write the script of your speech.

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# References

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[Korean Continuers Stage 6 Syllabus](https://educationstandards.nsw.edu.au/wps/portal/nesa/11-12/stage-6-learning-areas/stage-6-languages/continuers/spanish-continuers-syllabus) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2009.

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1. # Written or spoken text created by students incorporating their own ideas (NESA 2009). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2.  The difference between a message and a note is that a message can vary in type, such as text message or social media post, whereas a note is generic. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)