

11th Gen TaLK Orientation

Teach and Learn in Korea Fall 2013 | part I



교육부
Ministry of Education





1 **Welcome Message** | 4

2 **Scholar Orientation Essentials** | 5

3 **Facilities Overview & Getting There & Away** | 9
Getting There Instructions & Orientation Venue Address

Contents

11th Generation TaLK Scholar Orientation Handbook, Volume 1

4

Orientation Lecture/Event Material – Week 1 (of 3) | 18

August 5th 2013

4-1. Introduction to the TaLK Program | 18

4-2. Transfer of Duties | 26

August 6th 2013

4-3. Korean History & Society | 34

4-4. Korean vs English | 73

4-5. Official English Class vs After-School English Class | 76

4-6. Cultural Differences | 81

August 7th 2013

4-7. Leadership 1 | 86

August 8th 2013

4-8. Teaching English in the EFL situation | 104

4-9. Korean Flute : Let's Play the Danso | 120

5

Appendices | 128

11th Generation TaLK Scholar Orientation Regulations | 128

11th Generation TaLK Scholar 'Permission To Leave' Form | 131

11th Generation TaLK Scholar Insurance Claim Form | 132

11th Generation TaLK Scholar Tax | 135

1. Welcome Message

A 11th Generation TaLK Scholar Welcome!

Welcome to Korea and thank you for joining our TaLK program.

For Korea this is an exciting, albeit demanding, time for strengthening the English education for the youth in rural areas of the country. In a new era when global-mindedness and cultural diversity bear paramount importance, the TaLK program is without doubt an innovative advancement of English education and knowledge in rural Korea.

Sponsored by the Korean Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and affiliated with the National Institute for International Education (NIIED), the TaLK program offers you a wonderful and rewarding opportunity to explore the rich, vibrant culture and dynamism of Korea, while at the same time offering your knowledge of English to Korean provincial areas, areas where exposure to the English language is not taken for granted. In particular, for TaLK Scholars of Korean ethnicity, this will be a meaningful occasion to better your understanding of your cultural roots and to discover a new sense of self-identity.

The TaLK Team has gone to great pains to design an orientation program that aims to give you the foundation you need to make a successful start to your teaching career as well as helping you adjust to life in Korea. Over the next three weeks you will gain an insight into life as a TaLK scholar and have ample opportunities to have your questions/concerns answered. Throughout the orientation program you will work closely with your assigned Foreign Group Coordinator (FGC) & Korean Group Coordinator (KGC) & you will also have the opportunity to meet with your POE (Provincial Office of Education) supervisor and, of course, other TaLK Scholars. We are confident that the orientation program we have prepared for you will sufficiently prepare you for the once in a lifetime adventure you are about to embark upon.

So once again thank you for committing to this program. We're sure this will be a challenging yet valuable experience for you & we wish you all the best for your time here in Korea.

Sincerely,

Your 11th Generation TaLK Scholar Orientation Team

2. Scholar Orientation Essentials

Orientation Support Format

To ease with the logistics of managing the orientation program all TaLK Scholars have been assigned to one of eight colour-coded groups, groups headed by the pairing of a Foreign Group Coordinator (FGC) & a Korean Group Coordinator (KGC). TaLK Scholar Groups, with assigned FGCs & KGCs, are as follows:

TaLK Scholar Group		FGC	KGC	Lecture Room
Red	1	David	Eunji	108
Yellow	2	Tom	Jainee	109
Green	3	Ellis	Jon	309
Orange	4	Hilda	Savi	310
Blue	5	Betty Anne	Suna	408
Pink	6	Neil	Kay	411

Daily Briefings & Assigned Lectures Rooms

All TaLK Scholars will have a 08:40 daily morning briefing with their assigned FGC & KGC in an assigned lecture room in the Lecture Building. During this scheduled time Scholars will be briefed on the daily schedule and will be informed of any pertinent orientation program information. Attendance at these briefings is mandatory. Roll will be taken to ensure conformity and demerit points will be allocated to Scholars who exhibit excessive tardiness (see the ‘11th Generation TaLK Scholar Orientation Regulations’ in the Appendices section of this handbook).

Keeping you Informed – Posted Notices & the 11th Generation TaLK Scholar Facebook Page

Posted Notices

Important orientation program information will be posted on the notice boards in the lobby of the dormitory accommodation. Here is where you will also find the sign-up sheets for the orientation program optional activities. TaLK staff members will make every effort to keep this posted information as up to date as possible & it is the TaLK scholar’s responsibility to keep a regular check on these notice boards to ensure they are as informed as possible.

Facebook

Important orientation information will also be periodically posted to the orientation Facebook page. Keeping a regular check on this page will ensure you are informed as to what’s going on and, more importantly, what’s expected of you.



11th Generation TaLK Scholar Facebook group name : **11th Generation TaLK Scholars**



Your Orientation Essentials

Please use this page to record your essential orientation details.

TaLK Scholar Name	
Assigned POE	
Group Number (1–6)	
Foreign Group Coordinator (FGC)	
Korean Group Coordinator (KGC)	
Assigned Group Leader	
Lecture Classroom	
Dormitory Room Number	
Dormitory Roommate & Group Number	
Dormitory Roommate Group Number	

Selected Orientation Contents

The following section highlights selected contents of the 11th Generation TaLK Scholar Orientation program. The details herein are guidelines; more in-depth details regarding the following orientation events will be given to TaLK Scholars by TaLK Staff throughout orientation program.

What?	Settling In & Optional Field Trips
When?	Saturday, August 3rd to Sunday, August 4th 2013 (all day)
Where?	Korea University Sejong campus, Jochiwon

Description

- TaLK Scholars arrive on-site & will be registered for orientation. During this time scholars will be scheduled to attend a mini-orientation session to, amongst other things, be briefed on the orientation schedule & regulations, campus facilities and any other pertinent orientation information. Scholars will also be able to partake in the following, all facilitated by the TaLK Team:
 - Optional off-site field trips on. These trips will be
 - August 4th : Temple Visit & Korean Folk Village ()**
 - Register for banking.

Full details on all of the above will be given to scholars during the first few days of the orientation program.

What?	Mandatory Medical Check-up
When?	Friday, August 11th 2013 (morning)
Where?	Korean University Sejong campus, Jochiwon

Description

All TaLK Scholars must undergo a health check including, but not limited to, a routine physical examination, a blood test & a chest x-ray. This check-up will take place on the Sejong campus of Korea University; Scholars DO NOT need to go to the hospital. The cost of the check-up is met by the TaLK Team.

Note: If any TaLK Scholars are found to be intoxicated or under the influence of drugs/alcohol, or are found to be infected with HIV or any contagious disease, the contract of that scholar will be cancelled forthwith and that scholar must immediately return to his or her home country. In this case, any & all expenses incurred, including medical fees, must be met by the scholar.



What?	Korean Cultural Events
When?	Friday, August 11th 2013 (afternoon)
Where?	Korean University Sejong campus, Jochiwon

Description

All TaLK Scholars will partake in two of the following events to gain an appreciation for the particular aspect of Korean culture.

1. Paper Craft
2. Kite Making
3. K Pop Dancing
4. Korean Cooking Classes

What?	Optional Korean Cultural Events
When?	Sunday, August 11th 2013 (afternoon)
Where?	Korean University Sejong campus, Jochiwon

Description

TaLK Scholars will have the option of partaking one or more of the following events:

What?	Seoul Field Trip
When?	Saturday, August 17th 2013

Description

Will watch the show name is 'NANTA' A Non-verbal performance integrates Korea's traditional rhythm, Samulnori, with Comedy and drama in the Kitchen. Mandatory field trip will include a visit to the South Korean capital to complete, in group teams, a scavenger hunt style event in the Jongno area of the city. Free time will also be schedule for scholars to enjoy the popular Meyong-dong retail area of the city

What?	Practicum 7 - Elementary School Visit
When?	Thursday, August 22nd 2013
Where?	Regional Elementary Schools

Description

TaLK Scholars will, and as part of their practicum training, be integrated into a regional elementary school for 1-on-1 interaction with a Korean elementary school goer.

More details on the above events will be given to scholars during the first few days of the orientation program.

3. Facilities Overview & Getting There & Away

The following section will give a brief overview of the Korea University Sejong campus facilities used during the 11th Generation TaLK Scholar Orientation program.

Korea University Sejong Campus, Jochiwon



“The new center of Korean education, Korea University Sejong Campus will set the standards of 21st century global education by embodying the *Best Boarding Campus*.”

Introduction

Korea University Sejong Campus, a sub-campus of Seoul-based Korea University, is the main location for the 11th Generation TaLK Scholar Orientation program. The campus is located in the provincial town of Jochiwon, about 90 minutes south of the Korean capital Seoul. The campus recently celebrated its 30th year in existence and is steadily working towards achieving pre-determined goals, amongst them to be a university where each student is fluent in one foreign language. It is equipped with modern facilities enabling TaLK Scholars to get the most out of the orientation program.

Web URLs

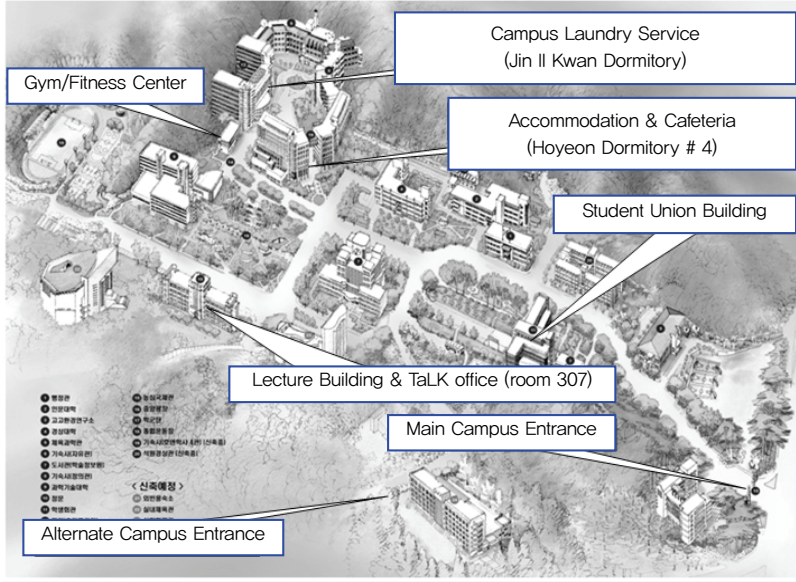
http://sejong.korea.edu/htm/about/01welcome_01.jsp(English)

<http://sejong.korea.ac.kr/>(Korean)



Campus Overview

Below is a map of the Korea University Sejong campus showing all important campus buildings & amenities.



Dormitory Accommodation

Shared accommodation for TaLK Scholars and staff members will be provided in Korea University Sejong Campus Hoyeon Dormitory # 4 building, a 9-story building with the capacity to house over 1,500 lodgers in comfortable, secure, fully furnished rooms.

Dormitory Building Overview

Scholars will be housed in the dormitory building with males in one wing and females in the other. Each floor has a Reading Room & a Lounge that Scholars can use for recreation purposes. Other floors of interest to TaLK Scholars include the following.

Floor	Usage/Facilities
Lobby	Recreation area with internet access PCs and vending machines
B1 (Basement)	<p>Nursing Room. Opening times will be posted.</p> <p>Laundry Room. Segregated laundry facilities with washers, dryers, irons & detergent dispensers (₩500). Washing costs ₩1,500 (3 ₩500 coins or 1 ₩1,000 bill plus one ₩500 coin required). Note: Dryers are similarly priced or Scholars may choose to dry their clothes using the supplied in-room clotheshorse.</p> <p>Common Room with TV' s & Internet Access PCs Access to these rooms is on a prearranged basis. More information in this will be given during orientation. Note: Access to B1 closes at midnight.</p>

Dormitory Room Overview

2 Scholars will share one room.

Please remove your shoes inside the room to prevent damaging the flooring. Also, no shoes/sandals are allowed to be worn in the washroom/bathroom & shower room.

Each scholar will receive an electronic tag-key for accessing the building and their room. Do not lose the key. If you lose your key or are locked out of your room please see a TaLK staff member.

Each room has heating/Air-Con controls and private washroom/bathroom & shower.

Bedding & towels will be provided.

It is the responsibility of the TaLK Scholars sharing the room to maintain the cleanliness of their room. Also, please dispose of any garbage/rubbish in the communal receptacles provided on each floor.

Note: The towels provided to each scholar must not be taken off-campus and must be returned to the university upon the completion of the orientation program.

Dorm Room Internet Access Details

Wi-Fi access on campus will not be granted to TaLK Scholars.

For those with laptops/netbooks internet access in dorm rooms is available via wired/CAT5 Ethernet cables found at each of the two desks in the dorm rooms. SCHOLARS DO NOT NEED TO BRING THEIR OWN ETHERNET CABLE.

Dormitory Rules & Regulations

These dormitory rules are taken from the '11thGeneration TaLK Scholar Orientation Regulations' listed in full in the Appendices section of this pamphlet. The breaking of these regulations will lead to the scholar being given demerit points, accumulating 5 of which will result in expulsion from the TaLK program.

Guests of Scholars, who need to be authorised to attend orientation by TaLK staff, are not permitted to visit the scholar's room.

Each scholar shall be required to maintain a level of personal hygiene and be responsible for the cleanliness of his/her own part of the assigned room.

No smoking is allowed inside the rooms.

The consumption of alcohol and drugs, any forms of wagering (for goods, services, or money), and loud & disruptive behaviour of any kind are prohibited in the rooms.

Room doors must be kept locked when the room is not in use.

Inappropriate dress such as sleep wear including pyjamas or bathrobes are prohibited outside individual rooms.

Scholars need to be back in the dormitory building by 11pm nightly.



*** IMPORTANT NOTICE ***

Scholars should be conscious of noise in the dormitory after 10pm & be aware of the 11pm nightly curfew; **Scholars must be back in the dormitory building by 11pm.** Excessive rowdiness, noise and missing of curfew will result in the scholar receiving demerit points which can lead to expulsion from the TaLK program.

Other Campus Buildings

Here is a quick overview of the other Sejong campus buildings.

Jin Il Kwan Dormitory

Campus Laundry Service

The university laundry service which is highly recommended. It is typically available from Monday to Saturday, 9am to 4pm. For approximately ₩1,500 per kilo load you get your clothes washed, dried and folded. The service takes about a day, longer during busy times. The laundry room is on the ground floor outside the doors of the building cafeteria.

Note: This is not a TaLK service so TaLK cannot be held responsible for lost or stolen items.

Lecture Building & TaLK Office

A granite & marble brick, this is one of the newest buildings on campus. All lectures will be held here in rooms outfitted with a full range of multimedia equipment such as TV, projectors & speakers. The TaLK Head Office will be on the 3rd floor of this building (room 308).

Student Union Building

Here you will find a Post Office, a hair salon, a few ATM machines (although none of them connected to the international banking network), an opticians, a few vending machines and a few shops of such as a Korea University apparel shop.

Gym/Fitness Centre

Details for how to get access to the campus fitness center will be given by TaLK staff during orientation.

The Surrounding Area

While largely uninspiring, downtown Jochiwon, a 25 minute walk, 10 minute run, or 5 minute drive off campus, does have a cinema, a Lotteria (but sadly no KFC, Burger King, Pizza Hut or McDonald's), a Baskin-Robbins & a Dunkin' Donuts. All are within shouting distance of Jochiwon train station. Homeplus, a South Korean/British discount store retail chain jointly operated by Samsung and England's Tesco, is a little further out of the way but still very easily accessible by taxi. This is a large, Wal-Mart style supermarket offering general home products, clothing, electronics, and sporting goods, as well as special-purpose stores such as restaurants, travel agencies, appliance-rental firms, pharmacies, and bookstores. All TaLK Scholars will likely find themselves 'escaping' to Home plus at some time over the three weeks of orientation.

Note: Please speak to TaLK staff members if you need more information or assistance with regard to the surrounding area.

Getting There Instructions & Address

Included here are instructions for how to get to the orientation venue via bus and train from Seoul, the train being the recommended choice (it's the easier and quicker option of the two from Seoul).

1. Seoul to Jochiwon by Train

Trains depart for Jochiwon approximately every 40 minutes from Seoul Station which is on metro line 1, dark blue line, & metro line 4, blue line (see below map). Less frequent trains also depart from Yongsan Station, which is also on metro line 1). The fare from either Seoul Station or Yongsan to Jochiwon is about ₩8,000 - ₩12,000 and the journey takes about 90 minutes (the arrival time in Jochiwon will be clearly printed on the train ticket). Any ticket window in Seoul Station or Yongsan will sell tickets to Jochiwon, pronounced 'joe-chi-one'.

Up to date scheduled departure times from Seoul Station or Yongsan to Jochiwon can be found on the booking section of the Korail website.

Booking section of the Korail website:

Interactive SMRT Seoul Metro Map:

2. Seoul to Jochiwon by Bus

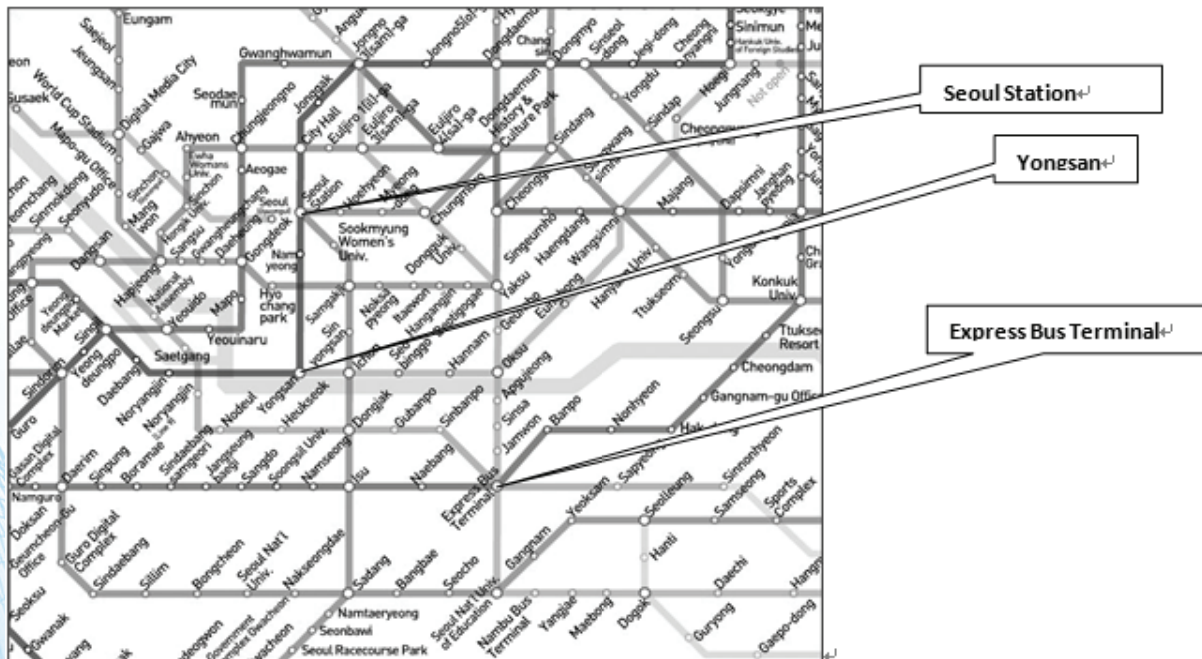
Busses, both regular and deluxe, depart for Jochiwon every hour or so from the Express Bus Terminal in the Gangnam area of the city (metro line 3, orange line, see map below). The fare is about ₩11,000 and the journey takes about 100 minutes.



Seoul Express Bus Terminal to Jochiwon

Intervals of Departure	45–60 minutes
Journey Time	100 minutes (approx)
First Bus	06:40
Last Bus	20:30
Fare	₩11,000 (approx)

Seoul Metro Map showing Seoul Station, Yongسان & Seoul Express Bus Terminal locations



Arriving in Jochiwon

When you arrive in Jochiwon at either the bus terminal or the train station hail a taxi and show the taxi driver the following:

고려대학교 세종캠퍼스까지 태워주시기 바랍니다.

This roughly translates to “Please take me to the Sejong campus of Korea University.”

The Korea University Sejong campus is a short ₩3,000-₩4,000 taxi ride from either the Jochiwon bus terminal or Jochiwon train station.

Campus Address

The address for the Hoyeon dormitory # 4 of the Sejong campus of Korea University, in English, is,

Hoyeon Dormitory # 4,
Korea University Sejong Campus,
Jochiwon-Eup, Yeongi-Gun,
Chungnam 339-700,
Republic of Korea.

The address of the dormitory building, in Korean, is,

**세종시 조치원읍 고려대학교 세종캠퍼스 호연학사 4관
우편번호: 339 - 700**

The address of the TaLK Office, in Korean, is,

세종시 연기군 조치원읍 고려대학교 세종캠퍼스 농심국제관 308호

Mail, marked for your attention, can be sent to this address.

Note: Any mail marked for your attention that arrives AFTER August 22nd 2013 will NOT be forwarded to you.

11th Generation TaLK Scholar

Orientation Handbook,

Volume 1

Orientation Lecture/Event Material – Week 1 (of 3) | 18

August 5th 2013

4-1. Introduction to the TaLK Program | 18**4-2. Transfer of Duties | 26**

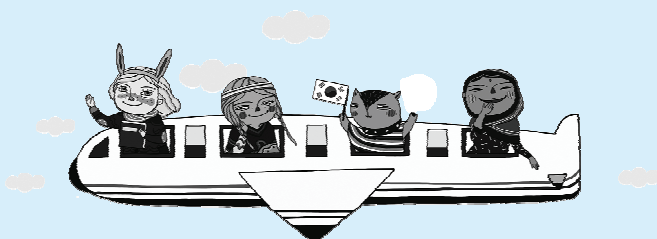
August 6th 2013

4-3. Korean History & Society | 34**4-4. Korean vs English | 73****4-5. Official English Class vs After-School English Class | 76****4-6. Cultural Differences | 81**

August 7th 2013

4-7. Leadership 1 | 86

August 8th 2013

4-8. Teaching English in the EFL situation | 104**4-9. Korean Flute : Let' s Play the Danso | 120**

4. Orientation Lecture/Event Material Week 1 (of 3)



This is the section of your TaLK Scholar Handbook that contains the material for the first week of lectures/events. **Please bring this book to all lectures/events.**

Lecture Delivery Format

The lecture/event delivery format varies from day to day but the majority of the lectures/events will be delivered on a rotation basis, with TaLK scholar groups moving from room to room based on a predetermined rotation schedule. The rotation schedule for each day, assuming there is one, will be found in this book. Scholars will also be briefed on the days lecture/event delivery schedule as part of the daily morning briefing with their coordinators.

Lecture/Event Topic List – Orientation Week 1

Date	Lecture/Event
August 5th 2013	4-1. Introduction to the TaLK Program 4-2. Transfer of Duties
August 6th 2013	4-3. Korean History & Society 4-4. Korean vs English 4-5. Official English Class vs After-School English Class 4-6. Cultural Differences
August 7th 2013	4-7. Leadership 1
August 8th 2013	4-8. Teaching English in the EFL situation 4-9. Korean Flute : Let' s Play the Danso

4-1. Introduction to the TaLK Program

Joo Yeon Cho
11th Generation 5th August 2013

Origin of TaLK

- Originally created by President Lee Myeong Bak in 2008
- Brief Overview of the TaLK Program
 - Intended primarily for overseas Koreans
 - Evolved since then with invitations to 7 English Speaking Nations
- Mission
 - To learn about Korea and its culture
 - Bridging the English Education Gap in rural areas compared to it's metropolitan counterpart

Benefits

- Entrance/Exit Allowance
- Stipend
- Settlement Allowance
- Vacation Days
- Medical Insurance
 - Study Abroad Health Insurance Plan



Benefits (Cont.)

- Housing Allowance
- Cultural Allowance
- POE Culture Trip
- Co-Scholar (Buddy System)
- Certificate of Completion
- 4 Weeks Intensive Orientation

Contract

- Teaching Hours
 - Average 15h/week = 60h/month
 - Overtime Pay
- Vacation
- Sick Leave

Contract Extension

- Procedure
 - usually around May and October—filling out an application does not mean you have been automatically extended (School, POE then Seoul).
- Transfers
 - school/provincial--list a reason, approved by the POE)
- Termination of Contract
 - Exit allowance, certificate of completion

Contract Completion

- Recommendation letter
- Scholarship verification
 - Seoul cannot be professional reference
- Farewell event
- Exit Allowance



Contract Completion (Cont.)

- **Loose ends**
 - Complete hours
 - Make sure all is good with the school
 - Clean up apartment
 - Pay bills (may be denied visa in the future and/or fee upon return)
 - Cancel and pay for outstanding internet, cell phone, etc.
 - Submit ARC to immigration at departure

Contract Completion (Cont.)

