

2023

Basic Activity Book

# Planning My Own Education Sharing App (UI design)

School :

Name :



교육부  
Ministry of Education



## 01 Explore SDGs and Quality Education

- Learn about UN-SDGs
- Meanings and Types of Education
- Functions of Education and Public Education
- Comparing the Education System and Methods of Other Countries with Our Country
- Exploring the Causes of the Economic Inequality between Developed and 'Developing Countries
- Exploring the Reason for the Requirement of Cross-border Cooperation for Quality Education

## 02 Finding Features for Your Own Education Sharing App

- What is Educational Inequality?
- The Phenomenon Related to the Education Gap
- Factors Affecting the Education Gap: Economic and Learning Support Factor
- Factors Affecting the Education Gap: Student and School Factor
- Analyzing the Phenomenon of the Education Gap
- Finding Features Related to the Phenomenon of Educational Gap

## 03 Planning My Own Sharing Education Contents App

- Researching Wasted or Surplus Educational Goods
- Selecting Shared Goods to Close the Education Gap
- Analyzing the Advantages and Disadvantages of Owning/ Sharing Selected Goods
- Creating Value when Selected Goods are Shared
- Planning a Sharing App to Close the Educational Gap

## 04 Designing UI of Your Own Sharing Education Contents app

- Write the Purpose of Creating Your Own Sharing Education Contents App
- Organizing the Features Required for Sharing App Screen
- Designing UI User Flows and Events
- Designing UI

## 05 Present and Feedback

- Organizing the Value and Utilization of Your Own Sharing Education Contents App
- Impressions After Designing Your Own Education Sharing App
- Presenting My Own Sharing App
- Feedback
- Updating UI



# WEEK 1

Explore The SDGs and Topics of  
Quality Education

Week

1

Topic

What are the UN-SDGs?

Activity

Learn about the UN-SDGs



Describe the UN-SDGs.



Summarize the fourth goal of UN-SDGs, 'Quality Education', and insert images related to the subject.



Contents	Images



## Activity

## Exploring the Meaning and Types of Education



Which one is the best description of education?

- A. Attending classes to learn new things, doing homework, and taking midterm/final exams for getting grades.
- B. Gaining knowledge about the subjects, improving English speaking skills and leadership through the discussion with foreign friends at the camp.
- C. Learning how to make delicious snacks fastly, improving cooperation skills by playing games with friends, and improving singing skills by continuously doing choir in church since childhood

The above A, B, and C are different in terms of situation and method, but all of them can be considered as education.

Education can be done naturally in an unintended environment, even if we do not take classes at schools or academies.

Education can be classified into 'Formal Education', 'Non-formal Education', and 'Informal Education' as follows:

**Formal Education:** Formal education is a type of education conducted within a school and belongs to a regular course, such as obtaining a diploma or degree.

e.g. elementary school, middle school, high school, graduate school (master, doctorate), credit banking system, qualification examination

**Non-formal Education:** Non-formal education refers to all structured learning activities conducted outside of school education. Like formal education, it is a learning with a specific educational program or curriculum, but it has not been certified by the states or country. e.g. continuous study club, private tutoring.

**Informal Education (learning):** Informal education refers to the voluntary learning of learners without participating in an institution or learning from instructors/teachers. It should include learning experiences to learn something through voluntary activities or participation. e.g. learning through the help or advice of family, friends, co-workers, or bosses, using print media (books, specialized magazines, etc.), learning new information or facts using computers or the Internet.



Week

1

Topic

Exploring the Topics of Quality Education

Activity

Recall the education I experienced



Formal education includes public education institutions such as schools, non-formal education mainly focused on activities outside public education, and informal education is naturally conducted in unintended situations.

Think and explain the specific examples of 'formal education, informal education, and informal education' that I have experienced.



Types of Education	Examples



## Activity

## Exploring the Functions of Education



Let's learn about the six functions of "Education."

### (1) The Completion of An Individual's Character

Through education, individuals can develop their natural talents, aptitudes, and their physical, mental, moral, intellectual, and social personalities in an integrated manner. In other words, through education, individuals grow into better personalities.

### (2) The Socialization Process

As children grow up, they naturally assimilate into society by learning the way of thinking and behavior of their society through education. Socialization includes the process of acquiring and internalizing knowledge, values, functions, etc., and education is the most powerful tool for an individual to grow and develop into a member of society.

### (3) Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage

Culture refers to an aggregate of thoughts, behaviors, habits, knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, values, morality, and norms of society acquired by an individual, and education preserves cultural heritage and delivers it to the next generation. This function of education eventually contributes to the stability and maintenance of society.

### (4) Functions of Social Integration and Control

Education integrates and controls various elements of society to harmonize as a whole while maintaining their own functions and lifestyles.

### (5) Functions of Recruitment

Recruitment is achieved by selecting, classifying, and deploying manpower in the right place through education.

### (6) Social Change and Creative Functions

Education not only delivers and preserves culture, but also strives to realize higher cultural values. It also determines and induces the desirable direction that society should pursue and promotes change.

Note: Knowledge Information Service, an international organization related to Naver Knowledge Encyclopedia  
Education <Function of Education>

Week

1

Topic

Exploring the Topics of Quality Education

Activity

Exploring the Functions of Education



Think about the examples of education experiencing in our lives and connect them to the functions of education. After writing an example, please choose one educational function out of six that you learned earlier.



