Korean Syllable-Block Writing Grid with Stroke Guides

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

A practice square is 20 mm wide and the gap between squares is 2 mm. A learner writes five blocks in a row. Calculate the total width of the five squares plus the four gaps between them. State the units.

Answer: Five squares at 20 mm each give 100 mm. Four gaps at 2 mm each give 8 mm. Total width is 108 mm.

Reason: Multiply the square width by the number of squares, multiply the gap width by the number of gaps, then add. There are four gaps between five squares, not five.

Check: Add the widths in order: 20 + 2 + 20 + 2 + 20 + 2 + 20 + 2 + 20 = 108 mm. The sum matches.

Task 2

A learner traces one block, writes three faded blocks, and then writes six freehand blocks. The session plan calls for two guided, three faded, and five freehand blocks. Describe the difference between what the learner did and the plan, and state one adjustment.

Answer: The learner wrote one guided block instead of two, and six freehand blocks instead of five. The faded count matches at three. Adjustment: add one guided block at the start and remove one freehand block at the end so the totals match the plan.

Reason: Compare each category separately: guided 1 versus 2, faded 3 versus 3, freehand 6 versus 5. Only guided and freehand differ.

Check: Recount the categories after the adjustment: guided 2, faded 3, freehand 5, which matches the plan exactly.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

A page has four blocks. Block 1 is fully inside its square. Block 2 extends 1 mm past the right edge. Block 3 is fully inside. Block 4 touches block 3 with no gap. Using the rubric, name the two criteria that are not fully met and explain why.

Answer: Block boundary is not fully met because block 2 extends past its square. Spacing is not fully met because block 4 touches block 3 with no gap. Legibility and relative placement are not automatically failed, but they should be checked separately.

Reason: The rubric lists block boundary and spacing as separate criteria. An extension violates boundary; a zero gap violates spacing. Other criteria are judged independently.

Check: Measure block 2 against its square edge and measure the gap between blocks 3 and 4. If the extension is 1 mm and the gap is 0 mm, the two named criteria are confirmed as not fully met.

Task 4

A learner completes a row of five freehand blocks in 80 seconds. In the next session the same learner completes the row in 75 seconds with the same rubric score. Calculate the time reduction and state whether the accuracy was maintained according to the given information.

Answer: The reduction is 5 seconds. Accuracy was maintained because the rubric score stayed the same.

Reason: Subtract the second time from the first: 80 minus 75 equals 5 seconds. Since the rubric score is unchanged, the faster time did not come at the cost of accuracy.

Check: Add the reduction to the second time: 75 plus 5 equals 80 seconds, which matches the first time. Confirm the rubric scores are stated as the same.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Legibility: every block can be read without context.
- [ ] Block boundary: all jamo stay inside the square, with no unintended overlap into neighbouring squares.
- [ ] Relative placement: jamo occupy the correct left-right, top-bottom, or mixed positions.
- [ ] Stroke direction: strokes follow the guide or a consistent valid alternative.
- [ ] Spacing: the gap between blocks is consistent and measurable.
- [ ] Self-correction: the learner identifies at least one specific difference to improve.

Reflection: What did you check, what did you change, and what will you try next?