

NEW FORMAT

TOPIK

Test of Proficiency in Korean

Self-Study GUIDE

For All Levels



TOPIK GUIDE

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TOPIK GUIDE

Seoul, South Korea

www.topikguide.com

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Chapter 1. TOPIK Test Overview

What is TOPIK?

TOPIK, Test of Proficiency in Korean, is a written test designed to measure the ability of non-native speakers for expression and comprehension in the Korean language.

TOPIK test measures proficiency in reading, writing, and listening comprehension in the Korean language. The test has three different levels: Beginner, Intermediate and Advanced. Further accuracy is expressed through six grades, two matched to each level to evaluate proficiency.

Purpose of Exam

- To propagate and set direction for learning Korea for non-native Korean speakers and overseas Koreans.
- To measure and evaluate their Korean language skills and utilize the results for in-Korea colleges and job-seeking

Applicant Qualification

Overseas Koreans and foreigners for whom Korean is a second language and who:

- Aim to learn the language and enter in-Korea universities
- Seek jobs in companies and public institutions in Korea and overseas
- Reside overseas or are attending/graduated from a foreign school

Who administers the TOPIK Test?

National Institute for International Education (NIIED), which operates directly under the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, is responsible for the general management of the test, such as supervising institutions administering the test in domestic and overseas locations.



For whom is the TOPIK intended?

This comprehensive test is intended for non-native speakers of Korean, such as Korean language learners, international students who want to study in Korea as well as individuals who would like to work in Korean companies and public institutions.

The test also serves as an excellent opportunity to receive formal certification for those who expect to use Korean in their careers. Students of Korean who take the test will also learn which aspects of the language they need to concentrate on in future study.

How can I register for the TOPIK Test?

In Korea: If you are in Korea, you can register for the test online on www.topik.go.kr. The registration fee is KRW40000 which can be paid through debit/credit card, online banking or direct bank transfer.

In Other Countries: In most of the countries, the Korean Embassies administer the TOPIK tests. You have to visit the embassy with 2 passport size photographs and a registration fee (which varies country to country).

When is the test conducted?

TOPIK test is conducted 5 times in a year inside Korea (January, April, July, October, and November) and twice a year overseas (April and October). In most countries, the beginner and advanced level TOPIK papers are in the morning and the intermediate papers are held in the afternoon. Test is always held on Sundays (in some countries on Saturdays as well). You can check all important dates of TOPIK test in 2014 [HERE](#).

TOPIK Test Structure

TOPIK test has two levels – **TOPIK-I** and **TOPIK-II**. TOPIK-I, i.e. the beginner level, has two sublevels – 1 & 2 while **TOPIK-II**, i.e. Intermediate-Advanced level, has 4 sublevels – 3, 4, 5 & 6. Test takers get a level between 1 and 6 based on their total score in the test.

Test takers who meet the requirements will be issued a formal certificate with one of six possible grades: low beginner (level 1), high beginner (level 2), low intermediate (level 3), high intermediate (level 4), low advanced (level 5), and high advanced (level 6).

Levels 1 and 2 - Beginner Level

Levels 3 and 4 – Intermediate Level

Levels 5 and 6 – Advanced Level

TOPIK-I (Level 1-2) has just two sections – Reading and Listening. TOPIK II (Level 3-6), which is the combined Intermediate-Advanced test has 3 sections – Reading, Listening and Writing.

Each section is graded out of 100 points with a possible total of 200 points for the Beginner and 300 points for Intermediate-Advanced level. The test includes composition, listening and multiple choice sections.

The test consists of two 90-minute sessions with a 30-minute break in between. The first session tests vocabulary & grammar, and writing, and the second session tests listening and reading.

TOPIK Pass and Fail Scores

Since, the July TOPIK test will be the first test based on the new pattern, they are not sure how Korean learners will perform in it and that's why haven't fixed a passing score for each level yet. They will see the average score of test takers and decide a cut-off mark for each level. If your total score is higher than that you will pass that level. Let's say, they fix 40% as the cut off mark for level 3 in TOPIK-II test. Then you will have to get an average total score of 40 to get level 3. Your individual score in the 3 sections of the test won't matter. For example – if you get 50 marks each in reading and listening and only 30 in the writing section, you will still clear level 3 as your total score is 130/300 which is more than 40%. Passing cut-off will be disclosed after the test is over.

TOPIK Levels & Language Skills Required

Following is the brief description of the language skills demanded of each level.

[Beginner level]

1st Grade Use of basic commands of Korean for survival, such as greeting, purchasing, ordering, etc. Expressing and understanding oneself in simple everyday conversation by making simple sentences from 800 basic words.

2nd Grade Discussion of familiar topics employing a vocabulary of about 1,500~2,000 words. Distinguishing correctly between formal and informal situations.

[Intermediate level]

3rd Grade Carrying out transactions with people in public spaces and maintaining social relationships. Understanding the correct usage of words and speech. Command of fundamental characteristics of Korean.

4th Grade Comprehension of news articles, general social issues and abstract topics with accuracy and fluency. Comprehension of Korean social and cultural contents relying on essential idioms and understanding of representative aspects of Korean culture.

[Advanced Level]

5th Grade High fluency in using the Korean language in professional research or work. Understanding and discussing less unfamiliar topics in

politics, economics and other fields. Usage of appropriate expressions, distinguishing formal and informal, written and spoken, by context.

6th Grade Absolutely fluent in the Korean language for professional research or work, Capacity to understand and express oneself without problem, although without the full fluency of a native speaker.

How is the exam structured?

Generally the Beginner level test (TOPIK-I) is held in the morning and Intermediate-Advanced level test (TOPIK-II) in the afternoon. TOPIK-I is a 100 minutes test (40 minutes for Listening section and 60 minutes for Reading section) and will be finished in 1 session. TOPIK – II is a 3 a 3-hour exam, which is split into two sessions with a short break in between. The first session paper (110 minutes) consists of two sections: Listening and Writing and the second session paper (70 minutes) has one section – Reading.

	Section	Questions	Time (Minutes)		Remarks
TOPIK - I Beginner (Level 1-2)	Listening	30	40	100	1 st Session
	Reading	40	60		
TOPIK - II Intermediate-Advanced (Level 3-6)	Listening	50	60	110	1 st Session
	Writing	4	50		
	Reading	50	70	70	2 nd Session

Test Time Table

구분	교시	영역	중국 등			한국, 일본			기타국가			시험시간 (분)
			입실 시간	시작	종료	입실 시간	시작	종료	입실 시간	시작	종료	
TOPIK I	1교시	듣기 읽기	08:40	09:00	10:40	09:40	10:00	11:40	09:10	09:30	11:10	100
TOPIK II	1교시	듣기 쓰기	11:40	12:00	13:50	12:40	13:00	14:50	12:10	12:30	14:20	110
	2교시	읽기	14:10	14:20	15:30	15:10	15:20	16:30	14:40	14:50	16:00	70

※ 중국 등 : 중국(홍콩 포함), 몽골, 대만, 필리핀, 싱가포르, 브루나이
 ※ 시험시간은 현지 시간 기준 / TOPIK I 과 TOPIK II 복수 지원 가능
 ※ TOPIK I은 1교시만 실시함

Question Composition

TOPIK - I (Level 1-2) has a total of 70 Multiple Choice Questions - Reading (40 Questions) and Listening (30 Questions). TOPIK I has a total of 200 marks and the Test Time is 100 Minutes.

TOPIK II (Level 3-6) has a total of 104 Questions - Reading (50 Multiple Choice Questions) and listening (50 Multiple Choice Questions) and Writing (4 Short-answer/Essay Questions). TOPIK II has a total of 300 marks and the Test Time is 180 Minutes.

TOPIK I (Level 1-2) – 70 Questions- Reading (40), Listening (30)	200 Marks – 100 Minutes
TOPIK II (Level 3-6) – 104 Ques.- Reading(50), Listening(50),Writing (4)	300 Marks – 180 Min.

- **Writing section in Intermediate-Advanced Level:** The **writing section has just 4 questions.** There are 2 short answer questions where you don't

have any options to choose the answer from; you have to write the phrase or sentence. Then you have two essay questions. One essay will be related to everyday life topics and will be easier to write while the other essay will be a logical one where you will have to write your opinion on some issue. The first essay will be shorter (200-300 characters) and they will provide you some content as well in the form of hints/points. The second essay will be a long one (600-700 characters).

Is there any Sample Paper to understand and practice the New TOPIK Format?

Yes, there is. You will find the sample paper (pdf) in this Package.

Is there any special eligibility criteria for the exam?

No. Anyone who is studying or have studied Korean Language can sit in the exam.

What will be the validity period of TOPIK score?

TOPIK score is valid for 2 years.

Test Result Announcements

- Test results are announced at the TOPIK website (www.topik.go.kr) and individual score reports are sent to all test takers regardless of pass or fail.
- When checking through the website, you must know the **test number** (e.g. if you took the 4th test, **4**); **application number and birth date**.

- Level applied, area-specific score, total score, average score, and pass or fail are declared on score report

Score report shipping

Score reports are sent out through individual mail to test takers in Korea.

For people who appeared in the test overseas, all score reports are sent to the affiliated institution of that nation, who will be responsible for distributing to each test taker.

Those who took the test overseas can also confirm their score on the website (www.topik.go.kr).

Printing the Score Report

- For the purpose of submitting score reports to institutions such as colleges or companies, score reports can be printed out on the website print page any time after paying a minimal fee.

Who should I contact if I have any query?

(☎ 02-3668-1331 or e-mail: topik@moe.go.kr) or you can ask TOPIK GUIDE (admin@topikguide.com).

