

**- The National Unification Advisory Council -
2026 Youth Unification Golden Bell Basic
Learning Questions (Public)**

April 2026



The National Unification Advisory Council

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The Basic Learning Questions were developed with reference to ‘Understanding Issues of Unification’ and ‘Understanding North Korea’ published by the Ministry of Unification in 2025. They also consider the target audience of the 2026 Youth Unification Awareness Project by referring to relevant subjects in middle and high schools (Middle School History/Ethics, High School Korean History, East Asian History Travel, and World History).

※ This material contains public questions; non-public questions have been selected separately to ensure the ability to differentiate students’ levels. Non-public questions will be based on the explanations of the public questions, so please engage in proactive learning through the explanations.

1. Intent and Background of the Unit ‘Perception of Division’

The Korean Peninsula has historically been influenced by various international situations due to its geopolitical position where continental and maritime powers intersect. The division of the Korean Peninsula is a result of the interlocking interests of great powers and the international Cold War structure during the conclusion of World War II, regardless of our nation’s will. The purpose of this topic is to help youth objectively understand the background of this division and grow into protagonists who design a peaceful future beyond the pain of history. To this end, the questions are composed of three areas.

First, national movements during the Japanese colonial period and preparations for establishing an independent state. By examining the process of resistance movements against Japanese aggression, we explore the meaning of independence and peace that independence movement forces desperately desired at the time. In particular, we study the activities of independence activists such as Kim Gu, Ahn Chang-ho, Ahn Jung-geun, and Cho So-ang, as well as the roles of major organizations such as the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, Singanhoe, and the Korea Patriotic Corps. Through this, we aim to ensure an accurate understanding of the historical reality of how intensely our nation prepared and dedicated itself to establishing a new country independently.

Second, the international situation before and after liberation and the process of division. We objectively examine the process by which the Korean Peninsula emerged as a geopolitical focal point and division became visible amidst the massive trend of the Cold War that arrived with the end of World War II. We reflect on the process where the establishment of a unified government was frustrated due to divided occupation by foreign powers and conflicts between domestic political forces. Through this, we recognize that division was a painful situation caused by surrounding circumstances rather than a result of our choice, and we contemplate what ‘independent capability’ is needed for us to overcome this.

Third, the impact of the Korean War and efforts to restore peace. By learning the progression of the war, we examine the tangible and intangible damages left on the Korean Peninsula. In particular, we note the fact that war inevitably causes great sacrifice in the lives of not only soldiers but also civilians – men, women, and children alike. War destroys not only individual lives but also the overall economy and

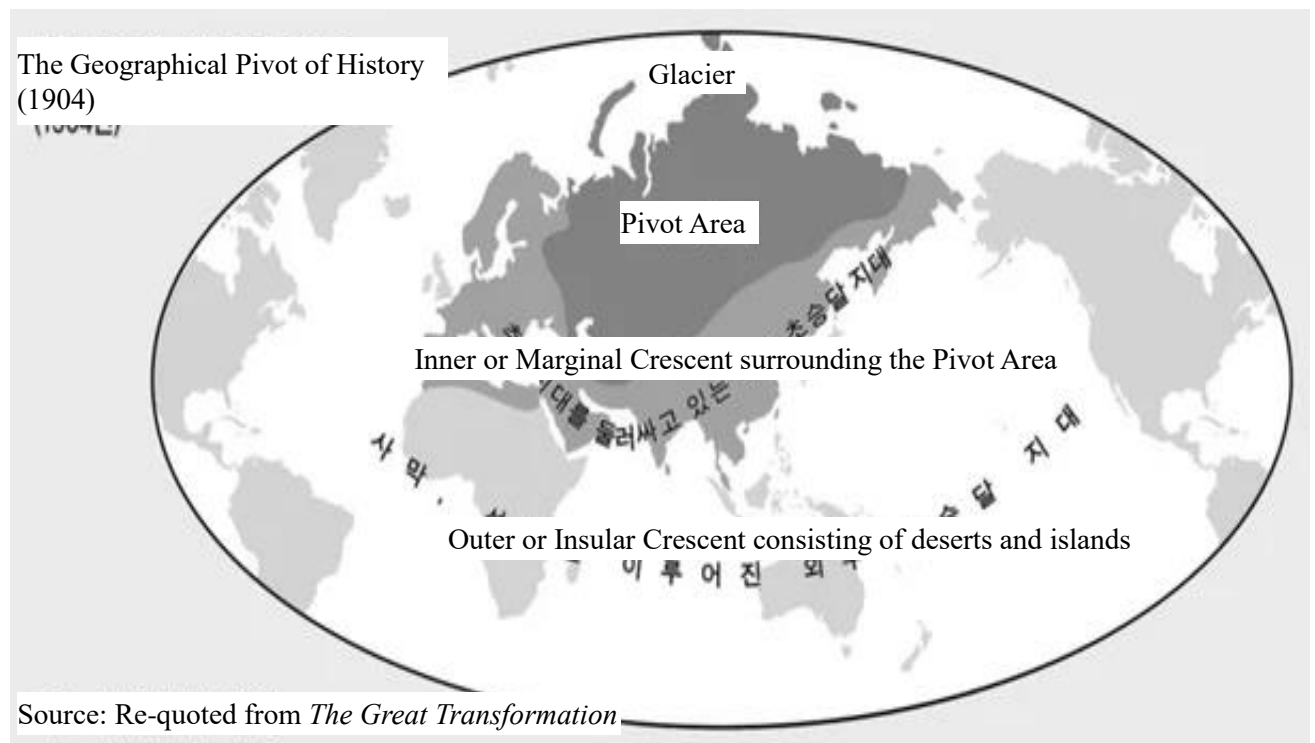
infrastructure of society, leaving deep scars on the community. Through this tragedy, we deeply empathize with the preciousness of peace, asserting that war must never break out on the Korean Peninsula again, and understand the various efforts toward peaceful unification that have continued since the armistice.

While the division of the past was a pain imposed upon us by the logic of power, the peace and unification of the future are tasks of the era that we must take responsibility for and create ourselves. The core goal of this unit is to cultivate the correct values and spirit of solidarity that youth should possess as protagonists who will lead the peaceful coexistence of the South and the North by correctly knowing the history of division.

No.	Question
1. Perception of Division	
1	<p>On July 18, 1894, British Foreign Secretary John Kimberley proposed a partition plan regarding the hegemony over the Korean Peninsula at the time, stating, “Let the Qing Dynasty occupy the north of Seoul, and () occupy the south.” Which country correctly fills the blank?</p> <p>① United Kingdom ② United States ③ Russia ④ Japan</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ④</p> <p>[Explanation] On July 18, 1894, British Foreign Secretary Kimberley proposed a North-South partition plan to Aoki Shuzo, the Japanese Minister to Britain, and Gong Zhaoyuan, the Qing Minister. He suggested a partition plan stating, “Japan occupies the four southern provinces, Qing takes charge of the three northern provinces, and Gyeonggi-do is left unoccupied by either.” However, this was not realized due to opposition from Japan, which sought control over the entire Korean Peninsula. On July 25, 1894, the Sino-Japanese War broke out with a surprise attack by the Japanese fleet on the Qing fleet off the coast of Asan, and Japan ultimately emerged victorious.</p>
2	<p>British geographer Halford Mackinder, known as the founder of geopolitics, interpreted the Russo-Japanese War of 1904 as a confrontation between () powers and maritime powers. What is the correct word for the blank?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Continental</p> <p>[Explanation] Geopolitics is a field of study that researches the influence of</p>

geographical factors such as a nation's location, territory, resources, and climate on international politics, economy, and security. It analyzes power relations between nations macroscopically, seeking the causes of expansionist policies of great powers or conflicts in the geographical environment.

Mackinder, a British politician and geographer called the founder of geopolitics, judged the center of the world (Pivot Area, Heartland) to be the Eurasia region. To check the continental powers located at that center, he advocated for the containment of Russia by maritime powers and the seizure of surrounding areas (Rimland, Inner Crescent). Accordingly, he judged Korea and India in the Indo-Pacific region as bridgehead areas for the continent and the ocean, emphasizing that bridgeheads should be utilized as buffer zones or strategic points to prevent the expansion of continental powers.



Which of the following is the correct title of the book written by Ahn Jung-geun as described in the text?

3

This book is an unfinished work written by Ahn Jung-geun in Lushun Prison after he was sentenced to death following his heroic deed in Harbin. Beyond the level of resisting Japan's colonization of the Korean Empire, it contains a pioneering peace vision that the three nations of Korea, China, and Japan should establish a peaceful order in the East by solidifying solidarity based on respect for

sovereignty. In particular, as specific measures for establishing peace, it suggested concepts of an economic community ahead of its time, such as the establishment of a joint bank or the issuance of a common currency. This clearly shows the independent desire to achieve peace and prosperity by determining our own destiny without being dragged by foreign powers.

- ① Baekbeom Ilji (Diary of Baekbeom)
- ② Samgyunjuui (Three Equalities Principle)
- ③ Dongyang Pyeonghwaron (The Theory of Oriental Peace)
- ④ Joseon Hyeokmyeong Seon-eon (Declaration of the Joseon Revolution)

[Correct answer] ③

【Explanation】 *Donyang Pyeonghwaron*, written by Ahn Jung-geun in Lushun Prison, is a historical record that best demonstrates the ‘meaning of independence and peace’ desperately desired by independence movement forces during the Japanese colonial period. Through this book, Ahn Jung-geun clarified that the Harbin deed was not simple resentment or revenge, but a process of solidarity to protect the co-prosperity and true peace of the three Eastern nations.

Baekbeom Ilji is the autobiography of Kim Gu, who led the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea.

Samgyunjuui is a thought advocated by Cho So-ang and served as the founding ideology of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, seeking complete independence and peace through equality among individuals, ethnic groups, and nations.

Joseon Hyeokmyeong Seon-eon is a manifesto written by Shin Chae-ho to clarify the justification for the armed struggle and direct revolution by the masses of the Uijeoldan.

Which organization was organized in Manchuria in 1919, took the ‘Declaration of the Joseon Revolution’ written by Shin Chae-ho as its activity guideline, and developed independent anti-Japanese struggles such as destroying major Japanese governing institutions and punishing henchmen of colonial rule?

- 4
- We declare that we abandon the delusions of diplomacy and preparation theories and adopt the means of direct revolution by the masses. ... We shall go among the masses and hold hands with them to overthrow the rule of the robber Japan through constant violence, assassination, destruction, and riot, and reform all irrational systems of our lives to build an ideal Joseon where humanity cannot

oppress humanity and society cannot deprive society.

「Declaration of the Joseon Revolution」(Shin Chae-ho, 1923)

[Correct answer] Uiyeoldan (Heroic Corps)

[Explanation] The Uiyeoldan is a representative anti-Japanese secret society formed under the leadership of Kim Won-bong in Manchuria immediately after the March 1st Movement in 1919. They actively engaged in heroic activities, striking oppressive Japanese governing institutions such as the Government-General of Korea or police stations, and punishing individuals who took the lead in colonial rule.

Which national movement organization corresponds to (A)?

(A) Platform

- We promote political and economic awakening.
- We solidify our unity.
- We deny all forms of opportunism.

-『Dong-A Ilbo』 January 20, 1927-

① Sinminhoe

② Singanhoe

③ Joseon-eo Hakhoe (Korean Language Society)

5 ④ Joseon Hyeongpyeongsa

[Correct answer] ②

[Explanation] Prompted by the First United Front between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party in China (1924), a movement for a single national party was developed within China, and the Comintern also supported a national united front. In this international climate, the Singanhoe, a national cooperative front, was founded in Korea through the solidarity of uncompromising nationalist forces and socialist forces, carrying out activities from 1927 to 1931. The Singanhoe platform emphasizes national unity and criticizes the autonomy movement that compromised with Japan. ① Sinminhoe was organized as a secret society by Ahn Chang-ho and others in 1907, aiming for the recovery of national sovereignty and the construction of a modern nation-state under a republican system. ③ Joseon-eo

	<p>Hakhoe was an organization renamed from the Joseon Language Research Society in 1931; it announced the ‘Unified Draft of Korean Orthography,’ established standard language, and commenced the compilation of the <i>Great Dictionary</i>. It was forcibly disbanded due to the Korean Language Society Incident instigated by Japan. ④ Joseon Hyeongpyeongsa was organized in 1923 to carry out the Hyeongpyeong (Equality) Movement to eliminate social discrimination against the <i>Baekjeong</i> (butchers), which remained even after the abolition of the caste system.</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>Which of the following is NOT a correct explanation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea?</p> <p>① It aimed for a constitutional monarchy with the restoration of King Gojong. ② It published the ‘Dongnip Sinmun’ (The Independent) to deliver news of the independence movement. ③ It issued independence bonds to secure funds for the independence movement. ④ It sought close contact with the domestic front through a secret communication network called the Yeontongje.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ①</p> <p>[Explanation] After the March 1st Movement, movements arose to establish a unified provisional government to consolidate the will and capacity for independence. As a result of the integration movement, Shanghai was agreed upon as the location – where Japanese influence was relatively weak due to being within the French Concession – and the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea was established with Syngman Rhee as President and Yi Dong-hwi as Prime Minister. The Provisional Government advocated a democratic republic and promulgated a provisional constitution containing the principle of the separation of powers.</p>
<p>7</p>	<p>Who is the independence activist corresponding to (A)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (A) believed that ‘cultivating strength’ by building our own power was more important than anything else for the sovereign independence of the nation during the Japanese colonial period. To this end, he organized the Sinminhoe, a secret society, to strive for the promotion of education and industry, and founded the Heungsadan in San Francisco to dedicate himself to nurturing talented individuals for independence. Furthermore, he devoted his life to reorganizing the system of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea established after</p>

the March 1st Movement and leading the solidarity and integration of various independence movement forces with different ideologies and lines.

[Correct answer] Ahn Chang-ho

[Explanation] Dosan Ahn Chang-ho (1878–1938) considered ‘cultivating strength’ and ‘talent education’ to develop the nation’s own capacity from a long-term perspective as most important, rather than relying solely on short-term armed conflict even under Japanese oppression. Additionally, to establish a modern state with a democratic republican system, he constantly attempted integration and solidarity to bring together independence movement forces that held different ideas.

Write the name of the organization corresponding to (A).

Kim Gu organized (A) to breathe vitality into the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea. In 1932, Lee Bong-chang threw a bomb at the Japanese Emperor’s carriage in Tokyo, Japan, but failed. In 1932, Yun Bong-gil threw a bomb at Hongkou Park in Shanghai, China, where a victory ceremony for the Shanghai Incident was being held, punishing major Japanese generals and high-ranking officials.

8 **[Correct answer] Hanin Aegukdan (Korea Patriotic Corps)**

[Explanation] In a situation where Japan’s invasion of the continent expanded after the Manchurian Incident and the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea was weakened by internal division, the Hanin Aegukdan, a secret society, was organized to carry out heroic struggles to revitalize the government. Yun Bong-gil’s deed became an occasion for the Provisional Government to receive support from the Chinese Nationalist Government and served as the foundation for the organization of the Korean Liberation Army within China later on.

Which individual corresponds to the underlined ‘I’?

Rather than building a separate government for the sake of a moment’s comfort, I would rather fall across the 38th parallel while trying to build a unified fatherland. I want to go north of the 38th parallel during my lifetime. I want to die after seeing my compatriots there find their own homes.

9 ① Kim Gu ② Kim Kyu-sik ③ Syngman Rhee ④ Lyuh Woon-hyung

[Correct answer] ①

	<p>【Explanation】 This is ‘An Appeal to My Thirty Million Compatriots’ announced by Kim Gu on February 10, 1948. As the possibility of division increased – such as the decision for a separate election in South Korea only by the UN Interim Committee – Kim Gu opposed the establishment of a separate government and worked toward building a unified fatherland by holding North-South negotiations with North Korean leadership in Pyongyang.</p>
10	<p>Who is this person who, on January 8, 1932, in the heart of Tokyo, Japan, threw a bomb at the carriage carrying Emperor Hirohito, announcing our nation’s independent will for independence to the whole world?</p> <p>① Yun Bong-gil ② Lee Bong-chang ③ Yi Jun ④ Ahn Jung-geun</p> <p>[Correct answer] ② Lee Bong-chang</p> <p>【Explanation】 The patriotic martyr Lee Bong-chang (1900–1932), a member of the Korea Patriotic Corps, threw a bomb at the procession of Emperor Hirohito returning from a military review outside Sakuradamon in Tokyo, Japan, on January 8, 1932. This was to breathe new vitality into the independence movement of the stagnant Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea and to announce to the entire world our nation’s constant will for independence and independent desire for peace by striking the Emperor, the symbol of Japanese colonial rule.</p>
11	<p>The name of the army established by the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, which settled in Chongqing, China, in 1940 with the support of the Chinese Nationalist Government, is the Korean Liberation Army. Write O if correct and X if incorrect.</p> <p>[Correct answer] O</p> <p>【Explanation】 The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea established the Korean Liberation Army as its subordinate military organization in Chongqing, China, on September 17, 1940. The commander-in-chief was Ji Cheong-cheon. When the Japanese Empire launched a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, USA, and ignited the Pacific War, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea declared war on Japan and had the Korean Liberation Army participate as a member of the Allied Forces. They mainly conducted psychological warfare against the Japanese military and interrogated prisoners alongside the Chinese military. In 1943, at the request of the British military, they</p>

	<p>dispatched troops to the India-Burma theater.</p> <p>In December 1944, they prepared the Domestic Advance Operation (Eagle Project) in cooperation with the U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS). The plan was to infiltrate special forces in advance to carry out disruption operations when the Allied forces landed on the Korean Peninsula. The scheduled date for the operation was August 20, 1945, but it could not be executed due to the sudden defeat and surrender of Japan.</p>
12	<p>Write the name of the ‘this ideology’ underlined below.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><u>This ideology</u> is the assertion that equal living for individuals should be realized through the equality of politics, economy, and education, and based on this, the equal living of nations and states should be achieved. It was systematized by Cho So-ang and provided the ideological foundation for the Founding Program of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">[Correct answer] Samgyunjuui (Three Equalities Principle)</p> <p>[Explanation] Cho So-ang’s Samgyunjuui is a theoretical system asserting that equal living for individuals should be realized through the equality of politics, economy, and education, and based on this, the equal living of nations and states should be achieved. The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea announced the Founding Program of the Republic of Korea based on Cho So-ang’s Samgyunjuui, and through this program, it included contents such as universal suffrage, the implementation of free compulsory education, and the nationalization of land and production facilities.</p>
13	<p>Which of the following is the correct name of the conference for (A)?</p>



The photo shows the leaders of China, the United States, and the United Kingdom gathered in Egypt in November 1943. At this (A), the leaders of the United States, the United Kingdom, and China released a declaration stating that they would cooperate with each other in the war against Japan and return the areas seized and occupied by Japan, and the Allied powers guaranteed the independence of our country for the first time.

- ① Yalta Conference
- ② Potsdam Conference
- ③ Cairo Conference
- ④ Geneva Conference

[Correct answer] ③

[Explanation] In November 1943, the leaders of the United States, the United Kingdom, and China gathered at the Cairo Conference in Egypt and announced the Cairo Declaration, which included continuing military action to bring about Japan's surrender and returning territories seized and occupied by Japan. At this conference, the Allied forces guaranteed Korea's independence for the first time with the statement, "mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent." ① The Yalta Conference in February 1945, as the defeat of Germany was imminent, agreed on the partitioned occupation of Germany and the Soviet Union's participation in the war against Japan. It also agreed on the policy of forming democratic provisional governments and establishing governments through free elections in defeated and liberated countries. ② The Potsdam Conference, held in July 1945 after Germany surrendered to the Allies, discussed post-war European issues, demanded Japan's unconditional surrender, and confirmed the implementation of the Cairo Declaration. ④ The Geneva Conference was held from April to July 1954 and was related to solving the problems of the Korean War and Vietnam. Regarding the official end of the Korean War and the signing of a peace treaty on the Korean Peninsula, it concluded without adopting any declaration due to the confrontation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, but the dissolution of French Indochina and the partition of Vietnam were agreed upon.