Real-life Examples	Function of Education
(example) Children should be polite to adults at home	socialization process





Week

1

Topic

Exploring the Topics of Quality Education

Activity

What does school mean to you?



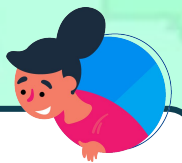
What does school mean to you? Fill in the blank and explain the reason.

School is

to me.



Why do you go to school? Let's think about fun parts of my school life and summarize the reasons that I go to school.



Week

1

Topic

Exploring the Topics of Quality Education

Activity

The Advent of Public Education



**Why should we go to school and receive education? Why is it mandatory to go to school?**

The Korean Constitution mandates elementary education by saying, "All citizens are obliged to receive at least elementary education prescribed by law (Article 31 (2) of the Constitution)," and Article 8 of the Framework Act on Education specifies that six years of elementary education and three years of secondary education are mandatory.

Anyone can go to school and get an education, and it becomes mandatory after establishment of the "Public Education System."

Public education refers to education operated according to public procedures with public funds by public entities. In other words, it is a school education established, operated, and managed by the state or local education authorities for the purpose of the public interest.

Prior to the establishment of the public education system, education was conducted with "Elite education for the privileged class, leading education in the religious community, and focusing on private education."

Germany was the first country to establish a public education system, and the state-managed public education system has been established as the basic system of education in Europe since the 19th century.



**What would be the problem if only a certain class could be educated? Let's think about the advantages of being able to go to school and getting an education.**



## Activity

## Explore the education systems/methods of other countries



Different countries have different educational goals, curriculum, and contents. Let's take a look at how the German education system and process differ from our country.

### Education System similarly operated throughout Germany.

The German education system is the operation of the local government system under the supervision of each state government, and does not follow a unified system and operation method.

After receiving pre-school kindergarten, German students can take the Abitur, a universal entrance exam, after completing a four-year elementary school curriculum and a nine-year Gymnasium secondary school curriculum.

Gymnasium, which symbolizes secondary education, is a humanities course for college entrance, and there are also Realschule and Hauptschule. In fact, more than half of the students go to Realschule or Hauptschule rather than Gymnasium and enter society directly by receiving vocational education.

During the entire curriculum from elementary school to (public) universities, students do not pay tuition fees.

In the case of elementary and secondary schools, the school year begins in August to September and ends in June to July of the following year. In general, classes are held from August to before Christmas in December in the summer semester, and from January to June in the winter semester. Summer vacation is very long, more than 2 months, but winter vacation is relatively short, about 2 weeks.

## Activity

## Explore the education systems/methods of other countries

## ► Elementary School (Grundschule)

## 1. Basic education for the public

Since Germany's education system belongs to the authority of the state government, school operations such as the school age and admission period of elementary schools may vary from state to state. For example, among Germany's 16 states, elementary schools consist of six years in Berlin and Brandenburg. Regular classes studied in elementary schools consist of religion, German, mathematics, art, music, physical education, and social life (Sachunterricht) and range from 20 to 24 hours per week. In addition, special activities such as chorus, instrument handling, gymnastics, and volleyball are provided (about 2 hours per week) to students who want to participate, providing opportunities for developing specialties and talents and hobbies. For foreign students who are not fluent at German, German classes are additionally supplemented through individual guidance. Tuition fees are not paid.

According to OECD statistics, the number of students per elementary school teacher in Germany is 20.9, much less than Korea's 31.2, but higher than the average of 18.3 in OECD countries.

## 2. Time to decide on an individual's career path

After finishing elementary school, students have to decide which school to go to the next level. Of course, grades are an important criterion. Although there are some differences by region, students with at least 2.5 points in German and mathematics are recommended to go to a humanities school called Gymnasium, and students with up to 3.0 points are recommended to go to Realschule, followed by Hauptschule. Most parents believe and follow the teacher's recommendation for the school. However, parents, who disagree with the teacher's recommendation, go through a process of readjustment by taking a student's aptitude test and consultation.

Source: Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in Hamburg\_Life Information

Week

1

Topic

Exploring the Topics of Quality Education

Activity

Comparisons of educational system/process



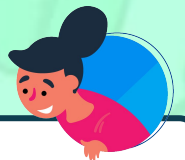
What are the differences in educational system and process between German and your country?



Germany	Your Country



If there is a German education system and method that you want to introduce in your country, let's write them with reasons. If you think your education system is better than Germany, write them down as well.



## Activity

## Exploring the causes of the economic gap



Let's read the following and explore one of the causes of the economic inequality between developed and developing countries.

**Why the gap between developed and developing countries is not narrowing...  
"Because of 100 years of education gap"**

The U.S. Think Tank Brookings Institute pointed out that while the economic gap between developed and developing countries is rarely narrowing, and there is a significant educational gap between the two groups. The educational gap between developed and developing countries has reached a whopping 100 years.

According to a report published on the 29th (local time) by Rebecca Winthrop, a senior researcher in charge of the "Universal Education Center" under Brookings, the perception that all advanced countries, including the United States and Europe, should receive a certain level of universal education was widespread in the mid-19th century. On the other hand, in the case of developing countries, such perception began to spread only after the U.N. Charter of Human Rights was published in 1948, and the current school education was achieved.

It was not just the time when school education began in earnest that there was a difference of 100 years. The problem was even more serious considering the period of education that was completed in school. According to a survey of adults in countries classified as developed countries, the average period of completion of school education was 12 years. However, the number of developing countries is only about half of 6.5 years.

