

Discipline-based Study

Languages

Japanese 2

COURSE DOCUMENT

PHASE 4
DRAFT FOR
CONSULTATION



Catholic
Education
Tasmania



INDEPENDENT
SCHOOLS
TASMANIA

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Japanese, 150 hours - Level 2

This course is the Level 2 component of the Japanese suite.

Focus Area – Discipline-based Study

Courses aligned to the [Years 9 to 12 Curriculum Framework](#) belong to one of the five focus areas of Discipline-based Study, Transdisciplinary Projects, Professional Studies, Work-based Learning and Personal Futures.

Japanese Level 2 is a Discipline-based Study course.

Discipline-based Study includes content, core concepts and big ideas; enabling deep knowledge and understanding of the content and the application of what is learned. Students consider accepted key disciplinary knowledge, apply distinctive ways of thinking and become increasingly independent learners. They use methodologies specific to the discipline to explore and strengthen their understanding of key concepts and develop deep knowledge, skills and understanding.

Discipline-based Study courses have three key features that guide teaching and learning:

- specialist knowledge
- theories and concepts and
- methodology and terminology.



In this course learners will do this by:

- using the three module concepts of Identity, Responsibility and Legacy I to learn vocabulary and structures for reading, writing, speaking, viewing and listening to Japanese language (specialist knowledge)
- applying grammar structures to convey meaning in spoken and written language (theories)
- exploring aspects of culture through the concepts for each module and reflecting on similarities and differences between their own and those of Japanese-speaking countries and regions (concepts)

¹ Drawn from the Common Curriculum and Assessment Framework for Languages DRAFT June 2021.

- building strategies for learning a language so that they become independent learners (methodology)
- using appropriate terms to discuss their own language and the Japanese language (terminology).

Rationale

Japanese Level 2 enables personal empowerment and intercultural understanding. It allows learners to develop the ability to communicate in an additional language and provides them with opportunities to reflect on their own first language, culture and heritage. Learning Japanese extends Tasmanian students' intercultural competence and develops knowledge, skills and understandings that will allow them to function successfully in the ever-changing world of the twenty-first century. The study of Japanese promotes and contributes to a socially cohesive society that values, respects and appreciates different points of view. It encourages a better understanding and acceptance of cultural, social, linguistic and religious diversity in Tasmania, in the wider Australian community and globally.

The course provides access to *Japanese* Level 3 and also provides students with the opportunity to develop metacognitive and metalinguistic skills. These skills help improve literacy skills and can also be transferred to all other languages offered as part of Years 9 to 12 Education.

Learners who are able to communicate in Japanese and engage with Japanese culture will be able to contribute to Tasmanian society and the economy through such areas as the arts, business, foreign affairs, trade, education, technology, hospitality and tourism in coming decades. As Tasmania has identified Japan as one of its priority high-end trade markets and it is a source of high-spending tourists, Japanese language skills may provide students with a range of opportunities for personal, vocational and professional growth.²

The purpose of Years 9 to 12 Education is to enable all students to achieve their potential through Years 9 to 12 and beyond in further study, training or employment.

Years 9 to 12 Education enables Personal Empowerment, Cultural Transmission, Preparation for Citizenship and Preparation for Work.

This course is built on the principles of Access, Agency, Excellence, Balance, Support and Achievement as part of a range of programs that enables students to access a diverse and flexible range of learning opportunities suited to their level of readiness, interests and aspirations.

Learning Outcomes

On successful completion of this course learners will be able to:

1. analyse and respond to spoken texts presented in basic Japanese
2. communicate in basic spoken Japanese to exchange information, opinions, ideas and experiences
3. analyse and respond to written texts presented in basic Japanese
4. communicate in basic written Japanese to express information, opinions, ideas and experiences
5. analyse and integrate information from spoken, visual and written sources to create mono- and multimodal responses in basic Japanese and English that demonstrate an awareness of language as a system
6. use basic Japanese language to engage with the concept of Identity, demonstrating self-management skills and intercultural understanding

² Drawn in part from the rationale for the Common Curriculum and Assessment Framework for Languages DRAFT June 2021.

7. use basic Japanese language to engage with the concept of Responsibility, demonstrating self-management skills and intercultural understanding
8. use basic Japanese language to engage with the concept of Legacy, demonstrating self-management skills and intercultural understanding.

Integration of General Capabilities and Cross-Curriculum Priorities

The general capabilities addressed specifically in this course are:

- Critical and creative thinking 
- Intercultural understanding 
- Literacy 
- Personal and social capability 

The cross-curriculum priorities enabled through this course are:

- Asia and Australia's Engagement with Asia 

Course Description

Japanese Level 2 enables students to communicate in basic Japanese and develop an understanding of Japanese language and culture. They will make comparisons between their own lives and those of Japanese-speaking teenagers.

Students will learn to use basic vocabulary and structures. They will speak, view and listen to Japanese and learn to read and write Japanese characters. They will be able to talk about themselves, their family, friends, daily routine, school life, part-time employment, the media, travel, past experiences and their plans for the future. They will work individually, in pairs and small groups and will have the opportunity to investigate aspects of Japanese culture.

Students will explore personal, community and global perspectives and build the skills to make social, cultural and economic contributions through their knowledge of the Japanese language and interest in Japanese-speaking communities.

Pathways

Pathways in: The *Japanese* Level 2 course provides an entry point to learning Japanese and also enables learning continuity for learners who have limited or inconsistent prior learning experiences from Australian Curriculum: Japanese.

Pathways out: The *Japanese* Level 2 course provides a pathway to the proposed *Japanese* Level 3 course.

Course Requirements

Access

No prior knowledge of Japanese is required for participation in this course. Access to the course is restricted to learners for whom Japanese is an additional language.

Resource requirements

There are no resource requirements for this course.

Course Structure and Delivery

Structure

This course consists of three 50-hour modules.

Module 1: Identity

Module 2: Responsibility

Module 3: Legacy

Delivery

The three modules must be delivered in order (1, 2, 3)

Course Content

Module 1 - Identity

- Concept: Identity
- Topics: Self, Family Relationships, Friendship
- Perspectives: Personal, Community, Global
- Content: refer to Appendix 6

Module 1 Learning Outcomes

The following Learning Outcomes are a focus of this module:

1. analyse and respond to spoken texts presented in basic Japanese
2. communicate in basic spoken Japanese to exchange information, opinions, ideas and experiences
3. analyse and respond to written texts presented in basic Japanese
4. communicate in basic written Japanese to express information, opinions, ideas and experiences
5. analyse and integrate information from spoken, visual and written sources to create mono- and multimodal responses in basic Japanese and English that demonstrate an awareness of language as a system
6. use basic Japanese language to engage with the concept of Identity, demonstrating self-management skills and intercultural understanding.

