Korean Continuers – text types

# What are texts (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 the Korean Continuers HSC written examination, the following text types are specified for production:

1. article
2. diary entry
3. email
4. letter
5. message
6. note
7. notice
8. postcard
9. recount
10. report
11. script of an interview
12. script of a speech/talk.

Note: In the oral examination, you participate in a conversation.

In the written section of the HSC examination, you are required to produce 2 different styles of writing:

* the first style is informative or descriptive
* the second style is reflective, persuasive or evaluative, and could require you to explain or justify a point of view.

Using the correct text type and including the correct style of content is important.

# Sample tasks and practice questions

Past HSC papers can be downloaded from the [NESA website](http://educationstandards.nsw.edu.au/wps/portal/nesa/11-12/Understanding-the-curriculum/resources/hsc-exam-papers). Some past HSC questions have been used as sample tasks in this document.

**For each task, identify the following:**

* **What is the purpose?**
* **Who is the audience?**
* **What is the context?**
* **What is the required text type?**
* **What is the style?**

## The texts (text types)

### 1 – article

#### Purpose

* to sustain an argument
* to describe
* to inform, persuade, amuse or entertain

#### Structure

* titles/headings (if appropriate)
* development of ideas/arguments
* sequencing and linking of ideas
* statement of conclusion or advice

#### Language features

* range of tenses (for example 한다/했다/합니다/했습니다)
* language can be descriptive, factual, judgemental, emotive or persuasive, depending on context
* plain form or polite form (be consistent throughout the article)

#### Sample question

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. Write approximately 500 *ja* in KOREAN.

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### 2 – diary entry

#### Purpose

* a personal reflection on a theme, place or situation

#### Structure

* date and weather (for example 2017년7월6일 금요일)
* development of ideas/arguments
* sequencing and linking of ideas
* concluding statement (for example 이제 그만 자야겠다, 내일이 빨리 왔으면 좋겠다)
* sign off with name (optional)

#### Language features

* written in the first person (keep the tone/perspective of the character from whose perspective you are writing)
* usually written in past tense (이었다/이었어요/했다/했어요)
* language can be descriptive, factual, judgemental, emotive or persuasive, depending on context
* plain form or polite form (be consistent throughout the diary entry)

#### Sample questions

You have been discussing your future plans with your parents. They are concerned about some of your ideas. Write a diary entry reflecting on what you intend to do. Write approximately 500 *ja* in KOREAN.

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You are travelling in Korea and have been impressed with the culture, people, and natural landscapes. Write a diary entry about your holidays in Korea; including your experiences and reflection of what you now intend to do for the rest of your holidays. Write approximately 500 *ja* in KOREAN. (Not from a past HSC examination.)

### 3 – email

#### Purpose

* to use technology-based methods of communication
* to send greetings
* to retell events
* to inform
* to seek a response

#### Structure

* email conventions (you are not usually required to write an email address in the exam)
* specific details without elaboration
* salutations and endings – less conventional than a normal letter, which may need ~에게, ~께, ~ 로부터, ~올림/드림.
* statement of conclusion or advice (for example 답장 기다릴게요or다음에 또 쓸게요)

#### Language features

* range of tenses (for example 해요/했어요/합니다/했습니다)
* language can be descriptive, factual, judgemental, emotive or persuasive, depending on context
* plain form or polite form (be consistent throughout the email)

#### Sample question

You and your friend have recently argued over something unimportant. Write the text of a short email to another friend, describing what happened. Write approximately 180 *ja* in KOREAN.

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### 4 – letter

#### Purpose

* to communicate in writing with acquaintances, friends, family or the public
* to inform, amuse, persuade

#### Structure

* salutations (for example ~에게, 안녕하세요. 그동안 잘 지내셨어요?)
* letter conventions (for example ~에게, ~(으)로부터, 그동안 잘 지내셨어요? 저는 잘 지냈어요. 날씨가 점점 추워지고 있어요. 건강하세요.)
* comment/statement about the weather, date at the end

#### Language features

* subjective language (for example 저는 or 나)
* language can be descriptive, factual, judgemental, emotive, or persuasive depending on context
* formality of language will depend on relationship between participants (for example letter to a friend or letter to a teacher)

#### Sample question

You have recently discovered that your penfriend in Korea is planning to go overseas for a holiday. Write a letter to your friend persuading him/her to come to your city/town in Australia. Write 500 *ja* in KOREAN.

Adapted from 2008 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 11(b) (9 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2008

Note: This question is now worth 10 marks.

### 5 – message

#### Purpose

* to inform
* 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 voicemail message, text message, email, social media.

#### Structure

* succinct (short and to the point)
* general statement, description, procedure
* lack of descriptive detail
* frequent use of colloquial language (does not necessarily mean plain form)

#### Language features

* shorter than a standard letter
* plain form or polite form (be consistent throughout the message)

#### Sample questions

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

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

Write a message for your friend explaining why you can’t attend his or her birthday party next week. Write approximately 180 *ja* in KOREAN. (Not from a past HSC examination.)

### 6 – note

#### Purpose

* to inform
* 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 voicemail message, text message, email.

#### Structure

* succinct (short and to the point)
* general statement, description, procedure
* lack of descriptive detail
* frequent use of colloquial language (does not necessarily mean plain form)

#### Language features

* shorter than a standard letter
* plain form or polite form (be consistent throughout the note)

#### Sample questions

Answer the following question by writing approximately 180 *ja* in KOREAN. You have lost a valuable item at school. You want to put a note on the students’ noticeboard, hoping that someone may have found it. Write the note.