So how long will it take to narrow this gap? Rebecca, a senior researcher, said it was expected that it would take 65 years for developing countries to complete 6.5 years of education to increase to 12 years. 85 years are also needed for underdeveloped countries with 4.5 years of completion of education.

However, there is no way that advanced countries will stay still in the meantime. In 2100, the average period of school education in developed countries will exceed 14 years, while developing countries will exceed 12 years and underdeveloped countries will exceed 11 years, and the gap will still exist.

Along with the period of education, the quality of education is also a problem, the report analyzed, "It will take more than 100 years for developing countries to catch up with the content and level of education currently taught in schools in developed countries."

Therefore, developing and underdeveloped countries need innovative educational methods to break this gap, the report pointed out. "Just as African countries have moved to the mobile banking stage without establishing bank branch networks everywhere like advanced countries, education does not have to follow the existing system," said Rebecca, a senior researcher. In other words, the educational gap and the resulting economic gap will not change unless such a groundbreaking idea is changed.



Week

1

Topic

Exploring the Topics of Quality Education

Activity

Exploring the causes of the economic gap



What are the causes of the economic gap between developed and developing countries? Let's summarize the article in the previous page.



Students in developing countries often fail to learn properly even when they go to school. According to a World Bank report, teachers in many developing countries are poorly trained and corruption is intertwined. Number of children going to school has increased, but little is learned.

In addition, the average student's academic ability in developing countries is less than 95 percent of all students in developed countries, and three-quarters of elementary school students in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda do not understand simple sentences such as "That dog's name is Puppy."

What needs to be improved in order for developing countries to reduce the educational gap with advanced countries? Let's write your thoughts briefly.



## 활동 이름

## Why cross-border cooperation is needed for quality education?



In the following, let's explore why 260 million children worldwide are being left out of education.

### UNESCO "260 Million Children in the World Are Uneducated Due to Poverty"

A U.N. report says 260 million children worldwide are deprived of education due to poverty and discrimination.

In a report released on the 23rd, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), analyzed that "258 million children and adolescents around the world have been completely excluded from education as of 2018, and poverty is the biggest reason for blocking their access to education." This is 17% of school-age children worldwide, with most concentrated in Central Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, AFP reported.

In countries with low incomes, educational discrimination due to the difference between rich and poor was more serious. In countries with low-to-middle income levels, children from the top 20% of families received education by the age of 15 were three times higher than children from poor families.

In 20 poor countries, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa, girls living in rural areas are unlikely to complete secondary courses, the report said.

Various discrimination is also one of the reasons why they cannot continue their studies.

10-year-old children who learn in non-native languages had 34% lower reading test scores than native-speaking children, and in the United States, LGBTI students were nearly three times more likely to not go to school.

"Unfortunately, socially disadvantaged groups are pushed out or excluded from the education system due to subtle decisions leading to alienation from the curriculum, outdated educational goals, formalization in textbooks, discrimination in resource allocation and evaluation, violence or neglect," the report said.

In some countries in central and eastern Europe, gypsy children are taught separately from schools, while in Asia, Rohingya refugee children are taught in a separate system. The report condemned, "Many countries still provide separate education, and such education strengthens alienation, discrimination, and formalization." (abbreviated)

"There is an urgent need to move for more inclusive education in the face of the crisis of our time," UNESCO Secretary-General Audrey Azule said. "If we fail to act, the development of our society will be blocked."

Source: Korea Economic TV

Week 1

Topic

Exploring the Topics of Quality Education

### Activity

Why cross-border cooperation is needed for quality education?



Why do children in poor countries still lack access to education?



Why is international cooperation needed?



Numbers	Reasons
1	(example) More than half of schools in sub-Saharan Africa do not have drinking water and a place to wash their hands, computers and the Internet. So, it is more difficult to maintain a life as well as access to education. Therefore, it is necessary to provide them with economic help internationally and create an environment where they can receive education.
2	
3	



# WEEK 2

Finding Features for Your Own  
Sharing Education Contents App

## Activity

## What is the education gap (inequality)?



The educational gap refers to the difference in educational levels/results between individuals or groups depending on various factors such as regional and institutional factors, school characteristics, individual intellectual ability, socioeconomic background, and gender.

This educational gap is responsible for educational inequality (the fact that educational opportunities and quality are distributed differently or biasedly among social classes or groups).

**(Note)** 'Education Gap, Education Inequality, Education Alienation' is a similar concept, and its meaning can be summarized as follows.

**Educational Gap**

a gap obtained through opportunities access to education, conditions and processes under actual educational activities, and academic achievement (이혜정, 강태중, 2004)

**Educational Inequality**

the unfair distribution of educational opportunities, educational conditions, and educational resources to the subject of education (김인희, 2010)

**Educational Alienation**

A situation in that one cannot properly develop one's potential by not having the learning experience through normal educational opportunities, thereby failing to take a normal path of growth and improving the quality of life (안병영, 김인희, 2009)



How will the educational gap (inequality) affect our society? Let's think about the negative effects of the academic gap (inequality) and summarize it briefly.



## Activity

## Examining the phenomenon related to the educational gap (1)



Let's take a look at the phenomenon related to the education gap (education inequality) through the following.

