

Questions of 2019 Unification Quiz Program for High School Students

Part 1_Peace and Unification

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1. The Policy for the Unification of South Korea and North Korea

1. Inter-Korean dialogue resumed on the occasion of the 2018 PyeongChang Olympics followed by three summit talks between South and North Korea. Write down all declarations adopted at the talks.

[Answer] The April 27 Panmunjom Declaration, the September Pyongyang Joint Declaration

[Explanation] In 2018, three summit talks were held, two at Panmunjom on April 27 and May 26 and one in Pyongyang on September 18-20. 'The Panmunjom Declaration' and 'the September Pyongyang Joint Declaration' were adopted on April 27 and September 19, respectively.]

2. The following is a description of the institutional devices that form the core foundation for comprehensive inter-Korean cooperation and trust-building. Write the appropriate phrase for the underlined OOOOOOO.

South and North Korea agreed to establish the South and North OOOOOOO where both parties' officials reside in the Gaesung area to closely consult with each other and guarantee smooth exchanges and cooperation between civilians.

[Answer] The Joint Liaison Office

[Explanation] As one of the specific measures for comprehensive and remarkable improvement and development of inter-Korean relations mentioned in the 'April 27 Panmunjom Declaration' the two Koreas agreed to set up an inter-Korean joint liaison office in Gaesung with the aim of normalizing a communication and consultation channel through which they can meet, communicate and consult with each other whenever necessary. The South-North Joint Liaison Office held a kickoff ceremony on September 14, 2018 and is currently in operation.

3. The following is an explanation about the South-North Joint Liaison Office. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

The office was set up in Gaesung Industrial Complex on September 14, 2018. The first head of the office is Chun Hae-sung, the vice minister of Unification of the South and Jon Jong-su, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (Jopyongtong).
To guarantee close communication between officials and smooth exchanges and cooperation between civilians, South and North Korean officials reside in the office and meet with each other whenever necessary, seeking to normalize a communication and consultation channel between the two parties.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] The South-North Joint Liaison Office has historic implications as a regular communication channel between South and North Korea. Our head of the liaison office commutes to Gaesung once a week and works in the office while the vice-head of the office resides in Gaesung together with government officials dispatched from various agencies such as the Ministry of Unification, the Ministry of the Interior and Safety, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, and Korea Forest Service.

4. The following is a description of talks for inter-Korean cooperation in the humanitarian area. Write the name of the talks suitable for OOO below.

High-level inter-Korean talks were held at Panmunjom on October 15 to implement the September Joint Pyongyang Declaration. At the meeting, the South and the North agreed to hold the South-North OOO talks in November in accordance with their discussion, in the form of an exchange of documents, about practical issues related to the restoration of the separated family meeting place in the Mt. Geumgang area, the meeting of separated families via video conferencing, and the exchange of video letters between them.

[Answer] Red Cross

【Explanation】 The inter-Korean talks in the humanitarian area that deal with separated families are Red Cross talks.

5. A South-North summit was held in Pyongyang from September 18-20, 2018. At the Pyongyang summit, the South and North leaders agreed on ‘September oooooo’ to evaluate the performance of the April 27 Panmunjom Declaration and continue to develop inter-Korean relations in the future. Please write the name corresponding to oooooo.

[Answer] Pyongyang Joint Declaration

【Explanation】 The South and North leaders announced the ‘September Pyongyang Joint Declaration’ consisting of 6 articles and 14 clauses agreed by both parties regarding their action plans to advance inter-Korean relations, including thorough implementation of the ‘April 27 Panmunjom Declaration’, to a new higher level.

6. Which of the following is NOT correct in linking South-North summit talks and their declarations?

- ① 2000 Inter-Korean Summit – ‘the June 15th South-North Joint Declaration’
- ② The 2007 Inter-Korean Summit – ‘October 4 Summit Declaration’
- ③ September 2018 Inter-Korean Summit – ‘the Pyongyang Joint Declaration of September’
- ④ The May 2018 Inter-Korean Summit – ‘the Panmunjom Declaration’

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 The ‘April 27 Panmunjom Declaration’ was agreed upon at the April 2018 summit. At the summit held on May 26, 2018 at the Unification Pavilion in Panmunjom, a separate declaration was not made, with the heads of the states reaffirming their commitment to the success of the June 12 North Korea-United States Singapore Summit, an early implementation of the Panmunjom Declaration, and unrestrained communication when necessary in the future.

7. Which of the following cannot be regarded as a practical measure to boost inter-Korean exchange and cooperation and develop the national economy in a balanced way as mentioned in the September Pyongyang Joint Declaration agreed upon by the South and North leaders in September?

- ① Cooperation in the prevention of epidemics, health and medical care

- ② Environmental cooperation for protection and restoration of the natural ecosystem
- ③ Ground-breaking ceremony for railway and road connection
- ④ Restoration of separated family reunion place facilities

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 ④ is the details of Article 3 of the ‘September Pyongyang Joint Declaration’, which says, “The South and the North have agreed to strengthen humanitarian cooperation to fundamentally solve the problem of separated families.”

8. Write who ‘they’ are in the following description:

- They are called ‘the future that has come early’, or ‘the unification that has come early’. So, living with them is a ‘unification exercise’ and enhances the capacity for unification.
- Upon entering the country, they receive self-support assistance required for self-reliance and self-sufficiency, including social adjustment education, settlement subsidies and housing arrangements.

[Answer] North Korean defectors

【Explanation】 North Korean defectors are those who have settled in our society prior to unification. Living with them is an exercise for South and North Koreans to live together after unification. Their successful settlement is a way to accelerate unification of the Korean Peninsula. In this sense, the government is making various efforts to support the successful settlement of North Korean defectors.

9. The following is a description of the settlement support system for North Korean defectors. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

In 1997, the government enacted ‘the North Korean Refugees Protection and Settlement Support Act’ and supports the settlement of North Korean defectors in our society. For Korean defectors’ self-reliance and self-sufficiency required for their successful settlement, the government signed an MOU with financial institutions on the support of North Korean defectors’ asset-building efforts formation in May 2015 to promote the introduction of the ‘Future Happiness Account’ system.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The Future Happiness Account is designed for the government to match the same amount of savings made by North Korean defectors from their labor income to encourage their employment and help them accumulate wealth through long-term employment.

10. Among sporting events participated in by South and North Korea as a unified team are the 1991 World Table Tennis Championships, the 1991 FIFA World Youth Championship, the 2014 Incheon Asian Games, the Jakarta Palembang 2018 Asian Games, and the 2018 Korea Open International Table Tennis Championships. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 South and North Korea participated in the World Table Tennis Championships and the FIFA World Youth Championships in 1991 as unified teams. In the Jakarta Palembang 2018 Asian Games, South

and North Korea participated as a single team in women's basketball. They also took part in the 2018 Korea Open International Table Tennis as a single team in the mixed doubles competition. However, there was no unified team at the 2014 Incheon Asian Games participated in by North Korea.

11. Name the person who should be inserted in the space (a) below?

The Progressive Party established in the 1950s by _____ (a) proposed the democratic and peaceful unification of the country through the UN in their party platform and policy.

[Answer] Jo Bong-am

【Explanation】 The Progressive Party founded by Jo Bong-am in 1956 proposed a peaceful unification policy, as opposed to the policy of unification by military advance into the North proposed by the incumbent Rhee Syngman administration of South Korea.

12. Which of the following is correct about unification policies of our past governments?

- ① Prior to 1970, the 'Peace First, Unification Later' approach was proposed.
- ② Since the 1970s, our government's main approach to unification has been the three-step process of solving inter-Korean conflicts.
- ③ Based on unification principles of 'self-reliance, peace and democracy', the National Reconciliation and Democratic Unification Plan presented a vision for the united Korea to be a democratic country where 'freedom, human rights and happiness' are guaranteed.
- ④ The Kim Young-sam administration held inter-Korean summit talks for the first time and adopted the June 15th South-North Joint Declaration containing directions for improving inter-Korean relations and five task plans for immediate implementation.

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 The transition to “Peace First, Unification Later” was made following the declaration of the “Three Principles for Peaceful Unification” on August 15, 1974. It was the Unification Plan of the Ethnic Community of Korea that proposed a vision for a united Korea to be a democratic country where 'freedom, human rights and happiness' are guaranteed, which is to be achieved based on unification principles of 'self-reliance, peace and democracy'. The June 15th South-North Joint Declaration was adopted by the Kim Dae-jung administration.

13. In 1972, South and North Korea agreed on the unification principles of 'self-reliance, peace and great national unity' in the July 4th South and North Korea Joint Statement.

Write o if this statement is correct or x if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The core of the July 4th South and North Korea Joint Statement are the principles of 'self-reliance, peace and great national unity,' which means that the two Koreas must strive to achieve great national unity in a self-reliant way, without relying on foreign powers or foreign interference, and in a peaceful way without the use of armed force, transcending all differences in terms of thought, ideology, or system.

14. The current constitution of South Korea states that “The President of the Republic of Korea shall be faithful to the duty of achieving the peaceful unification of the homeland.”

Write o if it is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The above statement is the first statement to appear in Clause 3, Article 43 of the Yushin Constitution in 1972. It stipulates the President's duty to pursue the peaceful unification of the divided country. Such duty of the President has been maintained in the constitution of the Republic of Korea to date (Clause 3, Article 66).

15. Which of the following is the correct explanation of the unification plan proposed by North Korea?

- ① 1950s : A low level confederation system.
- ② 1960s : Unification by force based on the theory of a democratic base.
- ③ 1970s : A unification plan according to the South and North Confederation was proposed for the first time.
- ④ 1980s : Establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 North Korea asserted the idea of unification by force based on the theory of a democratic base in the 1950s, a South and North confederation system in 1960s, and the Confederal Republic of Koryo in the 1970s. Pyongyang altered its proposal for the existing unification plans and proposed the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in its 6th Labor Party Conference on October 10, 1980.

16. Which of the following is NOT consistent with our country’s unification policies and plans?

- ① Seek a peaceful unification through democratic procedures.
- ② Seek a unification that guarantees every Korean citizen’s freedom and human rights as well as national prosperity.
- ③ Unification policies and plans must maintain their principles and therefore they cannot be changed according to the times or circumstances.
- ④ Established a unification plan based on the concept of the ethnic community of Korea through the 'Unification Plan of the Ethnic Community of Korea' in 1989.

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 As in other national policies based largely on the public interest, unification policies and plans have changed according to the circumstances, the people’s demands, and/or the government’s policy commitments among other factors. Our unification policies have also been reinforced and redeveloped towards a more practical direction according to changes in the times and circumstances, while preserving the main policy principles intact.

17. Which of the following statements is the most appropriate term to fill the blank space below?

When a serious flood damaged a part of South Korea in 1984, North Korea suggested sending aid relief to South Korea. The Chun Doo-hwan government of South Korea accepted it in a bid to ease tensions between the two Koreas and, the following year, in September 1985, _____.

- ① a meeting of separated families was held.
- ② visits to Mt. Geumgang by sea started.
- ③ Red Cross talks between the South and North were held for the first time.
- ④ the July 4 Joint Declaration between the South and North was announced.

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 Following North Korea's provision of relief aid in 1984 during Chun Doo-hwan's regime, a meeting of separated families and an exchange of arts performance troupes were held in 1985.

18. The Chun Doo-hwan administration of South Korea accomplished a reunion of separated families in North and South Korea for the first time in the name of the Home Town Visit program.

Write o if this statement is correct or x if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 In September 1985, the Home Town Visit group of separated families of South Korea and North Korea paid a visit to Seoul and Pyongyang, respectively, for the first time.

19. Please write the correct name of the democratization movement in the blank space (a).

The mission of achieving the peaceful unification of Korea was affirmed in the new constitution enacted thanks to the efforts of _____ (a), which occurred in South Korea in 1987, and specified the establishment of a peaceful unification policy based on a free democratic order.

[Answer] June Democratic Protests

【Explanation】 The articles for peaceful unification were incorporated with the Yushin Constitution for the first time in 1972, and the new constitution was amended as a result of the Democracy Protests of June 1987, with the article concerning peaceful unification presented in clearer, more peace-oriented language (Article 4, The Republic of Korea shall seek unification and shall formulate and execute a policy of peaceful unification based on the principles of freedom and democracy).

20. The July 7 Declaration provided an opportunity to convert the keynote policy from "Construction First, Unification Later" to "Peace First, Unification Later."

Write o if this statement is correct or x if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 'The July 7 Declaration' refers to the special declaration made by President Roh Tae-woo in 1988. On August 15, 1974, the Park Chung-hee Administration of South Korea suggested the "Three Basic Principles of Peaceful Unification" to North Korea, which constituted an opportunity to convert the government's keynote policy from the previous "Construction First, Unification Later" to "Peace First,

Unification Later.”

21. Which of the following gives an incorrect explanation on the contents of the “Special Declaration for the Self-Existence of the People, National Unification and Prosperity (The July 7th Declaration)” announced by the Roh Tae-woo administration of South Korea?

- ① Verification of the status (i.e. life/death) and addresses of members of separated families, exchanges of letters, and mutual visits.
- ② The mutual exchange of people living in the South and North, free visits for overseas Koreans to the South and North.
- ③ Improvement of relations between North Korea, Japan and America, and between South Korea, the Soviet Union and China.
- ④ Acknowledgement of the common factors between the confederation system suggested by South Korea and the low level confederation system proposed by North Korea.

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 The description given in ④ above concerns the June 15 Joint Declaration of South and North Korea, which was agreed upon at the 2000 Summit Talks between the South and North during Kim Dae-jung’s administration.

22. The unification procedure insisted upon by the North Korean regime consists of a democratic general election in the South and North according to the unification constitution.

Write o if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 The democratic general election to be held in South and North Korea according to the unification constitution is the procedure defined in South Korea's “Unification Plan of the Ethnic Community of Korea.” North Korea intends to build a unified country through political negotiations at a joint meeting attended by all circles of the two Korean societies.

23. The North Korean unification policy of the 1990s presented *Juche*, i.e. the ideology of self-reliance, in its own terms and "Communism" as a unification ideology, with the subject of national unification to be _____ (a). Please select the correct term to fill the gap (a)?

[Answer] The People

24. Which of the following is NOT relevant to the consistent keynote of our unification policies and plans, including the Unification Plan of the Ethnic Community of Korea?

- ① A de facto unification in which South and North Korea exist under a single system, a single constitution, and two governments.
- ② Peaceful unification achieved through democratic procedures.
- ③ Construction of the ethnic community of Korea through expanded reconciliation, exchange and cooperation, and gradual unification based on the achievement thereof.

④ A type of unification that guarantees every Korean citizen's freedom and human rights along with national prosperity.

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 What is relevant to the consistent keynote present in our unification policies and plans, including the Unification Plan of the Ethnic Community of Korea, is the achievement of peaceful unification through democratic procedures, construction of the ethnic community of Korea through expanded reconciliation, exchange and cooperation, and gradual unification based on the achievement thereof, and a type of unification that guarantees every Korean citizen's freedom and human rights along with national prosperity.

25. Which of the following incorrectly states the basis of the “Unification Plan of the Ethnic Community of Korea?”

- ① Peaceful unification by democratic procedures.
- ② Unification that guarantees the freedom, human rights and prosperity of the people.
- ③ A South and North confederation composed of one people and two systems that admits different systems between the two Koreas.
- ④ Construction of the Ethnic Community of Korea through the expansion of reconciliation, exchange and cooperation, and phased unification based on those achievements.

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 The unification policy of South Korea is the “Unification Plan of the Ethnic Community of Korea.” It pursues the progressive and phased unification of one people, one country, one system and one government via the stages of reconciliation and confederation between the two Koreas.

26. Please rewrite the following three stages of national unification in the order proposed in the “Unification Plan of the Ethnic Community of Korea”

- a. South and North Confederation
- b. Reconciliation and Cooperation
- c. Unified State of One People, One State, One System, and One Government

[Answer] b-a-c

【Explanation】 The “Unification Plan of the Ethnic Community of Korea” suggests a three-stage unification process with the aim of building one ethnic community with the keynote promoting a progressive and phased unification of the two Koreas. It supports the creation of a unified country of one people, one state, one system, and one government by proceeding through the stages of reconciliation, cooperation, and confederation.

27. Sightseeing trips to Mt. Geumgang were started as a result of the “June 15 Joint Declaration of South and North Korea” announced at the South and North Korea Summit Talks held in 2000. Write o if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 Sightseeing trips to Mt. Geumgang were launched with the contract signed between North Korea and Hyundai Group for the Mt. Geumgang Tour Project in June 1998, after Chung Ju-young, the founder of Hyundai Group, signed the Protocol for the Joint Development of Mt. Geumgang in North Korea in 1989. The tours started officially when the ship 'Geumgang' set sail on November 18, 1998. However, the sightseeing tours were suspended indefinitely after a South Korean female tourist was shot dead in July 2008 in the mountain area.

28. In terms of inter-Korean relations, the June 15 Summit Talks held in 2000 between the leaders of South and North Korea, and the June 15 Joint Declaration of South and North Korea made at those summit talks, brought about an important turning point.

Which of the following statements accurately describes the change that occurred after the “June 15 Joint Declaration of South and North Korea?”

- ① Economic talks between South and North were held.
- ② The South-North Cooperation Fund was established.
- ③ A meeting place for separated families was designated.
- ④ The South and North Coordination Committee was established.

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 After the declaration, a meeting of separated families from the South and North was organized and a meeting place was set up at Mt. Geumgang. ① took place during the Chun Doo-hwan administration; ② took place during the Roh Tae-woo administration; and ④ took place during the Park Chung-hee administration.

29. The statement below describes which economic zone?

This economic zone was jointly established by South and North Korea with the aim of creating a global industrial complex and an industrial hub of North-East Asia by attracting foreign investment and industry. It was established as part of the exchange and cooperation initiated between South and North Korea according to the agreement made during the 2000 Summit Talks between the leaders of the two Koreas, but it was closed down by the South Korean government in February 2016 as part of a series of sanctions imposed against North Korea’s testing and launching of long-range nuclear missiles.

- ① Najin and Sunbong District ② Shinuiju Economic Special Zone
- ③ Gaesung Industrial Zone ④ Heungnam Industrial Development District

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 Established after the “June 15 Joint Declaration of South and North Korea,” Gaesung Industrial Zone was occupied by 120 South Korean companies which employed about 50,000 North Koreans, and became a symbol of national unification. However, the zone was shut down by the South Korean government in February 2016 as part of the sanctions levied against North Korea following its

fourth nuclear test.

30. There have been five summit meetings between the two Koreas since the national division. Choose the right combination of the administration and the year when one of the summits took place.

- ㉠ September 1994, the Kim Young-sam administration ㉡ May 2000, the Kim Dae-jung administration ㉢ September 2007, the Roh Moo-hyun administration ㉣ April, May, September 2018, the Moon Jae-in administration

[Answer] ㉣

【Explanation】 Presidents Kim Dae-jung and Roh Moo-hyun held inter-Korean summit meetings with Kim Jong-il, chairman of the National Defense Commission, in Pyongyang from June 13-15, 2000 and October 2-4, 2007, respectively. President Moon Jae-in held inter-Korean summit meetings with Kim Jong-un, chairman of the State Affairs Commission on April 27, May 26 and September 18-20, 2018.

31. President Roh Moo-hyun of South Korea suggested the “Denuclearization and Open-Door Plan, 3000” as South Korea’s policy on North Korea during his administration.

Write o if this statement is correct or x if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 “The Denuclearization and Open-Door 3000” was the inter-Korean policy of the Lee Myung-bak Administration. President Roh suggested a policy of peace and prosperity.

32. Which of the following are characteristics of the Moon Jae-in administration’s policies on the Korean Peninsula? You may choose more than one.

- a. Peace is the top priority.
b. Mutual respect.
c. Consistency and sustainability.
d. Acknowledgement of limitations in policy areas.

- ① a
② a, b
③ a, b, c
④ a, b, c, d

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 The Moon Jae-in administration’s Korean Peninsula policy places top priority on the realization of peace on the peninsula. It aims to approach Korean Peninsula issues and unification challenges in a spirit and posture of mutual respect. It also aims to pursue consistent policies that will survive future regime changes. To secure new growth engines and meet the challenges posed by the possible internationalization of Korean Peninsula issues, the administration has expanded the scope of its policies to Northeast Asia and the international community, and is striving to achieve peaceful coexistence and joint prosperity with the country’s neighbors.