Module 1 Content

Learners will work with vocabulary and structures that will allow them to explore topics related to their personal world, their family and friends, as well as exploring the personal world of their peers in Japanese speaking communities. Learners will reflect on their own and others' cultural and linguistic Identity, interact with others and communicate about themselves in culturally and linguistically appropriate ways.

Learners will be able to demonstrate an understanding that:

- communication in an additional language requires the capacity to critically apply knowledge and skills in culturally, linguistically and ethically appropriate ways
- all languages have similarities and differences in the way they are structured
- culture plays an integral role when communicating in an additional language
- culturally appropriate titles, forms of address and the use of specific language show respect in interpersonal communications.

Key knowledge:

Learners will be able to use:

- appropriate terms for family members
- adjectives for personal descriptions
- simple possessive constructions
- present tense affirmative construction of relevant verbs
- present tense negative construction of relevant verbs
- formulaic expressions as vocabulary items
- culturally relevant language and structures.

Key skills:

Learners will be able to:

- describe themselves: name, age, where they live, describe personal details etc
- use elements of the language to communicate with and about their friends
- inquire about such information
- analyse, understand and respond to such information
- explain information about their peers in Japanese-speaking cultures, especially name, age, where they live, appearance
- enquire about aspects of peers' personal lives, family and friends
- use elements of the language to demonstrate their understanding of the role of culture in shaping Japanese language.

Learners will develop key knowledge, skills and understandings through using spoken, written and visual texts, role play and opportunities, where possible, to engage with other speakers of Japanese, both in and outside the classroom.

Module 1 Work Requirements Summary

The work requirements of a course are processes, products or performances that provide a significant demonstration of achievement that is measurable against the course's standards. Work requirements need not be the sole form of assessment for a module.

This module includes one (1) set of short responses and one (1) extended response as work requirements.

See Appendix 3 for the full specifications of the Work Requirements of this course.

Module 1 Assessment

This module has a focus on criteria 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Module 2 - Responsibility

Module 2 assumes a knowledge of the language identified in Module 1.

- Concept: Responsibility
- Topics: Home Life and Daily Routine, Community, Education, Part-time Employment
- Perspectives: Personal, Community, Global
- Content: refer to Appendix 6

Module 2 Learning Outcomes

The following Learning Outcomes are a focus of this module:

1. analyse and respond to spoken texts presented in basic Japanese
2. communicate in basic spoken Japanese to exchange information, opinions, ideas and experiences
3. analyse and respond to written texts presented in basic Japanese
4. communicate in basic written Japanese to express information, opinions, ideas and experiences
5. analyse and integrate information from spoken, visual and written sources to create mono- and multimodal responses in basic Japanese and English that demonstrate an awareness of language as a system
7. use basic Japanese language to engage with the concept of Responsibility, demonstrating self-management skills and intercultural understanding.

Module 2 Content

Learners will work with vocabulary and structures to explore topics related to their roles and obligations in daily life and as members of the family unit as well as their roles and responsibilities within the wider community. This includes the learner's role at school, in community groups and in part-time employment. Learners will explore opportunities for education and part-time employment for their peers in Japan and Japanese-speaking communities, compare and contrast experiences in culturally appropriate ways and reflect on their own and others' opportunities and responsibilities.

Learners will be able to demonstrate an understanding that:

- communication in an additional language requires the capacity to apply knowledge and skills in culturally, linguistically and ethically appropriate ways
- all languages have similarities and differences in the way they are structured
- culture plays a significant role when communicating in an additional language
- family, community and school roles and expectations in their own and others' cultures may vary
- cultural influences shape the value placed on education in different communities and cultures
- the nature, expectations and obligations of part-time employment for young people in Australia and for their peers in Japanese-speaking countries and communities may vary significantly.

Key knowledge:

Learners will be able to use:

- vocabulary for family activities, including daily routine, roles and responsibilities
- vocabulary and phrases to talk about the local community
- vocabulary and phrases to talk about school and learning
- vocabulary and phrases to talk about part-time employment
- comparative structures
- present tense of relevant verb constructions
- past tense of relevant verb constructions
- formulaic expressions as vocabulary items.

Key skills:

Learners will be able to:

- describe duties within the family
- describe routine considerations of daily life, including food and weather
- describe their physical community and their engagement in the community

- explain responsibilities at school, attitudes to aspects of education and learning
- describe and use language about part-time employment
- enquire about such information
- enquire about and share information about their peers in Japanese-speaking communities, especially duties and roles within the family, education, the community, part-time employment
- analyse and respond to information about family, daily life, education and part-time employment.

Learners will develop key knowledge, skills and understandings through using spoken, written and visual texts, role play and opportunities, where possible, to engage with other speakers of Japanese, both in and outside the classroom.

Module 2 Work Requirements Summary

The work requirements of a course are processes, products or performances that provide a significant demonstration of achievement that is measurable against the course's standards. Work requirements need not be the sole form of assessment for a module.

This module includes one (1) set of short responses and two (2) extended responses as work requirements.

See Appendix 3 for the full specifications of the Work Requirements of this course.

Module 2 Assessment

This module has a focus on criteria 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7.

Module 3 - Legacy

Module 3 assumes a knowledge of the language identified in Modules 1 and 2.

- Concept: Legacy
- Topics: Leisure Time, the Arts, Entertainment, Media, Sport and Travel
- Perspectives: Personal, Community, Global
- Content: refer to Appendix 6

Module 3 Learning Outcomes

The following Learning Outcomes are a focus of this module:

1. analyse and respond to spoken texts presented in basic Japanese
2. communicate in basic spoken Japanese to exchange information, opinions, ideas and experiences
3. analyse and respond to written texts presented in basic Japanese
4. communicate in basic written Japanese to express information, opinions, ideas and experiences
5. analyse and integrate information from spoken, visual and written sources to create mono- and multimodal responses in basic Japanese and English that demonstrate and an awareness of language as a system
8. use basic Japanese language to engage with the concept of Legacy, demonstrating self-management skills and intercultural understanding.

Module 3 Content

Learners will work with vocabulary and structures that will allow them to explore topics related to past and future personal experiences and public events. Learners will also develop the knowledge and skills to explain their involvement with, and opinions of, the arts, entertainment, media, sport and travel, and

have the opportunity to reflect on the role of culture in the development and appreciation of these aspects of daily life.