Looking at the math achievement of high school students before and after COVID-19...Only the "low ranks" have seen a drop in grades

High school students' math achievement declined while face-to-face classes were disrupted by COVID-19. In particular, the performance of the upper ranks rose slightly, while the lower ranks fell sharply, worsening the "sexual polarization."

The decrease in the average scale score was largely due to the drop in the lower grades. The average scale score of the top 10% rose slightly from 171 points in 2019 to 172 points in 2020, and the average scale score of the top 50% in the middle was also reduced by only one point from 150 to 149 points. On the other hand, the average scale score of the bottom 10% fell nine points from 122 to 113. The researchers explained, "It seems that the math achievement of lower-ranked students has decreased significantly and there has been a significant drop in average scores," adding, "COVID-19 paralyzes the function of school education, especially for lower-ranked students."

Increased electronic device usage time was cited as the main factor that lowered high school student's academic achievement. Compared to 2019, not only the time to take <Education Broadcasting> (EBS) but also the time to use entertainment electronic devices such as social networking services (SNS) and games increased in 2020. On the other hand, after-school participation time, which is a representative factor that positively affects academic achievement during the same period, decreased. Analysts say that while face-to-face classes were not properly conducted, students spent a long time using smartphones and computer games at home, intensifying learning deficits, and the influence of after-school schools was little as more schools were not conducted or reduced in accordance with social distancing guidelines.

Source: Hankyoreh, "Looking at high school students' math achievements before and after COVID-19..." "Only the lower grades have fallen."





Week

2

Topic

Exploring the Phenomenon

Activity

Examining the phenomenon related to the educational gap (1)



Let's read an article and summarize the phenomenon briefly.



Why did only the "lower ranks" see their performance fall due to the influence of COVID-19?



## Activity

## Examining the phenomenon related to the educational gap (2)



Let's look at the phenomenon related to the education gap (education inequality) through the following.

**"Studying is suspended from elementary school."  
Multicultural students' 'underprivileged education' is increasing**

The percentage of "multicultural students" who are children of international marriage and foreign families and stop studying in elementary schools is increasing. (abbreviated)

From 2012 to 2017, the percentage of school suspension among all elementary school students was 0.5 to 0.6%. However, during the same period, the rate of suspension of studies among multicultural elementary school students reached 0.82 to 0.99%. The figure is about twice as high. The proportion of multicultural students among elementary school students who stopped studying also increased from 1.45% in 2012 to 5.46% in 2017.

The main reason why elementary school students stop studying is to go abroad. They leave with their parents or alone. As of 2017, 11,967 out of 14,998 elementary school students left the country. The rest reasons for the suspension of the study include illness (137 people), long-term absence (11 people), or others (2883 people). However, in multicultural student statistics, 'adaptation' was noticeable. In the same year, 126 multicultural elementary school students stopped studying due to maladjustment. This is 15% of multicultural elementary school students who have stopped studying.

Under the current Framework Act on Education, elementary and middle schools are compulsory education. Earlier, the National Human Rights Commission of Korea recommended that multicultural students should be provided with equal educational opportunities. It is based on the judgment that children's right to basic education cannot be discriminated against by nationality or race. If even elementary education is not received, it is highly likely that it will not be able to move on to middle and high education. The rate of suspension of middle and high school studies among multicultural students is very high.

Park Chul-hee, a professor of education at Kyungin University of Education, said, "It's better than the past, but Korean elementary schools are not ready to welcome multicultural students who can't speak Korean." "Students who are not suitable for school are likely to worsen due to social maladjustment," he said. "The more multicultural students who are suspended from school, the more problems can arise in overall social integration itself." (abbreviated)

Source: Cookie News, "Suspension of Study from Elementary School" Multicultural Students  
'Education Disadvantage' Increasing as Time Goes



Week

2

Topic

Exploring the Phenomenon

Activity

Examining the phenomenon related to the educational gap (2)



Let's read an article and summarize the phenomenon briefly.



What is the reason for multicultural students' suspension of study?



Week

2

Topic

Exploring the Phenomenon

Activity

Organizing the phenomenon related to education gap



If there is a phenomenon related to the educational gap (inequality) other than the phenomenon discussed above, let's write it briefly.



## Activity

## (1) Economic/learning support factors



**There are number of reasons for the educational gap. Among them, why does the economic/learning support factor from the family deepen the educational gap? Let's make a guess after reading the article.**

### Education Inequality in the Pandemic Era Revealed

As school started online, the most worrisome part of our society was the gap depending on "whether or not we own digital devices." Students who have PCs, smartphones, and tablets can participate in classes, but students who do not have devices are worried that their right to study itself will be blocked. The Ministry of Education hurriedly allocated the budget and sent it down to each school, and the schools conducted a demand survey to purchase devices and distribute them to students. Perhaps because of that, 82% of students answered, "We have a digital device that can be used at any time to participate in school online classes."

Is this enough? Researcher Lee Jung-Yeon analyzed that 18% of the respondents who said they did not have it were never small. The lack of digital devices for online classes now is like saying that students in the classroom don't have desks and chairs. At first glance, 82% of students seem to be high, but when there are 20 students in one class, three to four students cannot even participate in the class at all. "

The gap widened in the class 'environment' rather than whether the device was owned or not. Prior to COVID-19, at least public education classes, whether their homes were poor or rich, could be received in the same classroom or in the same environment. After COVID-19, each 'home background' soon became a 'class environment'.

