

2018 HSC Korean and Literature Marking Guidelines

Section I — Listening and Responding Part A

Question 1 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the issue being discussed	1

Sample answer:

The two speakers discussed whether or not Hana's friend should settle in Korean town.

Question 1 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a thorough explanation of the two speakers' views using examples from the text	4
• Provides a sound explanation of the two speakers' views using some examples from the text	3
• Provides some explanation of the two speakers' views	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Minsu insists that her friend should settle in Korean town, because it is easy to get a part-time job despite inadequate English skills and she is less likely to feel homesick with more Korean friends. Hana thinks that her friend should live in a local suburb to mingle with Australians to improve her English skills quickly and learn Australian culture, in order to assimilate easily.

Question 1 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of Hana’s persuasion • Provides a range of examples of the content and the use of language 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a sound understanding of the effectiveness of Hana’s persuasion • Provides some examples of the content and the use of language 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding of the effectiveness of Hana’s persuasion • Provides limited examples of the content and/or the use of language 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Hana is effective in persuading Minsu.

She explains her own experience that she has lots of fun sharing similar sports and hobbies with her local Australian friends. She insists that it is beneficial to settle in a local suburb first to experience and learn the different culture and English. She explains that it might be uncomfortable and awkward at the beginning, but it is beneficial in the long term.

She believes that her Korean friend may be disappointed if she maintains the same lifestyle as she had in Korea because she is expecting a new Australian life.

She uses a Korean idiom, 우물 안 개구리 (a frog in a well) to validate her opinion that it is easy to get isolated if staying only in Korean Town.

She refers to the news statistics that migrants with more local Australian friends have a 60 per cent higher satisfaction level with their new Australian life.

Section I — Listening and Responding

Part B

Question 2

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of the issues raised in the texts and a sophisticated level of ability to compare and contrast them • Composes a coherent argument demonstrating a comprehensive understanding of the texts • Demonstrates a highly-developed understanding of context and audience • Demonstrates an excellent control of vocabulary and language structures 	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies the main issues in the texts and compares and contrasts them in a lucid way • Composes an effective argument with close reference to the texts • Writes effectively for the context and audience • Demonstrates an appropriate knowledge and understanding of language structures and vocabulary 	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coherently compares and contrasts information in the texts • Writes coherently and with some appropriate textual reference • Relates information to context and audience • Writes using a range of language structures and vocabulary 	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compares and contrasts some opinions, ideas and information in the texts • Demonstrates a limited ability to structure and sequence information and ideas • Demonstrates an awareness of context and audience 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding of the texts and the ability to compare and contrast information • Shows some evidence of the ability to organise information 	1–2

Answers could include:

- It is difficult to be selected for the Separate Families Reunion Meeting due to the limited number of people allowed to attend
- Some Separate Families are keenly waiting for the reunion news
- Reunited families loved to make the most of the 10 hours of the reunion meeting
- Reunited families spent quality time together with a big smile and shared fun stories of the old times.

Section II — Reading and Responding

Part A

Question 3 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies what the statement implies	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

'I will live my life from now on' implies that she has decided to stop taking care of her grown-up son and she will no longer allow her husband to control her.

Question 3 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a sound description of the stereotypical gender role	3
• Provides some description of the stereotypical gender role	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Traditionally, Korean women are expected to cook in any circumstances, eg Guemja told her husband when leaving home, 'Whenever you want to eat, just press the rice cooker button'.

Women are not supposed to have their own social life other than looking after the house and the family, eg Mr Kwon told Guemja that 'housewives should not leave home and hang around outside for days' in an authoritative tone.

Women are expected to take care of their children even when they have grown up, eg Mr Kwon said to Guemja that she should be ashamed as a mother because she was leaving the house.

Question 3 (c)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a comprehensive explanation of the importance of Scene 27 in conveying the message	4
• Provides a sound explanation of the importance of Scene 27 in conveying the message	2–3
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Scene 27 is important to understand this film’s message of mutual understanding and acceptance. The husband’s softened voice and the wife’s reluctant acceptance of his affections demonstrate that mutual effort to understand and to cooperate with each other is important in a relationship.

When all characters hold hands and dance together, it symbolises that the conflicts between the characters have been resolved and we need a society that accepts differences. Lastly, Scene 27 also conveys the message that when different values are respected, our society flourishes.