Learners will be able to demonstrate an understanding that:

- communication in an additional language requires the capacity to apply knowledge and skills in culturally, linguistically and ethically appropriate ways
- languages have similarities and differences in the way they are structured
- culture plays an integral part when communicating in an additional language
- different languages and cultures express the notion of time and ordering of events in different ways
- languages have formal mechanisms for seeking and conveying opinions
- the role and nature of leisure varies across cultures
- culture influences the arts, entertainment and media and shapes the role that they play in young people's lives
- attitudes to travel and the benefits that young people may glean from travelling vary from one culture and language group to the next.

Key knowledge:

Learners will be able to use:

- structures to talk about themselves and other people, places and events in the present
- structures to talk about themselves and other people, places and events in the past
- structures to enquire about and express opinions
- structures to make comparisons
- structures to facilitate the formation of complex sentences (e.g. conjunctions)
- formulaic expressions as vocabulary items.

Key skills:

Learners will be able to:

- discuss leisure time activities such as sports and hobbies
- enquire about others' leisure time activities
- convey information about travel and transport and make plans for travelling
- discuss entertainment, media and the arts, expressing preferences and opinions
- enquire about others' views of entertainment, media and the arts
- enquire about and share information about leisure time, entertainment, travel and transport for their peers in Japanese-speaking communities
- analyse and respond to information about leisure time activities, entertainment, media and the arts, sports and hobbies, travel and transport.

Learners will develop key knowledge, skills and understandings through using spoken, written and visual texts, role play and opportunities, where possible, to engage with other speakers of Japanese, both in and outside the classroom.

Module 3 Work Requirements Summary

The work requirements of a course are processes, products or performances that provide a significant demonstration of achievement that is measurable against the course's standards. Work requirements need not be the sole form of assessment for a module.

This module includes one (1) folio work requirement.

See Appendix 3 for the full specifications of the work requirements of this course.

Module 3 Assessment

This module has a focus on criteria 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8.

Assessment

Criterion-based assessment is a form of outcomes assessment that identifies the extent of learner achievement at an appropriate end-point of study. Although assessment – as part of the learning program – is continuous, much of it is formative, and is done to help learners identify what they need to do to attain the maximum benefit from their study of the course. Therefore, assessment for summative reporting to TASC will focus on what both teacher and learner understand to reflect end-point achievement.

The standard of achievement each learner attains on each criterion is recorded as a rating 'A', 'B', or 'C', according to the outcomes specified in the standards section of the course.

A 't' notation must be used where a learner demonstrates any achievement against a criterion less than the standard specified for the 'C' rating.

A 'z' notation is to be used where a learner provides no evidence of achievement at all.

Internal assessment of all criteria will be made by the provider. Providers will report the learner's rating for each criterion to TASC.

Criteria

	Module 1	Module 2	Module 3
Criteria Focus	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8

The assessment for *Japanese* Level 2 will be based on the degree to which the learner can:

1. analyse and respond to basic spoken Japanese
2. communicate in basic spoken Japanese
3. analyse and respond to basic written Japanese
4. communicate in basic written Japanese
5. analyse and integrate information in basic Japanese from multiple texts to create written responses
6. use basic Japanese to engage with the concept of Identity
7. use basic Japanese to engage with the concept of Responsibility
8. use basic Japanese to engage with the concept of Legacy.

Standards

Criterion 1: analyse and respond to basic spoken Japanese

Based on the language and structures in this Level 2 course, the learner listens to basic spoken Japanese and:

Standard Element	Rating C	Rating B	Rating A
E1 – general ideas	identifies, analyses and responds to a limited range of general ideas on a limited range of familiar topics in spoken Japanese [†]	identifies, analyses and responds to a range of general ideas on a range of familiar topics in spoken Japanese	consistently and accurately identifies, analyses and responds to general ideas on a wide range of familiar topics in spoken Japanese
E2 – specific details	identifies, analyses and responds to limited specific details expressed in spoken Japanese	identifies, analyses and responds to specific details expressed in spoken Japanese	identifies, analyses and responds to a wide range of specific details expressed in spoken Japanese

[†]Spoken Japanese may include, but is not limited to: single speakers, conversations, computer-generated voice, recordings, live production.

Criterion 2: communicate in basic spoken Japanese

Based on the language and structures in this Level 2 course, the learner communicates in basic spoken Japanese and:

Standard Element	Rating C	Rating B	Rating A
E1 – range and relevance of vocabulary and structures	uses a limited range of vocabulary and repeats simple structures in speaking about familiar topics	uses a range of vocabulary and a range of simple structures in speaking about familiar topics	uses a wide range of relevant vocabulary and simple and complex in speaking about familiar topics structures
E2 – accuracy of structures	uses a range of structures with frequent errors and makes frequent errors if using more complex structures	uses a range of structures with some errors and makes some errors in more complex structures	uses a range of structures with few errors and makes occasional errors in more complex structures
E3 - delivery	demonstrates accurate delivery of a limited range of language [†]	demonstrates clear and accurate delivery of a range of language [†]	demonstrates clear and accurate delivery of a wide range of language [†]

Standard Element	Rating C	Rating B	Rating A
E4 – fluency of responses	responds with frequent hesitation, may rely on assistance from the interlocutor to respond	responds cohesively when using familiar, pre-learned structures, but may hesitate when using less familiar language and topics	responds spontaneously, effectively and cohesively on a wide range of familiar topics
E5 – communication strategies [§]	sustains interaction on a limited range of familiar topics by using well-rehearsed language and frequently relying on the interlocutor for assistance [‡] .	sustains interaction on a range of familiar topics using a range of communication strategies although there may be occasional reliance on the interlocutor for assistance.	sustains interaction on a broad range of familiar topics using a wide range of communication strategies.

[†] Consider pronunciation, stress and intonation.

[‡] Assistance may include, but is not limited to: the student asking for repetition or translation, self-correction, asking if something is correct, gesturing to convey information, pointing to provide a response

[§] Communication strategies may include, but are not limited to: the student initiating an exchange, asking questions, checking for meaning, using discourse markers (filler words), expressing reactions

Criterion 3: analyse and respond to basic written Japanese

Based on the language and structures in this Level 2 course, the learner:

Standard Element	Rating C	Rating B	Rating A
E1 – general ideas	identifies, analyses and responds to a limited range of general ideas on a limited range of familiar topics in written Japanese [†]	identifies, analyses and responds to a range of general ideas on a range of familiar topics in written Japanese	identifies, analyses and responds to general ideas on a wide range of familiar topics in written Japanese
E2 – specific details	identifies, analyses and responds to a limited number of specific details expressed in written Japanese	identifies, analyses and responds to some specific details expressed in written Japanese	identifies, analyses and responds to a wide range of specific details expressed in written Japanese

[†] Written Japanese may include, but is not limited to: printed, handwritten, online, personal, public, mass communications.

