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CHARTER FOR KOREAN

LEVEL A1

The objective of teaching in the elementary group (levels A1, A2 and B1) is to attain, at the end of level B1, a command of Korean which allows the student to use documentation in Korean and to practise the language in a non-specialised context.

Below are the skills to be attained by the end of level A1:

The four skills

Listening comprehension

At the end of level A1, the student must be able to:

- Recognise the distinctive sounds: different vowels and consonants.
- Understand common greetings and work instructions.
- Understand simple questions related to their identity and everyday environment: name, age, studies, profession, family, friends, animals, city and country of origin / residence, tastes, hobbies and interests.
- Broadly understand and follow a very simple dialogue in a real or recorded situation relating to their identity, everyday environment and daily life.
- Understand a few words, common greetings, and some passages from a film or television show.

Spoken expression

At the end of level A1, the student must be able to:

- Satisfactorily pronounce all the consonants and vowels and pronounce all the syllables.
- Use common greetings at different times of the day, offer thanks and apologies.
- Use numbers from "zero" to "ten thousand" (the time, date, price etc.).
- Introduce themselves.
- Ask the other person questions and formulate simple requests.
- Respond and reply to simple questions.
- Locate a place and navigate towards it.
- Give a short account of their activities (in the present and in the past): talk about their activities at different times in the day.
- Say what they want.
- Establish a dialogue and participate with other students in discussions about everyday life.
- Begin to vary the tenses (present and past) of the verbs and suffixes related to honorification.
- Identify, isolate and reproduce some audio elements of a film or television programme.

Reading comprehension

At the end of level A1, the student must be able to:

- Recognise all the Hangul characters (Korean writing system).
- Recognise ten Chinese characters that are very simple and easy to remember.
- Understand the instructions accompanying texts and dialogues.
- Understand a short text on a topic encountered in class, without understanding all the words.
- Identify words and forms that have been worked on orally in an authentic document: a newspaper headline, an advertisement, an advertising message, etc.

Written expression

At the end of level A1, the student must be able to:

- Correctly write all the Hangul characters (Korean writing system), aligning the vowels and consonants in the correct order and with the correct stroke direction.
- Write down dictated syllables, words, simple phrases and a simple dialogue.
- Know how to write ten Chinese characters.
- Correctly write a text horizontally from left to right.
- Respond to written questions.
- Write a short text on an everyday topic.

Language tools

The following structures will be studied **in context** and as they relate to the communication skills listed above.

Grammar

Noun groups

- Personal, interrogative and demonstrative pronouns.
- Postpositions: the fundamental uses of the different particles (nominative, accusative, dative, locative, possessive and topic).
- The classifiers.
- Honorific nouns and particles.
- Add a determiner to the left of the noun.
- Put a noun in the plural form.

Verb groups

- Presentation of the verbal system (verbs and adjectives): infinitive / forms in V-pnita/V- (a)yo.
- Simple verbal sentences: affirmative / negative / interrogative, present / past.
- Affixes of modality.
- Regular and irregular verbs.
- The verb copula i-ta.
- Expressing desire.
- Expressing purpose with a displacement verb.

Syntax

- Korean is an S-O-V language.
- Affirmation, negation and question.
- The place complement.
- The presentation of the phenomenon of null subjects and null objects and of double subjects and double objects.
- The honorification system.

Vocabulary

Learning vocabulary will take place in real-life situations and following the textbook used. Particular importance will be attached to the following areas:

- Nationalities.
- Professions.
- Family.
- Age.
- Social life (meetings, friends, etc.).
- Daily life.
- Telephoning.
- Numbers.
- Time (seasons, months, days, knowing how to write a date, telling the time).
- Food, meals.

And also:

- Adverbs of quantity.
- Coordinating conjunctions.
- The difference between Korean and Chinese numbers for counting and enumerating (from zero to ten thousand).
- The vocabulary of kinship terms.

Phonetics

- Basic phonetic rules.
- The most elementary vowel and consonant oppositions.
- Features: double consonants, diphthongs, palatalization, devoicing and assimilation of consonants, etc.
- Intonation.
- Introduction to the intonation of Korean sentences.

Spelling

- The basic rules of consonant and vowel composition.
- Stroke order.

Modes of evaluation

Evaluation is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the semester. This means that regular work is required of the students and is assessed. There is therefore no final examination.

