Languages – Japanese scope and sequence: F–10 Sequence, Foundation to Level 10

| **Foundation to Level 2** | **Levels 3 and 4** | **Levels 5 and 6** | **Levels 7 and 8** | **Levels 9 and 10** |
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| Achievement standard |
| By the end of Level 2, students identify the different sounds and rhythms of the Japanese language by listening to and viewing a variety of texts. They compare these sounds with other languages, noticing how pronunciation changes and discovering how languages are influenced by each other. They explore Japanese through play, first imitating sounds and patterns, then replicating expressions and phrases, before producing responses using formulaic and familiar language. They recognise that Japanese uses 3 scripts: Hiragana, Katakana and Kanji. They can match words with images and combine them to create meaning. They develop and expand their vocabulary, from simple sounds to frequently used words and phrases, using the pronunciation and intonation patterns of spoken Japanese. They expand their repertoire of Japanese words and phrases through listening and reading, and then progress to creating simple sentences and responses using modelled language.Students identify familiar words and phrases to obtain meaning from a variety of multimodal texts relating to their personal world. They begin to explain their understanding of the features and grammatical structures of Japanese using simple metalanguage. They start to develop written competence by copying simple, frequently used Kanji, the Hiragana and then some simple Katakana to produce words and phrases with support. They respond to texts using frequently used words, phrases and sentence patterns in both written and spoken language. They apply their understanding of some of the conventions and features of the written Japanese language. They use common grammatical structures to create their own simple texts, with the support of visual and/or spoken cues.Students explore and recognise the influence of culture on language and identity. They recognise that Japanese is spoken in communities and regions in Australia and around the world, and relate this to their own language(s) and culture(s). | By the end of Level 4, students use Japanese to initiate structured interactions and share information related to the classroom and their personal worlds. They use modelled language to participate in spoken and written activities. They locate and respond to key items of information in texts, using strategies to help interpret and convey meaning in familiar contexts. They use modelled language and basic grammatical structures to create texts. They use Hiragana and some simple Katakana and frequently used Kanji with support, appropriate to context.Students imitate the sounds, pronunciation and intonation patterns of spoken Japanese. They demonstrate their understanding that Japanese has non-verbal, spoken and written language conventions and rules to convey meaning. They recognise that some terms have cultural meanings. They identify patterns in Japanese and make comparisons between Japanese and English, using simple metalanguage. They understand how aspects of language and culture contribute to their own and others’ identity. | By the end of Level 6, students initiate and use strategies to maintain interactions in Japanese that are related to their immediate environment. They use appropriate combinations of sounds, intonation and rhythm in spoken texts. They collaborate in spoken and written activities to share information, preferences and ideas. They use strategies to locate and interpret information and ideas in texts, and demonstrate understanding by responding in Japanese or English, adjusting their responses to context, purpose and audience. Students use modelled structures when creating and responding in Japanese. They create texts, selecting and using a variety of vocabulary and sentence structures to suit different contexts. They use conventions appropriate to text type. They use Hiragana and familiar Katakana and Kanji appropriate to context. They apply rules for pronunciation and intonation in spoken language, and apply conventions of Hiragana, Katakana, Kanji and punctuation in written language. They compare language structures and features in Japanese and English, using familiar metalanguage. They show understanding of how language and culture are interconnected and consider how this is reflected in their own language(s), culture(s) and identity. | By the end of Level 8, students initiate and maintain Japanese-language interactions in familiar and some unfamiliar contexts related to a range of interests and experiences. They use Japanese to collaborate and problem-solve, and adjust their language in response to others. They interpret information, ideas and opinions in texts. They demonstrate understanding of the similarities and differences between languages, in both familiar and some unfamiliar contexts, by adjusting and reorganising responses. They sequence information and ideas, and select and use vocabulary, sentence structures and expressions to create texts in Hiragana, Katakana and some Kanji, which are appropriate to context, purpose and audience.Students apply the conventions of spoken Japanese, including intonation and phrasing patterns, and continue to enhance their fluency. They demonstrate understanding of the role and function