14	<p>Immediately after liberation, as news of “trusteeship” became known, our people were concerned that another colonial system would begin by the great powers surrounding the Korean Peninsula. At that time, people sang this song. Which country goes into the []?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Do not trust the United States, Do not be deceived by [], Japan will rise up, Joseon (Korea), Let us be careful.</p> </div> <p>① United Kingdom ② Soviet Union ③ India ④ China</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ② Soviet Union</p> <p>[Explanation] This is a song reflecting the sense of crisis that the Korean Peninsula could become a victim of power struggles among the great powers immediately after liberation, reflecting the perception of the international situation at the time that we (Joseon) must be very careful.</p>
15	<p>The international organization launched in October 1945 to maintain international peace in accordance with the Atlantic Charter announced by the Allies during the war is the League of Nations. Write O if correct and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] X</p> <p>[Explanation] In October 1945, the United Nations (UN) was launched in accordance with the Atlantic Charter signed by Roosevelt of the U.S. and Churchill of the U.K. in August 1941, just before the outbreak of the Pacific War. Unlike the previous League of Nations, it was enabled to impose military sanctions on acts of aggression and is striving for international peace. The League of Nations was launched in 1920 after World War I, but it failed to respond effectively to international disputes after the 1930s and was disbanded after transferring its duties to the United Nations following World War II.</p>
16	<p>After World War II, as the United States and the Soviet Union clashed over leadership of the international order, the post-war world was reorganized into a capitalist camp centered on the U.S. and a communist camp centered on the Soviet Union. Although the two camps did not use direct military force, they</p>

	<p>came to clash over systems and ideologies throughout the world. Write what this post-war international order is called.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Cold War (system)</p> <p>[Explanation] After World War II, as the United States and the Soviet Union emerged as the two superpowers, conflicts arose over leadership in the international community, and this is called the Cold War. During the Cold War system, there was no direct total war between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, but fierce confrontations between the two camps occurred across various fields.</p>
17	<p>Write the name of the following declaration announced by the U.S. President in 1947.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>It contains the content that the United States will strive to maintain freedom and independence in order to deter the expansion of communism, and will provide military and economic aid to various countries around the world that have the will to reject governance by a minority government.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Truman Doctrine</p> <p>[Explanation] This is a foreign policy announced by U.S. President Truman to Congress in March 1947, a declaration that aid would be provided to countries taking anti-communist policies to prevent the expansion of communism. This is called the Truman Doctrine. With this as a turning point, as the U.S. moved to contain the Soviet Union, the Cold War conflict began in earnest. Subsequently, the U.S. Secretary of State announced the Marshall Plan to provide economic aid funds to Western Europe, and in 1949, capitalist camp countries formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) for the purpose of mutual military aid and collective defense.</p>
18	<p>In China after World War II, a civil war between the Nationalist Party and the Communist Party broke out in 1946, and the Nationalist Party won based on its superior military power. Write O if correct and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] X</p> <p>[Explanation] After World War II, the conflict centered on the U.S. and the Soviet Union expanded to various parts of the world and intensified further in East Asia. Although the Nationalist Party, supported by the U.S., possessed superior military power, it was defeated by the Communist Party, which gained</p>

	<p>the support of the people through land reform and other measures, and was pushed back to Taiwan. The Chinese Communist Party, which won the civil war, took control of all of China and established the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949.</p>
19	<p>In Japan, which was defeated in World War II, a U.S. military government was implemented. Write O if correct and X if incorrect. –</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] In Japan, a U.S. military government was implemented simultaneously with its defeat in World War II. The General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (GHQ), with MacArthur as commander, disbanded the Japanese military, purged militarists from public office, and held the Tokyo Trials to judge war crimes. In the situation where the Communist Party won the civil war in China, Japan became an anti-communist stronghold in East Asia under the rule of the U.S. military government.</p>
20	<p>Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> a correct explanation of the Treaty of San Francisco?</p> <p>① Japan recovered its sovereignty. ② Korea and China participated. ③ The Soviet Union did not sign the treaty. ④ It was signed during the Korean War.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ②</p> <p>[Explanation] When the Korean War broke out after the communization of China, the U.S. hurriedly led a peace treaty between the Allied powers and Japan in San Francisco on September 8, 1951, to make Japan an anti-communist base in East Asia. However, Korea could not participate on the grounds that it was not an Allied nation, and China could not participate due to the issue of representation between the Republic of China and the People's Republic of China. The Soviet Union did not sign the treaty in opposition to the U.S.-led peace process. Through this treaty, Japan, which was a defeated nation in World War II, was able to recover its sovereignty and return to the international community. On the same day, Japan signed the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty with the United States. The Treaty of San Francisco subsequently left seeds of conflict among East Asian nations.</p>

21	<p>Write the name of the country that proposed the partitioned occupation of the Korean Peninsula, bounded by the 38th parallel north, for convenience under the pretext of disarming the Japanese military just before August 15, 1945.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] United States</p> <p>[Explanation] Until just before August 15, 1945, principles or policies related to the post-war treatment of the Korean Peninsula had not been established. In early August 1945, when the United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan to secure influence over East Asia and began participating in the war by entering Manchuria and the northern region of the Korean Peninsula. In this situation, on August 11, the United States proposed to the Soviet Union to partition and occupy the Korean Peninsula along the 38th parallel north to disarm the Japanese military. With the Soviet Union's agreement, the 38th parallel north was established as the military demarcation line on the Korean Peninsula.</p>
22	<p>Since the 38th parallel north was a boundary for military convenience, residents of South and North Korea were strictly prohibited from crossing the 38th parallel immediately after liberation. Write O if correct and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] X</p> <p>[Explanation] Because the 38th parallel north was a temporary boundary for military convenience, residents of South and North Korea were able to freely cross the 38th parallel immediately after liberation. However, as the Cold War intensified, travel gradually became restricted.</p>
23	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Immediately after liberation, the area south of the 38th parallel north was under direct rule by <input style="width: 50px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="(A)"/> , which established a military government, while the area north of the 38th parallel north was under the political influence of <input style="width: 50px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="(B)"/> through an indirect rule method via People's Committees.</p> </div> <p>Write the names of the countries corresponding to (A) and (B).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] (A) United States, (B) Soviet Union</p> <p>[Explanation] After liberation, the United States established a military government and exercised direct rule south of the 38th parallel north; for the convenience of administration, the U.S. military government inherited the</p>

organizations and personnel of the Government-General of Korea. North of the 38th parallel north, the Soviet Union exercised political influence through an indirect rule method via People's Committees, and communists seized power without much difficulty with the support of the Soviet military.

24 Write the name of 'this organization' underlined below.

On the day of liberation, Lyuh Woon-hyung met with Administrative Superintendent Endo to discuss the transfer of administrative power. Subsequently, he organized this organization in the form of a coalition between the left and right wings along with Ahn Jae-hong and others. This organization made efforts for social stability immediately after liberation, while also striving to stabilize the people's lives by focusing on securing food and daily necessities.

[Correct answer] **Committee for the Preparation of Korean Independence (CPKI)**

[Explanation] Immediately after liberation, Lyuh Woon-hyung organized the Committee for the Preparation of Korean Independence and worked toward social stability and the establishment of a government. The Committee for the Preparation of Korean Independence attempted to secure leadership in nation-building by proclaiming the establishment of the People's Republic of Korea on September 6, 1945, just before the arrival of the United States. However, it was not recognized by the U.S. military government and was eventually disbanded due to the negative attitude of right-wing forces.

25 Which of the following is NOT a correct explanation of the activities of national leaders after liberation?

- ① Kim Kyu-sik led the Committee for the Preparation of Korean Independence.
- ② Song Jin-woo, Kim Seong-su, and others formed the Korea Democratic Party.
- ③ Syngman Rhee formed the Central Council for the Rapid Realization of Independence.
- ④ Left-wing groups, including Pak Hon-yong, operated based on the Communist Party of Korea.

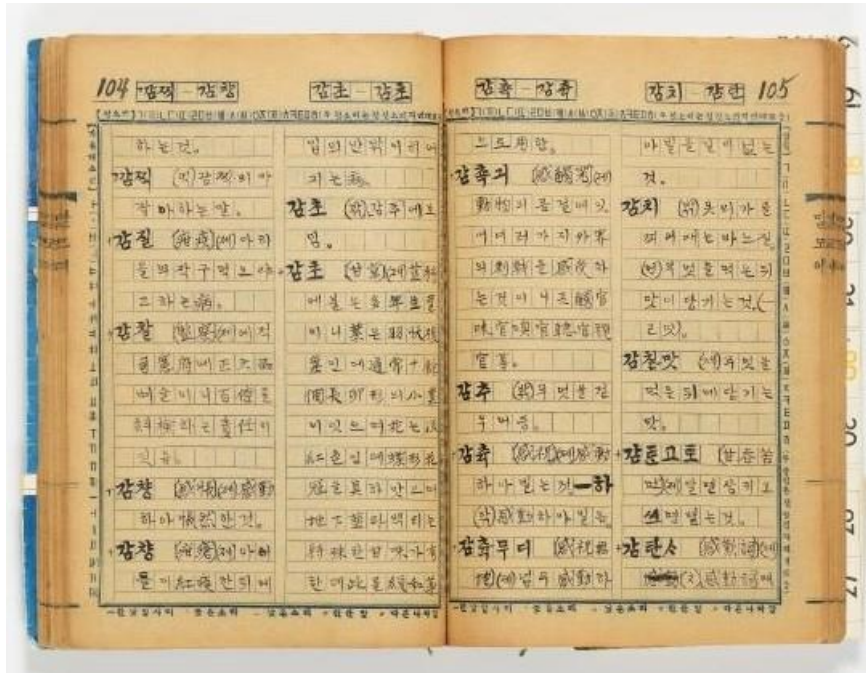
[Correct answer] ①

[Explanation] Kim Kyu-sik was a leader who participated in the Left-Right

	<p>Coalition Movement with Lyuh Woon-hyung and the North-South Negotiations with Kim Gu. The Committee for the Preparation of Korean Independence was led primarily by Lyuh Woon-hyung and Ahn Jae-hong.</p>
26	<p>Write the term corresponding to (A).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>In December 1945, the foreign ministers of the United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom met in Moscow to discuss issues regarding the Korean Peninsula. They decided to establish a provisional democratic government as a method for Korean independence, set up the U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission to facilitate the establishment of the provisional government, and draft an agreement regarding the (A) by four powers for a period of up to five years until the government is established.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Trusteeship</p> <p>[Explanation] The decisions in the prompt are those of the Moscow Conference of Three Foreign Ministers. The foreign ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union gathered at this meeting to discuss issues on the Korean Peninsula. As the decisions of the Moscow Conference were transmitted domestically, the issue of trusteeship was primarily highlighted, leading to the fixed perception that ‘the decision of the Three Ministers’ Conference = Trusteeship.’</p>
27	<p>At the time of the 1st U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission, the United States argued that only organizations supporting the decisions of the Moscow Conference of Three Foreign Ministers should be allowed to participate in consultations for the establishment of a provisional government. Write O if correct and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] X</p> <p>[Explanation] In the U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission, a conflict arose as the Soviet Union argued for the participation of only those organizations supporting the Three Ministers’ Conference decisions, while the United States argued for the participation of all organizations in the establishment of the provisional government.</p>
28	<p>This photograph is the original manuscript of a modern Korean dictionary compiled in the 1910s. It was compiled by Master Ju Si-gyeong and his students Kim Du-bong, Kwon Deok-gyu, and Lee Gyu-yeong. Compilation began in 1911 and the manuscript was nearly finished, but it could not be published due to the</p>

death or exile of the compilers. Therefore, it was called the <○○○> ‘Manuscript Version’. What is this, which preserved our spirit by protecting the Korean dictionary even under harsh torture and oppression when the use of our language was prohibited by Imperial Japan?

(Hint! There was also a movie starring actors Yoo Hae-jin and Yoon Kye-sang.)



- ① Urimal (Our Language) ② Naratmal (National Language)
 ③ Malmodeum (Word Gathering) ④ Malmoi (Gathering words)

[Correct answer] ④ Malmoi (Gathering words)

[Explanation] Malmoi is a pure Korean word meaning ‘to gather words.’ Malmoi is the manuscript of Korea’s first modern Korean dictionary. In the early 1910s, Master Ju Si-gyeong and his students began the compilation to protect the Korean language against the language eradication policy of Imperial Japan. It was not merely a book listing words, but a ‘mental independence movement’ containing our nation’s identity and will for independence. The ‘Korean Language Society Incident’ in 1942, in which they were arrested, reflects a painful history where linguists were tortured as Imperial Japan regarded dictionary compilation as an independence movement. In September 1945, immediately after liberation, a bundle of manuscripts thought to be lost was miraculously discovered in a warehouse at Seoul Station, becoming the foundation for today’s *Great Dictionary of the Korean Language*.

trusteeship after the Moscow Conference?

- ① Some media outlets reported inaccurately, stating, “The Soviet Union advocated for trusteeship using the division of the 38th parallel as a pretext, while the United States demanded immediate independence.”
- ② Right-wing forces centered on Kim Gu, Syngman Rhee, and others viewed trusteeship as an extension of colonial rule and carried out an anti-trusteeship movement.
- ③ Left-wing forces, including Pak Hon-yong, took a stance from the beginning in favor of trusteeship and supported the decisions of the Moscow Conference.
- ④ As the issue of trusteeship was highlighted, right-wing forces criticized the left as traitors, and the anti-trusteeship movement expanded into an anti-Soviet movement.

[Correct answer] ③

[Explanation] It was the United States that first proposed the trusteeship plan by four nations (U.S., U.K., China, and U.S.S.R.), but it was incorrectly conveyed by the media before the formal announcement. Left-wing forces, including Pak Hon-yong, initially expressed opposition to trusteeship, but after the conference decisions became known, they judged that the establishment of a provisional democratic government was important and changed their stance to total support for the Moscow Conference decisions – that is, support for trusteeship.

The individual who gave the following speech is Syngman Rhee. Write O if correct and X if incorrect.

30

Since the U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission, which was adjourned indefinitely, shows no sign of resuming, and although we long for a unified government, it is not working out as desired, we should organize something like a provisional government or a committee even if only in the southern region, and appeal to world public opinion to have the Soviet Union north of the 38th parallel withdraw. You all must also make a decision.

[Correct answer] O

[Explanation] The above material is Syngman Rhee’s Jeongeup Speech. When the 1st U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission was adjourned indefinitely, Syngman Rhee publicly advocated for the establishment of a separate government in South

	Korea in Jeongeup in June 1946 during a speaking tour.
31	<p>Which of the following is NOT a correct explanation of the process of the UN (United Nations) decision for a separate election in South Korea on February 26, 1948?</p> <p>① The United Nations passed a resolution at a General Assembly attended by the United States and the Soviet Union to implement a general election in proportion to the population on the Korean Peninsula.</p> <p>② The United Nations dispatched the UN Temporary Commission on Korea (UNTCOK) to implement a general election in early 1948.</p> <p>③ Political leaders in the Soviet Union and North Korea refused the visit of the UN Temporary Commission on Korea.</p> <p>④ The United Nations held an Interim Committee and resolved to implement a general election in areas where elections were possible.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ①</p> <p>[Explanation] When the U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission broke down, the United States proposed to resolve the Korean Peninsula issue by handing it over to the United Nations. On the other hand, the Soviet Union insisted that a government be established after the simultaneous withdrawal of the troops of both countries. The United Nations held a General Assembly, in which the Soviet Union did not participate, and passed the U.S. proposal to implement a general election in proportion to the population on the Korean Peninsula and establish a government.</p>
32	<p>The Left-Right Coalition Movement promoted after the August 15 Liberation was led by right-wing forces such as Syngman Rhee. Write O if correct and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] X</p> <p>[Explanation] The forces that organized the Left-Right Coalition Committee in 1946 and conducted the movement to establish a unified government were centrists such as Lyuh Woon-hyung and Kim Kyu-sik. Right-wing forces, including Syngman Rhee, did not participate in the Left-Right Coalition Committee.</p>
33	<p>Write the name of the region where the following incident occurred.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>This refers to an incident in which numerous residents were sacrificed during the process of armed conflict and suppression that lasted until 1954, following</p> </div>

the uprising of armed units of the South Korea Labor Party in April 1948 in resistance against the oppression of the police and the Northwest Youth Association, and in opposition to the separate election and the establishment of a separate government in South Korea.

[Correct answer] Jeju Island

[Explanation] The prompt is an explanation of the Jeju April 3 Incident. Innocent Jeju residents were sacrificed during the armed uprising in Jeju Island and its subsequent suppression. It began with a police firing incident on March 1, 1947, and on April 3, 1948, some residents of Jeju Island rose in an armed uprising, advocating for opposition to the separate election in South Korea and the withdrawal of U.S. troops. The military and police, together with right-wing organizations, carried out suppression operations, and 20,000 to 30,000 residents were sacrificed in this process. In 2000, the ‘Special Act on Discovering the Truth of the Jeju April 3 Incident and the Restoration of Honor of the Victims’ was enacted to reinvestigate the Jeju April 3 Incident.

Which of the following is a correct explanation of the general election of members of the National Assembly (May 10 General Election) held on May 10, 1948, to form the Constituent National Assembly of South Korea?

- ① It was the first universal suffrage in our country.
- ② It elected a president for a five-year term .
- ③ It led to the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea.
- ④ It was held according to the decision of the U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission.

[Correct answer] ①

34

[Explanation] The May 10 General Election was a democratic election in which all citizens aged 21 or older participated according to the principles of universal, equal, secret, and direct suffrage; it was an election for members of the National Assembly to form the Constituent National Assembly. The U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission fell through, and the May 10 General Election was conducted under the observation of the UN Temporary Commission on Korea according to the decision of the UN Interim Committee on February 26, 1948. In the election, members of the Constituent National Assembly were elected for a two-year term, and with the enactment of the Constituent Constitution on July 17, the

	<p>establishment of the Government of the Republic of Korea was proclaimed on August 15.</p>
35	<p>The quota for the Constituent National Assembly was allocated as 200 seats for the region south of the 38th parallel and 100 seats for the region north of it. Write O if correct and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] 5 At the time of the May 10 General Election, 200 seats were allocated to the region south of the 38th parallel and 100 seats to the region north of it; it was decided that the northern region would elect its representatives when elections became possible.</p>
36	<p>The Constituent National Assembly enacted the ‘Special Act on the Punishment of Anti-National Activities’ and formed the Special Investigation Committee (Anti-National Activities Special Investigation Committee) and a Special Court. Write O if correct and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] Based on the Constituent Constitution, the Constituent National Assembly set out to liquidate pro-Japanese factions by enacting the ‘Special Act on the Punishment of Anti-National Activities’ and forming the Special Investigation Committee. However, as the statute of limitations for the Anti-National Activities Act was shortened amidst opposition from the Syngman Rhee government, the Special Investigation Committee was disbanded.</p>
37	<p>South Korea was excluded from the Far East Defense Line announced by U.S. Secretary of State Acheson in 1950. Write O if correct and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] In January 1950, U.S. Secretary of State Acheson defined the U.S. Far East Defense Line as an area connecting the Aleutian Islands through Japan to Okinawa and the Philippine archipelago, and issued a statement that the U.S. military could not directly guarantee the safety of other Pacific regions from military attacks. With the Acheson Declaration, Korea, Taiwan, and the Indochina Peninsula were excluded from the U.S. defense line. However, at the time of the announcement, Secretary of State Acheson stated that in areas outside the Acheson Line, the country itself should defend first, but the United States would intervene through United Nations procedures.</p>

38	<p>Write the name of the city where a large-scale landing operation was developed in September 1950, reversing the tide of the Korean War.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Incheon</p> <p>[Explanation] The South Korean military and the United Nations forces reversed the tide of the Korean War through the Incheon Landing Operation.</p>
39	<p>Which country participated in the Korean War on October 19, 1950, to support North Korea?</p> <p>① Soviet Union ② China ③ United States ④ Vietnam</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ②</p> <p>[Explanation] On October 19, 1950, China sent troops to support North Korea, and the Chinese People’s Volunteer Army moved south instantaneously. South and North Korea continued intense offensive and defensive battles near the 38th parallel.</p>
40	<p>Write the name of the city corresponding to (A).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>During the Korean War, (A) served as the temporary capital for 1,023 days. As refugees flocked from all over the country, residential areas for refugees, such as the Gamcheon Culture Village, were formed. Refugees headed to the Gukje Market and the piers to find work.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Busan</p> <p>[Explanation] After the outbreak of the Korean War, Daejeon, Daegu, and Busan served as temporary capitals. Due to the January 4th Retreat – represented by the Hungnam Evacuation and the recapture of Seoul – Busan became the temporary capital once again, and while numerous refugees lived there, the Busan Gukje Market flourished.</p>
41	<p>Which region corresponds to (A)?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>After the intervention of the Chinese forces in October 1950, the war situation for the North Korean military was reversed once again. Consequently, on December 24, the ROK military and the UN forces carried out a maritime evacuation through the (A) pier. In the (A) evacuation operation, over 100,000 refugees succeeded in escaping together, and it is evaluated as the most humanitarian operation in world military history.</p> </div>

	<p>① Sinuiju ② Pyongyang ③ Heungnam ④ Cheongjin</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>【Explanation】 As the war situation reversed in favor of the North Korean military following the intervention of Chinese forces on October 19, 1950, the UN Command issued an order to retreat from the eastern front on November 27. Since the land route was already blocked as the Chinese forces had occupied Wonsan, the ROK military and the UN forces carried out a maritime evacuation through the Heungnam pier.</p>
42	<p>During the Korean War, North Korea and China insisted on the unconditional repatriation of prisoners of war to their home countries, while the UN forces insisted on respecting the free will of the prisoners of war. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>【Explanation】 When the Korean War reached a stalemate, the Soviet Union proposed an armistice, and the United States accepted the proposal. The Syngman Rhee government opposed the armistice, advocating for unification, but the armistice negotiations proceeded regardless. Many prisoners of the Korean War had been conscripted into the North Korean or ROK military regardless of their will, making it difficult to establish principles for the exchange of prisoners. The North Korean and Chinese sides insisted on the unconditional repatriation of prisoners, while the UN forces insisted on respecting the free will of the prisoners, failing to narrow the difference in opinions. In this situation, conflicts intensified among the prisoners. Meanwhile, the Syngman Rhee government, in opposition to the armistice, unilaterally released anti-communist prisoners of war on June 18–19, 1953. Subsequently, after receiving promises from the United States for the conclusion of the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty and economic aid, the government announced its position to comply with the armistice negotiations.</p>
43	<p>Who among the following was NOT a party that signed the Armistice Agreement concluded on July 27, 1953?</p> <p>① Commander-in-Chief of the UN Forces ② Supreme Commander of the North Korean Army ③ Commander of the Chinese People’s Volunteer Army ④ Chief of Staff of the Republic of Korea Army</p>