- ① It intends to develop policies and complete them through open communication and participation by the people.
- ② It intends to closely cooperate with the international community in the process of finding solutions to the North Korea nuclear issue and bringing stability to the Korean Peninsula.
- ③ It intends to deter North Korean provocations and bring a stable peace to the Korean Peninsula with its own defense capabilities while shunning the Korea-US alliance.
- ④ It intends to make proactive efforts to bring about reconciliation and cooperation between the two Koreas and achieve peace and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula as a party directly involved in Korean Peninsula issues.

【Explanation】 The Moon Jae-in administration’s Korean Peninsula policies are based on the following five principles: resolution of the Korean Peninsula issue under ‘our initiative’; maintenance of peace through ‘strong national security’; development of inter-Korean relations on the basis of ‘mutual respect’; emphasis on communication with people and consensual decision-making; and promotion of its policies through international cooperation. The maintenance of peace through ‘strong national security’ means that South Korea will deter North Korean provocations and maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula on the basis of its defense capabilities and the Korea-US alliance.

[Answer] O

35. What was not covered by the 1991 'Inter-Korean Basic Agreement'?

- [Answer] ④

- The two sides shall recognize and respect each other's system.
- The two sides shall not undertake armed aggression against each other.
- The two sides shall engage in economic exchanges and cooperation including the joint development of resources, the trade of goods as domestic commerce and joint ventures.

36. In the 1990s, North Korea continued to insist on fulfilling preconditions for the realization of a confederation system in relation to the unification process. Which of the following is NOT included in the pre-conditions required by North Korea?

- ① Abandon the foreign power dependency policy ② Prepare for a transitional organization
③ Get out of the US nuclear umbrella ④ Express the will to withdraw US forces

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 North Korea called on us to meet four preconditions including ‘abandoning the foreign power dependency policy, getting out of the US nuclear umbrella, expressing the will to withdraw US troops, and permanently suspending joint military exercises with foreign troops. It did not refer to a provisional organization.

37. Write the name of the person described below.

- In 1989, the person signed an MOU with the North on the development of Mt. Geumgang.
- In 1998, the person visited the North with a herd of cattle and contributed to improving inter-Korean relations.

[Answer] Chung Ju-young

【Explanation】 The late chairman of Hyundai Group Chung Ju-young signed an MOU with the North on the development of Mt. Geumgang in 1989 and visited the North in 1998 with a herd of 1,001 cattle.

2. Inter-Korean Relations of Conflict and Cooperation

1. The following is a description of the keynote that our government’s unification policy has maintained. Write the words that best fit OOO and □□□ in the description.

The consistent keynote of our unification policy can be summarized as OOO reunification through □□□ procedures, freedom of all members of the nation, and unification in which human rights and national prosperity are guaranteed.

[Answer] peaceful, democratic

【Explanation】 The government’s unification policy has changed according to the situation of the times, the demands of the people and the policy will of the government. However, it has consistently maintained the principles of peaceful unification based on democratic procedures and promotion of unification in which the freedom and human rights of every one of the Korean people are guaranteed along with the national prosperity.

2. The following statement is consistent with ‘the Moon Jae-in administration’s Korean Peninsula policy’. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

‘Moon Jae-in’s Korean Peninsula policy’ has set three goals to realize the vision of peaceful

coexistence and common prosperity. The three goals of the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue - the establishment of permanent peace, the development of sustainable inter-Korean relations, and the materialization of a new economic community on the Korean Peninsula - are correlated to one another, with each of them being poised to promote the progress of the others.

[Answer] 0

[Explanation] 'Moon Jae-in's Korean Peninsula policy' consists of a strategic vision of 'peaceful coexistence' and 'common prosperity' that aims to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue and establish a permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula, and three policy objectives including the solution of the North Korean nuclear issue and the establishment of a permanent peace, the development of sustainable inter-Korean relations, and the realization of a new economic community on the Korean peninsula.

3. Which of the following is NOT correct as an explanation of the three major economic belts for the realization of a New Economic Community on the Korean Peninsula by the Moon Jae-in administration?

- ① The East Sea Belt – the energy & resources belt linking Wonsan & Hamhung, Tanchon and Rason to Russia
- ② The North Belt – the transportation and energy belt linking Wonsan & Rason to China, Russia and Mongolia
- ③ The West Coast Belt – the transportation, logistics and industrial belt linking the Seoul metropolitan area to Gaesung & Haeju, Pyongyang & Nampo, Sinuiju and China
- ④ The DMZ belt – the environment & tourism belt linking the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) ecology, peace and security zone and the special unification and economic development zone

[Answer] ②

[Explanation] The three economic belts include the energy and resources belt along the East Sea, the transportation, logistics and industrial belt along the West Sea, and the environment and tourism belt at the DMZ. They are aimed to build a new economic order in the region by expanding economic cooperation beyond the Korean Peninsula to Russia along the East Sea and China along the West Sea so that our economy can expand into the entire world through the continent north of the peninsula.

4. Which of the following can NOT be regarded as one of the humanitarian solutions agreed upon at the September Pyongyang Joint Declaration?

- ① Opening a permanent facility for family reunion meetings
- ② Video reunions
- ③ Giving priority to the exchange of video messages
- ④ Jointly commemorating the 100th anniversary of the March First Independence Movement Day

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] Among the major contents of the 'September Pyongyang Joint Declaration', the joint commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the March First Independence Movement Day belongs to social and cultural exchange between South and North Korea.

5. Since the national division in 1948, inter-Korean relations have been subject to numerous shifts between conflict and cooperation. The following statements describe the overall characteristics of South-North Korean relations.

Write o if they are correct or × if they are not.

Inter-Korean relations during the Cold War era were characterized by mutual denial, conflicts, and confrontations.

Inter-Korean relations in the 1990s were characterized by increased dialogue coupled with stalled progress due to the crisis over North Korea's nuclear program.

The 2000 South-North Summit increased inter-Korean reconciliation, cooperation and mutual exchange.

North Korea's provocations - including the battles of the West Sea, nuclear tests, and missile launches - occurred largely during the Cold War era.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 North Korea provoked against the South during the Cold War era through dispatch of armed spies and bomb terror attacks. However, the battles of the West Sea, nuclear tests, and missile launches occurred after the year 2000 when inter-Korean exchange and cooperation increased.

6. What is the name of the border described below?

Immediately after the ceasefire agreement in 1953, the UN Forces Command set a border line across the five islands in the West Sea, i.e. Baengnyeongdo, Yeongpyeongdo, Daecheongdo, Socheongdo and Udo Islands.

[Answer] Northern Limit Line (NLL)

【Explanation】 The NLL is the sea border declared by UN Commander General Clark in 1953. North Korea has never acknowledged it, claiming that it was announced unilaterally without mutual agreement.

7. In 1971, the Korean Red Cross proposed inter-Korean Red Cross talks to North Korea to solve the problem of separated families. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 In 1971, the Korean Red Cross proposed inter-Korean Red Cross talks aimed at solving the problem of separated families to North Korea, and the Inter-Korean Red Cross Talks were held seven times from August 1972 onwards.

8. A law was enacted in 1990 to promote and systemize South-North exchange and cooperation after the July 7 Declaration. Please write the title of this law, which was designed to facilitate stable exchange and cooperation within the framework of the laws and regulations of South Korea.

[Answer] The Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Act

【Explanation】 The Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Act was enacted in 1990 to contribute to peace on, and unification of, the Korean Peninsula by stipulating the requirements for promoting mutual exchange and cooperation between South Korea and North Korea.

9. At the PyeongChang Winter Olympics in February 2018, representatives of the two Koreas made a joint entrance. Previously, they made joint entrances to international sporting events such as the Seoul Olympics (1988), the Athens Olympics (2004), and the Winter Asian Games of Changchun (2007). They have made joint entrances a total of nine times. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 South and North Korea have made joint entrances at a total of twelve international sporting events, including the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, the 2002 Busan Asian Games, the 2003 Asian Winter Games in Aomori, the 2003 Summer Universiade in Daegu, the 2004 Athens Olympic Games, the 2005 East Asian Games in Macau, the 2005 Asian Athletics Championships in Incheon, the Turin 2006 Winter Olympic Games, the 2006 Doha Asian Games, the 2007 Asian Winter Games in Changchun, and the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games, 2018 Jakarta-Palembang Asian Games.

10. In 1991, North Korea established its very first special economic zone in order to open its markets to foreign capital and attract foreign investment. What is the name of the zone?

- ① Gaesung Industrial Zone
- ② Najin and Sunbong Special Economic Zone
- ③ Shinuiju International Economic Zone
- ④ Wonsan and Mt. Geumgang Tourism District

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 North Korea promoted a partially open door policy to overcome its economic crisis. Pyongyang enacted the Joint Management Act in 1984 but failed to be effective. In December 1991, Najin and Sunbong, sea ports situated in the far northern region of Hamgyongbukdo Province, was designated as its first special economic zone.

11. Please write the correct name of the place in the gap (a) below?

(a) Sightseeing tours started in November 1998 when the ship "Geumgang" sailed out of Donghae Port in South Korea towards Jangjun Port in North Korea, while overland sightseeing started in September 2003. However, the sightseeing tours of _____ a) were suspended indefinitely after a female South Korean tourist was shot dead by the North Korean army in the mountain area on July 11, 2008.

[Answer] Mt. Geumgang

12. Our government supports a portion of the costs and expenses incurred by separated families' efforts to meet their families in the North.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 Since 1998, the government has provided financial assistance to separated families in need, paying each family 2 million won to ascertain whether their separated family members have

survived, 5 million won to meet their separated family members, and 500,000 won to continue their efforts to connect with separated family members. The government increases the amount of financial assistance by up to 200% for persons eligible for special support (i.e. those for whom special assistance is required among those eligible for livelihood protection, families of South Korean prisoners of war in North Korea, and those eligible for medical care; or seniors aged 70 years or over who are eligible for the old-age pension).

13. Numerous projects for economic cooperation between the South and North were carried out after the 2000 Summit Talks between South and North Korea. The most typical and symbolic of these projects for cooperation are referred to as the "Three Major Economic Cooperation Projects." Which of the following is not one of the three major projects?

- ① Mt. Geumgang Tourism Project
- ② Gaesung Industrial Zone Construction Project
- ③ Najin and Sunbong Special Economic Zone
- ④ Railroad and Road Connection Project Between the South and North

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 As a reconciliatory and cooperative mood was established between the South and North after the 2000 Summit Talks, economic cooperation between the two countries was revitalized with the focus on the "Mt. Geumgang Tourism Project," "Gaesung Industrial Zone Construction Project" and "Railroad and Road Connection Project between the South and North." These three projects are collectively known as the three major economic cooperation projects. The Najin and Sunbong Special Economic Zone was established prior to the 2000 Summit Talks in 1991.

14. Since 2017, South and North freight trains have operated between Dorasan Station in the South and Panmun Station in the North on the Gyeongui Line. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The South-North railway and road connection project promoted following the inter-Korean summit in 2000 was officially launched on September 18, 2000. Since December 11, 2007, South and North freight trains have operated between Dorasan Station in the South and Panmun Station in the North on the Gyeongui Line.

15. Write the appropriate term in the blank space _____ below.

This project is an iconic inter-Korean cooperation project initiated when Hyundai Asan and North Korea signed an agreement in August 2000.

A kickoff ceremony was held on June 30, 2003, and factories in the _____ began operating and producing goods on December 15, 2004.

This project not only symbolized inter-Korean cooperation but also had the potential to promote peace and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula. However, the project was stopped and resumed repeatedly until it was completely shut down in February 2016 due to the tense political situation on

the peninsula.

[Answer] Gaesung Industrial Zone

【Explanation】 The Gaesung Industrial Zone Project was launched when Hyundai Asan and North Korea signed the "Agreement on the Construction and Operation of the Gaesung Industrial Zone" on August 9, 2000 as part of a process of inter-Korean exchange following the June 15th South-North Joint Declaration in 2000.

Following the enactment of the Act on the Support for the Gaesung Industrial Zone, the kickoff ceremony for the Gaesung Industrial Complex was held on June 30, 2003, followed by the start of factory operations and product manufacturing on December 15, 2004.

The project suffered from North Korea's unilateral restrictions on the entry of South Korean personnel into the complex, followed by a complete withdrawal of North Korean workers from the complex coupled with South Korea's winding down of the complex's operations in protest against North Korea's armed provocation, which was in turn followed by the current closure of the complex. Despite such a turbulent history, it is a historic project that has provided a venue for peaceful coexistence and joint prosperity through the combination of South Korea's capital and technologies and North Korea's land and human resources.

16. The following passage describes South Korea's policy on humanitarian aid for North Korea and the current status of the aid. Write O if the statement is correct or X if it is not.

Ever since it began to provide food aid in 1995, the South Korean government has continuously promoted humanitarian aid according to the principle that it should be provided regardless of the political situation, with the aim of improving the poor humanitarian situation of the people of North Korea.

Humanitarian aid has been offered to North Korea through both public channels (government-level aid, financial support for private organizations, support via international organizations, and food loans) and private channels.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 South Korea's humanitarian aid for North Korea is provided through both the public and private sectors. Starting with the free supply of rice in 1995, the government began providing North Korea with a loan type of food aid, including rice and corn, in 2000 and supplied North Korea with fertilizers from 1999 to 2007. The government has also established the South-North Cooperation Fund to channel the private sector's humanitarian aid to North Korea, while promoting aid for North Korea through cooperation with international organizations such as the WFP (World Food Programme), UNICEF (United Nations Children's Emergency Fund), WHO (World Health Organization), and the UN (United Nations).

17. The animation "The Little Penguin Pororo" is a joint product of the South and North.
Write o if this statement is correct or x if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The animation "The Little Penguin Pororo" was produced by Iconix of South Korea and developed jointly by Ocon, SK Broadband, and EBS of South Korea and Samcholli Company of North Korea.

Twenty-two of the fifty-two five-minute episodes of the first season were made in North Korea.

18. The Gyeongwon Line linking the South and North was connected as a result of the railroad and road connection project conducted after the 2000 Summit Talks between South and North Korea.

Write o if the statement is correct or x if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 The Gyeongwon Line is yet to be connected. However, the connection of the Gyeongui Line and the East Sea Line was completed in 2004, and the rail lines were used for visits to the South and North.

19. Which of the following is not an image that people could see between the First and Second Inter-Korean Summit Talks?

- ① A grandmother leaving for Mt. Geumgang for a sightseeing trip by land.
- ② Bereaved families grieving over the death of sons killed in the bombardment of Yeonpyeongdo Island by North Korea.
- ③ Workers participating in construction projects in the Gaesung Industrial Zone.
- ④ A separated South Korean meeting his/her sister living in North Korea.

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 The First Summit Talks were held in 2000 during the Kim Dae-jung administration, while the Second Summit Talks were held in 2007 between Roh Moo-hyun of South Korea and Kim Jong-il of North Korea. North Korea's bombardment of Yeonpyeongdo Island occurred in 2010 during the Lee Myung-bak administration.

20. Which is correct as an explanation of the first inter-Korean summit in 2000?

- ① It was held in Seoul. ② It was prompted by the torpedo attack on the Cheonan warship.
- ③ It was held during the Kim Dae-jung administration.
- ④ It produced an agreement on the principles of independence, peace and nation-wide unity.

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 The first inter-Korean summit was held in Pyongyang during the Kim Dae-jung administration in 2000. ② It happened during the Lee Myung-bak administration in 2010. ④ It is part of the joint statement of South and North Korea made in July 1972.

21. What is the title of the following measures taken in the year 2010?

- Prohibition of North Korean ships in South Korean waters and their entry into South Korean ports, including the Jeju Strait.
- Prohibition of South Koreans to visit North Korea, except the Gaesung Industrial Zone and Mt. Geumgang.

- Prohibition of new investment in North Korea.
- Prohibition of any programs of support for North Korea in principle, except pure humanitarian aid for the vulnerable, such as newborn babies and infants.

[Answer] The May 24 Measures

【Explanation】 The South Korean government imposed sanctions (May 24 Measures) on North Korea in response to the sinking of the ROK Navy ship Cheonan due to an explosion caused by North Korea in 2010.

22. North Korea did not participate in the 2014 Incheon Asian Games.

Write ○ if the statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 North Korea did participate in the Asian Games, and a number of high-ranking North Korean officials including Hwang Byung-seo, Choi Ryong-hae and Kim Yang-gun attended the closing ceremony in Incheon resulting in contact between the South and North.

23. The South Korean government has been promoting humanitarian support for North Korea through international organizations. Which of the following is not a source of humanitarian support for North Korea?

- ① IVI program for vaccine support.
- ② WHO program for the prevention of malaria.
- ③ UNICEF program supporting North Korean newborn babies and infants.
- ④ GREEN PEACE program "Guarding the Earth".

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 IVI stands for the International Vaccine Institute. GREEN PEACE is a civic group established in 1971 to advocate the protection of international environments. It is currently focused on anti-nuclear protests and environmental protection.

24. What is the name of "this international organization" underlined below?

The South Korean government supported a program aimed at improving the health and nutrition of newborn babies and infants in North Korea through this international organization under the principle that pure humanitarian aid should be promoted unconditionally in terms of fraternity and humanitarianism, despite the strained inter-Korean relations caused by North Korea's torpedo attack on the ROK Navy ship Cheonan and its bombardment of Yeonpyeongdo Island.

[Answer] The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

【Explanation】 UNICEF is a child relief organization established under the auspices of the UN. The South Korean government has been supporting a program to help North Korean babies and infants through the organization.

25. South and North Korea have been promoting the "Joint Project for the Publication of a Comprehensive

Korean Dictionary” since 2005 in order to restore the homogeneity of the Korean language.

Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 The Korean Language Society originally tried to publish a Comprehensive Korean dictionary when the Korean Peninsula was occupied by Japan, and finally succeeded in completing the dictionary in 1957 by the Korean Studies Society after the liberation in 1945. The South and North are currently promoting the joint publication of a “Mega Dictionary of the Language of the Korean People.”

26. The “Council of South and North Korean Historians” was formed on the occasion of the “Joint Symposium for Promoting the Return of Cultural Assets Plundered by Japan” held in Pyongyang in February 2004. Historians from the two countries jointly investigated the ancient tombs of the Goguryeo Dynasty scattered around Pyongyang, the capital city of North Korea.

Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The Council of South and North Korean Historians is promoting a joint investigation of the ancient tombs of the Goguryeo Dynasty and a joint excavation of Manwoldae Pavilion in Gaesung.

27. Which of the following is irrelevant to the South and North Korean exchange projects in the area of scholarship and culture?

- ① Joint inspection of the cemetery of Lushun Prison.
- ② Joint statement to assert Korea's sovereignty over Dokdo Island.
- ③ Joint seminar on the return of cultural assets plundered by Japan.
- ④ Joint inspection of the ancient tombs of the Goguryeo Dynasty scattered in and around Pyongyang.

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 A joint action on Japan’s territorial claim of Dokdo island and its distortions of history was made in the form of a joint statement by South and North Korean organizations (labor, religious, etc.) condemning Japan’s measures, instead of in the form of an inter-Korean exchange and cooperation project.

28. Which one of the following is NOT a joint project involving historians from South and North Korea?

- ① Excavation and restoration of the Tomb of Dangun.
- ② Joint excavation of Gaesung Manwoldae Pavilion.
- ③ Excavation and return of the remains of the Korean independence fighter Ahn Jung-geun.
- ④ Joint investigation of the ancient tombs of the Goguryeo Dynasty scattered in and around Pyongyang.

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 The excavation and restoration of the Tomb of Dangun was carried out by North Korea alone in 1994.

29. The relationship between South and North Korea is not considered an international relationship: Rather, it is a provisional special relationship. Therefore, when South Koreans visit Mt. Geumgang or Gaesung, they use “Exit” instead of “Departure from the Country” and “Arrival” instead of “Entry into the Country”.