Question 3 (d)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of how the issues of modern Korean family relationships are explored in the extracts and the film as a whole	6
• Demonstrates a sound understanding of how the issues of modern Korean family relationships are explored in the extracts and the film as a whole	4–5
• Demonstrates some understanding of how the issues of modern Korean family relationships are explored in the extracts and/or the film as a whole	2–3
• Provides some relevant information	1

Answers could include:

The relationships within the modern Korean family are explored through the following:

- The life of a retired husband who feels anxious because his wife wants to live a life for herself from now on.
- Ways of communication and mutual care displayed through the resolution of conflicts such as a divorce of elderly people.
- The conflict between the mother who is extremely enthusiastic about her child’s English education and the primary student son who is sick and tired of going to private English tutoring schools.
- The lonely father who has been left in Korea alone to financially support his family which is overseas for education, which has led to a distance between him and his family.
- The wellbeing issue for the father who has been separated from his family overseas.

Section II — Reading and Responding

Part A (continued)

Question 4

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a highly-developed ability to compare how the two poems have conveyed a message about the influence of modern society on the environment • Demonstrates a perceptive and insightful ability to analyse the way in which language is used to convey meaning in the two poems • Composes a coherent and sophisticated argument demonstrating a comprehensive understanding of the text 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates the ability to compare how the two poems have conveyed a message about the influence of modern society on the environment • Analyses the way in which language is used to convey meaning in the two poems • Composes an effective argument with appropriate textual reference 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates the ability to compare how the two poems have conveyed a message about the influence of modern society on the environment • Discusses ways in which language is used to portray meaning in the two poems • Supports the discussion of the question with some appropriate textual reference 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies with some elaboration examples of the influence of how either or both poems conveyed a message • Identifies some examples of the way in which language is used to convey meaning in either or both poems • Attempts to compose an argument with reference to the text 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies some ideas and information relevant to the influence of either poem • Demonstrates some ability to structure and sequence ideas 	1–5

Answers could include:

The two texts send a meaningful message about the influence a modern society has on the environment through the contents and the language techniques.

The poem *Seomjingang* contains the message that the poet admires the Seomjin River and the ordinary people who live with the strong sense of persistent vitality and who live robustly in harmony with native natural scenery, contrary to the selfish behaviours in the modern world.

In the poem *Empire Hotel*, the poet accuses the digital kingdom in modern society, where no human sensitivity exists and/or return to nature is not possible.

The poets' messages have been emphasised through various language techniques.

In the Seomjin River poem, language techniques such as symbolic descriptions, personification of nature and a confident and commanding tone have been used, whereas in

the *Empire Hotel* poem, no stanzas, no punctuation marks and the symbolic '@' as well as emphasising and repetitive language techniques have been used.

More details are as follows:

The poem, *Seomjingang*:

- It describes the simple and healthy countryside lifestyle in contemporary society through the description of Seomjin River and the riverside.
- The poem admires the ordinary people who live with the strong sense of persistent vitality, through symbolic poetic words eg Clover flowers looking like rice, Jaunyoung flowers looking like charcoal fire.
- Through the use of imaginary descriptions, the poem reveals the persistent mentality of people eg feeling a lump in the throat after the constant flows towards the Youngsan River, turning the direction embracing the blunt waist of Mt Jiri.
- People are described as they live robustly in harmony with the native natural environment through the confident and commanding tone eg as if small veins of Jeonra Province after constant water flows along together constantly.
- It describes the affection of the poet towards the neighbours of the Seomjin River eg take a look and walk along the draught Seomjin River; take a look at the dawning Seomjin River, ones without their fathers, some water taken away would not let the river dry out.
- Through the techniques of symbolic descriptions and personification of nature, the poem describes that Seomjin River peacefully harmonises with the surrounding nature, contrary to the selfish and competitive individuals in modern society eg washing face off at the dawning river where Mt Jiri reflects on/at sunset, Mt Mudeung nods its forehead to say it is alright.