	<p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ④</p> <p>[Explanation] The Armistice Agreement was signed by Kim Il-sung, Supreme Commander of the North Korean Army; Peng Dehuai, Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army; and Clark, Commander-in-Chief of the UN Forces. The Syngman Rhee government opposed the armistice.</p>
44	<p>After the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement, South Korea and the United States signed the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty on October 1, 1953, allowing U.S. troops to remain stationed on the Korean Peninsula. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] The Geneva Conference was an international political conference held from April 26 to June 15, 1954, at the former League of Nations building in Geneva, Switzerland, where foreign ministers from 19 countries, including the UN participating nations, sought solutions for the peaceful unification of Korea and the Vietnam issue. However, as the Geneva Conference ended without results, the formal end of the war was not achieved. Consequently, military costs increased, military tensions persisted, and the Cold War structure was solidified. The United States signed the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty with the Syngman Rhee government and exercised strong influence in East Asia through the United States Forces Korea.</p>
45	<p>Write the region where the following prisoner of war camp was established.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>This is a place where a prisoner of war camp was established to accommodate prisoners when the Korean War broke out. By the end of June 1951, this prisoner of war camp accommodated up to 170,000 prisoners, including 150,000 North Korean Army prisoners and 20,000 Chinese Army prisoners. However, many tragic incidents occurred, such as violent clashes between anti-communist prisoners and pro-communist prisoners.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Geoje Island</p> <p>[Explanation] The Geoje Island Prisoner of War Camp was established to accommodate prisoners from the Korean War. Today, it has been developed into the Geoje Island POW Camp Historic Park based on records and materials such as the lifestyles of the prisoners at the time, barracks, and photographs.</p>

46	<p>Write the name of the country corresponding to (A).</p> <p>The Korean War brought about a reorganization of the international order in East Asia. China's status within the communist bloc rose as it participated in the Korean War and confronted the United States, and its influence over North Korea expanded. (A) escaped from economic stagnation after the war thanks to the special demand generated by the Korean War and established itself as an anti-communist stronghold nation in Asia.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] 일본</p> <p>[Explanation] Japan suffered from economic difficulties after its defeat in World War II, but when the Korean War broke out, it received orders from the United States for the production and transport of large quantities of supplies. This led to the recovery and significant revitalization of its economy.</p>
47	<p>Which of the following is a correct result of the underlined 'war'?</p> <p>Mother! I have killed a person. The enemy's legs were torn off and their arms were torn off. It was such a cruel death. Even though they are the enemy, when I think that they are also human, and moreover, when I think that they are compatriots sharing the same language and the same blood, my heart feels heavy and stifled. I want <u>the war</u> to end quickly so I can be held in my mother's arms.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><Letter of a Student Soldier (The late student soldier Lee Woo-geun)></p> <p>① Atomic bombs were dropped. ② The Korean Liberation Army was formed. ③ Many separated families were created. ④ The 38th parallel was established as the boundary line.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>[Explanation] From the phrases 'Even though they are the enemy ... compatriots sharing the same language and the same blood' in the provided text, it can be inferred that the underlined 'war' is the Korean War. The Korean War resulted in many separated families.</p>
48	<p>Which of the following countries was NOT included in the UN forces supporting South Korea during the Korean War?</p>

- ① Canada ② Philippines ③ New Zealand ④ Italy

[Correct answer] ④

[Explanation] The UN Security Council defined North Korea as an aggressor and resolved the participation of UN forces to support South Korea. Accordingly, the UN forces consisting of 16 countries, including the United States, participated. The 16 countries are the United States, Canada, Colombia, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, South Africa, Ethiopia, the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Turkey. Meanwhile, India, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Italy sent medical support teams.

Write the name of the organization formed as a military alliance in 1955 by the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries to oppose Western powers as the Cold War intensified.

[Correct answer] Warsaw Pact (WTO)

[Explanation] The Soviet Union founded Cominform (1947) to strengthen the exchange of information among communist parties in various European countries. Additionally, the Soviet Union created Comecon (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) to strengthen economic support for Eastern European communist countries. In 1955, the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries formed the Warsaw Pact (WTO), a military alliance. Through this process, the Cold War structure was established, in which the capitalist bloc centered on the United States and the communist bloc centered on the Soviet Union confronted each other.

To counter the Warsaw Pact (WTO), 12 countries, including the United States, Canada, and European nations, formed NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) in 1949. The core of NATO is mutual defense, where an attack on one member state is considered an attack on all, and currently, 32 countries are members. When the Korean War broke out, Western society felt a sense of crisis, perceiving it as a “prelude to World War III led by the Soviet Union.” As the fear that “if Korea falls, West Germany is next” spread, NATO hastily established the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe and appointed Eisenhower as the first Supreme Commander. As a result, the Cold War became entrenched globally. .

2. Intent and Background of the Unit 'Historical Approach to Peaceful Unification'

When people think of unification, the first country that comes to mind is Germany. Therefore, many comparisons are made between German unification and the unification of the South and the North.

Can German unification truly be an alternative for the unification of the South and the North? The unification of Germany and that of the South and the North differ starting from the causes of division. While Germany's division was a form of punitive division resulting from being a war-criminal state that started World War II, the division of the South and the North was a division caused by the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. Regarding the unification process, East and West Germany began exchanges in the 1970s, but unification was achieved on October 3, 1990—329 days after the fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989. Because the process proceeded so rapidly, enormous unification costs were incurred, and although more than 30 years have passed since unification, many problems such as social conflict and economic disparities still exist. The lesson from German unification is that rapid unification can cause many problems. However, the most frequent question that arises when thinking of unification is still "When will unification happen?" When exactly will unification occur? And is it important 'when' unification happens? Or is it important 'how' it happens? The answer to this question lies in the unification formulas created by the South and the North.

Starting with the <Korean National Community Unification Formula> in 1989, the core of the <National Community Unification Formula> – the only unification formula of the Republic of Korea, which passed the National Assembly in 1994 – postulates 'how' rather than 'when' regarding unification. The <National Community Unification Formula> divides unification into three stages and proceeds step-by-step. The first stage is the <Reconciliation and Cooperation> stage. Can the South and the North, which have many conflicts due to division and war, be unified overnight? And in the current situation where inter-Korean dialogue is severed? To resolve distrust and conflict, reconciliation and cooperation must be pursued based on the restoration of trust through dialogue. The <National Community Unification Formula> does not set a fixed time. It is not a method of proceeding with the first stage for a specific time, such as 10 years, and then moving to the second stage; rather, it is a method of sufficiently

progressing through the first stage before moving to the second. If reconciliation and cooperation proceed through the sufficient execution of the first stage, it moves to the second stage, the <Korean Commonwealth>. The system of a <Commonwealth> here is very similar to the system of the European Union. Although the South and the North are one nation, they currently live differently under two governments and two systems. The <Korean Commonwealth> stage is about recognizing and respecting the changed South and North while creating a union to further solidify peace. After spending sufficient time in this <Korean Commonwealth> stage, it moves to the final stage, <Unification>. In other words, the <National Community Unification Formula> does not postulate time but focuses on the process. The North's unification formula, the <Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo>, also focuses on the process rather than time. Therefore, commonalities exist between the unification formulas of the South and the North, and the declaration that confirmed and agreed upon this is the June 15 Joint Declaration announced in 2000.

The key keyword for this unit is that unification lies in the process, not the result, and in the direction, not the speed. Until this approach emerged, we aim to pursue gradual and peaceful unification through dialogue and cooperation, communication and exchange, by understanding inter-Korean dialogue, inter-Korean agreements, the National Community Unification Formula, and the Lee Jae-myung administration's <Policy for Peaceful Coexistence on the Korean Peninsula>.

No.	Question
50	<p data-bbox="212 1496 1002 1541">2. Historical Approach to Peaceful Unification</p> <p data-bbox="188 1559 1513 1653">After World War II, in the European region, not only Germany but also Austria was divided and occupied. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p data-bbox="1182 1666 1513 1711" style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ○</p> <p data-bbox="188 1729 1513 2049">[Explanation] Germany, the war-criminal state that started World War II, was divided and occupied in 1945 by four countries: the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and the Soviet Union. Austria, as an annexed state of Germany, was also divided and managed by the four countries in 1945 to hold it responsible for participating in the war. However, it achieved unification and recovered its sovereignty in 1955 under the condition of ‘permanent neutralization.’</p>

No.	Question
51	<p>In 1990, Germany obtained the consent of the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and France for German unification through the ‘2+4 Talks.’ The foreign ministers of East and West Germany and the four victorious nations agreed on the ‘Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany,’ and thereby international obstacles to German unification were completely removed. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] The ‘2+4 Talks’ held in September 1990 was a meeting where representatives from East and West Germany, the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and France gathered to discuss the international status of Germany after unification. By reaching an agreement on the ‘Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany’ at the ‘2+4 Talks,’ international obstacles to German unification were completely removed.</p>
52	<p>West Germany’s Ostpolitik, which advocated ‘change through rapprochement’ starting from the 1960s, was a policy led by Chancellor Willy Brandt to approach East Germany and Eastern European communist countries after first recognizing their reality. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] West German Chancellor Willy Brandt’s Ostpolitik is also called the ‘Policy of Small Steps,’ as it was a policy to lead change first through small measures such as allowing correspondence, passage, and family visits instead of mentioning unification directly.</p>
53	<p>Which country did <u>NOT</u> participate in the partition of Germany after World War II?</p> <p>① United States ② United Kingdom ③ France ④ China</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ④</p> <p>[Explanation] After the defeat in World War II, Germany was divided into four occupation zones in 1945 by the Allied powers—the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and the Soviet Union—according to the results of the Potsdam Conference. The capital, Berlin, was also divided and occupied by the four countries. Later, as the Cold War intensified, governments were established in 1949 in the Western occupation zones as the Federal Republic of Germany (West</p>

No.	Question
	Germany) and in the Soviet occupation zone as the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), respectively, leading to official division.
54	<p>Which of the following is NOT correct regarding the ‘Ostpolitik’ promoted by the West German Social Democratic Party in 1969?</p> <p>① It is a diplomatic policy promoted by Chancellor Willy Brandt for the normalization of relations with the Eastern Communist bloc</p> <p>② It abolished the ‘Hallstein Doctrine,’ which stated that diplomatic relations would not be maintained with countries that recognized East Germany as a formal state.</p> <p>③ Ostpolitik had a decisive influence on the unification of Vietnam.</p> <p>④ Through this policy, active exchanges between East and West Germany began, including reunions of separated families, opening of telephone and postal services, and economic exchanges.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>[Explanation] Vietnam was unified as a single country on July 2, 1976, when North and South Vietnam integrated to establish the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as a result of the Vietnam War. Meanwhile, Chancellor Willy Brandt received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1971 for his contributions to pursuing a policy of reconciliation through the Basic Treaty with the Soviet Union (1970), the Treaty of Warsaw with Poland (1970), the Four Power Agreement on Berlin (1971), and the Treaty of Friendship with Czechoslovakia (1973).</p>
55	<p>Among the lessons from the unification of divided nations, which of the following is the most appropriate lesson emphasized by the content below?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Germany emphasized that a unified Germany would promote peace and prosperity for all of Europe rather than being a security threat to neighboring countries. By cooperating closely with the United States, which was active toward German unification, and obtaining concessions from the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and France, which were lukewarm toward unification, it was able to achieve unification.</p> </div> <p>① Unification must be achieved through peaceful methods.</p> <p>② It must be promoted transparently based on national consensus.</p> <p>③ Correct unification awareness of the citizens and practical preparation for</p>

No.	Question
	<p>unification must be made.</p> <p>④ Cooperation with neighboring countries must be strengthened to create a favorable environment for unification.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ④</p> <p>[Explanation] Vietnam was unified by force in 1976 but suffered enormous loss of life and economic damage, which suggests the importance of peaceful methods. Yemen unified through a sudden agreement between leaders, but due to a lack of national consensus and transparent preparation processes, it suffered the pain of being engulfed in civil war again. Germany left the tasks of enormous unification costs and psychological heterogeneity among residents by choosing a rapid absorption unification method where East Germany joined West Germany, demonstrating the necessity of thorough prior preparation. However, Germany achieved unification by creating a favorable international environment for unification through the ‘2+4 Talks’ by drawing support from neighboring countries – the US, USSR, UK, and France.</p>
56	<p>Write the term described in the following.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Before achieving legal unification in 1990, West Germany continuously exchanged with East Germany through ‘Ostpolitik,’ continuing reunions of separated families, opening of mail and telephone services, and active economic cooperation. What is the term that refers to a situation in Germany where, although in a state of division politically and legally, exchanges and cooperation proceed continuously to create a situation similar to being unified?</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] De facto unification</p> <p>[Explanation] The term ‘de facto unification’ originated in Germany. Since Germany was a war-criminal state, none of the neighboring countries desired or supported unification. Therefore, instead of legal unification, West Germany sought to create a situation similar to being unified, though not legally so, while alleviating the suffering of the nation through economic cooperation, exchange, humanitarian aid, and visits with East Germany. This is precisely ‘de facto unification.’ Furthermore, ‘de facto unification’ refers to the process of moving toward legal unification. Because sudden systemic unification creates significant political, social, and economic burdens, West Germany judged that it was desirable to legally</p>

No.	Question
	<p>unify into a single political system after restoring national homogeneity through a sufficient process of exchange and cooperation.</p>
57	<p>In West Germany of divided Germany, there is a principle of education regarding political and social issues that has been continuously applied since it was created in 1976. This is evaluated to have enhanced the democratic citizenship of West Germany. What is the social consensus in West Germany called, which decided to always apply the following principles when dealing with sensitive and potentially divisive topics, including division and unification, in education?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is not permitted to indoctrinate students with certain ideas by any means in the name of desirable opinions or to hinder the acquisition of independent judgment. <Prohibition against Indoctrination> 2. What is controversial in science and politics must also appear as controversial in class. <Treating Controversial Subjects as Controversial> 3. Students must be enabled to analyze the political situation and their own interests, and to find the means and methods to influence the existing situation lying in their areas of interest. <Giving Weight to Students' Personal Interests> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Beutelsbach Consensus</p> <p>[Explanation] This is an educational guideline agreed upon by conservative and progressive political educators after discussion in Beutelsbach, a small town in West Germany, in 1976.</p>
58	<p>After German unification, the psychological and cultural conflict that occurred as people from the former East Germany were called 'Ossi' and those from West Germany were called 'Wessi' is called the 'Wall in the Head.' Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] Although legal and political unification was achieved in 1990, the psychological heterogeneity among residents who had lived under different systems for a long time did not easily disappear. The expressions 'Ossi' (lazy person from the East), used to disparage East Germans, and 'Wessi' (arrogant person from the West), used to disparage West Germans, symbolically show this</p>

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	<p>conflict. Germany calls this the ‘Wall in the Head’ and left the lesson that for true integration, the integration of minds is just as important as physical union.</p>
59	<p>Which of the following is the correct explanation of the Berlin Wall in Germany?</p> <p>① The Berlin Wall was constructed simultaneously with the division of Germany in 1945.</p> <p>② The Berlin Wall was built immediately after the establishment of the East and West German governments in 1949.</p> <p>③ The Berlin Wall was constructed in a surprise move by the East German government in 1961 to prevent the escape of East German residents.</p> <p>④ The Berlin Wall was built to manage exchanges between East and West Germany in the 1970s.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>[Explanation] The Berlin Wall did not appear immediately after the division; it was constructed in 1961, about 12 years after the division. Even after the divided occupation in 1945 and the establishment of respective governments in 1949, travel by residents was possible to some extent. However, as East German residents escaped to the West in large numbers, the East German regime built the wall in a surprise move on August 13, 1961, to block this.</p>
60	<p>Which of the following is the most appropriate explanation for the unification process and results of Vietnam?</p> <p>① The South and the North achieved an agreed-upon unification through voting via peaceful dialogue.</p> <p>② After a long war, North Vietnam occupied South Vietnam by force, resulting in unification.</p> <p>③ Unification was achieved according to democratic procedures without war, led by neighboring superpowers.</p> <p>④ As economic cooperation became active, they naturally merged into one country.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ②</p> <p>[Explanation] Vietnam was divided into North and South like us, but the method of unification was very tragic. In 1975, as the North Vietnamese army captured Saigon, the capital of South Vietnam, unification by force through war was</p>

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	<p>completed. In this process, countless lives were sacrificed and the land was devastated. Therefore, a lot of time was consumed before Vietnam's current economic growth was achieved. This serves as an important object lesson (반면교사) reminding us that the unification of the Korean Peninsula must be achieved through peaceful methods, not through war.</p>
61	<p>In 1990, North Yemen and South Yemen declared unification through a sudden agreement between political leaders, and since then, they have maintained a peaceful state without civil war until now. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] X</p> <p>[Explanation] Yemen drew great attention for achieving unification by agreement in 1990, but in a state lacking national consensus and preparation for social integration, it focused only on the political union between leaders. As a result, civil war broke out again in 1994, only four years after unification, and conflicts between religions and tribes have continued since then, leading to extreme chaos even today. This provides an important lesson that trust-building and practical integration among residents determine the sustainability of unification more than institutional unification.</p>
62	<p>Although China and Taiwan are in political confrontation, personnel exchanges and aircraft operations are taking place every year. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] Although China and Taiwan do not officially recognize each other as states and are in a tense relationship of serious military confrontation, exchanges are steadily progressing at the civilian level. In terms of personnel exchange, as of 2024, the number of spouses from China in Taiwan reached approximately 366,000, serving as a bridge between the two sides. In the field of education, more than 10,000 Taiwanese students study in mainland China every year, showing a steady flow of the youth generation. Furthermore, as direct flight routes connecting major cities on both sides are operated at all times, they maintain a close interdependence, with the annual scale of personnel exchange recording approximately 5.45 million as of 2025.</p>

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63	<p>What is the name used to refer to the current relationship between the two countries, meaning the relationship across the narrow sea between mainland China (China) and the island of Taiwan (Taiwan)?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Cross-Strait Relations (or Cross-Strait)</p> <p>[Explanation] ‘Cross-Strait (兩岸)’ means two shores across the sea and is the official term referring to the relationship between mainland China and Taiwan. Through these ‘Cross-Strait relations,’ China and Taiwan continue active economic exchanges despite political confrontation.</p>
64	<p>In 1972, the South and the North agreed on the principles of unification— ‘Independence, Peace, and Great National Unity’ – through the 「July 4 South-North Joint Statement」. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] The core of the 1972 「July 4 South-North Joint Statement」 is the principles of ‘Independence, Peace, and Great National Unity.’ That is, they must promote great national unity independently without reliance on or interference from foreign powers, through peaceful methods without resorting to the use of force, and transcending differences in ideas, ideologies, and systems.</p>
65	<p>The 「July 4 South-North Joint Statement」, an agreement document between the South and the North announced in 1972, is the first agreement between the South and North authorities since the division of the South and the North. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] 「The 「July 4 South-North Joint Statement」 is the first joint statement agreed upon and announced by the South and North Korean authorities regarding unification since the division on July 4, 1972, proclaiming the three major principles of independence, peace, and great national unity.</p>
66	<p>The Chun Doo-hwan administration realized the first exchange of visits between separated families of the South and North under the name of Home-Visiting Groups. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p>

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	<p>【Explanation】 In September 1985, South-North separated family home-visiting groups visited Seoul and Pyongyang for the first time.</p>
67	<p>During the large-scale flood that occurred in South Korea in 1984, the Chun Doo-hwan administration accepted North Korea's offer to provide relief supplies. As a result, the first exchange of visits between separated families of the South and North since the division was accomplished in September of the following year, 1985. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>【Explanation】 As the South Korean government accepted North Korea's offer of flood relief supplies in 1984, a decisive opportunity was created to ease the state of tension between the South and the North. Based on this, in September 1985, the historic achievement of the first exchange of visits between South-North separated family home-visiting groups and art troupes was accomplished 40 years after division. This event is an example showing that humanitarian issues can serve as an important catalyst (마중물) for the restoration of trust between the South and the North.</p>
68	<p>Write the word that goes into () in the following statement.</p> <p>The July 7 Declaration of the Roh Tae-woo administration opened the doors between the South and the North and allowed the exchange of goods. In particular, it included unconventional measures such as not imposing tariffs by regarding the exchange between the South and the North not as trade between states, but as exchange within the ().</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Nation</p> <p>【Explanation】 The July 7 Declaration of the Roh Tae-woo administration in 1988 defined economic exchange between the South and the North as internal transactions within the nation, not as relations between states. This became the legal basis for defining South-North relations as a 'provisional special relationship' in the 1991 Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-aggression, and Exchange and Cooperation between the South and the North. Thanks to this shift in perception, goods moving between the South and the North could be called</p>