Poor home students were more likely to study in places where it was difficult to concentrate on online classes, devices were worn out, or slow Internet speed, which often interfered with their learning. The starting line of students with quiet and pleasant private study rooms and students who have to move forward with their siblings in a narrow house without air conditioning is getting farther and farther than before COVID-19.

The negative emotions of feeling anxious about the future after COVID-19 or being left alone on the day didn't go to school were also much stronger in the lower-class students. Is it obvious? Kim Sun-Sook, head of the Center for Child Policy Evaluation, said these results are unusual. "Unlike adults, children tend to answer that they are happy without some material deficiency, so the discrimination of differences in happiness between classes is usually not so large.

Given that the negative emotions of lower-class students are nearly twice as high as those of the upper class, it seems to reflect the post-COVID-19 situation in which they continue to be exposed to the media without anything to play, care for, or talk to. Our society should deeply recognize that the impact of social distancing on mental health is serious for children, especially vulnerable children, and quickly come up with measures."

Week

2

Topic

Exploring the Phenomenon

## Activity

### (1) Economic/learning support factors



Why do households' economic/learning support factors deepen the educational gap?



Number	My Opinions
1	(example) It's hard to prepare supplies if you have a small allowance.
2	
3	
4	
5	





**Activity (2) Student/school factors**

**Other factors that create the educational gap are student factors and school factors. From the contents below, let's investigate why student/school factors create an educational gap.**

**4 types of students who sleep in class... How do I wake them up**

Students sleep in various forms during class.

The first type is a student who falls asleep and does not wake up from the break. Even if students had to wake up, they go back to sleep again. They didn't get enough sleep the day before. There are many reasons why they couldn't sleep. Part-time jobs, games, and insomnia can be cited.

The second type is a student who prepares to sleep when class begins. From a teacher's point of view, such a student is a little cheeky and reduces self-esteem. I saw them running around excitedly during the break, and every time I start the class, they take out the pillows that they prepared. These students are often not interested in class. They may not be interested in the class itself or they may not like only certain subjects.

The third type is a student who tried hard to take classes but could not stand heavy eyelids. This type of student is quite pitiful. There are many cases where you are surprised by yourself while dozing off. I even feel sorry for the effort to take the class somehow. As a teacher, I feel sorry to wake a student up when he or she ends up falling asleep, and make him or her promise to prepare for a better class.

The fourth type is a student who pretends to sleep without sleeping. I'm not sure why. They are lying down on the desk and woke up when the teacher approaches them. And, they say confidently that they didn't sleep. When I look at their eyes, I am sure they didn't sleep.

Should a teacher wake up a sleeping student? The number of students sleeping increases as they go up to elementary, middle, and high schools. A child who sleeps in history class is awake in PE class. They try not to sleep in my favorite teacher's class. Students react differently depending on the school level, subject, and teacher.

If you look inside the students who choose to sleep, their "self-esteem" is damaged. While lying down, they try to keep the minimum self-esteem, saying, "I am not good at studying because I slept during class hours."

At first, I thought that students are lacked basic historical knowledge, so I gave them lectures with materials summarizing the core contents of textbooks. Then everyone fell asleep. Some students were awake, but they were only one or two students with consideration who felt sorry for the teacher who was teaching alone.

I thought about it during the vacation and made a new class for the second semester. It linked topics that students would be interested in with history. I researched the history of soccer, food, family, etc., and made a story. He also changed the teaching method. Students took turns reading, which was easy for them to do, and put in easy questions to write. Not all the students are awake, but they are better than they were at first.

SOURCE: Oh My News\_You can't stop sleeping students, so what you did

Week

2

Topic

Exploring the Phenomenon

## Activity

### (2) Student/school factors



Please find keywords (examples) of student/school factors that cause the educational gap, and write the reasons why you thought so.



Keywords	Reasons
(Example) Whether the homework is done or not	(Example) If you do your homework, you can review what you have learned before and be able to concentrate on the next class. However, if you do not do your homework, you may not understand the content of the class than their friends who did their homework.



Week

2

Topic

Exploring the Phenomenon

## Activity (2) Student/school factors



Why do student/school factors create educational gaps?



Number	My Opinions
1	(Example) If many students are concentrating in class, other friends will also be concentrating. However, if many students are sleeping in class, everyone will not study hard.
2	
3	
4	
5	



Week

2

Topic

Finding Features

Activity

Feelings about the educational gap (inequality)



How did you feel after learning about education gap (inequality)? Choose some of the words that express your feelings below, and explain why you felt them.

<Emotional Words>

good, happy, satisfied, excited, angry, annoyed, frustrated, disappointed, hate, bored, unpleasant, upset, hateful, hopeless, frustrated, pitiful, sad, anxious, scary, surprising, shocking, reliable, proud, warm, confused, uninteresting, etc.



## Activity

## Analyzing the education gap (inequality)



Please make your own additional questions and answers to understand the educational gap (inequality).



Questions	Answers
What are the subjects (people, institutions, countries, etc.) related to this phenomenon?	
What are the tools associated with this phenomenon?	
What/Who (people, countries, institutions) are most affected by this phenomenon?	
What are the positive/negative effects of this phenomenon on me?	



Week

2

Topic

Finding Features

### Activity

Finding features related to the education gap



Please draw a mind map by using keywords to find some features of education gap.