Write O if the above statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The relationship between South and North Korea is a provisional special relationship, not an international relationship. Therefore, when South Koreans visit Mt. Geumgang or Gaesung, they use “Exit” instead of “Departure from the Country” and “Arrival” instead of “Entry into the Country”. Likewise, South Koreans call the exchange of goods between the two Koreas “Carrying In or Out” rather than “Import or Export.”

30. Which of the following is an inappropriate explanation of the characteristics of inter-Korean relations?

- ① The most outstanding characteristic of inter-Korean relations during the Cold War era was that of hostile dependency.
- ② It is a special relationship created by the division of the Korean people into two countries.
- ③ The special inter-Korean relationship is defined as provisional, transient and temporary.
- ④ The special inter-Korean relationship will exist continuously even after unification has been achieved.

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 The special relationship between South and North Korea is defined as provisional, transient and temporary. It will exist only until unification has been achieved.

31. ‘The July 4th South-North Korea Joint Statement’ led to high-level inter-Korean talks. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 The ‘July 4th South-North Korea Joint Statement’ in 1972 led to the establishment of the South and North Coordinating Committee. The inter-Korean high-level talks were held a total of eight times from September 1990 to September 1992 in Seoul and Pyongyang. At the fifth round in 1991, the ‘Inter-Korean Basic Agreement’ was adopted.

32. One of the threats to the development of inter-Korean relations and the peace and prosperity of the Korean Peninsula is the North Korean nuclear issue. The North Korean nuclear crisis started following North Korea’s declaration to withdraw from the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in March 1993. Against a series of North Korea’s attempts to develop nuclear weapons, including six nuclear tests, various measures such as negotiations and sanctions have been taken. The following concerns one of the agreements made to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue. What agreement is the correct answer?

- Former president Carter’s visit to North Korea

- The construction of two light water reactors and the supply of 500,000 tons of heavy oil per year in exchange for North Korea's nuclear freeze
- Promotion of the normalization of US-North Korean relations

- ① Agreement on the joint declaration of the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula
 ② The Geneva Agreement
 ③ The October 3 Agreement ④ The February 13 Agreement

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 When the North withdrew from the NPT in March 1993 and then officially withdrew from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1994, the crisis on the Korean peninsula escalated. The Korean Peninsula was able to overcome this first North Korean nuclear crisis through former US President Carter's visit to the North and the subsequent Geneva Agreement on the construction of two light-water reactors and the supply of 500,000 tons of heavy oil per year along with the promotion of the normalization of US-North Korea relations in exchange for North Korea's nuclear freeze.

3. The Unification of the Korean Peninsula and Its Surrounding Countries

1. For the first time in history, a North Korea-United States summit was held in Singapore on June 12, 2018 and agreement was made on a new US-DPRK relations, a peace regime, North Korea's denuclearization, and the repatriation of US POW/MIA remains. Which is correct about the negotiating partners in the summit?

- ① President Obama – Kim Jong Un, chairman of the State Affairs Committee
 ② President Trump - Kim Jong Un, chairman of the State Affairs Committee
 ③ President Clinton – Kim Jong-il, chairman of the National Defense Commission
 ④ President Bush – President Kim Il-sung

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 The partners of the historic first US-DPRK summit meeting held in Singapore on June 12, 2018 were President Trump of the United States and Kim Jong-un, chairman of the State Affairs Committee of North Korea.

2. Write the name of the location (country) where the historic first-ever US-DPRK summit meeting was held.

[Answer] Singapore

【Explanation】 The first US-DPRK summit was held in Singapore on June 12, 2018. Agreement was made on new US-DPRK relations, a peace regime, North Korea's denuclearization, and the repatriation of US troops' remains.

3. The countries and their leaders who recovered their traditional friendship through three summit meetings in 2018 and strengthened their friendly relations in 2019 through another summit meeting in January 2019 are president Xi Jinping of China and Kim Jong-un, chairman of the State Affairs Committee of North Korea. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 In 2018, amid the necessity to restore relations with China, North Korea held summit meetings with China three times in 2018 and another summit meeting again in Beijing from January 7-10 2019 between Xi Jinping and Kim Jong-un, chairman of the State Affairs Committee, as opposed to the fact that North Korea had held no summits with China since 2011 when Kim Jong-un came to power.

4. In 2018, major countries on and around the Korean Peninsula held multiple summit meetings including the US-DPRK summit, the Korea-China summit, the Korea-US summit, and the Korea-Japan summit. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The US-DPRK summit was held on June 12, 2018; the South Korea-US summit meetings were on May 23, September 25, and November 29, 2018; the South Korea-Russia summit was held on June 22 and November 14, 2018; and the South Korea-China summit was held on November 17, 2018.

5. The following refers to China's policy announced by Xi Jinping, president of China, on a trip to Central and Southeast Asia in 2013. Write the exact name of the policy described in the following parentheses.

This policy, a new Silk Road strategy, is aimed at creating the Land Silk Road () connecting China to Central Asia and Europe and the Maritime Silk Road () linking China to Southeast Asia, Europe and Africa to build a huge economic bloc embracing more than 60 countries along the Land Silk Road and Maritime Silk Road starting from China.

[Answer] The One Belt One Road (Initiative)

【Explanation】 'The One Belt One Road Initiative', a new silk road strategy promoted by China, is aimed at creating the Land Silk Road (One Belt) linking China to Central Asia and Europe and the Maritime Silk Road (One Road) connecting China to Southeast Asia, Europe and Africa. It involves a number of huge projects designed to build a modern-day Silk Road, which was the East-West transportation route in times past, over a period of 35 years (2014~2049) and open the way for expanding economic and trade cooperation between China and its neighboring countries.

6. The following describes a US policy toward North Korea. What US administration adopted the policy?

After announcing a new North Korea policy called 'maximum pressure and engagement', it stepped up sanctions on North Korea for its nuclear tests in stages through the UN Security Council and on its own as well. At the same time, it held the US-DPRK summit for the first time in history and agreed upon new US-DPRK relations, a peace regime, North Korea's denuclearization, and the repatriation of US troops' remains, opening new possibilities for a peace regime and denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula.

- ① The Obama administration
- ② The Clinton administration

③ The Trump administration

④ The Bush administration

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 In April 2017, the Trump administration announced its North Korea policy entitled 'maximum pressure and engagement' meant to push North Korea as much as possible to bring it to the denuclearization table and eliminate North Korean nuclear weapons. It also held the first US-DPRK summit meeting on June 12, 2018 in Singapore and agreed on new US-DPRK relations, a peace regime, North Korea's denuclearization, and the repatriation of US troops' remains, opening new possibilities for a peace regime and denuclearization on the Korean peninsula.

7. The South Korean government imposes customs duties on trade with North Korea.

Write o if the above statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 Inter-Korean trade is regarded as internal trade. As such, the export of goods between the South and North is called "carrying out" and the import of goods is called "carrying in." Accordingly, no customs duties are imposed on such goods.

8. With which country did Korea terminate its diplomatic relations upon establishing diplomatic relations with China in 1992?

① Japan ② The USSR ③ Hungary ④ Taiwan

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 Korea terminated its diplomatic relations with Taiwan in 1992 upon establishing diplomatic ties with China.

9. Which of the following is a correct description of the Six-Party Talks?

① China served as the chair country of the Six-Party Talks.

② 'The Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula' was agreed upon at the Six-Party Talks.

③ The Six-Party Talks were held as a result of the July 4th South-North Joint Statement.

④ The Six-Party Talks were composed of the permanent members of the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly's presiding country

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 The Six-Party Talks began on August 27, 2003 in the wake of the second North Korean nuclear crisis. ② The Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula was made at the sixth South-North High-Level Talks held in Pyongyang in February 1992. ④ The Six-Party Talks were attended by the Republic of Korea, North Korea, the USA, China, Russia and Japan.

10. At the fourth round of the Six-Party Talks in 2005, a joint statement was issued on the agreement of North Korea's abandoning of all its nuclear weapons and nuclear programs and its return to the NPT and IAEA safeguards. Write the name of the statement.

[Answer] The September 19 (Joint) Statement

【Explanation】 Parties to the fourth round of the Six-Party Talks in 2005 issued the 'September 19 Joint Statement' that included North Korea's abandoning of all its nuclear weapons and nuclear programs, North Korea's return to NPT and IAEA safeguards, and promises of the United States and Japan on the one side and North Korea on the other to normalize their relations.

11. What is true about the 'October 3 Agreement' in the 6th round of the Six-Party Talks held in 2007?

- ① The beginning of bilateral talks between the USA and the DPRK
- ② Assistance up to the equivalent of one million tons of heavy fuel oil
- ③ Shutting down and sealing all nuclear facilities in North Korea within 60 days
- ④ North Korea's return to IAEA safeguards

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 At the second session of the Sixth Round of the Six-Party Talks held in 2007, North Korea pledged to disable all its existing nuclear facilities and declare all its nuclear programs by the end of the year while in return the United States agreed to start the removal of the designation of the DPRK as a state sponsor of terrorism and promote economic assistance up to the equivalent of one million tons of heavy fuel oil to North Korea, which is called 'the October 3 Agreement'

12. Which of Korea's neighboring countries does the following passage refer to?

- At the 2008 Bilateral Summit Talks, the two countries agreed to develop their bilateral relations from a 'comprehensive partnership based on mutual trust ' into a 'strategic cooperative partnership.'
- At the 2013 Summit Talks, the country confirmed that it would not tolerate North Korea building its own nuclear and missile capabilities, and supported South Korea's efforts to build trust on the Korean Peninsula.
- The two countries agreed to encourage the promotion of their railroad and seaport cooperation projects on the occasion of the Najin-Hasan Project.

- ① The USA ② China ③ Japan ④ Russia

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 Russia opened diplomatic ties with South Korea in 1990. Since then, the two countries have held summit talks on more than twenty occasions, thereby further enhancing their bilateral relations. At the 2013 Korea-Russia Summit Talks, an MOU was signed to promote the Najin-Hasan logistics cooperation project which would connect South Korea to North Korea and Russia in terms of logistics.

13. Which of the following is NOT the right unification diplomacy strategy for achieving unification of the

Korean Peninsula?

- ① One emphasizing that for China, the emergence of a unified Korea would maintain the relations between Korea and America and between Korea and China in equilibrium and present a great opportunity for the economic development of China.
- ② One emphasizing that for Japan, the emergence of a unified Korea would make it easier for Japan to advance into the continent and also become a partner of peace and prosperity in North East Asia together with a unified Korea.
- ③ One emphasizing that for America, the Korea-U.S. alliance would be refreshed and strengthened, thus providing increased protection of U.S. interest in North East Asia.
- ④ One emphasizing that for Russia, the emergence of a unified Korea would strengthen Russia regarding its development strategy focused on Europe, enabling it to enjoy another Renaissance on the continent.

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 Russia's strategy has been concentrated on Far East Asia and Siberia rather than Europe. It is called in New Eastern Policy.

14. When was the first time the two Koreas pursued and agreed on the dialogue and exchange policy, including the resolution of humanitarian issues, between the two Koreas since the Korean War?

- ① The beginning of the 1960s ② Late in the 1960s ③ The beginning of the 1970s ④ The beginning of the 1980s

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 1971: inter-Korean Red Cross talks; 1972: exchange of inter-Korean visits by Lee Hu-rak and Park Sung-chul; July 4, 1972: the announcement of 'the July 4 South-North Joint Statement'

15. 'The Six-Party Talks' designed to discuss solutions to North Korea's nuclear issues was chaired by the United States. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 The chair country of the Six-Party Talks was China.

16. A multilateral meeting aimed to solve the North Korean nuclear issues began in August 2003. 'The September 19 Joint Statement', 'the February 13 Agreement' and 'the October 3 Agreement' were adopted at the meeting. Which is the correct name of the meeting?

- ① The Four-Party Talks ② The Six-Party Talks ③ The Inter-Korean Summit ④ The South Korea-US Summit

[Answer] ②

17. Which country pursues the national security policy described below?

- Seek to expand its political and military influences in the international community while securing its national security through alliance with the United States.

- Recognize the rights to collective self-defense in a limited way through a new interpretation of the Peace Constitution (enacted in 1945).

① North Korea ② Japan ③ China ④ Russia

[Answer] ②

18. Write the name of the Russian president who reiterated the importance of 'the Far East Development Strategy until 2025' in May 2012 saying that without the development of the Russian Far East, Russia will remain on the edge of Europe.

[Answer] Vladimir Putin

【Explanation】 In December 2009, the Russian government announced 'the Far East Development Strategy until 2025', an economic development strategy until 2025 for the Far East, the Republic of Buryatia, and Zabaikal and Irkutsk regions.

19. Write the name of the foreign policy that fits the parentheses below.

The Roh Moo-hyun administration set () as the goal of its overseas strategies in that the construction of a coexistence order within Northeast Asia is a way to secure peace on the Korean Peninsula permanently and contribute to the establishment of a coexistent world order.

[Answer] The Theory of a Balancer in Northeast Asia

【Explanation】 The Roh Moo-hyun administration laid out the theory of 'a balancer in Northeast Asia' in order to prepare for the United States' formation of an anti-China front in the Northeast Asia region and flexibly manage its strategic relations with neighboring countries in relation to responses to changes in China's security strategies.

20. The Six-Party Talks are multilateral talks aimed at resolving the North Korean nuclear issue and realizing the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. Write all four countries except the two Koreas that participated in the talks.

[Answer] The US, Japan, China, Russia

21. In 1994, he visited North Korea as a private individual at the time of the first North Korean nuclear crisis and held talks with President Kim Il-sung to discuss the nuclear standoff. He helped find a solution to the problem. Write the name of this person, who was the 39th President of the United States.

[Answer] Jimmy Carter

【Explanation】 During the first nuclear crisis in 1994, Jimmy Carter visited North Korea for the first time as the former president of the United States. He is regarded as having greatly contributed to the mediation between the United States and North Korea. He also arranged a meeting between president Kim Il-sung and president Kim Young-sam. Yet the first summit between the heads of South and North Korea was not realized due to the sudden death of president Kim Il-sung a few weeks later.

4. Case Study of the Unification of Divided Countries

1. Which country did not participate in the Austrian partition?

- ① The USA ② The United Kingdom ③ France ④ China

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] As part of Germany, Austria was treated like Nazi Germany during the war, but in 1943, when World War II was still going on, the Allies agreed to treat it as a liberated independent country after the war through the Moscow Declarations, given that it was the first victim of Germany's Aggression. Immediately after the war, Austria was divided into four occupied territories in the same way as Germany, under the control of the US, the Soviet Union, the UK and France, respectively. Vienna was also divided like Berlin, but the city center was jointly governed by the Allied Control Council.

2. Austria claimed to be neutral to achieve unification. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] Renner was nominated as the first president of Austria after serving as the chancellor of the provisional government. He had laid out a Switzerland type neutrality plan in January 1947. The Socialist Party, a member of the coalition government, officially endorsed the unification approach through neutralization, with the National Party declaring its support for neutrality. Chancellor Figl declared the country's neutrality in 1949, meaning that it would never consider depending on foreign powers for its survival. He also strove to secure cooperation from surrounding powers.

3. Which is WRONG about the division process of China and Taiwan?

- ① To resist the Japanese invasion, the Nationalist and the Communist Parties formed a united front.
② Following the collapse of Imperial Japan, the united front broke down and a civil war began to take the entire country.
③ The civil war was won by the Kuomintang led by Chiang Kai-shek.
④ The People's Republic of Korea was established following the end of the civil war between the KMT and the Communist Party.

[Answer] ③

[Explanation] Mao Zedong's Communist Party won the civil war between the Kuomintang and the Communist Parties. The Communist Party set up the People's Republic of China on the mainland while the Kuomintang led by Chiang Kai-shek retreated to Taiwan.

China thus was divided into the People's Republic of China on the mainland and the Republic of China in Taiwan.

4. Which is true of the bilateral relations between China and Taiwan?

- ① China recognizes Taiwan as a sovereign state.

- ② Free travel is impossible between China and Taiwan.
- ③ People in China and Taiwan can get married with each other.
- ④ There are no businesses established across the border between China and Taiwan.

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 Between China and Taiwan, travel and business are possible across the border, yet China does not recognize Taiwan as a nation.

5. China recognizes the unification plan of a one-nation-one-system for unification with Taiwan. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 China is proposing a peaceful unification plan with Taiwan under the principle of 'one country, two systems'.

6. Which is NOT correct about the 'Eastern Policy' promoted by the Social Democratic Party of West Germany starting in 1969?

- ① It is a foreign policy promoted by Chancellor Willy Brandt to normalize relations with the Communist bloc in Eastern Europe.
- ② It abolished the 'Hallstein Doctrine' in which West Germany would not establish diplomatic relations with any state that recognized East Germany.
- ③ It had a decisive influence on the unification of Vietnam.
- ④ It enabled the two Germanys to sign the Reunification Treaty on Aug. 31, 1990 which accelerated the German unification and led to the establishment of a unified Germany on Oct. 3, 1990.

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 As a result of the Vietnam War, North and South Vietnam were integrated into a unified country called the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on July 2, 1976. Chancellor Willy Brandt was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1971 for his efforts to achieve reconciliation through the Treaty of Moscow (1970), the Treaty of Warsaw (1970), the Four Power Agreement (1971), and the Treaty of Prague (1973), among others.

7. What was the name of the unification policy promoted by West Germany while it was still divided?

- ① National unification policy ② East Germany absorption policy
- ③ East Germany democratization policy ④ Eastern policy (Ostpolitik)

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 West Germany's policy on East Germany, as declared in Chancellor Willy Brandt's state of the union address of 1969, was called "Ostpolitik" (Eastern Policy).

8. Germany obtained consent for its unification from the USA, the USSR, the UK and France through the “2+4 Talks” held in 1990. The foreign ministers of the four victorious countries of WW II and East and West Germany agreed to the “Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany” and as such all international obstacles to the unification of East and West Germany were entirely removed.

Write o if the above statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The “2+4 Talks” of September 1990 were held to discuss the international position of a post-unification Germany among East and West Germany, the USA, the USSR, the UK and France. The talks produced an agreement to execute the “Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany” and entirely removed all international obstacles to the unification of East and West Germany.

9. In 1990 West and East Germany secured the political and legal framework required for their unification at the “2+4 Negotiations” participated in by the four victorious countries of World War II (America, Britain, France, USSR).

Which of the four countries gave the strongest support to the unification of Germany?

- ① The USA ② The UK ③ France ④ The USSR

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 The unification of Germany was initially opposed by the USSR, the UK and France, and was only achieved with the full support of America.

10. Which person fits the parentheses?

A free general election was held in East Germany in 1990. The coalition government led by () elected in the election conducted negotiations with the West German government swiftly and intensively and signed a treaty of unification.

- ① Helmut Kohl ② Egon Krenz ③ Willy Brandt ④ Lothar de Maiziere

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 As a result of a free general election held in 1990 in East Germany, a coalition government was established with de Maiziere as the head of government.

11. Which of the four statements below is the most suitable lesson emphasized by the following passage about the unification of a divided country?

Germany emphasized that a unified Germany would promote peace and prosperity in Europe rather than posing a threat to the security of the surrounding countries. In close cooperation with the USA, which was highly positive about the prospects for unification, Germany was able to obtain concessions from the USSR, the UK and France, all of which were passive about unification, and ultimately achieved unification.

- ① Unification should be achieved peacefully.
② Unification should be promoted transparently based on a national consensus.

- ③ Correct awareness of unification among the people and preparation for unification in practical terms should be promoted.
- ④ Cooperation with the surrounding countries should be strengthened to create a unification-friendly environment.

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 The lessons described in ①, ② and ③ above are pertinent in the case of the unification of Germany, Vietnam, and Yemen. However, the passage above is related to ④.

12. The case of German reunification provides an implication for us to systematically prepare for unification. Write suitable words to fill out parentheses in the following passage.

German unification has raised awareness of the importance of social integration in addition to the unification of institutions and territories. At the moment of unification, Germans were overwhelmed by a national consciousness of “We are one”.

However, as integration progressed, prejudice, discrimination and conflicts deepened between the residents of the former two parts of Germany. Insulting nicknames still lingered such as () meaning ‘lazy eastern compatriots’ for former East Germans and () meaning ‘arrogant western compatriots’ for former West Germans.

[Answer] Ossi, Wessi

【Explanation】 The nicknames Ossi and Wessi reflected the social division of Germany. Marking the 29th anniversary of its unification, German society hardly sees these nicknames used by the population.