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	<p>‘bringing in and taking out’ rather than ‘export and import,’ and it laid the practical foundation for large-scale economic cooperation projects such as the Kaesong Industrial Complex and Mt. Kungang tourism. It can be seen that the initial conception of a ‘peace economy,’ where peace becomes the engine of economic growth, began to sprout from this point.</p>
69	<p>According to the Inter-Korean Basic Agreement, the relationship between South and North Korea is a provisional special relationship, not a relationship between states. Therefore, when going to Mt. Kungang or Kaesong, the terms ‘Chul-gyeong’ instead of ‘Chul-guk’ (departure from country) and ‘Ip-gyeong’ instead of ‘Ip-guk’ (entry into country) are used. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] According to the Inter-Korean Basic Agreement agreed upon in 1991, South and North Korea are in a provisional special relationship, not a relationship between states. Therefore, unlike going to a foreign country, when going to Mt. Kungang or Kaesong, the terms ‘Chul-gyeong’ (crossing the border) instead of ‘Chul-guk’ and ‘Ip-gyeong’ instead of ‘Ip-guk’ are used. Similarly, the movement of goods between the South and the North is not called ‘import/export’ but ‘bringing in/taking out.’</p>
70	<p>The 「Inter-Korean Basic Agreement」 signed in 1991 includes contents such as the South and the North recognizing and respecting each other’s systems, not interfering in each other’s internal affairs, and not engaging in slander or defamation against each other. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] In the 「Inter-Korean Basic Agreement」 (Official name: Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-aggression, and Exchange and Cooperation between the South and the North), the South and the North promised to resolve issues of differing opinions and disputes peacefully through dialogue and negotiation without invading the other party by force, along with efforts for South-North reconciliation.</p>
71	<p>Which of the following does not correspond to the contents of the 1991 「Inter-Korean Basic Agreement」?</p>

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	<p>① South-North Reconciliation ② South-North Non-aggression ③ South-North Exchange and Cooperation ④ General Elections between South and North Korea</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ④</p> <p>【Explanation】 The main contents of the 1991 「Inter-Korean Basic Agreement」 are as follows:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize and respect the other party's system. • Do not invade the other party by force. • Conduct economic exchange and cooperation, such as joint development of resources, exchange of goods as internal exchange within the nation, and joint ventures. </div>
72	<p>Mt. Kumgang tourism began following the 「June 15 South-North Joint Declaration」 announced at the 2000 Inter-Korean Summit. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] X</p> <p>【Explanation】Mt. Kumgang tourism was pursued in earnest after the late Chairman Chung Ju-yung visited North Korea in 1989 and signed the memorandum of understanding for the South-North joint development of Mt. Kumgang, and after Hyundai and North Korea signed the Mt. Kumgang tourism business contract in June 1998. The ‘Kumgang-ho’ made its first voyage on November 18, 1998. However, it was suspended following an incident in July 2008 where a South Korean tourist was shot and killed.</p>
73	<p>The 「June 15 South-North Joint Declaration」, agreed upon by South Korean President Kim Dae-jung and North Korean Chairman of the National Defense Commission Kim Jong-il on June 15, 2000, contains the immediate establishment of ‘one country, one system’ as the top priority promise for the unification formula. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer]: X</p>

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	<p>【Explanation】 The 「June 15 South-North Joint Declaration」 agreed to resolve the unification issue independently and to recognize the commonality between the South's proposal for a confederation and the North's proposal for a low-level federation. This declaration has five key articles, including the prompt resolution of humanitarian issues such as the dispersed families issue and the activation of inter-Korean exchanges including economic cooperation. The Lee Jae-myung administration consistently pursues unification-oriented peaceful coexistence by inheriting the spirit of such joint declarations from previous administrations. 'One country, one system' corresponds to the stage of complete unification, which is the final stage of the National Community Unification Formula, and is different from the major agreed matters of the declaration at that time.</p>
74	<p>In the development of South-North relations, the June 15, 2000 Inter-Korean Summit and the 「June 15 South-North Joint Declaration」 agreed upon at the summit brought an important turning point. Which of the following is a correct change that appeared after the 「June 15 South-North Joint Declaration」?</p> <p>① South-North economic talks were held. ② The Inter-Korean Cooperation Fund was established. ③ A reunion center for separated families was established. ④ The South-North Coordinating Committee was established.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>【Explanation】 After the Inter-Korean Summit on June 15, 2000, various forms of inter-Korean talks and personnel and material exchange and cooperation between the South and the North expanded. In particular, after the 「June 15 South-North Joint Declaration」, reunions of separated families became active, and a reunion center for separated families was established at Mt. Kumgang. These are events from the periods of: ① Chun Doo-hwan administration (1984–1985), ② Roh Tae-woo administration (1990–1991), and ④ Park Chung-hee administration (1972).</p>
75	<p>Which of the following is the most appropriate occasion for the preparation of the following agreement?</p>

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	<p>< Agreement of the 1st Meeting of the Working-level Consultative Committee on the Connection of South-North Railways and Roads > The South and the North held the 1st meeting of the working-level consultative committee on the connection of railways and roads at Mt. Kungang from September 13 to 17, 2002, and reached the following agreement on working-level issues for the connection of the Gyeongui and Donghae railway lines and roads. The groundbreaking ceremony for the connection of the Gyeongui and Donghae railway lines and roads shall be held on September 18, and the time, place, and format of the groundbreaking ceremony shall be exchanged one day before the ceremony via a document exchange method. (The rest is omitted)</p> <p>① Adoption of the 「Inter-Korean Basic Agreement」 ② Announcement of the 「July 4 South-North Joint Statement」 ③ Announcement of the 「June 15 South-North Joint Declaration」 ④ Announcement of the ‘National Community Unification Formula’</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>【Explanation】 Following the announcement of the 「June 15 South-North Joint Declaration」 following the 2000 Inter-Korean Summit, inter-Korean economic cooperation such as the construction of the Kaesong Industrial Complex and the Gyeongui Line restoration project was pursued.</p>
76	<p>In the 「June 15 Joint Declaration」 of 2000, agreed upon by the leaders of the South and the North for the first time, an article was adopted stating, ‘The South and the North recognized that there is a commonality between the South’s (A) proposal and the North’s low-level (B) proposal for the unification of the country, and agreed to aim for unification in this direction in the future.’ Write the terms to go into (A) and (B) in order.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Confederation, Federation</p> <p>【Explanation】 A confederation refers to a union of states where multiple states maintain individual sovereignty while forming a confederated body that holds</p>

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	<p>specific powers to consult on matters in specific areas and perform common functions. In contrast, a federation, in a general sense, refers to a union of states where the constituent governments lose their status as states under international law, and only the federal state possesses the status of a state.</p>
77	<p>In the 「Declaration on the Advancement of South-North Relations, Peace and Prosperity」 agreed upon at the October 2007 Inter-Korean Summit, the South and the North agreed to cooperate closely to end military hostilities and guarantee the easing of tension and peace on the Korean Peninsula. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>【Explanation】 As a result of the Inter-Korean Summit on October 4, 2007, the leaders of the South and the North agreed on the 「Declaration on the Advancement of South-North Relations, Peace and Prosperity.」 Article 3 of the declaration states, “The South and the North agreed to cooperate closely to end military hostilities and guarantee the easing of tension and peace on the Korean Peninsula.”</p>
78	<p>Which of the following is correct regarding the contents of the 「Declaration on the Advancement of South-North Relations, Peace and Prosperity (October 4 Declaration)」 announced after the 2007 Inter-Korean Summit?</p> <p>① The South and the North agreed to lift the May 24 measures. ② The South and the North agreed to establish the South-North Coordinating Committee. ③ The South and the North agreed to commence construction for the restoration of the Gyeongui Line. ④ The South and the North agreed to actively promote the establishment of a joint fishing zone in the West Sea.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ④</p> <p>【Explanation】 In October 2007, President Roh Moo-hyun visited Pyongyang, held a summit meeting with Chairman of the National Defense Commission Kim</p>

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	<p>Jong-il, and announced the 「October 4 Declaration」 (Official name: Declaration on the Advancement of South-North Relations, Peace and Prosperity). This declaration is evaluated as an agreement that inherited the spirit of the 2000 「June 15 South-North Joint Declaration」 and further specified it. The main agreed contents are as follows: First, the South and the North agreed to cooperate closely to end military hostilities and guarantee the easing of tension and peace on the Korean Peninsula. Second, they agreed to actively promote the establishment of a joint fishing zone to prevent accidental military clashes in the West Sea. Third, they agreed to actively activate economic cooperation projects based on the principles of ‘common interests and common prosperity’ and ‘Yu-mu-sang-tong’ (exchanging what one has for what the other lacks) for the balanced development and common prosperity of the national economy.</p>
79	<p>‘유무상통’이라는 말은 (...). 맞으면 O, 틀리면 [정답] 유무상통 ??</p> <p>원문 문답이 호응하지 않음!! 확인 요!!</p> <p>The term ‘Yu-mu-sang-tong’ refers to the principle of economic exchange between the South and the North, meaning that the South and North sides exchange what they have and do not have with each other. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p>[Correct answer] O ??</p> <p>[Explanation] In Article 5 of the October 4 Declaration made at the 2007 Inter-Korean Summit, it states, “The South and the North agreed to actively activate and continuously expand and develop economic cooperation projects based on the principles of common interests and common prosperity and Yu-mu-sang-tong for the balanced development and common prosperity of the national economy.”</p>
80	<p>The following is an explanation of the 「April 27 Panmunjom Declaration」, one of our government’s efforts to establish peace on the Korean Peninsula. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>According to the 「Panmunjom Declaration」 on April 27, 2018, the South and the North agreed to completely stop all hostile acts against the other party, immediately stop hostile acts such as loudspeaker broadcasts and the</p> </div>

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	<p>distribution of leaflets in the area of the Military Demarcation Line, and also agreed to prevent accidental military clashes by creating a peace zone in the area of the Northern Limit Line in the West Sea.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>【Explanation】 In the 「Panmunjom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Unification of the Korean Peninsula」 on April 27, 2018, the South and the North agreed to work together to ease the acute military tension and practically eliminate the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula. Specifically, the South and the North agreed to stop all hostile acts, including loudspeaker broadcasts and the distribution of leaflets in the area of the Military Demarcation Line, eliminate the means for such acts, and make the Demilitarized Zone a practical peace zone in the future. They also agreed to establish practical measures to prevent accidental military clashes and guarantee safe fishing activities by making the area of the Northern Limit Line in the West Sea a peace zone.</p>
81	<p>In the ‘Agreement on the Implementation of the Historic Panmunjom Declaration in the Military Domain’ (the ‘September 19 Military Agreement’) adopted at the September 2018 Pyongyang Summit, the South and the North agreed on the establishment of buffer zones in the Demilitarized Zone and the prevention of accidental clashes, the pilot withdrawal of Guard Posts (GPs) within the DMZ and the demilitarization of the Joint Security Area (JSA), the joint recovery of remains and the establishment of a joint utilization zone in the Han River Estuary, and the establishment of a peace zone and joint fishing zone in the West Sea.</p> <p>Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>【Explanation】 The main contents of the September 19 Military Agreement of 2018 include the establishment of buffer zones and prevention of accidental clashes, the pilot withdrawal of GPs within the DMZ and demilitarization of the JSA, the joint recovery of remains and establishment of a joint utilization zone in the Han River Estuary, and an agreement on a peace zone and joint fishing zone in the West Sea.</p>
82	<p>Write the word that goes into () in the following statement.</p>

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	<p>According to the ‘Agreement on the Implementation of the Historic Panmunjom Declaration in the Military Domain’ (the ‘September 19 Military Agreement’) adopted at the September 2018 Pyongyang Summit, the South and the North agreed to prevent accidental armed clashes in all spaces, including ground, sea, and air. To this end, the South and the North agreed to completely stop hostile acts in the vicinity of the border area and reached an agreement to establish a () in this space.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Buffer zone</p> <p>【Explanation】 The ‘Agreement on the Implementation of the Historic Panmunjom Declaration in the Military Domain,’ namely the ‘September 19 Military Agreement,’ signed by the South and the North during the September 2018 Pyongyang Summit, contains specific practical measures to ease acute military tensions and substantially eliminate the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula. One of the core contents of this agreement was the establishment of buffer zones in all spaces—ground, sea, and air—to prevent accidental clashes in the vicinity of the Military Demarcation Line from escalating into full-scale armed conflict. This included measures such as stopping artillery firing drills and field maneuver exercises within a certain distance from the Military Demarcation Line on the ground, designating the vicinity of the Northern Limit Line in the West Sea and East Sea as peace zones to prohibit naval gun firing at sea, and establishing no-fly zones by aircraft type in the air.</p>
83	<p>This is the ‘National Community Unification Formula,’ which is the official unification formula of the Republic of Korea. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>【Explanation】 The ‘Korean National Community Unification Formula’ presented by the Roh Tae-woo administration in 1989 was recognized through consensus between the ruling and opposition parties. Inheriting this, it was developed into the ‘National Community Unification Formula’ announced by President Kim Young-sam in his August 15 Liberation Day Address in 1994, establishing itself as the government’s official unification formula. The ‘National Community</p>

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	<p>Unification Formula’ pursues a gradual and step-by-step unification where South and North Korea establish a unified state of one nation, one state, one system, and one government through the stage of reconciliation and cooperation followed by the stage of inter-Korean union.</p>
84	<div data-bbox="193 472 1508 801" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Arrange the three stages of unification presented in the ‘National Community Unification Formula’ in the correct order.</p> <p>A. Inter-Korean Union Stage</p> <p>B. Reconciliation and Cooperation Stage</p> <p>C. Unified State Stage of One Nation, One State, One System, One Government</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] B-A-C</p> <p>【Explanation】 The ‘National Community Unification Formula’ presents the process of unification in three stages based on the stance that unification should proceed gradually and step-by-step in the direction of building a single national community. In other words, the unified state of one nation, one state, one system, and one government must be completed through the reconciliation and cooperation stage and the inter-Korean union stage.</p>
85	<p>The following is an explanation of the ‘National Community Unification Formula,’ our government’s official unification formula. Specifically, write which stage of the unification process it is describing.</p> <div data-bbox="193 1413 1508 1843" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>his is the stage where exchange and cooperation between the South and the North become active and institutionalized. While the South and the North build mutual trust and promote the settlement of peace and the homogeneity of the nation, legal and institutional devices are systematized according to agreements between South and North Korea. Various plans for national integration are discussed in organizations jointly composed by South and North Korea – such as the Inter-Korean Summit, Inter-Korean Ministerial Meeting, Inter-Korean Council, and Joint Secretariat.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Inter-Korean Union (Stage)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Alternative correct answers: Inter-Korean Union / Inter-Korean Union Stage / Union Stage</p>

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	<p>[Explanation] The Inter-Korean Union stage is an intermediate process toward unification. While South and North Korea exist as independent individual sovereign states in the international community, it is a stage where they manage the integration process through a unification-oriented cooperative relationship in a loose, functionally combined form regarding internal national relations.</p>
86	<p>Which of the following is NOT a correct connection between the Inter-Korean Summit and the declaration agreed upon at that summit?</p> <p>① June 2000 Summit – June 15 South-North Joint Declaration」 ② October 2007 Summit – 「October 4 Declaration」 ③ September 2018 Summit – 「September Pyongyang Joint Declaration」 ④ May 2018 Summit – 「Panmunjom Declaration」</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ④</p> <p>[Explanation] The 「Panmunjom Declaration」 was agreed upon at the summit on April 27, 2018. At the summit held at the Tongilgak in Panmunjom on May 26, 2018, without a separate declaration, they reaffirmed the success of the June 12 Singapore North Korea-U.S. Summit and the swift implementation of the Panmunjom Declaration, and agreed to communicate without formality whenever necessary in the future.</p>
87	<p>Which of the following is a correct explanation of the unification policies of successive South Korean governments?</p> <p>① Before 1970, the ‘Peace First, Unification Later’ theory was presented. ② Since the 1990s, the main perspective of our government’s unification approach has been the three-stage theory for resolving the inter-Korean issue. ③ The Formula for National Reconciliation and Democratic Unification presented ‘Independence, Peace, and Democracy’ as the principles of unification and suggested a democratic state where ‘Freedom, Human Rights, and Happiness’ are guaranteed as the future image of a unified state. ④ The Kim Young-sam administration held the first inter-Korean summit and adopted the 「June 15 South-North Joint Declaration」, which contained five articles regarding the direction of improving inter-Korean relations and</p>

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	<p>immediate practical tasks.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ②</p> <p>【Explanation】 The unification theory before 1970 was “Construction First, Unification Later,” taking the position of pursuing unification after economic development. The shift to the “Peace First, Unification Later” theory occurred after the ‘Three Basic Principles for Peaceful Unification’ on August 15, 1974. The unification formula that presented ‘Independence, Peace, and Democracy’ as the principles of unification and suggested a democratic state where ‘Freedom, Human Rights, and Happiness’ are guaranteed in 1989 was the ‘Korean National Community Unification Formula.’ The government that adopted the 「June 15 South-North Joint Declaration」 in 2000 was the Kim Dae-jung administration.</p>
88	<p>Since its inauguration in 2025, the Lee Jae-myung government has implemented measures such as stopping the distribution of leaflets and halting loudspeaker broadcasts toward North Korea to restore trust between the South and the North. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>【Explanation】 The practical position of the Lee Jae-myung government is that trust is built through specific practical actions rather than words. Immediately after taking office, the government preemptively took measures to stop the distribution of leaflets toward North Korea and halt loudspeaker broadcasts, which could heighten military tensions and cause accidental clashes between the South and the North. This was an essential first step toward recovering the collapsed trust between the South and the North and shifting the relationship to one of mutual respect. By demonstrating the matters promised by the government through action, it aims to prove the sincerity of peace settlement in order to break the vicious cycle of hostility and confrontation and open a new era of a peaceful Korean Peninsula.</p>
89	<p>What measure did the Lee Jae-myung government implement to guarantee the people’s right to know and to help provide an objective understanding of North Korea?</p> <p>① Strengthening the total blocking of North Korean websites</p>

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	<p>② Phased expansion of the disclosure of North Korean materials such as the Rodong Sinmun and North Korean broadcasts</p> <p>③ Strengthening punishment for watching North Korean movies and dramas</p> <p>④ Total prohibition of private possession of North Korean materials</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ②</p> <p>[Explanation] The Lee Jae-myung government seeks to support the sovereign people so that they can objectively identify the reality of North Korea and lead the discourse on peace and unification. It is taking measures to fully disclose or expand the range of North Korean media, such as the Rodong Sinmun and North Korean broadcasts, which had limited access in the past considering national security. Starting December 30, 2025, a plan has been implemented to allow the viewing of the North Korean Rodong Sinmun without restrictions at the National Library of Korea, the National Assembly Library, and university libraries, just like general materials.</p>
90	<p>Which of the following is NOT one of the three major goals of the ‘Policy for Peaceful Coexistence on the Korean Peninsula’ pursued by the Lee Jae-myung government?</p> <p>① Institutionalization of peaceful coexistence between the South and the North</p> <p>② Building a foundation for joint growth on the Korean Peninsula</p> <p>③ Realization of a Korean Peninsula without war and nuclear weapons</p> <p>④ Inducing regime change through North Korean human rights issues</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ④</p> <p>[Explanation] The Lee Jae-myung government’s policy for peaceful coexistence aims for three clear goals: ① institutionalization of peaceful coexistence between the South and the North, ② building a foundation for joint growth on the Korean Peninsula, and ③ realization of a Korean Peninsula without war and nuclear weapons. Since the government starts from the principle of mutual recognition, which acknowledges and respects the other’s system, it does not set artificial regime change of North Korea or unification by absorption as a goal. Human rights issues are also pursued in a way that harmonizes with the policy for peaceful coexistence, taking a pragmatic approach that seeks practical improvement in the quality of life. Therefore, it can be seen that methods of</p>

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	<p>inducing the collapse of a specific system or fostering confrontation are contrary to the goals of this policy.</p>
91	<p>What is the term for an economy where peace promotes economic cooperation and economic cooperation builds a virtuous cycle that solidifies peace, benefiting residents of both the South and the North?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Peace Economy</p> <p>[Explanation] The 「Peace Economy」 defines peace not as a simple state of absence of war, but as a core growth engine that creates sustainable prosperity. This is a strategy to create a ‘Korean Peninsula Premium’ that increases national credibility by resolving Korean Peninsula risks and to prepare new growth opportunities through a South-North economic community. It includes contents such as normalizing inter-Korean economic cooperation projects like tourism cooperation, railway and road connection, and the resumption of the Kaesong Industrial Complex, and developing a new economic model that incorporates new growth industries. The Lee Jae-myung government is fostering the border area as a base for a peace economy to promote balanced regional development and is preparing for a future where practical benefits return to residents of both the South and the North.</p>
92	<p>Write the name that goes into the following OOOO, which refers to the principle of promoting peaceful coexistence on the Korean Peninsula of the Lee Jae-myung government described below.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>As three specific principles of action for realizing peaceful coexistence, the Lee Jae-myung government proclaimed ‘Respect for the North Korean System,’ ‘Non-pursuit of Unification by Absorption,’ and ‘Non-promotion of OOOO.’ This refers to a practical position of preemptively taking measures such as stopping the distribution of leaflets toward North Korea and halting loudspeaker broadcasts to restore collapsed trust between the South and the North and to remove causes of accidental clashes.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Hostile acts</p> <p>[Explanation] The Lee Jae-myung government presented ‘Respect for the North Korean System,’ ‘Non-pursuit of Unification by Absorption,’ and ‘Non-promotion</p>

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	<p>of Hostile Acts’ as the three major principles for promoting peaceful coexistence on the Korean Peninsula. Among these, ‘Non-promotion of Hostile Acts’ is a minimum promise and an essential prerequisite for recovering collapsed trust between the South and the North and resolving hostile relations. According to the government’s position that trust is built through specific practical actions rather than words, it has preemptively taken measures to stop the distribution of leaflets toward North Korea and halt loudspeaker broadcasts, which could heighten military tensions and cause accidental clashes between the South and the North, since immediately after taking office.</p>
93	<p>In January 2026, it was reported that President Lee Jae-myung, at a South Korea-China summit with President Xi Jinping, explained the vision for four major inter-Korean and international cooperation projects for the improvement of inter-Korean relations and Northeast Asian cooperation and requested cooperation and mediation. Which of the following is NOT included in this?</p> <p>① Construction of a high-speed railway between Seoul, Pyongyang, and Beijing ② Peace tourism in the Rason Special Economic Zone ③ Health and medical cooperation with North Korea ④ Greater Tumen Initiative (GTI)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ②</p> <p>【Explanation】On January 5, 2026, it was reported that President Lee Jae-myung, during a meeting with President Xi, revealed four inter-Korean and international cooperation project visions: △Construction of a high-speed railway between Seoul, Pyongyang, and Beijing, △Peace tourism in Wonsan-Kalma, △Health and medical cooperation with North Korea, and △the Greater Tumen Initiative (GTI), and requested cooperation and mediation from the Chinese side so that North Korea could respond.</p>

No.	Question
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For reference, the Tumen River Development Plan is an international special economic zone development vision for Northeast Asian countries centered on the Tumen River Estuary basin under the leadership of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Its launch was decided at the UNDP Northeast Asia Coordination Working-level Meeting held in Pyongyang in October 1991. South Korea, North Korea, China, Russia, Japan, and Mongolia participated in the project to create large-scale industrial complexes in the Tumen River basin. In September 2005, it was converted into the Greater Tumen Initiative (GTI) by expanding the target area and establishing a joint fund. In 2009, North Korea notified its withdrawal from the joint committee, and it remains at limited development to this day. The Tumen River Development Plan is significant as the only intergovernmental cooperation project in the Northeast Asian region.