****For more information on the TOPIK test you can visit the official site <http://www.topik.go.kr> or email us on admin@topikguide.com.**

Chapter 2. Guide to TOPIK Reading

The Reading Section measures your ability to read and understand diverse types of texts (passages) in Korean. Reading is a critical skill in both academic and commercial environments. Whether you work with a Korean company or study at a Korean university you will have to read a lot and comprehend the information presented in their textbooks or other reading materials. Three main types of reading skills that TOPIK tests are:

1. Reading to find information
2. Basic comprehension
3. Reading to learn

The Reading Section in TOPIK has short texts, pictures and paragraphs where you have to find certain information. Towards the end of the paper paragraphs get longer and the topic and content of the text get difficult and less interesting. So, most of the test takers start losing concentration and interest after 70% of the paper. Most people also find the time not enough to finish all the question. What generally happens is people read the texts in the beginning part very carefully and spend more time on them than they should and in the later part when they find longer and more difficult paragraphs and less time to solve them they lose hope. Some people get so hopeless that even when they have 5-10 minutes in hand they just give up and mark random answers for remaining questions. Therefore, you must be not only good at reading but also very fast. To the end of this document we will provide some important guidelines on how to prepare for the TOPIK Reading and how to handle the reading test in order to improve your final score.

The main types of questions in the TOPIK reading section are following. (The examples have been taken from papers of all 3 levels. Watch the video

instructional material to understand the paper structure and types of questions better.)

1. Read the text/notice/advertisement/other information and find the topic/subject of the text

영수 씨는 노래를 좋아합니다. 그래서 노래를 자주 부릅니다.

① 시간 ② 친구 ③ 직업 ④ 취미

8월 15일
전국 개봉

“엄마는 어디에”

아무리 걸어도 대답 없는 엄마의 전화
잃어버린 엄마를 통해서 알게 되는 사랑 이야기...

① 책 ② 영화 ③ 전화 ④ 연극

2. Fill in the blanks with correct particle/noun/adjective/verb etc.

방이 (). 그래서 창문을 열었습니다.

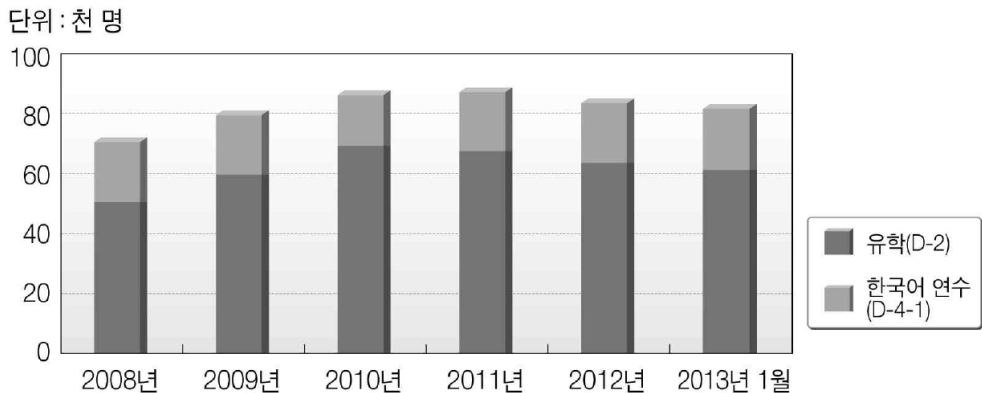
① 좋습니다 ② 밝습니다 ③ 넓습니다 ④ 덥습니다

3. Read the text/notice/chart/instruction/event information etc. and find the true/false statement

상가 안내도	
3F	코리아 극장
2F	조아 서점
1F	행복 은행
B1	주차장

- ① 일 층에서 편지를 보낼 수 있습니다.
- ② 자동차는 지하 일 층으로 들어갑니다.
- ③ 사람들은 영화를 보러 삼 층에 갑니다.
- ④ 책을 사고 싶으면 이 층으로 가야 합니다.

연도별 외국인 학생 수 변화 추이



- ① 외국인 학생 수는 이미 10만 명을 넘어섰다.
- ② 2010년에 비해 2013년에 외국인 학생 수가 늘어났다.
- ③ 2012년에는 전년에 비해 외국인 학생 수가 감소하였다.
- ④ 해마다 한국어연수생 수가 유학생 수보다 훨씬 많다.

(가) 저는 등산을 좋아해서 주말마다 산에 갑니다.
 (나) 하지만 겨울에는 눈이 많이 와서 산길이 위험합니다.
 (다) 등산 지도도 볼 수 있어서 산에 올라갈 때 아주 편합니다.
 (라) 그런데 요즘은 휴대전화로 안전한 산길을 안내 받을 수 있습니다.

- ① (가)–(나)–(다)–(라) ② (가)–(나)–(라)–(다)
 ③ (가)–(다)–(라)–(나) ④ (가)–(라)–(나)–(다)

(가) 그런데 오늘날에는 사막을 건널 때 자동차와 비행기를 타기도 한다.
 (나) 낙타는 모래바람이 불고 물이 적은 사막에서 잘 적응한 동물이다.
 (다) 이러한 사람들을 대상이라고 부른다.
 (라) 그래서 옛날에는 사람들이 낙타에 짐을 싣고 사막을 건너 장사를 하러 다녔다.

- ① (다)–(나)–(가)–(라) ② (나)–(다)–(라)–(가)
 ③ (다)–(라)–(나)–(가) ④ (나)–(라)–(다)–(가)

6. Find the most appropriate position in the text where the given word/phrase/sentence/sentence will fit in

지난 주말에 우리 가족은 강릉으로 여행을 갔습니다. (㉠) 강릉에서 바다 관광 기차를 탔습니다. (㉡) 그 기차는 의자의 방향이 다른 기차와 달랐습니다. (㉢) 그리고 창문이 다른 기차보다 더 크고 넓었습니다. (㉣) 그래서 아름다운 동해 바다의 경치를 잘 구경할 수 있었습니다.

다음 문장이 들어갈 곳을 고르십시오. (2점)

의자에 앉으면 창문 밖을 편하게 볼 수 있었습니다.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣

폭우가 쏟아지면 모기는 25초에 한 번꼴로 빗방울을 맞는다. (㉠) 이때 모기는 빗방울에 떨어지면서 중력 가속도의 100배에서 300배나 되는 큰 충격을 받게 된다. (㉡) 하지만 모기는 무게가 매우 가벼워 공기에 대한 저항력이 거의 없기 때문에 아무런 외상도 입지 않는다. (㉢) 공중에 떠 있는 풍선을 손으로 아무리 쳐도 터지지 않는 것과 유사한 원리이다. (㉣)

—————<보 기>—————
무게로 따지면 사람을 덮친 자동차와 거의 다름없는 것이다.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣

7. Read the News headline and choose a sentence that describes it the best (Intermediate-Advanced)

인터넷 만화 전성시대, 영화 제작마다 ‘대성공’

- ① 영화로 제작된 인터넷 만화들은 영화보다 더 큰 인기를 끌고 있다.
- ② 영화 회사마다 인기가 많은 인터넷 만화를 영화로 제작하려 준비 중이다.
- ③ 인기가 많은 인터넷 만화들이 영화로 제작될 때마다 크게 호응을 얻고 있다.
- ④ 인터넷 만화를 좋아하는 사람들은 그것이 영화로 제작될 때마다 꼭 보러 간다.

Reading Section Preparation Strategies

1. **Read, Read, Read.** Read Korean texts a lot. Read paragraphs from Korean language textbooks, short passages about Korean culture and general topics and also practice with the reading section of past papers.
2. **Find the purpose of the passage.** Knowing the purpose of the reading you may easily find what the writer is trying to accomplish. Most of the passages in TOPIK will try to do the following:
 - **To Explain** - to present the information on a specific topic in explanatory manner. These texts contain mostly factual information.
 - **To Resolve** - it aims at finding solution for some sort of dilemmas or questions that need answers. Usually there would be a debate.
 - **To convince** - to persuade the reader of the validity of certain viewpoint or idea. There would be opinions and support with evidence in those type of passages.
3. **Increase vocabulary.** When reading wide variety of texts on different subjects you should make a word list. Organize your list in topics for better results. Make flashcards to help you learn those word lists. Use the words learned in your writings and speaking.
4. **Take notes.** During all sections of TOPIK note taking is allowed. It is a crucial component for success. It is difficult to remember all facts and details from a reading text in order to answer the questions. You also don't have enough time to search for those again in the text. So, the solution is called note taking. When skimming and reading the texts you should write down all important facts and details in order to find them fast and easily when you need them.

5. **Learn how to skim the text.** Skimming means reading the text quickly to obtain very first general impression on what the text is about, what its main idea is. Skimming corresponds with Reading to find information objective in TOPIK. You should develop your ability to skim quickly but at the same time to identify all major points in the passage. Take notes.
6. **Read after skimming.** A good strategy is to skim the text one, then read the question and answer options and then to read the passage again. This time read it more carefully, but don't forget that you have limited time. Take notes. Identify the passage type - classification, cause/effect, compare/contrast, problem/solution, etc.
7. **Try to guess the meaning** of unfamiliar words in the passages, the context can help to do that. Guessing the words from the context brings great advantages - you save time and it doesn't disturb your comprehension of the texts.
8. **Practice making general inferences and conclusions** based on what is implied in the text.
9. **Read the options before seeing the chart** In TOPIK reading section, some questions have charts and tables. You are asked questions based on the data presented in them. If you see the chart without knowing what is being ask, the data will not make any sense. And there is so much data in the chart that you can't handle it in that short time. So read the options one by one and check if that statement is correct or not according to chart.