of Hiragana, Katakana and some Kanji, and that spoken, written, viewed and multimodal texts use different conventions, structures and features to convey meaning. They comment on structures and features of Japanese text, using some metalanguage. They reflect on how the Japanese language, culture and identity are interconnected, and compare this with their own language(s), culture(s) and identity. | By the end of Level 10, students contribute to and extend interactions in Japanese in increasingly unfamiliar contexts related to a wide range of interests and issues. They interpret texts by identifying and evaluating information, ideas and perspectives. They show understanding of how features of language can be used to influence audience response. They create texts, selecting and manipulating language for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences. They apply and use complex sentences and structures to create and respond to spoken and written texts. They use a variety of tenses to sequence events and use language structures and features to enhance meaning and cohesion. They select and use combinations of Hiragana, Katakana and a range of Kanji appropriate to context.Students incorporate the features, conventions and phrasing patterns of spoken Japanese to enhance and extend fluency. They demonstrate understanding of the conventions of spoken and written texts, in both formal and informal contexts, and the connections between them. They apply their knowledge of Hiragana, Katakana and Kanji, and language structures and features to make and predict meaning. They identify multiple readings of familiar Kanji in different compounds. They analyse Japanese texts using metalanguage. They reflect on their own cultural perspectives and identity, and draw on their experience of learning Japanese to evaluate how this learning influences their ideas and ways of communicating. |
| Content descriptions |
| Strand: Engaging with Japanese Language and Culture |
| **Sub-strand: Engaging with Japanese language** |
| *Students learn to:* |
| notice that Japanese looks and sounds different to other languagesVC2LJ2E01 |  |  |  |  |
| develop oral language skills through exploring and listening to the sounds and patterns of the languageVC2LJ2E02 |  |  |  |  |
| recognise and respond to greetings, instructions and language relating to their personal world using one- or 2-word responses and/or single-idea phrasesVC2LJ2E03 |  |  |  |  |
| **Sub-strand: Engaging with Japanese culture** |
| *Students learn to:* |
| explore connections between language and culture through play and/or imaginationVC2LJ2E04 |  |  |  |  |
| Strand: Communicating Meaning in Japanese |
| **Sub-strand: Interacting in Japanese** |
| *Students learn to:* |
| communicate using formulaic and modelled language relating to aspects of their personal worldVC2LJ2C01 | initiate exchanges and respond to modelled questions about themselves, others and the classroom environment, using formulaic expressionsVC2LJ4C01 | initiate and sustain modelled exchanges in familiar contexts related to their personal worlds and school environmentVC2LJ6C01 | initiate and sustain exchanges in familiar and some unfamiliar contexts related to their experiences, feelings and views, adjusting their language in response to othersVC2LJ8C01 | initiate, sustain and extend exchanges in familiar and unfamiliar contexts related to their own and others’ experiences of the world, adjusting their language in response to others VC2LJ10C01 |
| participate in a range of guided language activities using formulaic expressions, and visual and spoken cuesVC2LJ2C02 | participate in activities that involve expressing interests and exchanging information, using a range of familiar phrases and modelled structuresVC2LJ4C02 | participate in activities that involve discussion with others, using language that expresses information, preferences and ideasVC2LJ6C02 | use language to negotiate and problem-solve collaboratively to plan projects and eventsVC2LJ8C02 | contribute to discussions that involve diverse views to negotiate outcomes, address issues and compare experiencesVC2LJ10C02 |
| Sub-strand: Mediating meaning in and between languages |
| *Students learn to:* |
| locate key information in a variety of texts with the Hiragana chart as support, and respond using gestures, images, words and/or formulaic phrasesVC2LJ2C03 | locate and respond to key information related to familiar content obtained from spoken, written, viewed and multimodal textsVC2LJ4C03 | locate information and ideas in a range of spoken, written, viewed and multimodal texts, and respond in different ways to suit purpose VC2LJ6C03 | interpret information, ideas and opinions in a range of spoken, written, viewed and multimodal texts, and respond appropriately to context, purpose and audienceVC2LJ8C03 | interpret and evaluate information, ideas and perspectives in a broad range of spoken, written, viewed and multimodal texts and respond appropriately to context, purpose and audienceVC2LJ10C03 |
