

(no-code)

and in familiar related to students' personal world and school environment

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Elaborations

- asking and responding to such as ■■■■■■■■ and making sure that other participants are included in the such as ■■, for example, participating in an online meeting with Chinese-speaking peers and taking turns asking and answering about school
- playing games that practise and , for example, ■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■ or ■, ■■■■■, ■■, ■■
- using (tablet, etc.) to video and a detailed self-introduction including year level ■■■■ hobbies ■■, sports ■■, nationality ■■, likes and dislikes or family information for other Chinese-speaking peers to respond to
- responding to the teacher's or peer , such as ■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■, with actions or answers
- developing conversation skills for familiar topics, such as staying on topic, following up with , recognising to show interest and understanding, and using basic interjections, for example, ■■■, ■■■

Students learn to:

initiate and sustain modelled exchanges in familiar contexts related to students' personal world and school environment

(AC9LC6C01)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Speaking and listening

- Interacting

Social management

- Communication

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Social management

- Communication

Social management

- Communication

Managing and operating

- Select and operate tools

Social management

- Communication

Social management

- Communication

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Social management

- Communication

Resources

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

AC9LC6C01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond
- select strategies for open, flexible and focused communication in unfamiliar settings, considering their effect on building understanding
- select and use strategies for open, flexible and focused communication, including understanding how cultural perspectives and world views affect communication within, between and across cultural and linguistic groups

Snapshot – Interacting

Literacy: Speaking and listening: Interacting

Content description

AC9LC6C01

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

- interacts to extend and elaborate ideas in a discussion (e.g. provides an additional example)
- presents simple ideas clearly in group situations
- actively encourages or supports other speakers
- shows awareness of discussion conventions (e.g. uses appropriate language to express agreement and disagreement in class discussions)
- uses language to initiate interactions in a small group situation (e.g. "I have an idea")
- critically evaluate ideas and claims made by a speaker
- explains new learning from interacting with others
- appropriately presents an alternative point to the previous speaker
- initiates interactions confidently in group and whole-class discussions
- poses pertinent questions to make connections between a range of ideas
- uses open questions to prompt a speaker to provide more information
- clarifies task goals and negotiates roles in group learning
- monitors discussion to manage digression from the topic
- identifies and articulates the perspective of a speaker, to move a conversation forward
- interacts within school context or the broader community, adjusting language and responses to suit purpose and audience
- synthesises ideas from group discussion into a common theme or hypothesis
- poses problems, hypothesises and formulates questions about abstract ideas in group situations
- restates different views and makes suggestions to negotiate agreement
- poses questions to clarify assumptions made by the speaker
- questions others to evaluate accuracy of thinking or problem-solving processes
- uses language to align the listener with personal position (e.g. "of course", "as you can imagine", "obviously")

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6C01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others
- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6C01

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Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

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Snapshot – Select and operate tools

Digital Literacy: Managing and operating: Select and operate tools

Content description

AC9LC6C01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- select and use a range of digital tools to complete tasks
- attempt to solve a problem individually and with peers before seeking help
- select and use the core features of digital tools to efficiently complete tasks
- troubleshoot basic problems and identify repetitive tasks to automate
- select and use the advanced or unfamiliar features of digital tools to efficiently complete tasks
- troubleshoot common problems and automate repetitive tasks

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6C01

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Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

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Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

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Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

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Resource – Chinese language resource

Chinese

Language support resource

The Chinese Language support resources were developed to support teachers as they plan teaching and learning programs to implement the Australian Curriculum: Chinese. They are optional and include illustrative examples of language and language use.

Introduction

The resources provide suggestions for sequential development in 2 parts:

- Part 1 – language features and structures
- Part 2 – thematic contexts for language use.

The content is presented in 3 broad levels: beginner, intermediate and advanced, and is independent of the year bands and sequences in the curriculum and the time spent on task.

Teachers can use suggestions in the resource to adapt curriculum content to meet the diverse language needs and learning backgrounds of students at different entry points into second language learning. For example, if a Year 5 student is learning Chinese for the first time, a teacher can use the cognitive demand of the Years 5 and 6 curriculum achievement standards and content descriptions combined with beginner language features and structures, and/or thematic contexts.

Language features and structures

Part 1 provides language features and structures that are neither exhaustive nor mutually exclusive across the 3 different levels. Beginner, intermediate and advanced levels demonstrate how a particular feature or structure could be developed at different stages of a continuum of second language learning.

Thematic contexts for language use

Part 2 provides examples of thematic contexts for language use at beginner, intermediate and advanced levels. They are designed to give teachers ideas about how to support a progression of learning related to contexts and concepts of language use. Teachers are encouraged to adapt these to allow for student agency and to meet the needs, abilities and interests of their students, using whatever approaches, methodologies and pedagogies suit their students' learning.

Download

AC9LC6C02

participate in that involve planning and negotiating with others, using that expresses information, preferences and ideas

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Elaborations

- preparing celebrating important events in a Chinese-speaking country's calendar to present at school assemblies and raise community understanding of aspects of , for example, presenting a ■■ , a lion dance, or a Spring Festival song ■■■■, and posting Chinese written information about the event on the school website as an advertisement or notice
- participating in the planning and presentation of a role-play with peers, such as an imagined trip to Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore or Malaysia, ordering food and discussing preferences, meeting new people, inviting people to birthday/dinner, or making a phone call, for example, ■■■■■■, ■■■■, ■■■■■■■■
- asking, giving and following directions to real or imaginary locations using to access mapping applications, using key , for example, ■■
- exchanging ideas and opinions in class discussions, expressing agreement, disagreement, negotiating, and to others' suggestions, for example, ■■■■■■■■■■
- using set to seek permission or borrow items from peers or teacher, for example, ■■■■■■■■, ■■, ■■

Students learn to:

participate in activities that involve planning and negotiating with others, using language to express information, preferences and ideas

(AC9LC6C02)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Speaking and listening

- Interacting

Social management

- Communication
- Collaboration

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Develop multiple perspectives

Social management

- Collaboration

Understanding Asia's global significance

- The peoples of Asia shape human endeavour through aesthetic, creative, political, sporting, economic, technological and scientific domains.

Social management

- Collaboration

Knowing Asia and its diversity

- People of the Asia region are diverse in backgrounds, experiences, stories, religions, beliefs and perspectives.

Social management

- Communication

Analysing

- Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Self-management

- Perseverance and adaptability

Social management

- Communication
- Collaboration

Social management

- Communication
- Collaboration

Resources

Snapshot – Interacting

Literacy: Speaking and listening: Interacting

Content description

AC9LC6C02

Learning progression extract

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- presents simple ideas clearly in group situations
- actively encourages or supports other speakers
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- restates different views and makes suggestions to negotiate agreement
- poses questions to clarify assumptions made by the speaker
- questions others to evaluate accuracy of thinking or problem-solving processes
- uses language to align the listener with personal position (e.g. "of course", "as you can imagine", "obviously")

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6C02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others
- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication

Snapshot – Collaboration

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Collaboration

Content description

AC9LC6C02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- perform designated roles within groups, appreciating everyone's contributions to a shared outcome
- coordinate contributions of group members, suggesting improvements to ways of working and collaborative outputs
- appreciate diverse perspectives in a range of collaborative contexts, and demonstrate negotiation skills to improve ways of working and outputs

Snapshot – Develop multiple perspectives

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Develo perspectives

Content description

AC9LC6C02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- discuss different perspectives on familiar topics and intercultural experiences, describing how people's thinking and behaviour may be influenced by a range of factors
- examine how cultural beliefs or practices influence their own perspectives, and those of others, when discussing unfamiliar topics
- consider multiple perspectives held on unfamiliar topics, identifying commonality and difference, and describe how perspectives may be influenced by cultural beliefs and practices

Snapshot – Collaboration

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Collaboration

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AC9LC6C02

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Snapshot – Collaboration

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Collaboration

Content description

AC9LC6C02

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Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

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AC9LC6C02

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The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

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- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication

Snapshot – Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Content description

AC9LC6C02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks, using observation and prior knowledge to provide reasons and construct arguments for choices made

- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks, using discipline knowledge to provide reasons and evaluate arguments for choices made
- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks by connecting evidence from within and across discipline areas to provide reasons and evaluate arguments for choices made

Snapshot – Perseverance and adaptability

Personal and Social capability: Self-management: Perseverance and adaptability

Content description

AC9LC6C02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- demonstrate perseverance when faced with challenges, adapting approaches based on successes and learning from setbacks and failure
- adapt approaches to tasks to support perseverance when faced with challenging or unfamiliar tasks
- select, apply and refine strategies to persevere when faced with unexpected or challenging contexts

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6C02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others
- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication

Snapshot – Collaboration

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Collaboration

Content description

AC9LC6C02

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Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

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Snapshot – Collaboration

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Collaboration

Content description

AC9LC6C02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

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locate and information and ideas in a range of spoken, written and , and respond in different ways to suit

Elaborations

(AC9LC6C03)

Inquiring

- Identify, process and evaluate information

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - ■■■■■ (Self-introduction)

Snapshot – Identify, process and evaluate information

Critical and Creative Thinking: Inquiring: Identify, process and evaluate information

Content description

AC9LC6C03

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- identify and examine relevant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- condense and combine selected information related to the topic of study
- identify and examine relevant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- compare information and opinion that can be verified against claims based on personal preference
- identify and clarify significant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- evaluate the accuracy, validity and relevance of the information and opinion to the topic of study

Snapshot – Understanding texts

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Understanding texts

Content description

AC9LC6C03

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Comprehension

- reads and views elementary texts (see Text complexity)
- locates information or details embedded in the text
- identifies the main idea in an elementary text
- identifies the purpose of a broad range of informative, imaginative and persuasive texts (e.g. advertisements, diary entry)
- draws inferences and identifies supporting evidence in the text
- monitors the development of ideas using language and visual features (e.g. topic sentences, key verbs, graphs)
- recognises that texts can present different points of view
- distinguishes between fact and opinion in texts
- compares and contrasts texts on the same topic to identify how authors represent the same ideas differently

Processes

- integrates phonic knowledge, word recognition skills, grammatical and contextual knowledge to read elementary texts (see Phonic knowledge and word recognition and Fluency)
- identifies language features that signal purpose in an elementary text (e.g. diagrams, dialogue)
- uses strategies to predict and confirm meaning (e.g. uses sentence structure to predict how ideas will be developed)
- navigates texts using common signposting devices such as headings, subheadings, paragraphs, navigation bars and links

Vocabulary

- interprets creative use of figurative language (e.g. metaphor, simile, onomatopoeia)
- interprets unfamiliar words using grammatical knowledge, morphological knowledge and etymological knowledge
- describes the language and visual features of texts using metalanguage (e.g. grammatical terms such as "cohesion", "tense", "noun groups/phrases")

- recognises how synonyms are used to enhance a text (e.g. "transport", "carry", "transfer")
- draws on knowledge of word origin to work out meaning of discipline-specific terms (e.g. "universe")
- recognises how evaluative and modal words are used to influence the reader (e.g. "important", "should", "dirty")

Comprehension

- reads and views some moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- accurately retells a text including most relevant details
- identifies main idea and related or supporting ideas in moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- evaluates the accuracy within and across texts on the same topic
- explains how authors use evidence and supporting detail to build and verify ideas
- draws inferences and verifies using textual evidence

Processes

- monitors reading for meaning using grammatical and contextual knowledge (see Fluency)
- explains how textual features support the text's purpose
- identifies and explains techniques used to present perspective (e.g. emotive or descriptive language, order in which ideas are presented)
- predicts the development of ideas based on a partial read (e.g. predicts the final chapter of a narrative, drawing on understanding of the textual features in the previous chapters)
- uses prior knowledge and context to read unknown words (e.g. uses morphemic knowledge of "explosion" to decode "explosive" and uses context and knowledge of metaphorical use of language to understand "explosive outburst")
- uses knowledge of cohesive devices to track meaning throughout a text (e.g. connectives such as "however", "on the other hand") (see Grammar)
- uses knowledge of the features and conventions of the type of text to build meaning (e.g. recognises that the beginning of a persuasive text may introduce the topic and the line of argument)
- identifies language features used to present opinions or points of view
- skims and scans texts for key words to track the development of ideas
- uses sophisticated punctuation to support meaning (e.g. commas to separate clauses in complex sentences)

Vocabulary

- uses knowledge of prefixes and suffixes to read and interpret unfamiliar words
- identifies how technical and discipline-specific words develop meaning in texts
- analyses the effect of antonyms, synonyms and idiomatic language
- understands precise meaning of words with similar connotations (e.g. "generous", "kind-hearted", "charitable")

Comprehension

- reads and views complex texts (see Text complexity)
- identifies the main themes or concepts in complex texts by synthesising key ideas or information
- summarises the text, identifying key details only
- draws inferences, synthesising clues and evidence across a text
- builds meaning by actively linking ideas from a number of texts or a range of digital sources
- distils information from a number of texts according to task and purpose (e.g. uses graphic organisers)
- identifies different interpretations of the text citing evidence from a text
- evaluates language features for relevance to purpose and audience
- analyses texts that have more than one purpose and explains how parts of the text support a particular purpose
- analyses the use of language appropriate to different types of texts (e.g. compare the use of pun in imaginative and persuasive texts)
- identifies techniques used to obscure author's purpose (e.g. inclusion or omission of content)

Processes

- uses processes such as predicting, confirming predictions, monitoring, and connecting relevant elements of the text to build or repair meaning
- uses knowledge of a broader range of cohesive devices to track meaning (e.g. word associations)

(see Grammar)

- selects reading or viewing strategies appropriate to reading purpose (e.g. scans text for evidence)
- judiciously selects texts for learning area tasks and purposes

Vocabulary

- identifies language used to create tone or atmosphere
- analyses language and visual features in texts using metalanguage (e.g. cohesion, interpretation, figurative)
- applies knowledge of base words and word origins to understand the meaning of unfamiliar, discipline-specific words
- uses a range of context and grammatical cues to understand unfamiliar words
- interprets complex figurative language (e.g. euphemisms, hyperbole)

Snapshot – Listening

Literacy: Speaking and listening: Listening

Content description

AC9LC6C03

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

- responds to elementary texts (see Text complexity)
- listens purposefully to texts to identify specific learning area content
- recalls specific information from a learning area text
- attends to sequence when recounting ideas
- infers meaning that may be less obvious (e.g. infers beach context from hearing background sounds of seagulls and surf)
- describes tone and intonation of spoken text (e.g. "she spoke with an angry tone")
- retells a familiar story with some possible minor adaptations
- selects appropriate listening strategies (e.g. asking questions to elicit extra information, rephrasing others' contributions to check own comprehension)
- listens for cohesive vocabulary to support comprehension (e.g. listens for temporal connectives such as "first", "then", "finally" and conjunctions such as "also" to identify next section in text)
- responds to moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- responds to texts with unfamiliar content
- identifies main ideas of a spoken text using supporting details
- identifies purpose and intended audience of a spoken text
- infers layered meaning from texts (e.g. musical overlay that creates mood)
- asks relevant questions to extend understanding
- describes language and audio features of the text
- responds to complex texts (see Text complexity)
- identifies and analyses how spoken language is used for different effects
- explains the use of intonation, pausing, rhythm and phrasing to give emphasis and weight to ideas
- selects appropriate listening strategies for planned and unplanned situations (e.g. records and organises information from a text in a table or with detailed notes)
- explains how vocabulary is used for impact on the target audience

Snapshot – Identify, process and evaluate information

Critical and Creative Thinking: Inquiring: Identify, process and evaluate information

Content description

AC9LC6C03

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- identify and examine relevant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- condense and combine selected information related to the topic of study
- identify and examine relevant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources

- compare information and opinion that can be verified against claims based on personal preference
- identify and clarify significant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- evaluate the accuracy, validity and relevance of the information and opinion to the topic of study

Snapshot – Identify, process and evaluate information

Critical and Creative Thinking: Inquiring: Identify, process and evaluate information

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Snapshot – Identify, process and evaluate information

Critical and Creative Thinking: Inquiring: Identify, process and evaluate information

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Critical and Creative Thinking: Inquiring: Identify, process and evaluate information

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Snapshot – Identify, process and evaluate information

Critical and Creative Thinking: Inquiring: Identify, process and evaluate information

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Resource – WS01 - ■■■■ (Self-introduction)

By the end of Year 6, students initiate and use strategies to maintain interactions in Chinese language that are related to their immediate environment. They use key features of pronunciation and intonation, recognising stress and phrasing in spoken texts. They collaborate in spoken and written activities that involve the language of planning and problem-solving to share information, ideas, and preferences. They use strategies to locate and interpret information and ideas in texts, and demonstrate understanding by responding in Chinese or English, adjusting their response to context, purpose and audience. They create texts, selecting and using a variety of vocabulary and sentence structures to suit context. They sequence information and ideas, and use conventions appropriate to text type. They use familiar characters appropriate to context and Pinyin.