13. Vietnam, which remained under French rule for many decades, was divided into South and North Vietnam along the 17th parallel in 1954 according to the Geneva Agreements.

Write o if the statement is correct or x if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 After World War II, Vietnam was again involved in a war with France. Afterwards, at the Geneva Talks, the two countries decided that a temporary military demarcation line would be drawn along the 17th parallel, that the armed forces of both sides would be pulled back, and that a general election would be held within two years for the unification of the country.

14. The united Vietnam experienced difficulties in achieving social integration due to the economic imbalance between the two parts of the country. Vietnam had to promote a new policy to achieve social integration and achieve reforms and change. Write down the Vietnamese term described by the following passage.

This Vietnamese word means “Renew” or “Reform.” It refers to the economy-first, open-door reform policy implemented by Vietnam in the late 1980s. While maintaining the basic framework of communism, the policy sought to incorporate market opening and market economy into its ideology, which led Vietnam to have a surge in foreign capital inflows that enabled the country to achieve high economic growth.

[Answer] Doi Moi

15. Which of the following statements is the correct explanation of the unification of Yemen?

- ① Yemen's unification was achieved through arbitration by the allied nations.
- ② South Yemen absorbed North Yemen to unify the country.
- ③ It is a typical case of unification through the unilateral use of force.
- ④ It was re-unified by force following an agreement-based unification.

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 Yemen was unified by agreement in May 1990, but the confrontation between the South and North worsened. After the two sides became embroiled in armed clashes, North Yemen won the struggle and the country was reunified.

16. Which one of the following is not the right course of action indicated by the precedents set by the unification of other divided countries?

- ① Unification by force and war is a shortcut to building a national community.
- ② Unification aimed at distributing power among a small group of influential people should be avoided.
- ③ Unification is not only an internal issue of the Korean people but also one of international interest.
- ④ A proper awareness of unification issues and practical preparations for unification are required to ready the peninsula for unification.

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 Unification by force and war devastates a country and causes enormous damage to people and their property. Furthermore, war increases hostility and the sense of difference among people. Therefore, in order to build a national community, unification should be achieved in a peaceful way.

5. Understanding North Korea

1. In Pyongyang, e-cards are used more widely than cash. The Narae Card, a check card issued by (), is one of the major electronic cards used in Pyongyang. As of 2018, six out of every 10 Pyongyang citizens prefer e-cards. Write the name of the bank that issues the Narae Card as the institution in charge of all international banking in the North.

[Answer] Chosun Trade Bank

【Explanation】 Founded in November 1959, Chosun Trade Bank conducts international trade settlement, foreign exchange, payment guarantee for traders, and exchange-rate determination and announcement. In 2010, Chosun Trade Bank began issuing the Narae Card.

2. Pyongyang hosts an international film festival participated in by those engaged in the film industry

around the world. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 Pyongyang International Film Festival (PIFF) is an international film festival held in Pyongyang. PIFF was launched in 1987. Films invited to the festival are mostly produced in nonaligned nations and other third world countries. In principle, the film festival is held every two years. It is usually held in September.

3. North Korea celebrates its Children's Day on June 1. What is the day called in North Korea as it is celebrated in other socialist countries as well?

- ① Chosun Children's Day ② International Child Day ③ International Children's Day (Gukjeeorinijeol)
- ④ Chosun Children's Festival

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 International Children's Day is a typical holiday in the socialist bloc. 'The BOD of the Women's International Democratic Federation' designated June 1 as an international day for children. North Korea designated June 1 as International Children's Day in April 1950.

4. Amusement facilities have been modernized most notably since chairman Kim Jong-un came to power. There is a water park in Pyongyang used not only by the citizens of Pyongyang but also foreign tourists. It is equipped with 27 slides, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, a gym and a rock-climbing wall, among others. What is this place called?

- ① Munsu Water Park
- ② Gaesun Youth Park
- ③ Mangyongdae Playground
- ④ Reungra People Amusement Park

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 Munsu Water Park began to be constructed at the beginning of 2013 at the behest of Kim Jong-un. Its completion ceremony took place on October 15, 2013. On an area of 109,000m², the water park has 27 slides, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, a gym and a rock-climbing wall, among others.

5. Recent changes in North Korea are obvious as seen through South Korea's media coverage and television broadcasts. New high-rise apartment buildings and residential & commercial complexes are changing the landscape of the capital along with brand-new large-scale retail stores. Which of the following is not home to such new multi-floor apartment buildings?

- ① Ryeomyung Street ② Changgwang Street ③ Future Scientists Street ④ Daedonggang Street

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 New apartment buildings, residential & commercial complexes and large-scale retail

stores have been built in Ryeomyung, Changgwang and Future Scientists Streets.

6. In North Korea, teachers in charge of classes change every year as in South Korea. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 Teachers in charge of classes do not change every year in North Korea. They are the same for students from admission to graduation.

7. Which is NOT correct about school life in North Korea?

- ① Mandatory education starts at pre-school from 'a higher class'.
- ② Once assigned, teachers in charge are not changed until graduation.
- ③ College students also wear uniforms.
- ④ Uniforms differ from school to school.

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 The 12-year mandatory education starts at pre-school from 'a higher class'. Once assigned, teachers in charge are not changed until graduation as in Germany and Denmark. College students also wear uniforms to school, which are the same nationwide. Schools are distinguished not by uniforms but by buttons and badges.

8. It was the smartphone that attracted the keenest attention at the 21st Pyongyang Spring International Trade Fair. According to KOTRA and KISDI (Korea Information Society Development Institute), the number of mobile phone subscribers in North Korea reached 6 million at the end of 2018. The top 3 smartphone models in North Korea are 'Pyongyang', 'Jindallae' and (). Fill in the parentheses.

[Answer] Arirang

【Explanation】 Together with Pyongyang and Jindallae, Arirang is one of the most popular smartphones in North Korea. The latest version 'Arirang 171', an android phone, was launched in 2018.

9. North Korea is governed by one party that holds all the power. The party defined to 'lead' all the activities of North Korea is the Communist Party. Write o if the above statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 Realistically, only one political party exists in North Korea, which is called the "Workers Party of Korea." Article 11 of the North Korean constitution stipulates that the "Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall proceed with all activities under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea."

10. There are flowers named after Kim Il-sung and Kim Jong-il (Kimilsungilia and Kimjongilia) in North Korea. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 Kimilsungilia and Kimjongilia are the most widely planted flowers in North Korea. There are a number of greenhouses devoted to the cultivation of the flowers across the country. Large-scale flower exhibitions are held on the birthdays of Kim Il-sung and Kim Jong-il.

11. What is the national flower of North Korea?

- ① Mugunghwa (or rose of Sharon) ② Rose
③ Mulan ④ Chrysanthemum

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】The mugunghwa was also North Korea's national flower until the early 1960s. In 1964, however, North Korea changed its national flower to the mulan, which was officially sanctioned in 1991.

12. Gangwondo Province exists in North Korea as well. Write ○ if the statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] ○

【Explanation】 Gangwondo Province is in the North, too.

13. Located on the Galma Peninsula in Wonsan City, this place is known as a summer holiday destination for North Koreans. It was designated as National Natural Monument No. 193 by the Korean Nature Conservation Union of North Korea in 1980. Write the name of the place.

[Answer] Myungsasipri

【Explanation】 Myungsasipri located in Yongcheon-ri, Wonsan-si, Gangwon Province was designated as National Natural Monument No. 193 by the Korean Nature Conservation Union in January 1980. It is a white sandy beach on the shore of the Galma Peninsula that starts at the estuary of the Namdaechon Stream in Yongcheon-ri, southeast of Wonsan-si. The name Myungsasipri means a famous 10-li (5km) sandy beach.

14. What is the name of the North Korean province in which Mt. Baekdu is situated? The name of the province means that it embraces both the Yalu and the Tumen Rivers.

- ① Yanggangdo Province ② Jagangdo Province
③ Hamgyungdo Province ④ Pyungangdo Province

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 Yanggangdo Province is a relatively new administrative district that was established in October 1954 by combining part of Hamgyungdo Province with Huchanggun County of Jagangdo Province. Yanggang means "two rivers" in Korean and refers to the Yalu and Tumen Rivers which originate from Mount Baekdu

15. This place is home to North Korea's special economic zone, which is located in a strategic position for triangular trade between China, Russia and North Korea. What is the name of this location?

- ① Najin and Sunbong ② Shinuiju ③ Wonsan ④ Namyang

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 The Najin and Sunbong Special Economic Zone, located on the border of China, Russia and North Korea, was formed to build a base for trade, tourism and finance by taking advantage of its geographical position.

16. It is a high-rise apartment complex completed in November 2015, whose diverse shapes of apartment buildings have earned it the nickname Manhattan of Pyongyang. It is also home to the faculty members of Kim Chaek University of Technology. Which street is the passage talking about?

① Artists Street ② Mirae Scientists Street ③ Young Leaders Street ④ Triumph Street

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 Mirae Scientists Street is a high-rise apartment complex built to promote the economic achievements of the Kim Jong-un era and raise awareness of the government's focus on scientists. While touring the construction site of the housing for Kim Il-sung University's faculty members in 2013, Chairman Kim Jong-un promised to build housing for faculty members and researchers of Kim Chaek University of Technology. He himself named the location 'Mirae(Future) Scientists Street during an on-the-spot tour.

17. As the economic difficulties of North Korea worsened and its distribution system collapsed in the 1990s, black markets known as "Night Markets" and another type of illegal but standing market emerged in North Korea. The illegal trading of commodities such as rice, corn and certain industrial products became prevalent, and since then such black markets, along with a large-scale wholesale market have developed as specialized markets in North Korea. What is the Korean name for the North Korean markets which first introduced the market phenomenon in the country?

[Answer] Jangmadang

【Explanation】 In the 1990s, North Korea was faced with severe disruption of its planned economy system and the widespread collapse of its distribution system. Jangmadang markets selling a range of food items became a permanent fixture, particularly in the northern part of the country. At first the farmers' markets were expanded to enable people to obtain food for survival, and these developed into large-scale distribution markets as merchants accumulated capital and emerged as so-called 'money owners.'

18. In North Korea, bicycles also have license plates. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 In order to ride a bicycle in North Korea, you must have a bicycle license and display it on your bike as on a car. The bike licensing system began to take off in earnest in the late 1990s. It was first implemented in Pyongyang in 1997 and then expanded to the whole country in 1999.

19. North Korea has a subway system.

Write o if the above statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The Pyongyang Metro currently runs on three lines: the Chollima Line which runs from north to south (1973), the Hyoksin Line which runs from east to west (1978), and the Mangyongdae Line which is an extension of the Chollima Line (1987).

20. North Korea celebrates January 1 as a public holiday. It also celebrates the lunar New Year's Day as a holiday. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 North Korea also celebrates the lunar New Year's Day. It did not during the Kim Il-sung administration as the custom was regarded as a remnant of a feudal society. Kim Jong-il reinstated the holiday in 1989 as a day of traditional festival.

21. How many subway lines does Pyongyang have?

- ① One ② Two ③ Three ④ Four

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 Pyongyang has three subway lines, including the Chollima, Hyoksin and Mangyongdae Lines.

22. South Korea celebrates October 9 as Hangeul Day as Hunminjeongeum was proclaimed on that day (September 29, 1446 in the lunar calendar) by King Sejong (the 28th year). North Korea celebrates 'the Day of Hunminjeongeum Creation' instead of Hangeul Day. When is that day?

- ① January 15 ② March 15 ③ May 15 ④ July 15

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 North Korea designated January 15 as the Day of Hunminjeongeum as the day falls in the middle of the Gregorian calendar month (December in King Sejong's 25th year in the lunar calendar) when King Sejong created Hunminjeongeum.

23. We use 'Kilometer Zero' as a particular location from which distances are measured. North Koreans use 'Naragil Sijakjeom' (roughly the starting point of the nation's roads). Where is the point located?

- ① The main gate to Mansudae Assembly Hall
② The Supreme Leader's observation platform at Kim Il-sung Square
③ Pyongyang Station ④ Taedong Gate

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 North Korea's kilometer zero was originally located in the front yard of Haebangsan Inn in Seungri Street in Jungsong-dong in Jung District. It was moved to Hamgu Gate, and entrance to Pyongyang Fortress, in Jung District, Pyongyang City in the beginning of the 1990s on the grounds that an express messenger went out from Hamgu Gate following the establishment of Pyongyang as the capital of the Kingdom of Goguryeo. In 1996, it was relocated to the Supreme Leader's observation platform at Kim Il-sung Square on the grounds that the spot had to be determined in relation to the late Supreme Leader

Kim Il-sung's revolutionary activities.

24. College students in North Korea wear school uniforms.

Write o if the above statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 College students in North Korea wear school uniforms. Male students wear suits, while female students can wear either suits or hanbok (traditional clothing), and are required to wear black skirts and white jackets for important events.

25. What is the first foreign language of North Korea?

① Russian ② Chinese ③ English ④ French

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 English language education in North Korea started in 1964 when Russian and English were designated as the first foreign languages in middle schools, with each school having the option of choosing between the two. But as English became increasingly important, greater focus was placed on English starting in 1975, and Russian language education was abolished in the mid-1980s. English was designated as the country's only first foreign language in 1991.

26. In North Korea, home () belongs to the state while people are granted the () their homes, which can be called 'permanent rental housing' in this sense.

Write the appropriate words for the two blank spaces in that order.

[Answer] ownership, right to use

【Explanation】 In North Korea, houses are collective property, so individuals cannot own them. North Koreans are assigned housing and pay for their use on a monthly basis. Houses of different sizes and furnishings are assigned to people according to their position, class, and organization. Recently an increasing number of people, however, transact houses with one another quite overtly.

27. The standard language of North Korea is mainly based on the Pyongyang dialect, which is called the "Language of Culture."

Write o if the above statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 In 1966, North Korea published *Joseonmal Gyubeomjip* (Collection of Standards for the Korean Language) which defined "the Korean language used by the working classes in and around Pyongyang" as the "Language of Culture" and hence as the new standard language of North Korea.

28. This is a mass event that was held between 2002 and 2013 in North Korea. Such a large number of people (about 100,000) participated in this mass event that it was registered in the Guinness Book of Records.

What is the name of this mass event?

- ① Chollima ② Nogodan ③ Moranbong ④ Arirang

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 “Arirang” consisted of mass group gymnastics and art performances involving about 100,000 people.

29. What does ‘daejungyukchehullyeon bogeumsil’ (roughly Public Physical Exercise Promotion Hall) refer to in the vocabulary of the North Korean language?

- ① A sports complex ② An athletes’ village ③ A health club ④ A gymnasium

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 The Public Physical Exercise Promotion Hall refers to a health club used by the public. Located at the foot of Moran Hill, the facility is run by Choson International Sports Cooperation Company. The two-story building is equipped with physical training rooms, dance sport rooms, manual therapy rooms, and relaxation rooms on the total floor area of more than 660 square meters.

30. Which of the following descriptions of North Korean *Ssireum* (Korean wrestling) is incorrect?

- ① The contestants sit down before the match begins.
② The contestants wear tops.
③ A contestant loses the match if he falls.
④ Many ssireum tournaments are held on Dano Day.

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 The versions of ssireum played in the South and North share many things in common, including similar techniques and the wearing of belts (satba). However, there are some differences, too, including the fact that North Korean contestants wear (sleeveless) tops at the start of the match, and start the match in a standing posture.

31. This Buddhist temple on Mt. Myohyang preserves the real body sarira of the Buddha. It is also home to a duplicate of the Tripitaka Koreana.

What is the name of this temple?

- ① Kwaneum Temple ② Samsung Temple ③ Shinky Temple ④ Bohyun Temple

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 Built in 1042, Bohyun Temple at Mt. Myohyang is a representative architecture of eleventh-century Korea, and is the birthplace of Buddhism in North Korea. It is named after the Buddhist monk Bohyun. Its octagonal 13-story stone pagoda, built in the early Goryeo period, is widely regarded as one of the most beautiful pagodas in Korea.

32. Which cultural asset is NOT located in Gaesung?

- ① Sonjuk Bridge ② Koryo Songgyungwan University ③ Singye Temple ④ Tomb of King Kongmin

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 Singye Temple is located in Mt. Geumgang. Through joint work between South and North Korea, the restoration of its Taeung Hall was completed in November 2004. Its 14 pavilions were all restored by 2007 and South and North Korea held a dedication ceremony jointly on October 13.

33. What is the North Korean equivalent of the South Korean standard language?

- ① Juche language ② Paekdu language ③ Munhwao language ④ Munmyongo language

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 In 1966, North Korea designated the Pyongyang dialect used by the working class as its standard language and named it Munhwao (literally the culture language).

34. The No. 1 National Treasure of South Korea is Sungraemun Gate. Which of the following is the No. 1 National Treasure of North Korea?

- ① Mt. Baekdu ② Pyongyang Fortress ③ The Tomb of King Dongmyung ④ The Tomb of Dangun

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 The cultural assets of North Korea are classified into National Treasures, Semi-National Treasures, National Treasure Site and Semi-National Treasure Site (preservation grade) according to their heritage value. North Korea's No. 1 National Treasure Site is Pyongyang Fortress.

35. Okryukwan Restaurant, situated alongside the Daedonggang River, is so famous that it has branch restaurants not only in Pyongyang but also overseas. Of the dishes on the restaurant's menu, which one won first place at the Noodle Contest held in North Korea?

[Answer] Pyongyang cold noodles

【Explanation】 Popular items on the menu of Pyongyang's Okryukwan Restaurant include Pyongyang cold noodles, Pyongyang warm noodles, Daedonggang river grey mullet soup, and raw trout dish (sashimi).

36. In which of the following animations was North Korea NOT involved in the production?

- ① The Simpsons ② The Satellite Girl and the Milk Cow
③ Lazy Cat Dinga ④ The Little Penguin Pororo

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 'The Satellite Girl and the Milk Cow' is a South Korean animation feature film directed by Jang Hyung-yun in 2014.

6. A Peaceful Korean Peninsula and Unification Preparations

1. Which is NOT a signatory to the armistice agreement of the Korean War?

- ① The Republic of Korea ② The Democratic People's Republic of Korea ③ The USA ④ China

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 It was the Republic of Korea that did not sign the armistice agreement of 1953.

2. This was South Korea's goodwill gesture for the matsutake mushrooms sent by North Korea on the occasion of the September inter-Korean summit. An air force transport plane airlifted 200 tons of these things in 20,000 10-kg boxes to Pyongyang Sunan International Airport. Name the things airlifted to the North.

[Answer] Tangerines

【Explanation】 200 tons of Jeju tangerines were sent to North Korea in return for the matsutake mushrooms from North Korea on the occasion of the September inter-Korean summit. It was in 1999 that Jeju sent its tangerines to North Korea for the first time.

3. Which is NOT one of the changes made by the 'September 19th South and North Korea Military Pact'?

- ① Agreed to withdraw 11 guard posts each from the DMZ on a trial basis
② Conducted a joint survey for the joint use of the estuary of the Han River
③ Established a 5-kilometer wide buffer zone on either side of the Military Demarcation Line (MDL)
④ Agreed to carry out a pilot inter-Korean joint remains recovery project within the DMZ at Arrowhead Hill in Cheolwon
⑤ Ceased propaganda broadcasting and removed broadcasting equipment on both sides

[Answer] ⑤

【Explanation】 The suspension of mutually critical broadcasting and the removal of broadcasting equipment were the result of 'the April 27th Panmunjom Declaration'.

4. In the 2018 Asian Games, a united Korean team beat the Chinese team and won the gold medal, which became a symbol of synergy between the two Koreas since the 20-day-old unified Korean team outperformed the two-year Chinese team. What sport is the passage referring to?

- ① Women's table tennis ② Dragon boat racing ③ Women's basketball ④ Canoeing

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 It was in dragon boat racing that the united Korean women's team won a gold medal at the 2018 Asian Games.

5. Which is NOT a sport in which South and North Korea formed a united team in an international sporting event?

- ① Table tennis ② Basketball ③ Baseball ④ Soccer

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 In table tennis, the united Korean team won a gold medal for the first time ever. In basketball, the united team formed for the first time in the sport won a silver medal at the 2018 Asian Games. In soccer, the united team went on to the knockout stage at the 1991 FIFA World Youth Championship.