President Lee Jae-myung’s Vision for Four Major Inter-Korean and International Cooperation Projects

Construction of the Seoul-Pyongyang-Beijing High-Speed Railway	Promoted based on the 2018 Inter-Korean Summit agreement and the mutual understanding of the South Korean and Chinese leaders Expanding the ‘Trans-Korean High-Speed Railway’ project vision into China
Inter-Korean Health and Medical Cooperation	Preparing a comprehensive cooperation package for health and medical services , such as infectious disease response and the modernization of (North Korea's) county-level hospitals, and promoting the establishment of an ‘International Trust Fund’
Wonsan-Kalma Peace Tourism	Activating the ‘Wonsan-Kalma Coastal Tourist Area,’ which opened in July 2025, through ‘visitation of overseas compatriots to their hometowns → inter-Korean and Chinese transit tourism → South Korean tourism’
Greater Tumen Initiative (GTI, Greater Tumen Initiative)	Expanding the Tumen River estuary development project, currently promoted by North Korea, China, and Russia, into an inter-Korean and international cooperation project in which South Korea also participates.

3. Intent and Background of the Unit ‘Understanding North Korea’

Remembering the famous quote by former British Prime Minister Palmerston, “We have no eternal allies, and we have no perpetual enemies,” North Korea is, to us, a target of reconciliation and cooperation with whom we should aim for peace and unification as a people sharing the same language and culture, rather than being an “eternal enemy.” Although we are currently in confrontation due to deteriorated inter-Korean relations, there was a time when students went on school field trips to Mt. Kumgang, the celebrated mountain of our nation. To promote the improvement of inter-Korean relations again, it is necessary, above all else, to have a good understanding of the counterpart.

Therefore, the unit ‘Understanding North Korea’ was designed for South Korean youth to objectively grasp the social aspects and changes in North Korea—a counterpart with whom we must pursue peaceful coexistence and joint prosperity on the Korean Peninsula – and to understand the heterogeneity and homogeneity between the South and the North in a balanced manner. In particular, the questions were composed focusing on the introduction of IT technology, changes in the educational system, and the sharing of history and cultural heritage, centering on contents that youth would find interesting at their level.

First, the focus was placed on helping students understand the characteristics of North Korea's educational system and environment. Specific changes in the educational environment following the “universal 12-year compulsory education” introduced during the Kim Jong-un era were implemented into the questions. It was structured so that the school life of North Korean students can be understood by comparing it with the South Korean system.

Second, North Korea's daily life was covered significantly. In particular, in the era of a global village where internet use has become commonplace, changes in the digital consumption environment – such as North Korean people using smartphones to order food or enjoy shopping – were reflected.

Third, the aim was to enhance the understanding of commonalities between the South and the North through an understanding of history and cultural heritage. Through cases such as “Ssireum (traditional Korean Wrestling),” which was jointly inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, and the “Joint Excavation of Manwoldae in Kaesong” investigated together by South and North Korean historians, the unit intended to confirm that the South and the North are one nation with the same roots beyond ideological differences and to suggest that

precious values exist that must be protected together.

Fourth, North Korea's language purification policy and the differences between South and North Korean languages were addressed. These questions allow students to understand the linguistic heterogeneity that arises as the period of division lengthens, while simultaneously realizing that such differences are fully surmountable.

No.	Question
3. Understanding North Korea	
94	<p>A Peace International Film Festival, in which filmmakers from various countries around the world participate, is held in Pyongyang. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] The Pyongyang International Film Festival (PIFF) began in 1987 with the purpose of cultural exchange between non-aligned and developing countries. As North Korea's only international film festival, the 'Torch Gold Medal' is awarded to the best work, and it serves as an important cultural channel for introducing overseas films, which are usually difficult to access, to North Korean residents. In 2012, a film co-produced with the West gained great popularity, and it was also held in October 2025, playing a role as a venue for international exchange.</p>
95	<p>The place name Gangwon-do also exists in North Korea. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] Gangwon-do in the North Korean region (also known as North Gangwon-do) is located in the central-eastern part of the Korean Peninsula and is a province divided into North and South with Gangwon State in South Korea. Originally, the seat of the provincial government was Cheorwon-gun, but as major cities became South Korean territory after the division, Wonsan-si, which was incorporated from Hamgyeongnam-do in 1946, became the new center of the province.</p>
96	<p>In North Korea, bicycles also have license plates. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p>

No.	Question
	<p>【Explanation】 To ride a bicycle in North Korea, one must have a bicycle license, and a bicycle license plate must be attached to the bicycle just like a car license plate. The bicycle license system became full-scale in the late 1990s; it was first implemented as a pilot in 1997 centered in Pyongyang and then expanded nationwide in 1999. North Korean bicycle license plates take the form of ‘Region Name 00-000,’ and the car license plate format is similar.</p>
97	<p>There are subways in North Korea. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">【Correct answer】 O</p> <p>【Explanation】 As for the Pyongyang Metro, the Chollima Line, which travels north and south through Pyongyang, opened in 1973; the Hyeoksin Line, which travels east and west, opened in 1978; and the Mangyongdae Line, an extension of the Chollima Line, opened in 1987. Currently, three lines are in operation.</p>
98	<p>In North Korea, New Year’s Day is January 1st of the solar calendar. If so, there is also Lunar New Year’s Day in North Korea. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">【Correct answer】 O</p> <p>【Explanation】 In the past, North Korea regarded Lunar New Year as a feudal remnant and only recognized Solar New Year, but it revived Lunar New Year in 1989 and has designated and commemorated it as the primary New Year holiday since 2003. On New Year’s Day, people enjoy traditional folk games such as Ssireum (traditional Korean wrestling), swinging, seesawing, and kite flying, and the North Korean authorities actively encourage these to residents as national sports.</p>
99	<p>In North Korea, university students also wear school uniforms. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">【Correct answer】 O</p> <p>【Explanation】 In North Korea, university students also wear school uniforms. For male students, it is a suit, and for female students, there are two types: a western-style suit and Hanbok. When there are large events, they wear a black skirt and a white Jeogori (jacket). Differences between universities are distinguished by university badges, etc.</p>

No.	Question
100	<p>The North Korean word ‘Seonbuho’ corresponds to ‘Barcode’ in the South. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] In North Korea, barcodes are also called ‘Seonbuho.’ Barcodes, which are ‘Seonbuho,’ are ‘1D product identification codes,’ and QR codes are ‘2D product identification codes.’ 1D product identification codes (barcodes) provide simple information such as the product’s country of production, production company, and product information, while 2D product identification codes (QR codes) record diverse and large amounts of information. They have a wide range of applications beyond just product information; combined with electronic payment, they can enable product purchases by identifying them with mobile phones.</p>
101	<p>The representative institution for gifted education in North Korea, specifically a school that provides intensive education to gifted students in the fields of computer science and art selected from all over the country, is named Kumsong Academy. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] Kumsong Academy was launched in September 1990 as ‘Kumsong No. 1 Higher Middle School’ with the purpose of training culture and arts professionals following the establishment of the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren’s Palace in May 1989. After that, in 2002, when all higher middle schools in North Korea were changed to middle schools, it became ‘Kumsong No. 1 Middle School,’ and then changed to ‘Kumsong Academy’ in 2003.</p>
102	<p>North Korea operates an 11-year free compulsory education system, including the upper class of kindergarten, primary school, junior middle school, and senior middle school. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] X</p> <p>[Explanation] North Korean kindergartens are a 2-year educational curriculum attended by children aged 5 to 6, consisting of a lower class (age 5) and an upper class (age 6). The start of North Korea’s 12-year compulsory education begins in the upper class of kindergarten. Therefore, it operates a 12-year free compulsory education system consisting of the upper class of kindergarten (1 year), primary</p>

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	<p>school (5 years), junior middle school (3 years), and senior middle school (3 years). North Korea announced ‘Regarding the Implementation of Universal 12-Year Compulsory Education’ in 2012, extending compulsory education from 11 to 12 years and significantly changing the education system by separating the 4-year primary school curriculum into a 5-year curriculum and the 6-year middle school into 3-year junior middle schools and 3-year senior middle schools.</p>
103	<p>South and North Korea jointly inscribed Ssireum (traditional Korea wrestling) on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity for the first time in history in 2018. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] Ssireum is a representative folk game that the Korean people have enjoyed since the era of Goguryeo murals. Initially, the South and North pursued inscription separately, but through the proposal of our government and the mediation of UNESCO, joint inscription was pursued and decided abruptly in November 2018. This was a very symbolic event that informed the world that although the South and the North are divided, they are one nation sharing the same culture.</p>
104	<p>Since South and North Korea share the same language, the mathematical terms used in school are also completely identical. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] X</p> <p>[Explanation] As nearly 80 years of division have passed, the languages of South and North Korea have become very different from each other. Differences are particularly large in professional terminology such as mathematics or science; South Korea mainly follows American pronunciation, while North Korea follows Russian pronunciation or uses expressions refined into Korean. For example, North Korea calls South Korea’s ‘Budeungsik’ (inequality) ‘Angatgisik,’ and pronounces ‘Sine/Cosine’ as ‘Sinus/Cosines.’</p>
105	<p>South and North Korea registered the ‘Kimchi-making custom’ as the first jointly inscribed heritage with UNESCO. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] X</p>

No.	Question
	<p>【Explanation】 The Kimchi-making custom is inscribed as a UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity for both South and North Korea, but it is not a joint inscription. South Korea inscribed it in 2013 under the name ‘Kimjang, culture of making and sharing kimchi,’ and North Korea inscribed it in 2015 under the name ‘Tradition of kimchi-making’ separately. This differs from Ssireum, an intangible heritage, which was the first joint South-North inscription in 2018.</p>
106	<p>The official name for calling intangible heritage in North Korea is ‘Non-material Cultural Heritage.’ Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">【Correct answer】 O</p> <p>【Explanation】 In South Korea, the term ‘Intangible Heritage’ is used, but North Korea has been using the term ‘Non-material Cultural Heritage’ since 2012, following UNESCO’s classification method. This includes all legends, traditional arts, customs, and national food recipes that are passed down from mouth to mouth despite having no physical form. North Korea protects the Pyongyang Naengmyeon custom, Arirang, and Makgeolli making by registering them as national non-material cultural heritage, and recently there is a trend of emphasizing the preservation of traditional culture even more.</p>
107	<p>North Korean youths, like South Korean students, gather with their families on holidays or days off to enjoy folk games such as Yutnori (traditional Korean board game) or Jegichagi (traditional Korean shuttlecock kicking). Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">【Correct answer】 O</p> <p>【Explanation】 Since South and North Korea are one Korean nation that has shared a long history, holiday cultures and traditional games are very similar. In North Korea, on Seollal (New Year’s Day) or Chuseok (Harvest Festival), which are recognized as public holidays, the whole family sits around to play Yutnori or has a pleasant time in the yard playing Jegichagi and seesawing. This shows that although we are politically divided, the traditional way of life – enjoying life and strengthening family harmony – still continues as one.</p>
108	<p>North Korean residents sometimes watch TV using solar panels at each home because the electricity situation is not good. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p>

No.	Question
	<p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] North Korea’s chronic energy shortage problem has changed the way of life for its residents. Since the state-supplied electricity is insufficient, residents prepare their own solar panels to use home appliances.</p>
109	<p>There is an ‘electronic commerce’ service in North Korea that uses smartphones to order food or buy goods. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] Recently, North Korea has been introducing IT technology into daily life, creating a digital consumption environment such as ordering food from famous restaurants through an app called ‘Okryu’ or purchasing products on the ‘Manmulsang’ site. North Korea’s Okryu is a Pyongyang-centered delivery app and online shopping mall developed in 2015. Operated by the General Bureau of Public Service, it provides food ordering from famous restaurants, hotel reservations, electronic payments, and courier delivery services. Manmulsang is an e-commerce portal site that appeared in 2016 and is called the ‘North Korean version of Amazon.’ It provides information for tens of thousands of products from hundreds of companies and economic information exchange services.</p>
110	<p>South and North Korea equally respect the historical figure ‘Patriot Ahn Jung-geun’ as a national hero. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] Patriotic martyr Ahn Jung-geun is an individual who dedicated himself to the independence of the fatherland and is respected as a great national hero in both South and North Korea. South and North Korea have tried to cooperate, transcending ideology, for the excavation of Patriot Ahn Jung-geun’s remains or the establishment of a memorial hall. The South and the North jointly investigated the cemetery at Lushun Prison in Lushun, China (2006.6. to 2008.5.) for the ‘Project to Excavate and Return the Remains of Patriot Ahn Jung-geun,’ and held joint academic conferences of South and North Korean historians in Kaesong in April and June 2008, and December 2009.</p>
111	<p>Unlike South Korean smartphones, North Korean smartphones do not have a text messaging function. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] X</p>

No.	Question
	<p>【Explanation】 North Korean smartphones are also equipped with all basic functions similar to ours. Only the terms are different; ‘Tongbomun’ acts as a text message, ‘Hwasangseogo’ as a photo album, and ‘Yeollamgi’ as a web browser. They also have apps for music appreciation, clocks, calendars, etc. However, the difference from South Korea is that they cannot connect to the external internet, so data can only be exchanged within the intranet, Kwangmyong.</p>
112	<p>Currently, English is also being taught in primary schools in North Korea. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">【Correct answer】 O</p> <p>【Explanation】 The time when North Korean students first learn English is the 4th grade of primary school. In the past, official English classes began in the 1st grade of middle school, but recently in North Korea, following the global trend, the time for learning foreign languages has become much earlier, so English is being taught from primary school.</p>
113	<p>North Korea’s economic system is a planned economic system in which the state determines the major processes of production and distribution. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">【Correct answer】 O</p> <p>【Explanation】 North Korea adopts a centralized planned economy in which the central government directly controls and manages economic activities. The principle is to distribute goods and assign jobs according to the state’s plan. However, since the distribution system failed to operate properly after the severe economic crisis in the 1990s, changes have appeared where residents lead their lives by relying on markets such as Jangmadang.</p>
114	<p>Recently, North Korean youths have been freely accessing the worldwide internet and enjoying overseas SNS. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">【Correct answer】 X</p> <p>【Explanation】 North Korea blocks access to the external internet to control information. However, they search for materials through the national intranet ‘Kwangmyong’ and obtain various contents from app stores like ‘My Companion.’ Although it is an intranet, North Korean youths also show the</p>

No.	Question
	<p>③ University students also wear school uniforms. ④ School uniforms are different for each school.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ④</p> <p>[Explanation] The start of the 12-year compulsory education system begins from the upper class of kindergarten. Homeroom teachers remain the same from the time of admission until graduation for each stage of school. This is for continuous and close management of students. University students also wear school uniforms to school, and the uniforms for all schools have the same shape. Schools are identified not by the shape of the uniform but by the shape of the badge, etc.</p>
118	<p>Which of the following is the national flower of North Korea?</p> <p>① Rose of Sharon ② Rose ③ Mokran (Magnolia) ④ Chrysanthemum</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>[Explanation] The national flower of North Korea is the Mokran (Oyama Magnolia), which is mainly called Hambakkot-namu or mountain magnolia in South Korea. Until the early 1960s, North Korea also used the Rose of Sharon as its national flower. It changed the national flower to Mokran in 1964 and officially designated it as the national flower in 1991. It is used as a decorative pattern for major monumental buildings such as the Juche Idea Tower and the Arch of Triumph, as well as for North Korea’s highest decoration, the ‘Order of Kim Il-sung.’</p>
119	<p>Which province in North Korea, where Mt. Baekdu is located, was named to mean the place where the Amnok River and the Tumen River are?</p> <p>① Ryanggang-do ② Jagang-do ③ Hamgyeong-do ④ Pyeongan-do</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ①</p> <p>[Explanation] Ryanggang-do, located in northeastern North Korea, is an administrative district that embraces Mt. Baekdu, the sacred mountain of the nation. It was newly established in 1954 by separating part of the Hamgyeong-do region, and its name originated from the meaning that it is located at the head of two rivers (Ryanggang)—the Amnok River and the Tumen River. Located in the center of the Kaema Plateau, it is a mountainous area with a high average altitude and very cold winters, and it is famous as a producer of potatoes, a major crop.</p>

No.	Question
	<p>Recently, the Mt. Baekdu area was designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark, once again recognizing its geological value. Hyesan-si, the seat of the provincial government, is a major border city facing China across the Amnok River.</p>
120	<p>Metal types from the Goryeo Dynasty (produced before 1361) are said to have preceded Germany's metal types by as much as 210 to 270 years. South and North Korea conducted joint excavations at Manwoldae, the site of the Goryeo Dynasty palace, from May 15, 2007, and finally excavated one additional piece of 'Jeon (磚),' the world's oldest metal type, in 2015. What is this region of North Korea where the Goryeo Dynasty palace site was located?</p> <p>① Pyongyang ② Chongjin ③ Kaesong ④ Hamhung</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>【Explanation】 In the 7th joint excavation conducted by the South and the North targeting the Kaesong Manwoldae area, metal types presumed to be from the Goryeo Dynasty were unearthed. The South and North Historians Association announced at the '2015 Kaesong Manwoldae Results Briefing' that "As a result of excavating the western building complex of Kaesong Manwoldae, 19 building sites and over 3,500 artifacts were found." In total accumulation, approximately 10,000 artifacts were collected.</p>
121	<p>Hangeul Day, October 9th, is the day converted to the solar calendar from the 29th, the last day of the 9th lunar month of the 28th year of King Sejong (1446), when Hunminjeongeum was promulgated. In North Korea, the 'Hunminjeongeum Creation Day' is commemorated as 'Chosun-geul Day.' When is North Korea's 'Chosun-geul Day'?</p> <p>① January 15th ② March 15th ③ May 15th ④ July 15th</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ①</p> <p>【Explanation】 North Korea commemorates the day Hunminjeongeum was created as 'Chosun-geul Day.' Regarding the creation day of Hunminjeongeum as January 15, 1444, it commemorates January 15th of every year as the Hunminjeongeum creation anniversary, i.e., 'Chosun-geul Day.' This is the result of converting 'December of the lunar calendar in 1443' recorded in the Sejong Sillok to the solar calendar. Unlike South Korea's 'Hangeul Day (October 9th),' which centers on the promulgation date, North Korea places significance on the</p>