Students apply rules for pronunciation and intonation, writing, character formation, punctuation and modelled structures, when creating and responding in Chinese. They compare language structures and features in Chinese and English, using some metalanguage. They show understanding of how some language reflects cultural practices and consider how this is reflected in their own language(s), culture(s) and identity.

AC9LC6C03

locate and process information and ideas in a range of spoken, written and multimodal texts, and respond in different ways to suit purpose

AC9LC6C05

create and present informative and imaginative spoken, written and multimodal texts using a variety of modelled sentence structures to sequence information and ideas, textual conventions, familiar characters and/or Pinyin

AC9LC6U01

apply knowledge of tone-syllables, intonation, stress and phrasing to develop fluency and pronunciation to known words and phrases

AC9LC6U02

use knowledge of modelled sentence structures, formulaic expressions and some characters and writing system features to compose and respond to texts, using appropriate punctuation and textual conventions

AC9LC6C04

apply strategies to interpret and meaning in Chinese in familiar non-verbal, spoken and written cultural

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Elaborations

- identifying Chinese symbols in print and digital , such as the longevity symbol, and developing ways to the culturally attached value when expressing the meaning of these symbols in English
- comparing simple in Chinese with online-translated , for example, comparing the , “I like Chinese” that is often translated as, “I like Chinese people” or “I like Chinese , and discussing why an online translator might give an inaccurate
- sharing their own of short (brand names, signs, slogans, billboard advertisements, etc.) with others, and evaluating the effectiveness of their own

Students learn to:

apply strategies to interpret and convey meaning in Chinese language in familiar non-verbal and written cultural contexts

(AC9LC6C04)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Analysing

- Interpret concepts and problems

Reading and viewing

- Understanding texts

Speaking and listening

- Listening

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Analysing

- Interpret concepts and problems

Investigating

- Acquire and collate data

Analysing

- Interpret concepts and problems

Resources

Snapshot – Interpret concepts and problems

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

Content description

AC9LC6C04

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- identify and prioritise significant elements and relationships within a concept or problem
- identify the relevant and significant aspects of a concept or problem, understanding that approaches may change depending on the subject or learning area
- identify the relevant aspects of a concept or problem, recognising gaps or missing elements necessary for understanding by using approaches and strategies suitable for the context

Snapshot – Understanding texts

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Understanding texts

Content description

AC9LC6C04

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Comprehension

- reads and views elementary texts (see Text complexity)
- locates information or details embedded in the text
- identifies the main idea in an elementary text
- identifies the purpose of a broad range of informative, imaginative and persuasive texts (e.g. advertisements, diary entry)
- draws inferences and identifies supporting evidence in the text
- monitors the development of ideas using language and visual features (e.g. topic sentences, key verbs, graphs)
- recognises that texts can present different points of view
- distinguishes between fact and opinion in texts
- compares and contrasts texts on the same topic to identify how authors represent the same ideas differently

Processes

- integrates phonic knowledge, word recognition skills, grammatical and contextual knowledge to read elementary texts (see Phonic knowledge and word recognition and Fluency)
- identifies language features that signal purpose in an elementary text (e.g. diagrams, dialogue)
- uses strategies to predict and confirm meaning (e.g. uses sentence structure to predict how ideas will be developed)
- navigates texts using common signposting devices such as headings, subheadings, paragraphs, navigation bars and links

Vocabulary

- interprets creative use of figurative language (e.g. metaphor, simile, onomatopoeia)
- interprets unfamiliar words using grammatical knowledge, morphological knowledge and etymological knowledge
- describes the language and visual features of texts using metalanguage (e.g. grammatical terms such as "cohesion", "tense", "noun groups/phrases")
- recognises how synonyms are used to enhance a text (e.g. "transport", "carry", "transfer")
- draws on knowledge of word origin to work out meaning of discipline-specific terms (e.g. "universe")
- recognises how evaluative and modal words are used to influence the reader (e.g. "important", "should", "dirty")

Comprehension

- reads and views some moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- accurately retells a text including most relevant details
- identifies main idea and related or supporting ideas in moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- evaluates the accuracy within and across texts on the same topic
- explains how authors use evidence and supporting detail to build and verify ideas
- draws inferences and verifies using textual evidence

Processes

- monitors reading for meaning using grammatical and contextual knowledge (see Fluency)
- explains how textual features support the text's purpose
- identifies and explains techniques used to present perspective (e.g. emotive or descriptive language, order in which ideas are presented)
- predicts the development of ideas based on a partial read (e.g. predicts the final chapter of a narrative, drawing on understanding of the textual features in the previous chapters)
- uses prior knowledge and context to read unknown words (e.g. uses morphemic knowledge of "explosion" to decode "explosive" and uses context and knowledge of metaphorical use of language to understand "explosive outburst")
- uses knowledge of cohesive devices to track meaning throughout a text (e.g. connectives such as

"however", "on the other hand") (see Grammar)

- uses knowledge of the features and conventions of the type of text to build meaning (e.g. recognises that the beginning of a persuasive text may introduce the topic and the line of argument)
- identifies language features used to present opinions or points of view
- skims and scans texts for key words to track the development of ideas
- uses sophisticated punctuation to support meaning (e.g. commas to separate clauses in complex sentences)

Vocabulary

- uses knowledge of prefixes and suffixes to read and interpret unfamiliar words
- identifies how technical and discipline-specific words develop meaning in texts
- analyses the effect of antonyms, synonyms and idiomatic language
- understands precise meaning of words with similar connotations (e.g. "generous", "kind-hearted", "charitable")

Comprehension

- reads and views complex texts (see Text complexity)
- identifies the main themes or concepts in complex texts by synthesising key ideas or information
- summarises the text, identifying key details only
- draws inferences, synthesising clues and evidence across a text
- builds meaning by actively linking ideas from a number of texts or a range of digital sources
- distils information from a number of texts according to task and purpose (e.g. uses graphic organisers)
- identifies different interpretations of the text citing evidence from a text
- evaluates language features for relevance to purpose and audience
- analyses texts that have more than one purpose and explains how parts of the text support a particular purpose
- analyses the use of language appropriate to different types of texts (e.g. compare the use of pun in imaginative and persuasive texts)
- identifies techniques used to obscure author's purpose (e.g. inclusion or omission of content)

Processes

- uses processes such as predicting, confirming predictions, monitoring, and connecting relevant elements of the text to build or repair meaning
- uses knowledge of a broader range of cohesive devices to track meaning (e.g. word associations) (see Grammar)
- selects reading or viewing strategies appropriate to reading purpose (e.g. scans text for evidence)
- judiciously selects texts for learning area tasks and purposes

Vocabulary

- identifies language used to create tone or atmosphere
- analyses language and visual features in texts using metalanguage (e.g. cohesion, interpretation, figurative)
- applies knowledge of base words and word origins to understand the meaning of unfamiliar, discipline-specific words
- uses a range of context and grammatical cues to understand unfamiliar words
- interprets complex figurative language (e.g. euphemisms, hyperbole)

Snapshot – Listening

Literacy: Speaking and listening: Listening

Content description

AC9LC6C04

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

- responds to elementary texts (see Text complexity)
- listens purposefully to texts to identify specific learning area content
- recalls specific information from a learning area text
- attends to sequence when recounting ideas
- infers meaning that may be less obvious (e.g. infers beach context from hearing background sounds)

of seagulls and surf)

