

(no-code)

recognise and respond to classroom-related greetings, instructions and routines; and personal introductions

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Elaborations

- exchanging simple greetings using appropriate expressions and , for example, 안녕하세요? 안녕, 안녕 안녕 with a bow, 안녕? 안녕, 안녕 안녕 with hand waving
- conducting simple conversations about familiar objects, for example, 무엇? ... 무엇/무엇
- talking about themselves and the immediate environment using , simple structures, familiar vocabulary, concrete materials and supporting , for example, 나는 학생, 나는 학생. 나는 학생. 나는 학생 학생, 나는...학생/학생
- recognising and responding to simple using 예/아니 to express agreement or disagreement, for example, 안녕 학생? / 예, 안녕 학생? / 아니
- sharing information about people and belongings such as describing a person, for example, 학생. 학생. 학생.
- responding with appropriate actions to simple instructions such as 앉으세요, 서세요, 읽으세요, 쓰세요
- in routine using simple structures such as ... 무엇/무엇, and such as 예/아니, for example, 무엇? / 예, 무엇? / 아니, 무엇? / 아니, 무엇? / 아니, 무엇
- asking about and expressing likes and dislikes about topics such as animals, for example, 무엇? / 무엇, 무엇, 무엇? / 예 아니
- using Korean and as greetings or to take leave, for example, 안녕? , 안녕 안녕/안녕, 안녕?, 안녕/ 안녕 안녕

Students learn to:

recognise and respond to modelled classroom-related greetings, instructions and routines; and personal introductions

(AC9LK2C01)

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

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

Social management

- Communication

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

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Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

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Social management

- Communication

Social management

- Communication

Resources

Work Samples

WS02 - ■■ ■■ ■■■ ■■ ■ ■■■ (I can read syllable blocks)

WS06 - ■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■ (My Dream Job)

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

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

Content description

AC9LK2C01

Continuum extract

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

- notice the use of different languages they, their family or community members use to communicate
- identify and use verbal and non-verbal communication, recognising that these may have different meanings for familiar cultural and linguistic groups
- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond

Snapshot – Interacting

Literacy: Speaking and listening: Interacting

Content description

AC9LK2C01

Learning progression extract

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

- contributes simple ideas and opinions to class or small group discussions
- shows signs of active listening, by sustaining attention across a short, spoken text
- shows beginning awareness of discussion conventions (e.g. pauses when another speaker starts)
- uses appropriate language or dialect to interact with speakers of the same language
- listens actively to stay on topic in a small group discussion
- takes an active role in small group and whole-class discussion by volunteering ideas and opinions
- asks relevant questions for clarification or to find out others' ideas (e.g. "What do you think about that?")
- takes turns in interactions
- interacts using appropriate language in pairs or a small group to complete tasks
- 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")

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

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

Content description

AC9LK2C01

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Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2C01

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

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

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AC9LK2C01

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Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

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Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

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

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Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

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Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

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Snapshot – Communicate responsively

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

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Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

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Resource – Korean language resource

Korean

Language support resource

The Korean Language support resource was developed to support teachers as they plan teaching and learning programs to implement the Australian Curriculum: Korean. It is optional and includes illustrative examples of language and language use.

Introduction

The resource provides 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 Korean 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

Download

AC9LK2U01

recognise and imitate the sounds and rhythms of Korean and learn how sounds are produced and represented in hangeul

AC9LK2U02

recognise that hangeul and features of language are used to construct meaning in Korean

AC9LK2C02

participate in a range of guided, play-based using expressions, visual and spoken

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Elaborations

- participating in songs, or chants by singing and repeating with actions, for example, ■■■■ ■■, ■■ ■■
- making simple requests with chants or using ... ■■■■ and expressing thanks using ■■■■■■ or ■■■■■■, with students taking turns answering in a play-based such as a role-play of shopping at a market, for example, ■■ ■■ ■■■■. / ■■ ■■■■. / ■■■■■■.
- participating in shared , expressing opinions and responding to about a , for example, ■■ ■■■■, ■■■■? / ■ ■■■■, ■ ■■■■? ■■ ■■■■, ■■■■? / ■, ■■■■■■? ■■■■, ■■■■? / ■■■■. ■■■■■■.
- teaching a family member some Korean expressions or songs such as ■■ ■ or ■■ ■■ and reporting to the class what they were able to teach
- following instructions in games such as ■■■■ ■■ or ■■ ■■, for example, ■■■■ ■! ■■■■ ■!
- sharing in the retelling of stories, and songs through mime or dance in a class , or creating a class big book, sequencing main events using key , and pictures

Students learn to:

participate in a range of guided, play-based language activities using formulaic expressions and spoken cues

(AC9LK2C02)

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 .

Social management

- Communication
- Collaboration

Social management

- Communication
- Collaboration

Social management

- Communication
- Collaboration

Social management

- Communication
- Collaboration

Social management

- Communication
- Collaboration

Social management

- Communication
- Collaboration

Resources

Work Samples

WS05 - ■■■■■-■■ ■■■■■? (Riddle – What am I?)

WS07 - ■■■■ ■■■■■ ■ (Positions song)

Snapshot – Interacting

Literacy: Speaking and listening: Interacting

Content description

AC9LK2C02

Learning progression extract

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

- contributes simple ideas and opinions to class or small group discussions
- shows signs of active listening, by sustaining attention across a short, spoken text
- shows beginning awareness of discussion conventions (e.g. pauses when another speaker starts)
- uses appropriate language or dialect to interact with speakers of the same language
- listens actively to stay on topic in a small group discussion
- takes an active role in small group and whole-class discussion by volunteering ideas and opinions
- asks relevant questions for clarification or to find out others' ideas (e.g. "What do you think about that?")
- takes turns in interactions
- interacts using appropriate language in pairs or a small group to complete tasks
- 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")

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2C02

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Collaboration

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Collaboration

Content description

AC9LK2C02

Continuum extract

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

- engage with others and participate in group play, tasks and activities
- participate cooperatively in groups on common tasks and activities
- perform designated roles within groups, appreciating everyone's contributions to a shared outcome

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2C02

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations

- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Collaboration

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Collaboration

Content description

AC9LK2C02

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Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
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Snapshot – Collaboration

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Collaboration

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Snapshot – Collaboration

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Snapshot – Collaboration

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Collaboration

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Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

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Snapshot – Collaboration

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Collaboration

Content description

AC9LK2C02

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

- engage with others and participate in group play, tasks and activities
- participate cooperatively in groups on common tasks and activities
- perform designated roles within groups, appreciating everyone's contributions to a shared outcome

Resource – WS05 - ■■■■-■■ ■■■■■? (Riddle – What am I?)

By the end of Year 2, students use Korean language to interact and share information related to the classroom and themselves. They use cues to respond to questions and instructions, and use simple formulaic language. They locate and convey key items of information in texts using non-verbal, visual and contextual cues to help make meaning. They use familiar words and modelled language to create texts. They copy some hangeul appropriate to context.