- **Loose ends**
 - Complete hours
 - Make sure all is good with the school
 - Ensure you get your summary of pay
 - Clean up apartment
 - Pay bills (may be denied visa in the future and/or fee upon return)
 - Cancel and pay for outstanding internet, cell phone, etc.
 - Submit ARC to immigration at departure

Duties of Overseas TaLK Scholars

- Teach conversational/practical English in afterschool classes
- Design lesson plans appropriate for students' English proficiency levels
- Assist with activities related to...
 - English education
 - Extracurricular activities organized by the school
 - Provincial Office of Education (POE)
 - The Community

Duties of Overseas TaLK Scholars (Cont.)

- Show up at least 1 hour prior to the first classroom instruction of the day
- Develop a management plan
- Resolve disciplinary issues with students
- Consult with mentor teacher/Korean TaLK Scholar for feedback on effective disciplinary techniques
- Maintain professionalism in dress and in conduct



Teach and Learn in Korea

Cultural Experience

- What is defined as “cultural”?
 - Visiting national museums
 - Learning Korean
 - Traditional instruments, sports
 - Calligraphy
 - Pottery
- POE cultural trip
 - Varies between provinces

Teach and Learn in Korea

- What is defined as “cultural”?

Visiting national museums
 Learning Korean
 Traditional instruments, sports
 Calligraphy
 Pottery

- POE cultural trip – varies from province to province (number of scholars) same budget for every scholar.

Teach and Learn in Korea (Cont.)

- Festivals by province and by seasons
 - Gwangju Kimchi Festival
 - Jinju Lantern Festival
 - Andong International Mask-Dance Festival
 - Boryeong Mud Festival
 - Boseong Green Tea Festival
 - Cherry Blossom Festival

Teach and Learn in Korea (Cont.)

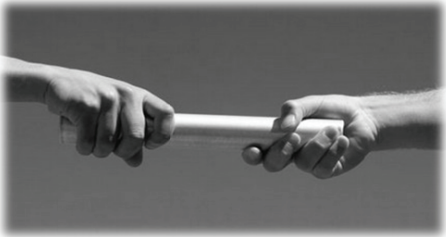
- You are here not only to teach, but to learn. Make the most of your time.
- Be open minded and try everything once, as it is a once in a lifetime opportunity!







4-2. Transfer of Duties

Joo Yeon Cho
11th Generation 5th August 2013



Transfer of Duties

Joo Yeon Cho
11th Generation
August 2013



Overview

- Transfer of Duties document from the previous scholar
- What to ask on the first day at school
- Expectations (School ↔ Scholar)
- Responsibilities of the new scholar
- Discussion / Q&A



Transfer of Duties

- During this lecture, key aspects of the transfer of duties will be covered
- Please take notes and see which portions are included in your transfer of duties
- Any information omitted from the transfer of duties document should be noted and asked during your first day of school



The First Day of School...

- Meet with mentor teacher/head teacher, vice principal, principal
- Discuss school culture
 - Schedules
 - Expectations
 - School Life
 - Collaborative Teaching (Homeroom, KTS, MT, etc)



For all topics not discussed...

It is the responsibility of the incoming TaLK Scholar to ask and find out what is expected of them during their stay at their designated school.

It is important to know which questions to ask!



Responsibilities – English Lessons

- Style and method of the previous scholars
 - Textbooks (if applicable)
 - Training aids (materials) and other related information
 - Topics taught in the previous semester
 - Understand instructional methods
 - Contact the former TaLK scholar for additional information

Responsibilities – Class Admin.

- What to know going in when planning for your English classes
 - Class times (schedule)
 - Class location(room), size
 - Additional personnel (Co-Scholar, Mentor Teacher, Homeroom Teacher, Head Teacher, etc.)
 - Students' English proficiency levels and learning styles
 - Materials, teaching aids, possible English budget
 - Open classes and lesson plan styles
 - Working with the Korean Co-Scholar for collaboration
 - Phone, name, times of availability, etc.



Responsibilities – Technical

- Additional responsibilities aside from English classes

- **Examples**

- Sports Day
- Field Trips
- Etc.



General School Procedures

- Commuting times matching with the school's TaLK English schedule
 - If there are special circumstances, speak with the Mentor Teacher *in advance*
- Ask about the school lunch program
 - Discuss the monthly lunch fees
- For school events where scholars are required to attend, request that the scholar is to be informed one week in advance

Accommodations

- Figure out how to get to and from your school and accommodations
- Record all items present at the time of your arrival at your accommodation
- Living responsibilities
 - Paying bills (water, gas, electricity, etc.)
 - Garbage collection times and sorting
 - Monthly administration fee
- Relevant contact information
 - Landlord, maintenance professional (if applicable)

Important Information



- Determine the location of the...
 - Hospital
 - Marts and Markets
 - Banks (Nonghyup, Kookmin, etc.)
 - Transportation options, service locations and times of operation
 - Immigration Office
- Dial 1345 for English Immigration Services



Insurance and ARC Registration

- Insurance
 - Travel Abroad Insurance
 - Save all receipts, request document of confirmed diagnosis, bank account number, bank name, ARC, submit all to insurance company,
- Alien Registration Card (ARC)
 - Prepare all documents necessary, including signed and stamped copy of your contract, passport, and processing fee.

Key Contacts & Chain of Communication

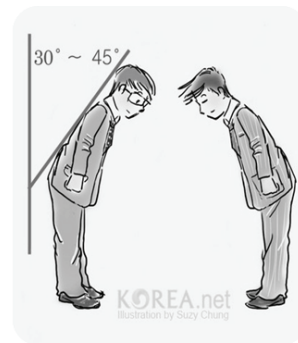
- Principal
- Vice-Principal
- Mentor Teacher
- Korean TaLK Scholar
- Other emergency contacts
 - POE Coordinator
 - Seoul TaLK Office
 - Landlord



The First Meeting

- Recommended things to prepare

- Short introduction about yourself
 - Family, friends, photographs, pictures of where you are from
- Learn a Korean greeting!
 - 안녕하세요 (ahn-nyeong-ha-sae-yo)
 - Hello
 - 반갑습니다 (ban-gap-seup-ni-da)
 - Nice to meet you!



감사합니다
Thank you!



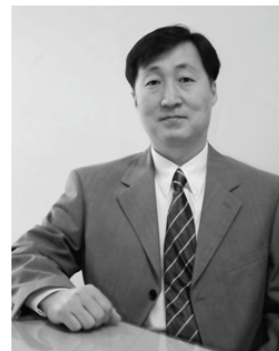
4-3. Korean History & Society

Byoung-Kwan Kim
11th Generation 6th August 2013

Paths to Success through Industrialization and Democratization : A Concise Introduction to Korean Experience

NIIED_TalkKorea
2013.8.6

Byoung-Kwan Kim
Sociology Professor
Ajou University



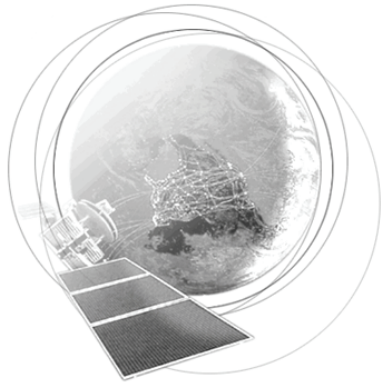
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

 NIIED 국립국제교육원
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

 StudyinKorea
run by Korean Government

Contents ...

- I. Facts about Korea: Country, History and People
- II. Economy and Industry
- III. Current Issues in Korea
: National Competiveness, Quality of Life, Int'l Relations



To Start With...

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Let's begin with some questions in mind.



What was your impression about Korea before and upon your arrival here? Has it changed?

What was your impression of Korean colleagues and the way they behave at school or work? Has it changed over time?

How would you describe your image of Korea or Koreans?

What similarities and differences do you find between Korean society/culture and your own?

What are the things that you find hard to understand about Koreans?



Facts about Korea__Name & Area

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr



Korea; Republic of Korea; South Korea

대한민국 Dai-Han-Min-Guk

한국 Han-Guk

Area

Korean Peninsular : 220,186 km² (85,471 sq mi)

Rep. of Korea : 98,480 km² (108th)

Capital City: Seoul (Pop: 12 Million)

37° 32' N, 129° 59' E

Korea in Old Western Maps

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr



Carte Des Indes Et De La Chine (De L'Isle, G., 1705)

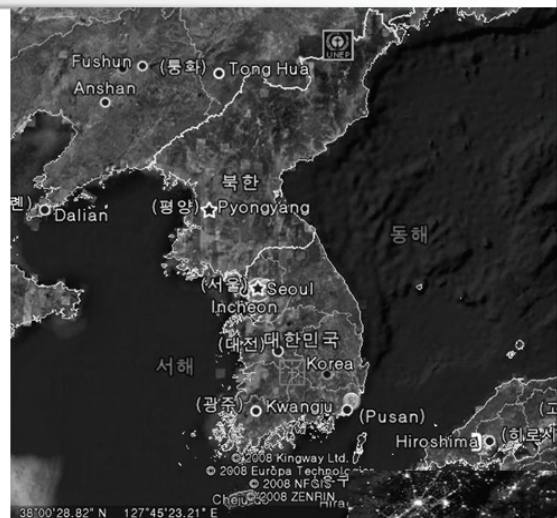
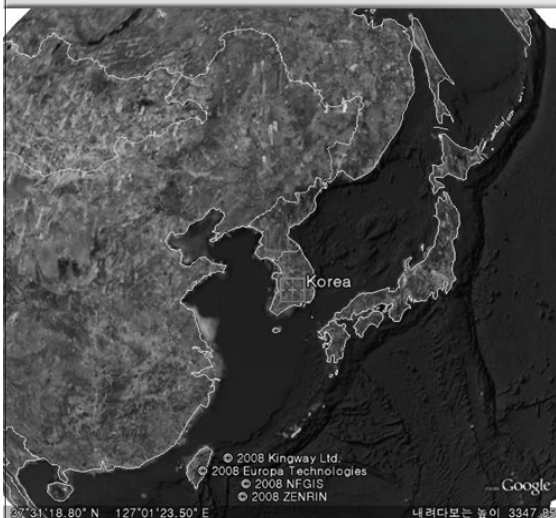
Korea in Old Korean Maps

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr



Facts about Korea_Korea from the Satellite

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr



Korea **131° 52' E ~ 125° 04' E**
 33° 06' N ~ 38° 27' N
Seoul **37° 60' N 127° 00' E**

Korean Peninsula at night



Facts about Korea__Int'l Comparison: Area

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Country Ranks of Area

1 Russia	17,098,242	11 Algeria	2,381,741
2 Canada	9,984,670	12 Congo	2,344,858
3 USA	9,826,675	13 Greenland	2,166,086
4 China	9,596,961	14 Saudi Arabia	2,149,690
5 Brazil	8,514,877	15 Mexico	1,964,375
6 Australia	7,741,220	16 Indonesia	1,904,569
7 India	3,287,263	17 Libya	1,759,540
8 Argentina	2,780,400	18 Iran	1,648,195
9 Kazakhstan	2,724,900	19 Mongol	1,564,116
10 Sudan	2,505,813	108 Korea	99,720



Source: CIA, The World Factbook 2010



Facts about Korea__ Int'l Comparison: Population

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Country Ranks of Population (as of 2011.07)

1 China	1,336,718,015	11 Mexico	113,724,226
2 India	1,189,172,906	12 Philippine	101,833,938
3 USA	313,232,044	13 Ethiopia	90,873,739
4 Indonesia	245,613,043	14 Vietnam	90,549,390
5 Brazil	203,429,773	15 Egypt	82,079,636
6 Pakistan	187,342,721	16 Germany	81,471,834
7 Bangladesh	158,570,535	17 Turkey	78,785,548
8 Nigeria	155,215,573	18 Iran	77,891,220
9 Russia	138,739,892	19 DR Congo	71,712,867
10 Japan	126,475,664	26 Korea	48,754,657



Source: CIA, The World Factbook 2010

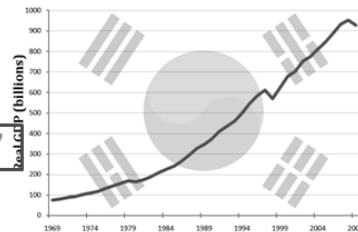


Facts about Korea__ Int'l Comparison: GDP

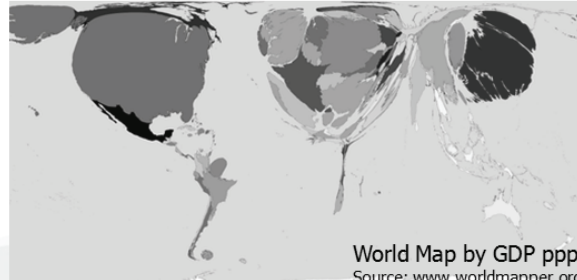
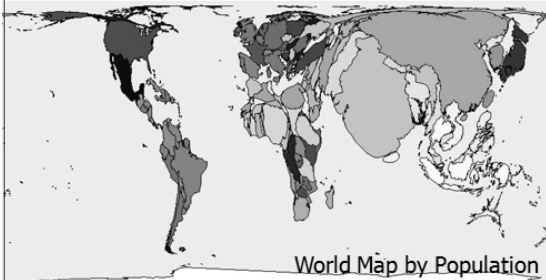
NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Country Ranks of GDP (2010; Billion US\$)

1 EU	14,900	11 Italia	1,782
2 USA	14,720	12 Mexico	1,560
3 China	9,872	13 Korea	1,467
4 Japan	4,338	14 Spain	1,376
5 India	4,046	15 Canada	1,335
6 Germany	2,960	16 Indonesia	1,033
7 Russia	2,229	17 Turkey	958
8 Brazil	2,194	18 Australia	889
9 UK	2,189	19 Iran	864
10 France	2,160	20 Taiwan	824



Source: International Monetary Fund



Facts about Korea__ Int'l Comparison: GDP Per Capita

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Country Ranks of GDP per Capita (2010; US\$)

1 Luxemburg	108,832	11 Canada	46,215
2 Norway	84,444	12 Ireland	45,689
3 Qatar	76,168	13 Austria	44,987
4 Switzerland	67,246	14 Finland	44,489
5 UAEmirates	59,717	15 Singapore	43,117
6 Denmark	56,147	16 Japan	42,820
7 Australia	55,590	17 Belgium	42,630
8 Sweden	48,875	18 France	41,019
9 USA	47,284	19 Germany	40,631
10 Netherland	47,172	34 Korea	20,591

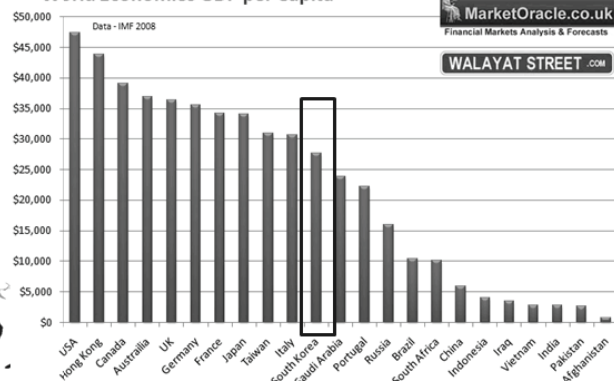


GDP per Capita, PPP Korea: \$29,836 (24th Rank)

Source: International Monetary Fund



World Economies GDP per Capita





Facts about Korea__General Info

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Population 50 million (+ N. Korea 23 million)
Ethnicity: highly homogenous group, the Koreans
; 1.5 million foreigners reside in Korea.

Density: 493/km² (12th)

Language 한국어 Korean
Written Language: 한글 Hangeul
(Korean Alphabet; 15th C. invention)

Religion No Affiliation 46%
Christianity 26%
Buddhism 26%
Others (Confucianism, etc) 2%

Currency Korean Won (₩; KRW)
₩1,084 = USD1 (as of Feb. 22nd, 2013)
₩1,433 = EUR1
₩1,160 = JPY100
₩173 = CNY1

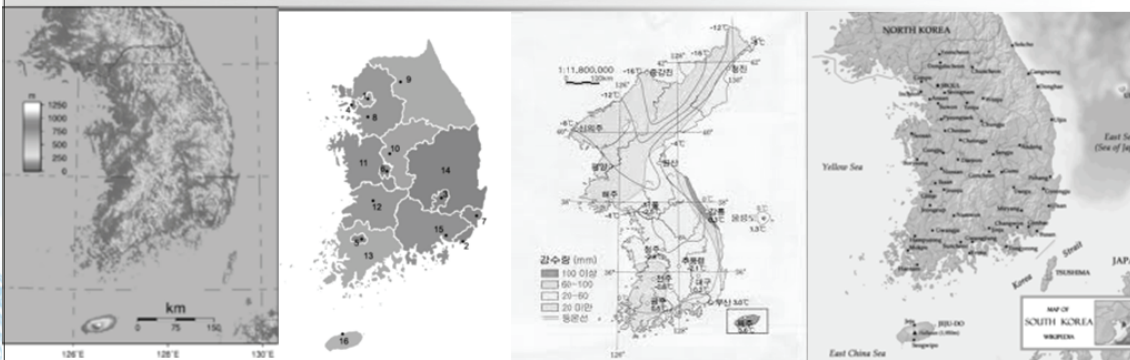
Internet TLD .kr
*.co.kr *.or.kr *.go.kr *.ac.kr

Time Zone UTC +9



Facts about Korea__Geography and Climate

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr



- The climate is relatively temperate with clearly discernable four seasons.
- In Seoul, the average daily temperature range is -7 ° C to 1 ° C (19 ° F to 33 ° F) in January , and 22 ° C to 29 ° C (71 ° F to 83 ° F) in August. Winter temperatures are higher along the southern coast and considerably lower in the mountainous interior.
- Rainfall is frequent in the summer months of June through September, with heavier precipitation concentrated during a month-long rainy season between late June and late July called 장마 *jangma*. The southern coast is subject to late summer typhoons 태풍 that bring strong winds and heavy rains.

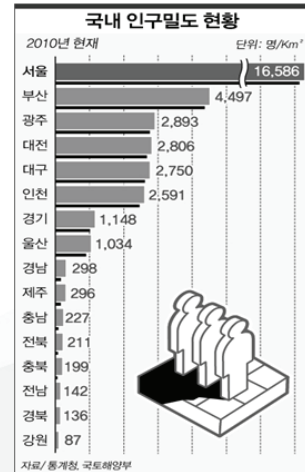
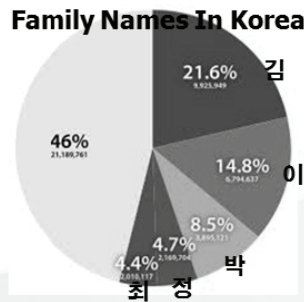
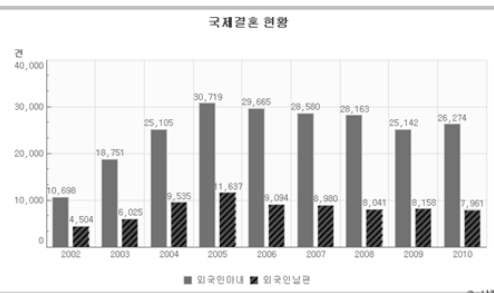
NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Facts about Korea __ Demographics

Population: 50 million
Population Density: 493/km² (12th)
Very densely populated country
Ethnicity: highly homogenous group
the Koreans
한민족, 한국사람
Foreigners residing in Korea: 1.5 million
In recent years, the number of marriage
to foreign nationals has been
34,000~40,000 cases per year.



Major family names in Korea
김Kim(21.6%), 이Lee(14.8%), 박Park, 정Jung, 최Choi



NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Facts about Korea __ Korean Alphabet

- 한국 한국 한국 한국 한국 한국
- 한글 한글 한글 한글 한글 한글
- **아주대학교** 아주대 학교 아주대학교

- Korean alphabet system *Han-geul* is a 15th Century invention.
- *Han-geul* is a phonetic alphabet system; one letter represents one phoneme.
- In Korean, one syllable is composed of three sounds: initial (consonant), medial(vowel), and final(consonant; dropped occasionally) sounds. Combination of two or three sound bits(characters in alphabet) form one syllable, and each syllable is represented by one character in Han-geul.



Facts about Korea __ Korean Alphabet

NIIEB_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

- Consonants

ㄱ	ㄴ	ㄷ	ㄹ	ㅁ	ㅂ	ㅅ	ㅇ	ㅈ	ㅊ	ㅋ	ㅌ	ㅍ	ㅎ
g,k	n	d,t	r,l	m	b,p	s	ng	j	ch	k	t	p	h
ㄲ	ㄴ	ㅃ	ㄹ	ㅆ									

- Vowels

Simple	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅜ	ㅠ	ㅡ	ㅣ	
	a	ya	eo	yeo	o	yo	u	yu	eu	i	
Compound	ㅘ	ㅙ	ㅚ	ㅜ	ㅜ	ㅜ	ㅜ	ㅜ	ㅜ	ㅜ	ㅜ
	ae	yae	e	ye	wa	wae	oe	wo	ue	wi	ui

Facts about Korea __ Korean Alphabet

NIIEB_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

How the Korean Alphabet *Hangul* Works

대한민국

ㄷ (d) + ㅘ (ae) = 대(dae)
 ㅎ (h) + ㅏ (a) + ㄴ (n) = 한(han)
 ㅁ (m) + ㅣ (i) + ㄴ (n) = 민(min)
 ㄱ (g) + ㅜ (u) + ㅋ (k) = 국(guk)

바다

ㅂ (b) + ㅏ (a) = 바(ba)
 ㄷ (d) + ㅏ (a) = 다(da)

아주대

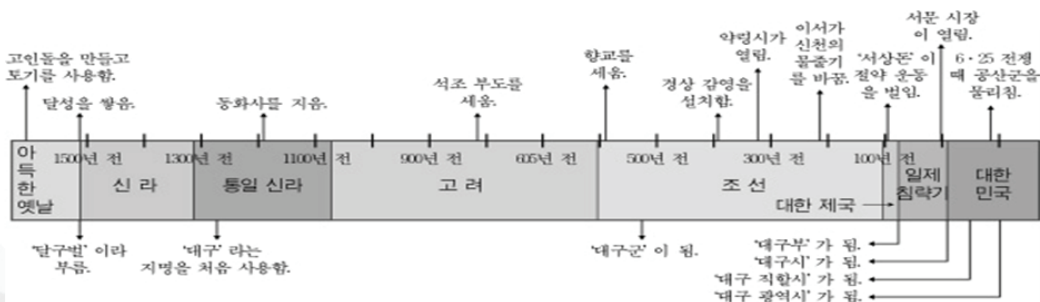
ㅇ () + ㅏ (a) = 아(a)
 ㅈ (j) + ㅜ (u) = 주(ju)
 ㄷ (d) + ㅘ (ae, ai) = 대(dae)

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Facts about Korea__History

Archaeological evidences show that man inhabited the Korean peninsula from as early as 600,000 years ago. The more direct ancestors of modern day Koreans, according to archaeologists, seem to be nomadic tribes from the Altai mountains, who began migrating to Manchuria and Siberia around 4000 BC. Some of them continued on to what is now the Korean peninsula, and settled there.

Koreans share distinct culture and one language, which helped them to form and retain their own identity.



NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Facts about Korea__History

고조선 시대 **Gojoseon Dynasty (2,333 BC~)**

삼국 시대 **Three Kingdoms Period (~668 AD)**
신라, 고구려, 백제 **Shilla, Koguryo, Baekche**

신라 시대 **Unified Shilla Dynasty (668 AD-935AD)**

고려 시대 **Koryo Dynasty (935-1388)**

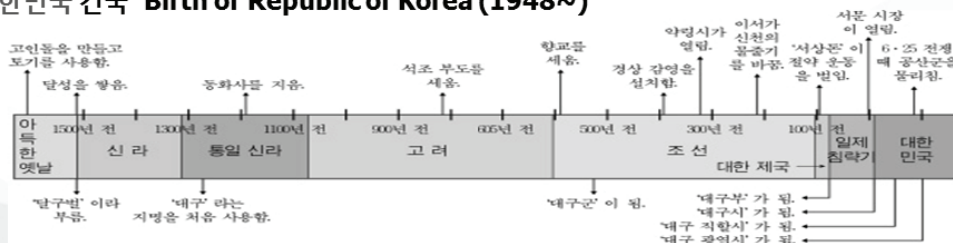
조선 시대 **Chosun Dynasty (1388-1897)**

대한제국 시대 **Empire of Daihan (1897-1910)**

일본 강점기 **Japanese Occupation (1910-1945)**

유엔 군정기 **UN(USA) Control (1945-1948)**

대한민국 건국 **Birth of Republic of Korea (1948~)**





Facts about Korea__History

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr



**Three Kingdom Era
2,000 yrs ago**



Facts about Korea__Images From the 19th Century

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr



Yangban, the educated scholarly class (19th C)

Seoul Train Station opened in 1900



Facts about Korea__History

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

한국전쟁 Korean War (1950~1953)

First large-scale war in the cold war era

N Korea + China (+USSR) vs. S Korea + UN Forces (16 countries)

USA, Canada, Colombia,

Netherland, France, Luxembourg, Britain, Belgium, Greece,

Turkey, Ethiopia, South Africa, Thailand, Philippine, Australia, New Zealand

(+ Medical Assistance: India, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Italy)

(+ Informal participation: Taiwan, Japan)



Facts about Korea__History

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

The total number of people killed in the war is estimated to be 3~4 million.