Chapter 3. Guide to TOPIK Listening

The Listening section of TOPIK measures your ability to understand spoken Korean in various situations. Listening is the most difficult section of TOPIK for some people, especially for those who are learning Korean outside Korea and don't have the opportunity to listen to natural Korean. The listening is done mainly for 3 major purposes:

1. Listening for basic comprehension.
2. Listening for pragmatic understanding.
3. To connect and combine ideas presented in multiple information sources.

The conversations and dialogues may be related to day to day situations; like – conversation between friends/ strangers, conversation in shops, classroom, hospital etc. or news, lecture, talk, debate, announcement, interview. Following are the most common type of questions. (The examples have been taken from papers of all 3 levels. Watch the video instructional material to understand the paper structure and types of questions better.)

1. Asking for information given in the conversation (like finding true or false statement).

여자: 안녕하세요. 여기서 자전거 빌릴 수 있죠?
 남자: 네. 어떤 자전거를 빌려 드릴까요?
 여자: 어린이 자전거 한 대랑 어른 자전거 한 대를 빌리려고 하는데요. 한 시간에 얼마예요?
 남자: 어른용은 한 시간에 팔천 원이고 어린이용은 한 시간에 삼천 원이에요. 다 타시고 여기로 오셔서 돌려주시면 됩니다.

- ① 남자는 자전거를 사러 왔습니다.
- ② 남자는 자전거를 돌려주고 있습니다.
- ③ 여자는 한 시간 동안 자전거를 탈 겁니다.
- ④ 여자는 어른용 자전거를 두 대 빌렸습니다.

2. Asking for the expression (the most appropriate response) that would come next in the conversation.

가: 맛있게 드세요.
 나: _____

- ① 좋겠습니다.
- ② 모르겠습니다.
- ③ 잘 지냈습니다.
- ④ 잘 먹겠습니다.

남자: 이제 거의 정리가 된 것 같다.
 여자: 많이 힘들었지? 너무 고마워. 아마 나 혼자 이 많은 짐을 정리하려면 며칠은 걸렸을 거야.
 남자: _____

- ① 난 언제든지 괜찮아. 도와줄게.
- ② 바쁘면 못 도와줄 수도 있지. 뭐.
- ③ 미안해. 바빠서 못 도와줄 것 같아.
- ④ 고맙기는. 친구 사이에 서로 도와야지.

3. Finding the topic/subject/context/place of the conversation.

가: 누구예요?
 나: 이 사람은 형이고, 이 사람은 동생이에요.

① 가족 ② 이름 ③ 고향 ④ 소포

남자 : (딩동댕) 지금부터 1부 공연에 이어 2부 공연을 시작하겠습니다. 밖에 계신 관객 여러분께서는 들어오셔서 자리에 앉아 주시기 바랍니다. 계속해서 공연이 끝날 때까지 휴대 전화는 꺼 주시고, 공연 중에는 사진을 찍지 마시기 바랍니다. 감사합니다.

25. 어떤 이야기를 하고 있는지 고르십시오.

① 감사 ② 초대 ③ 부탁 ④ 인사

4. Asking what the Man/Woman is thinking/doing/will do now. The conversations are generally between a boy and a girl and you have to be very careful about who is saying what.

여자: 실례합니다. 서울역에 가려고 하는데 몇 번 버스를 타야 돼요?
 남자: 버스보다 지하철이 더 빨라요. 저쪽에서 지하철 1호선을 타세요.
 여자: 네, 감사합니다.

① 남자는 여자를 기다리고 있습니다.
 ② 남자는 지하철역을 물어보고 있습니다.
 ③ 여자는 서울역에 가는 버스를 탔습니다.
 ④ 여자는 지금 서울역에 가고 싶어합니다.

여자: 조셉 씨, 조금 전에 선생님께 한 손으로 공책을 드렸지요?
 남자: 네. 그런데 왜요?
 여자: 한국에서는 어른들께 물건을 드릴 때 꼭 두 손으로 드려야 해요.
 남자: 그렇군요. 몰랐어요. 다음에는 꼭 두 손으로 드릴게요.

- ① 여자는 선생님께 공책을 받았습니다.
- ② 여자는 한 손으로 물건을 받았습니다.
- ③ 남자는 두 손으로 공책을 드렸습니다.
- ④ 남자는 한국 예절을 잘 알지 못합니다.

What will the girl do right after the following conversation?

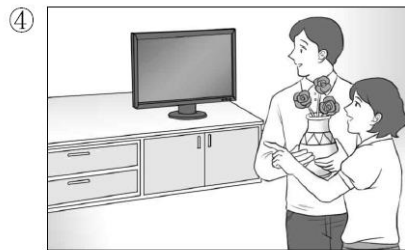
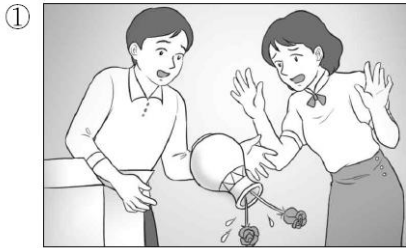
남자: 어서 와. 집 찾기는 힘들지 않았어?
 여자: 아니. 지하철역에서 가까워서 찾기 쉬웠어. 이렇게 많은 음식을 혼자 준비하려면 바빴겠다. 내가 뭐 도와줄 일 없어?
 남자: 괜찮아. 거의 준비 끝났어. 근데 음식 냄새가 좀 나지 않아? 창문 좀 열까?
 여자: 알았어. 환기 좀 시킬게.

- ① 창문을 연다.
- ② 상을 차린다.
- ③ 음식을 준비한다.
- ④ 친구를 도와준다.

5. Choosing the correct picture that describes the situation/context/location of the conversation.

남자: 이 꽃병은 어디에 놓을까요?

여자: 저쪽 텔레비전 옆에 놓으세요.



남자: 오랜만이다. 그 동안 잘 지냈어?

여자: 응. 우리 졸업하고 나서 처음 보는 거지? 반갑다. 근데 다른 친구들은 아직 안 왔어?

남자: 응. 우리가 제일 먼저 온 것 같아. 다들 금방 올 테니까 여기 같이 앉아서 기다리자.



6. Finding the opinion/central idea of what the man/woman is saying.

여자: 요즘은 회사일 끝나고 자기계발을 위해 공부하는 직장인이 많아진 것 같아요.

남자: 그렇죠. 퇴근 후의 시간을 얼마나 잘 활용하느냐에 따라 미래가 달라질 수 있으니까요.

여자: 하지만 퇴근 후에 또 다른 공부는 휴식 시간을 빼앗는 거라고도 할 수 있지 않아요? 요즘 직장인들은 회사일도 하고 퇴근 후에는 학원에 다니고 너무 피곤한 하루하루를 보내는 것 같아요.

남자: 저 같은 경우에는 오히려 퇴근 후 무슨 일을 하면서 바쁘게 지낼 때가 아무 것도 안할 때보다 시간이 더 많다고 느껴요. 피곤하다고 집에만 누워 있다 보면 시간이 정말 빨리 가는 것처럼 느껴지던데요.

남자의 중심 생각으로 맞는 것을 고르십시오.

- ① 요즘 직장인들의 생활은 너무 피곤하다.
- ② 퇴근 후에는 충분한 휴식을 갖는 것이 좋다.
- ③ 퇴근 후의 시간을 계획성 있게 보내야 한다.
- ④ 바쁜 생활로 시간이 너무 빨리 가는 것 같다.

[Listening Section Strategies](#)

[Listen to spoken Korean from multiple sources](#) as much as possible. Listen to Korean movies, drama, TV channels, radio and as many other listening sources as you may find. If you have a native Korean friend converse with him/her in Korean about day to day topics. The more you practice listening, the better listener you will become.

[Listen for the main idea.](#) It is usually found at the beginning of the listening passages, while the details are dispersed throughout the dialogue. The main idea will give you understanding of what the conversation is about. Then you may listen for details.

Learn to [find how the ideas are presented](#) in the listening passage. Some of the main relations between ideas include cause/effect, compare/contrast, and steps in a process.

Learn to [listen for signal/hint words](#) that indicate different part of the passage - introduction, major steps, examples, conclusions, etc.

[Build your vocabulary.](#) While listening, try to guess the meaning of unfamiliar words from context. It is very important since there is a big chance to come across words you don't know at the real test. Then, you should guess their meaning.

[Practice note-taking.](#) Note-taking is allowed during all sections of TOPIK. Effective note-taking may highly improve your performance. It is almost impossible to memorize all clues and details provided in the Listening section. Therefore, to answer the questions you have to rely on what you remember from the passage and your notes.

Summarize in writing what you have heard, using your notes. Thus, you will learn to find the purpose and main idea of the listening, and also the most important details. Learning to take and use notes will also help in improving your writing skills.

Familiarize yourself with the type of questions in TOPIK. Make sure that during the preparation you learn what answers are required by the different types of question. If you are familiar with the question types, you may save important time.

At the exam strategies

Forget about previous sections. Do not think about how you did in the other section and how you could have done better. Now it is time to fully concentrate on the Listening section.

The clock is ticking only when you are answering the questions and not when you are listening to the passages. So, when you listen, **forget about the clock**.

Do not be distracted by the speaker's accent, speaking style and delivery. **Focus on the content** and flow of information the speaker(s) deliver.

Listen to find clues that will help you understand what the speaker's purpose, attitude and degree of certainty is. Listen for words that show relationship between ideas.

Try to understand the overall context and meaning of the conversation. Do not attempt to understand every single word and grammar pattern.

In the later part of the listening section, **two questions are based on one conversation**. Many test takers forget that and keep waiting for the next audio after answering just one question. So be careful about that.

Take a guess. There is no penalty for an incorrect answer in TOPIK. It doesn't bring any points. If you see you are running out of time, just take a guess and mark answers for all remaining questions. There is 25 % chance to guess the right answer.