Students imitate the sounds and rhythms of spoken Korean. They demonstrate understanding that Korean has conventions and rules for non-verbal communication, pronunciation and writing, and begin to identify hangeul. They give examples of similarities and differences between some features of Korean and English. They understand that language is connected with culture(s), and notice how this is reflected in their own language(s) and culture(s).

AC9LK2C02

participate in a range of guided, play-based language activities using formulaic expressions, visual and spoken cues

AC9LK2C03

locate, with support, key information in familiar texts, and respond using gestures, images, words and formulaic phrases

AC9LK2U01

recognise and imitate the sounds and rhythms of Korean and learn how sounds are produced and represented in hangeul

Resource – WS07 - ■■■■ ■■■■ ■ (Positions song)

By the end of Year 2, students use Korean language to interact and share information related to the classroom and themselves. They use cues to respond to questions and instructions, and use simple formulaic language. They locate and convey key items of information in texts using non-verbal, visual and contextual cues to help make meaning. They use familiar words and modelled language to create texts. They copy some hangeul appropriate to context.

Students imitate the sounds and rhythms of spoken Korean. They demonstrate understanding that Korean has conventions and rules for non-verbal communication, pronunciation and writing, and begin to identify hangeul. They give examples of similarities and differences between some features of Korean and English. They understand that language is connected with culture(s), and notice how this is reflected in their own language(s) and culture(s).

AC9LK2C02

participate in a range of guided, play-based language activities using formulaic expressions, visual and spoken cues

AC9LK2U01

recognise and imitate the sounds and rhythms of Korean and learn how sounds are produced and represented in hangeul

AC9LK2C03

locate, with support, key information in familiar , and respond using , images, and

-
-

Elaborations

- responding, in Korean or English, to about a , using contextual and visual such as to a story or viewing a and identifying and using key , for example, a story that includes body parts and then playing Simon Says or labelling a body picture with ■■■, ■, ■, ■■ ■■■ ■■■?
- sorting and categorising information gained from others in a class survey on a topic such as favourite foods, for example, ■■■ ■■■ ■■■■, ■■ ■■■■ ■■■■
- to and viewing different types of simple such as songs, chants, advertisements and stories in Korean, and identifying the type, recognising that are used for different

- recognising that and are integral to communicating in for First Nations Australians, and showing examples of how they are also integral to communicating in Korean and the (s) they may speak at home
- demonstrating understanding and early literacy skills by labelling, matching, clicking and dragging, drawing, miming and using to locate and use information
- responding to such as digital , stories, and songs, through play-acting, illustrating, facial expressions or movement, using key or

Students learn to:

locate, with support, key information in familiar texts, and respond using gestures, and formulaic phrases

(AC9LK2C03)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

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

Inquiring

- Identify, process and evaluate information

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 .

Inquiring

- Identify, process and evaluate information

Inquiring

- Identify, process and evaluate information

Inquiring

- Identify, process and evaluate information

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.

Inquiring

- Identify, process and evaluate information

Inquiring

- Identify, process and evaluate information

Resources

Work Samples

WS02 - ■■ ■■ ■■■ ■■ ■ ■■■ (I can read syllable blocks)

WS03 - ■■■■■ ■■ ■■ (Jumbled sentence activity)

WS04 - ■■■ ■■ (Tiger magic)

Snapshot – Identify, process and evaluate information

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

Content description

AC9LK2C03

Continuum extract

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

- identify and explore relevant points in information provided on a topic
- prioritise the information that is most relevant to the topic of study
- identify and explore relevant information from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- identify and explain similarities and differences in selected information

- 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

Snapshot – Understanding texts

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Understanding texts

Content description

AC9LK2C03

Learning progression extract

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

Comprehension

- listens actively and responds to a range of texts read by others
- makes a simple statement about the content of a text (e.g. "it was about the farm")
- engages in group discussion about a text or shared learning experience
- talks about images and/or some printed words in a text
- answers and poses mainly literal questions about the text
- infers and then describes obvious cause and effect relationships (e.g. uses information in the text to infer why a character is smiling in an image)

Processes

- follows text direction when read to by a proficient reader
- locates the front and back of a book and turns pages correctly
- locates the starting point for reading on a page or screen
- uses touch or click features to navigate a text (e.g. clicks arrows to move text along, uses pause/play button to start/stop text, clicks icons to view specific aspects of screen-based texts)

Vocabulary

- asks questions to find out meaning of unfamiliar words
- uses words in discussions that have been encountered in simple texts

Comprehension

- reads and views simple texts with support from a proficient reader (see Text complexity)
- retells a familiar story or shared learning experience
- contributes to group discussion, demonstrating understanding of a range of texts read by proficient readers
- makes relevant comments or asks relevant questions to demonstrate understanding of a text
- makes connections between texts and personal experiences

Processes

- uses some phonic and contextual knowledge to decode simple texts (see Phonic knowledge and word recognition)
- decodes a few words in a text using phonic knowledge (see Phonic knowledge and word recognition)
- identifies taught high-frequency words in a text (see Phonic knowledge and word recognition)
- demonstrates one-to-one correspondence by pointing to words in a continuous text or in the environment (see Phonic knowledge and word recognition)
- tracks text left to right
- uses return sweep
- consistently reads left page before right page
- makes predictions (e.g. uses the cover of a book or screen image to predict the content)
- identifies simple grammatical features (e.g. identifies verbs in a set of instructions) (see Grammar)
- pauses or appeals for support when meaning is disrupted
- recognises sentence boundary punctuation and uses it when reading aloud (see Punctuation)

Vocabulary

- demonstrates knowledge of common morphemic word families when reading (e.g. identifies the word "run" in "running")
- recognises key content or repeated words in a simple text (see Text complexity)

Comprehension

- reads and views simple texts independently (see Text complexity)

- locates directly stated information
- recounts or describes sequenced ideas or information
- identifies a clearly evident main idea in a simple text
- listens to texts to engage with learning area content (e.g. a text about family histories)
- reads and views the content of texts and describes new or learnt information
- expresses an opinion or preference for a topic or text with a supporting reason
- draws obvious inferences by integrating print, visual and audio aspects of simple texts (e.g. uses images and key words to infer a character's job)
- identifies some differences between imaginative and informative texts (e.g. different styles of images in a fairy tale and instructions for a game)

Processes

- uses phonic knowledge, word recognition, sentence structure, punctuation and contextual knowledge to read simple texts (see Phonic knowledge and word recognition) (see Text complexity)
- reads high-frequency words in continuous text
- reads using sentence features such as word order and sentence boundary punctuation (e.g. question marks)
- pauses when meaning breaks down and attempts to self-correct
- uses visual and auditory cues to build meaning (e.g. colour, shape and size of images, sound effects)
- selects appropriate reading paths when reading simple texts and navigates simple screen-based texts for specific purposes

Vocabulary

- identifies key words and the meaning they carry (e.g. nouns, verbs)
- makes plausible interpretations of the meaning of unfamiliar words
- understands simple qualifying or emotive words
- uses context to understand homonyms