Criterion 4: communicate in basic written Japanese

Based on the language and structures in this Level 2 course, the learner:

Standard Element	Rating C	Rating B	Rating A
E1 – range and relevance of vocabulary and structures	uses a limited range of vocabulary and simple structures to communicate	uses a range of vocabulary and simple structures effectively with some attempts to use more varied and complex structures	uses a wide range of relevant vocabulary and simple and complex structures to communicate
E2 – accuracy of structures	uses a range of structures with frequent errors and makes frequent errors if using more complex structures	uses a range of structures with some errors and makes some errors in more complex structures	uses a range of structures with few errors and makes occasional errors in more complex structures
E3 – orthography	writes a limited range of high-frequency characters from memory but they may be inaccurate or incomplete and representation may impede meaning. Basic punctuation is correct	writes a range of characters accurately for high-frequency words. Errors may occur but seldom impede meaning. Punctuation is mostly correct	writes a wide range of characters accurately. Execution of more complex characters may be inaccurate but meaning is not impeded. Uses punctuation to enhance meaning
E4 – context, purpose and audience	creates a response that is relevant to context or purpose or audience.	creates a response that is mostly relevant to two of: context, purpose and audience.	creates a response that is relevant to context, purpose and audience.

Criterion 5: analyse and integrate information in basic Japanese from multiple texts to create written responses

Based on the language and structures in this Level 2 course, the learner:

Standard Element	Rating C	Rating B	Rating A
E1 – analysis of information in Japanese to complete a task	analyses at least two texts in Japanese from different modes [†] and identifies a limited range of information and ideas	analyses at least two texts in Japanese from different modes and identifies a range of information and ideas	analyses at least two texts in Japanese from different modes and identifies a wide range of information and ideas

Standard Element	Rating C	Rating B	Rating A
E2 – synthesis of information and creation of a response text [‡] in English	synthesises a limited range of relevant information from at least two different modes to create a response text in English	synthesises a range of relevant information from at least two different modes to create a response text in English	synthesises a wide range of relevant information from at least two different modes to create a response text in English
E3 – reflection on language as a system	identifies limited examples of similarities and differences between Japanese and English and provides limited depth to reflections in English about Japanese as a language system.	describes a range of examples of similarities and differences between Japanese and English and provides depth to reflections in English about Japanese as a language system.	explains a broad range of examples of similarities and differences between Japanese and English and reflects insightfully in English about Japanese as a language system.

[†]A mode can be: spoken, written, visual, multimodal.

[‡]The response text can be in any mode.

Criterion 6: use basic Japanese to engage with the concept of Identity

Based on the language and structures in Module 1 of this Level 2 course, the learner:

Standard Element	Rating C	Rating B	Rating A
E1 – use of relevant language	recognises [†] and produces [‡] a limited range of the Japanese vocabulary, characters and structures required to engage with the concept of Identity in Japanese language and culture	recognises [†] and produces [‡] a range of the Japanese vocabulary, characters and structures required to engage with the concept of Identity in Japanese language and culture	recognises [†] and produces [‡] a wide range of the Japanese vocabulary, characters and structures required to engage with the concept of Identity in Japanese language and culture
E2 – self-management skills	maintains task focus for limited periods of time [§] and/or uses a limited range of strategies [§] to manage and self-check language for the concept of Identity and/or differentiates the information, images, ideas and words of others from the learner's own	maintains task focus for agreed periods of time [§] and/or uses a range of strategies to manage and self-check language for the concept of Identity and/or differentiates the information, images, ideas and words of others from the learner's own	maintains task focus consistently [§] and/or uses a wide range of strategies to manage and self-check language for the concept of Identity and/or differentiates the information, images, ideas and words of others from the learner's own as directed

Standard Element	Rating C	Rating B	Rating A
E3 – intercultural understanding	demonstrates limited depth to reflections in English when comparing the concept of Identity in Japanese and own language and culture. Uses a limited range of relevant examples in Japanese to support reflections in English.	demonstrates depth to reflections in English when comparing the concept of Identity in Japanese and Australian language and culture. Uses a range of relevant examples in Japanese to support reflections in English.	demonstrates insightful reflection in English when comparing the concept of Identity in Japanese and Australian language and culture. Uses a wide range of examples in Japanese to support reflections in English.

† demonstrated through the macroskills of listening and reading

‡ demonstrated through the macroskills of speaking and writing

§ Considerations may include, but are not limited to the choice of strategies, completion of tasks related to Identity, adherence to deadlines, timelines etc.

◊ Strategies may include, but are not limited to: consideration of paper or electronic dictionaries, translation technologies, awareness of point of view, ethical strategies for translating and checking accuracy, development of personalised rote-learning techniques

Criterion 7: use basic Japanese to engage with the concept of Responsibility

Based on the language and structures in Module 2 of this Level 2 course, the learner:

Standard Element	Rating C	Rating B	Rating A
E1 – use of relevant language	recognises† and produces‡ a limited range of the Japanese vocabulary, characters and structures required to engage with the concept of Responsibility in Japanese language and culture	recognises and produces a range of the Japanese vocabulary, characters and structures required to engage with the concept of Responsibility in Japanese language and culture	recognises and produces a wide range of the Japanese vocabulary, characters and structures required to engage with the concept of Responsibility in Japanese language and culture

Standard Element	Rating C	Rating B	Rating A
E2 – self-management skills	maintains task focus for limited periods of time [§] and/or uses a limited range of strategies [°] to manage and self-check language for the concept of Responsibility and/or differentiates the information, images, ideas and words of others from the learner's own	maintains task focus for agreed periods of time [§] and/or uses a range of strategies to manage and self-check language for the concept of Responsibility and/or differentiates the information, images, ideas and words of others from the learner's own	maintains task focus consistently [§] and/or uses a wide range of strategies to manage and self-check language for the concept of Responsibility and/or differentiates the information, images, ideas and words of others from the learner's own as directed
E3 – intercultural understanding	demonstrates limited depth to reflections in English when comparing the concept of Responsibility in Japanese and own language and culture. Uses a limited range of relevant examples in Japanese to support reflections in English.	demonstrates depth to reflections in English when comparing the concept of Responsibility in Japanese and Australian language and culture. Uses a range of relevant examples in Japanese to support reflections in English	demonstrates insightful reflection in English when comparing the concept of Responsibility in Japanese and Australian language and culture. Uses a wide range of examples in Japanese to support reflections in English.