Spoken expression

Oral expression will be assessed during the various class activities: these different components of the interactive teaching will be given a mark out of 20.

Written expression

The teacher will give students a minimum of 3 mandatory written assignments to be completed outside of class. These assignments should be spread over the entire length of the semester. **For the languages with 4 hours of classes per week, the frequency and number of assignments is greater.**

This work will receive a final average grade out of 20.

Listening comprehension

The listening comprehension training is based on a variety of comprehension exercises (audio and video) and receives a final grade out of 20.

Reading comprehension

Reading comprehension is evaluated through a range of exercises completed in class, for a grade out of 20.

An end-of-semester test for levels A1, A2, B1 and B2 is held in week 10 of the semester (this is not a final exam but an evaluation of attainment). Information on this test will be provided in due course by the Language Department. The mark on this test is taken into account in the final grade for the semester.

Mid-term assessment and final evaluation

The mid-term assessment results are used to assess each student's progress and alert them to any shortcomings, while providing advice on how to remedy them.

Students are considered to have successfully completed a language class and are awarded the credits corresponding to the class upon receiving a minimum final grade of 10/20. If a student's final grade is lower than 10/20, he or she will not have passed and will not be awarded the corresponding credits.

Each level is normally scheduled to last one semester. This means that a student is expected to advance to the next level from one semester to the next. **However, some students, despite having achieved a final grade of 10/20 or more, may be required, upon the teacher's decision alone, to redo a level.** In fact, a student can obtain his or her credits and still have gaps to fill in a particular skill. He or she may also simply not have achieved the overall ability sufficient to benefit from progressing to the next level.

In the final class of the semester, teachers notify students of their final grade as well as whether or not they may advance to the next level. **Teachers have the final say as to their students' level at the end of the class and this is not open to negotiation.**

Teachers submit their grades online as well as their qualitative assessments. These assessments should be as clear, precise and articulate as possible in order to avoid possible appeals from certain students.

Teaching materials

A variety of materials (books, Internet, video, audio, CD ROM) will be used to promote language learning during the course as well as during the student's personal work.

Textbook

Korean Language for a Good Job 1. Seoul: published by Darakwon, 2005.

LEVEL A2

The objective of teaching in the elementary group (levels A1, A2 and B1) is to attain, at the end of level B1, a command of Korean which allows the student to use documentation in Korean and to practise the language in a non-specialised context.

Below are the skills to be attained by the end of level A2:

The four skills

Listening comprehension

At the end of level A2, the student must be able to:

- Understand more elaborate questions on non-specialised topics.
- Have an overall understanding of short audio and video recordings with multiple speakers.
- Understand differences in levels of language (degree of honorificity: polite or familiar style).
- Identify the key words of a simple dialogue, so that the main idea can be reproduced.

Spoken expression

At the end of level A2, the student must be able to:

- Offer greetings, thanks and apologies in a more nuanced manner.
- Be able to speak on the basis of the honorary status of the subject or speaker.
- Talk about an event that takes place in the present or that happened in the past.
- Describe an object or image.
- Express ability.
- Ask for or explain directions to someone.
- Conduct a simple discussion and give an opinion.

Reading comprehension

At the end of level A2, the student must be able to:

- Read short texts on topics discussed in class.
- Have an overall understanding of a simple text, without understanding all of the words.
- Understand twenty Chinese characters.
- Write down dictated statements related to those used in reading and oral expression.
- Learn to use a bilingual Korean-French/French-Korean dictionary.
- Be introduced to the art of calligraphy: Korean and classical Chinese.
- Extract the main ideas from a text in order to use them in spoken or written expression.

Written expression

At the end of level A2, the student must be able to:

- Respond in writing to written questions on a studied text or an image.
- Write a caption for a drawing, give a title to a document, arrange a text in the correct order.

- Produce a homogeneous text in terms of style (neutral or honorific) according to the type of text.
- Write a postcard, short informal letter or email.
- Write a more detailed text on a simple theme, based upon a visual image (graph, picture).
- Know how to write ten Chinese characters.
- Give an opinion on a topic encountered in class using the skills acquired.

Language tools

The following structures will be studied **in context** and as they relate to the communication skills listed above. Those that have already been dealt with implicitly or briefly at the previous level will be examined in more detail.