No.	Question
	<p>② There are cases where ‘Donju’ (money masters) or individual construction contractors build and sell houses.</p> <p>③ One must live only in the house assigned by the state, and moving is impossible.</p> <p>④ All housing is legally recognized as private property and can be registered.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ②</p> <p>【Explanation】 In North Korea, housing is legally state-owned, and the state leads construction projects. For newly built apartments like those on Mirae Scientists Street in Pyongyang or rural houses, people such as scientists or farmers are allowed to move in first according to the housing purpose, and then it is distributed to existing residents and construction workers. Of course, housing transactions through ‘Donju’ are occurring for some houses. Residents who have made money in the market move to better houses, or Donju legally invest in the construction of state institutions to receive distribution of part of an apartment. Donju means ‘master of money’ and refers to the emerging wealthy class in North Korea. However, regarding moving residence in North Korea, residency rights in Pyongyang are often restricted, and the authorities are showing a move to strengthen control over these private transactions.</p>
128	<p>Which of the following is NOT appropriate as an explanation for ‘Collectivism,’ one of the characteristics of social life in North Korea?</p> <p>① It emphasizes the slogan ‘One for all, all for one.’</p> <p>② It aims to guarantee individual creativity and autonomy to the maximum.</p> <p>③ It prioritizes the goals of the group or organization over individual goals.</p> <p>④ Residents must obligatorily join organizations and lead an organized life for a lifetime.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ②</p> <p>【Explanation】 Because North Korean collectivism prioritizes the interests of the group over the individual, it emphasizes following the discipline of the organization and the instructions of the state rather than individual free choice or creativity. Therefore, the explanation that it guarantees individual autonomy does not fit the original meaning of collectivism or the reality of North Korea.</p>
129	<p>Which of the following is the correct explanation for the ‘Supreme People’s</p>

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	<p>Assembly,' which is the highest sovereign body and legislative body under North Korea's constitution?</p> <p>① it is a power-separation body that substantially checks and monitors the policy decisions of the Labor Party.</p> <p>② It has the power to enact and amend the constitution and laws, and the power to elect the Chairman of the State Affairs Commission and heads of major state institutions.</p> <p>③ The term of office for deputies is 10 years, and it is convened regularly every month to deliberate on state affairs.</p> <p>④ It did not exist at the time of the government's establishment in 1948 and was newly established during the revision of the socialist constitution in 1972.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ②</p> <p>[Explanation] The Supreme People's Assembly is the highest sovereign body under the North Korean constitution and has powers such as enacting and amending laws, deliberating on the national economic development plan, and electing major officials. However, in reality, it is criticized for playing the role of a show of hands that approves the decisions of the Labor Party. The term of office for deputies is 5 years, and it has a history of adopting the constitution and establishing the government through the 1st meeting in September 1948.</p>
130	<p>Which place was the first to be inscribed as a UNESCO World Mixed Cultural Heritage on the Korean Peninsula?</p> <p>① Mt. Baekdu ② Mt. Halla ③ Mt. Kumgang ④ Mt. Jiri</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>[Explanation] In July 2025, Mt. Kumgang in North Korea was officially inscribed as the first World Mixed Cultural Heritage on the Korean Peninsula and the 41st in the world. Mixed heritage is a combination of natural heritage, such as unique terrain and beautiful natural scenery, and cultural heritage, such as historic and artistically valuable cultural sites. Globally, the harmony between the strange rock formations of Mt. Kumgang and Buddhist relics has been recognized. As of July 2025, a total of 1,248 cases (972 cultural heritages, 235 natural heritages, and 41 mixed heritages) from 170 countries are registered on the UNESCO World Heritage List. And as of July 2025, South Korea possesses 17 UNESCO World Heritages including Jongmyo and Changdeokgung, and North Korea</p>

No.	Question
	possesses 3 cases including the Complex of Goguryeo Tombs.
131	<p>What is the name of the traditional folk song of the Korean Peninsula known worldwide, which both the South and the North have respectively inscribed as UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Arirang</p> <p>[Explanation] The South and the North inscribed Arirang separately as a UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. South Korea's Arirang was inscribed in 2012 under the name 'Arirang, lyrical folk song in the Republic of Korea,' and North Korea's Arirang was inscribed in 2014 under the name 'Arirang folk song in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.' South Korea explains Arirang as 'a representative folk song of Korea and the Korean nation and a song with the power to bind and communicate the Korean nation as one,' while North Korea explains it as 'a song that preserved national identity during the Korean nation's period of ordeal and reflected the pain of division and the aspiration for unification.'</p>
132	<p>Mt. Kumgang in North Korea is also called by different names according to the four seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Write the other name for Mt. Kumgang used in summer.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Bongraesan</p> <p>[Explanation] The scenery of Mt. Kumgang changes distinctly with the four seasons, so it has four different names by season. In spring, when all things revive and shine like jewels, it is called Kumgangsán; in summer, when the greenery is thick and it seems like a place where immortals live, it is called Bongraesan; in autumn, when the leaves turn red, it is called Pungaksán; and in winter, when the leaves fall and only the skeleton of the rocky mountain is revealed, it is called Gaegolsán. These are names given by our ancestors praising the beauty of the mountain that changes according to the cycle of nature, symbolically showing the diverse charms of Mt. Kumgang.</p>
133	<p>As the economic difficulties in North Korea intensified and the distribution system collapsed in the 1990s, the 'night market' in the form of a black market and another form of illegal but permanent market became active. Food items such as rice and corn, which were illegal transaction goods, and manufactured goods</p>

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	<p>were traded as major products, and later, together with large-scale wholesale markets, these markets developed into specialized markets. Write the collective term for the North Korean markets that brought about this marketization phenomenon in North Korea.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Jangmadang</p> <p>[Explanation] As the 1990s approached, the North Korean planned economy system itself was shaken, and as the distribution system generally collapsed, Jangmadang for trading food centered on the northern regions became permanent. Initially, farmers' markets expanded for the purpose of obtaining food for survival, but as the class maintaining livelihoods through business activities grew into a new wealthy class, so-called 'Donju,' it developed into a large-scale distribution market.</p>
134	<p>In North Korea, there is a university established jointly through South-North private cooperation. Write the name of this university.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Pyongyang University of Science and Technology</p> <p>[Explanation] Pyongyang University of Science and Technology is a special university and graduate school in North Korea located in Sungri-dong, Nakrang-guyok, Pyongyang. It was jointly established by North Korea's educational authorities and the Northeast Asia Education and Culture Cooperation Foundation of South Korea through the efforts of South Korean Christian circles, overseas compatriots, and Yanbian University of Science and Technology. The project began in 2001, but the opening was delayed several times, and it began accepting freshmen from the fall of 2010. Undergraduate and graduate departments include the Department of Information and Communication Engineering, the Department of International Finance and Management, the Department of Agriculture and Life Sciences, the Department of Medicine, and the Graduate School of Dentistry.</p>
135	<p>North Korean students participate in a kind of club-like activity for 2 to 3 hours every day, receiving guidance from teachers after school centered on specific subjects such as mathematics, foreign languages, and arts and physical education, performing preparation, review, experiments, or practice. Write what these activities are called.</p>

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	<p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Sojo activities</p> <p>[Explanation] Sojo activities in North Korea are activities corresponding to our after-school classes. Every day for 2 to 3 hours after school, they receive guidance in small groups on subjects they have chosen, mainly for subjects such as mathematics, foreign languages, music, and art.</p>
136	<p>Okryu-gwan, located on the banks of the Taedong River in Pyongyang, North Korea, is a famous North Korean restaurant to the extent that it has branches not only in Pyongyang but also overseas. Write the name of the representative food of Pyongyang, where buckwheat noodles and radish water kimchi broth harmonize, which is the representative menu of the Pyongyang Okryu-gwan restaurant.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Pyongyang Naengmyeon (Cold noodles)</p> <p>[Explanation] Okryu-gwan, located on the banks of the Taedong River in Pyongyang, is a representative public restaurant and state banquet hall in North Korea that opened in 1960. It is characterized by its traditional-style blue tiled roof, and is famous for its Pyongyang Naengmyeon, as well as meat tray noodles (Gogi-jaengban-guksu) and sturgeon dishes. It is also well-known as a symbolic place for South-North reconciliation, as major foreign guests visited at the time of the inter-Korean summits. Recently, it has been leading the dining-out culture of Pyongyang citizens by introducing modern equipment and strengthening delivery services.</p>
137	<p>As a railway connecting Seoul and Sinuiju, the northernmost station of the current South Korean section is Dorasan Station. In 2007, freight trains operated regularly between Dorasan Station in the South and Bongdong Station in the North. What is the name of this railway line?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Gyeongui Line</p> <p>[Explanation] The Gyeongui Line is a major longitudinal railway of the Korean Peninsula connecting Seoul and Sinuiju. Restoration projects were pursued according to the agreement of the 2000 Inter-Korean Summit; in the South, operations to Dorasan Station began in 2002, and in 2007, freight trains operated regularly for about 11 months in the section between Dorasan Station in the South and Bongdong Station in the North.</p>

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	<p>Currently, the South Korean section is only operating to Dorasan Station within the Civilian Control Zone (CCZ), and this place has become a place symbolizing the aspiration for overcoming the division of the Korean Peninsula and unification under the slogan “Not the last station from the South, but the first station toward the North.” The Gyeongui Line is expected to become a core axis of the peaceful economy of the Korean Peninsula by connecting with the Trans-Chinese Railway (TCR), etc., in the future.</p>
138	<p>It is one of the five famous mountains of the Korean Peninsula. It rises on the border of Pyeonganbuk-do and Jagang-do, and it is the mountain where Pohyonsa Temple, North Korea’s National Treasure Cultural Artifact No. 40, is located. Write the name of this mountain.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Mt. Myohyang</p> <p>[Explanation] As a mountain located in the central part of the Myohyang Mountain Range, the height of the highest peak, Piro Peak, is 1,909 m, the area is 375 square km, the surrounding extension distance is 128 km, and the bedrock is Archean biotite granite. Mt. Myohyang is a famous tourist destination in North Korea. The Mt. Myohyang tourist zone is divided into three districts: Sangwondong, Manpok-dong, and Piro Peak. There is a temple called Pohyonsa in Mt. Myohyang.</p>
139	<p>The unique traditional costume of our nation, Hanbok, which is enjoyed by men and women of all ages on holidays or special days, is called () in North Korea. What is the word appropriate for the blank?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Chosun-ot</p> <p>[Explanation] In South Korea, it is called Hanbok, but in North Korea, it is called Chosun-ot. In North Korea, on the nation’s greatest holidays such as Seollal or Chuseok, many residents carefully dress in Chosun-ot and give greetings to their elders. Cases of wearing Chosun-ot in events or daily life are more frequent in North Korea than in South Korea, so it also preserves the traditional beauty unique to our nation well.</p>
140	<p>Write the term in North Korea meaning ‘digital vaccine,’ which refers to software that prevents viruses on smartphones or computers.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Wakjin</p>

No.	Question
	<p>【Explanation】 North Korea calls the foreign word ‘Vaccine’ ‘Wakjin’ under the influence of Russian pronunciation. The latest smartphones in North Korea are equipped with self-developed security software such as ‘Klarksae’ (Black Woodpecker) to protect the device from viruses. In 2019, North Korea introduced “Computer Virus Wakjin Program ‘Chambit’ 4.0,” developed by the Information Technology Research Institute of Kim Chaek University of Technology, on the internet site , stating, “Since it extracts and inspects characteristic information from the latent and distribution characteristics of malicious programs, the detection speed and capability for stealthy viruses and polymorphic viruses are more than 6 times higher than before,” and “With the first development and introduction of ransomware prevention technology in the country, it prevents hostage-type malicious programs, and realizes real-time monitoring and blocking functions for various actions to block newly distributed malicious programs in advance.”</p>
141	<p>Write the word for donut in North Korea.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Garakji-ppang</p> <p>【Explanation】 North Korea replaces loanwords with Korean words through a language purification policy. Donuts are called ‘Garakji-ppang’ after their shape (ring-shaped bread), and ramen is called ‘Kkoburang-guksu’ (curly noodles) after its curly noodles. Cup noodles are called ‘Jeukseok-guksu’ (instant noodles) in the sense that they can be cooked and eaten instantly.</p>
142	<p>A synthetic fiber developed by Dr. Lee Seung-gi in Japan in 1939 during the Japanese colonial period, which is extracted from coal and limestone rather than from petroleum. Write the name of this fiber, which is called the synthetic fiber closest to cotton fiber and has its largest factory in North Korea.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Vinalon</p> <p>【Explanation】 Lee Seung-gi obtained a Ph.D. in engineering with a thesis on the invention of vinalon at Kyoto University in 1939, and after the liberation on August 15, he returned home in November 1945, established the Department of Applied Chemistry at Seoul National University, and was inaugurated as the first Dean of the College of Engineering. However, he went to North Korea immediately after the Korean War and devoted himself to vinalon production</p>

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	<p>research while serving as the director of the Chemical Research Institute under the Academy of Sciences of North Korea since 1952, greatly contributing to the production of vinalon at the Hamhung Vinalon Factory in 1961. Currently, the core factory and enterprise producing vinalon in North Korea is the February 8 Vinalon Complex Enterprise, located in Hamhung.</p>
143	<p>North Korea calls oriental medicine ‘Dong-ui-hak’ and has actively encouraged it as a policy since the 1953 ceasefire. Since 1993, it has newly named Dong-ui-hak under the intent of ‘reviving national identity.’ Write this name.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Koryo Medicine</p> <p>[Explanation] North Korea defines Koryo medicine as “a national medicine created in the historical process that has contributed to the treatment of people’s diseases and the protection and promotion of health using unique treatment methods.”</p>
144	<p>Write the name of the representative newspaper of North Korea that represents North Korea’s position on major domestic and foreign current issues or events as the organ of the Workers’ Party of Korea.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Rodong Sinmun</p> <p>[Explanation] Rodong Sinmun is the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea and is the most authoritative daily newspaper in North Korea. It was founded in 1945 under the name ‘Jeongro’ and is used as a core medium to convey the party’s line and policies to the people and to educate them in ideology. Recently, in line with the digitalization trend, it has been delivering news abroad through its website. It serves as an important scale for gauging domestic and foreign policy directions.</p>
145	<p>What is the e-commerce portal site developed by the Chosun Yonpung Commercial Information Technology Company in 2016 in North Korea, where hundreds of companies have entered to provide product information, and which is called the ‘North Korean version of Amazon’?</p> <p>① Okryu ② Manmulsang ③ Kwangmyong ④ Naenara</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ②</p> <p>[Explanation] Manmulsang is an e-commerce portal site developed by the Chosun Yonpung Commercial Information Technology Company in 2016. It is a</p>

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	<p>form of gathering internet shops in one place, and since about 400 companies have entered to provide information on over 65,000 products, it is called the ‘North Korean version of Amazon.’ Subscribers use the service to browse product information or exchange related economic information through this site.</p>
146	<p>Write the name of this crop, which is mainly cultivated in high-altitude and cold mountainous areas such as Daehongdan-gun in Ryanggang-do in northeastern North Korea, and whose production is encouraged to solve the food shortage problem in North Korea.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Potato</p> <p>[Explanation] Ryanggang-do is located in the center of the Kaema Plateau and has geographical characteristics of being a mountainous area with high average altitude and cold winters, and it is famous as a major potato production area in North Korea. North Korea actively encourages potato farming to solve the insufficient food problem. In particular, the Ryanggang-do area, including Samjiyon-si, is a representative production area where large-scale potato cultivation takes place.</p>

4. Intent and Background of the Unit ‘Future of the Peaceful Unification of the Korean Peninsula’

As the Russia-Ukraine war prolongs, attending classes in underground air-raid shelters is no longer an extraordinary event for children. An unusual war has settled in as a part of daily life. Likewise, division is unusual. The division of the Korean Peninsula is so in the sense that it assumes a ‘temporary suspension’ rather than the end of the war, and in the sense that it has artificially cut the continuous flow of life sharing land, language, culture, and economy. As such unusualness has lasted for more than 80 years, division closely constitutes our daily lives as a culture, and we are living in an era where the unusual has become normalized. On the other hand, unification is gradually moving further away from our daily lives and is sometimes perceived as a source of anxiety—as if expressing concerns about economic costs and social confusion. We are forgetting that unification is the present that we should have rightfully enjoyed. We suffer from war anxiety, the value of companies is undervalued, and it has become impossible to go overseas by train. In that sense, unification is not

an ‘unpredictable future’ but a ‘stolen today.’ If we try to settle for an irrational today, we will soon lose even the power to imagine the future.

This unit is **organized to foster imagination regarding peaceful unification and an understanding of the unified future.** The intent of the questions is as follows: First, **to imagine a positive future image of the Korean Peninsula, it is necessary to understand policy visions and efforts for unification.** To this end, questions were presented based on inter-Korean and Korean Peninsula policies such as the Eurasia Initiative and the New Economic Map of the Korean Peninsula Initiative. Second, **to settle inter-Korean peace and increase the feasibility of realizing a unified future, one must understand cases of inter-Korean cooperation in various fields.** Accordingly, cases of cooperation achieved in various areas such as land, logistics, tourism, resources, sports, history and culture, humanitarian issues, and economy were presented as questions. Third, one must know that **inter-Korean exchange and cooperation have developed in connection with international organizations.** Along with the process through which inter-Korean relations have developed through cooperation with multilateral international organizations including the UN, conceptual questions regarding peacebuilding and the culture of peace were also presented. Consequently, the goal of this unit is to enable students to think about inter-Korean relations and unification from a comprehensive and practical perspective, and to understand the importance of peacebuilding and the imagination for the unified future of the Korean Peninsula while studying actual cases of inter-Korean cooperation, policies, and international cooperation processes.

No.	Question
	4. Future of the Peaceful Unification of the Korean Peninsula
147	<p>The New Economic Map of the Korean Peninsula includes the content of establishing a complex logistics system by linking South Korean ports such as Incheon and Pyeongtaek with North Korean ports such as Nampo. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] The New Economic Map of the Korean Peninsula, created as an inter-Korean economic cooperation vision presented by the Moon Jae-in administration in 2017, aims for peace policy and common economic prosperity</p>

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	<p>on the Korean Peninsula. This vision centers on a strategy to connect the Korean Peninsula through three major economic belts: The Yellow Sea Economic Belt, a vision to form an industrial and logistics core axis linking the Seoul metropolitan area-Kaesong-Pyongyang through industrial complex cooperation and the linking of railways and ports; the East Sea Economic Belt, a vision to connect the east coast with the northern economic sphere through energy, resource, and tourism cooperation; and the Border Region Economic Belt, a vision to develop the DMZ area into a space for ecological, tourism, and peace cooperation.</p>
148	<p>The New Economic Map of the Korean Peninsula includes energy and resource cooperation as a key task. Which of the following is an appropriate example?</p> <p>① Resumption of the Kaesong Industrial Complex ② Joint development of West Coast ports ③ The vision of connecting a Russian natural gas pipeline to the Korean Peninsula ④ Creation of a DMZ eco-tourism site</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>[Explanation] Among the three major economic belts presented by the New Economic Map of the Korean Peninsula announced in 2017, the East Sea Economic Belt includes energy and resource cooperation as a major task. A representative example is the project vision of connecting Russian natural gas to South Korea via North Korea through a pipeline. This is a strategy to increase energy supply stability by connecting the Korean Peninsula with northern energy resources such as Russia, and to expand economic cooperation between the South, the North, and northern countries. ① and ② are examples belonging to the industrial and logistics cooperation of the Yellow Sea Economic Belt, and ④ is an example belonging to the Border Region Economic Belt.</p>
149	<p>Write the railway corresponding to (A).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>If the Gyeongui Line and Donghae Line are restored and a railway track starting from the Korean Peninsula and leading to Europe via China, Russia, Mongolia, etc., is connected, logistics costs can be reduced, and as the railroad is connected, tourists can freely come and go. This refers to the (A), a railway connecting the South and the North, being linked with the Trans-Siberian Railway (TSR) and the Trans-Chinese Railway (TCR). To achieve</p> </div>

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	<p>this, exchange and cooperation between the South and the North are more important than anything else.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Correct answer] Trans-Korean Railway (TKR)</p> <p>[Explanation] If the Trans-Korean Railway (TKR) is connected by restoring the Gyeongui and Donghae Lines, it can be linked with the Trans-Siberian Railway (TSR) and the Trans-Chinese Railway (TCR), allowing logistics and tourists to move freely by train. Additionally, in the case of maritime transport, it takes about 30–40 days to reach Europe, and if one has to go around the Cape of Good Hope at the southern tip of Africa due to being unable to pass through the Suez Canal, it can take more than 60 days. On the other hand, using the railway allows for transport within approximately 10–15 days, significantly shortening the transport period.</p>
150	<p>This project, started to promote international land transport development in the Asian region, is a large-scale project of 140,000 km connecting about 32 countries centered on 8 major routes in the Asian region, including Japan, South Korea, North Korea, China, India, Turkey, and Russia. What is this project?</p> <p> ① Asia-Europe Dreamway ② Asia-Europe High-speed ③ Asian Highway ④ Asian Hi-pass </p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>[Explanation] The ‘Asian Highway Project’ connecting Asia and Europe started at the UN in 1959. Later, it was re-promoted by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) starting in 1992. In South Korea, the AH1 route connecting Japan-South Korea-North Korea-China-India-Turkey, etc., and the AH6 route connecting South Korea-North Korea-Russia, etc., will pass through. There are routes No. 1 and No. 6 of the Asian Highway passing through South Korea. Route No. 1 is a route leading from Japan through Seoul and Pyongyang to China, India, and Turkey, the gateway to Europe; Route No. 6 starts from Busan, passes through Pyongyang, and continues through China to the</p>