[†] demonstrated through the macroskills of listening and reading

[‡] demonstrated through the macroskills of speaking and writing

[§] Considerations may include, but are not limited to the choice of strategies, completion of tasks related to Responsibility, adherence to deadlines, timelines etc.

[°] Strategies may include, but are not limited to: consideration of paper or electronic dictionaries, translation technologies, awareness of point of view, ethical strategies for translating and checking accuracy, development of personalised rote-learning techniques

Criterion 8: use basic Japanese to engage with the concept of Legacy

Based on the language and structures in Module 3 of this Level 2 course, the learner:

Standard Element	Rating C	Rating B	Rating A
E1 – use of relevant language	recognises [†] and produces [‡] a limited range of the Japanese vocabulary, characters and structures required to engage with the concept of Legacy in Japanese language and culture	recognises and produces a range of the Japanese vocabulary, characters and structures required to engage with the concept of Legacy in Japanese language and culture	recognises and produces a wide range of the Japanese vocabulary, characters and structures required to engage with the concept of Legacy in Japanese language and culture
E2 – self-management skills	maintains task focus for limited periods of time [§] and/or uses a limited range of strategies [◇] to manage and self-check language for the concept of Legacy and/or differentiates the information, images, ideas and words of others from the learner's own	maintains task focus for agreed periods of time [§] and/or uses a range of strategies to manage and self-check language for the concept of Legacy and/or differentiates the information, images, ideas and words of others from the learner's own	maintains task focus consistently [§] and/or uses a wide range of strategies to manage and self-check language for the concept of Legacy and/or differentiates the information, images, ideas and words of others from the learner's own as directed
E3 – intercultural understanding	demonstrates limited depth to reflections in English when comparing the concept of Legacy in Japanese and own language and culture. Uses a limited range of relevant examples in Japanese to support reflections in English.	demonstrates depth to reflections in English when comparing the concept of Legacy in Japanese and Australian language and culture. Uses a range of relevant examples in Japanese to support reflections in English.	demonstrates insightful reflection in English when comparing the concept of Legacy in Japanese and Australian language and culture. Uses a wide range of examples in Japanese to support reflections in English.

[†] demonstrated through the macroskills of listening and reading

[‡] demonstrated through the macroskills of speaking and writing

[§] Considerations may include, but are not limited to the choice of strategies, completion of tasks related to Legacy, adherence to deadlines, timelines etc.

[◇] Strategies may include, but are not limited to: consideration of paper or electronic dictionaries, translation technologies, awareness of point of view, ethical strategies for translating and checking accuracy, development of personalised rote-learning techniques

Quality Assurance

- This will be determined by TASC at time of accreditation.

Qualifications and Award Requirements

Level 2

The final award will be determined by the Office of Tasmanian Assessment, Standards and Certification from eight ratings.

The minimum requirements for an award in Japanese Level 2 are as follows:

EXCEPTIONAL ACHIEVEMENT (EA)

6 'A' ratings, 2 'B' ratings

HIGH ACHIEVEMENT (HA)

3 'A' ratings, 4 'B' ratings, 1 'C' rating

COMMENDABLE ACHIEVEMENT (CA)

4 'B' ratings, 3 'C' ratings

SATISFACTORY ACHIEVEMENT (SA)

6 'C' ratings

PRELIMINARY ACHIEVEMENT (PA)

4 'C' ratings

A learner who otherwise achieves the rating for a CA (Commendable Achievement) or SA (Satisfactory Achievement) award but who fails to show any evidence of achievement in one or more criteria ('z' notation) will be issued with a PA (Preliminary Achievement) award.

Course Evaluation

- This will be confirmed at time of accreditation.

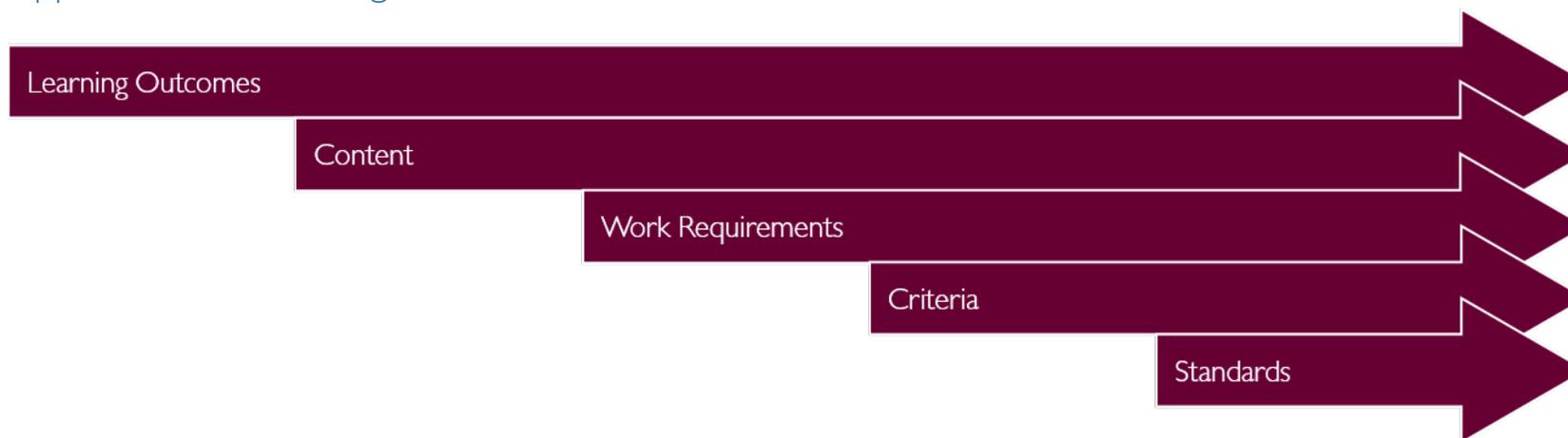
Course Developer

This course has been developed by the Department of Education's Years 9 to 12 Learning Unit in collaboration with Catholic Education Tasmania and Independent Schools Tasmania.

Accreditation and Version History

- Details to be determined by TASC at time of accreditation.

Appendix I - Line of Sight



Learning Outcomes	Course Content	Work Requirements	Criteria	Standards	General Capabilities (GC)
1. analyse and respond to spoken texts presented in basic Japanese	Module 1, 2, 3	Module 3	C 1	E 1, 2	GC:
2. communicate in basic spoken Japanese to exchange information, opinions, ideas and experiences	Module 1, 2, 3	Module 1	C 2	E 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	GC:
3. analyse and respond to written texts presented in basic Japanese	Module 1, 2, 3	Module 3	C 3	E 1, 2	GC:
4. communicate in basic written Japanese to express information, opinions, ideas and experiences	Module 1, 2, 3	Module 2, 3	C 4	E 1, 2, 3, 4	GC:
5. analyse and integrate information from spoken, visual and written sources to create mono- and multimodal responses in basic Japanese and English that demonstrate an awareness of language as a system	Module 1, 2, 3	Module 1, 2, 3	C 5	E 1, 2, 3	GC:

Learning Outcomes	Course Content	Work Requirements	Criteria	Standards	General Capabilities (GC)
6. use basic Japanese language to engage with the concept of Identity, demonstrating self-management skills and intercultural understanding	Module 1, 2, 3	Module 1	C 6	E 1, 2, 3	GC: 
7. use basic Japanese language to engage with the concept of Responsibility, demonstrating self-management skills and intercultural understanding	Module 2	Module 2	C 7	E 1, 2, 3	GC: 
8. use basic Japanese language to engage with the concept of Legacy, demonstrating self-management skills and intercultural understanding	Module 3	Module 3	C 8	E 1, 2, 3	GC: 

Appendix 2 - Alignment to Curriculum Frameworks

Japanese Level 2 draws on the following aspects of the Combined Curriculum and Assessment Framework for Languages (CCAFL) DRAFT June 2021:

- Concepts: Identity, Responsibility, Legacy (Topics developed from these concepts to meet the needs of the Tasmanian beginning language student)
- Perspectives: Personal, Community, Global
- Course objectives: Interact in [Language], Analyse [Language], Create meaning in [Language]
- Knowledge and skills to be assessed: reading, writing, speaking, viewing and listening to [Language].
- Content: learning [Language], using [Language] and mediating between [Language]-speaking communities and Australian cultural contexts
- The interrelationship between language and culture and the importance of the link between culture and effective communication
- The development of the capacity for ongoing reflection about languages and cultures, including the learner's own and those of others
- The development of an understanding of language as a system and reflection on how language is used in different contexts and may vary between different individuals and groups.

Appendix 3 - Work Requirements

Module 1 Work Requirements Specifications

Focus Area: Discipline-based Study

Title of Work Requirement: Identity – Personal, Community and Global Perspectives of the Individual

Mode /Format: Set of short responses

Description: The teacher leads a conversation with the learner about themselves, their family and friends and the kana and kanji they are learning. Images may be used to prompt responses. The teacher varies questions as appropriate for individual students and reacting to the learner's responses.

Size: Ten short responses

Timing: any appropriate time during the module.

External agencies: N.A.

Relevant Criterion: Criterion 2

Focus Area: Discipline-based Study

Title of Work Requirement: Identity – Self, Family and Friends

Mode /Format: Extended Response

Description: The learner chooses an aspect of the teacher-allocated topic (using authentic materials as appropriate) to research and prepare a multimodal response in Japanese and English to compare and contrast their own situation and that of their peers in Japanese-speaking communities and countries. The teacher provides questions in written or oral form, in Japanese and English as appropriate, to inspire the learner's findings and reflections.

Size: Extended response – approximately 3 minutes of multimodal presentation plus 2–3 minutes for follow-up oral questions and 300 words in English with Japanese examples.

Timing: at any time during the module, provided learners have had enough exposure to the topic chosen for the work requirement.

External agencies: N.A.

Relevant Criteria: Criteria 5 and 6

Module 2 Work Requirements Specifications

The three work requirements for Module 2 provide the teacher and learner with the opportunity to negotiate which topic within this concept will be the basis of each work requirement. Each work requirement must focus on a different topic (Family and Daily Life, Education, Part-time Employment)

Focus Area: Discipline-based Study

Title of Work Requirement: Responsibility – Daily life, Education or Part-time Employment

Mode /Format: Set of short responses

Description: The teacher provides a set of at least two sources of information in Japanese (authentic as appropriate). At least two sources must each be a different mode. Modes are: visual, spoken, written, multimodal. The sources of information all address one topic from the concept of Responsibility, with a set of short response tasks in English to assess learners' understanding of language and culture.

Size: 10 short responses (short question, table filling, true/false/justification, gap filling, information matching etc)

Timing: any time during the module, provided learners have had enough exposure to the topic chosen for the work requirement.

External agencies: N.A.

Relevant Criterion: Criterion 3

Focus Area: Discipline-based Study

Title of Work Requirement: Responsibility – Daily life, Education or Part-time Employment

Mode /Format: Extended response

Description: The teacher provides a stimulus or stimuli, authentic as appropriate, consisting of written, spoken and/or visual elements in Japanese and/or English, to highlight or contrast one of the topics from the concept of Responsibility from either personal, community or global perspectives (or a combination of perspectives). Learners analyse and respond to the prepared scenario requiring extraction of fact, interpretation of cultural elements and reflection on the learner's language and Japanese. The task will include at least two forms of text or could be all three, but they must have a shared focus. Texts will provide opportunities for students to explore cultural aspects of the material they are analysing.

Size: Stimuli maximum sizes: total of 300 characters, 1 minute 30 seconds spoken text and/or 3 minutes multimodal sources. Student response:

- approximately 120 characters total in Japanese and
- approximately 250 words in English
- visual text (illustrations and diagrams) as appropriate

Timing: any time during the module, provided learners have had enough exposure to the topic chosen for the work requirement.

External agencies: N.A.

Relevant Criteria: Criteria 5 and 7

Focus Area: Discipline-based Study

Title of Work Requirement: Responsibility – Family and Daily life, Education or Part-time Employment

Mode /Format: Extended response

Description: The teacher provides a choice of two stimuli outlining a task that requires the learner to create written Japanese addressing the negotiated topic allocated to this work requirement. The stimulus will be a written question or statement in Japanese and English and may include visual elements to support understanding and generation of ideas. The learner chooses which of the stimuli they will use to create a response in Japanese.