Chapter 4. Guide to TOPIK Writing

Writing section is one of the most important component in TOPIK. It measures your ability to write in standard Korean. **From the July test they have removed writing section from Beginner level but it will still be there in the Intermediate-Advanced level.** There are 3 types of questions in TOPIK Writing section –

1. **Multiple type questions** (This type of questions will not be there from July test) – In these questions you are asked to select correct/incorrect phrase/sentence from the four options.
2. **Short Answer questions** – In these questions you don't have any options to choose the answer from. You have tasks like writing the phrase/sentence that fits in the blank space appropriately, connecting the given phrases to make a meaningful sentence have to make sentence etc.
3. **Essay Writing task** - Within the Essay Writing task you are asked to write an essay on a given general question. The purpose of this Writing task is to measure your ability to state your opinions or express your comments on topics which are based on your personal knowledge and experience. You should also support your ideas and opinions with examples or details.

Writing Preparation Strategies

Build your vocabulary systematically. Develop a wordlist with new words and devote time to learning these words, try to include them in your speaking and writing practice systematically.

When you practice writing try to **use a wide range of vocabulary and grammatical structures**. Do not fear to use new words and grammar patterns. That is a way to learn them and use them appropriately. Using rich vocabulary and variety of grammar is looked upon favorably by the raters.

Learn the essay structure very well and follow this structure closely in your practice and in your real exam. The essay is comprised of three components: Introduction, body and conclusion. Each component has its important features.

Practice organizing your writing. Before starting your written response allow 2-3 minutes to make an outline of your essay. Do not worry that the time is running, a good outline will save you lots of troubles and time while writing. The essay outline should include the major ideas for the paragraphs in 2-3 main phrases per paragraph, as well as some examples and supporting details. Do not write complete sentences, but some words and phrases that may help you follow that outline and add additional information to develop a well-organized and coherent essay.

Learn to **use transition (linking) words** to switch between different ideas, add information, provide examples, compare points, etc. Such words are: furthermore, in addition, for example, for instance, on the other hand, to sum up, first, second, etc.

Be time effective. At the beginning of your practice you may not comply with the time for the particular writing task. However, each other time you write, try to get closer to the time requirement for this task.

Monitor your own progress. Ask your tutor to evaluate your writings in accordance with the appropriate TOPIK Writing Rubrics. For best accuracy, **take TOPIK GUIDE writing classes** by professional TOPIK Teachers.

You will be provided with accurate and constructive feedback with guidelines on how to improve your writing and how to continue your TOPIK preparation.

For the independent writing task you will have to write on familiar topics. **Make a list with familiar topics** and practice writing on each of them. Do not forget the essay structure. Make an outline and follow it closely. State your opinion or preference and support it with examples and details.

At the exam strategies

Do not forget to allot some time before you start your response to **organize your writing** - the outline. It will save you time and trouble. Follow it closely.

Pay attention to the time. Do not forget that you have limited time for both tasks. If you have a minute left, do not move to the next section. Make a quick review on what you have done. You may find errors and correct them.

Do not extend you writing well above 300 words for the independent task. For the integrated task it is important that you write between 150 and 225 words.

Use appropriate signal and linking words to switch between ideas, to add information, etc. That helps the reader to follow your writing easily.

Chapter 5. Guide to TOPIK Essay Writing

All the questions in TOPIK-I and TOPIK-II reading & listening sections are multiple choice and objective type where there is, clearly, only one correct answer. They don't even need a human to check if the answers are right or wrong. Mostly OMR recognition software do the job. The difficult part for the test takers is answering the subjective type questions. In these questions there is no 'one correct answer'. Different people can write different answers and they all may be correct. Sometimes it is difficult to even say whether the answer is right or wrong because it may be partially right and partially wrong.

This type of questions generally appear in the Writing section of TOPIK-II. Evaluating this type of questions is a difficult task for Examiners as well. As these questions are evaluated by real examiners and not the machines, there are high chances of variation in evaluation process depending upon the personality and mental status of the evaluator. And that's why it confuses the test takers on what and how to write when answering such questions so that it looks correct to the evaluator. Particularly, the Essay writing part is the most difficult of these subjective questions.

Most of the test takers have very little idea about what and how exactly the examiners expect them to write in the essay. Do they want to check your grammar, vocabulary or spelling? Do they want to test your writing skills, like - how beautifully and logically you put your thoughts? Will using difficult words and complex sentences get you more marks? Does your handwriting have any impact on your score? There are many such questions that confuse the test takers, especially when they appear in the test for the first time. Many people find themselves in a very difficult situation when the topic of the essay is related

to Korea. There are many people who think writing anything negative about Korea or Koreans will fetch them poor marks. In this chapter, we will try to answer all these questions about TOPIK essay section.

NIIED, the organization that conducts the TOPIK test, has a fixed ‘**model guideline**’ for the evaluation and marking of the essay section of TOPIK. In this chapter, we will explain that evaluation model. Here, we have taken the essay question of 25th TOPIK test (Q. No. 46) just as an example and we will explain the evaluation system by giving detailed marking patterns of three model essays for all three levels- Beginner, Intermediate and Advanced.

Following is the model guideline that all the TOPIK evaluators have to follow, according to NIIED:-

Division	Basis of Marking	Marks
Content and Task Completion	1) Was the essay completed as asked (topic of essay and task completion)? 2) Does the essay content contain all the points asked (Answers to all the questions)? 3) Is the content of the text rich and diverse (Quality of the content)?	9
Essay Development and Structure	1) Does the essay have a proper beginning and ending? 2) Are the topics organized appropriately in paragraphs? 3) Is the flow of the text smooth? Are the	6

	paragraphs connected to each other naturally?	
Language Use	Were a variety of intermediate/advanced level vocabulary and grammar patterns used in the essay?	7
	Were intermediate/advanced level vocabulary and grammar patterns used correctly in the essay?	5
Sociolinguistic Functions	Does the language of essay match the standards of ‘written language’? (Appropriate use of connectors, sentence endings, particles etc.)	3

We will try to explain this evaluation guideline in a little more detail. In the first part they expect 3 things from you;

First, you have to understand what exactly they are asking you to write. It seems quite obvious but many people do a mistake here. They just read the first line and think they have got the question and start writing. Sometimes we don't know certain words in the question and just try to guess the topic. That's better than not writing at all but reading the question a few times always makes your answer better.

Second, always make an outline of what you will be writing. Where you have a choice to choose the subject of your essay always choose one that you know enough about and avoid essay topics that may need difficult grammar and vocabulary to write about. Think in advance which words and grammar

patterns you will need to write about that TOPIK. For example, let's see the beginner level essay question of 25th TOPIK:

Q46. 다음을 읽고 150 ~ 300 자로 글을 쓰십시오. (30 점)

여러분은 누구를 만나고 싶습니까? 그 사람을 왜 만나고 싶습니까? 그 사람을 만나서 무엇을 하고 싶습니까? 여러분이 만나고 싶은 사람에 대해 쓰십시오.

Here, you have to write about 'Someone you want to meet'. You can definitely write that 'I want to meet some nuclear scientist from my country' or 'I want to meet Jesus Christ' but these topics would most probably demand difficult vocabulary and grammar patterns that you might not know. So it's always better to choose something simple, like 'I want to meet an old friend/ my girlfriend/ my grandma'. You know a lot about these people and it would not be difficult to write 10 simple sentences about them.

Thirdly, if you see the previous TOPIK essay questions you will find that they always ask the question in 2 or more parts and they want you to write something about all those points in the essay. For example, in this question they ask you- 1) who is the person you want to meet? 2) Why do you want to meet him/her? 3) What do you want to do when you meet him/her? It's very easy to forget one or more points when writing. So, always cross check whether you have included all of them or not. You don't need to equally cover all of them but you must include them all.

You must already be knowing the importance of coherence in a writing. Just try to keep all your sentences connected and relevant, don't jump to a new topic suddenly. Make the transition between sentences and paragraphs smooth. Most of the test takers make the mistake of mixing in their thoughts randomly. They write the points as they come to their mind and so the flow of the essay seems very unnatural. You need to have a proper idea and outline of what you are going to write and in what order. Arrange your thoughts in clear

paragraphs. Always change the paragraph (i.e. Start the sentence in the next line) when you start to write a new point or idea.

In the second part (Essay Development and Structure) they see whether the essay, as a whole, looks natural or not. Here, the thing we want to emphasize is 'Focus on the beginning and closing of the essay'. Examiners expect your essay to have a proper beginning, middle and closing part. The beginning part should introduce the topic or your thought in a clear way, the middle part should have supportive points/arguments and the closing part should have a clear and good conclusion. Many a times, test takers are short of time and they have no choice but to leave the essay in the middle; abruptly. That is not a good practice and can cost you some good marks. When you know you don't have time to write more, instead of elaborating and giving details in the middle part of the essay, just write one or two finishing sentences and stop. Those 1-2 sentences can get you 3-4 or more marks. For example a simple and good finishing sentence for this beginner level essay may be like: 그 친구(or whoever)를 빨리 만날 수 있었으면 좋겠다. or 내가 좋아하는 그 사람을 만날 수 있을까?

Another important thing is – You are expected to use intermediate and Advanced level grammar patterns and vocabulary in your essay – the more the better. It is okay even you use them incorrectly in the attempt. An essay with high level grammar and vocabulary and some mistakes But don't try to make your sentences too complex by putting a number of grammar sentences.