- describes tone and intonation of spoken text (e.g. "she spoke with an angry tone")
- retells a familiar story with some possible minor adaptations
- selects appropriate listening strategies (e.g. asking questions to elicit extra information, rephrasing others' contributions to check own comprehension)
- listens for cohesive vocabulary to support comprehension (e.g. listens for temporal connectives such as "first", "then", "finally" and conjunctions such as "also" to identify next section in text)
- responds to moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- responds to texts with unfamiliar content
- identifies main ideas of a spoken text using supporting details
- identifies purpose and intended audience of a spoken text
- infers layered meaning from texts (e.g. musical overlay that creates mood)
- asks relevant questions to extend understanding
- describes language and audio features of the text
- responds to complex texts (see Text complexity)
- identifies and analyses how spoken language is used for different effects
- explains the use of intonation, pausing, rhythm and phrasing to give emphasis and weight to ideas
- selects appropriate listening strategies for planned and unplanned situations (e.g. records and organises information from a text in a table or with detailed notes)
- explains how vocabulary is used for impact on the target audience

Snapshot – Interpret concepts and problems

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

Content description

AC9LC6C04

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- identify and prioritise significant elements and relationships within a concept or problem
- identify the relevant and significant aspects of a concept or problem, understanding that approaches may change depending on the subject or learning area
- identify the relevant aspects of a concept or problem, recognising gaps or missing elements necessary for understanding by using approaches and strategies suitable for the context

Snapshot – Acquire and collate data

Digital Literacy: Investigating: Acquire and collate data

Content description

AC9LC6C04

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- collect and access data using a range of digital tools and methods in response to a defined question
- collect and access data using a range of digital tools and methods in response to a defined question or problem
- collect and access data from a range of sources, using specialised digital tools in response to problems, and evaluate it for relevance

Snapshot – Interpret concepts and problems

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

Content description

AC9LC6C04

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- identify and prioritise significant elements and relationships within a concept or problem
- identify the relevant and significant aspects of a concept or problem, understanding that approaches may change depending on the subject or learning area
- identify the relevant aspects of a concept or problem, recognising gaps or missing elements necessary for understanding by using approaches and strategies suitable for the context

AC9LC6C05

and present informative and imaginative spoken, written and using a variety of structures to sequence information and ideas, textual , familiar and/or

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Elaborations

- completing a role-play with their own creative input, based on a familiar , changing the main and items to suit their own preference, for example, changing the Brown Bear story to become a story about a native animal from a Chinese-speaking country, or changing the main and adapting the story of the ■■■■■, ■■■
- experimenting with storytelling techniques by following provided models of , for example, rewriting ■■■■■, ■■■, ■■■, ■■■... and replacing ■ with ■■ and ■■■■■, ■■■, ■■■, ■■■
- designing a poster about a favourite celebrity and presenting the information to their peers, describing the celebrity's nationality, age, family, interests and hobbies, likes, dislikes, where they live, and why they like the celebrity, for example, ■■■■■■■■■■
- creating a class print or digital poster, locating and describing, in Chinese, a specific First Nations location in a local or regional , or elsewhere in Australia
- collaboratively creating and performing a role-play based on a storybook by identifying and using key from the
- producing a Chinese brush painting, labelling items in Chinese from a list such as ■■, ■■, ■, ■, and describing the pictures using ■■, ■■, ■■
- using , and presenting a 'show and tell' about topics that pairs of students have in common, such as pets, likes and dislikes, sports, and including something they would like to see in a Chinese-speaking country such as ■■■■■...

Students learn to:

create and present informative and imaginative spoken, written and multimodal text of modelled sentence structures to sequence information and ideas, textual conventional characters and/or Pinyin

(AC9LC6C05)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Creating and exchanging

- Create, communicate and collaborate

Speaking and listening

- Speaking

Writing

- Creating texts
- Creating texts

Social management

- Communication

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Social management

- Communication

Social management

- Communication

Social management

- Communication

Country/Place

- First Nations communities of Australia maintain a deep connection to, and responsibility for, Country/Place and have holistic values and belief systems that are connected to the land, sea, sky

and waterways.

Social management

- Communication
- Collaboration

Social management

- Communication

Social management

- Communication

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - ■■■■■ (Self-introduction)

WS02 - ■■■■■ (Chinese menu)

Snapshot – Create, communicate and collaborate

Digital Literacy: Creating and exchanging: Create, communicate and collaborate

Content description

AC9LC6C05

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- use the core features of a range of digital tools to create content and communicate and collaborate with peers and trusted adults
- select and control a variety of features in appropriate digital tools to create content and communicate and collaborate with trusted groups
- select and control advanced features of appropriate digital tools to independently create content and effectively communicate and collaborate with wider groups

Snapshot – Speaking

Literacy: Speaking and listening: Speaking

Content description

AC9LC6C05

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Crafting ideas

- creates detailed spoken texts on a broad range of learning area topics
- includes details and elaborations to expand ideas
- uses connectives to signal a change in relationship (e.g. "however", "although", "on the other hand") or to show causal relationships (e.g. "due to", "since") (see Grammar)
- uses a range of expressions to introduce an alternative point of view (e.g. "in my opinion", "he did not agree with")
- rehearses spoken text to accommodate time and technology
- controls tone, volume, pitch and pace to suit content and audience
- uses technologies or audio and visual features to enhance spoken text (e.g. videos a spoken presentation with music, sound effect enhancements)

Vocabulary

- uses a broader range of more complex noun groups/phrases to expand description (e.g. "protective, outer covering")
- selects more specific and precise words to replace general words (e.g. uses "difficult" or "challenging" for "hard")
- uses some rhetorical devices (e.g. "don't you agree?")

Crafting ideas

- creates spoken texts responsive to audience and a broad range of learning area topics, clearly articulating words and ideas
- organises more complex ideas or concepts logically, selecting details to accentuate key points
- speaks audibly and coherently to a less familiar audience for a sustained period

- shows increasing awareness of audience by moderating length, content and delivery of spoken texts
- adjusts register according to purpose and audience
- does research to prepare spoken texts
- uses a range of technology, and audio and visual resources to engage audience and enhance content

Vocabulary

- varies vocabulary to add interest and to describe with greater precision (e.g. uses topic-specific noun groups/phrases such as "exploitation of resources") (see Grammar)
- uses language creatively (e.g. "the moon shines bravely")
- uses sensory vocabulary to engage the audience (e.g. "a gasp of dismay")
- uses technical vocabulary to demonstrate topic knowledge (e.g. "deforestation")
- consistently uses a range of synonyms to add variety and precision to spoken text
- uses abstractions (e.g. "freedom", "fairness")

Crafting ideas

- creates spoken texts which explore and interpret concepts drawn from research or learning area content
- selects voice appropriate to purpose (e.g. third person to create distance and authority or first person to achieve personal connection)
- develops complex ideas or a central theme across a spoken text
- uses language features according to purpose, to impact the audience (e.g. uses more complex connectives such as "consequently", "accordingly" to explain)
- rephrases or clarifies to repair or refine meaning
- uses language structures and features appropriate to learning area content
- uses technologies and visual and audio resources to enhance meaning and effect in presentations

Vocabulary

- selects vocabulary to intensify and sharpen the focus (e.g. "scarcely", "absolutely", "real", "simply")
- uses a range of evaluative language to express opinions or convey emotion (e.g. "significant benefits", "devastating consequences")
- uses a range of emotive language appropriate to topic, purpose and audience
- uses rich, evocative, descriptive language
- uses figurative language (e.g. "hungry for success")

Snapshot – Creating texts

Literacy: Writing: Creating texts

Content description

AC9LC6C05

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Crafting ideas

- creates informative, imaginative and persuasive texts for a range of learning area purposes, such as to recount a sequence of events; to describe a person, thing or process; to explain a process; to argue with evidence or reasons; to express emotions
- includes learnt ideas on a range of topics from learning areas
- stages text using typical or familiar features such as an introduction and body paragraphs
- supports ideas with some detail and elaboration (e.g. expands on a topic sentence by adding more details in following sentences)
- uses sources to support ideas (e.g. introduces ideas from a shared text to add detail and engage the reader)

