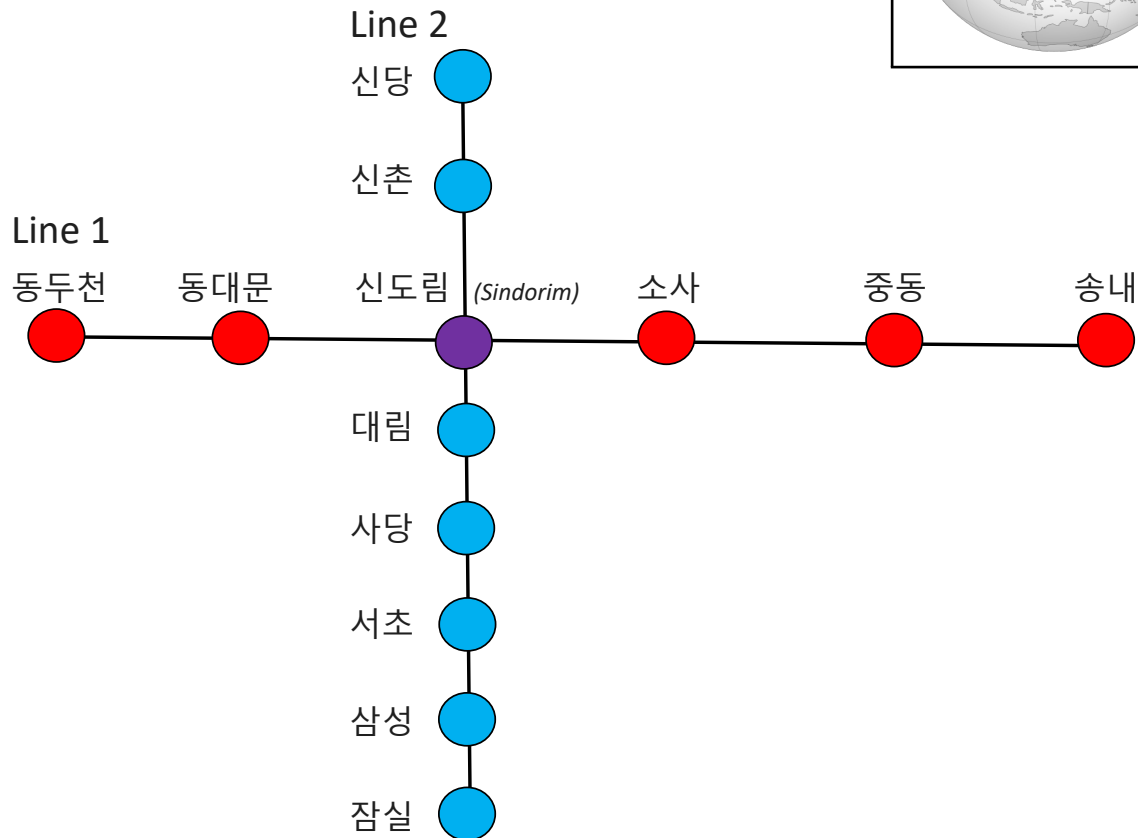
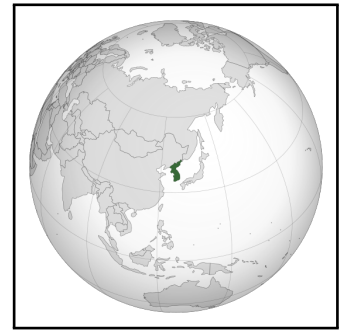


Problem 3. Hangul (10 marks)

Korean is usually written in the Hangul alphabet, which was created in the 15th century. One important feature of Hangul is that it arranges letters into blocks, where each block represents one syllable.

Here is a map of part of the subway system of Seoul, the capital of South Korea, showing lines 1 and 2. They intersect at **Sindorim** (신도림), the station in purple.



Here are five peoples' journeys on the subway:

- Seojun went from Sosa to Daerim, which was two stops, including a transfer;
- Minji went from Sadang to Sinchon, which was three stops;
- Haerin went from Sindang to Samseong, which was six stops;
- Mingyu went from Sadang to Dongducheon, which was four stops, including a transfer;
- Nayeon went from Jamsil to Jungdong, which was seven stops, including a transfer.

Q 3.1 Using the station map, write the names of the following stations in the Latin alphabet:

1. 대림
2. 잠실
3. 송내
4. 동대문
5. 사당

Q 3.2 Two of the following stations are featured on the map. Which two?

6. Seongsu
7. Misa
8. Secho
9. Songnae
10. Dobong

Q 3.3 Write the following names in Hangul:

11. Namu
12. Minji
13. Seojun
14. Cheolsu

Problem 3. Hangul Answers

3.1	1. Daerim	4. Dongdaemun
	2. Jamsil	5. Sadang
	3. Songnae	

For Q3.2 tick the boxes corresponding to the **two** stations that are featured on the map.

Seongsu ☐	Misa ☐	Secho ☒	Songnae ☒	Dobong ☐
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3.1	11. 나무	13. 서준
	12. 민지	14. 철수

Maximum 21 pts.

- Q 3.1** Max 10. For each, 2 pts if completely correct; 1 pt with one letter extra/missing/incorrect. Do not require capital letters.
- Q 3.2** Max 3. 3 pt if correct; 1 pt if either just one correct tick, or one correct tick and one incorrect tick. Always award 0 pts if there are more than 2 ticks.
- Q 3.3** Max 8. 1 pt per correct syllable block. Be generous when marking Hangul handwriting. Do not insist that all symbols inside a block are in exactly the same place as in printed Hangul, so long as the correct symbols are above/beside each other.

Problem 3. Hangul Commentary

Korean script (Hangul) is a syllabary; each block represents one syllable. Letters and their Latin transliterations are perfectly one to one in this problem, although they are almost one to one in real life as well.

The onset of the syllable is situated in the top left (for vertical vowels) or across the top (for horizontal vowels). Vertical vowels (**a**, **i**, **ae**, **eo** in this problem) are situated on the right hand side and horizontal vowels (**o**, **u**) across the middle. The coda of the syllable is at the bottom.

References

- <https://www.omniglot.com/writing/korean.htm>

Map credits: Gringer, CC0, via Wikimedia Commons.