6. Which does NOT belong to 'the six strategic minerals' underline in the passage?

Once unified, South Korea will be able to obtain a considerable amount of the six strategic minerals from North Korea while it currently depends largely on imports for the minerals.

- ① Uranium ② Copper ③ Iron ore ④ Magnesite

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 The six strategic minerals include flaming coal (bituminous coal), uranium, iron-ore, copper, zinc and nickel.

7. The "costs of the division of the Korean Peninsula" refer to all the economic and non-economic costs borne by South and North Korea due to their unrealized unification. These costs are a massive waste of resources that will continue for as long as the two Koreas remain divided and in a state of confrontation with each other. In contrast, the "benefits of unification" refer to the gains that will follow unification. Therefore, the "accrual of unification benefits" means the "elimination of the costs of division".

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The heavy costs of division will be incurred for as long as division lasts and, conversely, they will no longer be incurred as soon as unification is achieved. Unification benefits will kick in from the moment that unification is achieved; therefore, the "accrual of unification benefits" indeed means the "elimination of the costs of division".

8. Regarding the tangible costs associated with unification, which of the following corresponds to the costs incurred by the integration of two different systems, including the two Koreas' different political, administrative, financial and currency systems?

- ① System integration costs ② Crisis management costs
③ Economic investment costs ④ Social overhead capital investment costs

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 Tangible unification costs are largely divided into system integration costs, crisis management costs, and economic investment costs. In the case of the Korean Peninsula, the system integration costs would include expenses incurred by the retraining of public servants, the re-socialization

of North Korean citizens, and the technical education of North Korean citizens in order to transform the various North Korean systems.

9. If the Korean Peninsula is connected by railway to China, Russia, Mongolia and Europe, a united Korea will be able to reduce its logistical costs and increase the number of both inbound and outbound tourists to and from these areas by rail.

To that end, the () railway connecting South and North Korea should be linked to the Trans-Siberian Railway (TSR) and the Trans-China Railway (TCR) first, which will require inter-Korean exchange and cooperation above all else.

Write the name of the railway line in the blank space above.

[Answer] Trans-Korean Railway (TKR)

10. Because of the delayed unification, South and North Korea must bear various costs, including the cost of dealing with the following issues. Write down the names of such costs.

Humanitarian issues, including confirmation of separated family members' survival, meetings and reunions of separated families.

Excessive defense spending issues due to military confrontation between South and North Korea

Geopolitical issues that prevent South Koreans from advancing into the continent by land, even though South Korea is part of the continent.

Diplomatic issues that compel the two Koreas to compete unnecessarily in the international community.

[Answer] Division costs

[Explanation] The term "division costs" refers to all the expenses that we will have to bear for as long as the national division continues. Division costs include tangible costs that we can calculate and intangible costs that we cannot calculate. Tangible costs include the costs of national security, diplomacy, and maintenance of the political system. Intangible costs refer to costs associated with social problems, such as the fear of war, the suffering of separated families, ideological conflicts, and restrictions on land use accompanied by unbalanced economic growth. Thus intangible costs are also called social costs.

11. The benefits of unification are hard to calculate since they include a number of items that cannot be quantified easily. However, once unification is realized, the two Koreas will no longer have to pay the costs of division, and the money saved will henceforth be invested in a united Korea instead, and this investment will continue to generate further unification benefits. Therefore, the unification benefits will outweigh the unification costs.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] Unification costs are paid temporarily and therefore their scope is limited, whereas unification benefits will be large enough to offset unification costs within a certain period of time and, moreover, the benefits have ever-lasting effects.

12. What compound word means the total economic and non-economic compensation and benefits that

unification will bring?

[Answer] Tangible unification benefits

[Explanation] Tangible unification benefits include the reduction of defense budgets, elimination of diplomatic competition costs, expansion of the domestic market, and increased supplementary economic functions between the two halves of the Korean Peninsula. Intangible benefits include the resolution of the separated family issue, elimination of the risk of war, improvement of Korea's international standing, increased self-reliance, enlargement of the geographical areas where citizens can travel on a daily basis, and the promotion of cultural diversity.

13. Which of the following is NOT an appropriate point of view about North Korean refugees?

- ① They could contribute to achieving post-unification social integration.
- ② They are valuable human resources to prepare for unification.
- ③ They could weaken South Korea's free democratic political system.
- ④ They could help North Korean compatriots to adapt to a united Korea.

[Answer] ③

[Explanation] The successful settlement of North Korean refugees in South Korea has significant implications for the process of unification preparations. They could make a significant contribution to accomplishing the post-unification social integration of Koreans. They could also become valuable human resources in the preparations for unification.

14. This facility was opened in 1999 to protect and support North Korean refugees more effectively as their number had increased greatly. It provides them with resettlement and vocational training. What is the name of this facility?

[Answer] Office to Support the Settlement of North Korean Refugees (Hanawon)

[Explanation] The Hanawon helps North Korean refugees to settle into South Korean society. After undergoing a joint investigation by the authorities, they are helped to achieve psychological and emotional stability through various intensive counselling services on their difficulties and offered guidance on their life in South Korea. The Hanawon also provides them with resettlement and vocational training so they can adapt to South Korean society as quickly as possible. There are two offices including Hanawon 1 in Anseong and Hanawon II in Hwacheon.

15. This is the representative mineral resource of North Korea. It is said that huge reserves of around 6 billion tons of this mineral are deposited throughout the country. While the dead burned mineral is used in the steel industry, the light burned mineral is used mainly in the agricultural industry, as well as being used in electrical insulators and fire-retardant materials. Write down the name of this mineral.

[Answer] Magnesite

[Explanation] Danchun in North Hamgyeong Province is home to North Korea's major magnesite reserves. North Korea ranks third in the world in terms of magnesite reserves.

16. The National Unification Advisory Council (NUAC) was established in accordance with Article 92 of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea as a presidential consultative body for the formulation of peaceful unification policies under the direct control of the president.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 Article 92 of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea states, “The National Unification Advisory Council (NUAC) shall be established to advise the President on the formulation of peaceful unification policies.”

17. Which of the following is NOT a correct attitude toward preparations for unification?

- ① We must actively prepare for unification as it will definitely occur in the future.
- ② Unification is not the exclusive responsibility of our governments. All Koreans must join hands to realize it.
- ③ We can only reduce the costs of unification and increase the benefits according to the level of our efforts and preparations.
- ④ It is desirable to try to avoid talking about unification in public as it may cause unnecessary conflict.

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 If we are not interested in unification or if we consider it unnecessary, we will hardly create opportunities to achieve unification. More importantly, it will be hard for us to achieve unification under such circumstances even if opportunities are given to us, and the integration process between the two Koreas will be burdensome at best. It is crucial for all Koreans to take part in these efforts if we want to achieve unification swiftly and properly.

18. Launched to expedite the development of international inland transportation in Asia, this project will connect about thirty countries - including Japan, South Korea, North Korea, China, India, Turkey and Russia - along eight major routes covering a distance of 140,000 kilometers. What is the name of the project referred to in the acronym ‘AH’?

- ① Asia-Europe Dream Way ② Asia-Europe High-Speed Way
- ③ Asian Highway ④ Asian Hi-Pass

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 The “Asian Highway Project” connecting Asia and Europe is being promoted by the UN’s Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). South Korea is linked to the AH1 route connecting Japan > South Korea > North Korea > China > India > Turkey and the AH6 route connecting South Korea > North Korea > Russia.

19. South and North Korea have made joint entrances at the opening ceremonies of eleven international sporting events so far.

Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 South and North Korea have made joint entrances at a total of eleven international sporting events, including the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, the 2002 Busan Asian Games, the 2003 Asian Winter Games in Aomori, the 2003 Summer Universiade in Daegu, the 2004 Athens Olympic Games, the 2005 East Asian Games in Macau, the Turin 2006 Winter Olympic Games, the 2006 Doha Asian Games, the 2007 Asian Winter Games in Changchun, and the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games, 2018 Jakarta-Palembang Asian Games.

20. The unified Korean team began to use the Korean Peninsula flag instead of their respective national flags at the 6th FIFA World Youth Championship held in 1991 in Lisbon, Portugal.

Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 The international sporting event at which the two Koreas first used the Korean Peninsula flag, rather than their respective national flags, was the 41st World Table Tennis Championships held in Chiba, Japan in April 1991.

21. At the second inter-Korean summit talks held in 2007, both parties agreed to build another special economic zone in North Korea, in addition to Gaesung Industrial Complex. North Korea also agreed to make a concession regarding its western frontline to promote the plan. Which of the following is its location?

① Pyongyang ② Haeju ③ Sinuiju ④ Chongjin

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 According to Article 5 of the October 4th Declaration, South and North Korea agreed to establish a 'West Sea Special Zone of Peace and Cooperation' where the two sides could actively strive to establish a joint fishing zone and a peaceful waterway zone; create a special economic zone; jointly use the port of Haeju; guarantee the sailing of private vessels on the Haeju route; and promote the joint utilization of the downstream area of the Han River.

22. The Republic of Korea has proceeded with this project according to the agreement made at the 2013 Korea-Russia Summit Meeting in the form of joining a North Korea-Russia project. The project is expected to establish a link connecting the North Korea-Russia Railway to the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Inter-Korean Railway. What is the name of this project?

[Answer] The Najin-Hasan Project

【Explanation】 The Najin-Hasan Project consists in building a 54-km railroad between Hasan in Russia and Najin in North Korea in order to transport Russian bituminous coal to the port of Najin, from where cargo ships will transport it to South Korea. Russian bituminous coal was transported to South Korea three times in a tryout of the comprehensive logistics commitment of South Korea, North Korea and Russia. However, the Najin-Hasan Project came to a standstill in the wake of North Korea's 4th nuclear test.

23. The 'Korea Discount' refers to the phenomenon whereby the Republic of Korea is grossly undervalued due to the national division. In contrast, national unification will greatly boost national recognition and enhance the country's value in various areas, which will result in diverse benefits for the country. What is the name of this phenomenon?

[Answer] The Korea Premium Phenomenon

24. Once the Inter-Korean Railway is completed, this city is expected to grow into the largest logistical base in the world as it will connect the Eurasian Continent, with its population of four billion people distributed over an immense area of 55 million square kilometers, to the Pacific Ocean. What is the name of this port city located on the southeastern edge of the Korean Peninsula, which is currently the 5th largest trading port in the world?

① Busan ② Masan ③ Pohang ④ Yeosu

[Answer] ①

25. The Korean economy suffers a negative impact whenever military tension rises on the Korean Peninsula due to South-North confrontations. What is the word that refers to such a phenomenon?

[Answer] The Korea Discount, the Korean Peninsula Risk, or the Korea Risk

7. Modern Nation-Building Movements and Japanese Invasion

1. Fill out the names of the three countries in the parentheses.

The second special envoy Kim Hong-jip brought 'A Policy for Korea' written by a Qing Dynasty diplomat Huang Zunxian from Japan and presented it to King Gojong. 'A Policy for Korea' contained an argument that Joseon must join forces with (), (), and () to block Russian advance into south. When informed of the contents of 'A Policy for Korea', Confucian scholars in Yeongnam strongly protested it by submitting a maninso (literally ten thousand people's petition) among others.

[Answer] China, Japan and the US

【Explanation】 The most notable in 'A Policy for Korea' was the recommendation that Joseon achieve self-strengthening by being like family to China, linking up with Japan and allying with the United States to block Russia from advancing south.

2. Choose the most appropriate words to fill the blank spaces below?

The Joseon Dynasty dispatched the () to Japan in 1881 to assess the political situation in Japan and obtain information on its open-door policies. The dispatch of the () was kept confidential at home because of public opposition to open-door policies. The () visited various agencies of the Japanese government and the country's various modern industrial and military facilities among other destinations. The () also gathered information on the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States. The () compiled a report and submitted it to the royal court.

- ① Bobingsa (the first official Korean delegation to the USA)
- ② Yeongseonsa (a Joseon envoy to Imperial China)
- ③ Susinsa (a goodwill delegation to Japan)
- ④ Josa Sichaldan (an investigation and observation group)

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 The above mentioned activities are related to the Josa Sichaldan, a group that was sent to Japan to observe modern Japanese civilization and collect information on the country's open-door policies. Its dispatch to Japan was kept secret due to domestic opposition to the Joseon dynasty's attempts to open up the country.

3. Which newspaper does the passage refer to?

It was Korea's first modern newspaper published by the Joseon Dynasty from 1883 to 1884. It publicized the government's policies in addition to the introduction of domestic and international situations. It used Hanmun (literary Chinese) throughout.

- ① Dongnip Shinmun (The Independent) ② The Hanseong Sunbo (Seoul Tri-monthly)
- ③ The Hwangseong Shinmun (Capital Gazette) ④ Daehan Maeil Sinbo (The Korea Daily News)

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 The Hanseong Sunbo began to be published by Bangmunguk in 1883. The Chinese letter '旬(sun)' in '旬報(Sunbo)' means 10 days in Chinese.

4. The Joseon Dynasty established the Bakmunguk and equipped it with modern equipment and facilities to take charge of printing and publishing the Hanseong Sunbo.

Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 Bangmunguk was a public agency established in August 1883 (the 20th year of King Gojong) to take charge of printing and publication. It was closed in July 1888.

5. It was Gyeongbokgung Palace where the country's first electric lamp was lit. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 King Gojong had a power house installed in the back garden of Gyeongbokgung Palace to generate electricity with the water in Hyangwonjeong Pavilion. The first electric lamp was lit in Geoncheongung Residence in Gyeongbokgung Palace on March 6, 1887. Gyeongungung Palace had the country's first telephone installed in 1898.

6. The United States was the first western country that Joseon executed its first modern treaty with. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The Korea-United States Treaty of 1882 was the first treaty that Joseon executed with the West, meaning the United States was the first western country that Joseon signed a treaty with. It was in 1883 that Joseon concluded a treaty with the United Kingdom.

7. During the Joseon Dynasty, the heads of local governments prohibited the transportation of grain produced in their own regions to other regions or countries in the event that the food supply was disrupted by natural disasters or uprisings, or when residents' livelihood was likely to be affected by food price spikes. What was the name of this decree in Korean?

[Answer] Banggokryong

【Explanation】 The above statement describes the Banggokryeong decree, whose details are included in the Joseon-Japan Trade Treaty executed in 1883.

8. What incident does the passage describe?

In 1884, on the occasion of a party held to celebrate the opening of the new national post office, radical reformers rose up to kill several members of the Min clan and conservatives, and then established the Gaehwadang (the Enlightenment Party) government. It was the country's first political reform movement to emerge with the aim of building a modern country on the Korean Peninsula. The government wanted to prevent intervention by the Qing Dynasty, put a stop to the country's subservient relationship with that dynasty, assert the country's self-reliance and independence, and build modern political and social systems by establishing a constitutional monarchy and the people's right to equality. However, the government was too heavily dependent on the military support of Japan and also neglected to undertake the land reforms so strongly desired by farmers. Therefore, the reform government had inherent limitations including its inability to draw support from the populace.

① The Gapsin Coup ② The Gabo Reform ③ The Sinmiyangyo ④ The Imo Incident

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 The passage above describes the Gapsin Coup.

9. Which best fits the parentheses?

Amid increasing confrontation among big powers surrounding the Korean Peninsula, a German diplomat in Joseon Budler presented () as a diplomatic strategy that Joseon had to take.

① The neutrality proposal ② The theory of Eastern ways, Western technology
③ The petition for the Mandate of Korea ④ The League of Small and Subject Nationalities

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 Amid increasing confrontation among Qing, Japan, the UK and Russia over Joseon, Budler,

German vice-consul in Joseon, suggested the neutrality of Joseon to the government.

10. Which location does the passage refer to?

Donghak Peasants' Army captured Jeonju Fortress in April 1894. To suppress them, the government asked the Qing dynasty for reinforcements. Faced with an unforeseen situation, the Peasants' Army signed the Jeonju Peace Agreement with the government pledging political reforms. The Peasants' Army then established this organization, a self-governing civilian authority in terms of public service and law enforcement, in major locations throughout the Honam region in an effort to implement political reforms they called for.

- ① Gigichang ② Gipgangso ③ Hyesanggongguk ④ Gunguk Gimucheo

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 Donghak Peasants' Army set up Gipgangso (local directorates), a self-governing civilian authority, in various places and took actions on the political reform plan.

11. What agency is the passage referring to?

This agency was temporarily established on June 11, 1894 (31st year of King Gojong's reign) for political reforms following the withdrawal of Donghak Peasants' Army from Jeonju Fortress in May. Resisting Japanese interference with the political reform plan, the agency laid out 12 specific reform measures on June 16, most of which were proposed by Donghak Peasants' Army. The agency was replaced by Gunguk Gimucheo (Deliberative Council) on June 25.

- ① Gyojeongcheong ② Jungchuwon ③ Ujeongchongguk ④ Tongnigimu-amun

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 Following the execution of the Jeonju Peace agreement, the government set up Gyojeongcheong to carry out reforms on its own.

12. A solar calendar was used during the first Gabo Reforms. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 A solar calendar was used in 1895 as the result of Eulmigaehyuk (the Reform of 1895) which declared the next day of the reform, which took place on November 16 in the lunar calendar, as the first day of 1895.

13. The Joseon Dynasty's caste system was abolished by the Gabo Reforms of 1894. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 It was the Gabo Reforms that abolished the social divide between yangban (the ruling class) and sangmin (common people) as well as the slavery system of dynasty.

14. What do the following five statements describe?

1. Sever the subordinate relationship with the Qing Dynasty and lay robust foundations for national self-reliance and independence.

1. Establish rules for the royal court including succession to the throne and the duties and responsibilities of maternal and paternal relatives of the royal family.

1. Separate royal court affairs from state affairs and never mix them up.

1. Allow the Takji Amun (Ministry of Finance) to take full charge of tax affairs and expenditure.

1. Enact civil and criminal laws clearly and strictly in order to safeguard people's life and property by protecting them from arbitrary detention and punishment.

- ① Heonui 6-jo
- ② Hongbeom 14-jo
- ③ Requests for the reform of corrupt practices
- ④ Royal decree on education-based nation building

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 The passage is taken from Hongbeom 14-jo (Exemplary Rules, 14 articles) promulgated by King Gojong with the launch of the second Gabo Reforms.

15. Feeling uneasy about his personal safety in the wake of the Eulmi Incident where Japan assassinated Queen Min (posthumously Empress Myeongseong), King Gojong moved to the legation of this country. What was the name of the country?

- ① The USA ② The UK ③ Russia ④ France

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 On February 20, 1897, the then-Emperor Gojong returned to Gyeongung Palace. Agwanpacheon refers to an incident that took place on February 11, 1896, in which pro-Russian officials conspired with the Russian consul to move King Gojong to the Russian legation in secrecy.

16. Which is the correct description of the righteous army that posted the following public appeal?

We were waiting for a chance to avenge the assassination of our beloved empress. To make matters worse, the emperor has gone as far as to have his hair cut again. The fact of the matter is that all of us loyal subjects in every province owe our lives to the emperor, and thus it would be a fate worse than death to avoid fighting for him, and would be much better to stand up and fight rather than sit and wait for our destruction.

- ① The army occupied Jeonjuseong Fortress.
- ② The army was defeated by the Qing forces.
- ③ Disbanded soldiers joined the army.
- ④ The army was disbanded by Emperor Gojong's decree.

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 The passage is part of the public appeal written by Yoo In-seok of the Eulmi Righteous

Army. The army was disbanded by Emperor Gojong's decree after the royal family took refuge at the Russian legation(Agwanpacheon).

17. Which organization reiterated the following?

Russia is demanding our Great Korean Empire to relinquish Jeolyoungdo...If a subject of the empire concedes any part of the territory, he is a traitor to the emperor, a villain to all the deceased kings, and an enemy of the 20 million compatriots of our Great Korean Empire.

- ① Boanhoe (Korean Preservation Council) ② Singanhoe (New Korea Society)
③ Independence Club ④ Nationwide Organization to Redeem the National Debt

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 Independence Club (Dongnip Hyeophoe) ran an opposition movement against concessions demanded by Russia, thwarting the country's demand to borrow Jeolyoungdo (currently Yeongdo in Busan).