Text forms and features

- writes a range of compound and complex sentences (see Grammar)
- uses pronouns correctly to link to an object or person across the text (see Grammar)
- uses images to reinforce ideas in written text
- maintains consistent tense within and between sentences (see Grammar)
- groups sentences on related ideas into simple paragraphs
- uses cohesive vocabulary to indicate order, cause and effect (e.g. uses text connectives such as

"next", "since")

- correctly spells some words with irregular spelling patterns (e.g. "cough") (see Spelling)
- applies learnt spelling generalisations
- accurately spells high-frequency words (see Spelling)
- consistently uses correct simple punctuation (e.g. uses commas in a list) (see Punctuation)

Vocabulary

- uses expressive words to describe action and affect the reader (e.g. "tiptoed" instead of "walked")
- uses vocabulary creatively to affect the reader (e.g. repetition, alliteration)
- uses synonyms to replace common and generic words and avoid repetition across a text (e.g. "thrilled" for "excited")
- uses a range of learning area topic words (e.g. "environment", "equipment")

Crafting ideas

- creates informative texts for a broader range of learning area purposes (e.g. explains a life cycle of a butterfly, recounts a process, describes an artwork)
- includes structural features appropriate to the type of text and task such as opening statements to define the topic and at least 2 body paragraphs
- includes ideas which are relevant to the topic and purpose of the text
- organises information into paragraphs to support the reader
- includes a relevant graphic to support the reader (e.g. diagram or photo)

Text forms and features

- uses cohesive devices to signpost sections of text (e.g. uses text connectives such as "finally", "as a result", "in addition")
- uses present or timeless present tense consistently throughout text (e.g. "bears hibernate in winter") (see Grammar)
- selects visual and audio features to expand ideas in written texts (e.g. diagrams, tables, images)
- uses adjectives to create more accurate description (e.g. "the warm-blooded mammal") (see Grammar)

Vocabulary

- uses a range of technical and subject specific words to add detail and authority to information (e.g. "hibernate" instead of "sleep")

Crafting ideas

- creates informative texts that describe, explain and document (e.g. describe an artwork, document the materials and explain why it was created)
- selects structural elements to comprehensively and accurately represent the information (e.g. a fact sheet includes an opening statement, labelled diagrams and text boxes)
- orients the reader to the topic or concept using a definition or classification
- develops ideas with details and examples
- uses ideas derived from research
- uses written and visual supporting evidence

Text forms and features

- uses cohesive devices to link concepts across texts (e.g. uses lexical cohesion such as word associations and synonyms)
- uses cohesive devices to express cause and effect (e.g. uses text connectives such as "therefore", "subsequently")
- includes salient visual and audio features to expand on written information (e.g. creates graphs and other technical diagrams from authentic data)
- uses language to compare (e.g. "alternatively", "whereas")
- uses formatting appropriately to reference and label graphics

Vocabulary

- uses a range of learnt, technical and discipline-specific terms (e.g. "adapt", "survive")
- uses more sophisticated words to express cause and effect (e.g. "therefore", "subsequently")

Snapshot – Creating texts

Literacy: Writing: Creating texts

Content description

AC9LC6C05

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Crafting ideas

- creates informative, imaginative and persuasive texts for a range of learning area purposes, such as to recount a sequence of events; to describe a person, thing or process; to explain a process; to argue with evidence or reasons; to express emotions
- includes learnt ideas on a range of topics from learning areas
- stages text using typical or familiar features such as an introduction and body paragraphs
- supports ideas with some detail and elaboration (e.g. expands on a topic sentence by adding more details in following sentences)
- uses sources to support ideas (e.g. introduces ideas from a shared text to add detail and engage the reader)

Text forms and features

- writes a range of compound and complex sentences (see Grammar)
- uses pronouns correctly to link to an object or person across the text (see Grammar)
- uses images to reinforce ideas in written text
- maintains consistent tense within and between sentences (see Grammar)
- groups sentences on related ideas into simple paragraphs
- uses cohesive vocabulary to indicate order, cause and effect (e.g. uses text connectives such as "next", "since")
- correctly spells some words with irregular spelling patterns (e.g. "cough") (see Spelling)
- applies learnt spelling generalisations
- accurately spells high-frequency words (see Spelling)
- consistently uses correct simple punctuation (e.g. uses commas in a list) (see Punctuation)

Vocabulary

- uses expressive words to describe action and affect the reader (e.g. "tiptoed" instead of "walked")
- uses vocabulary creatively to affect the reader (e.g. repetition, alliteration)
- uses synonyms to replace common and generic words and avoid repetition across a text (e.g. "thrilled" for "excited")
- uses a range of learning area topic words (e.g. "environment", "equipment")

Crafting ideas

- creates imaginative texts for a broader range of learning area purposes (e.g. narrates a historical event)
- includes structural features appropriate to the type of text such as orientation, complication and resolution
- includes ideas which are relevant to the purpose of the text (e.g. includes ideas to develop simple narrative theme of good and evil)
- organises events into a sequence with a predictable ending

Text forms and features

- uses cohesive devices to link ideas (e.g. uses word associations such as repetition, synonyms and antonyms)
- uses pronouns to track multiple characters (e.g. "Peter and Leanne ... he ... they ... she ... them")
- maintains a point of view (e.g. writes predominantly in first person)
- uses complex noun groups/phrases to create more accurate description (e.g. "that tangy, lemon-scented aroma")
- selects visual and audio features to expand ideas in written texts (e.g. matches images to points in a text)
- uses simple figurative devices (e.g. simile)

Vocabulary

- uses a range of learnt topic words and words from other authors

Crafting ideas

- creates imaginative texts that experiment with textual features (e.g. reinterprets or creates alternative versions of songs or stories)
- selects structural elements to suit the purpose (e.g. uses a series of events to build a

complication, includes an ending that resolves the complication)

- uses ideas that support a less familiar underpinning theme or concept (e.g. survival or heroism)
- uses actions and events to develop the character
- orients the reader to the imaginary premise (e.g. character/s and situation and may pre-empt the conclusion)
- creates a cohesive text by integrating narrative elements (e.g. character, setting and events)

Text forms and features

- uses cohesive devices to develop ideas across the text (e.g. uses lexical cohesion such as word associations and synonyms)
- includes salient visual and audio features to enhance the text
- intentionally tightens a text by leaving out words that can be readily inferred from the context (e.g. "Kokou must be hungry. But he was not [hungry].")
- selects a point of view appropriate to the purpose and audience
- uses figurative devices such as personification and metaphor (e.g. "the fairy lights danced along the street")

Vocabulary

- uses vivid and less predictable vocabulary to affect the reader (e.g. "stroll", "prowl" for "walk")
- uses words to create imagery (e.g. "the wind whistled and swirled around her")
- uses vocabulary to evoke humour (e.g. pun)

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6C05

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others
- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6C05

completing a role-play with their own creative input, based on a familiar text, changing the main characters and items to suit their own preference, for example, changing the Brown Bear story to become a story about a native animal from a Chinese-speaking country, or changing the main characters and adapting the story of the ■■■■, ■■

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others
- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6C05

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others
- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6C05

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others
- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6C05

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others
- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication

Snapshot – Collaboration

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Collaboration

Content description

AC9LC6C05

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- perform designated roles within groups, appreciating everyone's contributions to a shared outcome
- coordinate contributions of group members, suggesting improvements to ways of working and collaborative outputs
- appreciate diverse perspectives in a range of collaborative contexts, and demonstrate negotiation skills to improve ways of working and outputs

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6C05

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others
- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6C05

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others
- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication

Resource – WS02 - ■■■■ (Chinese menu)

By the end of Year 6, students initiate and use strategies to maintain interactions in Chinese language that are related to their immediate environment. They use key features of pronunciation and intonation, recognising stress and phrasing in spoken texts. They collaborate in spoken and written activities that involve the language of planning and problem-solving to share information, ideas, and preferences. They use strategies to locate and interpret information and ideas in texts, and demonstrate understanding by responding in Chinese or English, adjusting their response to context, purpose and audience. They create texts, selecting and using a variety of vocabulary and sentence structures to suit context. They sequence information and ideas, and use conventions appropriate to text type.