2 million North Korean civilians

500,000 North Korean soldiers

1 million Chinese soldiers

1 million South Korean soldiers and civilians

54,246 US soldiers

3,194 among other forces



The war ended in armistice, leaving 4-km wide Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) dividing the peninsula into two.





NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Facts about Korea__History

5.16 Coup d'état by General Park Chung-Hee (박정희; 1961)

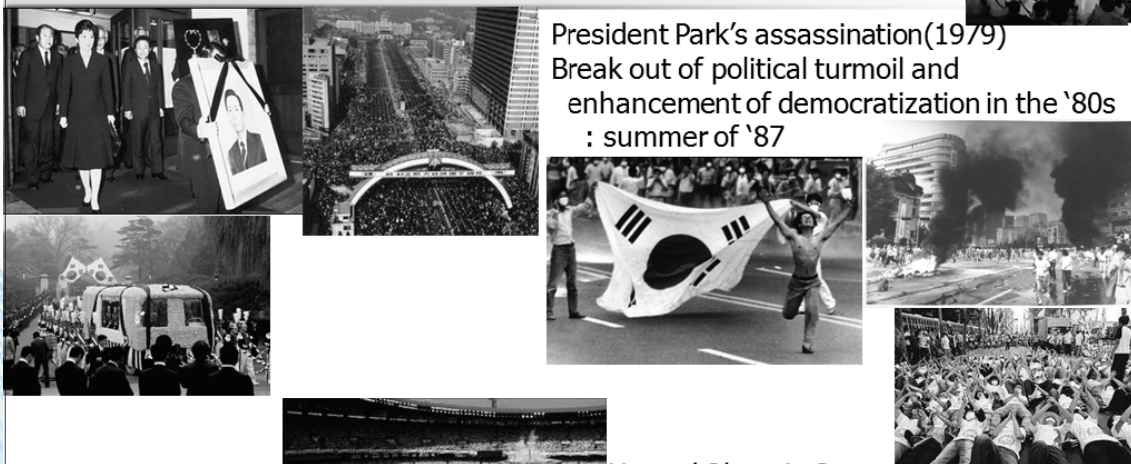
- Gen. Park's inauguration as President in 1962
- Highly efficient and effective military government
- Economic Development of unprecedented scale and speed
- Transformation of Korea from agricultural to industrial society
 - : 새마을운동 (New Village Movement)
- Repressive Authoritarian Political Regime



Facts about Korea__History

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

- President Park's assassination (1979)
- Break out of political turmoil and enhancement of democratization in the '80s
 - : summer of '87



- Hosted Olympic Games
 - ; Seoul Olympic (1988)
 - Display of "new, industrialized" Korea to the international arena



Joined OECD (1997)

Asian Financial (Economic) Crisis ("IMF Crisis") (1997)



Facts about Korea__History

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr



South-North Korea Summit (2000)
President Kim Dae-Jung (South)
Chairman Kim Jong-Il (North)

(Former) President,
Lee Myung-Bak (2008)
이명박 대통령



Facts about Korea__History

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr



(Current) President
Park, Geun-Hye (2013)
박근혜 대통령





Facts about Korea__Government

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Presidency 대통령

Current President: Park, Geun-Hye 박근혜

Three Branches Governance System

Executive Branch

(행정부; 국무총리, Prime Minister)

Legislative Branch

(입법부(국회), National Assembly ; single-chamber system)

Judicial Branch

(사법부 ; 3-tier system)



Facts about Korea__Government

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Major Political Parties

새누리당 Saenuri-Dang (Grand National Party)

민주통합당 Minju-Dang (Democratic United Party)



National (Central) Gov't 중앙정부

Local (Regional) Gov't 지방정부

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@qjou.ac.kr

Facts about Korea__Sports and Leisure Activities

The most popular sports in Korea.....
soccer, baseball, basketball

The most popular outdoor activities in Korea.....
mountain trekking, hiking, biking, fishing, skiing

The most popular pastime activities among the youth...
movies, singing, dancing

Taekwondo?.....Yes, many people
practice martial arts,
but only while young

cf. Yuna Kim's gold-medal performance in Vancouver Olympics



Korean athletes in Summer Olympic Games?

2012(London):	5 th (13-8-7)
2008(Beijing):	7 th (13-10-8)
2004(Athens):	9 th (9-12-9)
2000(Sydney):	12 th (8-10-10)
1996(Atlanta):	10 th (7-15-5)
1992(Barcelona):	7 th (12-5-12)
1988(Seoul):	4 th (12-10-4)

Korean athletes in Winter Olympic Games?

2018(Pyongyang):	??
2014(Sochi):	??
2010(Vancouver):	5 th (6-6-2)
2006(Torino):	9 th (6-3-2)
2002(SaltLakeCity):	15 th (2-2-0)
1998(Nagano):	14 th (3-1-2)
1994(Lilhammer):	9 th (4-1-1)

In World Cups?

2010(South Africa):	16 th
2006(Germany):	17 th
2002(Korea-Japan):	4 th
1998(France):	30 th
1994(USA):	20 th
1990(Italy):	22 nd
1986(Mexico):	20 th



Facts about Korea__Popular Culture

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@qjou.ac.kr

Hallyu (한류 Korean Wave)

- : global popularity of Korean popular culture
- : began in the early 1990's
- : TV Dramas
- : Popular music (K-Pop)
eg. DJ Masa's mashup of K-Pop 2012
- : Movies
- : Became popular in many parts of the world due to...
 - sound, beat, and dance
 - dynamic and bright characters
 - visuals (looks, fashion, ...)
 - the blend of the East and the West (story lines)
 - System of talent-building
 - Collaborative production system between genres



'Korean Wave' of pop culture sweeps across Asia
By Lara Farrar for CNN
December 31, 2010 - Updated 11:40 GMT (19:40 HKT)





Facts about Korea__Sports and Leisure Activities

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr



NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

End of Session I

**Thank you very much
for your attention.**

Questions or Comments...

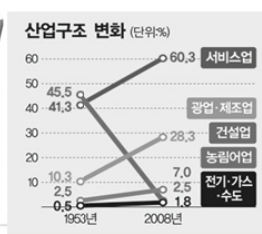
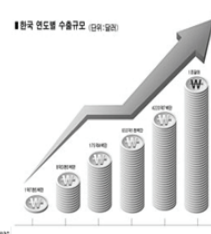
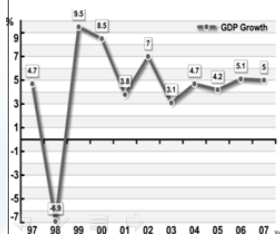
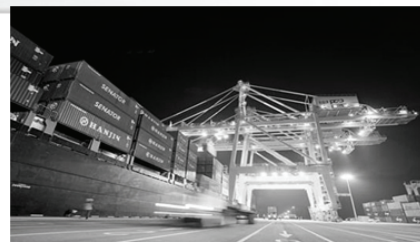
Session 2.

Economy and Industry

Facts about Korea__Economy

Condensed Development : "Miracles of the Han River"
1960's ~

Korea is a major international economic powerhouse.
the 11th largest economy in the world
the 3rd largest economy in Asia
Korean economy is predominantly
a manufacturing and trade-based one.
Korean economy is generally characterized by;
moderate inflation,
low unemployment,
moderate trade surplus,
fairly (relatively) equal income distribution.





Facts about Korea__Economy

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

GDP (Nominal; 2010)	\$1,467 billion (13 th)
GDP per Capita (Nominal; 2010)	\$ 20,591 (34 th) \$23,679(2012)
GDP per Capita (PPP; 2010)	\$ 29,836 (25 th)

(*McDonald's Big Mac Index, Starbucks Tall Latte Index)

Trade Volume (2011): 1.08 trillion US dollars

Export: 557 billion dollars

Import: 523 billion dollars

(9th largest trading and 7th largest exporting economy in the world)

GINI Index(2010): relatively low, but rising

0.345(including single-person household)

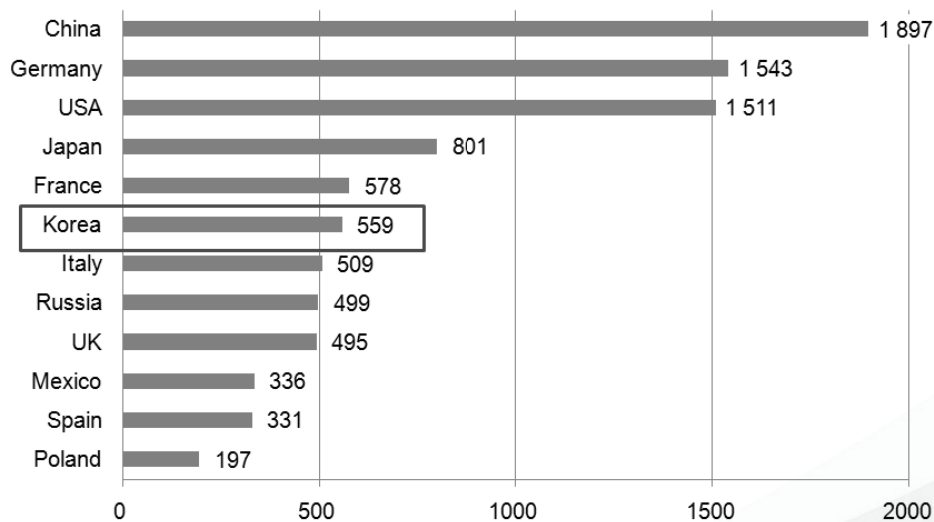
0.319(excluding single-person household)

HDI (2007): 0.921 (26th)

Facts about Korea__Trade-Orientation

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

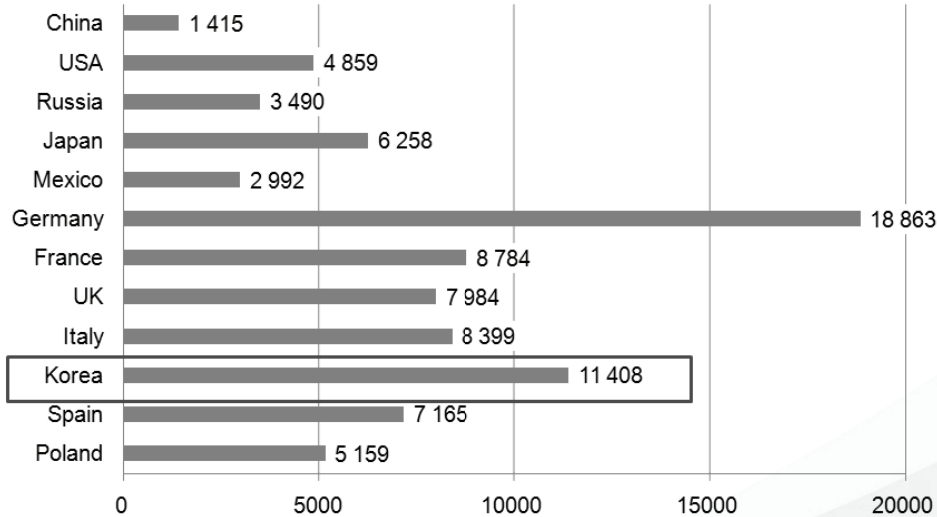
Exports 2011 (US\$ Bn)



Source: CIA World Factbook (estimates)

Facts about Korea__Trade-Oriented

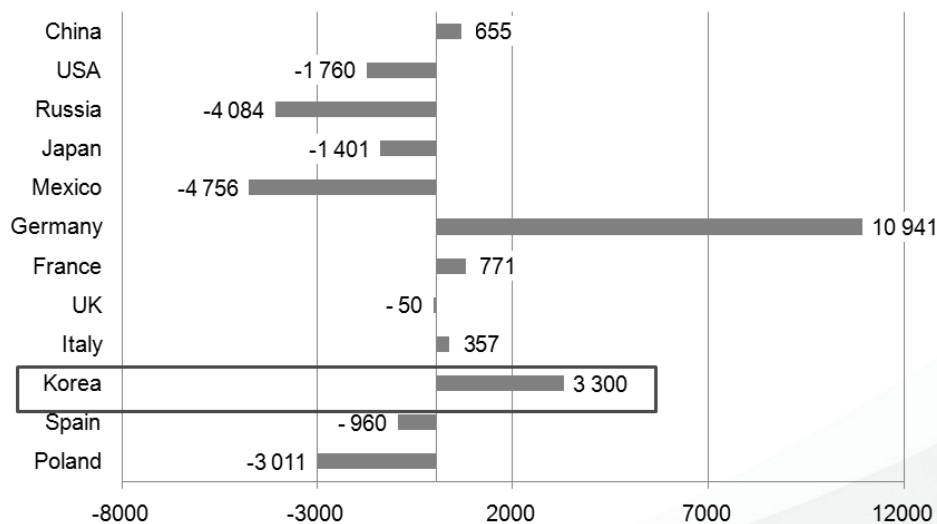
NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Per Capita Exports 2011 (US\$)

Source: CIA World Factbook (estimates)

Facts about Korea__Trade-Oriented

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Per Capita Exports 2011**Country Deviation from empirical norm 2010 in US-\$**

Source: CIA World Factbook (estimates)

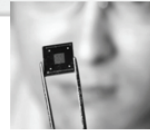


Facts about Korea__Industry

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Major industries in Korea include;

Automobiles (Hyundai/Kia)



Semiconductor (Samsung, SK-Hynix)



Electronics (Samsung, LG, Daewoo)



Shipbuilding (Hyundai, Samsung, Daewoo)



Steel (POSCO, Hyundai).



Ex) Global competitiveness of Korean industries & products (as of 2ndqt. 2011)

Shipbuilding : 1st
Display : 1st
Phone Sets: 1st
Semiconductor: 3rd
Automobiles: 5th



Facts about Korea__Industry

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Top Ten Export and Import Items of Korea in 2010 include;

Exports

Rank	Item	Amount
1	Ships	\$37.2B
2	Phones	\$29.5B
3	Electronic IC (Semiconductor)	\$24.3B
4	Flat Panel Display	\$23.3B
5	Automobiles	\$22.3B
6	Petroleum-related Products	\$22.1B
7	Automobile Parts	\$10.9B
8	Broadcasting Reception Devices	\$5.7B
9	Special Purpose Ships	\$5.2B
10	Office Items	\$5.0B

Imports

Rank	Item	Amount
1	Oil	\$50.7B
2	Semiconductor	\$26.6B
3	Natural Gas	\$13.8B
4	Oil-related Products	\$12.7B
5	Coal	\$9.9B
6	Steel Panel	\$9.2B
7	Computer	\$8.0B
8	Raw Materials for Fine Chemicals	\$5.1B
9	Motors and Pumps	\$5.0B
10	Ships, Marine Structures and Parts	\$4.8B

Korea's Success in Economic Development 1

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

History of Economic Success of Korea during the past 5 decades

Unprecedented, remarkable economic achievement since 1962

1961: Coup by Gen. Park

1962: the First Five-Year Economic Development Plan

In 1962 when the drive for the economic development began,...

per capita income of Korea was \$87.

Escaping from starvation was an urgent matter.

Korea was suffering from high unemployment and inflation..

Exports were only \$40M, while imports were \$400M.

Korea was a beneficiary of foreign aid (mostly from US).

Korea's Success in Economic Development 2

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Summary of Economic Performance in the early phase of Development under Park Administration (1962~1979)

Average Annual Growth Rate : 9.3%

GDP per Capita: US\$87 → US\$1,640

Export: US\$40mn → US\$15bn



Korea's Success in Economic Development 3

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Development Strategy as a major factor in economic success

In early 1960s, the export promotion strategy
(vs. import substitution strategy)

Beginning of the drive toward export-oriented industrialization

"export first"

"nation building through exports"

1960's: labor-intensive, light industry

1970's: high value-added, heavy and chemical industry
import substitution

1980's: economic stabilization
lowering trade barriers

1990's: economic globalization

2000's: globalization

Korea's Success in Economic Development 4

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Policy measures to promote exports in the early phase

To encourage exports, a number of incentives in the form of policy
package were provided.

preferential export credits,

a generous waste allowance on imported inputs,

import-export links,

reduction in direct and indirect taxes,

tariff exemptions of imports of capital goods,

tariff redemption on imports of raw materials and intermediate goods for exports use,

rationing of long and medium term loans for export-related investments,

preferential rates for electricity and rail transport.

Established export promotion agency KOTRA(1962)

Export-targeting system

Monthly national export promotion

Adjusting exchange rate level to maintain the price competitiveness of

Korean products in global markets

Regulation on foreign capital inflow

Abundant supply of quality workers

kotra
Korea Trade-Investment
Promotion Agency

Korea's Success in Economic Development 5

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Underlying factors behind rapid economic growth

Political and bureaucratic **Leadership**

: nationalistic, public-oriented, determined and clean

Zeal for better life and success of the people

Development **strategy**: Adoption of "right" policy at the "right" time

Capital: Foreign capital + Domestic saving

Human Resources

Abundant supply of hard-working labor

High quality of human resources (Respect for education and training)

Acquisition of **Technology**

Emulation, Licensing, R&D (S&T)

Cultural Factors

Hard-working People with the spirit of **Self-help**

Entrepreneurship

Asian culture of familial duty and group-oriented bonding

Pseudo-military culture among men (obligatory military service)

Favorable **external conditions**

Atmosphere of international free trade

Prosperous global economy (especially in the developed world)

Foreign assistance in the initial phase of Korean development

Korea's Success in Economic Development 6

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Internal enabling factors

Korea as a "Strong State"

- Absence of traditional social class system
- Uncorrupt bureaucratic dominance

Human Capital

- quantity
- quality
 - culture of respect for education (and individual capability)
 - aspiration for upward mobility through education

Asian culture of familial duty and group-oriented bonding

Culture of hard working and Self-help spirit



Korea's Success in Economic Development 7

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Favorable external conditions

Global trend of trade liberalization in the second half of the 20th century

- low import barriers against exports from developing countries
- good economic conditions of the industrialized countries

Korea's Success in Economic Development 8

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Overcoming the "crash" crisis

In 1997, amid the so-called Asian Financial Crisis, Korea has experienced a hard crash of economy.

Dwindling profit level
Too much of "getting used to high level of growth"
Not quite adept at handling the foreign currency
credit crisis

Came out of the "Crisis" with...
Trades and exports.



Korea's Success in Economic Development 9

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

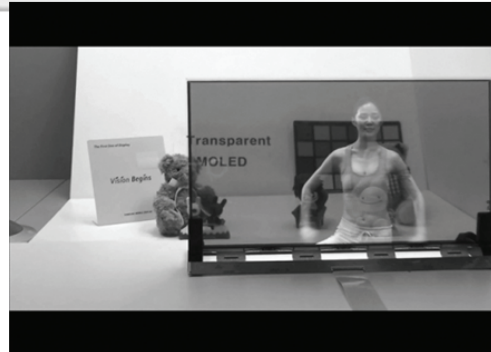
Globally competing Korean products

Global market share (2009)

Digital memory (D-RAM semiconductor) : 42%

Flat Panel Display : 46%

Personal Communication Devices: **25%**



◇ 투명 AMOLED(사진=SMD)



◇ '카르티스트' 이미지(사진=이은)



SAMSUNG



◇ 플렉시블 디스플레이(사진=LG)

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

End of Session II

**Thank you very much
for your attention.**

Questions or Comments...



Session III.

Current Issues in Korea: National Competiveness, Quality of Life, and Int'l Relations

Facts about Korea__International Comparisons

] International rankings

Organization	Title	Ranking
OECD, Programme for International Student Assessment	Mathematics, Science, Reading, and Problem solving	1 out of 38 ^[85]
OECD	Annual work hours	1 out of 27
Clarkson PLC	Ranking in the global shipbuilding industry	1 out of 15 ^[88]
Economist Intelligence Unit	IT Industry Competitiveness Index (2007)	3 out of 64 ^[87]
WIPO	Number of International Patent Filings (2007)	4 out of 138 ^[86]
OICA	Automobile Production	5 out of 53
UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs	UN E-Government Survey 2008	6 out of 192 ^[89]
The Global Information Technology Report	Networked Readiness Index 2008	9 out of 127 ^[90]
International Monetary Fund	Gross Domestic Product (PPP)	12 out of 227
World Economic Forum	Global Competiveness	11 out of 131 ^[91]
International Monetary Fund/World Bank	Gross Domestic Product (nominal)	13 out of 183
World Bank	Ease of Doing Business	30 out of 177
United Nations Development Programme	Human Development Index	26 out of 177
The Economist	Global Peace Rating	29 out of 121
Economist Intelligence Unit	Quality of Life	30 out of 155
Heritage Foundation/ The Wall Street Journal	Index of Economic Freedom	36 out of 157 ^[92]
Reporters Without Borders	Worldwide press freedom	39 out of 169

Facts about Korea__International Comparisons

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

The World's Best Countries The Washington Post

A Newsweek study of health, education, economy, and politics ranks the globe's top nations.
(Newsweek, 2010.8.15)

Newsweek ranks Korea as the 15th best countries around the globe in 2010.

Korea's rank in each of five sub-domains:

- Education: 2nd
- Health: 23rd
- Quality of Life: 29th
- Economic Dynamism: 3rd
- Political Environment: 19th



<http://www.newsweek.com/feature/2010/the-world-s-best-countries.html>
<http://www.newsweek.com/2010/08/15/interactive-infographic-of-the-worlds-best-countries.html>

2010 Newsweek ranking "The World's Best Countries"

1. Finland
2. Switzerland
3. Sweden
4. Australia
5. Luxembourg
6. Norway
7. Canada
8. Netherland
9. Japan
10. Denmark
11. United States
12. Germany
13. New Zealand
14. United Kingdom
15. Korea, South
16. France
17. Ireland
18. Austria
19. Belgium
20. Singapore
21. Spain
22. Israel
23. Italy
24. Slovenia
25. Czech Republic
26. Greece
27. Portugal

Facts about Korea__International Comparisons

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Competitiveness of Korean education

**Korea among the leaders in
Global Education League Table⁽²⁰¹²⁾**

" ... The two education superpowers - Finland and South Korea - are followed by three other high-performing Asian education systems - Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore.... "

Pearson & Economist Intelligence Unit, 2012

EDUCATION TOP 20

- Finland
- South Korea
- Hong Kong
- Japan
- Singapore
- UK
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Switzerland
- Canada
- Ireland
- Denmark
- Australia
- Poland
- Germany
- Belgium
- USA
- Hungary
- Slovakia
- Russia





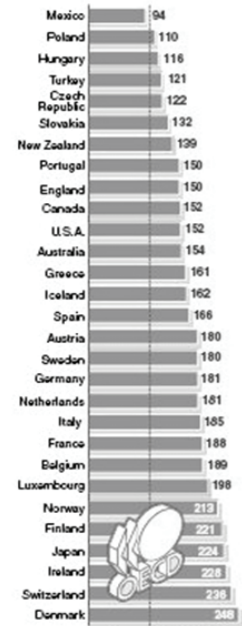
Facts about Korea__International Comparisons

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Korea's price levels at bottom of OECD (2008)

Korea ranked at the bottom in terms of comparative price levels among the OECD countries in 2008.

OECD Comparative Price Levels (as of 2008)
Benchmark of 100 for Korea



Source: Statistics Korea
Yonhap News

Facts about Korea__Inter-Korean Relations

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

South-North Relations



Korean War and the ensuing Cold War Era

South Korea's economic success and the widening gap of national power between two Korea's

OECD 남·북한 경제지표 비교

비교	북한	남한	북/남 비율(%)
인구(백만)	23.3	48.6	47.9
GDP(10억달러)	24.7	928.7	2.7
1인당 GDP(달러)	1,060.5	19,105.6	5.6
전체교역량(10억달러)	3.8	857.3	0.4
수출	1.1	422	0.3
수입	2.7	435.3	0.6
남북간 수출(100만달러)	932.3	888.1	105
상업적 수출	931	768.8	121.1
비상업적 수출	1.3	119.3	1.1
전기생산(10억 kWh)	255	4,224	6
철강생산(100만톤)	1.3	53.3	2.4
시멘트생산(100만톤)	6.4	51.7	12.4
곡물생산(100만톤)	4.3	5.5	78.3
비료생산(100만톤)	0.5	3.2	15

자료/ 경제협력개발기구(OECD)

연암뉴스

전승업 기자 kirin@yna.co.kr/ 20100618

Facts about Korea__ North Korea

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

North Korea: Military state with poor economy

Heavy investment into the military power of NK including nuclear arms and missiles
Poor Economic and Food situation in the North

Direct Aid from South Korea (and other countries) on the basis of humanitarian act
(6 Billion US\$ financial aid from S Korea after 2000)

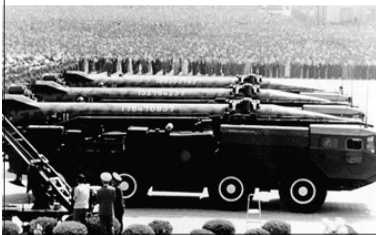
Sunshine Policy of South Korea & 6-Party Talk

- 1) to open up the North
- 2) to control the nuclear arms of the North

On-and-Off Confrontation between South & North

NORTH KOREA IS BEST KOREA

Hereditary Succession Of Leadership Over Three Generations in NK



Facts about Korea__ Inter-Korean Relations

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

On-and-Off Confrontation between South & North

The issue of NLL (Northern Limit Line) (1953 Armistice Agreement)



Source : US Gov't



Facts about Korea__Inter-Korean Relations

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Naval Incidents between N and S Korea

Disputes between North and South Korean naval vessels, dubbed "crab wars", often occur in this area. Occasionally violence flares up along the line and deadly skirmishes occur.

