Specific Purpose: To inform the audience about Korea.

Thesis/Central Idea: Introducing Korea. It is important to know about countries indirect experience, as it is very unlikely you will travel to every country in the world.

Organizational Pattern: Topical

I. Introduction
   A. Attention Getter: How many of you have been to other countries? The world is getting smaller. We can go anywhere by an airplane.
   B. Relevance: Everyone wants to travel other countries once in their life time but, sometimes, we are very busy or we don’t have the money to travel. For these reasons, listening to others experience is a good way to know other countries where we have never been.
   C. Credibility: As you know, I am from South Korea. I lived in Seoul that is a capital of Korea for almost 22 years.
   D. Thesis: So, I would like to introduce you to my country, Korea.
   E. Preview: First, I will talk about Korean geography, next, our culture, and finally, the most famous food in Korea.

Transition: To begin with I will describe the geography of Korea.

II. Body
   A. When I came to Illinois, I was very surprised because there are no mountains or even tall buildings. All of the land is just flat.
      1. In Korea, I lived in 19 floor of apartment. There are a lot of skyscrapers. For this reason, the sky of Korea, particularly, Seoul is small and limited we can see. In contrast, the sky of Illinois makes me surprise because it is so vast.
      2. According to KTNET, a website hosted by a company that introduces Korea, accessed 2002, June, the total area of the peninsula is 222,154 square kilometers.
South Korea occupies 99,392 square kilometers or 45 percent of the total land mass, and North Korea the remaining 122,762 square kilometers. Seventy percent of the land is covered with mountains, especially to the north and east.

a. South Korea is similar in size to that of Britain, New Zealand, or Romania. Lake Michigan is bigger than both South and North Korea put together.

Transition: Now that we have known the geographic character of Korea, I will show you the difference in culture between the U. S. and Korea.

B. Every country has its own culture. In my culture, we honor our older people by paying them with great respect. In the U.S., older people are not as respected as the youth.

1. Koreans use different words and behavior when they greet a person who is older than themselves. However, in the U.S. I can say “Hi” to my friends and also my professors.

   a. In Korea, we bow to older people when we encounter them as a greeting. As a result, when I encountered my professor on the street at ISU, I said “hello” with bowing.

2. Many Koreans use public transportation, such as a bus, the subway, and taxies. When we take a bus or the subway in Korea, we can see how Koreans respecting older people. For example, most Koreans grant seniors their seat in a bus or the subway. At dinnertime, the elder family member is always the first to eat.

Transition: Now that we have discussed the character of Korean culture, I will show you the best food in Korea.

C. According to sociologist Dr. Martin Gannon, author of the 2001 edition of understanding global cultures: metaphorical Journeys through 23 nations, Kimchi represent Korea in the same way that hamburger reflects the United States. Other than steamed white rice, Kimchi is the most popular food in Korea.

1. Kimchi is made by a Chinese cabbage, sea salt, sugar, crushed red chili, radish, chopped ginger, garlic, and green onions. The color of Kimchi is red. It tastes hot and spicy.

   a. I am not a vegetable eater. The only way I like vegetable is in Kimchi. When I was an elementary school student, I hated Kimchi. Now, I can’t live without Kimchi. I even drive to a Korean grocery store in Champaign to buy it!
III. Conclusion

A. Transition/Thesis/Summary: Now that you are familiar with Korean geography, culture, and food.

B. Memorable Close: If you want to try Korean food with Kimchi, let me know. I can make Korean foods for you.
Reference:


