Languages – Japanese scope and sequence: F–10 Sequence, Foundation to Level 6

| **Foundation to Level 2** | **Levels 3 and 4** | **Levels 5 and 6** |
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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. |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| identify where Japanese is used around the world and recognise that there are many different languages spoken in communities throughout AustraliaVC2LJ2U06 |  |  |