The poem, *Empire Hotel*:

- By purposely not using stanzas, the poem describes the people in contemporary society who do not follow natural biorhythms and live without difference between day and night.
- Through the purposeful use of the symbolic '@' and not using punctuation marks, the poet accuses the digital kingdom in modern society of removing the difference between work and break, the beginning and the end.
- Constantly accuses the digital kingdom through the purposeful use of simile eg tonight's moonlight is somehow like a malicious virus.
- The poet accuses the digital kingdom of obstructing the restoration of human sensitivities through the use of emphasising and repetitive language techniques eg watch out and watch out again.
- The poet stresses the boundaries of modern society through the use of ironical language techniques eg the digital policy is a great success.
- Through the entire content of the poem, the poet highlights the impossibility of the 'completion of Autumn' in the digital kingdom where no human sensitivity exists and/or return to nature is not possible eg the Autumn has been completed.

Section II — Reading and Responding

Part B

Question 5

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of the issues raised in the text • Responds with a sophisticated level of ability to the opinions, ideas and information in the text • Composes a coherent argument demonstrating a comprehensive understanding of the text • Demonstrates a highly-developed understanding of context and audience • Demonstrates an excellent control of vocabulary and language structures 	13–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies the main issues in the text • Responds lucidly to the opinions, ideas and information in the text • Composes an effective argument with close reference to the text • Writes effectively for the context and audience • Demonstrates an appropriate knowledge and understanding of language structures and vocabulary 	10–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchanges information in response to the opinions, ideas and information in the text • Writes coherently and with some appropriate textual reference • Relates information to context and audience • Writes using a range of language structures and vocabulary 	7–9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responds to some opinions, ideas and information in the text • Demonstrates a limited ability to structure and sequence information and ideas • Demonstrates an awareness of context and audience 	4–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding of the text • Shows some evidence of the ability to organise information 	1–3

Answers could include:

- Get ready to read a book any time and anywhere
- Learn collaborative skills
- Create your own language to reflect your thoughts and ideas
- Exercise enthusiastically
- Become familiar with media forms.

Section III — Writing in Korean

Questions 6–7

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes perceptively for a specified audience, context and purpose • Demonstrates an excellent control of vocabulary and language structures • Demonstrates a highly-developed and sophisticated control of Korean vocabulary and syntax • Demonstrates flair and originality in the selection, presentation and development of ideas 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes effectively for an audience, context and purpose • Demonstrates a well-developed command of Korean with a comprehensive range of vocabulary and syntax • Demonstrates the ability to manipulate language • Demonstrates originality in the selection and presentation of ideas 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes original and interesting text appropriate to audience, context and purpose • Demonstrates a satisfactory command of Korean, with a sound base of vocabulary and syntax • Demonstrates the ability to organise and express most ideas reasonably, but with a number of weaknesses in sequencing, linking and grammar 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an awareness of audience and context using only a narrow range of information and ideas • Uses a limited range of predictable vocabulary and language structures to express ideas • Attempts to sequence and link ideas 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicates a limited range of ideas with little attempt to organise and sequence material 	1–5

2018 HSC Korean and Literature Mapping Grid

Section I — Listening and Responding Part A

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1 (a)	1	Australian and Korean perspectives on lifestyle and culture — conversation	H3.1
1 (b)	4	Australian and Korean perspectives on lifestyle and culture — conversation	H3.1
1 (c)	5	Australian and Korean perspectives on lifestyle and culture — conversation	H3.3, H3.6, H3.7

Section I — Listening and Responding Part B

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
2	10	North and South Korean relations — conversation and news reports / article	H2.1, H2.3, H3.2, H3.4, H3.5

Section II — Reading and Responding Part A

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
3 (a)	2	Film <i>Fly, Penguin</i> — the individual and the communities	H3.1, H3.3
3 (b)	3	Film <i>Fly, Penguin</i> — the individual and the communities	H3.3
3 (c)	4	Film <i>Fly, Penguin</i> — the individual and the communities	H3.2, H3.3, H3.7
3 (d)	6	Film <i>Fly, Penguin</i> — the individual and the communities	H3.1, H3.3, H3.6, H3.8
4	25	Poems <i>Seomjingang</i> and <i>Empire Hotel</i> — global issues	H2.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.6, H4.1

Section II — Reading and Responding Part B

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
5	15	Pressures on young people today — article / letter to editor	H2.1, H2.4, H3.2, H3.3, H3.7, H3.8

Section III — Writing in Korean

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
6	25	Gender in today's society issue — speech	H2.1, H2.2, H2.3, H2.4
7	25	The influence of leisure on the young person's world — speech	H2.1, H2.2, H2.3, H2.4