Major incidents include:

First Battle of Yeonpyeong (1999) - four North Korean patrol boats and a group of fishing boats crossed the border and initiated a gun battle that left one North Korean vessel sunk, five patrol boats damaged, 30 sailors killed, and 70 wounded.

Second Battle of Yeonpyeong (2002) - two North Korean patrol boats crossed the NLL near Yeonpyeong island and started firing; after becoming outnumbered and suffering damage, the vessels retreated.

Battle of Daecheong (2009) - A North Korean gun boat crossed the NLL and entered waters near Daecheong Island, became heavily damaged, and turned back.

ROKS Cheonan sinking (2010) - The Cheonan, a South Korean corvette, was sunk by an explosion, killing 46 sailors; the resulting South-Korea-led international investigation blamed North Korea, which denied involvement.

Shelling of Yeonpyeong (2010) - North Korean forces fired around 170 artillery shells at Yeonpyeong, killing four South Koreans, injuring 19, and causing widespread damage to the island's civilian fishing village.

Facts about Korea__Globalization

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr



Hosted G20 Summit in November 11-12, 2010.

Korea is trying to be the bridge between the developed and the developing countries.

Development Agenda in 2010 Summit

Share the experience of the developed c.

Enhance the economy of the developing c.

Enable sustainable development of global e.

Infrastructure, HRD, Knowledge sharing, ...

But the Summit was swarmed by the disputes and conflicts about global imbalances and QE2 of US.

About G20 ...

G7(USA, Japan, UK, Germany, France, Canada, Italy)

+ Korea, China, India, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, Australia, South Africa, Saudi Arabia(1999)

+ Indonesia, EU(Chair country)

+ Int'l Organizations(IMF, IBRD, ECB)

2009 Summit UK (London)

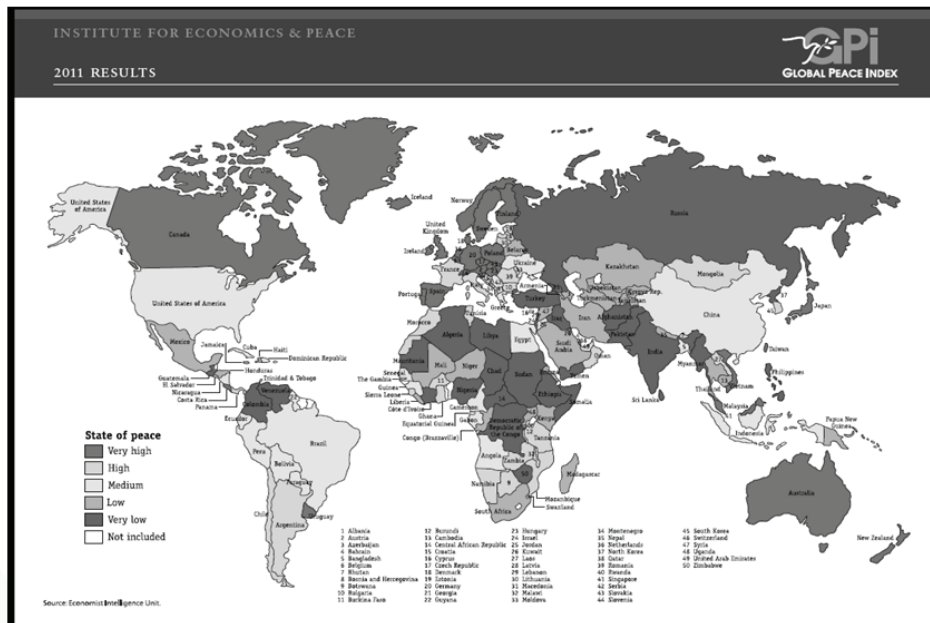
2010 Summit Korea (Seoul)

2011 Summit France (Paris)

Facts about Korea_Peace & Security

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Global Peace Index 2011



***Korea will host Global Nuclear Security Summit in March, 2012.**

Prospects of Further Success of Korea 1

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

According to **Goldman Sachs Report** (2007.11),
Korea's GDP will be 12th in the world in 2010, the 12th in 2025,
 the 13th in 2050.
 But **GDP per capita (ppp)** will be the 2nd in the world in 2050,
 only after the US.



	GDP US\$bn								
	Brazil	Russia	India	China	US	Japan	Germany	Korea	World
2000	707	406	498	1,113	9,817	4,746	1,875	459	25,762
2005	512	550	675	1,753	12,361	4,797	2,265	750	32,256
2010	739	876	1,042	3,109	14,025	4,985	2,490	1,015	38,461
2015	1,062	1,274	1,583	4,957	15,625	5,264	2,686	1,333	45,815
2020	1,500	1,791	2,354	7,357	17,347	5,657	2,842	1,684	54,793
2025	1,926	2,312	3,528	10,571	19,381	6,032	2,933	2,094	65,904
2030	2,513	3,017	5,431	14,704	22,016	6,296	3,037	2,503	80,159
2035	3,333	3,747	8,529	19,971	25,180	6,374	3,269	2,834	97,992
2040	4,389	4,441	13,237	26,690	28,775	6,543	3,543	3,229	120,720
2045	5,685	5,080	19,886	34,810	32,713	6,823	3,807	3,656	148,649
2050	7,270	5,732	28,936	44,074	37,161	7,230	4,057	4,176	182,710



Prospects of Further Success of Korea 2

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

According to **Goldman Sachs Report** (2007.11),
Korea's GDP will be 12th in the world in 2010, the 12th in 2025,
the **13th** in 2050.
But **GDP per capita (ppp)** will be the **2nd** in the world in 2050,
only after the US.

**Goldman
Sachs**

GDP Per Capita (PPP, USD)

	Brazil	Russia	India	China	US	Japan	Germany	Korea
2000	7,611	7,240	2,354	3,823	34,003	25,744	25,871	15,074
2005	8,455	10,231	2,977	5,695	38,828	28,648	28,748	18,902
2010	9,905	12,973	3,752	7,857	42,141	29,824	31,663	22,847
2015	11,621	15,709	4,706	10,101	44,997	31,848	34,296	27,111
2020	13,563	18,758	5,858	12,534	47,956	34,926	36,521	31,209
2025	15,894	22,615	7,342	15,326	51,491	38,250	38,051	35,656
2030	18,842	27,424	9,354	18,488	56,216	41,180	39,934	39,977
2035	22,594	32,443	12,069	22,237	61,865	43,133	43,692	43,797
2040	27,090	37,575	15,518	26,893	68,162	45,944	48,262	48,801
2045	32,310	42,873	19,679	32,061	74,835	49,846	52,943	54,524
2050	38,407	48,685	24,619	37,304	82,179	55,082	57,670	61,863

KSP (Knowledge Sharing Program)

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Knowledge Sharing Program of Korea

www.ksp.go.kr



Korea has been regarded as one of the most remarkable and admired models of development and has served as a benchmark model for a long time. Korean government has a program of formulating and modularizing the lessons from Korean experience of economic and social development, and is willing to share them with developing countries.



What Next?

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Structural Problems of Korean Economy

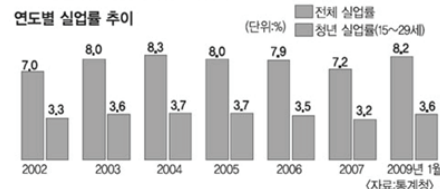
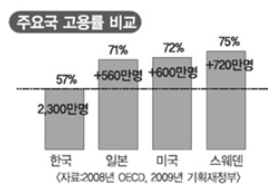
- Dependence on global economy
 - : high degree of dependence on trade (87.4% in 2010)
- Unbalanced structure of economy
 - Industry
 - Firm Size
- Low level of investment in domestic economy
 - Off-shoring of major industries and companies
 - Low level of competitiveness of SMEs
 - low productivity in domestic economy
 - loss of good jobs
- Low level of competitiveness of service sector
 - low level of productivity
 - Service trade deficit
- High level of real estate prices
 - pushing up the costs
 - high level of household debts
 - low level of consumer spending
- Low level of competitiveness in materials engineering

What next?

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Agenda for Korea to further enhance the Quality of Life domestically and contribution globally

- Preserving Environment
- Upgrading Quality of Employment

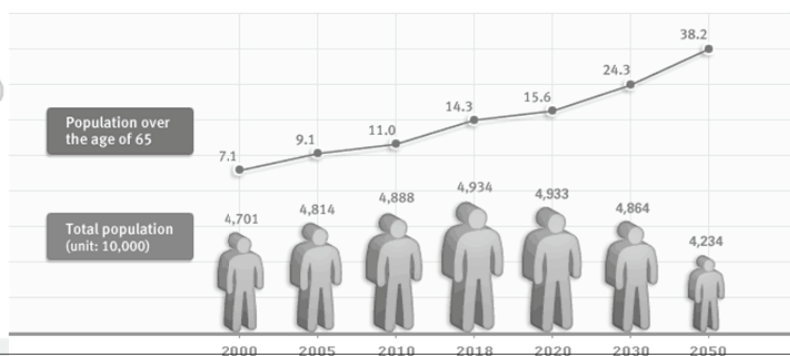




What next?

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

- Reducing Inequality
- Furthering Efficiency
- Coping with the Changing Demographic Compositions
 - Aging of population
 - Low Level of Fertility



What next?

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

- Maintaining Quality Labor Force
- Continuing Development of Human Resources
- Furthering Globalization
- Maintaining Peace in East Asia
- Contributing better to Global Community

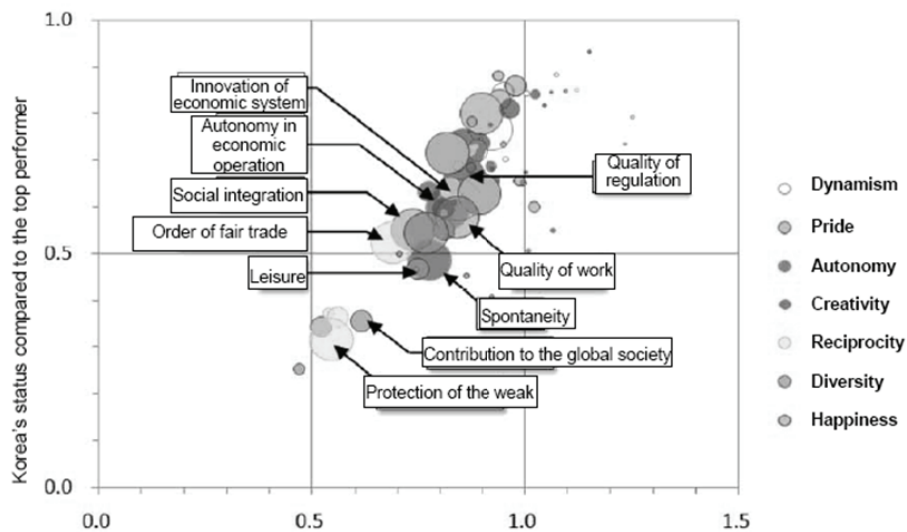


What next?

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

How can Korea be a "first-rate" country?

Priorities selected based on performance and ease



NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

End of Session III

**Thank you very much
for your attention.**

Questions or Comments...



My personal advice for Reality-check in Korea

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Don't forget you are in a foreign country where you are not a natural part.

Try to follow the local customs,
and be a part of community.

Stay out of trouble by all means.

crimes...

cultural differences...

personal relationships...

establish your own personal safety net.

There are some disparities between the big cities and countryside. In countryside,...

people tend to be more friendly, but less westernized,

physical environment can be less convenient,

Not many people can be communicated in English,

But,... you will be more appreciated.

My personal advice to Talk Teachers in Korea

NIIED_Talk_130806
Korean Experience
bkkim@ajou.ac.kr

Korea is a country of...

enthusiastic and friendly people,

dynamic culture,

ample economic opportunity,

and bright prospects for quality living.

Korea has been a beneficiary of international economic prosperity during the past five decades. And Korea is willing to give back to global community.

Make the best and the most of your experience in Korea.

Make it a stepping stone for your professional career.

- Speak the language and learn the customs.
- Make friends.
- Live a Korean life while you are here.
- Make your years in Korea good memories.

Take the experience and make it an asset in your personal life and your community.

4-4. Korean vs English

Hyunwoo Sun

11th Generation 6th August 2013

When you compare any two languages spoken in two different places, you can find some similarities and differences. In this segment, let us focus on the fundamental differences between the Korean language and the English language, the understanding of which will help you become more effective in teaching students who are Korean native speakers.

1. Pronunciation

First of all, let us look at some pronunciation differences. In addition to the fact that certain consonants that are commonly used in English do not exist in Korean, it is also important to note that consonants change in different ways when they are put next to each other.

In English, when a consonant is standing alone, without being followed by a vowel, it can make a sound on its own in many cases. Take the consonant “s” for example. When a word ends with “s” at the end, e.g. “kiss”, you can still pronounce the consonant. But in Korean, in order to make a sound, consonants always have to be accompanied by a vowel, therefore, if a word like “킷” existed, Korean speakers wouldn’t be able to pronounce it as “kiss”. Instead, they would register it as “킷” and pronounce it more similar to “kit”.

The same thing applies to the first consonant of a word. When a word starts with “m”, e.g. “my”, the consonant “m” already starts making a sound when the speaker says the “hmm” part before saying “a-i”. But in Korean, the consonant sound is made much more abruptly, so to English speakers’ ears, a Korean speaker’s “my” can sound like “by” and the Korean word for “USA”, which is 미국[mi-guk], can sound like 비국[bi-guk]. The same applies to 미안해요[mi-an-hae-yo], which means “I’m sorry”, when it sounds like 비안해요[bi-an-hae-yo].



When you have the same consonant appearing twice in a word, it can sound different in different positions, depending on whether it is surrounded by vowels or not. For example, the word **고기**, which means “meat” or “fish”, has the exact same consonant in two places, but the first consonant is only followed by a vowel, whereas the second one is both preceded and followed by vowels. Therefore, the first consonant is pronounced more abruptly than the second one, result in many speakers of the Korean language pronouncing the word as “kogi” instead of “gogi” .

Another interesting difference is that in English, when you have a nasal sound preceding a plosive sound, the nasal sound changes because of the plosive sound. For example, when you say the word “ink”, even though the first syllable is just “in”, because it is followed by the consonant “k”, the sound of “n” changes to “ng”. The same thing happens in Korean, too, but to a lesser degree. If someone pronounces the word **인가** as [in + ga] instead of [ing-ga], it is not a problem. In Korean, however, when a plosive sound is followed by a nasal sound, the plosive sound changes. For example, when you say “Good morning” in English, the sound “d” is not affected at all by the following “m”, but in Korean, it changes to “n”, resulting in many people saying “Goon morning” .

2. Sentence Structure

The biggest difference between the two languages affecting the general sentence structure is perhaps the fact that Korean has “particles” : topic-marking particles, subject-marking particles, object-marking particles, etc. Thanks to these particles, the components of a sentence can be more flexibly placed.

Let’s take a look at the Korean sentence as an example:

제 친구가 어제 그 영화를 봤어요.

(= My friend saw that movie yesterday.)

Since the subject marking particle **-가** is there to mark which word is the subject (“friend”), and the object marker **-를** shows which word is the object (“movie”), all of the following variations can be equally correct and understandable.

제 친구가 어제 그 영화를 봤어요.

= 어제 제 친구가 그 영화를 봤어요. (o)

= 그 영화를 어제 제 친구가 봤어요. (o)

= 그 영화를 봤어요, 어제 제 친구가. (o)

= 제 친구가 어제 봤어요, 그 영화를. (o)

= 봤어요, 어제, 그 영화를, 제 친구가. (o)

But in English, this doesn't work the same way.

My friend saw that movie yesterday. (o)
 = Yesterday, my friend saw that movie. (o)
 = That movie, yesterday, my friend saw. (x)
 = That movie, saw, yesterday, my friend. (x)
 = My friend saw yesterday, that movie. (x)
 = Saw, yesterday, that movie, my friend. (x)

Another difference between English and Korean that affects the usage of the languages in general is that English is more centered around nouns, whereas Korean is more verb and action-centric. In English, all of the following sentences are very natural:

It's time for dinner.
 A 10-minute will take you to the hotel.
 The bad weather caused the plane to be delayed.

It is very difficult, however, to translate these sentences into Korean without changing the entire structure of the sentences while still sounding natural. This is because 1) Korean is more action-centric and 2) it is more people-centric.

When you translate "It's time for dinner.", for example, it is more natural to say "(We) eat dinner, time, it is." (저녁을 먹을 시간이에요), emphasizing the action of "us eating". And with the sentence "A 10-minute will take you to the hotel.", in Korean, a "10-minute walk" is not a person, therefore it does not have the capability "take you" anywhere; you are the one who is walking. Therefore it is more natural to say "If you walk for 10 minutes, you will arrive at the hotel." in Korean.



4-5. Official English Class vs After school English Class

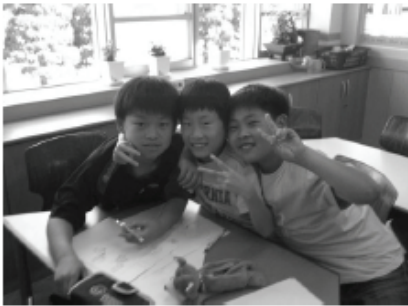


Figure Students from Noseung E.S. After School English Program

At many elementary schools, several different types of after schools programs are provided. Some may include organized sports, music, and other times, it'll include supplementary classes such as an English class.

Unlike the classes that are conducted during the main school hours, students may not have to mandatorily attend after school classes and there is no set curriculum; however, after school programs should be a necessary class that help to not only support and supplement what they learn during their main classes, but it also gives many students the opportunity to learn more in-depth something they may not have learned from the National English Curriculum.

SO WHAT EXACTLY IS AN AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAM?

- A. Extracurricular classes
- B. Conducted after the main school classes are completed
- C. Students typically choose and enroll in 1 or 2 programs that are provided by the school
 - a. Music
 - b. Art
 - c. Organized Sports
 - d. Academic Classes (math, English, Chinese, etc)
- D. Classes are offered 1-3 times a week
- E. Students pay a tuition fee which is partially funded by the government
- F. Some schools (especially the rural schools) have all students participating in these programs for free

Now that you have an understanding of the foundation, it's important to know what your role is as a teacher and what you should do to create and facilitate your After School English Program.

Understanding your role can give you a better understanding of how a class is conducted and what you can do to make sure your students are benefitting from the after school English program.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE TALK SCHOLAR?

A. Curriculum Developer

TaLK scholars are the primary teachers in their class. Just like any other teaching situation, a curriculum should be developed. Student levels, number of students, class time, textbooks, etc should all be considered when developing a curriculum. It is important to cater the curriculum to fit the student's needs and it should be planned out.

B. Cultural Connector

In some schools, it is possible that only a Korean English Teacher conducts the main school English classes; therefore, there is a great possibility that the student's interaction with the TaLK Scholar is their only foreigner interaction in their present academic life. Having a foreign teacher gives students to not only interact through the English language to have a hands-on experience, but it gives them the opportunity to learn about the teacher's culture. Cultural exchanges give both the students and the teacher a chance to learn from one another and create a connection. This connection can also give the motivation students need to want to converse with the foreign teacher using the English they have learned.

C. Classroom Entertainer

During your time in Korea, you'll quickly learn that education is not a joke. Students even at the elementary level have a packed schedule and a great deal of pressure. Find ways to make your class engaging, interesting, and fun. Utilize the student's interests and use your resources to create a classroom that is a fun atmosphere.

HOW DO YOU RUN AN AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM?

A. Design a curriculum

- a. As mentioned before, there are several things to consider.
 - i. Student's levels and abilities
 - ii. Previous experience and class (the progression)
 - iii. GET TO KNOW YOUR STUDENTS!
- b. It is good to start with the basics, build a foundation, and progress from there. Connect your topics to keep things fresh. Reviewing never hurts.
- c. Provide an interactive atmosphere and don't be afraid to mix it up!
- d. Find out what resources and materials are available and use them.



- B. Choose a textbook**
 - a. The TaLK textbook is a great resource, but it does not fit your needs, work with your school to find one that works.
 - b. Textbooks may not be necessary, but they provide a great support in your class and give a structure and cohesion that may be needed.
- C. Setting goals and objectives**
 - a. What do you want your students to take away from class?
 - b. Know the goals and objectives so your lessons have purpose.
- D. Manage attendance**
 - a. After school programs run 1-3 times a week. Therefore, mixing 1 class may leave a student behind.
 - b. Keep track so the students are up to date and able to follow the rest of the class.
- E. Give and check their homework**
 - a. As they say, "practice makes perfect."
 - b. Work done in class is not enough. Students need to spend time on their own going over what they have learned. You don't have to give hours and hours of homework, but it should be enough where it helps retain some of what they learned for the next class.
- F. Assess and keep record**
 - a. Although test and quizzes may not sound like fun, it is essential. Some form of assessment must be conducted to track the student's progression.
 - b. Assessments can also work as an evaluation to see what you can do to better your class. It can show what works and what doesn't work.
- G. Set Rules**
 - a. Students can get out of hand quite fast.
 - b. Less distraction helps students stay on task and focus.
 - c. Maximize classroom time and efficiency by enforcing rules.
- H. Use positive reinforcement**
 - a. Whether it be candy or just a nice pat on the back, encourage your students
 - b. Nothing makes a student happier than knowing their teacher is proud of them.

ENGLISH CAMPS

During the vacation times, students get an opportunity to participate in English Camps. English Camps provide students to not only learn, but it gives them the chance to really immerse themselves with English. From classroom learning to fun activities, English Camp is a great time to make education fun.



English Camps can incorporate activities and exercises that are used during classes. Immersion activities such as story telling, role-play, and games are often incorporated. Furthermore, since English camps usually last for more hours, you can also incorporate other activities that students normally get a the chance to do during class. You can have a movie day, a cooking day, a sports day, art day, etc. Be creative and make it fun.

Designing a successful English camp is different than designing an after-school program. It's important to still prepare by considering your students and having goals; however, it is not necessary to emphasize homework or assessments. Let the students have fun, interact, get messy, and learn. Some helpful ideas would be to create a theme to make it more cohesive and entertaining.

USEFUL RESOURCES

- A. Kizclub - <http://www.kizclub.com>
: Worksheets, Phonics, Crafts, Pictures, etc.
- B. Flash Duck - <http://www.flashduck.co.kr>
: Worksheets, Crafts, Songs, Holidays, Happy cook, Tongue twisters, etc.
- C. ABC Teach - <http://abcteach.com>
: Handwriting worksheets, Phonics, Worksheets, Flashcards, etc.
- D. Boggles World ESL - <http://bogglesworldesl.com>
: Worksheets, Flash cards, Phonics, etc.
- E. Yahoo Kids (English Songs)
<http://kr.infant.kids.yahoo.com/infantzone/index.html?service=english>
- F. Paper Toys - <http://papertoys.com>
: Worksheets for international relics, Places, Architecture, etc.
- F. [Digital English Learning Materials]-made by Ministry of Education
<http://de.edunet4u.net/digitalEnglish/index.jsp?cmm00>

FINAL WORDS



As a TaLK scholar, you really get a chance to interact with the students that is so different from a normal classroom setting. After school programs and English Camps provide the excitement, the intrigue, and the fun of learning from a foreign teacher and also can give students the motivation to keep learning English. However, as with all things, preparation is essential. With great thought and preparation mixed with creativity and excitement, many doors can open which lead to a program with progression and success. **Develop, Connect, and Entertain.**

4-6. Cultural Differences

Christian Inyong Kim
Yangdo Elementary School (Incheon)
11th Generation 6th August 2013

Streets

- **Spitting**
 - People of both genders tend to spit on the streets
 - Sometimes too close for our own comfort
- **Trash cans**
 - Korea is notorious for having little to no trash cans in streets
 - Makeshift trash pileups happen in random areas of the street because of this
- **Bumping**
 - Not apologizing to someone after you bump into them isn't considered rude
- **Staring**
 - Koreans tend to stare at random people, foreign or not foreign
 - Foreigners are more likely to be subjected to staring since they stand out

Smoking

- Should not smoke at school
- Rude to smoke and walk at the same time
- Women should not smoke in public

Transportation

- **Stand vs. sitting**
 - Giving up seats to elders
 - Pregnant women
 - Disabled



- **Lines**
 - Line cutting is frequent
- **Metro/Subway**
 - Often times during rush hour, the metro/subways in Korea are crowded. This leads to people pushing and shoving to squeeze as many people as possible.
- **Bus**
 - T - Money/Bee Card: scanning before you get on and after
 - Scanning too early before you get off is illegal
- **Taxis**
 - Sitting in the front with the taxi driver is normal
 - Black taxis= higher fares
 - At night, taxis might not pick up people due to drunk people.