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Imagine you were not able to meet the Korean exchange student this afternoon, as planned. Write a note to him/her explaining why you did not inform them before this and saying when you will be available to meet him/her again. Write approximately 180 *ja* in KOREAN. (Not from a past HSC examination.)

### 7 – notice

#### Purpose

* to inform
* to seek a response (for example looking for a roommate to share accommodation)

#### Structure

* heading/addressee
* specific details without elaboration
* statement of conclusion or advice (for example giving contact details)

#### Language features

* often written in the present tense
* language can be descriptive, factual, judgemental, emotive or persuasive, depending on context
* plain form or polite form

#### Sample question

You are a university student in Korea currently living in a dormitory. You intend to open an English conversation class on campus. Write a notice to put up on the university notice board. Write approximately 180 *ja* in KOREAN. (Not from a past HSC examination.)

### 8 – postcard

#### Purpose

* to provide information, amuse or entertain
* to retell events and experiences (for example who, where, what, when)

#### Structure

* salutations (~에게, ~(으)로부터)
* brief description or message
* formulaic ending

#### Language features

* descriptive language
* personal impressions
* often written in past tense, for example where you went, what you did, what you saw (이었어요/었습니다/했어요/했습니다)

#### Sample question

Write a postcard to your Korean host parents in which you tell them about a place you are visiting in Korea with the Korean friends while on holiday. Write approximately 180 *ja* in KOREAN. (Not from a past HSC examination.)

### 9 – recount

#### Purpose

* to inform or entertain
* to retell past events or experiences
* to retell a series of events

#### Structure

* introduction/orientation (set the scene – who, what, where, when)
* events sequenced in chronological order
* closing statement

#### Language features

* often told in the first person (나 or 저)
* descriptive language
* often told in past tense (for example 이었다/이었어요/했다/했어요)
* time words to connect events (for example ~ 하기 전에/~한 후에/~동안/~하는데/ ~했을 때 /~하고/그후에)
* words which tell us when, where, with whom and how
* linking words (for example 그리고/그러면/그러나/그래서)

#### Sample question

Write a recount for your school blog reflecting on a special family celebration. Write approximately 500 *ja* in KOREAN.

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### 10 – report

#### Purpose

* to present information about a class of things (to classify) OR
* to describe the way things are
* to organise facts
* to draw conclusions

#### Structure

* general statement or classification
* series of paragraphs that describe
* logical progression
* concluding statement or summary

#### Language features

* supporting evidence, such as statistics, examples
* factual
* language specific to the topic
* objective language
* linking words (for example 그리고/그래서/그러나/하지만/그렇지만/그러므로)

#### Sample questions

Your Korean school is reviewing the organisation of the swimming carnival. The sports organiser has asked you, as House Captain, to prepare a report giving feedback about the carnival from a student’s perspective. Write this report. In your report include suggestions for improving the carnival. Write 500 *ja* in KOREAN.

Adapted from 2006 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 11(a) (9 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2006

Note: This question is now worth 10 marks.

Your Korean sister school has visited your school in Australia. Write a report for your sister school about their visit. In your report include your personal feedback and suggestions for improving the sister school visit event. Write approximately 500 *ja* in KOREAN. (Not from a past HSC examination.)

### 11 – script of an interview

#### Purpose

* to find out information (for example a story or a response)
* to communicate ideas, opinions and attitudes
* to draw conclusions

#### Structure

* salutations
* clear idea of the purpose of the interview (오늘은 ~에 대하여 인터뷰를 하려고 합니다)
* question and response sequence (initials followed by a colon or dash can be used, for example A: and B:, or A - and B - )
* use of filler expressions (for example 아, 네, 저어, 그럼)
* conclusion (for example 인터뷰를 해 주셔서 감사합니다)

#### Language features

* question forms (by the interviewer)
* register – use polite language (for example 입니다/합니다 form)
* transition strategies when switching topics (optional, for example 다음은~)

#### Sample question

You are applying for a scholarship to Korea. As part of the process, you have to participate in an interview in Korean with the organiser. Write the script of the interview. Write approximately 500 *ja* in KOREAN. (Not from a past HSC examination.)

### 12 – script of a speech/talk

#### Purpose

* to communicate ideas, opinions and attitudes
* to entertain
* to persuade
* to welcome
* to thank

#### Structure

* salutations (for example 여러분, 안녕하세요.)
* introductory statement of purpose (for example 오늘은 ~에 관해서 이야기 하겠습니다.)
* ideas and information organised and linked
* concluding remarks (for example 끝까지 들어주셔서 감사합니다/저의 연설을 들어주셔서 고맙습니다/이것으로 (저의) 연설을 마치겠습니다)

#### Language features

* choice of expressions to engage the audience
* descriptive words
* range of tenses
* usually subjective language (this depends on the context)

#### Sample questions

You are an exchange student in Korea and will be going home next month. You have been asked to give a farewell speech at a school assembly. Write the script of the speech in which you reflect on your experience in your Korean school. Write approximately 500 *ja* in KOREAN.

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The Korean Tourism Organisation is looking for a capable person to promote Korean culture in Australia. You are planning to apply for the position. Write the speech you will give to the selection panel, explaining why you are suitable for this role. Write approximately 500 *ja* in KOREAN. (Not from a past HSC examination.)