They use familiar characters appropriate to context and Pinyin. Students apply rules for pronunciation and intonation, writing, character formation, punctuation and modelled structures, when creating and responding in Chinese. They compare language structures and features in Chinese and English, using some metalanguage. They show understanding of how some language reflects cultural practices and consider how this is reflected in their own language(s), culture(s) and identity.

AC9LC6C05

create and present informative and imaginative spoken, written and multimodal texts using a variety of modelled sentence structures to sequence information and ideas, textual conventions, familiar characters and/or Pinyin

AC9LC6U02

use knowledge of modelled sentence structures, formulaic expressions and some characters and writing system features to compose and respond to texts, using appropriate punctuation and textual conventions

AC9LC6U01

apply knowledge of tone-syllables, , and phrasing to develop and to known and

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Elaborations

- exploring and discussing the difference in by out written in with attention to Chinese and , identifying some initials such as 'x' in ■■, 'q' in ■, 'zh' in ■■, 'c' in ■
- Chinese nursery , and poems out loud to other learners, with attention to and
- recognising familiar spoken by different and using to transcribe the sound of and
- discriminating between in Chinese such as ■ and ■, relying on contextual to assist understanding, and differentiating with different , for example, ■ and ■
- using digital tools to check the correct of Chinese and using recording apps to check their own and
- discussing how English and cannot be used when making Chinese

Students learn to:

apply knowledge of tone-syllables, intonation, stress and phrasing to develop fluency in pronunciation to known words and phrases

(AC9LC6U01)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Speaking and listening

- Speaking

Social management

- Communication

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Social management

- Communication

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Social management

- Communication

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Managing and operating

- Select and operate tools

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - ■■■■■ (Self-introduction)

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

AC9LC6U01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond
- select strategies for open, flexible and focused communication in unfamiliar settings, considering their effect on building understanding
- select and use strategies for open, flexible and focused communication, including understanding how cultural perspectives and world views affect communication within, between and across cultural and linguistic groups

Snapshot – Speaking

Literacy: Speaking and listening: Speaking

Content description

AC9LC6U01

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Crafting ideas

- creates detailed spoken texts on a broad range of learning area topics
- includes details and elaborations to expand ideas
- uses connectives to signal a change in relationship (e.g. "however", "although", "on the other hand") or to show causal relationships (e.g. "due to", "since") (see Grammar)
- uses a range of expressions to introduce an alternative point of view (e.g. "in my opinion", "he did not agree with")
- rehearses spoken text to accommodate time and technology

- controls tone, volume, pitch and pace to suit content and audience
- uses technologies or audio and visual features to enhance spoken text (e.g. videos a spoken presentation with music, sound effect enhancements)

Vocabulary

- uses a broader range of more complex noun groups/phrases to expand description (e.g. "protective, outer covering")
- selects more specific and precise words to replace general words (e.g. uses "difficult" or "challenging" for "hard")
- uses some rhetorical devices (e.g. "don't you agree?")

Crafting ideas

- creates spoken texts responsive to audience and a broad range of learning area topics, clearly articulating words and ideas
- organises more complex ideas or concepts logically, selecting details to accentuate key points
- speaks audibly and coherently to a less familiar audience for a sustained period
- shows increasing awareness of audience by moderating length, content and delivery of spoken texts
- adjusts register according to purpose and audience
- does research to prepare spoken texts
- uses a range of technology, and audio and visual resources to engage audience and enhance content

Vocabulary

- varies vocabulary to add interest and to describe with greater precision (e.g. uses topic-specific noun groups/phrases such as "exploitation of resources") (see Grammar)
- uses language creatively (e.g. "the moon shines bravely")
- uses sensory vocabulary to engage the audience (e.g. "a gasp of dismay")
- uses technical vocabulary to demonstrate topic knowledge (e.g. "deforestation")
- consistently uses a range of synonyms to add variety and precision to spoken text
- uses abstractions (e.g. "freedom", "fairness")

Crafting ideas

- creates spoken texts which explore and interpret concepts drawn from research or learning area content
- selects voice appropriate to purpose (e.g. third person to create distance and authority or first person to achieve personal connection)
- develops complex ideas or a central theme across a spoken text
- uses language features according to purpose, to impact the audience (e.g. uses more complex connectives such as "consequently", "accordingly" to explain)
- rephrases or clarifies to repair or refine meaning
- uses language structures and features appropriate to learning area content
- uses technologies and visual and audio resources to enhance meaning and effect in presentations

Vocabulary

- selects vocabulary to intensify and sharpen the focus (e.g. "scarcely", "absolutely", "real", "simply")
- uses a range of evaluative language to express opinions or convey emotion (e.g. "significant benefits", "devastating consequences")
- uses a range of emotive language appropriate to topic, purpose and audience
- uses rich, evocative, descriptive language
- uses figurative language (e.g. "hungry for success")

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6U01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others
- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

AC9LC6U01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond
- select strategies for open, flexible and focused communication in unfamiliar settings, considering their effect on building understanding
- select and use strategies for open, flexible and focused communication, including understanding how cultural perspectives and world views affect communication within, between and across cultural and linguistic groups

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

AC9LC6U01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond
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Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6U01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others
- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

AC9LC6U01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond
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- select and use strategies for open, flexible and focused communication, including understanding how cultural perspectives and world views affect communication within, between and across cultural and linguistic groups

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6U01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others
- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

AC9LC6U01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond
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- select and use strategies for open, flexible and focused communication, including understanding how cultural perspectives and world views affect communication within, between and across cultural and linguistic groups

Snapshot – Select and operate tools

Digital Literacy: Managing and operating: Select and operate tools

Content description

AC9LC6U01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- select and use a range of digital tools to complete tasks
- attempt to solve a problem individually and with peers before seeking help
- select and use the core features of digital tools to efficiently complete tasks
- troubleshoot basic problems and identify repetitive tasks to automate
- select and use the advanced or unfamiliar features of digital tools to efficiently complete tasks
- troubleshoot common problems and automate repetitive tasks

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

AC9LC6U01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond
- select strategies for open, flexible and focused communication in unfamiliar settings, considering their effect on building understanding
- select and use strategies for open, flexible and focused communication, including understanding how cultural perspectives and world views affect communication within, between and across cultural and linguistic groups

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

responsively

Content description

AC9LC6U01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond
- select strategies for open, flexible and focused communication in unfamiliar settings, considering their effect on building understanding
- select and use strategies for open, flexible and focused communication, including understanding how cultural perspectives and world views affect communication within, between and across cultural and linguistic groups

Resource – Chinese language resource

Chinese

Language support resource

The Chinese Language support resources were developed to support teachers as they plan teaching and learning programs to implement the Australian Curriculum: Chinese. They are optional and include illustrative examples of language and language use.

Introduction

The resources provide suggestions for sequential development in 2 parts:

- Part 1 – language features and structures
- Part 2 – thematic contexts for language use.

The content is presented in 3 broad levels: beginner, intermediate and advanced, and is independent of the year bands and sequences in the curriculum and the time spent on task.

Teachers can use suggestions in the resource to adapt curriculum content to meet the diverse language needs and learning backgrounds of students at different entry points into second language learning. For example, if a Year 5 student is learning Chinese for the first time, a teacher can use the cognitive demand of the Years 5 and 6 curriculum achievement standards and content descriptions combined with beginner language features and structures, and/or thematic contexts.

Language features and structures

Part 1 provides language features and structures that are neither exhaustive nor mutually exclusive across the 3 different levels. Beginner, intermediate and advanced levels demonstrate how a particular feature or structure could be developed at different stages of a continuum of second language learning.

Thematic contexts for language use

Part 2 provides examples of thematic contexts for language use at beginner, intermediate and advanced levels. They are designed to give teachers ideas about how to support a progression of learning related to contexts and concepts of language use. Teachers are encouraged to adapt these to allow for student agency and to meet the needs, abilities and interests of their students, using whatever approaches, methodologies and pedagogies suit their students' learning.