Bathrooms

- **Squat toilets**
- **Co-ed Bathrooms**
 - Often times at restaurants, bathrooms are shared by both genders
- **Lack of toilet paper**
 - Best advice: have a few sheets of toilet paper handy at all times
- **Female Janitors**

Home

- **Ondol 온돌**
 - Ondol is underfloor heating which uses direct heat transfer from wood smoke to the underside of a thick masonry floor. In modern usage it refers to any type of underfloor heating, or a hotel or sleeping room in Korean as opposed to Western style.
- **Bathtub**
 - In Korea, standing showers are more frequent in homes/apartments/hotels as opposed to bathtubs. This leads to getting the entire bathroom floor wet
 - Koreans wear plastic sandals in bathrooms for this reason
- **Shoes**
 - Take off your shoes before you enter please
- **Trash**
 - There are separate trash bags
 - For food
 - For paper/plastic/etc waste
 - Disposing of trash differs by province/city
- **Landlords**
 - Landlords are legally allowed to enter your apartment at any time
 - It's their property

Bars

- **Anju 안주**
 - Most bars in Korea won't allow you JUST to order drinks. Anju or side dishes/food must be ordered
 - Bars make most of their income on Anju
- **Sitting culture**
 - In North America, its typical for people to be standing up in bars
 - In England/Ireland people stand up to drink
 - Hence people grow beer bellies so they can place their drinks above it
- **Soju**

Restaurants

- **Tipping**
 - Tipping isn't necessary in Korea. Sometimes it's even seen as a rude gesture
- **Sharing**
 - When people order food, it's implied that it's meant to be shared by all
- **Water**
 - Many restaurants require you to get your own water
 - Waiter/waitress normally don't bring the water out to you
- **Utensils**
 - If you're sitting down with a group of friends/teachers it's usually the custom for the youngest/lowest ranking staff to hand out utensils
- **Delivery**
- **Slurping**
 - Slurping is allowed when eating noodles. It's a way to show how delicious the food is.
- **Age before beauty**
 - When entering a restaurant with a group of people, let the elder individuals sit down first
 - Wait until the eldest has picked up their utensils to start eating
- **Dutch pay?**
 - It's an unwritten rule in Korea that the eldest pays for the food.
 - If you're not keen on that, let your friends/group know ahead of time that you'll be doing "Dutch Pay"

Questions

- **Koreans will ask questions that people in the West might find personal. This is completely normal in Korea and many questions might be about**
 - Job
 - Where do you work?
 - How much do you make?
 - Age
 - Blood type
 - Religion



Dating

- **Couple outfits**
- **PDA “Skinship”**
 - PDA (Public Display of Affection) or “Skinship” is frowned upon in Korea. Kissing in public is a big no
 - Holding Hands
 - Guys will sometimes hold other guys hands and this isn't because they're homosexuals.
- **Being Coy vs. Being Suggestive**
- **Alone with married person?**
 - It's a dangerous situation to be alone with a married person. If you get caught by a fellow teacher, they might immediately rush to conclusions.

School

- **Shoes**
 - At school, be required to change out of your shoes in sandals
- **Brushing your teeth after meals?**
 - After lunch, everyone at school (from students to even the principal) will run to the bathroom to brush their teeth
- **Last minute notices**
 - You'll be notified about various things at the pace of your mentor teacher/principal
- **Example**
 - “So, for the open class. We'll be having one very soon!”
 - Okay! When will the open class be?
 - “In 15 minutes.”
- **Emphasis on education**
 - In Korea, education is the number one priority for most parents.
 - Many students are sent to hagwons (private academies) for additional learning
 - Many students spend 15+ hours studying each day,

Race

- ***Sensitive topic***

Hwaeshiks **회식**

- **Drink Etiquette**
 - How to hold your shot glass
 - “Touring” the table with a soju bottle and shot glass
- **Copious amounts of soju**
- **Thigh Rubs**
- 1차 2차 3차 4차

Misc.

- **Bless you?**
 - If a person sneezes, people don't say "thank you"
- **Cellphone culture**
- **Working culture**
 - UK: many people finish work at 5pm
 - US: most people finish work at 5-7pm
 - Korea: a good number of people finish work at 10pm
- **Calling someone over**
 - It's a taboo to call someone over with one finger. That's how dog owners will call their dogs so calling someone over with one finger is the equivalent of referring to that person as a dog
- **Giggling**
 - If a Korean friend laughs or giggles and seems embarrassed, smile and gently laugh along. This is your friend's way of apologizing for his social faux pas, and by joining him you're in effect accepting his apology.
- **Triple Refusal**
 - Any time a Korean offers you something, gives you an invitation, or extends some kind of courtesy, you're supposed to decline at least twice (3 times is better).

Superstitions

- **Fan death**
 - Koreans believe that sleeping with the fan on will result in one's death.
 - Possible but HIGHLY unlikely since your body has to decrease 8 degrees Celsius overnight
- **Number Four**
 - Four, in Korean, has the same pronunciation as the word for death (both are pronounced as "sa"). You can see why people wouldn't want to live on "death" floor, which is why Korean elevators often list the 4th floors as "F" , or simply skip the number altogether.
- **Writing in red**
 - Traditionally, red is the color used to write the names of the dead in Korea. To write the names of the living in red is therefore considered very unlucky, and to some is akin to the kiss of death.
- **Bread- Exam Day**
 - "Bread" in Korean, "bbang" is also the word for 0. So, if you eat 0, you get 0.
- **Shoes**
 - New shoes
 - If you get new shoes, it's a superstition that if a friend steps on it, it'll last longer
 - Giving shoes as a gift
 - If you give a loved one (guy or girl) a pair of shoes, that he or she will run away from you
- **Whistling at night**
 - It is believed that if you whistle at night, ghosts and snakes will come for you. These days this belief isn't widely accepted by the younger generation but the older generation prohibit whistling at night.
- **Throwing Salt**

Quote: "Share our similarities, celebrate our differences." ? - M. Scott Peck



4-7. Leadership 1

Sarah Oh
Seoul National University
11th Generation 7th August 2013

LEADERSHIP. I'm sure you have heard this word several times, but what does leadership actually mean? Are you a leader? If so, what kind of leader are you?

According to Merriam-Webster, Leadership can be defined in 3 different ways:

1. **The office or position of a leader**
2. **Capacity to lead**
3. **The act or an instance of leading**

When you think of leadership, is this how you define it? What does it mean to you?

Personally for me, I always imagined leadership as a quality a person in charge possessed.

However, I realized LEADERSHIP and being a LEADER is different than what I thought it may actually mean.

In fact, Leadership is probably not what YOU think it is either...

Peter Senge, an American scientist once said, "The first problem with all of the stuff that's out there on leadership is that we haven't got a clue what we're talking about. We typically think of the leader as being the person at the top. But if you define a leader as an executive, then you absolutely deny everyone else in an organization the opportunity to be a leader."

In today's "dog eat dog" world, people are obsessed with being better than everyone else, no matter what the stakes are. Many people want to be leaders, to make a difference. However, these people may also be self-marketing and not spending enough time researching, building bridges by taking an interest in someone. In true leadership situations, listening comes before directing.

So what does this have to do with being a TaLK scholar? Obviously you're not in Korea to compete with the students or other scholars, so how does this information help you?

Well, as a scholar, YOU ARE A LEADER! This doesn't mean that you are the executive of your classroom directing orders to your students, constantly giving them an assignment, but it means developing and carrying

out the virtues of leadership to create more leaders in your classroom.

Virtues of leadership can encompass a great deal. A modern day Aristotle may find it to mean understanding, wisdom, and ethical conduct. I find leadership to include patience, truthfulness, and friendliness.

What do you think?

How do you create more leaders?

“The lack of leaders with high aspirations... is the thing holding back many companies and our economy from reaching their full potential.” ? Crawford Gillies, Chairman, Scottish Enterprise

If you translate this to relate to you, the thing that might hold back your students, your school and your TaLK program is by not having high aspirations.

Having high aspirations does not mean to make sure your students are fluent in English by the time you leave. It does not mean that all your students get 100% on tests or do every homework assignment.

Having high aspirations means to set goals and work on them.

Ask yourself, what did you decide to join the TaLK program?

What are you trying to achieve by being in Korea?

The obvious answer here would be to Teach and Learn. BUT If you look deeper into what TaLK is, you’ ll find that “the TaLK Program is ... an initiative for advancement of English education and knowledge in Korea...”

Participants (that means you!), are a part of the program by having a “service mindedness and caring heart [which] will instill into the young students’ minds an ambition to learn English and allow them to embark on a journey of accomplishing their dreams.” (www.talk.go.kr)

How you go about instilling ambition in your students is up you, but here are some helpful hints.

Have PASSION, develop a METHOD, and use your KNOWLEDGE & EXPERIENCE!

PASSION

Develop a passion for teaching. You do not need to have a degree in education or have experience working with children to have a passion. You may not even be pursuing a career in teaching, but learning to develop passion will help you no matter what you do in the future.

How can you develop passion?

Keep a Challenging Spirit and Work hard. TEACHING IS DIFFICULT! There will be days when you feel overwhelmed and you feel like you’ re not cut out for this, but you can do it!

“If there is one thing that will really take you to another level of performance... it might be the ability to embrace pressure, to understand it, to draw it in, to make it your own, and use it to your advantage... We’ ve been trained to think of pressure as the enemy... Pressure is nothing more than the shadow of great opportunity.” ? Michael Johnson, Winner of 4 Olympic Gold Medals

As I have said earlier, it is not your role to make sure your students are fluent in English. Make goals and objectives for each lesson. Take it one day at a day. A student can tell how much time you have put into your lesson. The energy you bring into the classroom and the amount of work you put into it will determine how your classroom will be.



Have a Desire to create and have curiosity.

Use your strengths to develop your lessons. Some people are blessed with artistic abilities. Some are more technologically advanced. Some have a gift for humor and comedy. Whatever it make be, get creative and use it to not only bring a positive energy, but use it to teach your students about you are. Allow your students to get to know you and develop a sense of curiosity about what you’ re trying to teach them... BUT also remember to also have a sense of curiosity about your own students and the environment around you. Build bridges with your co-workers, learn about Korea, and learn about your students.

METHOD

A successful leader and teacher must have a method. Making it to the top is the result of careful planning, setting, and hitting hundreds of small goals. Making it to the top is not defined as YOU being at the top by yourself, but it means having everyone at the top WITH YOU.

Define an objective - Collect - Organize - Place ? Setup the flow reward

Have a lesson plan with your objectives and goals for the day (mentioned above). Collect and organize whatever information you need to carry out your lesson for the day. Collect and organize information you have learned about your students and their needs. Access yourself and evaluate your work.

“What sets winders apart is not merely the mindset and the practice but the constant evaluation of their performance and analysis of their success.” ? Gilliam Bowditch, The Sunday Times

Remember to place that information in your mind and use it. After evaluating what you’ re doing, you’ ll find what works and what doesn’ t work. Setup the flow in your classroom so your students can follow along and know what you’ re doing. And remember to REWARD them for their positive efforts and work.

KNOWLEDGE & EXPERIENCE

Use your knowledge and experience to help you teach and connect with your students. It can be from past experiences and things you have already learned, but it can also refer to newly obtained knowledge and experiences. By knowing and learning a few things, it can really go a long way and help you have a certain perspective as a Native English speaker teaching in Korea.

Understanding the life of a student

The life of a Korean student is very different than what you’ re probably used to as a child. Education is everything. School is an all-day event for most Korean students. Not only are they in school from nine in the morning to 3 in the afternoon, but they attend several academic academies afterwards. Phrases such as “I’ m going over to my friend’ s house after school,” do not exist. It is normal for a student to come home at ten in the evening. Understanding the life of a Korean student is important. Think about what they might be going through and the pressure education brings.

Amateurs, not pros

Whether you’ re an adult or a child, learning a foreign language is difficult. Be patient with your students. Do not get upset if you are not able to have full conversations with them. Do not get upset if your students have retained only a small percentage of what you have thought. Help build a Strong foundation. This can

include building vocabulary, teaching the basics, or even teaching them how to learn and focus. Sometimes it's about finishing. Each student will have a different level, goal, and need. Help them obtain and reach their own personal goal and get to the finish line. This may refer to worksheet or it may refer to the student perfecting the alphabet after 2 months.

Kids will be kids

“Great is the human who has not lost his childlike heart.” –Edward De Bono

It has been a while, but you too were once in their shoes (some of you still may be in their shoes). We were all children once. Think back to how difficult it was to sit in a classroom all day! Think of the pure innocence of wanting to just play all day and have fun.

Connect

You cannot properly teach a student without knowing the best way to teach them and what you need to teach them. Figure out their interests, their learning styles, and their academic levels. Become someone they want to learn from by connecting with them, but always remember, “You're a teacher.” Sometimes it is necessary to have a boundary.

Classroom management

Learning how to manage a classroom is important. A disruptive student may not only distract you, but it will distract others. Find ways to bring back order and maintain their attention.

Encourage your students

Always be their cheerleader. Be positive. Give high-fives and rewards, even for the smallest feats.

Finally, Have fun!

Be the Leader

“Each member of your team has the potential for personal greatness; the leader's job is to help them achieve it.” –Coach John Wooden

PASSION METHOD KNOWLEDGE & EXPERIENCE

Find your passion, develop a method, and use your knowledge and experience to help your student's achieve their goals and instill an ambition to pursue their own dreams.

Rudy Riulliani, the former mayor of New York, tells us in his book Leadership that there are three keys to leadership:

1. If you are going to lead, be optimistic. If you are not, your followers can hardly be expected to be.
2. If you don't love people, do something else.
3. Be absolutely clear what you stand for.

Use this in your classroom to bring in great leadership. Your optimism, love, and stance will bring an ambiance in the classroom that will create a great learning experience. What you put in will ultimately determine what you get out of the experience. The T and L in TaLK refer to both the scholar and their



students. As much as you teach, you will also learn.

“Leadership, like swimming, cannot be learnt by reading about it.”

Now that you know you’ re the leader -- remember to take care of yourself while you’ re in Korea!

A happy leader is a good leader.

So let this part 2 be a guide to help you with your daily life in Korea!



Apartment Guide

Moving into your new home may seem like the least of your concerns, but there are a couple of differences that you may not have expected.

Cleanliness

There is a good chance that another scholar lived in your place before you. Not all apartments clean your space before the new tenant comes in. Also, keep in mind that the ventilation may not be as great and the humid summers may cause mold to form. Try to keep your home well ventilated by opening up the windows.

Water

Although tap water in Korea is safe to drink, most people choose to drink filtered water.

Flushing the toilet!

You may notice that in bathrooms, there is a lot of toilet paper in the trashcan. Water pressure and plumage may not be the best. It is okay to flush toilet paper down the toilet, but keep a plunger around just in case!

Laundry

Most likely, you will have a laundry machine in your new home. However, you’ ll probably notice that you don’ t have a dryer. Most Koreans do not use a dryer. You will need to purchase a drying rack.

Useful hint: to get your jeans to shrink back a little, use the floor heating!

Garbage and Recycling

Probably one of the biggest changes, taking out the trash is a bit of work. Recycling is important in Korea and it is a must!

Any recyclable items including plastic, glass, food, etc. must be thrown away properly. Each town will have designated trash bags available for purchase. There is usually a trash bag for regular trash (non-recyclable items) and a trash bag designated for food disposal. Each apartment/building will have an area designated for trash. Make sure you follow the system, or you could be fined.

Heating

Heating in Korea is usually a floor heating, Ondol, system. Most likely, you will have a heat control box located on your wall where you will need to turn it on to control the floor heating and the water heater.

Gas

In order to get the gas working for functions such as using the stove, you will need to turn the gas valve. It is usually located near your stove.

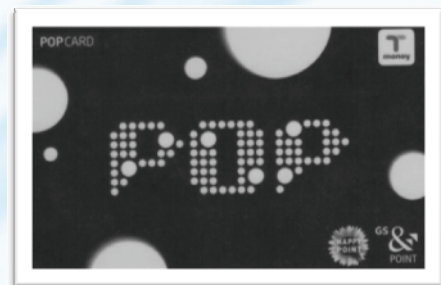
Transportation

You may be worried that going to a rural area may mean you are stuck there, but you're in luck! South Korea has one of the most efficient and vast public transportation systems. From express buses to ferry routes, there will be a method of transportation available to help you get to where you need to go.

Getting Around Town

Local Buses: Depending on where you are living, it is quite possible that the local bus will become your main method of transportation. Unfortunately, an English website is not available for the local buses in all areas, so when you get to town, make sure you take time to try out the bus routes and explore your town.

When taking a local bus, you can pay on board with cash or with a transportation card. Some areas may only take a localized transportation card such as a Cashbee. Others make accept T-Money which is used in Seoul. Some check cards and cell phones may also work as a transportation card.



Subway: Subways are available in the following metropolitan areas: Seoul, Busan, Daegu, Gwangju, and Daejeon. Subways offer an easy way to explore the metropolitan areas. Each subway station has a name, stop number, and a designated color (according to which subway line runs there).

Subway routes can be found online at:

Seoul: <http://www.smrt.co.kr/program/cyberStation/main2.jsp?lang=e>



Busan: http://www.humetro.busan.kr/english/03/01_01.php

Daegu: [http://www.dtro.or.kr/open_content/en/user_guide/line_map/Gwangju:](http://www.dtro.or.kr/open_content/en/user_guide/line_map/Gwangju)
http://www.gwangj subway.co.kr/engsubway/info_subway/subway_lineinfo.jsp

Daejeon: http://www.djet.co.kr/home/sub01_01.do#b

How to purchase a ticket:



Single Journey Tickets: They can be purchased using the ticket vending and card reload machines located inside the subway station. Once you arrive at your destination, you can receive a 500 won refund by inserting your ticket at the Deposit Refund Device.

Multi Journey Tickets: Transportation cards such as T-money cards are rechargeable and can be used on subways. They can be purchased at the subway station or at a convenience store, starting from 3,000 won. The card can be recharged at convenience stores or at the reload stations at the subway station. Transportation cards offer a 10% discount on the travel fare. Designated check cards and cell phones can also work as transportation cards.

Useful Information: If you are transferring, make sure you press your card against the card pay dock located on the bus. Transfers are free within a certain time frame.

Taxis: Taxis in Korea are clean, safe, and inexpensive. If you are looking to get somewhere quickly, this may be a great option, but beware of traffic. Most taxi drivers do not speak English so it is important to know where you are going.

There are three types of taxis: Regular, Deluxe, and Jumbo.

Regular: Regular taxis are found all throughout Korea and even in small areas. The fare system usually starts between 2,200w to 2,400w for the first 2 km and go up incrementally 100w for every 144 meters. Fares increase 20 percent between midnight and 4am.

Deluxe, “모범, mobeom” : Usually found in Seoul, these taxis are black with a gold stripe along the side of the car. They offer more space and a higher quality service. The fares usually start at 4,500w for the first 3 KM and go up incrementally 200w for every 164 meters after or after 39 seconds if the speed drops below 15 km per hour.

Jumbo Taxi: These are 8-passenger vans that are available for larger groups. They are usually available by reservation only.

How to pay a taxi:

All taxis accept cash. In bigger areas, credit/check cards are also accepted. Some taxis may also have the option for you to use transportation cards such as T-money.

Getting Out of Town

Buses: Travelling from region to region, buses are a great way to go. They are available in even the smallest towns in Korea.

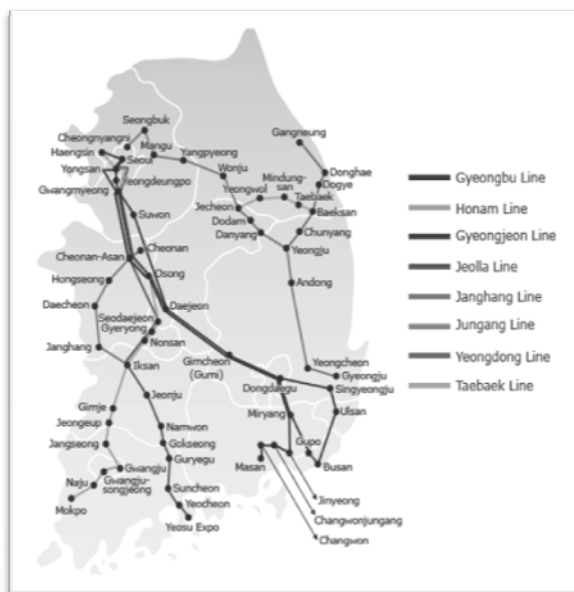
There are two types of buses: Express and Intercity

Express Buses (고속, Gosuk): They run on expressways and stop at rest areas, but seldom make stop-overs in cities other than its final destination.

There are two classes of buses: **Ilban (일반, regular)** and **Udeung (우등, luxury)**. Prices will vary depending on which bus you are taking. Luxury buses tend to have wider seats making the journey more comfortable.

Intercity buses (시외, Siwae): They also have two classes: **Ilban (일반, regular)** or **Jikaeng(직행, direct)**. The Ilban bus has multiple stops on its ways to the final destination and the Jikaeng bus is a non-stop bus. Jikaeng buses are designated with the sign ‘Mujeongcha’ (무정차, non-stop) or ‘Jikaeng’ 직행).

How to purchase a bus ticket:



Major Train Stations in Korea
(<http://english.visitkorea.or.kr>)

Tickets are available for purchase at the bus terminal. Some bus tickets may be available to purchase online, but the majority of them are purchased at the bus terminal.

Train: Taking the train is one of the most convenient methods of transportation in Korea. It is quick and reliable. Although buses have a schedule, depending on traffic, it may not be the most reliable. Trains operate on a fixed schedule and usually arrive at their designated arrival time.

There are four types of trains in the Korean railroad system: high-speed, Saemaeul, Mugungwa, and commuter trains.



High-Speed, KTX: The high speed train, known as KTX, reach speeds of 350 km per hour, allowing passengers to go between Seoul and Busan in under 3 hours. The KTX starts from both Yongsan Station and Seoul Station (both located in Seoul) and end at Mokpo or Busan.

Saemaeul (새마을): The Saemaeul train is a first class train that has various routes throughout Korea. The travel time is comparable to Mugunghwa, but the prices are more expensive.

Mugunghwa (무궁화): The Mugunghwa train is a second class train. Mugunghwa offers the most routes and is the most cost-efficient train.

Commuter trains: Trains such as the new ITX, or Nooriro offer commuters a travel method for easy travel.

How to purchase train tickets:

Tickets can be purchased at the ticket counter/electronic ticket machine, online, or through Korail mobile app. If a ticket is sold out, a standing option may be available. Tickets tend to sell out quite quickly on the weekends, so plan ahead!

Prices will vary according to destination and seat class.

If you get on the train without a ticket, you will be charged onboard and additional fees will occur.

www.korail.com

Getting to the Airport

Korea has three major airports: Incheon International Airport, Gimpo International Airport, and Gimhae International Airport (Busan).

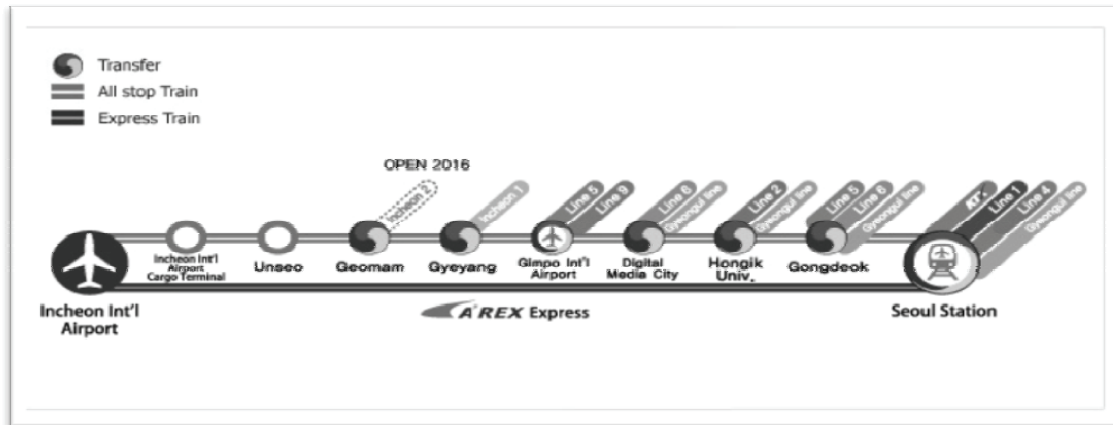
Other domestic airports are available in: Cheongju, Gunsan, Muan, Gwangju, Yeosu, Jeju, Yangyang, Wonju, Pohang, Daegu, Ulsan, and Sacheon(Jinju).