Size: Stimulus approximately 60 characters maximum. Response approximately 120 characters.

Timing: any time during the module, provided learners have had enough exposure to the topic chosen for the work requirement.

External agencies: N.A.

Relevant Criterion: Criterion 4

Module 3 Work Requirements Specifications

Focus Area: Discipline-based Study

Title of Work Requirement: Legacy – Personal, Community and Global Perspectives

Mode /Format:

Folio containing 3 elements:

- Extended response (integrated task)
 - a prepared, extended response in multimodal format and including the use of Japanese language either written or spoken,
 - a comparison of at least two items / events / occurrences from the world of the arts, entertainment, media or sport for the target language and culture(s). Stimuli may be drawn from the same or different topics, provided they offer sufficient opportunity for comparison and reflection
 - a concluding conversation with the teacher in which the learner reflects on their research. The majority of the conversation can be conducted in English, but discussion must include consideration of the Japanese language that the learner has engaged with during the research process. A presentation to a group is not a requirement of this task.
- a set of short responses to an unseen stimulus in Japanese in spoken format. Teacher and learners may negotiate at the beginning of the module which remaining topic will be used for each of elements 2 and 3. (Leisure Time / Travel).
- an extended response demonstrating the learner's capacity to create meaning in Japanese to convey information, ideas and opinions about events in the past. Teacher and learners may negotiate at the beginning of the module which remaining topic will be used for each of elements 2 and 3. (Leisure Time / Travel), plus a reflection in English.

Description:

- Extended response (integrated task) in multimodal format, including reflections: Maximum 5 minutes
- Short responses: Maximum 10 responses (approximately 150 characters)
- Extended response in Japanese: Maximum 150 characters plus a reflection of maximum 300 words in English with examples in Japanese.

Timing:

- Any appropriate times during the module, providing learners have been introduced to sufficient module content, knowledge and skills to complete the task.

External agencies: N.A.

Relevant criteria: Criteria 1, 4, 5, 8

Appendix 4 – General Capabilities and Cross-Curriculum Priorities

Learning across the curriculum content, including the cross-curriculum priorities and general capabilities, assists students to achieve the broad learning outcomes defined in the *Alice Springs (Mparntwe) Education Declaration (December 2019)*.

General Capabilities:

The general capabilities play a significant role in the Australian Curriculum in equipping young Australians to live and work successfully in the twenty-first century.

In the Australian Curriculum, capability encompasses knowledge, skills, behaviours and dispositions. Students develop capability when they apply knowledge and skills confidently, effectively and appropriately in complex and changing circumstances, in their learning at school and in their lives outside school.

The general capabilities include:

- Critical and creative thinking 
- Ethical understanding 
- Information and communication technology capability 
- Intercultural understanding 
- Literacy 
- Numeracy 
- Personal and social capability 

Cross-Curriculum Priorities:

Cross-curriculum priorities enable students to develop understanding about and address the contemporary issues they face, for their own benefit and for the benefit of Australia as a whole. The priorities provide national, regional and global dimensions which will enrich the curriculum through development of considered and focused content that fits naturally within learning areas. Incorporation of the priorities will encourage conversations between students, teachers and the wider community. The cross-curriculum priorities include:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Histories and Cultures 
- Asia and Australia's Engagement with Asia 
- Sustainability 

Appendix 5 – Glossary

Term	Definition	Source Acknowledgement	Course Context
audience	The audience is the intended group of readers, listeners or viewers for the task.	CCAFL	element of criterion 4
authentic	Texts or materials produced for 'real-life' purposes and contexts as opposed to being created specifically for learning tasks or language practice.	ACARA	relevant to criterion 5, identified in the Work Requirements
Combined Curriculum and Assessment Framework for Languages (CCAFL)	The CCAFL Framework (2021) provides the structure and elements that will be common to all Australian CCAFL Languages CCAFL for students who have typically already studied the language for approximately 200 hours. It represents the foundation for the development of language-specific materials and state-based curriculum and assessment for these CCAFL Languages	CCAFL	see Appendix 2
complex sentence	A sentence with more than one clause. In the following examples, the subordinate clauses are indicated by square brackets: <i>I took my umbrella [because it was raining]; The man [who came to dinner] is my brother.</i>	ACARA	element of content elaborations
complex (structure)	(A grammar structure that is) compound, composite, characterised by an involved combination of parts:	QCAA	element of content elaborations
context	A real, simulated, or imaginary situation. Knowledge of the language as a system and the relationship between language and culture will inform the language used in any given context.	CCAFL	element of criterion 4

Term	Definition	Source Acknowledgement	Course Context
create meaning in [Language]	<p><i>Creating meaning in [Language]</i> refers to any language that students generate themselves in spoken, visual or written form. When creating meaning in [Language], students present information, experiences, opinions and ideas through a range of interactions, text types, styles of writing and media. Creating meaning in [Language] is not limited to particular contexts, purposes or audiences, and includes language for all student products.</p>	CCAFL	one of the CCAFL objectives that shapes this course
culture	<p>Culture is understood as a framework in which things come to be seen as having meaning. It involves the lens through which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people see, think, interpret the world and experiences • make assumptions about self and others • understand and represent individual and community Identity. <p>Culture involves understandings about 'norms' and expectations, which shape perspectives and attitudes. It can be defined as social practices, patterns of behaviour, and organisational processes and perspectives associated with the values, beliefs and understandings shared by members of a community or cultural group. Language, culture and Identity are understood to be closely interrelated and involved in the shaping and expression of each other. The intercultural orientation to language teaching and learning is informed by this understanding.</p>	ACARA	concept that influences all interaction, analysis and creation in an additional Language.
cultural conventions	Common set of norms and established standards shared by members of a group, to which each person is expected to conform	QCAA	aspect of all criteria

Term	Definition	Source Acknowledgement	Course Context
cultural values	Common set of beliefs and principles shared by a group	QCAA	aspect of all criteria
digital texts	Audio, visual or multimodal texts produced through digital or electronic technology. They may be interactive and include animations or hyperlinks. Examples of digital texts include DVDs, websites and e-literature.	ACARA	potential source of language for all Outcomes
formulaic language	Words or expressions which are commonly used in fixed patterns and learned as such without grammatical analysis. For example: <i>How are you?</i>	ACARA	definition of entries under module knowledge and content
Identity	Topics related to the student's personal world, for example, a sense of self, personal values, opinions, ideas, aspirations and relationships with others, individuality and group affiliation as well as aspects of Australian and target language society.	CCAFL	concept used as the title for Module 1.
insightful	Showing a clear and usually original understanding of a complicated problem or situation.	 dictionary > insightful">https://dictionary.cambridge.org > dictionary > insightful	Criterion 5 element descriptor
intercultural competence	Intercultural competence is the ability to think, behave and create meaning to communicate effectively with people across cultures	CCAFL	Relates to all criteria
language systems	Elements that organise how a language works, including the systems of signs and rules (phonological, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic) that underpin language use. These systems have to be internalised for effective communication and comprehension.	ACARA	element of criteria 6, 7 and 8