Snapshot – Listening

Literacy: Speaking and listening: Listening

Content description

AC9LK2C03

Learning progression extract

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

- listens actively and responds to short texts consisting of a few sentences
- recalls one or 2 ideas from a short text or interaction
- answers simple or literal questions
- asks what, when, why questions about a text they have listened to
- uses facial expressions, gestures or actions to indicate understanding of tone and intonation
- discriminates individual words in a short, spoken sentence (e.g. identifies "lunchtime" in "the meeting for the excursion is at lunchtime")
- describes familiar objects and actions heard in a text or interaction (e.g. "the chicken ate the bug")
- accurately repeats, short phrases and statements from a short text or interaction
- recognises and generates one-syllable rhyming words (see Phonological awareness)
- responds to simple and elementary texts (see Text complexity)
- recalls specific information from a spoken text (e.g. recalls a message from a school assembly announcement)
- answers literal and simple inferential questions from a text they have listened to
- infers obvious meaning from a simple, spoken text (e.g. identifies character's job as a sales assistant from dialogue with a shopper)
- experiments with a small range of listening strategies (e.g. asks speaker to repeat information, if unclear)
- uses learnt vocabulary and simple adjectives to recount key ideas from heard text
- 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)

Snapshot – Identify, process and evaluate information

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

Content description

AC9LK2C03

Continuum extract

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

- identify and explore relevant points in information provided on a topic
- prioritise the information that is most relevant to the topic of study
- identify and explore relevant information from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- identify and explain similarities and differences in selected information
- 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

Snapshot – Identify, process and evaluate information

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

Content description

AC9LK2C03

Continuum extract

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

- identify and explore relevant points in information provided on a topic
- prioritise the information that is most relevant to the topic of study
- identify and explore relevant information from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- identify and explain similarities and differences in selected information
- 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

Snapshot – Identify, process and evaluate information

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

Content description

AC9LK2C03

Continuum extract

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

- identify and explore relevant points in information provided on a topic
- prioritise the information that is most relevant to the topic of study
- identify and explore relevant information from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- identify and explain similarities and differences in selected information
- 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

Snapshot – Identify, process and evaluate information

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

Content description

AC9LK2C03

Continuum extract

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

- identify and explore relevant points in information provided on a topic
- prioritise the information that is most relevant to the topic of study
- identify and explore relevant information from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- identify and explain similarities and differences in selected information
- 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

Snapshot – Identify, process and evaluate information

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

Content description

AC9LK2C03

Continuum extract

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

- identify and explore relevant points in information provided on a topic
- prioritise the information that is most relevant to the topic of study
- identify and explore relevant information from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- identify and explain similarities and differences in selected information
- 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

Resource – WS03 - ■■■■■■ ■■ ■■ (Jumbled sentence activity)

By the end of Year 2, students use Korean language to interact and share information related to the classroom and themselves. They use cues to respond to questions and instructions, and use simple formulaic language. They locate and convey key items of information in texts using non-verbal, visual and contextual cues to help make meaning. They use familiar words and modelled language to create texts. They copy some hangeul appropriate to context.

Students imitate the sounds and rhythms of spoken Korean. They demonstrate understanding that Korean has conventions and rules for non-verbal communication, pronunciation and writing, and begin to identify hangeul. They give examples of similarities and differences between some features of Korean and English. They understand that language is connected with culture(s), and notice how this is reflected in their own language(s) and culture(s).

AC9LK2C03

locate, with support, key information in familiar texts, and respond using gestures, images, words and formulaic phrases

AC9LK2U02

recognise that hangeul and features of language are used to construct meaning in Korean

Resource – WS04 - ■■■■ ■■ (Tiger magic)

By the end of Year 2, students use Korean language to interact and share information related to the classroom and themselves. They use cues to respond to questions and instructions, and use simple formulaic language. They locate and convey key items of information in texts using non-verbal, visual and contextual cues to help make meaning. They use familiar words and modelled language to create texts. They copy some hangeul appropriate to context.

Students imitate the sounds and rhythms of spoken Korean. They demonstrate understanding that Korean has conventions and rules for non-verbal communication, pronunciation and writing, and begin to identify hangeul. They give examples of similarities and differences between some features of Korean and English. They understand that language is connected with culture(s), and notice how this is reflected in their own language(s) and culture(s).

AC9LK2C03

locate, with support, key information in familiar texts, and respond using gestures, images, words and formulaic phrases

AC9LK2U02

recognise that hangeul and features of language are used to construct meaning in Korean

AC9LK2U04

notice that people use language in ways that reflect cultural practices

AC9LK2C04

notice that carries cultural meaning in classroom-related greetings, introductions, instructions and routines

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Elaborations

- noticing that there are different ways to greet people in Korean, recognising similarities with and differences from greetings in their own (s) and (s)
- translating or used in everyday situations from Korean into English and vice versa, noticing how some do not have a direct , for example, ■■■■■■, ■■■■■■, ■■■■■■
- noticing formalities in the Korean classroom such as taking leave at the end of the lesson, for example, using ■■■■■■?, ■■■■■■/■■■■■, ■■■■?, ■■■/■ ■■■■■■
- including some Korean and expressions in English conversation when it feels appropriate, for example, ■■■■, I don't understand, ■■■■■■, noticing changes in behaviour or when Korean
- recognising and using simple spoken in Korean, including appropriate , for example, how to bow and make hand when asking ■■■■■■?
- recognising differences in greetings and expressions in different social settings such as with people of different ages and/or different degrees of familiarity, for example, ■, ■■■■ versus ■, ■■■

Students learn to:

notice that language carries cultural meaning in classroom-related greetings, introductions and routines

(AC9LK2C04)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

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

Navigating intercultural contexts

- Adapt in intercultural exchanges

Reading and viewing

- Understanding texts

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 .

Navigating intercultural contexts

- Adapt in intercultural exchanges

Navigating intercultural contexts

- Adapt in intercultural exchanges

Navigating intercultural contexts

- Adapt in intercultural exchanges

Navigating intercultural contexts

- Adapt in intercultural exchanges

Analysing

- Interpret concepts and problems

Navigating intercultural contexts

- Adapt in intercultural exchanges

Resources

Snapshot – Adapt in intercultural exchanges

Intercultural Understanding: Navigating intercultural contexts: Adapt in intercultural exchanges

Content description

AC9LK2C04

Continuum extract

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

- identify how people show respect in intercultural exchanges
- consider different responses to intercultural exchanges, practising ways to show respect and develop empathy
- use perspective-taking to develop understanding, examining how familiar intercultural exchanges influence thinking and behaviour

Snapshot – Understanding texts

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Understanding texts

Content description

AC9LK2C04

Learning progression extract

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

Comprehension

- listens actively and responds to a range of texts read by others
- makes a simple statement about the content of a text (e.g. "it was about the farm")
- engages in group discussion about a text or shared learning experience
- talks about images and/or some printed words in a text
- answers and poses mainly literal questions about the text
- infers and then describes obvious cause and effect relationships (e.g. uses information in the text to infer why a character is smiling in an image)