In the third part, they check your real Korean language ability - the use of grammar, vocabulary etc. You have to use intermediate and Advanced level grammar patterns and vocabulary in your essay – the more the better. It is okay even you use them incorrectly in the attempt. An essay with high level grammar

and vocabulary and some mistakes is better than an essay with beginner level grammar and vocabulary and no mistakes. An excessively simple essay with no intermediate-advanced level grammar or vocabulary will not get you good marks even if it has not a single mistake.

Three major common mistakes that test takers make when writing the essay are 1. Dropping particles, 2. Mixing Casual/Formal/Informal endings (요, 버니다, 다) and 3. Writing expressions that are used in speaking only (e.g. 친구랑, 이거, V-잖아, 친구를 만나 **가지고**, **되게** 맛있다 etc.). Make sure that you do not do these blunders.

Important things to keep in mind when writing TOPIK essay:

1. Always make a rough outline of the essay before you start writing.
2. Answer all the questions asked. Include all the points mentioned.
3. If you have to choose a subtopic, choose something that you know well and which is not very difficult to write about.
4. Do not write anything that is not/loosely related to the topic. Irrelevant sentences will not fetch you any marks.
5. Essay must have proper Beginning part, Middle Supporting part and a conclusive closing.
6. Introduce the topic in a clear way with your opinion, an instance/event, saying etc. Elaborate your opinion or points mentioned in the introduction. Support arguments with facts and details. Summarize everything in the closing part. Writing a strong conclusive sentence would be good.
7. The content should have a natural flow. Change the paragraph when introducing a new point. The content should be well organized into appropriate paragraphs.

8. Use connectors like 그러나, 그래서, 따라서, 이와 같이, 결국으로, 반면에 to connect sentences and paragraphs.
9. Always use plain ending form (다/니는다) and not formal (습니다/습습니다) or casual (아/어요) form.
10. Do not drop particles like 이/가, 은/는, 을/를, 예/에서 etc. You should all the particles needed.
11. Do not use spoken language/expressions in essay. There are many words and grammar patterns that are frequently used when speaking but never used in writing (e.g. 친구랑, 이거, V-잖아, 친구를 만나 가지고, 되게 맛있다 etc.).
12. Use intermediate and Advanced level grammar patterns and vocabulary in your essay as much as possible. It is okay even you use them incorrectly in the attempt.

In the next 2 subchapters we will have 3 sample essays from Intermediate and Advanced levels of 27th TOPIK test and will see how they were marked on the basis of above evaluation guidelines.

The package have 25 previous TOPIK essay topics and 10 model essays from recent tests. Go through the model essays, try to understand the structure and language use and practice writing essays following the same structure. An instructional video with complete explanation of the essay evaluation is available in this study package; make sure that you watch it.

1. TOPIK Essay Evaluation - Intermediate Level

In the previous chapter, we looked at the evaluation system of TOPIK essay section. Now it's time to understand it with real examples. In this chapter, we have 3 sample INTERMEDIATE level (중급) essays and we will see how they are evaluated and marked by examiners. Analyze the evaluation charts properly and try to find why one essay got more marks than the other two. It will help you make your TOPIK essay better and get a better score.

Here is the essay question from Intermediate level of 25th TOPIK Test:

※ [45] 다음을 읽고 400 ~ 600자로 글을 쓰십시오. (30점)

45. 여러분이 소중한게 생각해서 사랑하는 물건은 무엇입니까? '내가 가장 아끼는 물건'이라는 제목으로 글을 쓰십시오. 단, 아래에 제시된 내용이 모두 포함
되어야 합니다.

가장 아끼는 물건은 무엇인가?

왜 그 물건을 아끼는가?

어떻게 그 물건을 가지게 되었는가?

And below are the three model essays and their marking breakup:

제27회 한국어능력시험 (중급) 작문형 주관식 채점 예시

※ 문항번호 45번

학생답안	<p>사람이라면 누구나 소중하게 생각해서 아끼는 물건이 있다. 내가 가장 아끼는 물건은 한국어 선생님께서 받은 사전이다. 평범한 사전이지만 내가 이 사전을 아끼는 이유는 이 사전 때문에 지금의 내가 있다고 생각하기 때문이다.</p> <p>한국어를 전공했던 나는 한국 정부 장학금을 받아서 한국에 유학을 오고 싶었다. 그런데 친구들에게 장학금을 받는 것은 아주 어렵고, 장학생도 아마 다 정해졌다는 이야기를 듣게 되었다. 신청을 포기해야겠다고 생각할 무렵, 한국어 선생님이 나를 부르더니 기회는 준비하지 않는 사람하고 포기하는 사람에게 절대로 오지 않는다고 하셨다. 그리고 포기하지 않고 준비하는 사람이 되어야 한다고 말하고 나에게 사전 한 권을 선물로 주셨다.</p> <p>그 말을 듣고 나는 후회했다. 그리고 열심히 공부한 결과 장학생으로 한국에 오게 되었다. 선생님이 주신 사전은 평범한 사전이지만 기회를 잡기 위해 포기 하지 않고 준비하는 사람으로 나를 만들었다. 한국에서의 생활이 힘들 때도 많지만 그럴 때마다 선생님에게 받은 사전을 보면서 힘을 낸다. 그래서 이 사전은 내가 가장 아끼는 물건이다.</p>				
	구분	채점 근거		점수 구분	
내용 및 과제 수행 (9점)	1) 주어진 과제를 충실히 수행하였는가?		9-7점	6-4점	3-0점
	2) 주제와 관련된 내용으로 구성하였는가? 3) 내용을 풍부하고 다양하게 표현하였는가?		9		
글의 전개 구조 (6점)	1) 시작과 마무리를 적절하게 구성하였는가?		6-5점	4-3점	2-0점
	2) 내용 전개의 긴밀성이 있는가? 3) 내용의 전환에 따라 문단을 적절히 구성하였는가?		6		
언어 사용 (12점)	언어의 다양성 (7점)	중급 수준의 어휘와 문법을 다양하게 사용하였는가?	7-5점	4-3점	2-0점
	언어의 정확성 (5점)	중급 수준의 어휘와 문법을 정확하게 사용하였는가?	5		
사회언어학적 기능 (3점)	구어적 특징이 드러나는 어휘나 문법 (종결형, 어미, 조사 등)을 사용하지 않고 문어의 특성을 살려 글을 썼는가?		5-4점	3-2점	1-0점
			4		
			3점	2점	1-0점
총점			27		

한국어능력시험 쓰기 주관식 답안 작성 방법

초급

※ 41. 그림을 보고 ()에 알맞은 말을 쓰십시오. (6점)



이 유형은 문장 구성 능력을 평가하는 문제입니다.

✓ 답안 작성 방법

- 정확한 어휘와 문법을 사용하여 문장을 완성해야 합니다. 위 문장에 적합한 '길을 가르치다, 길을 안내하다' 등의 표현과 '-아/어/여 주다'라는 문법을 사용해서 '길을 가르쳐 줍니다, 길을 안내해 줍니다'와 같이 쓰면 6 점을 받습니다.
- 문장에 적합하지 않은 표현이나 문법을 사용해서 쓰면 감점이 됩니다.
- 철자법이 정확하지 않으면 감점이 됩니다.

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※ 문항번호 45번

학생답안	<p>내가 가장 아끼는 물건은 바로 제 컴퓨터입니다. 고등학교때부터 부모님께 컴퓨터를 받았 습니다. 그날부터 체근구처럼 대했습니다.</p> <p>컴퓨터를 통해 다양한 일이 할수있습니다. 최신의 드라마 나 영화를 볼 수 있고 인기있는 가요노래들도 들을 수 있습니다. 또한 음악이나 영상을 만들려면 컴퓨터에서 쉽게 만들 수 있습니다. 이런 경우에는 여행기억을 만드고 친구에게 들수있다고 생각합니다.</p> <p>컴퓨터통해 해외에서도 가족을 연락할 수 있습니다. 특히 이메일이나 비디어처럼 통시에 이야기를 할 수 있는 것이 있습니다.</p> <p>지금 학생이라서 컴퓨터가 저에게 아주 아끼게 씁니다. 왜냐하면 대학교의숙제는 이메일 에 첨부하고 교수님께 드려야하기 때문입니다. 인터넷에서 정보를 쉽게 얻을 수 있고 다양 한 주제에대해 알아볼 수 있습니다.</p> <p>첫째 컴퓨터는 부모님께 받았지만 알트바이트를 하고나서 더 좋은 컴퓨터를 샀습니다.</p>				
구분	채점 근거	점수 구분			
		상	중	하	
내용 및 과제 수행 (9점)	1) 주어진 과제를 충실히 수행하였는가? 2) 주제와 관련된 내용으로 구성하였는가? 3) 내용을 풍부하고 다양하게 표현하였는가?	9~7점	6~4점	3~0점	
글의 전개 구조 (6점)	1) 시작과 마무리를 적절하게 구성하였는가? 2) 내용 전개의 긴밀성이 있는가? 3) 내용의 전환에 따라 문단을 적절히 구성하였는가?	6~5점	4~3점	2~0점	
언어 사용 (12점)	언어의 다양성 (7점)	중급 수준의 어휘와 문법을 다양하게 사용하였는가?	7~5점	4~3점	2~0점
	언어의 정확성 (5점)	중급 수준의 어휘와 문법을 정확하게 사용하였는가?	5~4점	3~2점	1~0점
사회언어학적 기능 (3점)	구어적 특징이 드러나는 어휘나 문법 (중결형, 어미, 조사 등)을 사용하지 않고 문어의 특성을 살려 글을 썼는가?	3점	2점	1~0점	
총점		17			