Example

Location of School

Education Gap  
(Inequality)

Example

Parental Income







# WEEK 3

Planning My Own Sharing  
Education Contents App

Week

3

Topic

Planning My Own Sharing Education Contents App

Activity

Learn about the examples of sharing apps



Before creating your own education sharing app, let's learn about the example app together.

Example

Share Voca (Sharing skills for memorizing English words) app

- <https://api.rootall.org/modeling/result/368070>

**SHARE VOCA!**  
Sharing Know-how of Memorizing English Vocabularies

ID  
PASSWORD  
SIGN IN  
SIGN UP

**SHARE VOCA!**  
MY Information Read More Sign out  
Points : 190  
Number of Registrations : 1  
Number of Clippings : 1

123 Search  
Registering Know-hows

김알라딘

**이발사 barber**

★연상  
바버 → 바보 :  
머리를 영구처럼 바보로  
깎아 놓은 이발사(barber)

**barber**  
barber의 뜻은 '이발사'입니다. 바버(바보)처럼 머리를 깎아준 이발사! 이렇게 외워보는건 어떨까요?  
@ 10  
@ 5



Please describe the example app briefly.



## Activity Recall wasted or surplus educational goods



Let's plan your own sharing education contents app to close the educational gap (inequality). What kinds of tangible/intangible goods (objects) related to education in our lives are left behind or wasted by people?

**\*Goods:** Everything that meets a person's expectations. Recently, as various cultural contents have been commercialized, the term "goods" can be used for products that have no form, such as music and videos.

### Example

workbook, note taking, learning know-how, school supplies, teaching aids, etc...

### Example

Tangible/Intangible Goods (Name)	A Reason for Thinking It Was Wasted/Remaining
(example) A notebook	<p>A notebook is an essential item for studying. If you don't have a notebook when you take notes or do homework, it will be inconvenient.</p> <p>However, there are many people who only use the front part of the notebook and throw it away, and there are still many pages that can be used, but many people buy new notebooks.</p>
(example) English word memorization know-how	<p>Memorizing English words is the basis of studying English. If you look at friends who memorize English words, everyone memorizes them in their own way.</p> <p>I believe that "English word memorization know-how" are remaining around us because there are various skills to memorize in different ways depending on the shape or sound of the word.</p>

Week

3

Topic

Planning My Own Sharing Education Contents App

Activity

Recall wasted or surplus educational goods

Example

workbook, note taking, learning know-how, school supplies, teaching aids, etc...

Tangible/Intangible Goods (Name)	A Reason for Thinking It Was Wasted/Remaining



Week

3

Topic

Planning My Own Sharing Education Contents App

Activity

## Selecting Shared Goods to Close the Education Gap



What kind of tangible/intangible goods related to education can help to bridge the educational gap (inequality)? Let's pick one item that you've written on the previous page and draw it.



Tangible/Intangible Good

Drawing

--	--



Week

3

Topic

Planning My Own Sharing Education Contents App

## Activity

Analyzing the advantages and disadvantages of owning/sharing selected goods



Describe the advantages and disadvantages of owning the tangible/intangible goods that you selected on the previous page.



Advantages	Disadvantages



Share the advantages and disadvantages of tangible/intangible goods with your friends.



Advantages	Disadvantages





Week

3

Topic

Planning My Own Sharing Education Contents App

### Activity

Describe the value when selected goods are shared



Let's think about the social, economic, and cultural values of tangible/intangible goods, which can bridge the educational gap (inequality).

- Please write the name of the goods you chose.



Explain the ways that the goods can help to bridge the educational gap (inequality) socially, economically, and culturally.



Week

3

Topic

Planning My Own Sharing Education Contents App

## Activity

### Planning a shared app to bridge the education gap 1



Let's plan the app that can help us to share the goods you choose. Write the name of the app and the characteristics of the goods.

- Write the name of the app.



- Write the reason for the name above.



- Describe the features of goods you want to share.



Week

3

Topic

Planning My Own Sharing Education Contents App

Activity

Planning a shared app to bridge the education gap 2



What kind of information do you need to share goods? Let's list the required information (e.g. product name, grade, list price, purchase price, duration, etc.).



Plan the type of currency (coupons, points, etc.) and payment method by considering the characteristics of the object and information to facilitate the exchange and distribution.



## Activity

## Planning a shared app to bridge the education gap 3



Let's organize the methods and rules of sharing goods by considering the characteristics, information, and payment methods.

## Example

## Rules in the Share Voca app

- You can share your own English word memorization know-how on the app and get points. The points you got can be used to save and scrap the know-how written by another friend
  - You can register your know-how freely. - Get 100 points
- Points allow you to scrap (save) registered friends' know-how - Points deducted
  - 100 points for membership registration
- You get 1 point for every review you write and the number of likes you get



Week

3

Topic

Planning My Own Sharing Education Contents App

Activity

Planning a shared app to bridge the education gap 4



What kind of data should I need to collect from target users of sharing education contents app?

Example

User data you want to collect from Share Voca (Sharing know-how in memorizing English words)

- Member information [ID, password, name, grade, status (normal, bad user)]





# WEEK 4

Designing UI of Your Own Sharing  
Education Contents app



Week

4

Topic

Designing the app UI (screen)

### Activity

Write the purpose of making your own sharing education contents app



Let's explain the the purpose (reason) and value (benefits) for designing your own sharing education contents app.