18. Which of the following statements about the newspaper underlined in the passage is correct?

Towards the end of December 1895, Seo Jae-pil returned to Korea after living in exile in the United States for ten years. He believed that the Gapsin Coup failed because of a lack of support from the populace and wanted to publish an enlightening newspaper.

With the government's assistance, he set up a newspaper company and published the first issue of this newspaper on April 7, 1896. We celebrate April 7 as 'Newspaper Day' as the first issue of this newspaper was published on April 7.

- ① It was shut down by Chongdokbu.
② It was published in Korean and English.
③ A Briton called Bethel participated in it as the publisher.
④ It featured Siiryabangseongdaegok(Today we cry out in lamentation) in the wake of the Eulsa Treaty.

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 Founded in April 1896, the Dongnip Shinmun was published in Korean and English. It published its last edition in 1899. It was the Daehan Maeil Shinbo that a Briton called Bethel participated in as the publisher. The papers that featured Jang Ji-yeon's Siiryabangseongdaegok were the Hwangseong Sinmun and the Daehan Maeil Shinbo among others.

19. Under the Gwangmu Reforms promoted by the Great Korean Empire, gradual reforms were pursued according to the principle of *Gubonsincham* (i.e. referring to new knowledge on the basis of old knowledge).

Write O if the statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The Gwangmu Reforms entailed the pursuit of gradual reforms under the principle of Gubonsincham.

20. The Gyeongin Line kicked off in 1899 as the country's first railway. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 On September 18, 1899, the Gyeongin Line began its operations between Jemulpo and Noryangjin for the first time in the country. The Line then served 7 stations with 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars and 28 freight cars. The Gyeongbu, Gyeongui and Gyeonwon Lines were launched in 1905, 1906 and 1914 respectively.

21. Amid a growing threat of war between Russia and Japan, the Korean Empire declared itself to be neutral. Yet Japan that provoked the Russo-Japanese War ignored the declaration and occupied Seoul. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The Korean Empire declared its neutrality during war to the international community in November 1903 and January 1904 before the Russo-Japanese War broke out. However, the Japanese government ignored it and occupied Seoul before forcing the empire to sign the Korea-Japan Protocol of 1904 which would allow Japan to use military bases in Korea freely.

22. Write the name of the treaty explained in the passage.

This treaty was executed to end the Russo-Japanese War in September 1905. Article II of the treaty reads, "...The Imperial Russian Government, acknowledging that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military and economic interests, engages neither to obstruct nor interfere with measures for guidance, protection and control which the Imperial Government of Japan may find necessary to take in Korea..."

The treaty essentially allowed Japan to secure exclusive control over Korea.

- ① The Cairo Declaration ② The Treaty of Portsmouth
③ The Treaty of Shimonoseki ④ The Taft-Katsura Agreement

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 The Treaty of Portsmouth was a peace treaty signed between Russia and Japan in Portsmouth, the USA, in September 1905 to end the Russo-Japanese War. In the treaty, Russia acknowledged Japan's exclusive control over Korea.

23. What was the name of the patriotic enlightenment organization that steadfastly protested Japan's demand for the right to develop wild land in Korea during the Russo-Japanese War and got the demand withdrawn?

- ① Boanhoe (Korean Preservation Council) ② Sinminhoe (the New People's Association)
③ Independence Club ④ Hwangguk Hyeophoe (Imperial Association)

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 Boanhoe (Korea Preservation Society) had Japan's 1904 demand withdrawn for wasteland reclamation right.

24. Upon the disgraceful signing of the Eulsa Treaty, Min Young-hwan killed himself to enlighten his compatriots through the sacrifice of his life. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 When Japan forced the Korean Empire to sign the Eulsa Treaty and deprived the empire of its diplomatic sovereignty in November 1905, Min Young-hwan committed suicide followed by Jo Byeong-se, a former minister, Hong Man-sik, a former vice minister, Yi Sang-cheol, an official at the Ministry of Education, and Kim Bong-hak, a private first class in a military unit deployed in Pyongyang.

25. Following the signing of the Eul Sa Neuk Yak, Japan set up the Tonggambu (Japanese Colonial Authority) in Korea, and Ito Hirobumi served as the first Tonggam (Japanese Resident-General of Korea).

Write O if the statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 Following the signing of the Eul Sa Neuk Yak, Japan set up the Tonggambu (Japanese Colonial Authority) in Korea, and Ito Hirobumi served as the first Tonggam (Japanese Resident-General of Korea). Following Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910, Chongdokbu was installed., Terauchi became the first Chongdok or Japanese Governor-General of Korea.

26. Which of the four statements about the Korean people's resistance to the execution of the treaty described in the passage below is NOT true?

- The Korean government shall not execute any international treaty without the arbitration of the Japanese government.
- The Japanese government shall assign one Superintendent Commander under the Korean Emperor.

- ① Iljinhoe filed a petition for Korea-Japan annexation.
- ② Ahn Jung-Geun shot dead Ito Hirobumi.
- ③ Jang Ji-yeon's Siiryabangseongdaegok was published in newspapers.
- ④ The allied righteous armies of 13 provinces tried to advance into Seoul.

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 The passage is part of the Eul Sa Neuk Yak executed in 1905. Iljinhoe, a pro-Japanese organization, campaigned for Japanese annexation of Korea by submitting annexation appeals and petitions to the Emperor, and the prime minister and tonggam (Japanese Residency-General).

27. Which of the following persons was not dispatched to the Hague International Peace Conference of 1907 held in the Netherlands as a special envoy of Emperor Gojong?

- ① Yi Jun ② Yi Sang-sul ③ Yi Sang-jae ④ Yi Wi-jong

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 Yi Sang-jae worked for the government after the Eulsa Treaty was signed but retired from public posts in the wake of the dissolution of the Army. He was not dispatched to The Hague. He worked as an independence activist during the Japanese occupation of Korea while serving as the chairman of YMCA Korea and the founding chairman of the Singanhoe.

28. Emperor Gojong dispatched his special envoys to the Hague International Peace Conference of 1907 held in the Netherlands. However, they were unable to attend the conference due to Japanese interference. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The Hague envoys dispatched by Emperor Gojong in 1907 were unable to attend the International Peace Conference due to Japanese interference. They informed the world of Japan's unlawful invasion and Korea's position on it through unofficial channels.

29. Japan dethroned Emperor Gojong on the grounds of his dispatch of special envoys to The Hague. Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 Japan dethroned emperor Gojong by force on the grounds of his dispatch of special envoys to The Hague.

30. Sinminhoe established branch offices throughout the country and held rallies to protest the Japanese invasion. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 Organized as a secret society, Sinminhoe is said to have worked clandestinely.

31. Write the name of the newspaper explained in the passage.

This paper run by Yang Gi-tak and Bethel (British) among others between 1904 and 1910 was published in Korean, Korean mixed script, and English. As Bethel, a Briton, worked as its publisher, the paper could publish articles condemning various aspects of the Japanese invasion despite censorship and push aggressively for nationalist movements including the Nationwide Movement to Redeem the National Debt. This paper published Emperor Gojong's letter claiming the illegality of the Eulsa Treaty and Shin Chae-ho's 'A New Reading of History'.

[Answer] The Daehan Maeil Sinbo

【Explanation】 The newspaper explained in the passage is the Daehan Maeil Sinbo.

32. Which of the following is NOT a correct explanation of the National Debt Redemption Movement?

- ① It was initiated by Seo Sang-don and others in Daegu before spreading nationwide.
- ② The media, including the Daehan Maeil Sinbo, and various patriotic enlightenment movement organizations took part in the Movement.

- ③ It was launched to raise operating funds for the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea..
- ④ The Movement failed to pay off the national debt amounting to 13 million won due to oppression and hindrance from the Tonggambu (Japanese Colonial Authority).

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 Launched in 1907, the National Debt Redemption Movement spread nationwide with the active participation of the press, including the Daehan Maeil Sinbo. The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea was established in 1919 and its funds were raised through independence bonds among others.

33. Which religion is the passage talking about?

Na Cheol et al. founded this religion in 1909 based on the traditional worship of Dangun. Its followers formed Junggwangdan (Liberation Corps), an armed militant group against Japan, in Manchuria. In the wake of the March 1st Movement, they expanded the corps into Northern Route Army Command, which waged an armed independence war against Japan.

- ① Daejongism ② Won Buddhism ③ Cheondoism ④ Catholicism

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 The above passage discusses Daejongism.

8. Independence Movements and August 15 Liberation

1. The following incidents happened while Japan was trying to deprive Korea of its national sovereignty. What happened first?

- ① Emperor Gojong's forced abdication ② The breakout of the Russo-Japanese War
- ③ The execution of the Eulsa Treaty ④ The execution of the Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 The incidents took place in the order of the Russo-Japanese War (1904), the execution of the Eulsa Treaty (1905), the forced abdication of Emperor Gojong, and the execution of the Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty.

2. Daejoseon gungmingun (Korean Military Corporation) was organized in Manchuria by Ji Cheong-cheon et al. It held military exercises. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 Daejoseon gungmingun was a military educational organization formed on June 10, 1914 to train independence army officers at an Ahuimanu plantation in Kahaluu, Koolau, Oahu, Hawaii.

3. In the 1910s, teachers wearing swords in class was not a rare sight.

Write O if the statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 In the 1910s, the Japanese colonial rule was brutal and oppressive. Teachers wearing swords in class is something that the world has never seen - except in Japanese colonial school education.

4. Write the name of the historian who wrote history from the perspective introduced in the passage.

Our forefathers said that even though a country can be destroyed, its history cannot disappear. Because if a country is a form, its history is a spirit. Now the form of our country has disappeared but its spirit will survive. This is why I write history. If the spirit survives and does not vanish, the form can be revived some day.

-“Korean History”-

[Answer] Park Eun-shik

【Explanation】 The above phrase is quoted from “Korean History” written by Park Eun-shik.

5. Which incident does the passage refer to?

I woke up at dawn and could not sleep any longer. So, I put my hands together and desperately prayed for the success of today’s events. I could not eat. I left for Taehwagwan. Four people were absent. At around 2 pm, I distributed the Declaration of Independence again in a solemn mood. Sohn Byong-hi asked me to read it aloud. I corrected some misspellings and read it as he requested.

- ① The March 1st Movement ② February 8th Independence Declaration
③ The June 10th Movement ④ The Gwangju Students Movement

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 Taehwagwan is the location where the 33 ethnic representatives gathered and read the Declaration of Independence and were arrested by the Japanese police during the March 1st Independence Movement. Students and citizens gathered at Tapgol Park, read aloud the Declaration of Independence, went out to Jongno and launched Manse demonstrations.

6. Following the March 1st Independence Movement in 1919, provisional governments of the Republic of Korea were set up in multiple places like Shanghai, Yeonhaeju and Seoul. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 It is reported that following the March 1st Independence Movement, provisional governments of the Republic of Korea emerged in multiple places like the National Council of Korea in Yeonhaeju, the renowned one in Shanghai, and the Hanseong Provisional Government in Seoul.

7. The March 1st Independence Movement provoked the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, and 2019 marks the 100th anniversary of the movement and the establishment of the provisional government. Write O if the statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The March 1st Independence Movement was inspired by the emerging principle of national self-determination and the death of the former emperor Gojong. People rose up to express their united aspiration and commitment to independence, which led to the establishment of the provisional government of the Republic of Korea in 1919.

8. The following is part of the Declaration of Joseon Revolution that served as the guidelines of the actions by Righteous Patriots Corps. Who wrote the declaration?

To maintain the survival of the Korean people, we must drive out Japan the burglar, which is possible only through a revolution, without which there is no way to expel Japan the burglar...Let me list up the targets of our violence – assassinations, destruction and riots:

- ① Joseon Chongdok and each government official
- ② Japanese emperor and each government official
- ③ Undercover agents for the Japanese, traitors
- ④ All the enemy's facilities

⋮

- ① Kim Gu ② Sin Chae-ho ③ Ahn Chang-ho ④ Yun Bong-gil

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 The Declaration of Joseon Revolution, which served as the guidelines for the activities of the Righteous Patriots Corps, was announced by Sin Chae-ho in 1923 at the request of Kim Won-bong.

9. Which person does the passage refer to?

He joined Righteous Patriots Corps in 1926 and entered the country to destroy the Oriental Development Company and the Industrial Bank. On December 28 of the year, he went to the Industrial Bank and threw a grenade, leaving some Japanese dead. He then went to the Oriental Development Building and proceeded to shoot Japanese office workers in the building. As his attempt to use another grenade failed, he went over to the Chosen Government Railway Building and shot some Japanese officials.

- ① Kang Woo-kyu ② Na Seok-ju ③ Lee Bong-chang ④ Jang In-hwan

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 The Righteous Patriots Corps aimed to kill high-ranking Japanese officials and Korean collaborators while destroying colonial agencies and exploitative organizations. The person engaged in such activities was Na Seok-ju.

10. What is the name of the organization that adopted the following code of conduct?

We hereby duly declare that we shall adopt the means of the people's direct revolution, and abandon the delusions of diplomatic theory, preparation theory, and such like. We shall go to the people to shake hands with them, and together we shall destroy the rule of the robber, Japan, by means of endless violence, assassination, destruction and rioting. And we shall build an ideal Korea by

overthrowing all of the unreasonable systems that govern our daily life, so that human beings cannot oppress other human beings, and so that one society cannot deprive another society.

[Answer] Justice and Nobility Squad

【Explanation】 The “Declaration of Joseon Revolution” written by Sin Chae-ho at the request of the Justice and Nobility Squad of Korea, which was organized by Kim Won-bong, clearly describes the squad's goal of fomenting a direct revolution of the people through its code of conduct and individual violent struggle.

11. Which of the following was NOT carried out by the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea?

- ① Publication of the Dongnipsinmun or the Independence Newspaper.
- ② Issuance of the Independence Bond
- ③ Conduct of the Nationwide Movement to Redeem the National Debt
- ④ Publication of historical records on the Korea-Japan relationship

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea established the Bureau of Korean Historiography to publish historical records on the relationship between Korea and Japan, and also published the Independence Newspaper as its official organ. It also raised funds through the issuance of the Independence Bond and the collection of donations. The Nationwide Movement to Redeem the National Debt took place in 1907.

12. The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea whose centennial is celebrated in 2019 was a democratic republic based on the principle of the separation of powers.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea was a democratic republican government consisting of the legislature (Euijeongwon), the administration (Gukmuwon), and the judiciary.

13. As a result of the implementation of the plan to increase rice production in the 1920s, Koreans’ rice consumption per capita increased. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 Rice production rose as a result of the plan to increase rice production. Yet more rice was exported to Japan than what was produced additionally, and therefore Koreans’ rice consumption per capita rather declined, the gap being filled by cheap foreign rice and other Manchurian grains.

14. What battle does the passage refer to?

In October 1920, independence armies composed largely of Northern Route Army Command troops led by Kim Chwa-chin, Na Jung-so and Lee Beom-seok and Korean Independence Army soldiers led by Hong Beom-do prevailed over Japanese troops, who had been dispatched to Gando (Jiando) to crack down

on Korean independence armies, in more than ten small and large battles. According to a report submitted to the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea by Northern Route Army Command about the results of this particular battle, fatalities included one regiment commanding officer, two battalion commanders and 1,254 more soldiers.

- ① The Gando Massacre ② The Battle of Fengwudong
③ The Battle of Cheongsalli ④ The Battle of Daidianziling

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 The above passage refers to the Battle of Cheongsalli.

15. Japan distorted Korean history in order to justify its occupation and colonization of Korea. Which of the following is NOT relevant to Japan's colonial historical perspective?

- ① Historical materialism, whereby Korean history was restructured according to the universal development rules of world history.
② Political faction theory, which claims that factionalism is a principal ethnic characteristic of Koreans as their country has constantly been involved in factional rivalry.
③ Stagnation theory, which claims that the historical development of Korea has stalled despite the change of dynasty from Goryeo to Joseon.
④ Heteronomy theory, which claims that Korea has continued to move heteronomously, rather than autonomously, due to the influence of foreign powers such as China and Japan.

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 Imperial Japan tried to justify its colonial rule of Korea by disseminating its colonial historical perspectives, including the stagnation theory, the political faction theory, and the heteronomy theory, largely with the cooperation of the Joseon History Committee.

16. What incident does the passage refer to?

In 1920, the Japanese occupation forces attacked an army unit in Manchuria. However, they did not achieve great results, and moreover, they were attacked by the Korean Independence Army in Chengshan. On the pretext of eliminating bases for independence fighters, the Japanese army went into Korean villages in the area to indiscriminately slaughter our compatriots and set fire to houses, schools and churches. During the massacre, which lasted for a few months, countless Koreans were brutally killed by the Japanese army.

- ① The Gando Massacre ② The Manchurian Incident
③ The Massacre of Svobodny (Liberty City) ④ The Jeamni Incident

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 The above passage refers to the Gando Massacre (Gyeongsin Massacre).

17. What is the name of the organization described below?

- It succeeded the Research Society of the Korean Language.
- It enacted the “Unified hangeul (Korean) Spelling System” and the “Unified Orthography of Standard Korean and Foreign Language.”
- Thirty members of this organization were arrested and imprisoned by Japanese Colonial authorities while promoting the publication of the Comprehensive Korean Dictionary.
- The film entitled ‘MAL-MOE-E: The Secret Mission’, released in January 2019, is about the activities of this organization.

[Answer] The Korean Language Society

【Explanation】 The above passage is about Korean Language Society.

18. Which is the most suitable to fill out the parentheses?

Fourteen people including Park Eun-shik, Kim Chang-sook and Won Se-hun announced a statement titled “Notice to Our Countrymen”. The people’s movement to overcome the division of the Provisional Government and prepare the policy of the unified independence movement materialized across the country based on the people’s will on the occasion of the statement. Thus, almost all of the independence movement powers sent their representatives to Shanghai, China to hold the (_____) Conference.

- ① The People’s Committee ② The National Representative Conference
 ③ The February 8 Independence Declaration ④ Daejoseon gungmingun (Korean Military Corporation)

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 The National Representative Conference was held in 1923 to discuss the course of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea.

19. Koreans were able to enter Kyungseong Imperial University, which opened its doors in 1924. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 Kyungseong Imperial University was partially intended to placate Koreans. Yet as its main purpose was to serve as a higher education institution for Japanese residents in Korea while trying to produce pro-Japan government officials among Korean students, only one-third of its students were Koreans.

20. The June 10th Movement took place on the day of Emperor Sunjong’s funeral. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The March 1st Independence Movement was driven by the death of Emperor Gojong while the June 10th Movement was launched on the day of Emperor Sunjong’s funeral.

21. Write the name of the largest independence movement organization established in 1927 with the following platform.

We promote political and economic awareness.
We consolidate national unity.
We reject any forms of opportunism.

[Answer] The Singanhoe

【Explanation】 The above three aims constituted the platform of the Singanhoe, which had 120-150 local branches across the country and an estimated 20,000-40,000 members, making it the largest anti-Japanese organization during the Japanese occupation period.

22. The Gwangju Student Independence Movement that took place in 1929 was not able to spread nationwide due to the strict control of Japanese Government General of Korea. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 The Gwangju Student Independence Movement spread nationwide thanks to the support of various advocacy groups such as New Korea Society and developed into the largest anti-Japanese nationalist movement since the March 1st Independence Movement.

23. The second president of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea was Kim Gu. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 Following the collapse of the National Representative Conference, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea removed President Rhee Syngman from his post and elected Park Eun-sik its second president.

24. Whose accomplishment is the passage referring to?

Establishment of Seojeon School in 1906.
Dispatched as a special envoy to The Hague in 1907.
Establishment of the Kwonuphoe (Korean Independence Group in Russia) in 1911.
Formation of the Government of the Korean Restoration Army.

① Kim Won-bong ② Park Yong-man ③ Yi Sang-sul ④ Ji Cheong-cheon

[Answer] ③

25. Which Korean is the passage referring to?

At 2 pm yesterday afternoon, the Japanese emperor was returning to the palace after attending a military parade when he was attacked. A Korean is suspected to have committed the attack. Unfortunately, the bomb attack missed the emperor's carriage and hit a carriage behind it instead. The suspect was arrested immediately.
The People's Daily, January 9, 1932

① Kim Won-bong ② An Jung-geun ③ Yun Bong-gil ④ Lee Bong-chang

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 A member of the Korean Patriot Society, Lee Bong-chang threw grenades at the Japanese Emperor's carriage in 1932 but missed.