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※ 문항번호 45번

학생답안	<p style="text-align: center;">내가 가장 아끼는 물건</p> <p>내가 가장 아끼는 물건은 나랑 여자 친구 같이 찍은 사진이다. 이 사진은 우리 사랑결과로 뜻하다. 우리 같이 밥을 먹고 별을 보고 얘기를 하고 여행도 했어요. 이제는 생각하면 또 웃다. 그 동안 매우 행복하다. 근데 왜 신간이 이렇게 빠를 줄 몰랐다. 일이 있기 때문에 내 여자친구 불가불 귀국했다. 그렇게 내 옆에 있는 사람이 떠났어요. 가슴이 정말 아파요. 그리고 내 여자친구가 비행기 타지 전에 우리 공항에서 마지막으로 같이 사진 찍었다. 앞으로 다시 내 옆에 돌아오지 안 돌아오지 모르겠다. 우리 다시 만날 수 있을까? 우리 다시 만날 수 없을까? 이제 날마다 혼자 살아요. ‘니가 머저 버리면 나 죽어 비리텐데’ 생각하다. 친구 때문에 나 항상 외롭지 않는 것 같다. 너무 고맙다. 지간이 지났어서 나 그렇게 속상하지 않고 그냥 나 예전에 여자친구에게 축분하고 싶다. 살시에 이제도 잊어비릴 수 없어요. 이제부터 꼭 잘 지내죠. 여가시간는 항상 그 사진는 보다. 예전에 기억은 점점 나왔어요. 졸업하면 꽤 출국해서 그여자는 다시 찾았겠다. 봐 주셔서 감사합니다.</p>				
구분	채점 근거	점수 구분			
		상	중	하	
내용 및 과제 수행 (9점)	1) 주어진 과제를 충실히 수행하였는가? 2) 주제와 관련된 내용으로 구성하였는가? 3) 내용을 풍부하고 다양하게 표현하였는가?	9~7점	6~4점	3~0점	
글의 전개 구조 (6점)	1) 시작과 마무리를 적절하게 구성하였는가? 2) 내용 전개의 긴밀성이 있는가? 3) 내용의 전환에 따라 문단을 적절히 구성하였는가?	6~5점	4~3점	2~0점	
언어 사용 (12점)	언어의 다양성 (7점)	중급 수준의 어휘와 문법을 다양하게 사용하였는가?	7~5점	4~3점	2~0점
	언어의 정확성 (5점)	중급 수준의 어휘와 문법을 정확하게 사용하였는가?	5~4점	3~2점	1~0점
사회언어학적 기능 (3점)	구어적 특징이 드러나는 어휘나 문법 (중결형, 어미, 조사 등)을 사용하지 않고 문어의 특성을 살려 글을 썼는가?	3점	2점	1~0점	
총점		8			

2. TOPIK Essay Evaluation - Advanced Level

In this chapter, we have 3 TOPIK Advanced level sample essays and the complete break-up of their evaluation and marking. Analyze the evaluation charts properly and try to find why one essay got more marks than the other two. It will help you make your TOPIK essay better and get a better score.

Here is the essay question from Advanced level of 25th TOPIK Test:

※ [44] 다음을 읽고 700 ~ 800자로 글을 쓰십시오. (30점)

44. 인간은 사회적 동물인 만큼 경쟁 없이 살아갈 수 없습니다. 그러나 이러한 경쟁에는 긍정적인 면과 함께 부정적인 면이 있습니다. 이에 대한 자신의 견해를 서술하십시오. 단, 아래에 제시한 내용이 모두 포함되어야 합니다.

<경쟁의 긍정적인 면과 부정적인 면>

- (1) 현대 사회에서 경쟁이 심해지는 이유는 무엇이라고 생각하는가?
- (2) 경쟁이 가지는 긍정적인 측면은 무엇인가?
- (3) 경쟁이 미치는 부정적인 영향은 무엇인가?

And below are the three model essays and their marking breakup:

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※ 문항번호 44번

학생답안	<p>인간은 사회적 동물인 만큼 경쟁 없이는 살아갈 수 없다. 경쟁은 국가, 사회뿐만 아니라 가정, 개인 내에서도 쉽게 발견되는, 인간 사회의 가장 기본적인 요소들 중 하나라고 할 수 있다. 그렇기에 경쟁은 인간 태초부터 있어 왔고 현재에도 지속되는 것이다. 특히, 자본주의의 특색으로 현대를 살아가는 사람들은 과거 그 어느 때보다 치열한 경쟁을 하며 살아간다. 전통적인 관점에서 경쟁의 대상이 될 수 없었던 것들이 현대 자본주의 체제 하에서는 경쟁의 대상이 되고 있다. 예를 들어, 전통 사회에서 스포츠는 인간의 여흥에 불과한 즐거움의 대상이었지만 현대의 스포츠는 승자만이 살아남는, 소위 싸움의 장으로 변모하였고 그러한 변모는 스포츠를 투자의 대상으로 여기게끔 만들었다.</p> <p>그러나 경쟁이 부정적이지만은 않다. 이러한 경쟁은 사회에 긍정적인 영향을 미치기도 한다. 경쟁은 기업의 생산성을 강화하고 서비스의 질을 향상시킬 수 있다. 일례로 최근 수많은 외식 프랜차이즈 사업이 생겨남에 따라 소비자들은 보다 낮은 가격에 양질의 서비스를 제공받을 수 있게 되었다. 또한 경쟁을 통해 하나의 기업, 또는 단체의 독과점을 방지하여 사회에 보다 긍정적인 영향을 미치기도 한다.</p> <p>하지만 경쟁은 사회에 부정적인 영향을 미치기도 하는데, 스포츠가 그렇듯 승자만이 살아남는 사회에서 패자는 극단적인 선택을 하게 되는 경우를 종종 볼 수 있다. 이와 같은 결과 중심의 경쟁 구도는 ‘사회악’이 될 수 있다. 결과 중심의 경쟁은 사회의 정의를 무너뜨리고 부정과 부패를 양산하는 결과를 낳기도 한다. 이러한 사례들은 경쟁에 대한 사회적인 안전장치의 필요성에 대해 다시 한 번 생각하게 만든다.</p>				
구분	채점 근거	점수 구분			
		상	중	하	
내용 및 과제 수행 (9점)	1) 주어진 과제를 충실히 수행하였는가? 2) 주제와 관련된 내용으로 구성하였는가? 3) 내용을 풍부하고 다양하게 표현하였는가?	9~7점	6~4점	3~0점	
글의 전개 구조 (6점)	1) 시작과 마무리를 적절하게 구성하였는가? 2) 내용 전개의 긴밀성이 있는가? 3) 내용의 전환에 따라 문단을 적절히 구성하였는가?	7			
언어 사용 (12점)	언어의 다양성(7점)	중급 수준의 어휘와 문법을 다양하게 사용하였는가?	6~5점	4~3점	2~0점
	언어의 정확성(5점)	중급 수준의 어휘와 문법을 정확하게 사용하였는가?	5		
사회언어학적 기능(3점)	구어적 특징이 드러나는 어휘나 문법 (중결형, 어미, 조사 등)을 사용하지 않고 문어의 특성을 살려 글을 썼는가?	5~4점	3~2점	1~0점	
		3점	2점	1~0점	
총점		24			

제27회 한국어능력시험 (고급) 작문형 주관식 채점 예시

※ 문항번호 44번

학생답안	<p>이 현대 사회에서 살아 있는 현대인들이 너나 할 것 없이 치열한 경쟁을 벌이고 있다. 그럼, 왜 경쟁이 날로 심해지는 것인가? 무엇보다도 중요한 것은 바로 급속히 발전하는 과학 기술 때문이다. 과학 기술로 인해 사회 전체가 더 가까워질 뿐만 아니라 더 높은 한층으로 이끌어 갈 것이다. 알다시피 이 세계가 가까워짐에 따라 경쟁은 더 이상 한 국가 안에 있는 것이 아니라 국가 간의 경쟁이자 선진국과 개발도상국 간의 경쟁이다. 그러므로 사람들이 이 사회에서 살아가기 위해서 경쟁을 벌일 수밖에 없다.</p> <p>경쟁이 도대체 우리에게 좋을 것인가? 나쁠 것인가?</p> <p>먼저 경쟁이 가지는 긍정적인 측면부터 보자. 동서고금을 막론하고 경쟁에서 이기는 사람이야말로 살아갈 수 있다. 그리고 이 경쟁을 통해서 사람들이 더 나은 방향으로 가기 위해 꾸준히 노력하도록 하고 있다. 예를 들어 보자. 중국의 청나라 말기에는 국문을 폐쇄한 탓에 뒤져 있었다. 1949년 새로운 정부를 성립하기 무섭게 다시 이 치열한 경쟁에 들어가서 비로소 발전하게 되었다.</p> <p>그와 함께 경쟁이 미치는 부정적인 영향을 무시해서는 안 된다. 이런 팽팽한 경쟁에서 생활하는 사람들이 혹시 항상 고단을 느끼고 스트레스를 받는 것인가? 왜냐하면 생존하거나 성공하기 위해 남에 대해 관심이 없어지고 배려심도 없어지기 때문이다. 그렇게 보니 이 사회는 점점 정답지 않고 아름답지 않은 방향으로 가는 길이야? 이런 상황을 막기 위해 우리는 사람답게 생활하자.</p>													
구분	채점 근거	점수 구분												
		상	중	하										
내용 및 과제 수행 (9점)	1) 주어진 과제를 충실히 수행하였는가? 2) 주제와 관련된 내용으로 구성하였는가? 3) 내용을 풍부하고 다양하게 표현하였는가?	9~7점	6~4점	3~0점										
글의 전개 구조 (6점)	1) 시작과 마무리를 적절하게 구성하였는가? 2) 내용 전개의 긴밀성이 있는가? 3) 내용의 전환에 따라 문단을 적절히 구성하였는가?	6~5점	4~3점	2~0점										
언어 사용 (12점)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">언어의 다양성 (7점)</td> <td style="width: 50%;">중급 수준의 어휘와 문법을 다양하게 사용하였는가?</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">7~5점</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">4~3점</td> <td style="width: 5%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">언어의 정확성 (5점)</td> <td>중급 수준의 어휘와 문법을 정확하게 사용하였는가?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5~4점</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3~2점</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1~0점</td> </tr> </table>	언어의 다양성 (7점)	중급 수준의 어휘와 문법을 다양하게 사용하였는가?	7~5점	4~3점		언어의 정확성 (5점)	중급 수준의 어휘와 문법을 정확하게 사용하였는가?	5~4점	3~2점	1~0점	3	2	1~0점
언어의 다양성 (7점)	중급 수준의 어휘와 문법을 다양하게 사용하였는가?	7~5점	4~3점											
언어의 정확성 (5점)	중급 수준의 어휘와 문법을 정확하게 사용하였는가?	5~4점	3~2점	1~0점										
사회언어학적 기능 (3점)	구어적 특징이 드러나는 어휘나 문법 (종결형, 어미, 조사 등)을 사용하지 않고 문어의 특성을 살려 글을 썼는가?	3점	2점	1~0점										
총점		15												