Travelling to the airports can be done by bus or rail.

Incheon and Gimpo International Airpor

By Bus: There are several buses available from different areas of the country to both Incheon and Gimpo Airports. For exact times, please refer to their websites. Prices will vary depending on the departure location

By Rail: The AREX (airport express) located in Seoul provides a cheap and quick ride to the airport.



There are two lines: express and regular.

Express: The express train operates between Seoul Station and Incheon Airport with no stops in between. It takes approximately 43 minutes. Costs: 8,000 won.

Regular: The regular train operates between Seoul Station and Incheon Airport with 7 stops in between. One of the stops is Gimpo International Airport. It takes approximately 33 minutes from Seoul Station to Gimpo Airport and 53 minutes in Incheon Airport. Cost from Seoul Station to Gimpo: 3,550. Cost from Seoul Station to Incheon International Airport: 3,950 won.

Incheon International Airport website: www.airport.kr/eng/

Gimpo International Airport Website: www.airport.co.kr/doc/gimpo_eng/

Gimhae International (Busan)

By Bus: From Busan Bus Terminal, you can take a taxi to the airport or the subway (from Nopodong Station to Gimhae International Airport. Nopodong Station is on line 1. You will need to transfer first at Seomyeonstation to line 2 towards Yangsan. Then transfer again to the BusanGimhae LRT. Travel time is about 1 hour 5 minutes

By Rail: From Busan Station, you can take a taxi to the airport or take the Subway. Busan Station is on line 1. You will need to transfer first at Seomyeon station to line 2 towards Yangsan. Then transfer again to the BusanGimhae LRT. Travel time is about 46 minutes.

Gimhae International Airport Website: www.airport.co.kr/doc/gimhae_eng/

Cell phones and Internet

South Korea is a very well-connected society. Everyone has a cell phone, even your elementary school students! Korea also has the fastest internet in the world! Most likely, you're probably going to want to get into this action.



Setting up a cell phone

In order to set up a cell phone a few things are needed:

- Alien Registration Card
- Bankbook (must be registered under your Alien Registration Number)

Cell phones in Korea are usually available under 2 or 3 year contracts. There are also pre-paid phones available.

There are three major telecom companies in Korea: Olleh (also known as KT), SK, and OZ (also known as LG).

Companies such as Olleh and SK offer services in English. Olleh has designated Global Stores available in various parts of Seoul and Korea which offer assistance to English speakers. Olleh and SK also offer options for foreigners to get their bill in English.

Contract phones: Typically, when setting up a new cell phone, you will sign a contract where you select your phone plan and your phone. The cancellation price of the phone will vary depending on the agreed price of your cell phone. Discounts are available for cell phones depending on what phone plan you choose. The price of the phone is not paid up front. It is paid monthly along with your phone bill. Even if you purchase a free phone, please note that the phone is only free if you hold onto the phone for the agreed contract term. If you end the term early, there will be a fee.

Going to a global store or a store operated by the actual telecom company will be the easiest without a Korean speaker with you; however, the prices tend to be higher. If possible, try to get a Korean speaker to find a cheaper deal online or at a store operated by a third party.

Transfer phones: If you don't feel comfortable with signing a 2 year contract, it may be good to look for someone who is looking to leave the country. There is an option for contract takeover where you can take on someone else's contract under your name. All this requires is for the current contract owner and yourself to go to the nearest telecom company (the current company of the contract) with ARC and bankbook. At the store, you will sign a contract to change the name on the contract.

Prepaid phones: The other option for those who do not want to sign a contract is to purchase an old phone and get a prepaid sim card. You can load money onto the prepaid card at the telecom store. However, please make sure that the old phone you purchase is not a stolen phone. There have been scams where people sell their old phones that are either stolen or locked up where it cannot be used. Prepaid phones are available in areas such as Itaewon, but they are overpriced!

Unlocking your phone: For those of you who brought your smartphones from abroad with the hopes of using it in Korea, it may or may not work. Depending on the compatibility with the band and connectivity, your phone may be functional in Korea. For example, if you have a CDMA iphone, it will work in Korea. You can take your phone to an Olleh (KT) or SK store and purchase a simcard to use. However, this will most likely require a Korean speaker to assist. Many stores are still unwilling to allow this service. If you have a smartphone that has not been unlocked, you may be able to find a store willing to unlock it, but it is very difficult to find. Most of these services will have to be done in Seoul.

Useful Information: All incoming phone calls and text messages in Korea are free!

Setting up internet

Some of you may already have internet included in your building for free. Others will need to sign up for internet. Internet is usually available with either KT or SK. Some buildings may only use a specific internet service provider so before you sign a contract, make sure it works at your building. To get internet, you can go to the nearest KT or SK store and sign up. If you have a cell phone with either company, you may be eligible for a package or discount. Once you sign up for a contract (1 year is available), a representative will be sent your home on a designated day to set it up. You may want to have a Korean speaker available to assist you for this. To get wireless internet, purchase a wireless router and follow instructions.

If you need internet right away and it is not available, check out a cafe or a PC Bang. Many cafes offer free wifi. A PC bang is a pay to use service, but it is cheap and convenient. They are located everywhere!

Paying the bills

Paying bills may seem like a hassle in the beginning, but it is actually quite easy! Each month, you will receive a bill in the mail (usually a slip of paper).

There are two ways to pay your bill.

1. At local banks, there is a machine located inside where you can pay it. You will take the slip of paper and feed it into the machine. It will then prompt you to slide your card or insert cash to pay for it. You can pay for multiple bills at the same time.
2. Another option is to transfer money. On the slip of paper, you will find bank name with an account number. You can transfer money to the bank account that corresponds to the bank you use. Transfer can be done at the ATM - - English prompt is available.

Make sure to pay your utility bills. This is important so your gas or electricity does not get shut off. If it gets shut off, please contact the company immediately.

Travel and Tourism

Although it is now possible to see McDonalds and a friendly foreign face even in some of the most rural areas, South Korea is still a very homogeneous country. It is a country filled with history, culture, and pride. With a history dating back to 70,000 BC, the Korean Peninsula has become a destination of interest for millions of travelers each year. Made up of 9 provinces (Gangwondo, Gyeonggi-do, Chungcheongbuk-do, Chungcheongnam-do, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Gyeongsangnam-do, Jeollabuk-do, Jeollanam-do, Jeju-do) and 8 metropolitan cities (Seoul, Incheon, Daejeon, Daegu, Gwangju, Ulsan, Busan, and Sejong), there are many places to visit! Luckily, you get to live here, having the time to see why Korea has become a place to tour and travel.



South Korea is well-known for its historic attractions, delicious food, and its beauty. Korea has four distinct seasons and provides opportunities for locals and foreigners to enjoy several different activities. Korea offers opportunities for people to venture into the mountains, the seas, and the plains.

There are many places to go, things to do, and food to eat. Here are some of my favorites!

Places to go

Historical/Cultural sites: South Korea is home to several registered UNESCO World Heritage Sites. These are sites that are internationally recognized as being special cultural or physical significance.



Seokguram Grotto

These sites in Korea include:

- Changdeokgung Palace Complex
- Gochang, Hwasun and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites
- Gyeongju Historic Areas
- Haeinsa Temple JanggyeongPanjeon, the Depositories for the Tripitaka Koreana Woodblocks
- Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong
- Hwaseong Fortress
- JongmyoShrine
- Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty
- Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple

Another Sites not listed on this list but is a must visit area is Gyeongbukgung palace!

Mountains: South Korea is surrounded by mountains and the Koreans love it! Some noteworthy mountains include:

- Seoraksan
- Jirisan
- Hallasan
- Bukhansan

Although these mountains are some of the most famous, there are great hikes around the country that may be a lot closer to your new home than you think!

Seas: South Korea is a peninsula, so whether you go east, west, or south (NOT NORTH!), you're bound to hit some water. During the summer, take time to go and relax by the beach.

- Haeundae (Busan)
- Daecheon, Muchangpo (Chungnam)
- Sokcho, Naksan, Gyeongpo (Gangwondo)
- Hyeopjae, Jungmun (Jeju Island)
- Euwangri (Incheon)
- Guryongpo (Gyeongbuk)
- Sangju (Gyeongnam)
- Byeongsan (Jeonbuk)

Things to do

DMZ Tour: The DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) is an area stretching for 2 km for both Koreas. The Korean peninsula is the only divided country in the world. It is an important part of Korean society and one of the last relics of the Cold War. DMZ guided tours allow visitors to visit an observatory, infiltration tunnels, a military base, Panmunjeom, and the Joint Security Area.

USO Tours (run by the American Military) offers great tours in English for a great price (43,000w). Spots fill up quickly so check out www.kooridoor.co.kr to book tickets!

Festivals: South Korea loves to celebrate just about everything! Whether it's the butterfly festival in Hampyeong County, the mud festival in Boryeong, or the Fireworks festival in Busan, guaranteed there is a festival somewhere! Festivals occur all throughout the year.



Andong Mask Dance Festival

Recommended Festivals include:

- Andong Mask Dance Festival
- Boryeong Mud Festival
- Hi Seoul Festival
- Pusan Film Festival
- Nonsan Strawberry Festival
- Jinhae Cherry Blossom Festival
- Cheongdo Bullfighting Festival

Ski/Snowboard: Head to the mountains of Gangwondo to get to get slope action.

Recommended resorts:

- Alpensia Ski Resort
- Yongprong Resort
- Daemyung Vivaldi Park Ski World
- Phoenix Park Ski Resort

Hot springs/Sauna: Whether you're looking to sweat it out in a Jjimjilbang (Korean Sauna) or soak in one of Korea's more than 70 hot springs, this is a great activity to just sit back and relax.

Recommended Saunas/Hot Springs:

- Paradise Spa Dogo
- Resom Spa Castle/AsanSpavis
- SeorakWaterpia
- Dragon Hill
- Siloam
- ShinsegaeSpaLand
- Onyang Hot Spring

Museums: A great rainy day activity and perfect way to learn about Korea.

Recommended:

- The National Museum of Korea
- Seodaemun Museum of Natural History
- War Memorial of Korea
- Independence Hall Museum
- Trick Art Museum

Amusement Parks: Sometimes it's fun to get be a kid again!

Recommended:

- Lotte World
- Everland/Caribbean Bay
- Vivaldi Park

Hiking: Head to any of the mountains above and enjoy the sights of Korea!

Temple Stay: Throughout Korea, there are several Buddhist Temples. Rather than just going and taking pictures, be a part of the journey with a temple stay.

You can stay overnight and experience the serenity of the temple grounds and what life is like as a Buddhist monk.

Recommended:

- Haeinsa
- Bongjeunsa
- Yakcheonsa
- Mihwangsa

Shows: Korea may not be home to any Broadway shows, but they still have shows that offer great entertainment!

Recommended:

- Nanta
- Jump
- Fantastick
- Drawing Show



Lotte world



Food to eat



Bibimbap

Bulgogi: Beef in sweet soy sauce marinade! Korea's BBQ! It's sweet and delicious. If you're afraid of spice food, this is perfect!

Korea made be known for kimchi, but there is more to try than just kimchi!

Bibimbap: A very traditional Korean dish made up of rice mixed with vegetables and beef. Take out the beef to make it the perfect vegetarian dish! Head to Jeonju where the bibimbap is famous!



Bulgogi



Samgyetang

Samgyetang: Ginseng Chicken Soup. Filling, healthy, and delicious!

For more information on Korean Tourism, check out the official Korean Tourism Organization website:

www.english.visitkorea.or.kr

Here, you will find information for more information about places to go, things to do, and food to eat!

Other links are included throughout this guide.

Moving to a new country no matter how long can be an overwhelming journey at first. As a former TaLK Scholar, I understand exactly how you feel! I hope my experience and knowledge can bring you some comfort and guide you in your TaLK journey! I hope you fall in love with Korea as much as I have!

Best of luck in Korea!



4-8. Teaching English in the EFL situation

Daniel Svoboda

dansvo82@naver.com

Gyeongbuk POE Coordinator (Aug 2010 ~ Aug 2011)

Hayang Elementary School TaLK Scholar (Aug 2009 ~ Aug 2011)

11th Generation 8th August 2013

I. Welcome to TaLK!

Before we start, I would just like to congratulate everyone here on joining the TaLK program. I worked for TaLK for two years and it was one of the best experiences in my life. Over the next six, twelve, eighteen or twenty-four months, you will learn a lot about life, yourself and your abilities while helping students in rural areas learn English. You will also hopefully become very good friends with your mentor teacher and the Korean TaLK scholar who teaches at your school. Your understanding of Korea will improve, your bank account will become bigger and your sense of responsibility and accomplishment will grow as you participate in one of the best internships not only in Korea but around the world.

Discussion: Why did you join TaLK?

II. Introduction

First, a little bit about me. I came to Korea in 2005, studied the Korean language full-time (four hours a day for five days a week) for a year and then enrolled in Yeungnam University in Daegu. After graduating, I joined the TaLK program in 2009 and also started studying at Kyungpook National University. I worked as the Overseas TaLK Scholar Coordinator for a year from 2010 to 2011 at the Gyeongbuk Provincial Office of Education. I currently teach English at a university in Daegu. I lived in many interesting countries as I was growing up, including Turkey, Qatar (near Saudi Arabia), and Singapore. I was born in New York but spent my middle and high school years on the island of Saipan (near Guam). I am married to a Korean woman and our daughter is approximately four months old.

Discussion: Questions about me?

III. Assumptions

I am going to assume that everyone in this room today is a native speaker of the English language. Being fluent in English and teaching it to Korean students is not one and the same thing, however. Over the next hour or so,

we will become familiar with a variety of jargon that will help you better understand the field of English language teaching. I will not presume that you know the difference between ESL and EFL. You might also be unaware of the specific details of English education in Korean public schools. The next few sections will get you up to speed on the basics of English education in Korea.

Discussion: What do the following acronyms mean?

- a) ESL vs. EFL
- b) GTM, ALM, CLT
- c) TBI, CBI, TPR, NA

IV. English Education in Korea

In South Korea, the English language is something like a phenomenon. It has incorporated itself into an essential part of public school education, sparked many flourishing businesses, become an absolute requirement for job-seekers, and created thousands of jobs for foreigners. During your tenure as a TaLK Scholar, you will provide your students with an array of examples and ideas in English education that they may not otherwise have an opportunity to experience.

English, being the most widely used language in the world, is playing an important role in the communication and bonding between people of different native languages. For elementary school students who must live in the future, the ability to communicate in English is an essential skill that they must learn at school. To contribute to the nation and society, to show leadership as a cosmopolitan citizen, and to enjoy a wide range of cultural activities, the ability to understand and use English is essential.

English education begins in the third grade when students focus on listening and speaking.

In the fifth grade, students start to learn to read and write. Although English education officially begins during elementary school, many Korean students are exposed to English and native English teachers from an earlier age. Some students may have a surprisingly high level of English. Still, elementary students are young children and require age appropriate activities. Elementary school students need constant stimulation; a co-teaching team should give special attention to lesson planning and classroom management. It is important to remember that Korea uses English as a foreign language (EFL) and that students don't have many opportunities to practice English outside of class. Task based activities work well in elementary schools.

English, at the elementary school level, should focus on developing in the students the ability to understand and express basic language used in everyday life, which is the basis of communication. Active aspects of language, especially spoken language, are essential.

The character of each student should be considered for English education in elementary schools. Elementary students have strong curiosity, and the experiences of their daily lives deeply affect their ideas and actions. Therefore, the teaching and learning activities in English will be more effective if they are comprised of real life activities where students can experience the joy of discovery through personal experience. Although elementary students learn easily, because they have weak long-term memory and can focus their attention for only a short period of time, appropriate pedagogy should be applied to teaching and learning English. Various interesting educational methods such as multimedia resources and Task-Based Instruction (TBI), should be used.



The goal of elementary English is to increase students' interest in English and foster their basic ability to understand English and express themselves in English.

- 1) Acquire interest in English.
- 2) Build confidence in the basic use of English.
- 3) Build a foundation for basic communication in English in everyday life.
- 4) Understand foreign customs and cultures through English education.

English teachers also face dramatic gaps in students' speaking and comprehension levels across all age groups. Some students study privately at academies or abroad for several years and are fairly fluent. Some, however, had never been exposed to English and can't read the alphabet. Co-Teaching teams have to face this problem in the classroom, and they will have to work together to bridge the language barrier between the strongest and weakest students.

Discussion: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of English education in Korea.

V. Achievement Standards

Third grade

A. Listening

- (a) Discern the sounds, stresses, rhythm, and intonations of English.
- (b) Understand vocabulary about familiar objects.
- (c) Understand commonly used expressions such as greetings.
- (d) Act according to easy and simple commands of one or two sentences.
- (e) Listen to one or two sentences and choose the appropriate picture.
- (f) Listen to and understand easy and simple songs or chants.
- (g) Listen to and understand simple and easy games.
- (h) Understand basic conversations about personal daily life.

B. Speaking

- (a) Correctly pronounce the stresses, rhythm, and intonations of English.
- (b) Say the names of familiar objects.
- (c) Use greetings and commonly used expressions.
- (d) Look at real objects or pictures, and explain them in one sentence.
- (e) Make simple questions and answers about individuals' daily lives.
- (f) Sing along with easy and simple chants and song.
- (g) Participate in simple games.
- (i) Introduce themselves with one or two sentences.

C. Reading

- (a) Discern the printed alphabet in capital and small letters.
- (b) Understand the relationship between sounds and spellings.
- (c) Read along with easy and simple words.
- (d) Understand easy and simple words through pictures, objects, and actions.

D. Writing

- (a) Write the alphabet in capital and small letters.
- (b) Write orally acquired words.

Fourth grade

A. Listening

- (a) Understand simple conversations about daily life.
- (b) Understand simple speeches about surrounding objects and people.
- (c) Follow easy and simple commands.
- (d) Listen to simple conversations and understand where and when they occur.
- (e) Listen to and understand easy and simple role plays.
- (f) Listen to simple, clear instructions, and carry out simple tasks.
- (g) Listen to and understand simple speeches about the past.

B. Speaking

- (a) Ask and answer questions about daily life using easy and simple expressions.
- (b) Look at objects or pictures and explain them in one or two sentences.
- (c) Talk about surrounding objects and people in a couple of sentences.
- (d) Give one- or two-sentence commands.
- (e) Participate in simple role plays, and act and talk appropriately.
- (f) Speak briefly about the past.

C. Reading

- (a) Understand the general relationship between sounds and spellings.
- (b) Read aloud easy and simple words.
- (c) Read and understand easy and simple words and phrases.
- (d) Rind and read words and phrases after listening to them.
- (e) Read along with easy and simple sentences.

D. Writing

- (a) Listen to and write easy words based on the relationship between sounds and spellings.
- (b) Write a word that describes an object or a picture.
- (c) Copy short and easy words.

Fifth Grade

A. Listening

- (a) Listen to a simple speech or dialogue and understand the order of events.
- (b) Listen to and understand the main points of a simple speech or conversation.
- (c) Listen to a simple speech or dialogue, and understand the situation.
- (d) Understand simple telephone conversations.
- (e) Listen to and understand explanations about objects and pictures.
- (f) Listen to simple instructions and carry out the task.

B. Speaking

- (a) Make appropriate questions and answers to a situation using simple expressions.



- (b) Listen to a short speech and dialogue and talk about the main idea.
- (c) Speak briefly about a simple picture or situation according to the order of events.
- (d) Make an order or request in two or three consecutive sentences.
- (e) Carry on a simple telephone conversation.

C. Reading

- (a) Read aloud easy and simple sentences.
- (b) Read and understand easy and simple sentences.
- (c) Read aloud according to English stress, rhythm, and intonation.
- (d) Read names of familiar objects and signs in the environment.

D. Writing

- (a) Write easy words and phrases.
- (b) Look at objects and pictures and write a sentence, using an example sentence as a guide.
- (c) Write capital and small letters in print and with punctuation.

Sixth Grade

A. Listening

- (a) Listen to simple speeches or conversations, and understand the main idea.
- (b) Listen to simple speeches or conversations, and understand the details.
- (c) Listen to simple speeches or conversations and understand the intention or the purpose.
- (d) Listen to what will happen and understand it.
- (e) Understand simple conversations in which the speakers ask for reasons and reply.
- (f) Understand simple speeches or conversations about contrasting objects.
- (g) Understand a simple telephone conversation and write down requested information.

B. Speaking

- (a) Listen to simple speeches or conversations about daily life, and ask and answer questions about the details.
- (b) Carry out a simple telephone conversation.
- (c) Speak briefly about themselves and familiar objects in the environment.
- (d) Answer questions related to daily life.
- (e) Speak briefly about the future.

C. Reading

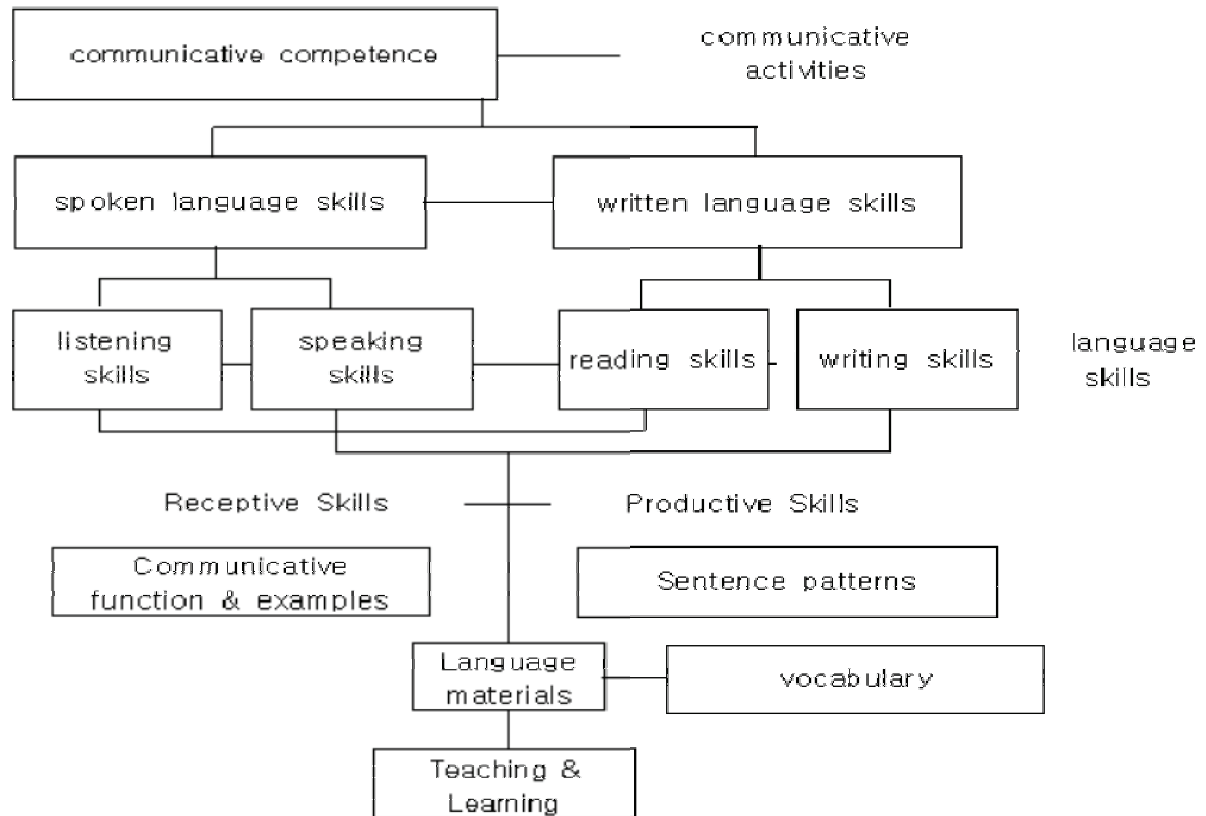
- (a) Read a short and easy writing about daily life and understand the main idea.
- (b) Read and understand a short writing about one's personal life.
- (c) Read and understand a short writing with a table.
- (d) Read an easy story and summarize it.

D. Writing

- (a) Write a sentence about a daily life story with words and phrases.
- (b) Write a short birthday card and a thank-you card.
- (c) Write a short and simple text about self and family using an example sentence as a guide.

Discussion: Which standards are realistic? Which are unrealistic? Write appropriate achievement standards for

kindergarten, first, and second grade students.