Processes

- follows text direction when read to by a proficient reader
- locates the front and back of a book and turns pages correctly
- locates the starting point for reading on a page or screen
- uses touch or click features to navigate a text (e.g. clicks arrows to move text along, uses pause/play button to start/stop text, clicks icons to view specific aspects of screen-based texts)

Vocabulary

- asks questions to find out meaning of unfamiliar words
- uses words in discussions that have been encountered in simple texts

Comprehension

- reads and views simple texts with support from a proficient reader (see Text complexity)
- retells a familiar story or shared learning experience
- contributes to group discussion, demonstrating understanding of a range of texts read by proficient readers
- makes relevant comments or asks relevant questions to demonstrate understanding of a text
- makes connections between texts and personal experiences

Processes

- uses some phonic and contextual knowledge to decode simple texts (see Phonic knowledge and word recognition)
- decodes a few words in a text using phonic knowledge (see Phonic knowledge and word recognition)
- identifies taught high-frequency words in a text (see Phonic knowledge and word recognition)
- demonstrates one-to-one correspondence by pointing to words in a continuous text or in the environment (see Phonic knowledge and word recognition)

- tracks text left to right
- uses return sweep
- consistently reads left page before right page
- makes predictions (e.g. uses the cover of a book or screen image to predict the content)
- identifies simple grammatical features (e.g. identifies verbs in a set of instructions) (see Grammar)
- pauses or appeals for support when meaning is disrupted
- recognises sentence boundary punctuation and uses it when reading aloud (see Punctuation)

Vocabulary

- demonstrates knowledge of common morphemic word families when reading (e.g. identifies the word "run" in "running")
- recognises key content or repeated words in a simple text (see Text complexity)

Comprehension

- reads and views simple texts independently (see Text complexity)
- locates directly stated information
- recounts or describes sequenced ideas or information
- identifies a clearly evident main idea in a simple text
- listens to texts to engage with learning area content (e.g. a text about family histories)
- reads and views the content of texts and describes new or learnt information
- expresses an opinion or preference for a topic or text with a supporting reason
- draws obvious inferences by integrating print, visual and audio aspects of simple texts (e.g. uses images and key words to infer a character's job)
- identifies some differences between imaginative and informative texts (e.g. different styles of images in a fairy tale and instructions for a game)

Processes

- uses phonic knowledge, word recognition, sentence structure, punctuation and contextual knowledge to read simple texts (see Phonic knowledge and word recognition) (see Text complexity)
- reads high-frequency words in continuous text
- reads using sentence features such as word order and sentence boundary punctuation (e.g. question marks)
- pauses when meaning breaks down and attempts to self-correct
- uses visual and auditory cues to build meaning (e.g. colour, shape and size of images, sound effects)
- selects appropriate reading paths when reading simple texts and navigates simple screen-based texts for specific purposes

Vocabulary

- identifies key words and the meaning they carry (e.g. nouns, verbs)
- makes plausible interpretations of the meaning of unfamiliar words
- understands simple qualifying or emotive words
- uses context to understand homonyms

Snapshot – Adapt in intercultural exchanges

Intercultural Understanding: Navigating intercultural contexts: Adapt in intercultural exchanges

Content description

AC9LK2C04

Continuum extract

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

- identify how people show respect in intercultural exchanges
- consider different responses to intercultural exchanges, practising ways to show respect and develop empathy
- use perspective-taking to develop understanding, examining how familiar intercultural exchanges influence thinking and behaviour

Snapshot – Adapt in intercultural exchanges

Intercultural Understanding: Navigating intercultural contexts: Adapt in intercultural exchanges

Content description

AC9LK2C04

Continuum extract

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

- identify how people show respect in intercultural exchanges
- consider different responses to intercultural exchanges, practising ways to show respect and develop empathy
- use perspective-taking to develop understanding, examining how familiar intercultural exchanges influence thinking and behaviour

Snapshot – Adapt in intercultural exchanges

Intercultural Understanding: Navigating intercultural contexts: Adapt in intercultural exchanges

Content description

AC9LK2C04

Continuum extract

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

- identify how people show respect in intercultural exchanges
- consider different responses to intercultural exchanges, practising ways to show respect and develop empathy
- use perspective-taking to develop understanding, examining how familiar intercultural exchanges influence thinking and behaviour

Snapshot – Adapt in intercultural exchanges

Intercultural Understanding: Navigating intercultural contexts: Adapt in intercultural exchanges

Content description

AC9LK2C04

Continuum extract

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

- identify how people show respect in intercultural exchanges
- consider different responses to intercultural exchanges, practising ways to show respect and develop empathy
- use perspective-taking to develop understanding, examining how familiar intercultural exchanges influence thinking and behaviour

Snapshot – Interpret concepts and problems

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

Content description

AC9LK2C04

Continuum extract

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

- identify the main parts of a concept or problem
- identify the main parts of a concept or problem and describe how these relate to each other
- identify and prioritise significant elements and relationships within a concept or problem

Snapshot – Adapt in intercultural exchanges

Intercultural Understanding: Navigating intercultural contexts: Adapt in intercultural exchanges

Content description

AC9LK2C04

Continuum extract

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

- identify how people show respect in intercultural exchanges
- consider different responses to intercultural exchanges, practising ways to show respect and develop empathy
- use perspective-taking to develop understanding, examining how familiar intercultural exchanges influence thinking and behaviour

AC9LK2C05

with support, use , familiar and to spoken, written and , copying some hangeul appropriate to

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Elaborations

- developing a practice conversation to introduce themselves or others, for example, ■■■■■? ■■ ■■■■. ■■■ ■■■■, ■ ■■■ ... ■■/■■■.
- copying and tracing hangeul letters, and some simple to match a picture, for example, ■, ■, ■, ■ ■■■
- creating captions, in Korean and English, using secure digital technologies, for a photographic display to present to parents or others about a class event or personal experience such as a sports day or birthday
- matching captions/labels to images of First Nations locations in their local area or elsewhere in Australia
- creating a picture dictionary or making flashcards to use in the classroom for objects such as classroom items, for example, ■■, ■, and classroom instructions, for example, ■■■■, ■■■■, ■■ ■■■, ■■■ ■■■
- recreating stories, or songs through mime, dance or drawing, using simple captions, for example, changing the ending of a story or within it, and presenting the updated story in a
- choosing a , animal or persona and introducing themselves as that , using
- creating and displaying own or group big books, storyboards or digital based on familiar , for example, a digital or physical poster that uses simple descriptive ■■ ■■ ■■■. ■■ ■■ ■■.

Students learn to:

with support, use words, familiar phrases and modelled language to create spoken, multimodal texts, copying some hangeul appropriate to context

(AC9LK2C05)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

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

Writing

- Creating texts

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 .