Term	Definition	Source Acknowledgement	Course Context
Legacy	Consideration of how people and events influence change, and how people respond to opportunities and challenges; contributions, achievements and Influence of target-language speaking individuals or groups in society.	CCAFL	concept used as the title for Module 2.
metalanguage	A vocabulary used to discuss language conventions and use (for example, language used to talk about grammatical terms such as <i>sentence, clause, conjunction</i> ; or about the social and cultural nature of language, such as <i>face, reciprocating, register</i> .)	ACARA	element of criteria 6, 7 and 8
mediate between languages	To move between different linguistic and cultural systems, referencing own first language(s)/culture(s) while learning to use and to understand those of the target language.	CCAFL/ACARA	refers to some of the language skills assessed in each module
multimodal text	A text which involves two or more communication modes; for example, the combining of print, image and spoken text in film or computer presentations.	ACARA	element of criterion 5
purpose	The reason for undertaking the task and the aims for communication in a particular context.	CCAFL	element of criterion 4
Responsibility	How people manage social responsibilities and influence decisions that affect individuals or groups within society.	CCAFL	concept used as the title for Module 3.

Appendix 6 – Content Elaborations

Module 1 - Identity

Vocabulary

- numbers
- colours
- body parts as appropriate - e.g. to describe length of hair etc.
- family
- days of the week
- date
- greetings, leave-taking

Language Structures

Category	Sub-category	Examples
Pronouns	personal	わたし (I/me)、ぼく (I/me- males)
Particles	topic marker	は
	possessive	の
	location	に for _____ に すんでい ます。
Numbers	cardinal	1-100
	dates	3 月 13 日
Counters/classifiers	people	人
	age	さい
	month	がつ
	day	日
Verbs	present tense (regular)	_____が います。_____ に すんでいます。
	negation	___が いません。
Interrogatives	particle question marker	か

Category	Sub-category	Examples
	question words	なん/なに、どこ、どんな、いつ
Adjectives	present affirmative form	
Formulaic language	describing	_____ は _____ です。 _____ は _____ が _____ です。
	honorifics	use of さん (other people's names), お/ご at start of some words
Script	hiragana	all hiragana
	kanji for production	numbers 1-100 一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、百 月、日
	kanji for recognition	family - 父、母 pronouns - 私 Japan - 日本

Module 2 - Responsibility

Vocabulary

- time
- school/ school subjects
- daily routine
- part-time employment
- means of transport
- seasons/ common weather expressions
- food/meals
- places around the local community

Language Structures

Category	Sub-category	Examples
Pronouns	personal (plural)	私たち
Particles	to (a place)	に
	means (of transport)	で
	possession	を
	with	と
	and/etc	や
Counters / classifiers	time	時
	half	半
	minutes	分
Numbers	101 – 10,000	千、万
Verbs	present tense affirmative and negative	食、飲、見、聞
	want / don't want (object)	が ほしい / ほしくない
	modal - Want (to do)	たい
	continuous form	(日本語)を べんきょうしています。
Comparative structures	using sentence connectors: but/although	でも、が
Adjectives	past affirmative form	むずかしかった
Formulaic language	telling the time	九時半です。
	expressing likes / dislikes	が すき/ すきじゃない/ 好き

Category	Sub-category	Examples
	common weather expressions	さむいです。 あめがふっています。
Script	katakana	all katakana
	kanji for production	食、飲、行、来、書 先生時、半、分 名前 私 何、友だち、人 月、火、水、木、金、土、日 円、千、万 女、男、子 話、読、語
	kanji for recognition	学校、小学校、中学校、高校、大学 曜

Module 3 – Legacy

Vocabulary

- names of regions, countries, cities
- sports and hobbies
- Entertainment and media
- the arts
- places (city, countryside, mountains, sea/beach, etc)
- directions
- travel

Language structures:

Category	Sub-category	Examples
Particles	emphasis	よ = ですよ
Prepositions		上、下、中、後ろ、前、間

Category	Sub-category	Examples
Adjectives	present negative form	むずかしくない
	past negative form	むずかしくなかった
	joining adjectives/nouns	___くて___、___で___。
Verbs	joining actions	て form
	invitations / suggestions: let's.../shall... won't you?	ましょう/ ませんか
Conjunctions	simple, common	そして、それから、だから
Formulaic language	justification, emphasis, giving a reason	だから
	simple expressions of opinion.	basic statements with です。
Script	kanji for production	来、先生、買、書 山、川、海、学校、 車 見、聞 目、耳、口、手、足 才
	kanji for recognition	春、夏、秋、冬、雨、気、年、 帰天、書

Appendix 7 – Further guidance: text types, styles of writing and dictionary use

Text types

The following text types apply to all modules of *Japanese* Level 2. Teachers will select text types for each module based on the knowledge, skills, experience and interests of learners. Learners will be expected to be able to use the text types listed below in assessment tasks.

- Blog post
- Email
- Invitation
- Journal / diary entry
- Message/note

- Brochure
- Script of a speech
- Transcript of an interview
- Informal letter

Styles of writing

Teacher-developed tasks for Criterion 4 and Criterion 5:

- will include Purpose, Context, Process, Product and Audience
- may be personal, informative, descriptive, individually or a combination of these.

Dictionaries

Learners are encouraged to use monolingual and / or bilingual dictionaries. Use of dictionaries is part of a range of strategies that learners can apply in order to:

- learn to mediate between languages
- reflect on language use
- understand the context for language use
- understand language as a system
- understand the limitations of resources and technologies.

Successful use of dictionaries and translation technologies requires students to understand the characteristics of vocabulary in [Language] and how [Language] is presented in reference texts. Effective dictionary use is a skill that assists students to develop critical thinking skills, strategies for accurately confirming meaning and creating interest to engage an audience. It is expected that teachers will help students to develop the necessary skills and confidence to use dictionaries effectively. (CCAFL Framework DRAFT June 2021).