VI. Teaching and Learning Methods

- A. Apply various teaching methods appropriate to the learning objective.
- B. Use games to allow an activity-centered class.
- C. Plan and operate classes using chants and songs to induce interest and motivation.
- D. Organize learning groups according to activities in order to achieve student-centered classes.
- E. Listening education should allow students to become naturally used to English phonetics in the beginning, and then focus on gradual improvement.
- F. Speaking education should focus initially on communicating meaning, and then gradually encourage fluency.
- G. At first, if communicating meaning is achieved, speaking errors should not be immediately corrected.
- H. Reading education should consider the elementary English education environment and beginners' learning environment levels, and should relate to phonetic language education. Gradually, students should become more familiar with written language.
- I. The beginning level of reading education should include various education methods to allow students to naturally understand the relationship between sound and spelling, and to become more familiar with written language.
- J. In the beginning, writing education should emphasize spelling and punctuation, and then gradually focus on transmitting meaning.



- K. Along with language education, English-speaking and non-English-speaking cultures should be appropriately introduced so they can be naturally understood.
- L. Be conscious of the linguistic differences between English and Korean.
- M. Wherever possible, classes should be carried out in English.
- N. Various multimedia materials should be used to motivate students to get involved in learning activities to promote a great sense of achievement.
- O. Individual and cooperative education should both be used to correspond to each student's level.

Discussion: Which teaching and learning methods do you feel would be most effective in a Korean EFL environment?

VII. Student Characteristics & Recommended Activities

Primary elementary grades (grades 1 & 2 & 3): cheerful, rambunctious but friendly, short attention span, enjoy simple repetitive tasks, physical movement, and music.

Middle elementary (grades 4 & 5): also cheerful, eager to learn, cooperative, still enjoy simple activities but also want to be challenged, love team competitions.

Senior elementary (grade 6): a challenging age group stuck between innocence and false maturity, requires a mix of authority and playful activities, can be defiant in class but charming one-on-one outside the class environment.

Rural vs. Urban: Students who do well on tests gravitate to schools considered superior in larger cities. Countryside schools tend to be left with academic underachievers but they can be a joy to teach. Three factors: Korean rural kids tend to be respectful and innocent. Classes are smaller, sometimes tiny. And conversational English ability is not contingent on test scores -country kids are under less pressure and can sometimes pick up on speaking more readily than their urban peers.

First Grade

Recommended Class Activities

Start with phonics and flash cards to help young learners pick up the basics of reading in a foreign language
Develop activities that help students distinguish between different letters of the English alphabet first and then differentiate different words later on

Coloring and drawing activities are a great way to get your 1st grade students interested in English

Focus on word-level repetition and avoid teaching your students sentences that are longer than 3 or 4 words

Use lots of body language and TPR (Total Physical Response) in class

Don't expect students to make much progress in active skills such as writing and speaking but instead focus on passive skills such as listening and reading

Very simple songs and chants, composed of no more than several one or two-syllable words, can be used to help 1st graders remember the intonation and enunciation of the language.

You should ensure you transition between activities no later than every ten minutes to ensure students do not lose focus or get bored.

You will need to speak in either single words or two/three word sentences and repeat everything you say at least three times to help students understand

Second Grade

Recommended Class Activities

Many of the suggestions for 1st grade students also apply to learners in the 2nd grade.

Continued emphasis should be placed on listening and reading skills.

Ensure that students begin to master the alphabet and can read and distinguish between many one-syllable words

Paper-folding activities and listening games that involve the use of imperatives such as the “Simon Says” game may be possible if the directions are simple.

Some writing practice, especially of letters and one-syllable words, may be appropriate for students who can already read words by sight.

Students may be expected to utter short sentences after repeated use in class. Simple questions, imperatives, declarations and exclamations should be taught in a fun and exciting way.

Games with simple rules should be introduced.

Slightly longer and more complication one verse songs and chants may be taught.

You should ensure you transition between activities no later than every ten minutes to ensure students do not lose focus or get bored.

You will need to speak in 2-5 word sentences and repeat everything you say at least twice to help students understand

Third Grade

Recommended Class Activities

By 3rd grade, many of your students will already be familiar with the English alphabet but some will still not be able to read one-syllable words. Focus on reading until students are able to read common words by sight.

Practice using imperatives until students can understand and complete at least two dozen different physical actions in English.

Introduce basic dialogues in class so that students can read and internalize common question and answer patterns in the language.

Teach children basic nursery rhymes and children’ s songs that are at least 5-10 lines in length.

Play games in every class and try to get students to speak or write as part of the evaluation process.

Help students improve their English handwriting and pronunciation by using worksheets, class presentations, songs and chants. You should ensure you transition between activities no later than every fifteen minutes to ensure students do not lose focus or get bored.

You will need to speak in sentences not longer than 5-7 words and repeat everything you say at least once to help students understand

Fourth Grade

Recommended Class Activities

Some of your 4th grade students will be able to speak and read English quite well while others still need help pronouncing and reading basic words.

Short readings about daily life and cultural differences may be appropriate for students who have good reading skills.

Complicated games with a variety of rules can be played for up to 15 or 20 minutes, depending on the attention



level of your students.

More difficult children's songs and chants with varying rhythms can be taught and then repeated by students in a presentation/performance in front of class.

Pair and group activities can be completed successfully if students understand directions and are presented with an example of what to do.

Students may be expected to memorize and retain up to 10 different words/expressions per class.

Overly simplistic songs, chants, games and activities should be avoided.

Higher-level students may be able to answer questions using multiple sentences and incorporate their own ideas.

You should ensure you transition between activities no later than every fifteen minutes to ensure students do not lose focus or get bored.

You will need to speak in short sentences not longer than 7-8 words and sometimes repeat what you say to help weaker students understand

Fifth & Sixth Grade

Recommended Class Activities

By the 5th and 6th grade, some of your better students will be able to hold basic conversations in English and may even have some rudimentary knowledge of English grammar.

Paragraph-length readings can be used to challenge your higher-level learners.

Students should be asked to answer in full sentences and grammatical mistakes when speaking should be corrected.

Popular songs that have easy lyrics and simple beats/rhythms may be used as learning tools in class. (Or as part of a pop song competition)

You may teach your students to write sentence-length answers to questions or a daily journal to help them practice their writing abilities.

An English speech contest would be a great way to encourage your students to practice speaking over the long-term (as a capstone project for the semester).

Complicated games with multiple dynamic rules may be used to keep students interested and entertained.

Abstract concepts and ideas may be introduced in class if the language is not too difficult.

Attention may be paid to mistakes when using tense, singular vs. plural nouns, 1st person vs. 3rd person verbs and other aspects of grammar that should be overlooked when teaching younger learners.

You should ensure you transition between activities no later than every twenty minutes to ensure students do not lose focus or get bored.

Discussion: Which guidelines for each grade are most important? (Choose a maximum of two.) Think of one more guideline for each grade.

VIII. Co-Teaching

Many scholars will have the opportunity to work with a Korean TaLK Scholar several times a week. Your mentor teacher may also serve as your co-teacher on certain occasions.

Co-teaching models can be generalized into these 3 categories.

Model	Description	Implementation	Drawbacks
Supportive Teaching	One teacher assumes the responsibility for teaching the class, while the other circulates the room and monitors students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ModelThe simplest way to adopt • Requires little joint planning • May be used when there is a lack of time for planning meetings • If GET lacks teaching experience, this may be used for the first few lessons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If used exclusively or indiscriminately, it can result in one teacher doing all the work
Split Teaching	Split the class into groups for instruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Split the class to lower the student?teacher ratio • Split the class according to students English skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If one of the teachers lacks confidence or teaching experience, this may not be effective
Collaborative Teaching	Both teachers work together(plan, teach, evaluate) to teach the lesson together, at the same time. Both teachers are responsible for planning and they share the instruction of all students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most rewarding and satisfying way to co?teach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takes a lot of time to create effective lesson plans • Both instructors must feel comfortable in leading the class in English.

Discussion: Which co-teaching model is most effective? Which is used most frequently? How does split teaching work? Think of other “names” or ways to describe each model. How much Korean will your co-teacher use with each model?

Activities	Overseas TaLK Scholar	Korean TaLK Scholar
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – English greetings –Simple Q&As with student –Review what students have learned in the previous lessons –Introduce “Today’ s target vocabulary and structure” – Encourage students to ask and answer in English 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Help students focus & calm down before class –Present Today’ s objective with co-teacher; this includes pointing out specific details in the PowerPoint Lecture or handing out worksheets or even showing flashcards (to younger students etc.) – Encourage students to ask and answer in English
Game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Explain how to play –Demonstrate playing the game with the KTS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Explain how to play the game in simple English or Korean, if student don’ t understand the rules. –Demonstrate with the OTS
Song/Chant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Introduce Lyrics –Teach expressions and pronunciation –Sing with the KTS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Sing with the OTS –Practice with students –Reinforce the OTS
Reading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Teach expressions and pronunciation to the class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Help individual students
Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Teach overall/general lesson – Help students individually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Help individual students – Check handwriting and spelling



	–Check grammar	
Role playing	–Give students situations –Explain the relevance of the skit –Demonstrate role playing with the KTS	–Explain the situation by using simple English or Korean –Demonstrate role playing with the OTS
Closing	–Ask simple questions about the day’s lesson; repetition of the day’s activities; and ask questions that are similar to the day’s activities for revision.	–Ask simple questions about the day’s lesson; repetition of the day’s activities; and ask questions that are similar to the day’s activities for revision.

Discussion: Are other roles potentially possible? Which aspects of each role do you think are helpful? Make a list of added roles for the Overseas TaLK Scholar teaching alone (solo teaching).

IX. Regular vs. After-school classes (TaLK)

Regular Classes	After-school and camp programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class sizes: Anywhere from 30~35 students per class. • Curriculum: Textbook with limited flexibility. • Class time: During regular class time and regular school hours. • Ability: Wide range of ability. Mixed levels in each class. • Lessons: Should meet the needs of the entire class and be at a level. • Co-teacher: Should be present and help with lesson, discipline and explanation. • Responsibilities: Regular responsibilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class sizes: Anywhere from 10~20 students per class. • Curriculum: Usually a lot of flexibility in choosing or creating curriculum. • Class time: After regular class hours or during the vacation period. • Ability: Usually higher level students with similar English levels. • Lessons: Should be more challenging and engaging than regular classes. • Co-teacher: Co-teachers may not be present at all. • Responsibilities: Attendance, report cards and preparation for performances.

Discussion: Make a list of the strengths and weaknesses for each type of class. Which type of class would you prefer to teach? Why? Are the two types of classes always so clearly defined?

X. Sample Curriculum

Below are some samples from the national English curriculum for reference.

	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6
Period 1	Look and Listen(1) Look and Repeat(1) Let's Play(1)	Look and Listen(1) Look and Repeat(1) Let's Play(1)	Look and Listen Look and Repeat(1) Let's Play(1)	Look and Listen Look and Repeat(1) Let's Play(1)
Period 2	Look and Listen(2) Look and Repeat(2) Let's Chant	Look and Listen(2) Look and Repeat(2) Let's Chant	Look and Speak Look and Repeat(2) Let's Sing/Chant	Look and Speak Look and Repeat(2) Let's Read Let's Play(2)

	Let's Play(2)	Let's Play(2)	Let's Play(2)	
Period 3	Look and Speak Let's Sing Let's Play	Look and Speak Let's Sing Let's Read Let's Play	Let's Read Let's Write Let's Play(3)	Let's Sing/Chant Let's Write Let's Play(3)
Period 4	Role-Play Review	Role-Play Review	Role-Play Activity Review	Role-Play Activity Review

Discussion: How does this sample lesson progression chart differ from a “typical” TaLK curriculum? What are the advantages and disadvantages of following a systematized program? What are some variables (or unexpected contingencies) that may prevent a TaLK Scholar from creating a lesson progression plan?

Steps		Activities
Introduction		Greetings (daily routines, sing a song, small talk) Warm-up (ice-breaking activities) Review
Development	Presentation	Introduction of the objectives (topic) Presentation of languages – CD-ROM , story, flash cards, internet(websites), word cards, show and tell (PPT), authentic resources
	Practice	Listen and repeat / Let's read / Let's write whole class → group activity → pair activity → individual activity – practicing the patterns
	Production	Using the expressions in another setting – role play, group demonstration, survey, information gap , book making, authentic task
Consolidation		Wrap-up – Checking to see if students understand – Feedback

Discussion: Design an alternative lesson plan format. Consider how much time is spent on each part of the lesson. During which stage do teachers tend to speak a lot? During which stage do students tend to speak a lot? Why do we need lesson plans? Should a lesson plan be set in stone or should it remain flexible? How detailed or general should it be?



Order/ Grade	Unit	Words	Key Expressions	Skills to be emphasized
1 (3G)	How many cows?	bear, cow, kangaroo, pig, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven	How many <u>cows</u> ? I have <u>two cows</u> . Look at the ____.	Listening/ Speaking
2 (3G)	I like apples	chicken, fish, grape, pizza, steak, cake, juice	Do you like <u>apples</u> ? Yes, I do. No, I don't. I like/don't like __.	Listening/ Speaking
3 (3G)	Can you swim?	can, dance, fly, jump, ski, swim, read	Can you <u>swim</u> ? Yes, I can. No, I can't. I can _____.	Listening/ Speaking
4 (4G)	Who is she?	mother, father, sister, brother, grandmother, grandfather	This is my family. Who's she/he? She is my mother.	Listening/ Speaking
5 (4G)	What Time Is It?	eleven, twelve bed, breakfast, dinner, lunch	What time is it? It's ____ (o'clock). It's time for <u>lunch</u> .	Listening/ Speaking
6 (4G)	Let's play soccer	badminton, baseball, basketball, soccer, table tennis, sick, tired	Let's play <u>soccer</u> . Sorry, I can't. I'm <u>sick</u> .	Listening/ Speaking
7 (5G)	What are you doing?	clean, kick, wash,	What <u>are you</u> doing? I'm <u>washing my hands</u> .	Listening/ Speaking

Discussion: Which lessons are appropriate for the designated grade(s)? How would you teach these lessons? Choose one lesson and design a lesson plan for it. Revise and expand the vocabulary and key expressions for each lesson.

Order/ Grade	Topic	Words	Key Expressions	Skills to be emphasized
8 (5G)	This is a bedroom	backyard, bathroom, bedroom, kitchen, living room	This is <u>a bedroom</u> . Where's <u>the bathroom</u> ?	Listening/ Speaking/ Reading
9 (5G)	What Did you Do Yesterday?	museum, park, river, zoo	What did you do <u>yesterday</u> ? I went <u>to the Science Museum</u> .	Listening/ Speaking/ Reading
10 (5G)	It's under the table	ball, bookcase, box, TV, under, on, in	Where's <u>my pencil case</u> ? It's <u>under</u> the table.	Listening/ Speaking/ Reading
11 (5G)	Where Is Namdaemun?	bank, church, hospital, just, left, middle, miss, pardon, straight, turn, way	Where is <u>Namdaemun</u> ? Go straight and turn <u>right</u> .	Listening/ Speaking/ Reading
12 (6G)	Where Are You from?	Korea, France, U.S.A., U.K. Japan, China	Where are you from? I'm from ____.	Reading/ Writing
13 (6G)	I Like Spring	cool, fall, feel, leaf, letter, season, spring, summer, warm, winter	Do you like ____? I like ____.	Reading/ Writing
14 (6G)	Can I Have Some Water?	cola, delicious, drink, food, sandwich, thirsty, water	Can I <u>have some water</u> ? I'm <u>hungry</u> . I have no idea. How kind of you!	Reading/ Writing
15 (6G)	I'm Stronger than You	fast, grandfather, mouse, of, rabbit, surprise, tiger, than	I'm <u>taller</u> than <u>you</u> . What a surprise!	Reading/ Writing
16 (6G)	What Do You Want to Do?	guitar, musical, show, talk, tomorrow	What do you want to do? How about <u>a musical</u> ? Sound good!	Reading/ Writing

Discussion: Which lessons are appropriate for the designated grade(s)? How would you teach these lessons? Choose one lesson and design a lesson plan for it. Revise and expand the vocabulary and key expressions for each lesson.



XI. Class Discussion

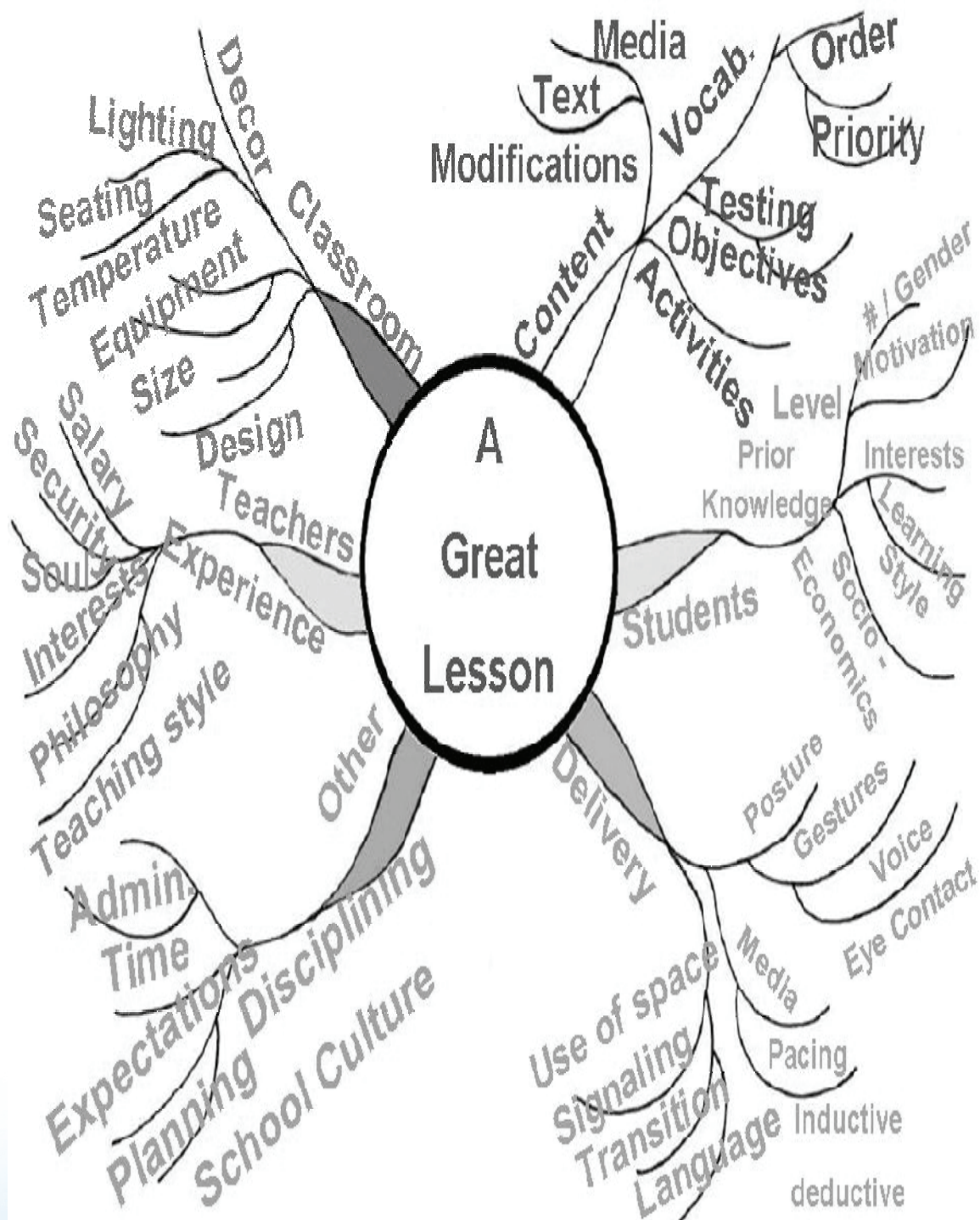
Please break into groups and answer the following questions.

Class discussion will follow each question.

Good luck!

1. What kinds of activities would you use in class for
 - a. 1st and 2nd graders?
 - b. 3rd and 4th graders?
 - c. 5th and 6th graders?
2. How would you manage classroom discipline for
 - a. 1st and 2nd graders?
 - b. 3rd and 4th graders?
 - c. 5th and 6th graders?
3. Which (one or more) of the four skills would you focus on for
 - a. 1st and 2nd graders?
 - b. 3rd and 4th graders?
 - c. 5th and 6th graders?
4. What type of classroom seating plan is appropriate for
 - a. 1st and 2nd graders?
 - b. 3rd and 4th graders?
 - c. 5th and 6th graders?
5. How would you motivate uninterested
 - a. 1st and 2nd graders?
 - b. 3rd and 4th graders?
 - c. 5th and 6th graders?
6. What are the overall pros and cons of teaching
 - a. 1st and 2nd graders?
 - b. 3rd and 4th graders?
 - c. 5th and 6th graders?
7. How much physical activity should you incorporate in classes for
 - a. 1st and 2nd graders?
 - b. 3rd and 4th graders?
 - c. 5th and 6th graders?
8. Can you think of any inappropriate activities or lessons for
 - a. 1st and 2nd graders?
 - b. 3rd and 4th graders?
 - c. 5th and 6th graders?
9. What level of language (letters, words or sentences) will you need to focus on in classes for
 - a. 1st and 2nd graders?
 - b. 3rd and 4th graders?
 - c. 5th and 6th graders?
10. How much help from your mentor teacher or Korean TaLK scholar should you expect for
 - a. 1st and 2nd graders?
 - b. 3rd and 4th graders?
 - c. 5th and 6th graders?

11. Are there are differences in male and female childhood development?
12. How would you deal with a child who suddenly starts crying?
13. How would you teach a class of mixed-grade students?
14. How can you best teach a class of mixed-level students?
15. How would you treat students with physical or learning disabilities?



Discussion: Choose two components that you feel are most important in the creation of a good lesson.



4-9. Korean Flute : Let's Play the Danso

Park Hee Duk (Junior Educational Researcher at NIIED)

11th Generation 8th August 2013



Danso is one of the oldest Korean traditional musical instruments.

Countries such as Japan, China and some parts of Southern America have traditional instruments that are similar to Danso. Danso is considered to carry a long history.

In Korea, Danso is used as an educational tool during music classes at all elementary and middle schools. People who can play Danso well have high popularity among students.

Park Hee Duk (Junior Educational Researcher at NIIED)

Junior Educational Researcher at National Institute for International Education

Adjunct professor at Sang Moun University and Graduate school of Education at Sungshin

Women's University. Professor of K. D. E. R.

Director of Pan-national Danso-playing Movement Headquarters

(<http://cafe.daum.net/koreadanso>)(<http://cafe.naver.com/dolgidanso>)

Books

Let's Learn Danso, the instrument for people. Textbook for Danso (2003. Hyundai Media))

Guide book for learning Danso Let's Play the DANSO (영어본)

Let's Play the DANSO (일본어본) Favourite Songs for Danso Hymns for Danso

C D : Park Hee Duk's Well-being Danso, (1st Album)

□ Good points of Danso

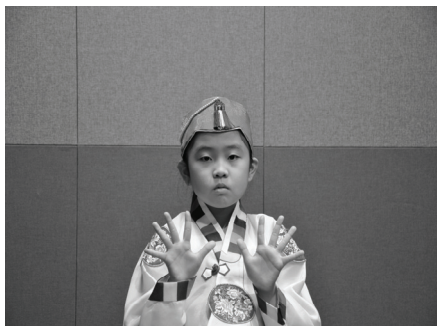
1. Danso is one of the oldest Korean traditional musical instrument. It has a natural sound, and everybody likes it.
2. Danso is small and portable. It is only about 40cm. You can carry it anywhere.
3. We can understand the emotion of Korean traditional music from danso. Sikimsae(ornaments) gives us a taste of Korean music.
4. Danso can be a good friend.
5. Danso is an effective means of communication.
6. Playing the danso is good for your health. You can learn abdominal breathing. Also, stimulating finger tips is effective for preventing Alzheimer's.
7. You can play the danso as a leisure activity.
8. Parents can teach their children to play the danso. It's possible to hold a family concert.
9. You can have a beautiful mind through playing the danso.
10. You can understand Korean culture.

□ A bird' s-eye view of Danso education

(호 · 체 · 잡 · 소 · 악)

R2(Che) Danso stretching	R3(Jap) How to hold the danso	R4(So) How to produce a sound
R1(Ho) How to take a breath	Good meeting with Danso	R5(Ak) How to read the Korean traditional notation (Jeongganbo)

□ How to hold the danso



- The name 'Danso' and fingers

(1) Fingers

- ① thumb
- ② index finger
- ③ middle finger
- ④ ring finger
- ⑤ little finger

(2) Danso

- ① the embouchure hole
- ② the first hole - the hole on the back
- ③ the second hole- the first hole on the front side
- ④ the third hole - the second hole on the front side
- ⑤ the fourth hole - the third hole on the front side
- ⑥ the fifth hole - the fourth hole on the front side



□ Bouncing the instrument



Sol/ Jung(仲) : Cover the 1st to the 4thholes



La /Im(林) : Cover the 1st to the 3rd holes



Do/ Moo(無) : Cover the 1st and the 2ndholes.