Social management

- Communication

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

Social management

- Communication

Social management

- Communication

Social management

- Communication

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - ■■■■ ■■ ■■■■ (Learning Korean grammar)

WS06 - ■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■ (My Dream Job)

Snapshot – Creating texts

Literacy: Writing: Creating texts

Content description

AC9LK2C05

Learning progression extract

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

Crafting ideas

- writes ideas in sentence fragments or a simple sentence (e.g. "I am 6.")
- explains the purpose and audience of familiar imaginative and informative texts
- creates short texts in different forms such as a simple recount
- combines visuals with written text where appropriate
- reads back own writing word by word
- talks about own text and describes subject matter and images

Text forms and features

- writes some appropriate letter combinations to represent less familiar words (see Spelling and Phonic knowledge and word recognition)
- writes with noun-verb agreement (e.g. "I am"), articles (e.g. "a man") and personal pronouns (e.g. "my mum") (see Grammar)
- writes from left to right using spaces between attempted words
- uses basic noun groups/phrases (e.g. "my house") (see Grammar)
- uses some sentence punctuation (e.g. capital letters at the beginning of a text)

Vocabulary

- writes simple familiar words (e.g. "saw", "food", "they")
- includes some learning area vocabulary in own texts (e.g. "season")
- uses taught high-frequency words

Crafting ideas

- creates a text including 2 or 3 related ideas for a familiar purpose such as recounting an event, telling a story, expressing thoughts, feelings and opinions
- includes beginning structural features (e.g. statement of an opinion, a heading, description of an event linked to time and place)
- creates texts for learning area purposes (e.g. labelling a simple diagram, ordering events on a timeline)

Text forms and features

- writes simple sentences made up of basic verb groups, noun groups and phrases (e.g. "We visited my aunty's house last week.")
- writes compound sentences using common conjunctions (e.g. "My house is big but the garden is small.")
- makes plausible attempts to write unfamiliar words phonetically (e.g. "enjn" for "engine") (see Spelling)
- uses capital letters correctly to indicate proper nouns (see Punctuation)
- uses capital letters at the start and full stops at the end of sentences (see Punctuation)
- spells some high-frequency words correctly (see Spelling)
- uses appropriate key words to represent simple concepts (e.g. "aunty", "sister", "cousin" in a text about family)

Vocabulary

- uses adjectives to add meaning by describing qualities or features (e.g. "small", "long", "red") (see Grammar)
- uses words in own writing adopted from other writers

- uses simple words to add clarity to ideas (e.g. modifying and qualifying words such as "very")

Crafting ideas

- creates texts for a range of purposes such as observing and describing, providing reasons, expressing thoughts and feelings about a topic
- includes 4 or more simply stated and clearly connected ideas (e.g. introduces a topic and includes one or 2 facts; states an opinion with a reason; gives a recount of an event)
- includes a simple introduction to orient the reader (e.g. states a fact to introduce a report; states an opinion to introduce an argument; introduces a character to begin a narrative)
- writes ideas appropriate to a task or topic in sequenced sentences (e.g. writes informative texts with all the facts related to the topic)
- selects and discards ideas to make texts suitable for familiar audiences and purposes

Text forms and features

- writes simple, compound and some complex sentences related to a topic using a broader range of conjunctions (e.g. "and", "but", "so", "because", "when") (see Grammar)
- maintains tense within a sentence (see Grammar)
- selects images to complement writing
- spells many high-frequency words correctly (see Spelling)
- uses sentence punctuation correctly (e.g. !, ?) (see Punctuation)
- uses noun groups/phrases to add detail (e.g. "the tomato plant in the pot") (see Grammar)
- uses a range of simple cohesive devices such as pronoun referencing and sequencing connectives
- uses adverbs to give precise meaning to verbs (e.g. "talking loudly") (see Grammar)

Vocabulary

- uses a range of qualifying words (e.g. "every day"; "action movie")
- selects more specific adjectives (e.g. "giant" for "tall"; "golden" for "yellow")
- uses learning area topic vocabulary (e.g. "natural")
- uses common homophones correctly (e.g. "two", "too", "to")
- uses common idiomatic and colloquial phrases (e.g. "a piece of cake")

Snapshot – Speaking

Literacy: Speaking and listening: Speaking

Content description

AC9LK2C05

Learning progression extract

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

Crafting ideas

- retells personal events and experiences to peers and known adults
- shares feelings and thoughts about the events and characters in text
- retells key details or points from a learning experience or text viewed or heard
- uses mainly appropriate word order
- uses appropriate volume for small audiences
- uses rehearsed phrases to introduce themselves (e.g. "Good morning, my name is ...")

Vocabulary

- uses simple connectives to join ideas (e.g. "and then") (see Grammar)
- uses familiar spoken language to communicate connected ideas (e.g. "Let's draw. I'll get paper and pencils.")
- uses simple adjectives and adverbs to add detail (e.g. "yellow", "quickly") (see Grammar)
- uses a small range of qualifying adjectives (e.g. "nice", "good") (see Grammar)
- uses simple language to compare and contrast (e.g. "smaller", "more")
- uses common time and causal connectives to relate ideas (e.g. "then", "because") (see Grammar)

Crafting ideas

- creates short texts using a few connected sentences, on familiar and learnt topics (e.g. retells a familiar story or describes a process)
- speaks audibly and clearly to a familiar audience (e.g. own class)
- uses some extended sentences
- organises key ideas in logical sequence

- provides some supporting details
- expresses causal relationships (e.g. "when the egg cracked, the chicken came out")
- provides simple justifications (e.g. "I chose cherries because they are red.")
- uses some varying intonation or volume for emphasis
- regulates pace with pausing

Vocabulary

- uses some precise vocabulary from learning areas
- uses connectives to sequence ideas (e.g. "first", "then", "next", "finally") (see Grammar)
- uses vocabulary to express cause and effect (e.g. "The excursion was cancelled because it rained.")
- uses some modal language to influence or persuade (e.g. "should", "will") (see Grammar)

Crafting ideas

- creates spoken texts for a range of purposes across learning areas (e.g. explains how the mathematics problem was solved)
- uses complex sentence constructions including relative clauses (e.g. "The boy who drew the picture got a prize.") (see Grammar)
- adjusts register according to purpose and audience
- elaborates on ideas using a short sequence of sentences
- incorporates learnt content into spoken text
- sequences ideas and events appropriately
- uses mainly correct grammatical constructions (e.g. pronoun references; noun-verb agreement)
- varies volume and intonation to suit purpose and audience
- plans and delivers spoken presentations using appropriate structure and language
- includes video and audio enhancements to spoken texts, where appropriate (e.g. includes slides or pictures in a spoken presentation)

Vocabulary

- experiments with vocabulary drawn from a variety of sources
- uses adverbials to give more precise meaning to verbs (e.g. talking loudly) (see Grammar)
- uses a range of vocabulary to indicate connections (e.g. consequences)
- uses conditional vocabulary to expand upon ideas (e.g. "If Goldilocks ate all the porridge the bears would be hungry.")