Category	Contents and Description
Name	
Description	
Purpose	
Value (Advantages) of Your Own Sharing Education Contents App	



Week

4

Topic

Designing the app UI (screen)

## Activity

Organizing the features required for designing the sharing education contents app screen



What features should be considered to design a screen(UI) of your own sharing education contents app?

### Example

Features to consider in the Share Voca (Sharing English Word Memorization Know-how) app

- Reviews and ratings (Reason: You need to know how the registered know-how has helped other friends and what other opinions are needed to share each other's know-how)
- Point (Reason: Point information should be fixed at the top, so that the increase and decrease of points can be seen whenever the know-how is registered)



	Features (Keywords)	Reasons
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

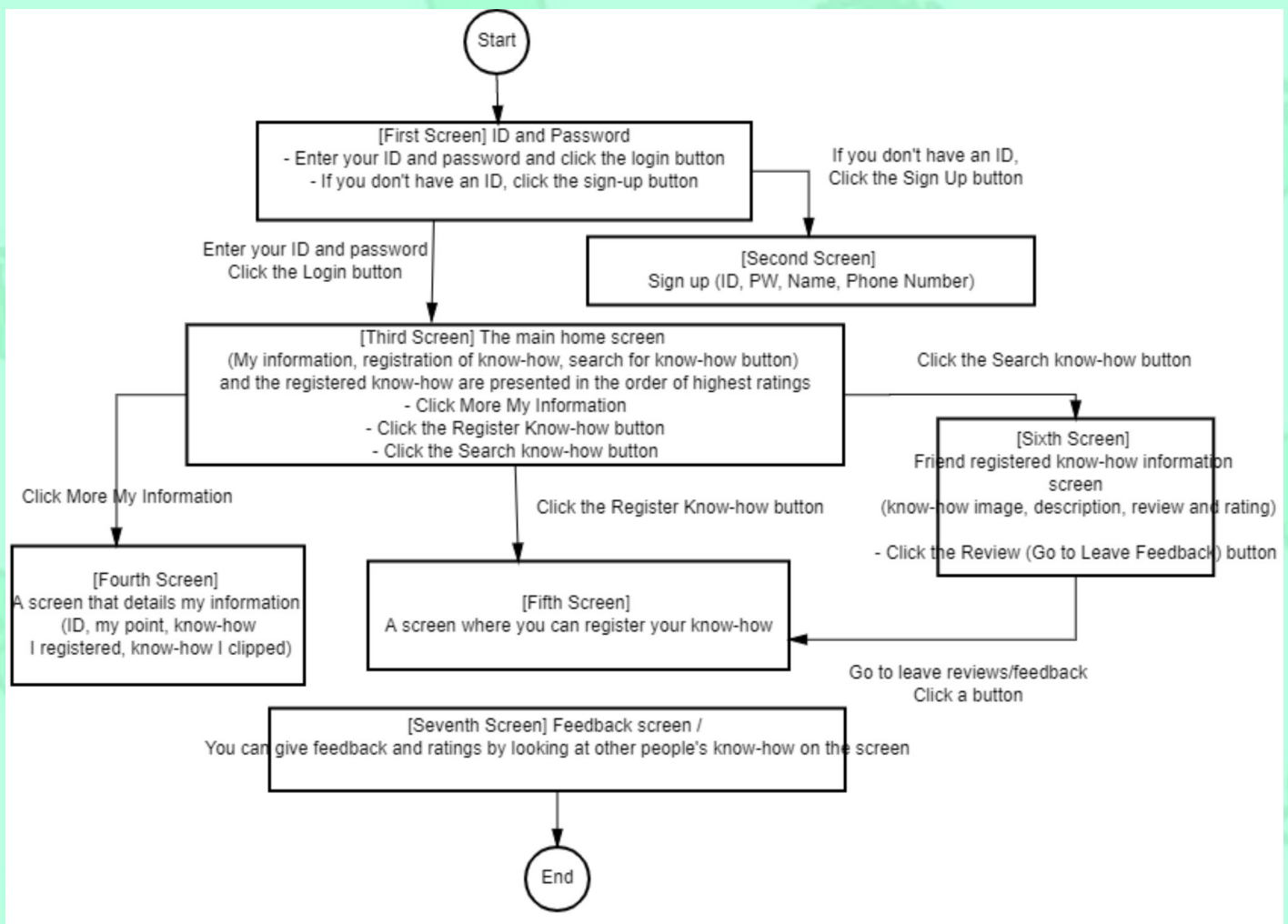
## Activity Designing full-screen (UI) user flows and events



Let's draw an entire screen (UI) user flow and events in a flowchart according to the **user flow of app usage** of sharing education contents app.

### Example

User screen (UI) and part of event flow in Share Voca (Example Sharing App)



Week

4

Topic

Designing the app UI (screen)

