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Life in Korea in the 1940s was a great place to live. Sun-hee and her older brother, Tae-yul, still go to school every day, and the lessons now consist of lectures and recations aimed at glorifying Japan. To add to their misfortune, everyone, adults and children, must give up korean names and take the new Japanese. Sun-hee, now called Keoko, and Tae-yul, the new names of Nobuo, tell the story in alternater narrative voices. They describe the difficulties their family is forced to face when Japan becomes engulfed in World War II and describe in detail their individual fights to understand what is going on. Tension grows as an uncle working with the Korean resistance movement hides, and Tae-yul takes the drastic step he feels is necessary to protect the family. What is remarkable is the insight that Park gives to the complex minds of these young people. Each of them reacts to events in different ways – Sun-hee resorted in writing while Tae-yul throws his energy into physical work. But in both cases develop subtle plans to resist the enemy. Like a flower of Sharon's tree, a symbol of Korea, which is made by family pots and hidden in their lodi until their country is free, Sun-hee and Tae-yul endure and grow. This beautifully crafted and moving novel joins a small but growing body of literature, such as Haemi Balgassi's Peace Trains (Clarion, 1996) and The Year of Impossible Farewell sook Nyul Choi (Houghton, 1991), which expands the understanding of readers of this period. BOOKSIE © 2020 | All rights reserved. Terms and conditions under which this service is provided to you. Privacy policy. Avtor: Linda Sue ParkOriginalni naslov: Ko je bilo moje ime KeokoBook Format: PaperbackŠtevilka strani: 208 straniPrva objavljena v: 1. januar 2002Latest Edition: January 13th 2004ISBN Number: 9780440419440Language: EnglishAwards: Jane Addams Nominirana za dodelu nagrade za knjige za stariju children (2003), Rebecca Caudill Nominirana za mladu reader's Book Award (2005), Dorothy Canfield Fisher Nominirana za dodelu nagrade za knjige za otroke (2004)kategorija: historička, historička fantastika, Mlada odrasla, Fikcija, historika, kultura, azija, zavestiFormati: ePUB(Android), audible mp3, audiobook i kindle. The translated version of this book is available in Spanish, English, Chinese, Russian, Hindi, Bengali, Arabic, Portuguese, Indonesian/Malaysian, French, Japanese, German and many others for free download. Note that the tricks or techniques listed in this pdfu are fictitious or claims to work by its creator. We do not guarantee that these techniques will work for you. Some of the techniques listed in the chapter When my name was Keoko may require sound knowledge of hypnosis, users are advised to leave these sections or have a basic understanding before practicing them. DMCA and Copyright: The book is not a guest on our servers, please contact the source url to remove the file. If you see a Google Drive link instead of the source URL, it means that the witch file you will get after approval is just a summary of the original book, or the file has already been removed. When my name Keokol was written in the first person, but with an interesting twist. The story of the Kim family in Korea during World War II is told in the alternating voice of Sun-hee, 10, and her brother, Tai-yul, 13. The story begins in 1940. The Japanese have occupied Korea since 1910, systematically oppressing Korean culture in their favor, and now they want every Korean to change their names to a Japanese name. Sun-hee becomes Keoko, Tae-yul is named Nobuo and their When My Name Was Keokol is written in the first person, but with an interesting twist. The story of the Kim family in Korea during World War II is told in the alternating voice of Sun-hee, 10, and her brother, Tai-yul, 13. The story begins in 1940. The Japanese have occupied Korea since 1910, systematically oppressing Korean culture in their favor, and now they want every Korean to change their names to a Japanese name. Sun-hee becomes Keoko, Tae-yul is named Nobuo and their surname Kim changes to Kaneyama. Everyone is unhappy about this name change, but what can they do? They quietly resist, the Kim family can and does not remain Korean in their homes and in their hearts. Their father's brother, uncle, lives with his family and runs a printing works. As the Japanese become more restrictive, the uncle seems to like them and gets a lot of extra printing work from them. Sun-hee and Tai-yul wonder whether there was a force of a pro-Korean uncle suddenly becoming Chin-il-pa, a lover of Japan. Chin-il-pa are Koreans who get rich because they cooperate with the Japanese government (pg 22) and other Koreans see them as traitors. Sun-hee and Tae-yul decide to investigate my uncle's activities just to find out that it's not Chin-il-pa, but he works for the Korean resistance movement. His outwardly friendly display to the Japanese is an attempt to keep their suspicions close. One night, Sun-hee's old Japanese friend, Tomo, comes in and hints that his uncle is in danger. Sun-hee immediately warns her uncle and he disappears, no one knows where. During the night's accounting, when everyone has to stand in front of their homes for as long as the Japanese want, they search Kim's home to find evidence of uncle's activities. The Japanese authorities continue to make life very difficult for koreans, who are asking for more and more of the emperor to be sacrificed. And they get even harsher and more demanding when they start losing the war. Families are forced to give up metals, including pots and pans their jewelry to be seen in am. Small acts of defiance follow these demands – Sun-hee's mother hides a meaningful dragon brooch in her underwear. When her species Of Sharon Tree, which was korea's national flower, was cut off and burned, for the benefit of Japanese cherries, she had children saving one small tree. They transplant it and hide it in the toolbox. Then, to make matters worse, towards the end of the war, Tae-yul, who was always fascinated by machines and airplanes, unknown volunteers as a kamikaze pilot in the Japanese special operations unit. Do they have to sacrifice themselves for their oppressors now? When my name was Keoko was moving along with the actions and more by description, almost like a diary of each child's experience. It also means that the park can more naturally involve much of Korean history and culture without plunging into some kind of pedantic exposure that would cause the reader to lose interest. Park's characters are