Grammar

Noun groups

- The different forms of Korean personal (pseudo-) pronouns.
- The distinction between the written and spoken language.
- Comparison (formation of the comparative and superlative).
- A thorough explanation of the honorification system: honorification of the subject, honorification of the addressee and vocabulary selection.
- Honorific nouns, pronouns and particles.
- The position of adjectives and determiners.
- The detailed explanation of the plural marker –tul.
- Adverbs.

Verb groups

- Verbal affixes: time (present and past), will, declarative / interrogative / imperative, modality, honorific agreement, etc.
- The in-depth use of classifiers.
- The use of verbal expressions expressing the durative, habit, prohibition, obligation and ability.

Syntax

- Affirmation, negation and question.
- Embedded clauses.
- Presentation of the syntax behaviour of independent nouns.
- A first overview of the use of the most common linking words: connectors, for example.
- Expressions involving verbal nominalisation.
- Complex sentences.

Vocabulary

Learning vocabulary will take place in real-life situations and following the textbook used. Particular importance will be attached to the following areas:

- Telephoning.
- Advertising, television, the media.

- Daily life, the world of work.
- The house, the city.
- Clothing.
- Food, meals.
- The human body.
- Sport, leisure, and intellectual activities.

And also:

- Expressing tastes and preferences.
- Getting around the streets, asking for directions, deciphering a city map.
- Size, volume, differences (comparatives and superlatives).
- The expression of order, doubt, fear, desire.

Phonetics

- Evaluating and perfecting attainment.
- The devoicing and assimilation of consonants.
- Written-spoken correspondences in Korean.

Modes of evaluation

Evaluation is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the semester. This means that regular work is required of the students and is assessed. There is therefore no final examination.

Spoken expression

Oral expression will be assessed during the various class activities: these different components of the interactive teaching will be given a mark out of 20.

Written expression

The teacher will give students a minimum of 3 mandatory written assignments to be completed outside of class. These assignments should be spread over the entire length of the semester. **For the languages with 4 hours of classes per week, the frequency and number of assignments is greater.**

This work will receive a final average grade out of 20.

Listening comprehension

The listening comprehension training is based on a variety of comprehension exercises (audio and video) and receives a final grade out of 20.

Reading comprehension

Reading comprehension is evaluated through a range of exercises completed in class, for a grade out of 20.

An end-of-semester test for levels A1, A2, B1 and B2 is held in week 10 of the semester (this is not a final exam but an evaluation of attainment). Information on this test will be provided in due course by the Language Department. The mark on this test is taken into account in the final grade for the semester.

Mid-term assessment and final evaluation

The mid-term assessment results are used to assess each student's progress and alert them to any shortcomings, while providing advice on how to remedy them.

Students are considered to have successfully completed a language class and are awarded the credits corresponding to the class upon receiving a minimum final grade of 10/20. If a student's final grade is lower than 10/20, he or she will not have passed and will not be awarded the corresponding credits.

Each level is normally scheduled to last one semester. This means that a student is expected to advance to the next level from one semester to the next. **However, some students, despite having achieved a final grade of 10/20 or more, may be required, upon the teacher's decision alone, to redo a level.** In fact, a student can obtain his or her credits and still have gaps to fill in a particular skill. He or she may also simply not have achieved the overall ability sufficient to benefit from progressing to the next level.

In the final class of the semester, teachers notify students of their final grade as well as whether or not they may advance to the next level. **Teachers have the final say as to their students' level at the end of the class and this is not open to negotiation.**

Teachers submit their grades online as well as their qualitative assessments. These assessments should be as clear, precise and articulate as possible in order to avoid possible appeals from certain students.

Teaching materials

A variety of materials (books, Internet, video, audio, CD ROM) will be used to promote language learning during the course as well as during the student's personal work.

Textbook

Sogang Korean Textbook / Workbook 2A. Seoul: Sogang University Press, 2005.

LEVEL B1

The objective of teaching in the elementary group (levels A1, A2 and B1) is to attain, at the end of level B1, a command of Korean which allows the student to use documentation in Korean and to practise the language in a non-specialised context.

Below are the skills to be attained by the end of level B1:

The four skills

Listening comprehension

At the end of level B1, the student must be able to:

- Understand the instructions given in class.
- Understand a dialogue in real or recorded situations (audio and video clips) about everyday topics between at least two people, using relatively elaborate morphosyntactic structures and using a political, social or cultural vocabulary.

The student must be able to understand the overall meaning of:

- The narrative of an anecdote, the summary and commentary of a newspaper article (easy language, medium length).
- Television news (an authentic audio recording: newsflash, a weather report, an advertising message).

Spoken expression

At the end of level B1, the student must be able to:

- Talk about personal and professional projects.
- Express feelings, preferences, tastes, opinions.
- Express wish, regret, intention, fear, desire.
- Nuance his or her verbal expression in relation to the honorification system.
- Speak on the phone.
- Describe a map.
- Explain the course of an action.
- Present a written document (medium length text, newspaper articles).
- Give an opinion and advice.
- Express agreement and disagreement.
- Establish a comparison.
- Express a hypothesis.

Reading comprehension

At the end of level B1, the student must be able to:

- Understand the essential elements of a text: press article, advertisement, fiction text or essay.
- Locate the elements of a text: sections, paragraphs.
- Understand thirty Chinese characters in context.

Written expression

At the end of level B1, the student must be able to:

- Write a message to someone, make a request for information, send an email.
- Write a letter, a curriculum vitae and a cover letter.
- Write summary or a text using linking sentences, paragraphs and logical ordering.
- Develop a simple comment from a given medium.
- Begin to take notes during a class.
- Know how to write thirty Chinese characters.

Language tools

The following structures will be studied **in context** and as they relate to the communication skills listed above. Those that have already been dealt with implicitly or briefly at the previous level will be examined in more detail.

Grammar

- Furthering understanding of nominal determination.
- Expressing potential using suffixes.
- Recap of the tenses studied in level A2.
- Transitive / intransitive verbs.
- Recap of connectors.
- Recap of complex sentences and subordinate clauses.
- Furthering knowledge of comparison.
- The phenomenon of Scrambling.
- Furthering knowledge of the phenomenon of null subjects, null objects and double subjects / objects.
- Direct / indirect speech.

Vocabulary

In situation in-class and with reference to the concepts covered in the various skills. Care will, however, be taken to broaden the range of vocabulary by also addressing more abstract notions than in the previous level.

Modes of evaluation

Evaluation is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the semester. This means that regular work is required of the students and is assessed. There is therefore no final examination.

Spoken expression

Oral expression will be assessed during the various class activities: these different components of the interactive teaching will be given a mark out of 20.

Written expression

The teacher will give students a minimum of 3 mandatory written assignments to be completed outside of class. These assignments should be spread over the entire length of the semester. **For the languages with 4 hours of classes per week, the frequency and number of assignments is greater.**

This work will receive a final average grade out of 20.

Listening comprehension

The listening comprehension training is based on a variety of comprehension exercises (audio and video) and receives a final grade out of 20.

Reading comprehension

Reading comprehension is evaluated through a range of exercises completed in class, for a grade out of 20.

An end-of-semester test for levels A1, A2, B1 and B2 is held in week 10 of the semester (this is not a final exam but an evaluation of attainment). Information on this test will be provided in due course by the Language Department. The mark on this test is taken into account in the final grade for the semester.

Mid-term assessment and final evaluation

The mid-term assessment results are used to assess each student's progress and alert them to any shortcomings, while providing advice on how to remedy them.

Students are considered to have successfully completed a language class and are awarded the credits corresponding to the class upon receiving a minimum final grade of 10/20. If a student's final grade is lower than 10/20, he or she will not have passed and will not be awarded the corresponding credits.

Each level is normally scheduled to last one semester. This means that a student is expected to advance to the next level from one semester to the next. **However, some students, despite having achieved a final grade of 10/20 or more, may be required, upon the teacher's decision alone, to redo a level.** In fact, a student can obtain his or her credits and still have gaps to fill in a particular skill. He or she may also simply not have achieved the overall ability sufficient to benefit from progressing to the next level.

In the final class of the semester, teachers notify students of their final grade as well as whether or not they may advance to the next level. **Teachers have the final say as to their students' level at the end of the class and this is not open to negotiation.**

Teachers submit their grades online as well as their qualitative assessments. These assessments should be as clear, precise and articulate as possible in order to avoid possible appeals from certain students.

Teaching materials

A variety of materials (books, Internet, video, audio, CD ROM) will be used to promote language learning during the course as well as during the student's personal work.

Textbook

Sogang Korean Textbook / Workbook 2A, 2B. Seoul: Sogang University Press, 2005.