제27회 한국어능력시험 (고급) 작문형 주관식 채점 예시

※ 문항번호 44번

학생답안	<p>현대 사회에서는 옛날에 비해 경쟁이 심해지는 것 같다. 그 이유는 취직률이 낮음이나 경제적인 여유가 없기 때문이다. 좋은 대학교를 졸업해도 취직이 어려운 현재 학생시절부터 주변 사람과 경쟁해 사는 <u>밖</u>에 없다. 좋은 학교 좋은 회사에 모두가 들어갈 수 있는 것이 아니고 어마마한 경쟁을 이긴 사람만이 입학이나 입사할 수 있는 것이다. 경쟁을 이긴 사람만 입학이나 입사할 수 있는 것이다. 경쟁이 꼭 항상 있는 사회에서 사는 데에는 장단점이 있다.</p> <p>우선 경쟁이 가지는 긍정적인 측면은 사람은 경쟁하는 상대방이 없으며 자꾸 진이 빠지기 일쑤인 것이다. 사람은 경쟁을 통해 성장한다고 나는 믿는다. 경쟁하는 적이 없다고 상상만 해도 자신을 성장시키기 아주 어렵겠다는 생각이 든다. 그리고 경쟁할 때 그 상대방이 어떤 사람인지도 중요하다. 만약에 그적이 자기보다 훨씬 실적이 없거나 아니며 자기에 <u>비해</u> 모든 것을 상당히 잘한다면 그것은 긍정적인 측면을 가진 경쟁이 되지 않는다. 자기에 <u>작당한</u> 상대방은 자기와 비슷한 실력을 가진 사람이다.</p> <p>경쟁은 사회에서 없으면 안 되는 것이지만 그 장점에 <u>반해</u> 경쟁이 미치는 부정적인 영향도 있다. 만약 경쟁의 적이 원래 알고 있는 사람이라면 그 사람과 자신의 인간관계가 나빠질 수도 있다. 둘이 다 성공하면 좋지만 그 경쟁에서 어느 쪽이 이기고 어느 쪽이 지면 경쟁하기 전의 관계를 유지하기는 아주 어렵다. 이긴 사람도 미안함으로 진심으로 기뻐할 수 없을 수도 있다.</p> <p>그렇게 생각해보면 경쟁은 자기와 비슷한 실력을 가진 친하지는 않은 사람과 대결하는 것이 바람직한 것 같다.</p>				
구분	채점 근거		점수 구분		
			상	중	하
내용 및 과제 수행 (9점)	1) 주어진 과제를 충실히 수행하였는가? 2) 주제와 관련된 내용으로 구성하였는가? 3) 내용을 풍부하고 다양하게 표현하였는가?		9~7점	6~4점	3~0점
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언어 사용 (12점)	언어의 다양성 (7점)	중급 수준의 어휘와 문법을 다양하게 사용하였는가?	7~5점	4~3점	2~0점
	언어의 정확성 (5점)	중급 수준의 어휘와 문법을 정확하게 사용하였는가?	5~4점	3~2점	1~0점
사회언어학적 기능 (3점)	구어적 특징이 드러나는 어휘나 문법 (중결형, 어미, 조사 등)을 사용하지 않고 문어의 특성을 살려 글을 썼는가?		3점	2점	1~0점
총점			9		

Chapter 6. TOPIK Grammar & Vocabulary

TOPIK does not have a separate grammar and vocabulary (어휘 & 문법) section but they test your understanding of important Korean grammar patterns, words and their usage in all the sections of the test. In the beginner level, most of the grammar patterns and words are the ones that you will need to communicate in day to day situations. So studying the grammar and vocabulary from the normal textbooks will help beginner level test takers. But in Intermediate and Advanced levels some of the grammar patterns are of very high levels and they are not used frequently, even by Koreans. You also need to memorize some advanced level vocabulary, idioms, proverbs etc. You won't find some of these grammar patterns and vocabulary even in your intermediate and advanced level textbooks. So you need to study them especially for TOPIK. Grammar and Vocabulary eBooks for all 3 TOPIK levels are available in this package. You should study them properly.

[TOPIK Grammar Study Strategies](#)

1. [Make your own Grammar and Vocabulary list](#). Make a personal list of the grammar patterns and vocabulary that you don't know. Make this notebook your bedtime book for at least 1 week before the test. Make sure to have a look at the list every day.
2. Don't just write the grammar patterns, words and their explanation. [Write an example sentence in front of every entry](#). Take the help of [Naver dictionary](#) and other sites to find example sentences. You can also write one simple sentence that describes that word or grammar in your mother tongue.
3. [Write similar grammar patterns together](#). Ex: 기 때문에- This grammar pattern is used to describe reason (Similar patterns -아서/어서, -니까)
4. Similarly [make a Synonyms & Antonyms list](#) for words.
5. [Some words often come together](#). Write them as a single phrase instead of writing as two separate words. (Ex: 미소를 짓다, 장갑을 끼다)
6. [Memorize counting units](#) for different objects.
7. [Make a list of Irregular words](#) and understand how they change with various grammar patterns. (춡다 – 추워요, 듣다 – 들어요)
8. [Memorize specific honorific words](#) like 드리다, 주무시다, 드시다, 연세, 성함 etc.
9. For Intermediate-Advanced levels, you will also need to [memorize common proverbs, idiomatic expression, onomatopoeia](#) etc.

[How to Improve your Korean Vocabulary](#)

In this chapter, we will learn some great methods to improve our Korean Vocabulary.

1. Make Word Lists

Word lists and Flash cards are most widely used Vocabulary learning methods. Either make a two column table with Korean words in one column and their meanings in the other (you can also add more columns like example sentence etc.) or make flash cards with Korean words on one side and their meanings on the other. Review these words regularly (at least once a week) and mark the words that you still haven't learned completely. While reviewing give special attention to these marked (difficult) words. With time these difficult words will also go to your permanent memory and then you can unmark them. Even if you think you have completely learned a list it's better to review it once in a while. Make a separate list of difficult words you often forget and review it more frequently. You can also consider making your own personal dictionary.

2. Look up Dictionary

Always keep a dictionary handy and look up for words you don't know. Try to get rid of the habit of finding an alternative way of expressing yourself when you don't know (or can't recall) the appropriate word. Looking up dictionary may be a boring task but it really helps in long term. Personally, I prefer online dictionaries of [Naver](#) and [Daum](#) over paper and electronic dictionaries as these online dictionaries give you much more information. Looking up dictionary is even better than asking a teacher or a Korean because when you see dictionary you don't learn only one word but several related word and phrases as well.

3. Learn Words in Context

Words are rarely used alone. They are used in a context and with other words, phrases and grammar patterns. Just knowing the meaning of a word is not enough; you need to know ‘who’, ‘where’, ‘when’ and ‘how’ of the word. Otherwise there are good chances that you will use them incorrectly. There are words that are used with particular people, at particular time and situations and in a particular way. Using any of these aspects of the word in a wrong way may create an embarrassing situation for you. So when you learn words try to get as much information as you can about the context in which it’s used.

4. Learn related words

When you learn a word, try to write/learn other words/phrases that are frequently used with it. For example, If you look up dictionary for the word ‘훨씬’ you will find the meaning as ‘(very) much, far, a lot’. But you can’t use ‘훨씬’ for every ‘far’, ‘much’, or ‘a lot’. if you read example entries you will find that this word is most frequently used with ‘보다’, ‘더’ and adjectives to show comparisons. Also learn various possible forms of a word. For example – 예쁘다 – 예쁩니다, 예뻐요, 예쁘죠 etc. This type of additional information will help you learn the appropriate use of the words.

5. Make Associations

Make associations and connections between the new words you learn and words/things you already know. For example, some word may sound like something different/funny/interesting in your mother tongue. Or, some words mind remind you of something. Funny and weird associations are OK. In fact, they are better. You can also use Mnemonic (a memory trick used to remember

things) to improve your vocabulary retention. Connect words with images, people or events around you, convert them into rhymes/poems etc.

6. Review and Practice

We need frequent exposure to a word, either by listening, speaking, reading or writing, to learn it permanently. Research says words need 20-30 repetitions/reviews to move to our permanent memory. Use the new words you learn as much as you can even if you are doubtful about its correct use. Just play with the words; use them in different combinations. Take risks. Mistakes and blunders are okay; they make us learn things. And in fact the funny mistakes are the most interesting thing about learning a foreign language. Aren't they?