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	western end of Russia.
151	<p>South Korea has been proceeding with this project in the form of South Korean private and public enterprises participating in a North Korea-Russia project based on an agreement at the 2013 South Korea-Russia Summit. It opened a railway connecting North Korea and Russia and gave rise to the prospect that this railroad would become a link between the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Trans-Korean Railway in the future. What is this project?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Rajin-Khasan Project</p> <p>【Explanation】 The Rajin-Khasan Project is a business that transports Russian bituminous coal via a 54 km railway section connecting Khasan in Russia and Rajin Port in North Korea, transfers it to a cargo ship at Rajin Port, and transports it to a port in South Korea. South Korea even conducted three trial shipments of Russian bituminous coal as a South-North-Russia complex logistics project, but it has effectively been suspended since North Korea's fourth nuclear test.</p>
152	<p>It is said that if the Korean Peninsula railway is connected, this city can grow into the largest logistics base connecting the Eurasian continent and the Pacific Ocean over 55 million square kilometers. As a port city located at the southeastern tip of the Korean Peninsula and currently the world's 5th largest trade port based on container cargo volume in 2017, where is this city?</p> <p>① Busan ② Changwon ③ Pohang ④ Yeosu</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ①</p> <p>【Explanation】 If the Korean Peninsula railway is connected in the future, Busan will play the role of the largest logistics base connecting the Eurasian continent and the Pacific Ocean.</p>
153	<p>It is said that mineral resources are buried in 80% of North Korea's land, and this place, the largest open-pit mine in Asia, is also said to have more than 2 to 3 billion tons of iron buried. Write the name of this place, where POSCO of South Korea tried to promote joint development between the South and the North immediately after the October 4, 2007 Inter-Korean Summit.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Musan Iron Min</p> <p>【Explanation】 The Musan Iron Mine is North Korea's largest iron mine, located in Musan County, North Hamgyong Province. It is known as one of the largest</p>

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	<p>open-pit (露天) iron mines in Asia and is evaluated to have iron ore deposits of more than 2 to 3 billion tons. In the atmosphere of expanding inter-Korean economic cooperation after the 2007 October 4 Inter-Korean Summit, POSCO, a South Korean steel company, reviewed cooperation plans utilizing North Korea's iron ore resources. POSCO discussed plans with the North to import iron ore from the Musan Iron Mine or participate in mine development and even envisioned an industrial cooperation model linking iron ore mining and steelmaking by constructing a steel mill in the Musan area in the long term.</p>
154	<p>Which of the following does not belong to the underlined '6 major strategic minerals'?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>If relations between the South and the North improve, our country will be able to obtain a significant amount of the <u>6 major strategic minerals</u>, which we currently mostly rely on imports for, from the North Korean region.</p> </div> <p>① Uranium ② Copper ③ Iron ore ④ Gold</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ④</p> <p>【Explanation】 The 6 major strategic minerals refer to key resources that are essential for domestic industry and energy production but for which most are relied on through imports due to insufficient domestic production. In South Korea, bituminous coal (bituminous coal), uranium, iron ore, copper, zinc, and nickel are classified as the 6 major strategic minerals. Because these minerals are used as basic raw materials for domestic key industries such as steel production, power generation, and the power and machinery industries, their stable procurement is considered important. Meanwhile, North Korea is known to possess relatively abundant mineral resources such as iron ore, copper, and zinc, so if unification or inter-Korean economic cooperation occurs, it could have significant meaning in terms of securing strategic minerals necessary for domestic industry.</p>
155	<p>North Korea is one of the world's major countries for magnesite deposits. In the past, commercial production was achieved through joint development by the South and the North via economic cooperation, but it is currently suspended. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p>

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[Correct answer] X

[Explanation] North Korea is evaluated as one of the world's major countries for magnesite deposits, and large deposits are known to be distributed around the Dancheon area in South Hamgyong Province. Magnesite is a strategic mineral resource utilized as a raw material for refractory materials used in steelmaking processes. During the period of active inter-Korean economic cooperation in the 2000s, it was mentioned as a potential cooperation resource in the field of mineral resource cooperation, but it did not lead to a specific joint development project due to changes in the international situation, sanctions against North Korea, and infrastructure issues.

Among the places in the following drawings and photos, which is not a cultural heritage of the North Korean region?

① Ssangyeongchong Gima-inmuldo (Painting of a Figure on Horseback)



② Guryongyeon Guryong Falls



③ Byeongsan Seowon

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	<div data-bbox="188 253 655 616" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="188 622 563 672">④ Seonjukgyo Bridge</p> <div data-bbox="188 676 655 1003" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="1157 1019 1513 1068" style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p data-bbox="188 1099 1513 1417"> [Explanation] Ssangyeongchong Gima-inmuldo is a painting on the wall of a Goguryeo tomb (Ssangyeongchong) located in Pyongyang. Guryongyeon Guryong Falls is located at Mt. Kumgang in Gangwon Province, North Korea, and Seonjukgyo Bridge is in Kaesong. On the other hand, Byeongsan Seowon is a seowon from the Joseon Dynasty located in Andong, Gyeongsangbuk-do, and is a cultural heritage located in the South Korean region. </p>
157	<p data-bbox="188 1451 1513 1541">The entire area of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) has been designated as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p data-bbox="1177 1556 1513 1606" style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] X</p> <p data-bbox="188 1630 1513 2051"> [Explanation] In June 2019, the border areas of Gangwon Province (Cheorwon-gun, Hwacheon-gun, Yanggu-gun, Inje-gun, Goseong-gun) excluding Paju in Gyeonggi-do, and the area around the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) such as Yeoncheon-gun in Gyeonggi-do, were designated as UNESCO Biosphere Reserves. Paju City also pushed for an application for UNESCO Biosphere Reserve designation in 2011, but in 2018, it did not apply due to economic development such as the creation of an industrial complex and was excluded, so it proceeded only with Yeoncheon and Gangwon Province. It was reserved during </p>

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	<p>the deliberation process of the UNESCO International Coordinating Council of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Program in 2012 but was designated in 2019. UNESCO's major designation systems include World Heritage which protects cultural and natural heritage, Biosphere Reserves which aim for ecosystem conservation and sustainable use, Global Geoparks which protect areas with outstanding geological value, Memory of the World which targets records and documents to be preserved by humanity, and Intangible Cultural Heritage which protects living cultures such as traditions, customs, and arts.</p>
158	<p>What is the concept corresponding to the following description?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>This is a special zone for promoting industrial and tourism-type development projects to realize a South-North economic community within the border region. Based on a basic plan established by the Ministry of Unification in December 2025, it is scheduled to be promoted step-by-step from 2026 to 2027 by selecting among 17 city and county border regions including Incheon (Ganghwa, Ongjin), Gyeonggi (Gimpo, Paju, Yeoncheon, Goyang, Dongducheon, Yangju, Pocheon, Gapyeong), and Gangwon (Goseong, Yanggu, Inje, Hwacheon, Cheorwon, Chuncheon, Sokcho). It aims to achieve balanced development of the land by developing border regions that have been excluded from development due to division, and in the medium to long term, to contribute to creating a South-North economic community by inducing domestic industrial production and forming a virtuous cycle mechanism for South-North economic growth.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">[Correct answer] Peace Economic Special Zone</p> <p>【Explanation】 The Peace Economic Special Zone aims to contribute to the formation of a South-North economic community and is scheduled to be promoted by selecting and designating among 17 border cities and counties. The Peace Economic Special Zone is a project providing tax and levy reductions, regulatory exceptions, and infrastructure support for the development of border regions and the activation of inter-Korean exchange and cooperation industries. In December 2025, the Ministry of Unification established the 1st Basic Plan for Peace Economic Special Zones through ▷listening to opinions of local</p>

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	<p>governments, ▷consultation with relevant ministries, and ▷research commissions. Accordingly, the Ministry of Unification and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport plan to receive development plans from local governments for the designation of Peace Economic Special Zones twice in 2026 and 2027.</p>
159	<p>Which of the following correctly connects the border region with the peace tourism site in that region?</p> <p>① Paju – DMZ Pyeonghwa Nuri Park ② Cheorwon – Daeryong Market ③ Ganghwa – Labor Party Office ④ Goseong – Odusan Unification Observatory</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ①</p> <p>【Explanation】 Paju, Cheorwon, Ganghwa, and Goseong are representative border regions of our country, spaces that hold the pain of division and at the same time places to learn the value of peace. DMZ Pyeonghwa Nuri Park located in Paju is a peace park created near the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), a cultural and experiential space to remember the wounds of war and pray for peace on the Korean Peninsula. Daeryong Market located on Gyodong Island in Ganghwa is a traditional market created by displaced persons who fled there by mimicking the market in their hometown. The Labor Party Office located in Cheorwon is a building used by the North Korean regime immediately after liberation. The Odusan Unification Observatory located in Paju is a place where one can view the Imjin River and the North Korean region.</p>
160	<p>Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> an event for which the South and the North formed a single team in an international sports competition?</p> <p>① Table tennis ② Basketball ③ Baseball ④ Soccer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>【Explanation】 In table tennis, a single team was first formed at the 1991 World Table Tennis Championships and won a gold medal, and in basketball, a single team was first formed at the 2018 Jakarta-Palembang Asian Games and won a silver medal. In soccer, a single team was formed at the 1991 FIFA World Youth Championship and advanced to the quarterfinals.</p>

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161	<p>Dorasan Station is the northernmost station on the Gyeongui Line located within the Civilian Control Zone in Paju, Gyeonggi-do. It is famous for the slogan “Not the last station from the South, but the first station toward the North,” and is a place symbolizing the division of the Korean Peninsula and the aspiration for unification. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>【Explanation】 Dorasan Station, built on April 11, 2002, is the northernmost station on the Gyeongui Line located in the Civilian Control Zone in Paju, Gyeonggi-do. In fact, it is a symbolic station built with inter-Korean connection in mind rather than being the final stop of general railway operations. This station emphasizes the meaning that it is the starting point of unification and connection rather than the end of division through the slogan “Not the last station from the South, but the first station toward the North.” In fact, if inter-Korean railway connection is achieved in the future, Dorasan Station will play the role of a gateway leading to the continent via North Korea.</p>
162	<p>The ‘Gyeong-Pyeong Inter-city ○○ Match,’ first held in October 1929 during the Japanese colonial period, was held between Seoul and Pyongyang and continued until 1946, immediately after liberation. According to this history, the Seoul Metropolitan Government is promoting the restoration of ‘Gyeong-Pyeong ○○’ as a part of inter-Korean exchange and cooperation. The sports event to go into ○○ is ‘Volleyball.’ Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] X</p> <p>【Explanation】 The ‘Gyeong-Pyeong Inter-city Soccer Match’ was first held in October 1929 during the Japanese colonial period in a format where soccer teams from Seoul (Gyeongseong) and Pyongyang competed. It started against a background of trying to inspire national pride suppressed under colonial rule and strengthen national solidarity through regional competition. Since then, it continued between Seoul and Pyongyang, but was suspended after liberation in 1946 due to changes in the political situation between the South and the North and the severance of exchange.</p> <p>To restore this, as an inter-Korean exchange and cooperation effort at the local</p>


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	<p>government level, the Seoul Metropolitan Government formally proposed the resumption of ‘Gyeong-Pyeong Soccer’ to the North in January 2012, and in November 2016, as part of the Seoul-Pyongyang exchange and cooperation project, it proposed holding ‘Gyeong-Pyeong Soccer’ on the 100th anniversary of the National Sports Festival in 2017, but it was not realized.</p>
163	<p>When going on a Mt. Kumgang tour from South Korea, one could also travel by private car. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] Mt. Kumgang tourism began operations in November 1998 in the form of maritime tourism using cruise ships. Later, as the road connecting the South and the North was opened in 2003, overland tourism via tour buses, etc., was carried out. Starting from March 2008, it developed into Mt. Kumgang tourism via private cars. However, Mt. Kumgang tourism was suspended after a tourist was shot and killed by a North Korean soldier in the early morning of July 11, 2008, within the North Korean zone of Jangjeon Port.</p>
164	<p>The Mt. Kumgang tourism project was carried out for about 10 years from its start in 1998 until its suspension in 2008, and about 1.95 million South Korean tourists visited. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] According to Hyundai Asan’s estimate, the number of South Korean tourists who visited Mt. Kumgang from the start of the Mt. Kumgang tourism project in 1998 until its suspension in 2008 is approximately 1,956,000. Mt. Kumgang tourism brought direct effects such as national economic effects through increased tourists and sales, the effect of activating Gangwon Province’s regional economy during the Mt. Kumgang visit process, and the effect of improving the tourism balance, as well as indirect effects such as reducing the burden of foreign debt repayment through enhanced national credit, expanding foreign investment attraction, and inducing employment.</p>
165	<p>Wonsan is a port city located in Gangwon Province, North Korea, and is a representative tourism center. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p>

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	<p>【Explanation】 Wonsan is a port city located in Gangwon Province, North Korea. It faces the East Sea and is where the Wonsan-Kalma Zone, which opened in 2025, is located.</p>
166	<p>Which of the following is NOT correct regarding the Masikryong Ski Resort in Gangwon Province, North Korea?</p> <p>① It was used as a joint training site for winter sports athletes of inter-Korean single teams.</p> <p>② It is a representative winter tourist destination developed to attract international ski competitions and tourists.</p> <p>③ The South and the North also conducted joint training for military purposes.</p> <p>④ It is evaluated as a symbolic area for inter-Korean sports exchange and peace cooperation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>【Explanation】 The Masikryong Ski Resort, which opened in December 2013, is a representative winter tourist destination in Gangwon Province, North Korea, and a place for inter-Korean sports exchange. Joint training for inter-Korean ski athletes was conducted to prepare for the single team at the 2018 Pyeongchang Olympics, and it is evaluated as a symbolic place for peace cooperation through tourism and sports exchange. However, the South and the North have never conducted joint training for military purposes.</p>
167	<p>In Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea, tourism targeting foreign tourists was carried out. Not only group tours but also tourism businesses using light aircraft have been conducted. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>【Explanation】 In Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea, various types of tourism were carried out for foreign tourists. In addition to group tours, aerial tourism using light aircraft was also conducted around 2016, providing tourists with the opportunity to view the city skyline and major landmarks from a unique perspective.</p>
168	<p>Which of the following is NOT a project conducted jointly by historians from the South and the North?</p>

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	<p>① Dangun Tomb excavation and restoration project in Pyongyang ② Manwoldae joint excavation project in Kaesong ③ Investigation project for the excavation and repatriation of the remains of Patriot Ahn Jung-geun in Lushun ④ Joint status survey on Goguryeo tombs in the Pyongyang area</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ①</p> <p>[Explanation] The Dangun Tomb excavation and restoration project in Pyongyang was pushed independently by North Korea in 1994.</p>
169	<p>Which of the following is NOT a description of the nature of the 《Gyeoremal Keunsajeon》 (Grand Dictionary of the National Language)?</p> <p>① It is a dictionary that comprehensively compiles the national language heritage created and developed by our nation over a long period by investigating and excavating it. ② It is a unification-oriented dictionary where the South and the North jointly agreed upon and resolved various problems raised in lexicography. ③ It is a grand dictionary that contains only the vocabulary commonly used in both the South and the North among the collected vocabulary data. ④ It is a modern dictionary that provides various types of linguistic information so that an electronic dictionary can be published simultaneously in accordance with the demands of the information age.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>[Explanation] The compilation project of the 《Gyeoremal Keunsajeon》 officially began with the formation of the South-North Joint Compilation Committee at Mt. Kumgang on February 20, 2005, to overcome the linguistic heterogeneity between the South and the North and achieve integration of the national language. Since then, a total of 25 joint compilation committee meetings were held until 2015, moving between Mt. Kumgang, Kaesong, etc., and in this process, about 210,000 words used in common by the South and the North were first included. Furthermore, by additionally including about 70,000 words that were used differently in the South and the North but were unified through agreement, the foundation for an integrated national language grand dictionary</p>

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	<p>that the South and the North can use together for the first time since division was prepared.</p>
170	<p>Historians from the South and the North once held a joint academic symposium for the return of cultural properties looted during the Japanese colonial period. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] South and North historians held an academic symposium in Pyongyang in February 2004 to jointly investigate the status of cultural properties looted during the Japanese colonial period and seek return plans. This meeting was held as part of a joint response to history problems and cooperation for the recovery of national cultural heritage, and is a representative case where South and North Korea discussed the issue of returning cultural properties through joint consultation. In fact, after return consultations and efforts including this process, the Bukgwandaecheopbi, a looted cultural property, was returned to North Korea in 2006. The Bukgwandaecheopbi is a monument erected in 1707 to commemorate the victory against the Japanese army in the Hamgyong-do region during the Imjin War; it was taken out to Japan by the Japanese army in 1905 and returned to North Korea after about 100 years through the efforts of civil society in Korea and Japan and inter-Korean cooperation.</p>
171	<p>Historians from the South and the North once conducted a joint status survey on Goguryeo tombs in the Hamhung area. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] X</p> <p>[Explanation] Goguryeo tombs are mainly distributed in the Pyeongan-do region and around Jilin Province, China, and in particular, the Complex of Goguryeo Tombs was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2004. Historians from the South and the North conducted a joint status survey on Goguryeo tombs in the Pyongyang area.</p>
172	<p>After the 2018 Inter-Korean Summit, our government sent 200 tons of Jeju tangerines to North Korea as a gift. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] During the period when inter-Korean relations were improving in</p>

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	<p>2018, our government sent 200 tons of Jeju tangerines to the North Korean government in return for its gift of 2 tons of wild pine mushrooms. This is an example achieved as part of symbolic inter-Korean exchange. Meanwhile, even before 2018, activities of sending tangerines to North Korea had continued at the private and public levels. Since 1998, Jeju Island and Jeju regional organizations had conducted continuous private exchange by supporting North Korea with tens to hundreds of tons of tangerines annually for humanitarian and exchange purposes, but this is currently suspended.</p>
173	<p>Which of the following is NOT correct regarding efforts for peace settlement through sociocultural exchange between South and North Korea?</p> <p>① South-North sociocultural exchange began from the home-visiting of separated families in 1985.</p> <p>② During the home-visiting of separated families in 1985, mutual accompanying visit performances by South and North art troupes were carried out.</p> <p>③ So far, reunions of separated families between South and North Korea have been conducted only in a face-to-face format.</p> <p>④ Video reunions were introduced starting in 2005 due to the aging of separated families.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>[Explanation] Sociocultural exchange between South and North Korea is also an important part of efforts to settle peace on the Korean Peninsula. South-North sociocultural exchange began with the home-visiting of separated families in 1985, and art troupes from the South and the North also accompanied each other for visiting performances, becoming the starting point of sociocultural exchange. On the Korean Peninsula, the issue of separated families is a humanitarian issue that transcends the political ideologies and systems of the South and the North, and is an important link in inter-Korean exchange and cooperation that fundamentally raises the necessity of peace on the Korean Peninsula. Between South and North Korea, from 1985 to 2018, a total of 21 face-to-face reunions and 7 video reunions were held, and there are cases conducted through mail. They were mainly conducted at the Mt. Kumgang Reunion Center for Separated Families and the Gaegumgang Hotel located in the Mt. Kumgang area. Video reunions were introduced starting from 2005 due to the aging of separated</p>

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	families, but face-to-face reunions have not been conducted since the last one in 2018.
174	<p>The government provides partial support for expenses regarding separated family exchange carried out at the private level. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] The government provides expenses for separated family exchange at the private level to activate private-level exchange along with separated family exchange at the authority level. The criteria for expense support are within the range of 3 million KRW for confirmation of life/death, 6 million KRW for reunions, and 800,000 KRW for continued exchange (exchange of letters), and actual expenses are paid only once each. From 1998 to 2024, a total of 3.43 billion KRW was supported for 2,919 cases out of 12,086 private exchange cases.</p>
175	<p>The following painting (Work of 1937) is a painting expressing the fear and cruelty of war, and the preciousness of peace. At that time, there was a catastrophe where Hitler's Nazi fighters bombed 'Guernica,' a local city in Spain, resulting in the sacrifice of over 2,000 people. This painting became a symbol of peace resisting war by vividly capturing the mother screaming while holding her dead child and human despair amidst the horrors of war. Who is the painter of this work, who is also well known as a master who led Cubism?</p>  <p>① Picasso ② Van Gogh ③ Salvador Dalí ④ Renoir</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ①</p> <p>[Explanation] This is a painting painted by Pablo Picasso on the occasion of the</p>