Re/ Hwang(潢) : Cover the 1st hole.



Mi/ Tae(汰) : Take all the fingers off.



Hold the musical instrument to right ear



Hold the musical instrument to left ear

□ How to produce a sound

1. Proper posture without the instrument

- ① Sit erect on a chair.
- ② Purse your lips just like when your I.D picture is taken.
- ③ Take a deep breath, and blow evenly(using abdominal breathing)
- ④ Experiment with your breath on your palm.
- ⑤ Repeat inhaling and exhaling.



the right shape in your lips



breath checking

2. Mastering a sense of dolgi

- 1) Posture
 - (1) Purse your lips just like your I.D picture is taken.
 - (2) Hold the danso with your right hand 'V' shaped at a level and place dolgi between your lips.
 - (3) Place dolgi on your lower lip and turn the danso little by little for adjusting.
 - (4) Make a 45 degree angle.
 - (5) Repeat this as many times as possible.



at a level



at a 45 degree angle

□ Basic fingering according to the chart

용 레

● : 탈기(뒷음공)

○ : 탈기(앞음공)

— : 열기

—	—	—	—	—
○	—	—	—	—
○	○	—	—	—
○	○	○	—	—
●	●	●	●	—
仲	林	無	潢	汰

편하게 봅니다.

Little Lame

潢	Re	汰	Mi	潢	Re	汰	Mi	Little Lame
潢	Re	- 潢	- Re	潢	Re	- 潢	- Re	
汰	Mi	無	Do	潢	Re	無	Do	
- 潢	- Re	潢	Re			潢	Re	
無	Do	汰	Mi	汰	Mi	汰	Mi	U S A
		汰	Mi	汰	Mi	汰	Mi	
		汰	Mi	汰	Mi	汰	Mi	
△								

아리랑(한국민요)

Ah ri rang (Korean Traditional Folk Song)

아리랑 아리랑 아라리요 아리랑 고개를 넘어간다
 (Ah ri rang Ah ri rang, Ah ra ri yo,
 Sol La Sol La Do Re Do Re Mi Re Mi Do La Sol La Sol La

Ah ri rang Go gae rul Neom eo gan da)
 Do Re Do Re Mi Re Do La Sol La Do Re Do Do

나를 버리고 가시는님은 십리도 못가서 발병난다.
 (Na rul beo ri go Gah shi nun nim eun,
 Sol Sol Sol Mi Re Mi Re Mi Do La Sol La Sol La

Ship ri do mot ga seo Bal byung nan da)
 Do Re Do Re Mi Re Do La Sol La Do Re Do Do

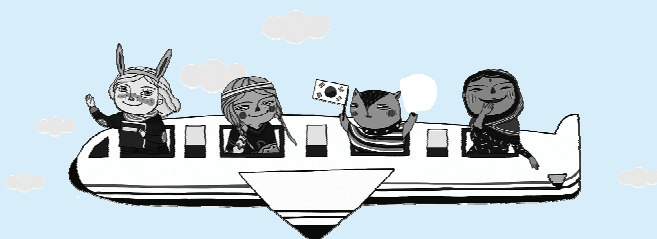
Amazing Grace

Amazing Grace How sweet the sound
 Sol Do Mi Do Mi Re Do La Sol

That saved a wretch like me
 Sol Do Mi Do Mi Re Sol

I once was lost But now I'm found
 Mi Sol Mi Sol Mi Do Sol La Do Do La Sol

Was blind but now I see
 Sol Do Mi Do Mi Re Do

Appendices | 128**5-1. 11th Generation TaLK Scholar Orientation Regulations | 128****5-2. 11th Generation TaLK Scholar 'Permission To Leave' Form | 131****5-3. 11th Generation TaLK Scholar Insurance Claim Form | 132****5-4. 11th Generation TaLK Scholar Tax Exemption Information | 135**



5-1. 11th Generation TaLK Orientation Regulations

Article 1 (Purpose)

These regulations are made for the purpose of setting forth the duties and conditions of TaLK Scholars (hereinafter TSs) participating in the TaLK Orientation.

Article 2 (Title)

As a general rule, the official title of these regulations is the TaLK Orientation duties and regulations (hereinafter 'Regulations').

Article 3 (Application)

The Regulations apply to each and every scholar who participates in the TaLK Orientation.

Article 4 (Room Arrangements)

The TaLK Office assigns rooms for TSs, and the arrangements cannot be changed without the permission of the TaLK Office. The TSs may submit a letter of request for a change of room. If the request is considered reasonable by the TaLK Office, permission may be granted to change rooms.

※ Acceptable Rationales:

- family or relatives (same-sex only)
- special medical care due to an accident or injury

Article 5 (Visitation)

In order to minimize distractions during the Orientation, guests are not permitted to visit without prior authorizations from the TaLK Office.

1. Visitors are to identify the specific reason(s) for the visitation and the relationship with the TaLK scholar(s) and cannot request a visit during lecture(s).
2. TSs cannot provide, offer or claim to provide visitors accommodations without prior authorization from the TaLK Office.

Article 6 (Rules & Restrictions)

All the TSs are to observe public etiquettes at all times, including the following rules:

1. Every TS shall be required to maintain a level of personal hygiene and be responsible for the cleanliness of his/her own part of the assigned room.
2. Offensive behavior of any kind (verbal or written, symbols or gestures directed at a particular person) is not acceptable.
3. No visitors are allowed in the room.
4. No smoking is allowed inside the building.
5. The consumption of alcohol and drugs, any forms of wagering (for goods, services, or money), and loud & disruptive behavior of any kind are prohibited.
6. As a general safety concern for TSs, doors must be locked before leaving the assigned room.
7. Inappropriate dress such as sleepwear, including pajamas or bathrobes, are prohibited outside the individual's room.

Article 7 (Curfew)

TSs must observe the curfew policy set forth by the TaLK Office. The purpose of the curfew is to ensure the safety of the TSs and to ensure that scholars carry out their responsibilities and are able to participate at their best the next day.

1. During the weekdays: TSs may go out after dinner but must return to the orientation venue by 23:00. To stay out overnight is not allowed.
2. During the weekends: TSs may go leave the orientation venue after 20:00 on Friday. If there is a weekend program, scholars can go out after the program is finished and must come back on Sunday by 21:00.

Article 8 (Excellence Reward)

Awards for excellence will be presented to those who fall under the sections below in recognition of their efforts. Each class will have one award recipient for each of the following sections:

1. The TS who establishes a desirable training atmosphere by assisting during the Orientation as a class leader
2. The TS who receives the highest grades/ratings in micro-teaching.
3. The TS is selected as a recipient of the congeniality award.

Article 9 (Expulsion)

Any TS who falls under the criteria below will lose his/her scholarship and must leave the country immediately. In addition, the airfare for the return flight shall be borne by the individual scholar.

※ Criteria for Expulsion

1. The TS expresses his/her will to discontinue participating in the TaLK Orientation or the TaLK Program
2. The medical test results reveal that the TS has a serious disease(s), drug addiction, AIDS, etc.
3. The information submitted to the TaLK Office turns out to be false
4. The TS accumulates five (5) demerit points based on the following misconducts:



Points	Types of Misconduct	Notes
Warning	– Show up late for a lecture (first time)	
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Misconduct, such as excessive noise, intoxication and gambling, that interferes with the learning environment or defames the reputation of TaLK scholars – Unauthorized guest visit or accommodation provision for visitors – Intentional damage to property – Habitual lateness to lecture (second time) – Unauthorized room change – Absence without prior approval – Violation of curfew – Staying out overnight without prior approval – Any form of inappropriate or disruptive behavior that affects fellow scholars or the community negatively 	A written warning will be given to those who receive more than one (1) demerit point.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Violence or theft – Serious defamation of the TaLK Program * Involvement in illegal matters 	

※ For any other type of violation or disturbance, the TS Conduct Committee will determine the appropriate penalty based on the type and degree of misconduct.

Article 10 (Damages)

Damage, vandalism or destruction to property is prohibited and each scholar will be held responsible for any damage he/she causes.

Article 11 (Certification)

All the TSs are recommended for certification upon successful completion of the TaLK Orientation.

5-2. 11th Generation TaLK Scholar 'Permission To Leave' Form

TaLK Scholars!

Please complete this form and present it to a TaLK member of staff, preferably your Foreign Group Coordinator (FGC).

Please inform any TaLK staff member manning the check-in/registration desk in the lobby of the dormitory building upon returning from your off approved campus trip or off campus overnight stay.

You are responsible for any incidents or accidents that may occur while you are off campus.

Excursion Overnight Stay

TaLK Scholar Name		
Assigned FGC		
Assigned POE		
Dorm Room Number		
Destination		
Emergency Contact No.		
From	Date	
	Time	
To	Date	
	Time	
Reason for leaving		

I am applying for and request permission for the above excursion/overnight stay on

(date) August _____, 2013.

TaLK scholar name & signature

Permission granted by a TaLK FGC or KGC Staff Member

TaLK staff member name & signature



5-3. 11th Generation TaLK Scholar Insurance Claim Form



여행보험 보험금 신청서 TRAVEL INSURANCE CLAIM FORM

보내주소 * 한국: (300-764) 서울특별시 용구 세종대로9길 42 8층(서수분동, 무명빌딩) AIG 손해보험 손해사청부 TEL: 1644-9002
Claim Service Office, (Seosomoon-dong Booyoung Bldg.) 8th, 42, Sejongdaero 9-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul 100-764, Korea

POLICY NO. (계약정보)	증권번호	다른 여행보험 가입 여부 (유/무)	
		보험회사명	보험상품명
		증권번호	보험기간

INSURED 피보험자	NAME 성명	AGE 연령	SEX 성별	ID Number 주민번호	Nationality 국적
	ADDRESS(한국 주소)			Tel. 전화번호 (Korea)	Home Mobile
	ADDRESS(해외 주소)			Tel. 전화번호 (해외)	Home Mobile
	E-Mail	OCCUPATION 직업	OFFICE Tel. 사무실 연락처	한국 내 간접 연락처	이름: 관학번호: IDM송자와의 관계
PAYMENT TO 보통금 은행계좌번호	Bank Name 은행명	Account No. 계좌번호	Payee 예금주		

사고내용 (CLAIM DETAILS)	<input type="checkbox"/> 상해 사고(Accidental Case) <input type="checkbox"/> 질병 사고(Sickness Case) <input type="checkbox"/> 배상책임 사고(Personal Liability) <input type="checkbox"/> 휴대품 손해 사고(Baggage Endorsement)		
	DATE & TIME 일시	PLACE 장소	정구금액(\$/₩)
	DESCRIPTION of CIRCUMSTANCES 사고 상황 기술 ※ 사고 내용, 내원 경위를 상세히 기재 부탁드립니다.	위 상해, 질병 관련 청구 시, 진단명 및 내원경위도 기재 부탁드립니다. 의 진단을 순에 일부 청구시 유효하지는 않음을 참고하여 주시기 바랍니다.	병원비 (Physicians & Hospital)
			약 값 (Medicine)
		기 타 (Others)	
		총 계 (Total)	

위 범 장

본인은 금번 사고에 따른 보험금의 청구 및 수령의 권한과 이 사고와 관련한 보험계약상의 권리(계약소멸에 따른 환급보험료가 있는 경우 포함)와 개인정보의 수집, 이용 및 제공 조정에 관한 일체의 권리를 아래의 사람에게 위임하며, 이에 대하여는 일체의 이의가 없음을 서약하고 그 증거로 이 위임장에 서명, 날인하여 제출합니다. (피보험자 본인이 아닌 제3자에게 보험금 지급을 원하는 경우에만 작성, 사망보험금 청구 시에는 별도의 위임장이 필요합니다.)

위임하는 분 성명: ()	주민등록번호	위임하는 분과의 관계:
위임받는 분 성명: ()	주민등록번호	위임하는 분의 ()

보험업법 제95조의 2에 의한 설명사항 안내

- 1) 보험금 지급일자: 상해사상은 여행보험 약관 5-6page "해외에서의 병원 이용 및 보험금 청구일자" 및 제 26조 참고
- 2) 지급 예정일 안내: 상해사상은 여행보험 약관 제 26조 참고
- 3) 처리부서 및 담당자 안내
- 4) 청구 서류안내: 여행보험약관 5-6page "해외에서의 병원 이용 및 보험금 청구일자" 및 제 25조 참고
- 5) 보유계약 한함 및 청구계약안내

추가 안내를 원하시는 경우, 1644-9002으로 연락주시기 바랍니다.

* 보험금 청구 접수순, 보험금 지급일자 안내장, 청구서류 안내장 등을 SMS 문자 서비스로 보내드리며, 만약 다른 방법으로 안내 받으시길 원하는 경우 (Fax 우편)으로 보내드립니다.
* 증권 재발급을 원하시는 경우 확인하여 주시면, 사고 접수 시 통보 하여 주신 한국내 주소로 보험 증권을 발송하여 드립니다. 재발급요망 아니요

▶ 이상의 기재사항은 사실임을 확인하며, 사실과 다른 내용을 기재하거나 기재하지 않은 경우, 약관에 따라 보험금이 지급되지 않을 수도 있음을 물론, 민, 형사상의 책임을 질 것에 동의하여 상기 보험금을 청구 합니다.

보험금 청구일: 년 월 일

보험금 청구인 (동의인) : _____ 서명 날인
(보험업법 제95조 2에 의한 설명사항 확인 포함)



【보험금 신청서】

【개인(신용)정보 수집·이용, 제공, 조회 동의서】

AIG 손해보험 주식회사 귀중

1. 개인(신용)정보 수집·이용에 관한 동의사항

'개인정보보호법' 제15조, 제22조, 제23조 및 제24조 '신용정보의 이용 및 보호에 관한 법률' 제32조 및 제33조에 따라 귀사가 아래와 같은 내용으로 본인의 개인(신용)정보를 수집·이용하는 것에 동의합니다. **【 동의함 동의하지 않음 】**

- 본인은 귀사가 상기 개인(신용)정보와 보험사고 조사(보험사기 조사 포함) 및 손해사정업무 수행과 관련하여 취득한 개인(신용)정보(경찰, 검찰, 법원, 소방서(화재증명, 119구급구조), 공공기관(동사무소, 근로복지공단(산재), 국민연금관리공단, 건강보험공단 등), 공제조합 및 의료기관으로부터 본인의 위임을 받아 취득한 각종 조사서, 판결문, 증명서, 확인서, 진료기록, 진료확인서, 진단서 등에 포함된 개인(신용)정보 포함)을 보험금 지급업무(보험금청구서류 접수대행 서비스 포함), 보험금지급관련 분쟁대응 및 고객이력관리, 민원처리 및 소비자보호, 증빙서류보존, 보험계약정보 및 보험금지급정보의 조회 등을 위한 목적으로 수집 및 이용하며 동 목적을 달성할 때까지 보유 및 이용하는 것에 동의합니다.
- * 귀사가 본 계약과 관련하여 본인의 민감정보(건강정보)를 상기의 목적으로 상기의 보유·이용 기간 동안 수집·이용하는 것에 동의합니다. **【 동의함 동의하지 않음 】**
- * 귀사가 본 계약과 관련하여 본인의 고유식별정보(주민등록번호, 외국인등록번호)를 상기의 목적으로 상기의 보유·이용 기간 동안 수집·이용하는 것에 동의합니다. **【 동의함 동의하지 않음 】**
- * 귀하는 상기 동의를 거부할 수 있습니다. 다만, 이에 대한 동의를 하지 않을 경우에는 보험금 지급 업무와 관련한 정상적인 서비스 제공이 불가능할 수 있음을 알려 드립니다.

2. 개인(신용)정보 제공에 관한 동의사항

'개인정보보호법' 제17조, 제22조, 제23조 및 제24조 '신용정보의 이용 및 보호에 관한 법률' 제32조에 따라 귀사가 본인의 개인(신용)정보를 아래와 같이 제3자에게 제공하는 것에 동의합니다. **【 동의함 동의하지 않음 】**

- 귀사는 상기 개인(신용)정보와 상기 보험사고 조사(보험사기 조사 포함) 및 손해사정업무 수행과 관련하여 취득한 개인(신용)정보를 보험사고조사(보험사기 조사 포함) 및 손해사정서비스 등 계약이행에 필요한 업무, 보험금청구서류 접수대행 서비스, 의료심사(대물사고 제외), 의료자문(대물사고 제외), 순보험요율의 산출·검증 및 보험사고정보의 집중·관리, 공공기관의 정책자료 제공 등을 위한 목적으로 법원, 검찰, 경찰, 금융위원회(금융감독원 포함), 국제형 등 정부기관, 손해보험협회 등 신용정보집중기관, 손해보험사(재보험사 포함), 생명보험사, 공제사업자, 채신관서(우체국보험), 보험요율산출기관, 보험금지급·심사 및 보험사고조사 등에 필요한 업무를 위탁받은 자(보험사고조사업체, 손해사정업체, 위탁콜센터 등)에게 제공할 수 있으며 동 개인(신용)정보는 위 제공목적에 달성될 때까지 보유 및 이용됩니다.
- * '제공할 개인(신용)정보의 내용' 중 상기 제공대상기관의 법령상 업무수행 목적 및 계약목적 달성에 부합하는 최소한의 정보만 제공합니다.
- * 각 제공대상기관 및 이용목적의 구체적인 정보 및 그 변동내용은 당사 홈페이지(<http://www.aig.co.kr>)에서 확인할 수 있습니다.
- * 귀사가 본 계약과 관련하여 본인의 민감정보(건강정보)를 상기의 목적으로 상기의 보유·이용 기간 동안 제공하는 것에 동의합니다. **【 동의함 동의하지 않음 】**
- * 귀사가 본 계약과 관련하여 본인의 고유식별정보(주민등록번호, 외국인등록번호)를 상기의 목적으로 상기의 보유·이용 기간 동안 제공하는 것에 동의합니다. **【 동의함 동의하지 않음 】**
- * 귀하는 상기 동의를 거부할 수 있습니다. 다만, 이에 대한 동의를 하지 않을 경우에는 보험금 지급 업무와 관련한 정상적인 서비스 제공이 불가능할 수 있음을 알려 드립니다.

3. 개인(신용)정보의 조회에 관한 동의사항

귀사는 보험계약정보(보험사명, 보험기간 등 보험가입 사항), 보험금지급정보(보험사고일자, 사고내용, 보험금 지급내역)를 보험금지급·심사(보험금청구서류 접수대행 서비스 포함) 및 보험사고 조사(보험사기 조사 포함)를 목적으로 손해보험협회 등 신용정보집중기관(신용정보의 이용 및 보호에 관한 법률 제32조에 따라), 금융감독원, 보험요율산출기관으로부터 조회할 수 있으며 본 조회동의는 개인(신용)정보의 조회 목적을 달성할 때까지 유효합니다. 귀사는 정보를 제공받은 날로부터 개인(신용)정보의 조회 목적을 달성할 때까지 개인(신용)정보를 보유·이용할 수 있습니다. **【 동의함 동의하지 않음 】**

- * 귀하는 상기 동의를 거부할 수 있습니다. 다만, 이에 대한 동의를 하지 않을 경우에는 보험금 지급 업무와 관련한 정상적인 서비스 제공이 불가능할 수 있음을 알려 드립니다.
- * 본 동의서에 의한 개인(신용)정보 조회는 귀하의 신용등급에 영향을 주지 않습니다.

4. 민감정보 및 고유 식별정보의 처리에 관한 동의사항

【 동의함 동의하지 않음 】

- 귀사가 상기 민감정보 및 고유식별정보를 처리(수집, 이용 및 제공)하기 위해서는 상기 개인(신용)정보에 대한 각 동의와 별도의 동의를 얻어야 합니다. 이에 본인은 귀사가 상기 본인의 민감정보 및 고유 식별정보를 상기의 목적으로 위와 같이 처리하는 것에 동의합니다.
- * 귀하는 상기 동의를 거부할 수 있습니다. 다만, 이에 대한 동의를 하지 않을 경우에는 정상적인 보험금 지급업무가 불가능할 수 있음을 알려 드립니다.

20

피보험자 성명	한글 영문	서명 또는 날인
(법정)대리인 성명	한글 영문	서명 또는 날인
피보험자와의 관계:		
증권번호:		


AIG
진 단 서
RENDERING PHYSICIAN'S STATEMENT

※ 아래사항은 반드시 진료를 하신 의사 또는 해당병원 관계자에게 작성을 요청 하셔야 하며, 고객님의서는 직접 작성을 하지 않아 주시기 바랍니다.
 Must be filled out by the rendering physician only.

※ All medical provider : Our policy is for the reimbursement only. Please bill the patient and provide receipts and medical record to the patient.

PATIENT INFORMATION	FIRST NAME 이름	LAST NAME 성	DATE OF BIRTH 생년월일	Sex 성별
Diagnosis 진단명		ICD CODE		
- ACCIDENT - 상해의 경우		- SICKNESS - 질병의 경우		
DATE OF ACCIDENT 사고발생일	PLACE OF ACCIDENT 사고발생 장소	WHEN DID PATIENTS SYMPTOMS OF SICKNESS FIRST APPEAR? 질병의 증상이 최초로 나타난 때는 언제 인가요?		
NATURE & CONDITION OF INJURY OR SICKNESS (상해 또는 질병의 상태 및 경과)				
* IF SURGICAL OPERATION PERFORMED DESCRIBE FULLY 외과수술을 받았을 때는 상세하게 명기 하여 주십시오.				
* HAS PATIENT EVER HAD SAME OR SIMILAR SYMPTOMS? 환자가 과거의 동일하거나 유사한 증상이 있었습니까? → IF YES, GIVE APPROX. DATE 만약 그렇다면 대략적인 날짜를 기재하여 주십시오. → IF YES, DID PATIENT RECEIVE ANY TREATMENT FOR PRIOR SYMPTOMS BY ANY DOCTOR? 만약 그렇다면, 이전의 증상으로 의사의 치료를 받았습니까?				
WHEN DID PATIENT FIRST CONSULT YOU FOR THIS CONDITION? 환자가 이러한 증상으로 처음 진료 받으러 온 날		DESCRIBE ANY OTHER DISEASES OR INFIRMITY AFFECTING PRESENT CONDITION 현재의 상태에 영향을 미치게 하는 다른 질환을 기입하여 주십시오.		
PERIOD OF YOUR TREATMENT 치료기간	OUT PATIENT 외래	FROM.	TO.	
	INPATIENT 입원	FROM.	TO.	
IS YOUR PATIENT STILL UNDER CARE FOR THIS CONDITION? 환자는 아직도 치료 중 인가요? <input type="checkbox"/> YES(예) <input type="checkbox"/> NO(아니오)				
PHYSICIAN INFORMATION	ADDRESS (주소)		NAME (성명)	
	TEL (전화)		Signature/	
	DATE (작성일)		Official seal(서명/직인)	
RENDERING PHYSICIAN (담당 의사)				

휴대품 손해 담보(Baggage Endorsement)

DAMAGED ITEM 품 명	QUANTITY 수 량	EXTENT OF DAMAGED 손해의 정도	ACTUAL COST 구입 가격	DATE PURCHASED 구입 년월일	AMOUNT CLAIMED 보험금 청구액
IN CASE OF FIRE, BURGLARY, THEFT ETC THE NAME OF THE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY REPORTED 화재, 도난 등의 경우, 신고된 관공서 명				TOTAL AMOUNT 합 계	

이 문서는 한글과컴퓨터 한글/영문 뷰어 2007로 인쇄된 문서입니다.

한글과컴퓨터 오피스 2007 정품용 구매하시면 보다 향상된 기능을 지원 받을 수 있습니다. (www.haansoft.com)

5-4. 11th Generation TaLK Scholar Tax Exemption Information

a. Eligibility

Due to the tax treaty between Korea and foreign countries, most TaLK Scholars are eligible for income tax exemption for the first two years of employment in Korea. If you have previously worked for more than two years in Korea, you will not be eligible for this exemption. Concerning your eligibility for tax exemption, consult with an appropriate government agency in your country.

b. Required Documents

In order to claim tax exemption, within a month of your arrival, you are required to submit to your school or Provincial Office of Education a copy of "Certificate of Residency" a government certified document that confirms your legal residency status in your country. This can be obtained from the tax revenue authority in your country.

For US residency certification, inquire with the IRS about the form 8802. If you are eligible for certification, you will receive Form 6166, Certification of United States Residency. This form is a computer-generated letter on stationery bearing the U.S. Department of the Treasury letterhead, the U.S. Government watermark, and the facsimile signature of the Director, Customer Account Services, Philadelphia Service Center.



11th Generation TaLK Scholar Orientation

Teach and Learn in Korea Fall 2013 | part I

발행인 국립국제교육원

펴낸 곳 CAMP KOREA

주 소 서울시 강남구 역삼2동 770-7번지 재승빌딩 6F

대표전화 02 538 9001

이 메 일 song@ck.co.kr

홈페이지 www.ck.co.kr

인 쇄 한솔출판기획 (02 2268 0425)

비매품