7. Mix Words with your Mother Tongue

Using the foreign language words in sentences in one's mother tongue can also be a good technique to learn and practice words; and it's fun. For example you learned the word '예쁘다 (Beautiful)'. You can practice it with sentences like 'These Flowers are really 예쁘다'. It might sound weird but it can help you memorize some really difficult words.

8. Read Extensively

Reading a lot is the BEST way to enhance vocabulary in any language. Reading exposes us to a wide range of vocabulary in various contexts. The important thing here, is to select a reading material that interests you and suits your level otherwise you will give up very soon. No one likes to look up dictionary 10 times to understand a single sentence. There are plenty of reading material – newspapers, comics, stories, blogs - available in Korean

language on internet. Read what you like to read the most and note down the new and interesting words and phrases you come across. It's also a good method to read the English (or your mother tongue) version of a big news first and then read the Korean version. Now you already know the news story, you just have to focus on the language they use to convey it.

9. And the most important method is to DEVELOP YOUR OWN BEST VOCABULARY LEARNING METHOD

Chapter 7. Ultimate Strategies for TOPIK Preparation

STEP I: Understand the Test

1. **Analyze Past TOPIK Papers** – It's the first and most important step to get familiar with the test. This self-study package includes last 10 TOPIK papers and their solutions. Pick any one paper and go through it; from start to end to see what the test is like. Check all the sections of the paper and try to understand what Korean language skills they are trying to test.
2. **Get deep into the Test structure** - Your success in TOPIK depends a lot on how well you understand the test structure. When going through past papers try to understand the pattern of the test, what kind of questions are being asked? What type of grammar and vocabulary is being tested? What type of essay topics are being given for writing? Are there grammar patterns, vocabulary and essay topics that are being repeated. These are the things you need to look for when analyzing the papers.

STEP II: Prepare Yourself

3. **Take Mock Tests** - Take a set of TOPIK papers and set the timer and take a real time mock TOPIK test. I can't stress this enough that taking mock TOPIK tests is the best way to prepare yourself for the TOPIK. Since you haven't just started preparing for the test yet you will find very difficult when taking the mock test. You might feel frustrated in the middle and may get an urge to give up and see the answers. But don't do that. Solve all the sections of the paper in the given time. If you are

not able to finish all the questions of a section in the given time, just make your best guess, mark all the remaining questions and move on to the next section. While doing the listening section, don't play the audio tape again if you don't understand something. Don't lose your confidence, keep solving the paper; you are not in the exam hall now. It's just the first step to prepare yourself for the real test.

4. **Analyze your strong and weak points** – After finishing the paper, take a little rest and then check your answers with the given answer sheet. See which sections were easy for you and which were difficult. What kind of questions did you find tricky or time consuming? What were the grammar patterns and vocabulary that you didn't know?
5. **Make a List of Grammar and Vocabulary you don't know** – Take a notebook and make a list of all the grammar patterns and vocabulary from the test you don't know. There will be many grammar patterns that you have studied but are a little confused about. Note all of them. This list will keep growing as you solve more papers. But then you will exactly know what you have to work on. Once your goal is clear, more than half of preparation is done.

STEP III: Study for Success

6. **Work on your pace and time management** – Most of the students don't take this seriously and regret later. Maintaining a pace and managing the time between different sections of the test is very important. When solving the test paper, be aware of the time limit for each section and budget enough time for each question so you do not have to rush at the end. It is a good idea to check the clock periodically to monitor progress.

7. **Learn to Take Notes** – Taking notes of important points and information is very important in Listening and Reading section. In TOPIK test taking notes is allowed in all the sections. You can take notes in your own language and can use them when answering. Learn to take notes of information like numbers, time, central idea, speakers, place of conversation, context etc.

8. **Learn how to write a Korean Essay** - Practice the essay part as much as you can. Writing section is the most difficult part for many test takers. But actually this is a section where you can score really high. For practice what you should do is to write essays on various topics, including the ones from past TOPIK papers. When you start practicing the essay, don't worry about time. Begin by taking as long as necessary to write a good essay. Once you are able to write a good essay, start timing yourself and getting faster at it. Always make sure that your essays covers all the points asked in the questions and that it has 3 necessary elements of any good essay – A clear Introduction, The Body (A detailed supporting paragraph), and a good 'Conclusion' paragraph.

9. **Work on Grammar and Vocabulary** – This study package contains grammar and vocabulary lists for all the levels. Study them and practice by making new sentences using them. Remember that the lists are not exhaustive. So, always refer to 'The difficult Vocabulary & Grammar List' you made (Tip No. 5) and add them. Use [Naver Dictionary](#) and other [online resources](#) to find further explanation of a grammar pattern and example sentences.

10. **Build up your stamina** – TOPIK is a 3 hour long test and you need to have good level of concentration for 3 hours to score well. Most of the students have an attention span of about 60 or 90 Minutes. This is the

maximum length of most classes. After this amount of time performance starts to weaken. If you keep your study sessions to one or two hours, your brain will not be prepared to work for three. Start off with short study sessions, and work up to longer ones. It is absolutely necessary that you get a good night's sleep before this test. You cannot afford to be tired.

STEP III: Assess yourself

- 11. Take Real TOPIK Test:** Even when you know that you are not well prepared for it, just for the sake of practice, take the TOPIK test. The real test will give you an opportunity to assess your progress. You will also be able to understand if you have any problem with a specific section of the test or if you are able to manage the time or not and you can work on those problems later.

And the most important thing is to Practice, Practice and Practice!

Chapter 8. Ultimate TOPIK Test Day

Tips

In the previous chapter, we learnt how we can prepare for TOPIK test in an effective and efficient manner. In this part we will be discussing what kind of precautions you need to take in the exam hall and what is the right way to attempt the TOPIK papers.

1. **Don't bring anything to Exam Hall except your admit card and a pen**

Many test takers bring colorful pencils, gel pens, sharpener, eraser, ruler and even books and dictionaries sometimes. But generally last time study of vocabulary and grammar don't make you any good, it will only stress you up; so leave those bulky books and notes behind in your book shelf and instead relax your brain when you are waiting to hear the start bell. Probably they will not allow any stationary into the exam hall. You have to color the OMR answer sheet with a special pen that they will provide you. If you make any mistake and want to change your answer, you just have to raise your hand and the invigilator will come to you and remove the wrong mark with whitener.

- ### 2. **Attempt Every Question** - Never leave a question un-attempted. As TOPIK has a multiple-choice question pattern and it has no negative marking scheme, you have nothing to lose even if you mark all the questions wrong. Eliminate all of the answers you know are wrong and then make an educated guess. If you see you are running out of time, just take a guess and mark answers for all remaining questions. There is 25 % chances to guess the right answer. Do not leave any question un-attempted.

3. **Concentrate on the Current Question Only** - When you finish a question or section, try to put it out of your mind. Whether you are reading, listening, or answering a question, put all of your concentration on the task at hand. Do not think how you answered other questions. (This is a habit that can be learned through practice.)

4. **Don't spend too much time on difficult questions** - They intentionally put some difficult or tricky questions in the middle of the paper. Don't waste too much time on them, just make a smart guess and move on. If you have time remaining in the end you can come back to them.

5. **If possible, try to do the writing essay question first-** It is a good strategy in the writing section. If you write the essay in the beginning, you write it better because in the end you are in hurry and you can't get good ideas and you also make many mistakes. When you finish it in the beginning you feel relaxed that you have completed a big part of the paper and you can concentrate properly on rest of the paper. But even if you don't do it in the beginning, at least read the essay question and give 1-2 minutes to make an outline of the essay in your mind. Organize your ideas in points. It will make you feel relaxed that you have the ideas and in the end you just have to pen them down.

6. **Don't color the answer sheet after every question-** This is a very important tip. If you experiment while solving TOPIK papers, you will realize that you can save a few minutes if you color the answer sheets after solving every 8-10 questions rather than coloring it after solving every single question. So just mark the answer on the question paper itself and color the answer sheet when you have got a good no. of answers piled

up. **Be careful! Make sure you are marking the circles of right answers.**

7. **Don't jump on conclusion after just reading the first option-** The answer options in the TOPIK papers are really tricky. Sometimes all of the answer seem correct. So make sure to read all the given options and choose the most appropriate one.

8. **Read the Instructions very carefully-** Especially for the questions with **“Choose the right/wrong.”** Sometimes students just see the first option, they finds it perfectly right and mark it while what they were supposed to do was to choose the wrong one.

9. **Don't think about your girlfriend/boyfriend during Listening Section –** Losing your concentration for only a few seconds may spoil a good part of your listening paper. So just close your eyes and concentrate on the sounds. It really helps to read the question and answer options before you hear the question text. All the question are repeated so if you finished a question early, utilize the remaining time to read the next question in advance. But if you have slightest doubt about your answer always listen the second time as well.

10. **Be careful about listening questions that have two or more questions**
- In the later part of the listening section, sometimes more than one questions are based on one text. So be careful and read the instructions carefully.

- 11. **Take notes while listening the text-** Sometimes data and facts come in the listening conversations that you can't remember later while solving the questions. So keep taking small notes of them. You can also use this technique while solving the long paragraph questions in Reading Section.

- 12. **Always use the plain or formal/polite form of sentence ending-** In the essay writing section of Intermediate and Advanced level you should always write in Plain diary form (다/니 다/는다). Beginner level test takers can use the formal polite ending (버니다/습니다). Never use the casual spoken form (아요/어요) or lower form (아/어) of language.

- 13. **Make a strategy in advance which section to attempt first** - There is no single strategy that works for everyone. While solving TOPIK papers during preparations, analyze which strategy works best for you. Some students prefer to solve a particular section or type of questions first.

ALL THE BEST

파이팅

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