26. Which military unit is the passage referring to?

As the Chinese launched fierce anti-Japanese activities in binhyeon, Manchuria, Nam Dae-gwan et al. conspired with Chinese officers to conduct armed anti-Japanese struggles and formed an Independence unit with Ji Cheong-cheon, a former official of the Korean Community Association, as its commander general. The unit carried out Korea-China joint military campaigns in Northern Manchuria and won major battles in Ssangseongbo, sadohaja and Daidianziling.

- ① Junggwangdan (the Liberation Corps) ② The Northern Route Army Command
③ The Korean National Volunteer Corps ④ The Korean Independence Army

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 As Japan provoked the Manchurian Incident, the Korean Independence Army led by Ji Cheong-cheon launched Korea-China joint operations against Japan.

27. After the Pacific War broke out, the Korean Restoration Army went to the fronts in India and Myanmar (formerly Burma) and engaged in military operations at the request of the British Army.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 In 1943, at the request of the British Army, the Korean Restoration Army engaged in public relations campaigns and prisoner interrogation duties at the India and Myanmar fronts.

28. The Principle of the Three Equalities advocated by Cho So-ang offered the philosophical grounds for the basic principles and policies for the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea. Which of the following is NOT one of the Three Equalities.

- ① Political equality ② Economic equality ③ Cultural equality ④ Educational equality

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 Cho So-ang's principle of the three equalities aimed to realize equality between individuals through equality in politics, economy and education, thus, achieving equality between peoples and nations.

29. It was Chongqing where the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea was seated in 1945 when Korea was liberated. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea moved to Chongqing in 1940 and celebrated the national liberation there in 1945.

30. The Korean Restoration Army joined forces with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) of the USA to prepare for an invasion operation into Korea but could not put the plan into practice due to the Japanese

surrender. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The Korean Restoration Army joined forces with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) of the USA to prepare for an invasion operation into Korea but could not put the plan into practice due to the Japanese surrender.

9. National Division into South and North and Establishment of the Government of the Republic of Korea

1. What is the name of the organization underlined below?

On the very day of the National Liberation, Yeo Woon-hyung met the Japanese Governor of Korea to discuss transferring the administration authority. He organized the _____ with Ahn Jae-hong as a form of cooperation between left and right factions. The _____ established branches across the country and formed security squads to maintain public order after the liberation.

- ① Committee of Left-Right Cooperation
- ② Russo-American Joint Commission
- ③ Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea
- ④ Committee for the Preparation of Korean Independence

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 The Committee for the Preparation of Korean Independence was based on the Alliance of Korean Independence, which took its administration authority from the Japanese Government-General of Korea to maintain order after the liberation.

2. Following the National Liberation of 1945, South and North Korea were placed under military administration by the USA and the China, respectively, with the 38th parallel serving as the demarcation line.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 Following the National Liberation of 1945, the USA and the Soviet Union implemented a military administration in South and North Korea, respectively.

3. Following the National Liberation of 1945, the US military government in South Korea retained the officials of the Japanese Government-General of Korea and the Japanese police in their posts and used them to that end.

Write O if the statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 As preventing the communization of South Korea was its top priority, the US military

government in South Korea retained the officials of the Japanese Government-General of Korea and the Japanese police in their posts and used them to that end.

4. The 38th Parallel was set according to an agreement made between the USA and the USSR at the Russo-American Joint Commission. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 According to the results of the Yalta Conference, the Soviet Union participated in the war on August 9, 1945 and started occupying northern Korea rapidly. To prevent the USSR from occupying the entire Korean Peninsula and disarming remaining Japanese soldiers on the peninsula effectively, the USA proposed the split occupation of the peninsula along the 38th parallel north right before Japan's unconditional surrender, and the USSR accepted it.

5. Fill out the parentheses with the most suitable phrase.

() was a period of ideological confrontation between the United States with its capitalist allies and the Soviet Union with its communist satellite states after World War II. It was named () because the two blocs' economic and military confrontation did not proceed to war in Europe among others.

[Answer] The Cold War (or the Cold War system)

【Explanation】 The above passage refers to the Cold War.

6. At the first round of the US-Soviet Joint Commission meetings, the United States insisted on allowing only those organizations that had endorsed the resolution of the Moscow Conference of Three Foreign Ministers to take part in setting up the provisional government of Korea. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 The Soviet Union and the United States confronted each other at the US-Soviet Joint Commission. The Soviet Union insisted on allowing only those organizations that had endorsed the resolution of the Moscow Conference of Three Foreign Ministers to participate in the formation of a provisional government while the United States requested that all organizations be allowed to do so.

7. Fill out the parentheses.

This was held in Seoul, Korea in March 1946 according to the resolution of the Moscow Conference of the Three Foreign Ministers. The Soviet Union wanted to allow only those organizations in favor of the resolution of the Moscow Conference to attend the conference, which was held to discuss the establishment of a provisional democratic government on the Korean Peninsula, whereas the United States claimed that all organizations should be allowed to participate in discussions about the establishment of a provisional government.

- ① Inter-Korean negotiation ② Little Assembly of the United Nations
③ Left-Right Coalition ④ Russo-American Joint Commission

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 The Russo-American Joint Commission was held according to the resolution of the Moscow Conference of the Three Foreign Ministers. However, the conference was postponed without achieving any concrete results due to a confrontation between the USA and the Soviet Union over who should be allowed to participate in discussions about the establishment of a provisional government on the Korean Peninsula.

8. Write the name of the person the following passage is referring to

- He was dispatched to the Paris Peace Conference held in 1919 as the representative of Sinhan Cheongnyeondang.
- He served as the vice president of the Provisional Government of the ROK.
- He worked with Lyuh Woon-hyung for a left-right coalition government.
- With Kim Gu, he promoted South-North negotiations for the establishment of a unified government.
- He was kidnapped and taken to the North during the Korean War.

[Answer] Kim Kyu-sik

9. The second Russo-American Joint Commission meeting held in 1947 decided on a South-North general election according to the proportion of population. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 The Russo-American Joint Commission broke down without any achievements. It was at the UN general assembly meeting held in November 1947 that a South-North Korea general election based on the proportion of population was determined.

10. The following is Article 1 of the 1948 Constitution. Fill out the parentheses.

Article 1 (1) The Republic of Korea shall be a ().

[Answer] democratic republic

11. The Constitutional Assembly formed through general elections held on May 10 enacted the Act on Punishment for Anti-National Activities and launched the Special Investigation Committee on Anti-National Activities. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The Act on Punishment for Anti-National Activities was enacted by the Constitutional Assembly on the basis of the national aspiration for the punishment of pro-Japanese factions, following the establishment of the Republic of Korea, and the provisions of the Constitution that allowed the enactment of a special act on the punishment of anti-national activities. Subsequently, a 10-member Special Investigation Committee on Anti-National Activities was launched.

12. The Constitutional Assembly enacted the Farmland Reform Act that provided for the methods of 'Purchase for Value, Distribution for Free'. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 The Farmland Reform Act was enacted by the Constitutional Assembly in April 1949 and amended on March 10, 1950. The Law stipulated the principle of purchase for value and distribution for value.

13. Write the name of the person who wrote the following passage.

I would rather die at the 38th Parallel while trying to build a unified nation in my motherland than shamefully seek my own comfort and cooperate with anyone for the establishment of a separate government in the South. Before I die, I would like to go beyond the 38th Parallel to the North, and die when those from the North are able to return home freely.

[Answer] Kim Gu

【Explanation】 This passage is part of a text by Kim Gu dated February 1948 entitled *An Entreaty to My 30 Million Compatriots*. Kim Gu struggled to prevent national division while faced with the increasing likelihood of a separate government being established in the South through elections held only in the South.

14. The first National Assembly passed a constitutional amendment calling for a change from a unicameral to a bicameral system of government.

Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 The constitutional amendment was made to switch from a bicameral system by the second National Assembly in its Selected Constitutional Amendment.

15. Right-wing politicians supported the trusteeship decision made at the Moscow Conference of Three Foreign Ministers. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 The right-wing including Kim Gu, Rhee Syngman and the Korea Democratic Party launched strong opposition movements. The leftist forces such as the Communist Party of Korea also opposed the trusteeship at first but shifted their position to total support after learning that the decision made at the Moscow Conference of the Three Foreign Ministers was essentially aimed at the establishment of a provisional government.

16. Write the name of the person the following passage refers to.

- Organized the Korean Products Promotion Society in the 1920s
- Took the lead in forming the South Pyongan People's Committee following the National Liberation
- Forced from power by the Soviet Army for his opposition to trusteeship
- Posthumously awarded the Order of Merit for National Foundation in 1970
- His hair and fingernails buried at the Seoul National Cemetery in 1991

① Kim Kyu-sik ② Pak Hon-yong ③ Lyuh Woon-hyung ④ Cho Man-sik

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 Cho Man-sik was a renowned nationalist working largely in the North. He was expelled from power by the Soviet Union for his opposition to the Moscow Conference of the Three Foreign Ministers.

17. The United States Army Military Government in Korea installed in South Korea following the national liberation in 1945 recognized the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea as the official government of Korea. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 The United States Army Military Government in Korea set a policy not to recognize any government in South Korea other than itself. The key officials of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea came back as individuals, too.

18. Which country did not participate in the Moscow Conference of the Three Foreign Ministers that determined the establishment of a provisional democratic government in Korea, the installation of the U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission, and the trusteeship of Korea for up to five years?

① The USA ② The Soviet Union ③ The UK ④ China

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 China did not take part in the conference.

19. Kim Gu did not participate in the Left-Right Coalition Committee. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 Kim Gu evaluated the left-right coalition activities positively but did not take part in the Left-Right Coalition Committee.

20. The Soviet forces that advanced into the area north of the 38th Parallel ruled the North indirectly through the People's Committee. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The Soviet forces delegated its administrative authority to the People's Committee and ruled the North in an indirect way. The American forces denied all the organizations including the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea and ruled the South directly.

21. The Yalta Conference was attended by the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The Yalta Conference held in 1945 was attended by the heads of government of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union and discussed international issues in the post-war world.

22. The U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission determined that if a united government could not be established, the South must form a provisional government on its own. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 It was the Little Assembly of the United Nations held in February 1948 that decided on a general election held in areas accessible by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, leading to the establishment of a government in the South alone.

23. Kim Gu and Kim Kyu-sik paid a visit to Pyongyang in April 1948 to promote inter-Korean negotiations. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 Following the decision on a general election only in the South, Kim Gu and Kim Kyu-sik promoted inter-Korean negotiations for the establishment of a unified government. As a result, the South-North Negotiation Conference was held in Pyongyang in April 1948.

24. Which was included in the joint statement of South-North Negotiations announced in April 1948?

- ① Dissolution of the Constitutional Assembly
- ② Absolute opposition to the unilateral election in South Korea
- ③ Implementation of a UN-supervised South-North general election
- ④ Promotion of agricultural land reforms under the principle of free distribution

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 The South-North Negotiations that Kim Gu and Kim Kyu-sik visited Pyongyang to attend concluded with the announcement of an absolute opposition to the election held only in South Korea and an immediate withdrawal of foreign troops.

25. The first Constitution promulgated on July 17, 1948 authorized people to elect the President directly. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 The first Constitution authorized the National Assembly to elect the President and the Vice President. The Selected Constitutional Amendment of 1952 provided for a direct presidential election.

10. The Korean War and the Post-War Situation

1. Write the cultural heritage the following passage is referring to.

During the Korean War, colonel Kim Young-hwan was ordered to bomb Haeinsa Temple to pave the
--

way for the attack on armed guerillas in Jirisan and Gayasan Mountains. He did not follow the order, saying that he could not allow precious cultural heritages to be destroyed. Thus, Haeinsa Temple and cultural heritages stored in it avoided destruction. In 2000, the government posthumously awarded the Geumgwan (gold crown) Order of Cultural Merit to the late general Kim Young-hwan.

[Answer] Palman Daejanggyeong, the Tripitaka Koreana, Jaejo Daejanggyeong

Hint: It is National Treasure No. 32. It was inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2007.

[Explanation] General Kim Young-hwan is the person who refused to follow the bombing order during the Korean War and kept the Tripitaka Koreana intact. General Kim is said to have stopped his fellow pilots' bombing plan, saying "The Haeinsa Palman Daejanggyeong is our precious cultural heritage, which will be destroyed if we bomb the temple." In recognition of such an achievement, General Kim was awarded the Geumgwan (gold crown) Order of Cultural Merit in 2010. (Source: Yonhap News, June 29, 2018)

2. Write the name of the military campaign described in the following passage.

- It was launched under the command of the United States Supreme Commander MacArthur on September 15, 1950.
- It reversed the overall situation of the war by ambushing the North Korean army's supply lines and rear bases while major battles were being fought along the Nakdong River Defense Line following its invasion into the country.
- Its success provided an opportunity for the ROK and UN forces to recapture Seoul and advance north.

[Answer] The Incheon Landing Operation (The Battle of Incheon)

[Explanation] The Incheon Landing Operation was an amphibious landing operation that occurred on September 15, 1950 when General MacArthur attacked North Korea's supply lines and rear bases in an operation against the Incheon area following the North Korean invasion. Its success gave the UN forces an opportunity to counterattack advancing North Korean forces. In addition, the UN forces were able to use the port facilities in Incheon and various logistical facilities located between Incheon and Seoul in their advance into the North. (Source: The Encyclopedia of Korean Culture)

3. Which is NOT correct as a situation prior to the outbreak of the Korean War?

- ① The Soviet Union supported the establishment of the North Korean regime.
- ② Kim Il-sung presented the Democratic Base Theory
- ③ The People's Republic of Korea was established.
- ④ The Mutual Defense Treaty between the US and the ROK was signed.

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] The Mutual Defense Treaty between the US and the ROK was executed in October 1953 following the armistice signed in July.

4. Write the name of the place described below.

This place became the country's provisional capital on August 18, 1950 after the breakout of the Korean War. As Seoul was recaptured, the country's capital was moved back to the city on September 28. However, Seoul was recaptured in 1951 as the Chinese army intervened. On January 4, the country's capital was moved to this place again and remained so until the end of the Korean War.

[Answer] Busan

[Explanation] A provisional capital is a city chosen by a government as an interim base of operations when the capital is occupied or threatened during war among others. Busan was the provisional capital of the Republic of Korea from Aug. 18 to Oct. 27 in 1950 following the outbreak of the Korean War and again from Jan. 4, 1951 to July 27, 1953 due to the January-Fourth Retreat.

Source: The Provisional Capital Busan (The Digital Local Culture Encyclopedia of Korea)

5. Write the name of the conference that was held in 1954 to settle outstanding issues resulting from the Korean War.

[Answer] The Geneva Conference

[Explanation] The 1954 Geneva Conference was held for the unification of the Korean Peninsula. It was the first international conference to be attended by both South and North Korea in the wake of the Korean War.

6. Write the name of the place described below.

This is a place where a prison camp was set up during the Korean War to accommodate war prisoners. The highest number of prisoners accommodated in the camp surpassed 170,000 including 150,000 North Korean prisoners and 20,000 Chinese prisoners until the end of June 1951. It was also the scene of many tragic incidents including violent clashes between communist and anti-communist prisoners. Recently, 'Swing Kids', a film about the prisoners' life in the camp, was released to the public.

[Answer] Geojedo

[Explanation] The Geojedo prison camp was established mostly in Gohyeon and Suwol in February 1951 to accommodate war prisoners during the Korean War. Until the end of June 1951, it accommodated a maximum of 173,000 prisoners, including 150,000 North Korean POWs and 20,000 communist Chinese POWs. Designated as Gyeongsangnam-do Cultural Heritage Data No. 99, the place has been re-created as Historic Park of Geoje POW Camp with exhibitions of the prisoners' quarters and records of their daily lives including photos and clothing. It is being used as a training ground about the atrocities of war. (Source: the website of Historic Park of Geoje POW Camp)

7. Which is correct as an explanation of the cultural heritage described below?

During the Korean War, colonel Kim Young-hwan was ordered to bomb Haeinsa Temple to pave the way for the attack on armed guerillas in Jirisan and Gayasan Mountains. He did not follow the order, saying that he could not allow precious cultural heritages to be destroyed. Thus, Haeinsa Temple and cultural heritages stored in it avoided destruction. In 2010, the government posthumously awarded the Geumgwan (gold crown) Order of Cultural Merit to the late general Kim Young-hwan.

① The Seokguram Grotto

② The Tripitaka Koreana

③ Daedongyeojido

④ Veritable Records of the Joseon Dynasty

[Answer] ②

Hint: It is National Treasure No. 32. It was inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2007.

【Explanation】 General Kim Young-hwan is the person who refused to follow the bombing order during the Korean War and kept the Tripitaka Koreana intact. General Kim is said to have stopped his fellow pilots' bombing plan, saying "The Haeinsa Palman Daejanggyeong is our precious cultural heritage, which will be destroyed if we bomb the temple." In recognition of such an achievement, General Kim was awarded the Geumgwan (gold crown) Order of Cultural Merit in 2010. (Source: Yonhap News, June 29, 2018)

8. The Soviet Union approved of North Korea's plot to invade South Korea just before the outbreak of the Korean War.

Write o if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The Soviet Union provided North Korea with military support before the Korean War and approved of North Korea's invasion plans in 1950.

9. The Korean War began when North Korea invaded South Korea.

Write o if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The Korean War started early on the morning of June 25, 1950 when North Korea launched a full-scale attack on South Korea.

10. Which of the following countries did NOT figure among the UN Forces dispatched to Korea during the Korean War?

① The United States ② Australia ③ Turkey ④ India

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 The sixteen nations that dispatched troops to the United Nations Command included the following: the USA, the UK, Australia, the Netherlands, Canada, New Zealand, France, the Philippines, Turkey, Thailand, Greece, South Africa, Belgium, Luxemburg, Colombia and Ethiopia. India sent the medical support group.

11. On July 14, 1950, the Rhee Syngman government handed over wartime operational control to the United Nations Command. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 At the beginning of the Korean War, the Rhee Syngman administration handed over its wartime operational control to the UN Command for consistent military operations.

12. Which is correct as a direct consequence of what is described in the passage?

Following the Incheon Landing Operation, the war situation was reversed, and along with the UN forces, our military advanced beyond the 38th parallel and reached the Yalu River, but the Chinese army dispatched a large number of soldiers into the North.

- ① The Acheson Declaration ② The Hungnam Evacuation
③ The Execution of the Armistice Agreement ④ The Release of Anti-Communist POWs

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 As situations deteriorated due to the intervention of Chinese troops, the forces of the ROK and the US fighting on Northeastern fronts gathered in Hungnam and undertook a large-scale naval withdrawal called the Hungnam Evacuation.

13. Where did fighting against North Korean forces not take place during the Korean War?

- ① Samcheok ② Wonsan ③ Hamhung ④ Jeju-do

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 Jeju-do was a place where fighting did not take place during the Korean War.

14. Fill in the blank space below with the correct location?

When the situation of the war was reversed by the Incheon Landing Operation, UN Forces and the South Korean Army recaptured Seoul and advanced to the northern border. However, the situation was reversed again by the intervention of the Chinese army. Afterwards, as the front lines remained stuck in a deadlock along the (), armistice talks were initiated at the Soviet Union's suggestion. Even while the talks were under way, however, fierce battles continued along the ().

- ① Pyongyang ② 38th Parallel ③ Yalu River ④ Nakdonggang River

[Answer] ②

15. Write the name of the place where the Korean War armistice was signed.

[Answer] Panmunjeom

【Explanation】 Armistice talks began on October 25, 1951 in a small village called Panmunjeom and continued until July 27, 1953, when the Korean War armistice was finally signed there.