well-rounded, with a real sense of life for them. I was particularly attracted not only to Sun-hee, but also by her elderly neighbour, Mrs. Ahn, who, in her own way, refuses to accept the Japanese. Among the many things in her author's note at the end of the novel, Park writes that this novel was the inspiration for many of the stories her parents told her about their life during World War II in Korea. In fact, the name Kaneyama Keoko was in fact her mother's Japanese name at the time. Her parents' stories had to help her shape the alternating voices of the gentle, thoughtful Sun-hee and her analytic, impulsive brother, who gave a broader picture of what life was like under the Japanese and the frustration that Koreans felt when they watched helplessly while their culture was decimated. Park has used other real events unrelated to her family, but these are tailored to the Kim family in the novel. Such things give the novel a real feeling, as we find it in When My Name Was Keoko. In addition to the copyright note, there is also a note on Korean title terms, as well as a very useful short bibliography. I really liked this book, it's a quietly powerful story that remained in my mind long after I finished it, and I highly recommend it. This book is recommended for readers age 9 and older. This book was borrowed by Webster Branch of the NYPL. ... More Park, Linda Sue. When my name was Keoko. Dell Yearling, 2004. Print. At the time my name was Keoko Korea was at the mercy of the Japanese Empire between 1940 and 1945. In Korea, the Kim family is trying to maintain its culture, stay safe and survive. Their uncle secretly prints anti-Japanese literature, Tae-yul, the older brother in the family, joined the Japanese army as a kamikaze pilot and none of the main characters know who to trust in their community. It's like war. Tae-yul's kamikaze mission is coming, discovering where Sun-hee's uncle is, and the family is struggling to stay together. When reviewing the lexicon's readability, I found that language is in the adolescence phase because of long words, sentences with many clauses, detailed descriptions and length, which requires a high degree of endurance reading. The cognitive narrative switches between Sun-hee and Tae-yul along with Japanese names (Keoko and Nobuo). Sometimes they describe the same event, but they use a different narrative. This can be very confusing for the adolescent reader. Socially, the text would also be placed on the stage, because students would most likely experience conflicting emotions, such as tae-yul, who joined the camoutheaded ranks against his family's wishes. There has also been a struggle to find the identities of individuals and as families firmly present, specifically trying to japanese when they are Koreans. Looking at the characteristics of high-quality literature, the main features I see in the text are the setting and time that allows readers to gain an understanding of changes in society and an author who develops multi-level themes. When the setting was examined, Korea was in 1940 a time of great oppression by the Japanese, forcing the Kim family to change its tradition, lifestyle, communication and name. This is still unfortunately happening in the world today, but it is far less prevalent than it was in the first half of the 20th century. Many students, especially those who live in America, can find it hard to understand the fears the Kim family is going through, to be someone you are not, and to live in constant fear of being persecuted just for who you are. The multinatural themes I saw were: family, culture and community. In the case of the family, Tae-yul took the selfless act of joining the Japanese army as a kamikaze fighter, which resulted in his family receiving better food rations, paying the final price for helping his family survive (but did not die). Culturally, the Korean flag was preserved, the sharon tree was preserved, and the code of silence was maintained on the uncle's pro-Korean press. Within the community, they all did their best best together and helped each other, whether it be teaching the elders of the Japanese alphabet or informing neighbors of the real news about the state of the war. The literary elements I saw were a conspiracy: a person against society, setting it up as a historical background and style. The Kim family had to live against society in constant fear of their lives and safety. At one point in the book, one of Sun's friends plays with her and stops at her uncle's printing house. He knows that Sun-hee's friend has a father who is a Japanese supporter and is quiet and eventually tells them to In a free society, uncle could print virtually anything, but in Japan-occupied Korea he must be very careful not to warn himself or his actions. It was a microcosm of society, in the Kim family lives; The one where you need to protect yourself if you're different from what the Japanese want. In the historical background, the WWII cloud hangs heavily over Korea and news briefings received from the Japanese occupation. These messages, although usually fictional, are the main source of news that Koreans receive. This propaganda was often used by countries that had power during the Second World War. Tae-yul, who joined the Japanese camoufators, was also a snapshot of the history at the end of WWII. This terrible trend was almost exclusively tied to WWII and shows the dedication Tae-youl had towards his family. Finally, the style when My Name Was Keoko was very unique in that Tae-yul and Sun-hee both tell similar events from their own perspective. That was a little confusing, but I thought it gave the reader a full view of the events that took place in the text. One of the ideas I had for a mini lesson would be to show students Japanese interns to the United States during the Second World War. Although the Koreans were at the mercy of the Japanese Empire, the Japanese-Americans were at the mercy of America. Although it was not as ruthless as the Japanese occupation of Korea, it was the same principle that we do not give people our freedoms. A simple slideshow image and a general review would prove instructive and could bring the topic closer to a classroom home in Minnesota. I watched the target audience as adolescent because of the length of the book, the multiple narratives (with which I even confused) and serious topics such as oppression and kamikaze missions. I think this book is appropriate for a male and female student, because the position of Sun-hee and Tae-yula is represented and war can be seen through the eyes of a woman and a man. Men.