LEVEL B2

Below are the skills to be attained by the end of level B2:

The four skills

Listening comprehension

At the end of level B2 and in reference to the attainment at previous levels, the student must be able to:

- Understand a regular discussion on everyday topics.
- Understand a simple discourse on socio-cultural issues.

The student must be able to understand:

- The overall meaning of spoken texts on a variety of subjects.
- The broad outlines of a television or radio news bulletin.

Spoken expression

At the end of level B2, the student must be able to:

- Present a simple document and respond to other students' remarks.
- Communicate in a public place.
- Express himself accurately, taking into account the relationship and social position of the speaker, the other person and the person who is the subject of the conversation.
- Express in simple words social and cultural characters.
- Use indirect speech.
- Use derived particles and verbal affixes.
- Use frequent abstract concepts and common expressions correctly.

Reading comprehension

At the end of level B2, the student must be able to:

- Understand the content of a simple text on social and cultural topics using a dictionary.
- Understand the meaning of the information in a newspaper.
- Understand the content of a story.
- Understand around a hundred Chinese characters in context.

Written expression

At the end of level B2, the student must be able to:

- Write a simple report on social and cultural issues.
- Take notes in Korean.
- Write a letter and complete an application correctly.
- Know how to write around fifty Chinese characters.

Language tools

The following structures will be studied **in context** and as they relate to the communication skills listed above. Those that have already been dealt with implicitly or briefly at the previous level will be examined in more detail.

Grammar

- Further knowledge of direct and indirect speech.
- Broaden knowledge of particles.
- Verbal infixes and affixes.
- Causative and passive auxiliary verbs.

Vocabulary

The main aim will be to broaden the vocabulary of everyday life by covering the administrative, social and cultural fields adapted to university studies in Korea during the 3rd year.

Modes of evaluation

Evaluation is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the semester. This means that regular work is required of the students and is assessed. There is therefore no final examination.

Spoken expression

Oral expression will be assessed during the various class activities: these different components of the interactive teaching will be given a mark out of 20.

Written expression

The teacher will give students a minimum of 3 mandatory written assignments to be completed outside of class. These assignments should be spread over the entire length of the semester. **For the languages with 4 hours of classes per week, the frequency and number of assignments is greater.**

This work will receive a final average grade out of 20.

Listening comprehension

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Reading comprehension

Reading comprehension is evaluated through a range of exercises completed in class, for a grade out of 20.

An end-of-semester test for levels A1, A2, B1 and B2 is held in week 10 of the semester (this is not a final exam but an evaluation of attainment). Information on this test will be provided in due course by the Language Department. The mark on this test is taken into account in the final grade for the semester.

Mid-term assessment and final evaluation

The mid-term assessment results are used to assess each student's progress and alert them to any shortcomings, while providing advice on how to remedy them.

Students are considered to have successfully completed a language class and are awarded the credits corresponding to the class upon receiving a minimum final grade of 10/20. If a student's final grade is lower than 10/20, he or she will not have passed and will not be awarded the corresponding credits.

Each level is normally scheduled to last one semester. This means that a student is expected to advance to the next level from one semester to the next. **However, some students, despite having achieved a final grade of 10/20 or more, may be required, upon the teacher's decision alone, to redo a level.** In fact, a student can obtain his or her credits and still have gaps to fill in a particular skill. He or she may also simply not have achieved the overall ability sufficient to benefit from progressing to the next level.

In the final class of the semester, teachers notify students of their final grade as well as whether or not they may advance to the next level. **Teachers have the final say as to their students' level at the end of the class and this is not open to negotiation.**

Teachers submit their grades online as well as their qualitative assessments. These assessments should be as clear, precise and articulate as possible in order to avoid possible appeals from certain students.

Teaching materials

A variety of materials (books, Internet, video, audio, CD ROM) will be used to promote language learning during the course as well as during the student's personal work.

Reference material

- Sogang Korean Textbook / Workbook 3A, 3B. Seoul: Sogang University Press, 2005 Korean 3, Yonsei University, 1993.
- Integrated Korean, Advances Intermediate Level 1, 2, University of Hawaii Press, 2002 Pathfinder in Korean 3, Ehwa Womans University, 2001.
- <http://korean.sogang.ac.kr/>
- Intermediate Korean I offers 10 lessons on daily life. Each lesson consists of a dialogue, a reading text, a vocabulary and grammar index.