Download

Resource – WS01 - ■■■■ (Self-introduction)

By the end of Year 6, students initiate and use strategies to maintain interactions in Chinese language that are related to their immediate environment. They use key features of pronunciation and intonation, recognising stress and phrasing in spoken texts. They collaborate in spoken and written activities that involve the language of planning and problem-solving to share information, ideas, and preferences. They use strategies to locate and interpret information and ideas in texts, and demonstrate understanding by responding in Chinese or English, adjusting their response to context, purpose and audience. They create texts, selecting and using a variety of vocabulary and sentence structures to suit context. They sequence information and ideas, and use conventions appropriate to text type. They use familiar characters appropriate to context and Pinyin.

Students apply rules for pronunciation and intonation, writing, character formation, punctuation and modelled structures, when creating and responding in Chinese. They compare language structures and features in Chinese and English, using some metalanguage. They show understanding of how some language reflects cultural practices and consider how this is reflected in their own language(s), culture(s) and identity.

AC9LC6C03

locate and process information and ideas in a range of spoken, written and multimodal texts, and respond in different ways to suit purpose

AC9LC6C05

create and present informative and imaginative spoken, written and multimodal texts using a variety of modelled sentence structures to sequence information and ideas, textual conventions, familiar characters and/or Pinyin

AC9LC6U01

apply knowledge of tone-syllables, intonation, stress and phrasing to develop fluency and pronunciation to known words and phrases

AC9LC6U02

use knowledge of modelled sentence structures, formulaic expressions and some characters and writing system features to compose and respond to texts, using appropriate punctuation and textual conventions

AC9LC6U02

use knowledge of structures, expressions and some and system features to compose and respond to , using appropriate punctuation and textual

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-
-

Elaborations

- handwriting Chinese or experimenting with the Chinese keyboard, inputting and choosing Chinese , for example, an email to a pen pal in a school in China, or in another Chinese-speaking country/region, sharing simple self-introductions and asking simple
- developing understanding of construction, stroke order and structure, for example, exploring components in Chinese such as 木, 目, and 口
- exploring features and of Chinese , including lack of spacing or use of punctuation, comparing in traditional with in simplified such as 的, 地, and variability in direction in Chinese and other such as Arabic, Japanese and Hindi
- choosing appropriate and labels when referring to others in , for example, 他/她, 他们/她们, and using 的 as a possessive 我的, 你的
- developing simple using frequently used 不, 是, 有, 在, 能 including negation 不, 没有, 不能, 不在
- applying of discourse development, such as using joining 和, 而, contrasting 但是 and sequencing 首先 information in
- using + +object but expressing meaning from 简单 to 越来越 to 非常, moving from simple to more complex expressions
- discussing and identifying that all have a similar component such as electricity 电, 电话, 电视, vehicles 车, 火车, 汽车, 自行车, meals 饭, 菜, 汤, ball games 球, 足球, 篮球
- using squares to individual , and using appropriate punctuation such as full stops and double quotation marks to signal a quote

Students learn to:

use knowledge of modelled sentence structures, formulaic expressions and some c system features to compose and respond to texts, using appropriate punctuation and conventions

(AC9LC6U02)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum

priorities.

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Writing

- Grammar
- Punctuation

Social management

- Communication

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Growing Asia-Australia engagement

- Australia's developing and deepening relationships with the peoples of Asia influence both mutual understandings and expressions of citizenship and culture nationally, regionally and globally.

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Social management

- Communication

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Social management

- Communication

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Social management

- Communication

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Social management

- Communication

Analysing

- Evaluate actions and outcomes

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Social management

- Communication

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - ■■■■■ (Self-introduction)

WS02 - ■■■■■ (Chinese menu)

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond
- select strategies for open, flexible and focused communication in unfamiliar settings, considering their effect on building understanding
- select and use strategies for open, flexible and focused communication, including understanding how cultural perspectives and world views affect communication within, between and across cultural and linguistic groups

Snapshot – Grammar

Literacy: Writing: Grammar

Content description

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Grammatical accuracy

- writes generally accurate simple, compound and complex sentences with few run-on sentences and dangling clauses (e.g. "Because he was afraid.")

Group and word level

- uses a wide range of verbs and verb groups (e.g. uses thinking, feeling and perceiving verbs to represent inner processes; uses saying verbs to represent interaction)
- employs a range of tenses to represent processes
- maintains subject-verb agreement in simple and compound sentences
- uses adjectives in noun groups/phrases to include details of participants, give opinion and classify (e.g. "that naughty, little cattle dog")
- uses adverbials to present more surrounding details for time, place, manner and reason

Sentence level

- writes simple and compound sentences correctly including a range of sentence types (e.g. command, question, exclamation)
- writes complex sentences using conjunctions (e.g. "when", "because")

Whole text level

- uses cohesive devices (e.g. word groups – repetition, synonyms and antonyms; signposting devices – headings and subheadings; text connectives – "however", "on the other hand", "therefore")
- uses determiners to support cohesion (e.g. "this hat", "those apples")
- uses well-structured paragraphs with topic sentences

Grammatical accuracy

- makes few grammatical errors, such as inappropriate tense selections or lack of agreement between subject and verb

Group and word level

- uses an extended range of verbs and verb groups for a particular effect (e.g. characterisation - "howls", "was trembling"; and expressing causality – "results in")
- adjusts tense in a text if required (e.g. uses simple present tense to represent "timeless" happenings (e.g. "bears hibernate in winter") and uses continuous present tense when referring to an ongoing event (e.g. "bears are becoming extinct")
- creates elaborated noun groups to build richer description by extending the noun group/phrase (e.g. "that naughty, little cattle dog, with the crooked tail, that ran away last week")
- uses possessive pronouns (e.g. "his", "hers", "theirs") and relative pronouns (e.g. "who", "which", "whom")
- uses adverbials to represent a greater range of circumstances (e.g. time – "subsequently"; place – "in their environment"; manner – "excitedly"; reason – "due to several factors")

Sentence level

- selects simple, compound and complex sentences to express and connect ideas, occasionally manipulating the structure for emphasis, clarity or effect

- uses subordinating conjunctions (e.g. "even though" in "Even though a storm was predicted, the search and rescue mission still went ahead.")

Whole text level

- uses cohesive devices to alert the reader about how the text is unfolding (e.g. foreshadowing the key points at the beginning, reinforcing the key points with topic sentences, and linking back to key points in the conclusion)

Grammatical accuracy

- writes well-structured texts, rarely making grammatical errors

Group and word level

- presents elaborated verb groups that capture nuances and complex expressions of time and probability (e.g. "he was thought to have been arriving late"; "the errors could be attributed to faulty equipment")
- selects from succinct noun groups/phrases through to highly elaborated noun groups/phrases for effect, clarity or complexity of description
- uses nominalisations to create concise noun groups/phrases
- intentionally uses a wide array of adverbials to represent a greater variety of circumstances (e.g. "with whom?" "to what extent?" "how much?" "in what role?" "by what means?" "in what manner?" "compared to what?")
- maintains subject-verb agreement in complex sentences

Sentence level

- crafts both compact and lengthy sentences with challenging structures, such as embedded/relative clauses, non-finite clauses, interrupting clauses, nominalisations, passive voice
- makes more sophisticated connections between ideas by creating complex sentences expressing relationships of cause, reason, concession

Whole text level

- uses a wide range of cohesive devices such as text connectives that link sentences and paragraphs, and patterns of meaning (e.g. part-whole, class-subclass, compare-contrast, cause and effect)

Snapshot – Punctuation

Literacy: Writing: Punctuation

Content description

AC9LC6U02

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

- uses quotation marks for simple dialogue (e.g. "'I can't see it,' he said.")
- uses apostrophes for plural possessives (e.g. "planes' wings")
- follows conventions of use of capitals in headings
- writes commas to separate clauses where appropriate
- punctuates more complex dialogue correctly (e.g. "'The team have made some interesting recommendations,' she said, nodding. 'But I do not want to act upon them before I have read the full report.'")
- uses complex punctuation conventions (e.g. colons, semicolons, brackets)
- uses punctuation conventions for quotations and referencing

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6U02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others
- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

AC9LC6U02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond
- select strategies for open, flexible and focused communication in unfamiliar settings, considering their effect on building understanding
- select and use strategies for open, flexible and focused communication, including understanding how cultural perspectives and world views affect communication within, between and across cultural and linguistic groups