| explore and make meaning from sounds, words and phrases for familiar objects or terms in Japanese through play, and discover how languages influence each otherVC2LJ2C04 | develop strategies to comprehend and produce Japanese, adjusting language to convey meaning and/or intercultural understanding in familiar contextsVC2LJ4C04 | apply strategies to interpret and convey meaning and/or intercultural understanding in Japanese in familiar non-verbal, spoken and written contextsVC2LJ6C04 | apply strategies to comprehend and produce non-verbal, spoken and written language to convey meaning and intercultural understanding in familiar and some unfamiliar contextsVC2LJ8C04 | apply strategies to respond to non-verbal, spoken and written interactions and produce texts to convey meaning and intercultural understanding in familiar and unfamiliar contextsVC2LJ10C04 |
| Sub-strand: Creating text in Japanese |
| *Students learn to:* |
| create spoken and written texts using words, familiar phrases and modelled language that include Hiragana, some simple Katakana and frequently used KanjiVC2LJ2C05 | create and present spoken and written texts using formulaic expressions, simple phrases and sentences and modelled textual conventions, using Hiragana with the chart as support, and some simple Katakana and frequently used KanjiVC2LJ4C05 | create and present spoken and written texts, using a variety of vocabulary, modelled sentence structures and conventions appropriate to text type, using Hiragana and familiar Katakana and KanjiVC2LJ6C05 | create and present spoken and written texts, sequencing information and ideas, selecting vocabulary, expressions and grammatical structures, and using combinations of Hiragana, Katakana and some Kanji appropriate to text type and contextVC2LJ8C05 | create and present texts for diverse contexts and purposes, selecting vocabulary, expressions, grammatical structures, and a range of textual conventions to engage different audiences, using combinations of Hiragana, Katakana and a range of KanjiVC2LJ10C05 |
| Strand: Understanding Language and Culture |
| Sub-strand: Understanding systems of language |
| *Students learn to:* |
| imitate the pronunciation and intonation of spoken Japanese, and use the Hiragana chart to understand how sounds are produced and representedVC2LJ2U01 |  |  |  |  |
| identify sound combinations to produce simple words, and then an increasing number of frequently used words and phrasesVC2LJ2U02 | recognise sound combinations, and use patterns of pronunciation and intonation to form words, phrases and simple sentences, using the Hiragana chart for supportVC2LJ4U01 | apply combinations of sounds, syllables, pronunciation and intonation patterns to develop fluency in words, phrases and sentences, using the Hiragana chart for supportVC2LJ6U01 | apply conventions of spoken Japanese to enhance fluency, and to respond to and create texts in familiar and some unfamiliar contextsVC2LJ8U01 | apply features and conventions of spoken Japanese to extend fluency, and to respond to and create a range of texts in familiar and unfamiliar contextsVC2LJ10U01 |
| recognise and explore how Hiragana, Katakana, Kanji and features of language are used to construct meaning in JapaneseVC2LJ2U03 | recognise and use Hiragana, some Katakana and frequently used Kanji, as well as modelled language, formulaic phrases, simple grammatical structures and language conventions to convey meaningVC2LJ4U02 | recognise and use Hiragana, some Katakana and familiar Kanji, and a range of modelled grammatical structures to respond to and create simple texts using conventions appropriate to text typeVC2LJ6U02 | use Hiragana, Katakana and some Kanji, and apply understanding of grammatical structures and formulaic expressions to respond to and create a range of texts using conventions appropriate to audience and text typeVC2LJ8U02 | apply understanding of grammatical structures and writing systems, including Kanji compounds, to predict meaning, and to respond to and create a range of texts that include some complex structures, ideas and conventions appropriate to formality and text typeVC2LJ10U02 |
| identify that written and spoken Japanese has grammatical structures and other language features that may be similar to or different from English and/or other languagesVC2LJ2U04 | recognise and compare familiar Japanese language structures and features with those of English and/or other languages, using simple metalanguageVC2LJ4U03 | compare Japanese language structures and features with those of English and/or other languages, using familiar metalanguageVC2LJ6U03 | reflect on the structures and features of Japanese, and compare them with English and/or other languages, using some metalanguageVC2LJ8U03 | reflect on and evaluate Japanese texts, using metalanguage to analyse language structures and featuresVC2LJ10U03 |
| Sub-strand: Understanding the interrelationship of language and culture  |
| *Students learn to:* |
| reflect on how language, culture and identity are interconnected and discuss how Japanese-speaking communities are similar to or different from othersVC2LJ2U05 | identify connections between personal identity, language and aspects of cultureVC2LJ4U04 | recognise that language reflects cultural practices, values and identity, and that this has an impact on verbal and non-verbal communicationVC2LJ6U04 | reflect on and explain how identity is shaped by language(s), culture(s), beliefs, attitudes and valuesVC2LJ8U04 | reflect on and evaluate how identity is shaped by language(s), culture(s), beliefs, attitudes and values, and how these affect ways of communicatingVC2LJ10U04 |
| identify where Japanese is used around the world and recognise that there are many different languages spoken in communities throughout AustraliaVC2LJ2U06 |  |  |  |  |