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2C05

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2C05

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2C05

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2C05

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2C05

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2C05

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2C05

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2C05

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2C05

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Resource – WS01 - ■■■■ ■■ ■■■■ (Learning Korean grammar)

By the end of Year 2, students use Korean language to interact and share information related to the classroom and themselves. They use cues to respond to questions and instructions, and use simple formulaic language. They locate and convey key items of information in texts using non-verbal, visual and contextual cues to help make meaning. They use familiar words and modelled language to create texts.

Students imitate the sounds and rhythms of Korean and demonstrate understanding that Korean has conventions and rules for non-verbal communication, pronunciation and writing. They give examples of similarities and differences between some features of Korean and English. They understand that language is connected with culture, and notice how this is reflected in their own language(s) and culture(s).

AC9LK2C05

with support, use words, familiar phrases and modelled language to create spoken, written and multimodal texts, copying some hangeul appropriate to context

AC9LK2U02

recognise that hangeul and features of language are used to construct meaning in Korean

AC9LK2U01

recognise and the sounds and of Korean and learn how sounds are produced and represented in hangeul

-
-

Elaborations

- recognising that every has its own , sounds and that are used to make meaning
- discriminating between simple and letters in a
- developing , phrasing and skills by singing, reciting and repeating and in
- recognising originating from other , for example, ■■■■, ■■■■, ■■■■, ■■■■■■
- differentiating between Korean and English sounds, for example, comparing names in Korean and English, ■■ versus Sophie, ■ versus Sam
- understanding the letter and sound relationship in hangeul, for example, ■ is pronounced as m

Students learn to:

recognise and imitate the sounds and rhythms of Korean and learn how sounds are represented in hangeul

(AC9LK2U01)

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

Reading and viewing

- Phonic knowledge and word recognition

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

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Social management

- Communication

Social management

- Communication

Social management

- Communication

Resources

Work Samples

WS02 - ■■■ ■■ ■■■ ■■ ■ ■■■■ (I can read syllable blocks)

WS05 - ■■■■-■■ ■■■■■■? (Riddle – What am I?)

WS06 - ■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■ (My Dream Job)

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

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

Content description

AC9LK2U01

Continuum extract

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

- notice the use of different languages they, their family or community members use to communicate
- identify and use verbal and non-verbal communication, recognising that these may have different meanings for familiar cultural and linguistic groups
- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond

Snapshot – Phonic knowledge and word recognition

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Phonic knowledge and word recognition

Content description

AC9LK2U01

Learning progression extract

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

Phonic knowledge

- reads words with taught vowel digraphs (e.g. "ee", "oo", "ay", "ai", "ea", "oa", "ow") and applies this knowledge when reading decodable texts
- reads and writes common, one- and two-syllable words with clusters of consonants (e.g. "plant", "string", "object")
- reads 2-syllable words with open or long vowel sounds when reading decodable texts (e.g. "label", "project", "even")

Word recognition

- reads most common high-frequency words (e.g. 100 or more) in continuous text

Phonic knowledge

- reads CCVCC words (e.g. "trust"), CCCVC words (e.g. "scrap"), CCCVCC words (e.g. "thrust") and applies this knowledge when reading continuous texts
- reads words with r-controlled vowel digraphs "ar", "er", "or", "ur", "ir", writes words accordingly and applies this knowledge when reading continuous texts (e.g. "ir" - "bird", "er" - "sister", "ar" - "card", "ur" - "hurt", "or" - "word")

- applies common phonic generalisations when reading continuous texts (e.g. soft "g" - "age", hard "g" - "game")
- says and represents the new word when asked to delete a phoneme within an initial blend of a single-syllable word (e.g. "spat" - "sat")
- reads multisyllabic words with common double graphemes and applies this when reading continuous texts (e.g. "ss" - "blossom", "tt" - "letter", "zz" - "fizzy", "ff" - "offend")
- reads words with graphemes representing diphthongs when reading continuous texts (e.g. "ou" - "ground", "ow" - "cow", "oi" - "boil")

Word recognition

- reads new words containing taught grapheme-phoneme correspondences in a variety of contexts without using obvious sounding-out strategies
- reads high-frequency words within a continuous text accurately and without hesitation (see Fluency)

Phonic knowledge and word recognition

- reads less common graphemes that contain alternative spelling for phonemes (e.g. /ch/tch/j/g/) and applies this knowledge when reading continuous texts
- reads multisyllabic words, including those with prefixes and suffixes, and applies this knowledge when reading continuous texts (e.g. "in-", "ex-", "dis-", "-ful", "-able", "-ly")
- reads words with silent letters in digraphs and applies this knowledge when reading continuous texts (e.g. "kn" - "knot", "mb" - "lamb")
- reads multisyllabic words with more complex letter combinations and letter clusters (e.g. "-igh" - "right", "-tion" - "station", "-ough" - "cough")

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2U01

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2U01

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2U01

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

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

Content description

AC9LK2U01

Continuum extract

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

- notice the use of different languages they, their family or community members use to communicate
- identify and use verbal and non-verbal communication, recognising that these may have different meanings for familiar cultural and linguistic groups
- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2U01

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2U01

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2U01

understanding the letter and sound relationship in hangeul, for example, ■ is pronounced as m

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Resource – Korean language resource

Korean

Language support resource

The Korean Language support resource was developed to support teachers as they plan teaching and learning programs to implement the Australian Curriculum: Korean. It is optional and includes illustrative examples of language and language use.

Introduction

The resource provides 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 Korean 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 the approaches, methodologies and pedagogies that best suit their students' learning.

Download

Resource – WS02 - ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ (I can read syllable blocks)

By the end of Year 2, students use Korean language to interact and share information related to the classroom and themselves. They use cues to respond to questions and instructions, and use simple formulaic language. They locate and convey key items of information in texts using non-verbal, visual and contextual cues to help make meaning. They use familiar words and modelled language to create texts. They copy some hangeul appropriate to context.

Students imitate the sounds and rhythms of spoken Korean. They demonstrate understanding that Korean has conventions and rules for non-verbal communication, pronunciation and writing, and begin to identify hangeul. They give examples of similarities and differences between some features of Korean and English. They understand that language is connected with culture(s), and notice how this is reflected in their own language(s) and culture(s).

AC9LK2C01

recognise and respond to modelled classroom-related greetings, instructions and routines; and personal introductions

AC9LK2C03

locate, with support, key information in familiar texts, and respond using gestures, images, words and formulaic phrases

AC9LK2U01

recognise and imitate the sounds and rhythms of Korean and learn how sounds are produced and represented in hangeul

AC9LK2U02

recognise that hangeul and features of language are used to construct meaning in Korean

Resource – WS05 - ■■■■-■■ ■■■■■? (Riddle – What am I?)