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

AC9LC6U02

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Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

AC9LC6U02

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Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

AC9LC6U02

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Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6U02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others
- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

AC9LC6U02

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Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6U02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

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Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

AC9LC6U02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

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Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6U02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

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- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

AC9LC6U02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond
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- select and use strategies for open, flexible and focused communication, including understanding how cultural perspectives and world views affect communication within, between and across cultural and linguistic groups

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6U02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others
- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication

Snapshot – Evaluate actions and outcomes

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Evaluate actions and outcomes

Content description

AC9LC6U02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- evaluate the outcome of a task by explaining ideas, conclusions and actions, including using a given set of criteria to support decisions
- evaluate the effectiveness of a course of action or the outcome of a task, including using a given or co-developed set of criteria to support decisions
- evaluate the effectiveness of a course of action or the outcome of a task and account for expected and unexpected results, including using a given or co-developed set of criteria to support decisions

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

AC9LC6U02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond
- select strategies for open, flexible and focused communication in unfamiliar settings, considering their effect on building understanding
- select and use strategies for open, flexible and focused communication, including understanding how cultural perspectives and world views affect communication within, between and across cultural and linguistic groups

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

AC9LC6U02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond
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Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LC6U02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others
- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication

Resource – WS02 - ■■■■ (Chinese menu)

By the end of Year 6, students initiate and use strategies to maintain interactions in Chinese language that are related to their immediate environment. They use key features of pronunciation and intonation, recognising stress and phrasing in spoken texts. They collaborate in spoken and written activities that involve the language of planning and problem-solving to share information, ideas, and preferences. They use strategies to locate and interpret information and ideas in texts, and demonstrate understanding by responding in Chinese or English, adjusting their response to context, purpose and audience. They create texts, selecting and using a variety of vocabulary and sentence structures to suit context. They sequence information and ideas, and use conventions appropriate to text type.

They use familiar characters appropriate to context and Pinyin. Students apply rules for pronunciation and intonation, writing, character formation, punctuation and modelled structures, when creating and responding in Chinese. They compare language structures and features in Chinese and English, using some metalanguage. They show understanding of how some language reflects cultural practices and consider how this is reflected in their own language(s), culture(s) and identity.

AC9LC6C05

create and present informative and imaginative spoken, written and multimodal texts using a variety of modelled sentence structures to sequence information and ideas, textual conventions, familiar

characters and/or Pinyin

AC9LC6U02

use knowledge of modelled sentence structures, formulaic expressions and some characters and writing system features to compose and respond to texts, using appropriate punctuation and textual conventions

AC9LC6U03

compare some Chinese and features with those of English, using some familiar

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Elaborations

- recognising grammatical features and how their use differs in Chinese and English, for example, recognising the lack of in Chinese, and that can be used as ■■■■, ■■■■
- comparing possessive in Chinese and English
- the date in Chinese and comparing with English, for example, practising the date daily
- comparing the use of in English and Chinese, for example, how future is often expressed through time in Chinese ■■■■■■, ■■■■■■ and that in Chinese, without conjugation, for example, explaining why ■ can mean 'have', 'had' and 'will have'
- discussing, "What is the form?" and "How do we know it is when in English?" and developing knowledge of

Students learn to:

compare some Chinese language structures and features with those of English, using metalanguage

(AC9LC6U03)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Analysing

- Interpret concepts and problems

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Analysing

- Interpret concepts and problems

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

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Resources

Snapshot – Interpret concepts and problems

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

Content description

AC9LC6U03

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- identify and prioritise significant elements and relationships within a concept or problem
- identify the relevant and significant aspects of a concept or problem, understanding that approaches may change depending on the subject or learning area
- identify the relevant aspects of a concept or problem, recognising gaps or missing elements necessary for understanding by using approaches and strategies suitable for the context

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

AC9LC6U03

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond
- select strategies for open, flexible and focused communication in unfamiliar settings, considering their effect on building understanding
- select and use strategies for open, flexible and focused communication, including understanding how cultural perspectives and world views affect communication within, between and across cultural and linguistic groups

Snapshot – Interpret concepts and problems

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

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Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

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Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

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Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

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Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

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AC9LC6U04

recognise that reflects cultural practices, and , and that this impacts on non-verbal and verbal

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Elaborations

- explaining to others the connections between and , for example, using ■■■■, a humble way to respond to praise
- discussing the symbolism of the moon in Chinese-speaking , and things that are lucky and unlucky, for example, ■ (■), ■ (■), ■ (■), and discussing why companies in China need to avoid unlucky in or
- comparing use in similar social situations in Chinese and English, for example, comparing the used when giving or receiving a gift
- exploring how and are expressed through First Nations Australians' song, dance or artworks, considering similarities and differences with an aspect of the cultural expressions of Chinese-speaking people or communities
- examining the themes, and common in traditional Chinese folktales and reflecting on which aspects are unique to Chinese-speaking , for example, ■■■■
- exploring cultural in expressions relating to celebrations, for example, asking, "In the colloquial ■■■■, what is ■■■?", "Why wish people ■■■?", "Does this have the same meaning in Australian (s)?", "What's the relationship between use and Chinese-speaking communities' and in this ?"
- demonstrating Chinese Yin and Yang philosophy and traditional medicine by role-playing a visit to a traditional doctor in China and comparing this with a visit to a doctor in Australia
- exploring in Chinese-speaking parts of the world, such as Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Macau, or Mainland China, as well as exploring Chinese and ethnic groups within Mainland China
- discussing possible reasons why Chinese family names are placed before given names and exploring the cultural meaning of various Chinese given names

Students learn to:

recognise that language reflects cultural practices, values and identity, and that this non-verbal and verbal communication

(AC9LC6U04)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Analysing

- Interpret concepts and problems

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Reflecting on culture and cultural diversity

- Reflect on the relationship between cultures and identities

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Reflecting on culture and cultural diversity

- Reflect on the relationship between cultures and identities

Reflecting on culture and cultural diversity

- Reflect on the relationship between cultures and identities

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Knowing Asia and its diversity

- People of the Asia region are diverse in backgrounds, experiences, stories, religions, beliefs and perspectives.

Culture

- First Nations Australian societies are diverse and have distinct cultural expressions such as language, customs and beliefs. As First Nations Peoples of Australia, they have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural expressions, while also maintaining the right to control, protect and develop culture as Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property.

Analysing

- Interpret concepts and problems

Reflecting on culture and cultural diversity

- Reflect on the relationship between cultures and identities

Analysing

- Interpret concepts and problems

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Develop empathy

Reflecting on culture and cultural diversity

- Reflect on the relationship between cultures and identities

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Reflecting on culture and cultural diversity

- Reflect on the relationship between cultures and identities

Knowing Asia and its diversity

- People of the Asia region are diverse in backgrounds, experiences, stories, religions, beliefs and perspectives.

Reflecting on culture and cultural diversity

- Reflect on the relationship between cultures and identities

Resources

Snapshot – Interpret concepts and problems

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

Content description

AC9LC6U04

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Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

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Snapshot – Reflect on the relationship between cultures and identities

Intercultural Understanding: Reflecting on culture and cultural diversity: Reflect on the relationship between cultures and identities

Content description

AC9LC6U04

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- describe the similarities and differences in beliefs, values and cultural practices in the community, sharing how belonging grows
- examine how beliefs, values and cultural practices convey meaning and influence people's sense of identity and belonging
- identify and describe beliefs, values and cultural practices that have changed over time and those that have remained the same, drawing on examples from within, between and across cultural groups

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

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Snapshot – Interpret concepts and problems

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

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Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

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Snapshot – Develop empathy

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Deve

Content description

AC9LC6U04

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- describe how listening to, and understanding others, supports respectful intercultural experiences and interactions
- examine how showing empathy during intercultural experiences supports relationship-building and sustains respectful interactions
- use perspective-taking, mutual understanding and respect to sustain interactions in diverse intercultural experiences

Snapshot – Reflect on the relationship between cultures and identities

Intercultural Understanding: Reflecting on culture and cultural diversity: Reflect o relationship between cultures and identities

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Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Com responsively

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