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	<p>tragedy of Guernica village, which was destroyed by German Nazi air raids during the Spanish Civil War. In the painting, a mother screaming while holding her dead child and humans and animals struggling in pain are intertwined, which symbolically shows how horribly war destroys individual lives. In particular, the black and white expression excluding color further emphasizes the horrific reality and intensely conveys the fear and despair left by war. As such, is evaluated as a representative anti-war work that goes beyond a specific event to denounce the inhumanity and cruelty of war and remind us of the preciousness of peace.</p>
176	<p>Write the words to go into (A) and (B), respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “If we transform the cost of division caused by hostility into a growth engine based on peace, we can convert the ‘Korea (A)’ into ‘Korea (B).’” (Speech by President Lee Jae-myung, Chairperson, at the Inaugural Meeting of the 22nd National Unification Advisory Council) • Korea (A) refers to a phenomenon where investors perceive geopolitical risks such as the possibility of war due to division and political and security instability, along with institutional factors such as backward corporate governance, as risk factors and thus undervalue the assets of South Korea in advance. • Korea (B) refers to a situation where economic value is highly evaluated as peace and stability are settled on the Korean Peninsula or the investment environment is improved through manufacturing innovation, etc. <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Risk / Premium</p> <p>[Explanation] The phenomenon where South Korean companies and the South Korean stock market are evaluated low compared to their actual economic power or corporate performance is called ‘Korean Peninsula Risk’ or ‘Korea Risk.’ This is because concerns about geopolitical risks such as the possibility of war due to division or political and security instability, and the institutional environment such as backward corporate governance, are judged as risk factors by investors, leading them to undervalue South Korean assets in advance. Conversely, ‘Korea Premium’ refers to a situation where peace and stability are settled on the Korean Peninsula or the investment environment such as corporate operation and manufacturing innovation is improved, and economic value is highly evaluated.</p>

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177	<p>Which region is the representative inter-Korean economic cooperation project where the following took place?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a North Korean economic special zone jointly established by the South and the North. • It was promoted based on the agreement between Hyundai Asan and North Korea in August 2000, began full operation in 2004, and was completely suspended in 2016. </div> <p>① Haeju ② Kaesong ③ Rajin ④ Sinuiju</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ②</p> <p>【Explanation】 The Kaesong Industrial Complex is an economic special zone in North Korea created through a joint venture between the South and the North. It was promoted following the agreement between Hyundai Asan and North Korea in August 2000, operated in 2004, and was completely suspended in 2016. During its operation, about 125 South Korean companies moved into the complex to produce products, and it is evaluated that more than about 55,000 North Korean workers were employed. According to the announcement by the Ministry of Unification, the total cumulative production value reached approximately 3.2 billion USD (about 3.5 trillion KRW). As such, the Kaesong Industrial Complex is significant in that it created jobs directly and indirectly through the employment of South and North Korean workers, sought to reduce production costs for South Korean companies by utilizing North Korean human resources, and served as a symbol of inter-Korean economic cooperation.</p>
178	<p>The Kaesong Industrial Complex project is an inter-Korean economic cooperation project promoted by combining our capital and technology with North Korea's land and manpower. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>【Explanation】The Kaesong Industrial Complex project, which symbolizes inter-Korean cooperation, began with the signing of an agreement between Hyundai Asan and North Korea in August 2000. After holding a groundbreaking ceremony on June 30, 2003, factories began operating and producing products on December 15, 2004. At that time, there were about 50,000 North Korean workers, and the number of South Korean company employees was at the level of 1,000. It has been in a state of</p>

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	complete suspension since February 2016 after repeated suspensions and resumptions depending on the political situation.
179	<p>Write the word (three letters in Korean) to go into ____ in the following.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ____ River Area Development Programme (TRADP) is a multilateral consultative body aiming for economic cooperation and development centered on the Northeast Asian border region (North Korea, China, Russia, etc.), which was converted into the Greater ____ Initiative (GTI) in 2005. • It aims for cooperation in infrastructure, transport, industrial complexes, energy, etc., centered on the lower basin of the ____ River, and seeks to contribute to preparing the foundation for economic cooperation between the South, the North, and northern countries. </div> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Tumen River</p> <p>[Explanation] The Tumen River Development Plan (TRADP) is a multilateral economic cooperation project started in the late 1990s under the lead of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In 2005, as it expanded its scope and converted into the Greater Tumen Initiative (GTI), it expanded the scope of cooperation to China (three northeast provinces, Inner Mongolia), Mongolia (eastern region), Russia (part of Primorsky Krai), North Korea (Tumen River basin such as Rason), and South Korea (East Coast). Development plans including various cooperation projects such as logistics/transport, industrial complexes, and energy were discussed, but actual project progress was limited due to the North Korean nuclear issue and international sanctions. The Tumen River Development Plan is significant in that it envisioned the first economic consultative body between states in Northeast Asia.</p>
180	<p>Write the name of this economic special zone located in the area of Rajin City and Sonbong County in North Hamgyong Province, North Korea, which is a strategic economic zone equipped with logistics infrastructure such as ports and railways. It was designated by the North Korean government to attract foreign investment.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Rajin-Sonbong Free Trade Zone</p> <p>[Explanation] The Rajin-Sonbong Free Trade Zone was designated as North</p>

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	<p>Korea's first free economic and trade zone in December 1991 and is an economic special zone located in the area of Rajin City and Sonbong County in North Hamgyong Province, North Korea, which is a strategic economic zone equipped with logistics infrastructure such as ports and railways. It was designated by the North Korean government for the purpose of attracting foreign investment and promoting exports and imports, and is evaluated as a potential base for inter-Korean economic cooperation and northern economic linkage. Its main purpose is to promote economic activation by attracting foreign investment and to build an industrial complex development and logistics-centered economic structure centered on ports and railways. Furthermore, it also has the strategic meaning of activating the linked economy of the South, the North, and the North through the linkage of trade and logistics networks with northern countries such as Russia and China. However, large-scale investment and industrial complex development were limited due to North Korea's nuclear issue and international sanctions, and there is a limitation in that the participation of South and North Korean companies was also realistically limited.</p>
181	<p>At the October 4, 2007 Inter-Korean Summit, it was agreed to build more economic special zones in addition to the Kaesong Industrial Complex. What is this region where the North side agreed to concede the area of the western front? ① Pyongyang ② Haeju ③ Sinuiju ④ Chongjin</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ②</p> <p>[Explanation] In Article 5 of the 「October 4 South-North Joint Declaration」, the South and the North agreed to establish a Special Zone for Peace and Cooperation in the West Sea encompassing the Haeju area and its surrounding waters, and to actively promote the setting of a joint fishing zone and peace waters, the construction of an economic special zone and utilization of Haeju Port, the passage of private vessels through the direct route to Haeju, and the joint use of the Han River Estuary.</p>
182	<p>Write the term referring to the costs we must bear due to problems caused by division like the following.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian issues such as confirmation of life/death, reunion, and reintegration of separated families • Excessive national defense expenditure issues due to the military </div>

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	<p>confrontation between South and North Korea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geopolitical issues of being part of the continent but unable to advance into the continent by land • Diplomatic issues of having to compete wastefully in the international community <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Division costs</p> <p>[Explanation] Division costs is a collective term referring to the burdens we must bear as long as the South-North division continues. Division costs include visible tangible costs and intangible costs that are difficult to confirm directly by eye. Tangible costs include security costs required for national defense, diplomatic costs, and system maintenance costs, while intangible costs refer to costs associated with social problems such as fear of war, the suffering of separated families, ideological conflict, and restrictions on land use and unbalanced development; these are also called social costs.</p>
183	<p>Which of the following is NOT a unification cost?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Improvement costs for roads, railways, and waterways on the Korean Peninsula ② Economic (corporate) activation support costs ③ Social confusion costs ④ Military costs <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ④</p> <p>[Explanation] Unification costs refer to the economic and non-economic costs that must be spent after unification to form a single system for the South and the North. They include improvement costs for roads, railways, and waterways on the Korean Peninsula, economic (corporate) activation support costs (regional economic activation, support for short-distance transport such as subways), social security costs (pension, childcare, labor market subsidies), congestion costs in housing, transport, and education due to population movement, and social confusion costs. However, military costs are generally costs used to maintain national security and military power, and are not included in the category of unification costs occurring during the social and economic integration process</p>

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	<p>after unification. Rather, military costs are included in the division costs that occur when maintaining division.</p>
184	<p>Write the term meaning the totality of economic and non-economic rewards and benefits that unification will bring.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Unification benefits</p> <p>[Explanation] Tangible benefits of unification benefits include the reduction of national defense expenditure, resolution of diplomatic competition costs, expansion of economic scale, and increased complementarity of South and North economies, while intangible benefits include the resolution of the separated families issue, disappearance of the possibility of war, improvement of international status, growth of autonomy, expansion of living radius, and expansion of diversified culture.</p>
185	<p>The South and the North promoted forestry restoration technology cooperation in response to forest damage and devastation in North Korea. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] The South and the North held inter-Korean forestry cooperation subcommittee talks after the 2018 Panmunjom Declaration and promoted forestry cooperation. To jointly respond to forest damage and devastation in North Korea, they agreed on cooperation tasks such as joint control of forest pests, modernization of nurseries (seedling production facilities), forestry restoration technology cooperation, and promotion of afforestation projects. Additionally, an inter-Korean forestry cooperation center was established in Paju, Gyeonggi-do in 2018, which is performing various inter-Korean forestry cooperation projects such as seedling production, nursery modernization, afforestation technology support, joint control of forest pests, and forestry restoration technology cooperation to resolve the forest devastation issue in North Korea.</p>
186	<p>Which of the following is not an example of inter-Korean exchange and cooperation projects achieved at the private and local government levels?</p> <p>① Pharmaceuticals and hospital environment improvement support project for North Korean children</p> <p>② Bread factory construction and food production support project in the North</p>

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	<p>Korean region</p> <p>③ Strawberry cultivation complex creation and agricultural technology support project in the North Korean region</p> <p>④ Support for the North Korean munitions industry</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ④</p> <p>[Explanation] The children’s hospital support project is a humanitarian support project that has been continuously promoted since the 2000s, centered on the South Korean civic group ‘Eorini Eokkaedongmu’ (Children’s Shoulder-to-Shoulder). The bread factory construction project in the North Korean region is a project promoted by private organizations including the ‘Korean Sharing Movement’ and some local governments since the early 2000s, where they established bread factories in Pyongyang and other places and supported facilities, raw materials, and technology to supply bread to residents. Additionally, Gyeongsangnam-do helped create a sustainable agricultural foundation by supporting cultivation facilities such as greenhouses, seedlings, and cultivation technology in the North Korean region as part of inter-Korean agricultural cooperation in the late 2000s.</p>
187	<p>The government created the ‘DMZ Peace Road’ to firmly settle peace in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and promote prosperity and development in the border region. Which of the following is not a region where the ‘DMZ Peace Road’ was created?</p> <p>① Goseong ② Cheorwon ③ Ganghwa ④ Paju</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>[Explanation] At the 2018 Inter-Korean Summit, it was agreed to make the DMZ a practical peace zone, and accordingly, the government created DMZ Peace Roads in Goseong, Cheorwon, and Paju for peace and regional development in the border regions. In fact, some sections have been opened, making tourism and ecological experiences possible, but the use of all sections is limited due to military safety and access restrictions.</p>
188	<p>According to the Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Act amended in 2020, local governments are not recognized as subjects of independent inter-Korean exchange and cooperation projects. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p>

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	<p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] X</p> <p>[Explanation] According to Article 24-2 of the Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Act (Act on Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation) amended in 2020, local governments are recognized as subjects of inter-Korean exchange and cooperation projects and are able to promote humanitarian aid and sociocultural exchange. However, in the act before the amendment, local governments were not defined as explicit project subjects. Nevertheless, local governments such as Gyeonggi-do and Gangwon-do have promoted various inter-Korean exchange projects such as agricultural cooperation and humanitarian aid under the approval of the central government.</p>
189	<p>The following is an explanation of efforts for the advancement of inter-Korean relations and peaceful unification. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>Efforts for the advancement of inter-Korean relations and peaceful unification must be paralleled by private-level efforts, not just the government. So far, NGOs and local governments have participated a lot in humanitarian aid to North Korea, development support, and inter-Korean sociocultural cooperation, and currently, 17 metropolitan local governments are supporting inter-Korean exchange and cooperation projects through their own enactment of inter-Korean exchange and cooperation ordinances and the creation of funds.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] Starting with Jeju Island’s tangerine support project in 1999, local governments’ exchange with and humanitarian aid to North Korea switched from emergency relief and restoration support to development support, and project contents also developed from simple material support into project-based businesses (e.g., a rural development project consisting of an environment improvement project and an income increase project). To support this, local governments have enacted their own ordinances and created funds, and currently, 17 metropolitan local governments are enacting and operating related ordinances.</p>
190	<p>The name of the division line currently dividing the South and the North is called the ‘38th Parallel.’ Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] X</p>

No.	Question
	<p>【Explanation】 According to the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953, the name of the division line dividing the South and the North was designated as the ‘Military Demarcation Line (MDL)’ or ‘Truce Line.’</p>
191	<p>After finishing the morning meeting of the April 27 Inter-Korean Summit in 2018, the leaders of the South and the North performed a commemorative tree planting on the cattle road where the late Chairman Chung Ju-yung had made his visit to the North with a cattle herd in 1998. They planted a pine tree from 1953, when the Armistice Agreement was signed, and sprinkled soil from Mt. Baekdu and Mt. (A) and water from the Han River and (B) River. Write the name of the river to go into (B).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Halla, Daedong</p> <p>【Explanation】 Following the April 27 Inter-Korean Summit, as a commemorative tree planting, a pine tree born in 1953, representing the year the Armistice Agreement was signed, was planted, and soil from Mt. Halla and Mt. Baekdu symbolizing the South and the North and water from the Han River and Daedong River, representing the capitals of the South and the North, were sprinkled. The April 27 Inter-Korean Summit is a summit meeting held on April 27, 2018, at Panmunjom between Republic of Korea President Moon Jae-in and North Korean State Affairs Commission Chairman Kim Jong-un. In this meeting, the two leaders confirmed the end of war on the Korean Peninsula and agreed to work for complete denuclearization and the establishment of a permanent peace regime, and announced the 「Panmunjom Declaration」 containing this..</p>
192	<p>The girl group Red Velvet has performed in the North as a South Korean art troupe. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>【Explanation】 On April 1, 2018, at the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre and on April 3 at the Ryugyong Chung Ju-yung Gymnasium, performances in Pyongyang by the South Korean art troupe praying for South-North peace and cooperation were held. In the performances held under the subtitle “Spring is Coming,” major South Korean singers and idol groups such as Red Velvet, Cho Yong-pil, Lee Sun-hee, Yoon Do-hyun (YB), Baek Ji-young, and Seohyun (Girls’</p>

No.	Question
	<p>Generation) participated. The performances were conducted in front of a North Korean audience and Chairman of the State Affairs Commission Kim Jong-un, contributing to sociocultural exchange and the creation of a peace atmosphere between the South and the North.</p>
193	<p>Which of the following is not an example of a culture of hate that appeared due to the division structure of the Korean Peninsula?</p> <p>① Taking sides in the North Korea and unification issues ② Exclusion of North Korean culture and art ③ Installation of the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) between the South and the North ④ Discrimination and prejudice against North Korean defectors</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>【Explanation】 The installation of the Military Demarcation Line is an institutional and physical device to prevent military clashes under the armistice system signed on July 27, 1953, and is difficult to see as an example of a culture of hate.</p>
194	<p>At the 33rd UN General Assembly in 1978, the concept of peace was defined not simply as a state where war or physical violence is absent, but as a state where justice exists. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>【Explanation】 The 33rd UN General Assembly in 1978 defined peace not simply as a state where war or physical violence is absent, but as a state where justice exists. It defined the state of true peace as the concept of positive peace—a society where human basic rights, needs, and justice are realized beyond the stage of the absence of war.</p>
195	<p>In 1999, the United Nations (UN) adopted the ‘Declaration on a Culture of Peace’ and the ‘Programme of Action’ as a resolution and defined the culture of peace. Which of the following was NOT defined as a culture of peace?</p> <p>① Peaceful resolution of conflicts ② Promotion of human rights and freedoms, the right to development, and gender equality</p>

No.	Question
	<p>③ Cessation of non-violence through education, dialogue, and cooperation ④ Respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>[Explanation] In the ‘Declaration on a Culture of Peace’ adopted by the United Nations (UN) in 1999, the culture of peace was defined not simply as the absence of war, but as the totality of values, attitudes, and behaviors aimed at preventing violence and resolving conflicts peacefully. In the declaration, it emphasized the practice—not the cessation—of non-violence through education, dialogue, and cooperation regarding the culture of peace.</p>
196	<p>North Korea reported a Voluntary National Review (VNR) to the UN in 2021 to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] O</p> <p>[Explanation] North Korea’s VNR report is the ‘Voluntary National Review (VNR) report’ submitted to the UN, a document explaining how much a country is achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and how it plans to implement them. SDGs are 17 goals to be achieved by 2030, including the elimination of poverty and hunger, health and education, response to climate change, and environmental protection. North Korea’s VNR report includes poverty reduction, ending hunger and achieving food security, the impact of natural disasters such as floods and droughts on agricultural production and food security and countermeasures for them, environmental change response measures due to climate change, strengthening disaster management systems, and strategies for enhancing resilience in agriculture and local communities. On the other hand, it does not sufficiently deal with items such as inequality issues or global partnerships.</p>
197	<p>They are essential for high-tech industries such as smartphones, electric vehicle batteries, semiconductors, and wind turbines, and are called ‘vitamins of the future industry.’ Write the name of the strategic mineral resources that are known to have large deposits in the North Korean region and can increase South Korea’s future industrial competitiveness after the improvement of inter-Korean relations.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] Rare earth elements</p>

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	<p>【Explanation】 Rare earth elements are 17 rare metal elements essential for high-tech industries, and because their supply is concentrated in specific countries, they are classified as strategic resources. North Korea is known to have abundant rare earth deposits, centered around the North Hamgyong and Ryanggang Provinces, and according to some studies, potential deposits are estimated at about 20 million to over 200 million tons. North Korea’s rare earth elements are evaluated as potential core mineral resources that can contribute to the diversification of supply chains and the enhancement of high-tech industrial competitiveness in terms of expanding inter-Korean economic cooperation in the future and strengthening the industrial base after unification.</p>
198	<p>South and North Korea succeeded in jointly listing the ‘Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong’ as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2013. Write O if correct, and X if incorrect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">【Correct answer】 X</p> <p>【Explanation】 The Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2013, but this was the result of North Korea pushing for it alone. However, South and North Korea also engaged in academic exchange projects to restore and preserve the Goryeo royal palace ruins together through the ‘Kaesong Manwoldae Joint Excavation Survey’ starting from 2006. The Kaesong Manwoldae Joint South-North Excavation Survey is an academic exchange project regarding inter-Korean cultural properties and an inter-Korean exchange and cooperation project to protect our nation’s cultural assets by jointly restoring and preserving the Goryeo royal palace ruins. The project started in 2006, and a total of about 11,700m² was excavated by 2014. In this process, the joint survey team confirmed the layout of 20 buildings such as the Jeongjeon and Gyeongnyeongjeon Halls, and collected a total of about 10,000 artifacts such as Goryeo Dynasty cylindrical celadon and roof tiles with inscriptions.</p>
199	<p>The Korean Peninsula is a peninsular country surrounded by the sea on three sides. However, due to South-North division, it is unable to utilize its geographical advantages as a peninsular country. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of being a peninsular country if the South and the North are unified?</p>

No.	Question
	<p>① Creating economic and cultural synergies through the expansion of exchange with neighboring countries</p> <p>② Being able to travel to Europe by train</p> <p>③ Maritime trade becomes more developed due to the severance of land routes</p> <p>④ Being able to become a hub for international logistics</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>[Explanation] The Korean Peninsula is a peninsular country surrounded by the sea on three sides, having the geographical advantage of being able to connect the ocean and the continent simultaneously. However, currently, the land route directly connecting to the continent is blocked due to South-North division, preventing the full utilization of this advantage. If inter-Korean relations improve in the future, land transport networks with continental countries such as China and Russia will be connected, leading to more active economic and cultural exchange, and direct movement to the Eurasian continent via the Trans-Siberian Railway will become possible through connection with continental railway networks. Additionally, if a complex logistics system utilizing both sea and land simultaneously is established, it can grow into a logistics hub of Northeast Asia.</p>
200	<p>Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> a UN-affiliated organization that was or is currently stationed in Pyongyang, North Korea?</p> <p>① World Health Organization (WHO)</p> <p>② United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)</p> <p>③ International Monetary Fund (IMF)</p> <p>④ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Correct answer] ③</p> <p>[Explanation] There were 7 UN organizations stationed in Pyongyang, North Korea: the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA); however, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) withdrew in 2005. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is not stationed in</p>

No.	Question
	Pyongyang because financial and economic relations with North Korea are limited and financial transactions are suspended due to sanctions against North Korea, and it does not perform direct resident cooperation activities with North Korea.