By the end of Year 2, students use Korean language to interact and share information related to the classroom and themselves. They use cues to respond to questions and instructions, and use simple formulaic language. They locate and convey key items of information in texts using non-verbal, visual and contextual cues to help make meaning. They use familiar words and modelled language to create texts. They copy some hangeul appropriate to context.

Students imitate the sounds and rhythms of spoken Korean. They demonstrate understanding that Korean has conventions and rules for non-verbal communication, pronunciation and writing, and begin to identify hangeul. They give examples of similarities and differences between some features of Korean and English. They understand that language is connected with culture(s), and notice how this is reflected in their own language(s) and culture(s).

AC9LK2C02

participate in a range of guided, play-based language activities using formulaic expressions, visual and spoken cues

AC9LK2C03

locate, with support, key information in familiar texts, and respond using gestures, images, words and formulaic phrases

AC9LK2U01

recognise and imitate the sounds and rhythms of Korean and learn how sounds are produced and represented in hangeul

Resource – WS06 - ■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■ (My Dream Job)

By the end of Year 2, students use Korean language to interact and share information related to the classroom and themselves. They use cues to respond to questions and instructions, and use simple formulaic language. They locate and convey key items of information in texts using non-verbal, visual and contextual cues to help make meaning. They use familiar words and modelled language to create texts. They copy some hangeul appropriate to context.

Students imitate the sounds and rhythms of spoken Korean. They demonstrate understanding that Korean has conventions and rules for non-verbal communication, pronunciation and writing, and begin to identify hangeul. They give examples of similarities and differences between some features of Korean and English. They understand that language is connected with culture(s), and notice how this is reflected in their own language(s) and culture(s).

AC9LK2C01

recognise and respond to modelled classroom-related greetings, instructions and routines; and personal introductions

AC9LK2C03

locate, with support, key information in familiar texts, and respond using gestures, images, words and formulaic phrases

AC9LK2C05

with support, use words, familiar phrases and modelled language to create spoken, written and multimodal texts, copying some hangeul appropriate to context

AC9LK2U01

recognise and imitate the sounds and rhythms of Korean and learn how sounds are produced and represented in hangeul

AC9LK2U02

recognise that hangeul and features of language are used to construct meaning in Korean

AC9LK2U02

recognise that hangeul and features of are used to construct meaning in Korean

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-

Elaborations

- differentiating hangeul from other forms of written expression such as the , and identifying that may be spoken by students within the class
- recognising hangeul stroke order in
- noticing that the Korean copula alternates between 2 forms, –■■ and –■■■, and using it with own names, for example, ■■■■■, ■■■■■■
- recognising ■ as the informal polite ending, for example, ■■■■■ and ■■■■■?
- understanding that ■ is used to refer to self and ■■ means 'I' in a polite way
- identifying that a or a followed by a basic marker such as –■/■ or –■/■ is a chunk which has a syntactic function in a , for example, ■■■ or ■■■
- understanding how to make a simple using a common , for example, ■ ■■■■■?

Students learn to:

recognise that hangeul and features of language are used to construct meaning in Korean

(AC9LK2U02)

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

Reading and viewing

- Phonic knowledge and word recognition

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

Social management

- Communication

Social management

- Communication

Social management

- Communication

Social management

- Communication

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - ■■■■ ■■ ■■■■ (Learning Korean grammar)

WS02 - ■■ ■■ ■■■■ ■■ ■ ■■■■ (I can read syllable blocks)

WS03 - ■■■■■■ ■■ ■■ (Jumbled sentence activity)

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

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

Content description

AC9LK2U02

Continuum extract

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

- notice the use of different languages they, their family or community members use to communicate
- identify and use verbal and non-verbal communication, recognising that these may have different meanings for familiar cultural and linguistic groups
- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond

Snapshot – Phonic knowledge and word recognition

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Phonic knowledge and word recognition

Content description

AC9LK2U02

Learning progression extract

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

Phonic knowledge

- reads words with taught vowel digraphs (e.g. "ee", "oo", "ay", "ai", "ea", "oa", "ow") and applies this knowledge when reading decodable texts
- reads and writes common, one- and two-syllable words with clusters of consonants (e.g. "plant", "string", "object")
- reads 2-syllable words with open or long vowel sounds when reading decodable texts (e.g. "label", "project", "even")

Word recognition

- reads most common high-frequency words (e.g. 100 or more) in continuous text

Phonic knowledge

- reads CCVCC words (e.g. "trust"), CCCVC words (e.g. "scrap"), CCCVCC words (e.g. "thrust") and applies this knowledge when reading continuous texts
- reads words with r-controlled vowel digraphs "ar", "er", "or", "ur", "ir", writes words accordingly and applies this knowledge when reading continuous texts (e.g. "ir" - "bird", "er" - "sister", "ar" - "card", "ur" - "hurt", "or" - "word")
- applies common phonic generalisations when reading continuous texts (e.g. soft "g" - "age", hard "g" - "game")
- says and represents the new word when asked to delete a phoneme within an initial blend of a single-syllable word (e.g. "spat" - "sat")
- reads multisyllabic words with common double graphemes and applies this when reading continuous texts (e.g. "ss" - "blossom", "tt" - "letter", "zz" - "fizzy", "ff" - "offend")
- reads words with graphemes representing diphthongs when reading continuous texts (e.g. "ou" - "ground", "ow" - "cow", "oi" - "boil")

Word recognition

- reads new words containing taught grapheme-phoneme correspondences in a variety of contexts without using obvious sounding-out strategies
- reads high-frequency words within a continuous text accurately and without hesitation (see Fluency)

Phonic knowledge and word recognition

- reads less common graphemes that contain alternative spelling for phonemes (e.g. /ch/tch/j/g/) and applies this knowledge when reading continuous texts
- reads multisyllabic words, including those with prefixes and suffixes, and applies this knowledge when reading continuous texts (e.g. "in-", "ex-", "dis-", "-ful", "-able", "-ly")
- reads words with silent letters in digraphs and applies this knowledge when reading continuous texts (e.g. "kn" - "knot", "mb" - "lamb")
- reads multisyllabic words with more complex letter combinations and letter clusters (e.g. "-igh" - "right", "-tion" - "station", "-ough" - "cough")

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2U02

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2U02

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication

- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2U02

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2U02

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2U02

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2U02

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9LK2U02

Continuum extract

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

- develop positive communication skills by initiating, joining or contributing to conversations
- use a range of skills to enhance verbal and non-verbal communication
- apply verbal and non-verbal communication skills when responding to others

Resource – WS01 - ■■■■ ■■ ■■■■ (Learning Korean grammar)

By the end of Year 2, students use Korean language to interact and share information related to the classroom and themselves. They use cues to respond to questions and instructions, and use simple formulaic language. They locate and convey key items of information in texts using non-verbal,

visual and contextual cues to help make meaning. They use familiar words and modelled language to create texts.

Students imitate the sounds and rhythms of Korean and demonstrate understanding that Korean has conventions and rules for non-verbal communication, pronunciation and writing. They give examples of similarities and differences between some features of Korean and English. They understand that language is connected with culture, and notice how this is reflected in their own language(s) and culture(s).