Activity

Designing full-screen (UI) user flows and events



Screen (UI) User Flows and Events According to Users' App Usage



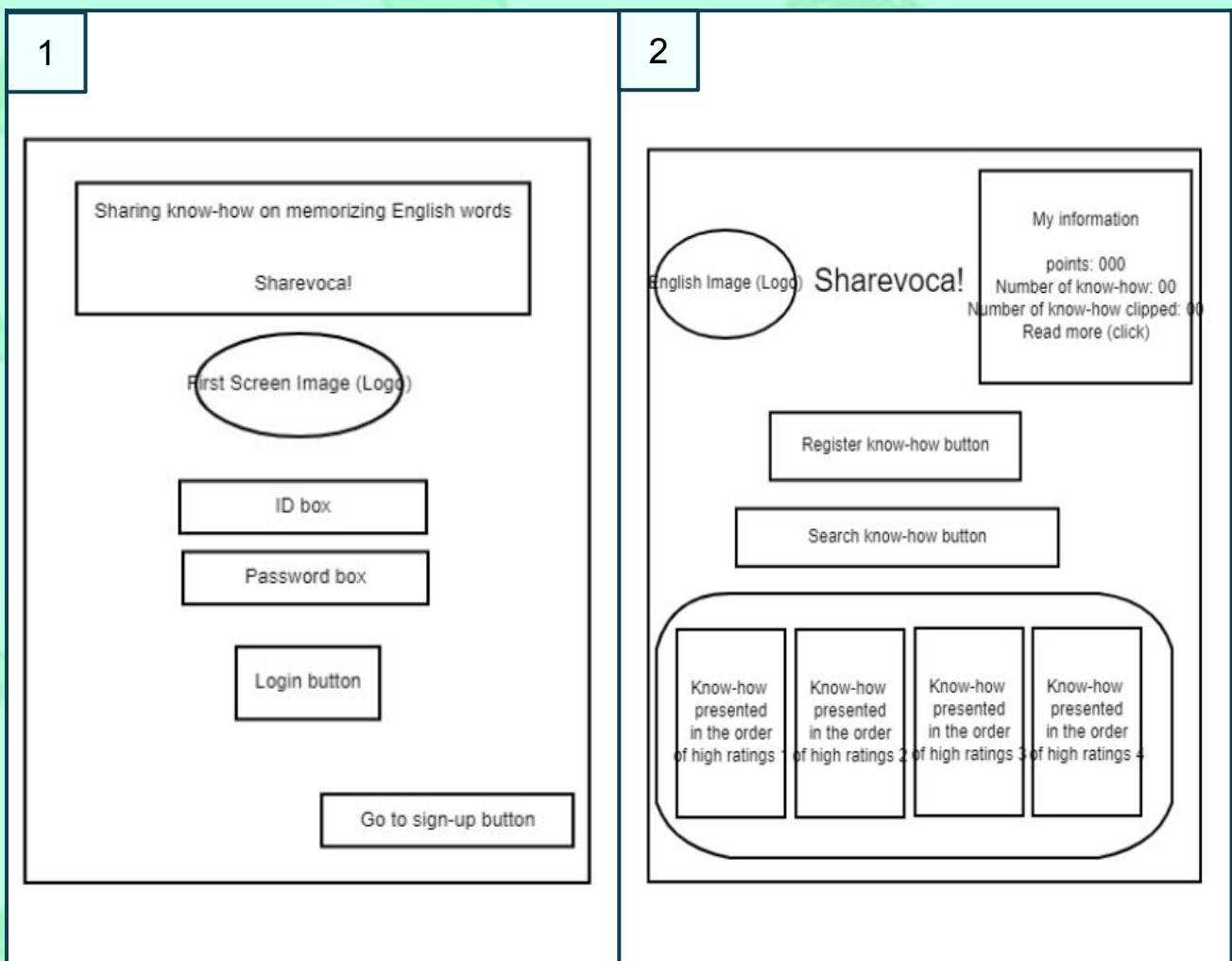
## Activity

## Designing a Screen (UI)



Let's design a detailed screen (UI) of education sharing app. Design the screen as much as you need according to the number of screens in your app.

## Example



Week

4

Topic

Designing the app UI (screen)

Activity

Designing a Screen (UI) (1)



1

2





Week

4

Topic

Designing the app UI (screen)

Activity

Designing a Screen (UI) (2)



3

4





# WEEK 5

Presentation & Feedback

## Activity

The value and utilization plan of my own sharing education contents app



Please describe the value and utilization of your own sharing education contents app.

## Example

It is educationally valuable in that it is a space where various students can share their know-how in memorizing English words with each other. They can share various know-how, communicate with each other, and give feedback. It makes them to create a healthy culture where they can grow together.

In addition, the learning gap can be narrowed by sharing the English learning know-how between high-performing students and low-performing students. Students who cannot attend English academies due to financial difficulties can learn the shared know-how to study effectively.



Week

5

Topic

Presentation & Feedback

## Activity

Impressions about planning your own sharing education contents app?



Please write your feelings or thoughts on designing the screen(UI) of your own sharing education contents app).



Week

5

Topic

Presentation & Feedback

## Activity

My feedback on sharing education contents app designed by friends (1)



Let's listen to your friends' presentation and give feedback on on the app your friends designed



Name of Friends	Description of Your Friend's Education Sharing App	My Feedback



Week

5

Topic

Presentation & Feedback

## Activity

My feedback on sharing education contents app designed by friends (2)



Let's listen to your friends' presentation and give feedback on on the app your friends designed.



Name of Friends	Description of Your Friend's Education Sharing App	My Feedback





Week

5

Topic

Presentation & Feedback

### Activity

Friends' feedback on the my own sharing education contents app



Please write the feedback that you received from your friends regarding your education sharing app.



Week

5

Topic

Presentation & Feedback

Activity

Update the app screen (UI) (1)



Let's update the app screen (UI), if there is a feedback that you want to apply.



1

2

Week

5

Topic

Presentation & Feedback

Activity

Update the app screen (UI) (2)



Let's update the app screen (UI), if there is a feedback that you want to apply.



3

4