16. Put the following events in the correct chronological order.

- a. The January 4th Retreat
- b. Start of armistice talks
- c. Incheon Landing Operation
- d. The ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty

[Answer] c-a-b-d

【Explanation】 (c) Seoul was recovered in September 1950 as a result of the Incheon Landing Operation. (a) Seoul was lost again, resulting in the January 4th Retreat in 1951. (b) Armistice talks were started in July 1951 at the suggestion of the Soviet Union. (d) The ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty was signed in October 1953 following on from the execution of the Korean War Armistice three months earlier in July.

17. It was the ROK-US Mutual Defense Treaty that was signed in 1950 after the Korean War broke out. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 It was actually the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement that was signed in 1950 between the governments of the Republic of Korea and the United States. The ROK-US Mutual Defense Treaty was signed in 1953.

18. The signatories to the Korean Armistice Agreement were South and North Korea, China and the United States. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 The Korean Armistice Agreement was signed by North Korean General Nam Il representing the Korean People's Army; Peng Dehuai, commander of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army; and William K. Harrison, Jr., American commander of the United Nations Command. The South Korean representative did not sign the armistice agreement as it was opposed to the idea of an armistice at that point. (Source: Armistice Agreement, Woori Yeoksa Net, the National Institute of Korean History)

19. The Korean Armistice Agreement was concluded in July 1953, two years after the armistice talks began. Which is NOT part of the contents of the armistice agreement?

- ① Release of anti-communist POWs
- ② Installation of the Military Demarcation Line
- ③ Installation of the Korean Demilitarized Zone
- ④ Formation of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 The release of anti-communist POWs was not included in the Korean Armistice Agreement. President Rhee Syngman, who was opposed to armistice talks, took such an action on June 18, 1953. It was the unilateral decision of the president to release POWs who refused to be returned to the North, which caused a delay in the truce talks

20. Write down the date of the signing of the Korean War Armistice.

[Answer] July 27, 1953

21. Hostilities between the two Koreas deepened in the wake of the Korean War. Write o if this statement is correct or x if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The Korean War resulted in many deaths, leaving behind countless war orphans and separated families. Hostilities deepened further among those living in the totally devastated South and North.

22. Which of the following was NOT a result of the Korean War?

- ① Destruction of major industrial facilities.
- ② Enhancement of the Rhee Syngman administration's anti-communism policy.
- ③ The creation of countless separated families and war orphans.
- ④ Increase in Inter-Korean exchanges for peaceful unification.

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 In the wake of the war, the Rhee Syngman administration advocated Unification by marching on the North and strengthened its anti-communism policies, while North Korea insisted on unification under Communism.

11. Economic Growth and the Development of Democracy

1. Article 1(1) of the Republic of Korea's constitution says, "The Republic of Korea shall be a democratic republic." Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 Article 1(1) of the Republic of Korea's constitution says, "The Republic of Korea shall be a democratic republic." Article 1(2) says, "The sovereignty of the Republic of Korea shall reside in the people, and all state authority shall emanate from the people."

2. Write the name of the country described in the passage.

- This country that was divided into the eastern and western parts during the Cold War in the wake of World War II was reunified in 1990.
- The annual foreign remittances of the miners and nurses who were dispatched to this country in the 1960s and 1970s greatly contributed to the nation's economic development.

[Answer] Germany

3. In the second half of the 1980s, the Korean economy enjoyed a boom based on the three-low phenomenon. Write all three components of the phenomenon.

[Answer] Low interest rates, low oil prices and low value of the Won

【Explanation】 The three-low phenomenon refers to low interest rates, low oil prices and low value of the Won, which continued in Korea for 4-5 years starting in the middle of the 1980s - favorable factors that together enabled the country to achieve a more than 10% GNP growth rate every year during the period.

4. The July 4th South-North Joint Statement pronounced three principles of unification. Write all of the principles.

[Answer] Independence, peace and nation-wide unity

【Explanation】 It is a historic joint statement that was made about the national unification for the first time after the nation was divided. The statement dated July 4, 1972 declared three principles of unification – independence, peace and nation-wide unity – as specified below:

- The reunification must be achieved with no reliance on external forces or interference.
- The reunification must be achieved peacefully without the use of military force against the other side.
- Both parties must promote national unity as a united people over any differences of our ideological and political systems. (Source: Common Sense Dictionary)

5. As a result of the June Struggle of 1987, Korea adopted its current democratic constitution based on a direct presidential election system. Write the term length of the president as is stipulated in the present constitution of the Republic of Korea.

[Answer] 5 years

6. This campaign was launched in 1997 during the IMF Bailout. About 3.51 million Koreans participated in it by donating a total of 227 tons of gold in their possession. They helped save the faltering economy through voluntary sacrifice. That is why the campaign is compared with the National Debt Redemption Movement of 1907. Write the name of the campaign.

[Answer] The gold-collecting campaign

7. Write the name of the person described in the passage.

This person became the country's president through a peaceful transition of power for the first time in history. He promoted a conciliatory approach toward the North and held an inter-Korean summit meeting for the first time after the national division. He was awarded a Nobel Peace Prize, for the first time as a Korean, for his contributions to democratization in South Korea and peace and reconciliation with North Korea.

[Answer] Kim Dae-jung

8. The first National Assembly of South Korea enacted the constitution of the Republic of Korea and elected Rhee Syngman and Yi Si-yeong as its President and Vice-President, respectively.

Write o if this statement is correct or x if it is not.

[Answer] O

9. Jo Bong-am, the leader of the Progressive Party, was sentenced to death on charges of committing acts of espionage with North Korea and calling for unification under the same terms as North Korea.

Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 Jo Bong-am was sentenced to death due to the Progressive Party Incident of 1958.

10. After the April 19 Revolution, the preliminary Heo Jeong administration amended the constitution to adopt a cabinet system and a bicameral system among others. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The preliminary administration implemented a cabinet system for the first time in the country's constitutional history. .

11. This person was a tailor in Pyeonghwa Market and a workers' rights activist in the 1960s. In 1970, he committed suicide by burning himself to death calling for compliance with the Labor Standards Act. His death brought attention to labor issues. Write the name of the person.

[Answer] Jeon Tae-il

【Explanation】 A tailor in Pyeonghwa Market, Jeon Tae-il committed suicide by burning himself to death calling for compliance with the Labor Standards Act. The country's labor movement has become active since then.

12. Write the name of the road described in the passage.

- The country's second expressway (after the Gyeongin Expressway)
- Its construction kicked off in 1968 and was completed in 1970.
- It was partially funded by the normalization of diplomatic ties with Japan and the dispatch of troops to Vietnam.

[Answer] The Gyeongbu Expressway

【Explanation】 The Gyeongbu Expressway was the country's second expressway promoted as a key project of the Second Five-Year Economic Development Plan after the Gyeongin Expressway was completed in 1968. Its construction began in 1968 and ended in 1970. It connects Wonji-dong in Seocho-gu, Seoul to Guseo-dong in Geumjeong-gu, Busan. It is called the country's main artery that connects the Seoul Metropolitan Area to three major metropolitan cities - Daejeon, Daegu and Ulsan - in addition to Busan and other major cities, turning the country into a one-day living sphere.

(Source: Daum Encyclopedia)

13. The South Korean economy grew rapidly in the mid-1980s thanks to the "three lows" and an economic boom. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The South Korean economy grew at a remarkable rate in the mid-1980s due to the global economic boom combined with the "three lows" including low oil prices, a low won-dollar exchange rate, and low interest rates.

14. Which incident does the following passage describe?

In January 1987, after Park Jong-cheol, a student of Seoul National University, was tortured to death by the police and the government issued a statement stating that it was opposed to an amendment to the constitution, students and citizens demonstrated fiercely across the country, chanting slogans such as “Abolish the Constitution,” and “Fight for a Democratic Constitution.”

- ① The April 19 Revolution
- ② The Busan-Masan Uprising
- ③ The June Democracy Movement of 1987
- ④ The May 18 Democratization Movement

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 The key requirement of the students and citizens who engaged in the June Democracy Movement of 1987 was a direct presidential election.

15. This declaration was made by Roh Tae-woo, the presidential candidate of the ruling party - the Democratic Justice Party - as public rage was about to explode during the June Democracy Movement of 1987. The declaration included an amendment to the constitution allowing the holding of a direct presidential election, and a guarantee of people’s basic rights. Write down the name of that declaration.

[Answer] June 29 Democratization Declaration

【Explanation】 As a result of the June Democracy Movement of 1987, Roh Tae-woo, the presidential candidate of the then ruling Democratic Justice Party, made the June 29 Democratization Declaration, the gist of which was acceptance of the demand for a constitutional amendment allowing a direct presidential election.

16. The Kim Dee-jung administration paid back all the IMF loans earlier than scheduled. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 Faced with a financial crisis, the Kim Young-sam administration signed an MOU on December 3, 1997 to obtain financial assistance from the IMF. Soon thereafter on December 18, Korea held the 15th presidential election which the opposition leader won to realize the country’s first peaceful transfer of power. The Kim Dae-jung administration was launched in February 1998. Korea completed its early repayment of the IMF loan amounting to US\$19.5 billion and left the IMF’s supervision on August 23, 2001.

17. Which of the following is NOT one of the policies promoted by the Roh Moo-hyun administration?

- ① Adhesion to the International Labor Organization (ILO)
- ② Execution of the Korea-US Free Trade Agreement
- ③ Establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission

- ④ Pursuit of political reforms based on engagement and integration along with decentralization and balanced national development

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 It was during the Roh Tae-woo administration that Korea joined the ILO.

12. Global Korea

1. Which is NOT inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register?

- ① Samguk sagi
- ② Seungjeongwon Ilgi
- ③ Archives for the National Debt Redemption Movement
- ④ Archives for the May 18th Democratic Uprising

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 As of 2018, Korea has 16 UNESCO Memories of the World Register as follows (the numbers in parentheses refer to inscription years)

1. The Hunmin Chongum Manuscript (1997), 2. The Annals of the Choson Dynasty (1997), 3. Jikji Simche Yojeol (2001), 4. Seungjeongwon Ilgi (2001), 5. The Tripitaka Koreana (2007), 6. The Royal Protocols of the Joseon Dynasty (2007), 7. Donguibogam (2009), 8. Archives of the May 18th Democratic Uprising (2011), 9. Ilseongnok (2011), 10. Nanjung Ilgi (2013), 11. Archives of Saemaul Undong (2013), 12. Archives of the KBS Special Live Broadcast 'Finding Dispersed Families' (2015), 13. Confucian Printing Woodblocks (2015), 14. Royal Seal and Investiture Book Collection of the Joseon Dynasty (2017), 15. Archives of the National Debt Redemption Movement (2017) 16. Documents on Joseon Tongsinsa (2017) (Source: Cultural Heritage Administration)

2. Which city does the passage describe?

Meaning 'inside the rivers', this city is Vietnam's capital. It was the venue of the second North Korea-US summit meeting between president Trump of the United States and chairman Kim Jong-un of North Korea in February 2019.

- ① Bangkok
- ② Hanoi
- ③ Ho Chi Minh City
- ④ Singapore

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 Meaning 'inside the rivers', Hanoi was named so by the Nguyen Dynasty in 1831 and it has remained its official name. Previously, Hanoi was called 'Dong Kinh' towards the end of the Le Dynasty

(1428-1787). Hanoi was declared the country's capital on September 2, 1945. It is a historical city that marked its 1,000th anniversary in September 2010. (Source: Doosan Encyclopedia)

3. Korea established the Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) in 1987 and started offering foreign aid. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 Established in 1987, the EDCF has steadily increased the amount of the country's foreign aid.

4. Which organization does the following passage describe?

Launched in 1991 as the country's exclusive free foreign aid organization, it is in charge of sharing the development experience and technologies that Korea has accumulated with countries in need. The organization also conducts a variety of volunteer activities, including the provision of medical assistance to improve human wellbeing in the least developed countries, and engagement in humanitarian actions to save the lives of people suffering as a result of natural disasters and long-standing international conflicts.

① OECD ② KOICA ③ DAC ④ IBRD

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 KOICA, which stands for the "Korea International Cooperation Agency," is dedicated to sharing South Korea's development experience and technologies with developing countries, providing them with human resources and capital to help with their economic and social development, and carrying out works to improve human wellbeing in the least developed countries from a humanitarian standpoint. In addition, KOICA is active in offering disaster relief to areas stricken by natural disasters and other hazards, to which it dispatches volunteers with expertise in all walks of life.

5. Korea's first multipurpose practical satellite was Mugunghwa. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 Korea's first multipurpose practical satellite was Arirang, used for precision mapping, geographic information system, land management and disaster prevention. Arirang-1 was launched in December 1999 followed by Arirang-2 in July 2006 and Arirang-3 in May 2012. Mugunghwa 1 is Korea's first commercial broadcasting and communications satellite. It is owned by KT.

6. This law was enacted by Korea in 1999 to guarantee overseas Koreans' entry into and departure from the Republic of Korea and the relevant legal status. Write down the name of this law.

[Answer] The Overseas Koreans Act
(or the Act on the Immigration and Legal Status of Overseas Koreans)

【Explanation】 The Overseas Koreans Act was designed to guarantee overseas Koreans' entry into and departure from the Republic of Korea and the relevant legal status. In this law the term "overseas Korean"

means a national of the Republic of Korea who has acquired the right of permanent residence in a foreign country or is residing in a foreign country with a view to living there permanently, or a person prescribed by Presidential Decree from among those who, having held the nationality of the Republic of Korea or as their lineal descendants, have acquired the nationality of a foreign country. The law stipulates that the Government shall give necessary support to overseas Koreans lest they should suffer unfair regulation or treatment in the Republic of Korea.

7. Korea joined this forum, whose primary purpose is to facilitate economic growth and prosperity in the region, as a member country in 1989. Busan held the summit of this forum in 2005. Write down the name of this forum.

[Answer] Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

[Explanation] Attended by the Asian and the Pacific Rim Countries, the APEC forum is dedicated to establishing a regional economic community.

8. The Goguryeo Research Foundation was launched in 2004, and was expanded into this organization in response to China's Northeast Project in 2006. Write down the name of this organization.

[Answer] Northeast Asian History Foundation

[Explanation] In response to China's Northeast Project, the Goguryeo Research Foundation established in 2004 was expanded into the Northeast Asian history Foundation in 2006.

9. The Women's International War Crimes Tribunal on Japan's Military Sexual Slavery convicted the accused, including the king of Japan, of war crimes against the comfort women.

Write o if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] The Women's International War Crimes Tribunal on Japan's Military Sexual Slavery was launched in Tokyo in the year 2000. The tribunal ruled in The Hague in 2001 that the king of Japan and other responsible persons should be held accountable for war crimes. However, the ruling is not legally binding as the tribunal was a private court.

10. In 2012, Korea won a competition with Germany and Switzerland and the headquarters of this organization is now based in Incheon. Write the name of the organization aimed at assisting developing countries in reducing GHG emissions and countering climate change.

[Answer] The Green Climate Fund (GCF)

[Explanation] In 2012, the secretariat of the GCF was set up in Incheon. Based on the funds equivalent to those of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, the GCF works to help developing countries to reduce GHG emissions and counter climate change.

11. The research station described in the following passage is named after the historical figure who dominated maritime trade in Unified Silla. What is his name?

The second base of Korea's Antarctic research mission was set up twenty-four years after the construction of the King Sejong Station in 1988. The station consists of sixteen buildings covering an area of 4,458 square meters, and houses fifteen people in winter and sixty in summer. This module type of station was built with prefabricated materials assembled at the site.

- ① Yi Sun-sin ② Jang Bo-go ③ An Yong-bok ④ Choi Mu-seon

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 Completed on February 12, 2014, the Jang Bogo Station is the second Korean research station to be built in Antarctica. It is run by the Korean Polar Research Institute, an associate organization of the Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute. The Jang Bogo Station is Korea's first research station to be located in mainland Antarctica, as opposed to the King Sejong Station located on an island at the tip of the Antarctic Peninsula.

12. Name the group of people to whom the following passage refers.

This term refers to all ethnic Koreans who reside in the former Soviet Union including Russia and fifteen other independent countries.
Koreans began emigrating to the Maritime Province of Siberia during the late Joseon period. During the Japanese occupation, many independence activists moved to the area and actively engaged in nationalist movements.
Meanwhile, almost all ethnic Koreans suffered as they were forcefully moved to Central Asia by Stalin in 1937.

[Answer] Koryoin (or Koryeo-saram, Koreysky, Koreytsy)

【Explanation】 The term "Koryoin" refers to all ethnic Koreans residing in the former Soviet Union including Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia (Gruzia). They are called "Koreytsy" in Russian, although ethnic Koreans prefer to call themselves "Koryeo-saram."

13. The Republic of Korea has executed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Brazil. Write o if it is this statement correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 Korea has yet to enter into an FTA with Brazil.

14. Which country has NOT concluded an FTA with the Republic of Korea?

- ① Chile ② India ③ Brazil ④ New Zealand

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 The government has worked to conclude FTAs in an effort to secure our overseas markets in a stable manner and enhance the competitiveness of our economy. As a result, our FTAs are in effect with 52 countries such as Chile, Singapore, the EFTA (European Free Trade Association), ASEAN, India, the EU, Peru, the USA, Turkey, Australia, Canada, China, New Zealand, Vietnam and Colombia. The FTA

between Korea and the Mercosur nations including Brazil is not in effect yet.

15. The Republic of Korea is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the International Labor Organization (ILO). Write o if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

16. Which is NOT an international organization that Korea has joined?

① TPP ② ILO ③ WHO ④ WTO

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 Korea has not joined the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) advocated by the United States.

17. Shinmiyangyo is the name of the incident in which French naval forces invaded Ganghwado Island and plundered books from the Oegyujanggak and other national treasures.

Write o if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 Byunginyangyo, not Sinmiyangyo, is the name of the incident during which French naval forces invaded Ganghwado Island and plundered the Oegyujanggak for books and other treasures in 1866.

18. The royal ancestral ritual of the Jongmyo shrine and the associated ritual music are inscribed on the list of UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritages of Humanity along with the Pansori epic chant and the Gangneung Danoje Festival.

Write o if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 UNESCO inscribes endangered intangible cultural heritages from diverse various domains including oral traditions and expressions, rituals, and festive events among others. Korea's UNESCO intangible cultural heritages include the Jongmyo shrine and its ritual music, Pansori, Gangneung Danoje, Kimjang (the making and sharing of kimchi), and Nongak music, dance and rituals.

19. Which is NOT inscribed on the Memory of the World Register

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| ① Donguibogam | ② Bibyeonsa deungnok |
| ③ Archives of Saemaul Undong | ④ Archives of the May 18 th Democratic Uprising |

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 As of 2018, Bibyeonsa Deungnok (Records of the Border Defense Council) is not inscribed on the Memory of World Register.

20. In 1995, Prime Minister Koizumi of Japan announced a statement apologizing for its colonial rule during the Pacific War. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 Koizumi served as Japan's prime minister from 2001 to 2006. It was Prime Minister Murayama of Japan that apologized for the country's colonial rule in 1995.

21. In 1952, the president of the Republic of Korea issued 'the Presidential Declaration on Sovereignty over the Neighboring Maritime Area' or the so-called Peace Line that placed Dokdo in Korean territory. Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 As president Rhee Syngman declared the so-called Peace Line placing Dokdo in Korean territory in 1952, the Japanese government sent us a letter of protest.

22. What is the official name of the sculpture described below?

- A symbol of the sufferings of comfort women exploited by the Imperial Japanese Army.
- The first sculpture erected on December 14, 2011 in front of the Japanese Embassy in Korea.
- Dozens installed both at home and abroad.

[Answer] The Statue of a Girl of Peace

【Explanation】 The first Statue of a Girl of Peace was erected by the Korean Council for Women Drafted into Military Sexual Slavery by Japan in front of the Japanese Embassy in Korea on December 14, 2011 on the occasion of the 1,000th Wednesday demonstration. The statue was created by an artist couple, Kim Un-seong and Kim Seo-gyeong, and was funded by public donations.

23. Lee Tae-seok, a doctor and a Catholic priest, devoted his life to the construction of a clinic and a school where he taught maths and music in Sudan, Africa. What is the title of the television documentary about this priest?

- ① Don't Cry, Tonz ② Project Nim ③ Tears of Africa ④ Swap Schools

[Answer] ①

【Explanation】 The title of the TV documentary about Father Lee Tae-seok is "Don't Cry, Tonz."