AC9LK2C05

with support, use words, familiar phrases and modelled language to create spoken, written and multimodal texts, copying some hangeul appropriate to context

AC9LK2U02

recognise that hangeul and features of language are used to construct meaning in Korean

Resource – WS03 - ■■■■■■ ■■ ■■ (Jumbled sentence activity)

By the end of Year 2, students use Korean language to interact and share information related to the classroom and themselves. They use cues to respond to questions and instructions, and use simple formulaic language. They locate and convey key items of information in texts using non-verbal, visual and contextual cues to help make meaning. They use familiar words and modelled language to create texts. They copy some hangeul appropriate to context.

Students imitate the sounds and rhythms of spoken Korean. They demonstrate understanding that Korean has conventions and rules for non-verbal communication, pronunciation and writing, and begin to identify hangeul. They give examples of similarities and differences between some features of Korean and English. They understand that language is connected with culture(s), and notice how this is reflected in their own language(s) and culture(s).

AC9LK2C03

locate, with support, key information in familiar texts, and respond using gestures, images, words and formulaic phrases

AC9LK2U02

recognise that hangeul and features of language are used to construct meaning in Korean

AC9LK2U03

notice that Korean has features that may be similar to or different from English

•

Elaborations

- understanding that hangeul order is different from Roman alphabetical order, for example, ■, ■, ■, ■... versus a, b, c ...
- matching Korean and English, for example, name tags of students in Korean and English
- noticing in Korean, originating from other such as English, that have the same meaning, for example, ■■■■, ■■■■, ■■■■, and identifying similarities and differences in how to pronounce and spell those
- simple in Korean with support, and noticing similarities and differences between Korean and English such as structure and order, for example, a is located at the end of a in Korean
- to and viewing the and hangeul and comparing how sounds are represented

Students learn to:

notice that Korean has features that may be similar to or different from English

(AC9LK2U03)

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

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

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Resources

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

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

Content description

AC9LK2U03

Continuum extract

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

- notice the use of different languages they, their family or community members use to communicate
- identify and use verbal and non-verbal communication, recognising that these may have different meanings for familiar cultural and linguistic groups
- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

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

Content description

AC9LK2U03

Continuum extract

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

- notice the use of different languages they, their family or community members use to communicate
- identify and use verbal and non-verbal communication, recognising that these may have different meanings for familiar cultural and linguistic groups
- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

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

Content description

AC9LK2U03

Continuum extract

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

- notice the use of different languages they, their family or community members use to communicate
- identify and use verbal and non-verbal communication, recognising that these may have different meanings for familiar cultural and linguistic groups
- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

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

responsively

Content description

AC9LK2U03

Continuum extract

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

- notice the use of different languages they, their family or community members use to communicate
- identify and use verbal and non-verbal communication, recognising that these may have different meanings for familiar cultural and linguistic groups
- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

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

Content description

AC9LK2U03

Continuum extract

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

- notice the use of different languages they, their family or community members use to communicate
- identify and use verbal and non-verbal communication, recognising that these may have different meanings for familiar cultural and linguistic groups
- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond

AC9LK2U04

notice that people use in ways that reflect cultural practices

-
-

Elaborations

- understanding that the world contains many different spoken by many different communities of speakers and that many people in the world speak more than one
- comparing and associated with use in different , for example, bowing and saying ■■■■■? when greeting in Korean, learning different ways of kissing on the cheek when saying 'bonjour' in French-speaking , and understanding 'hongi', pressing noses, and saying 'kia-ora' in a traditional M■ori greeting
- noticing changes in behaviour or when Korean, for example, passing an object to the teacher using 2 hands while saying ■■■■, ■■ ■■■■
- exploring symbols and used by First Nations Australians and by Korean-speaking communities in a range of , for example, identifying the colours of flags in Korean and discussing what the colours represent in English
- naming they have encountered in everyday life, for example, conducting a class survey to a list of the spoken by their neighbours or classmates

Students learn to:

notice that people use language in ways that reflect cultural practices

(AC9LK2U04)

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

Reflecting on culture and cultural diversity

- Reflect on the relationship between cultures and identities

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

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Resources

Work Samples

WS04 - ■■■■ ■■ (Tiger magic)

Snapshot – Interpret concepts and problems

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

Content description

AC9LK2U04

Continuum extract

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

- identify the main parts of a concept or problem
- identify the main parts of a concept or problem and describe how these relate to each other
- identify and prioritise significant elements and relationships within a concept or problem

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

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

Content description

AC9LK2U04

Continuum extract

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

- notice the use of different languages they, their family or community members use to communicate
- identify and use verbal and non-verbal communication, recognising that these may have different meanings for familiar cultural and linguistic groups
- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond

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

AC9LK2U04

Continuum extract

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

- identify cultural practices that are important to themselves, family and friends, and describe what they experience

- explore examples of cultural practices that draw themselves, family and friends together, identifying how respect is conveyed
- describe the similarities and differences in beliefs, values and cultural practices in the community, sharing how belonging grows

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

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

Content description

AC9LK2U04

Continuum extract

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

- notice the use of different languages they, their family or community members use to communicate
- identify and use verbal and non-verbal communication, recognising that these may have different meanings for familiar cultural and linguistic groups
- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond

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

AC9LK2U04

Continuum extract

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

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

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Snapshot – Interpret concepts and problems

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

Content description

AC9LK2U04

Continuum extract

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

- identify the main parts of a concept or problem
- identify the main parts of a concept or problem and describe how these relate to each other
- identify and prioritise significant elements and relationships within a concept or problem

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

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

Content description

AC9LK2U04

Continuum extract

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

- notice the use of different languages they, their family or community members use to communicate
- identify and use verbal and non-verbal communication, recognising that these may have different meanings for familiar cultural and linguistic groups
- initiate verbal and non-verbal communication, comparing how members of familiar cultural and linguistic groups respond

Resource – WS04 - ■■■■ ■■ (Tiger magic)

By the end of Year 2, students use Korean language to interact and share information related to the classroom and themselves. They use cues to respond to questions and instructions, and use simple formulaic language. They locate and convey key items of information in texts using non-verbal, visual and contextual cues to help make meaning. They use familiar words and modelled language to create texts. They copy some hangeul appropriate to context.

Students imitate the sounds and rhythms of spoken Korean. They demonstrate understanding that Korean has conventions and rules for non-verbal communication, pronunciation and writing, and begin to identify hangeul. They give examples of similarities and differences between some features of Korean and English. They understand that language is connected with culture(s), and notice how this is reflected in their own language(s) and culture(s).

AC9LK2C03

locate, with support, key information in familiar texts, and respond using gestures, images, words and formulaic phrases

AC9LK2U02

recognise that hangeul and features of language are used to construct meaning in Korean

AC9LK2U04

notice that people use language in ways that reflect cultural practices