Government of **Western Australia**
School Curriculum and Standards Authority

KOREAN: BACKGROUND LANGUAGE

ATAR course

Year 11 syllabus for teaching from 2027

Acknowledgement of Country

Kaya. The School Curriculum and Standards Authority (the Authority) acknowledges that our offices are on Whadjuk Noongar boodjar and that we deliver our services on the country of many traditional custodians and language groups throughout Western Australia. The Authority acknowledges the traditional custodians throughout Western Australia and their continuing connection to land, waters and community. We offer our respect to Elders past and present.

Important information

As part of the Western Australian Certificate of Education (WACE) Refreshment, the School Curriculum and Standards Authority (the Authority) has revised the course rationale and aims, and updated the General Capabilities to create clearer connections with the syllabus content.

This syllabus is effective from 1 January 2027.

Users of this syllabus are responsible for checking its currency.

Syllabuses are formally reviewed by the Authority on a cyclical basis, typically every five years.

This document incorporates material from the CCAFL Framework (2021) that has been compiled by the Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority and the previous CCAFL Framework (2000) prepared by the New South Wales Education Standards Authority (previously, the Board of Studies NSW) for and on behalf of the Australasian Curriculum, Assessment and Certification Authorities, in collaboration with:

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New South Wales Education Standards Authority
Northern Territory Department of Education
Office of Tasmanian Assessment, Standards and Certification
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Rationale

The Korean: Background Language ATAR course connects students with a culture that has become a dynamic force in shaping contemporary global culture. This influence is evident in diverse fields, including music, film, television, beauty, technology, cuisine, medicine and education. It is an important language in global entertainment, digital innovation and international relations; a world language with prominence in domains such as K-pop, Korean drama, esports, skincare, cinema and culinary arts. Korean is also spoken by more than 80 million people worldwide and is the official language of both South Korea and North Korea. It is a language of growing global interest and relevance, particularly across the Asia-Pacific region.

The course is designed for students who acquired the language through immersion or interaction within their environment, such as through family, community, in-country or cultural experiences. Through Korean, students explore their own point of view and the viewpoints of others, and the impact of change and current issues on the global community. Within these perspectives, students explore various aspects of life, such as relationships and social pressures; investigate the traditions and values of Korean-speaking communities and their place in Australia; and examine environmental issues and media, and their impacts on society.

Students build on their skills, knowledge and linguistic resources in Korean, enabling them to communicate confidently in a range of situations. They gain a deeper understanding of the global significance of Korean language and culture, fostering a heightened sense of intercultural awareness and empathy. Students analyse cultural practices and norms in an ongoing process of interpretation, self-reflection, comparison and negotiation, further developing their cognitive skills through thinking critically and analytically, solving problems and making connections.

Through the course, students engage with the linguistic and cultural diversity of our interconnected world, reflecting on their role in society and how they interact with others across various social contexts. Language learning is a powerful tool for personal growth that broadens students' worldviews. Australia's cultural and linguistic diversity provides many opportunities to hear and use Korean in real-life situations as well as through Korean media, and to create actual and virtual connections with Korean-speaking communities throughout the world.

Australia has strong personal, cultural, political, and trade connections with Korean-speaking countries and proficiency in Korean provides students with enhanced vocational opportunities in a wide range of sectors. Studying Korean opens pathways for further academic study in fields like languages, international studies and cross-cultural communication, and careers in areas such as education, business, trade, commerce, diplomacy, tourism, government and international law. Korean also provides a foundation for learning other East Asian languages, such as Japanese and Chinese, expanding career and intercultural opportunities. Ultimately, the course offers students valuable linguistic and intercultural skills, fosters personal growth and empathy, and enhances future academic and career prospects.

Application for enrolment in a language course

All students wishing to study a Western Australian Certificate of Education (WACE) language course are required to complete the *Application for permission to enrol in a WACE language course* via the Authority student portal in the year prior to first enrolment in the course.

Aims

The Korean: Background Language ATAR course builds on students' Korean language proficiency and knowledge about the cultures of Korean-speaking communities. It enables students to:

- interact with others to exchange information, ideas, opinions and experiences in Korean
- analyse a range of texts in Korean to comprehend and interpret meaning
- apply the skills they have acquired to produce texts in Korean to convey information and express ideas, opinions and experiences for specific audiences, purposes and contexts
- strengthen their intercultural communication skills in both the Korean and English languages
- demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of language as a system
- reflect on the relationship between language and culture.

Organisation

This course is organised into a Year 11 syllabus and a Year 12 syllabus. The cognitive complexity of the syllabus content increases from Year 11 to Year 12.

Structure of the syllabus

The Year 11 syllabus is divided into two units, each of one semester duration, which are typically delivered as a pair. The notional time for each unit is 55 class contact hours.

Unit 1

This unit focuses on three topics: 청소년기의 인간관계 (Young people and their relationships), 현대 사회의 전통과 가치 (Traditions and values in contemporary society), and 변화하는 우리의 환경 (Our changing environment). Through these topics, students build on their intercultural and linguistic skills to gain a deeper understanding of the Korean language.

Unit 2

This unit focuses on three topics: 현대 사회의 압박감 (Pressures in today's society), 호주 사회 속의 한국인의 정체성 (Korean identity in the Australian context) and 미디어와 커뮤니케이션 (Media and communication). Through these topics, students build on their intercultural and linguistic skills to gain a deeper understanding of the Korean language.

Each unit includes:

- a unit description – a short description of the focus of the unit
- unit content – the content to be taught and learned.

Organisation of content

The course content is divided into five content areas:

- Perspectives and topics
- Text types and styles of writing
- Linguistic resources
- Intercultural understanding
- Language learning and communication strategies.

These content areas should not be considered in isolation but holistically, as content areas that complement one another and that are interrelated and interdependent.

Perspectives and topics

Each unit is defined by three perspectives and a set of topics.

The perspectives are:

- personal – explores aspects of the student's personal world, aspirations, values, opinions, ideas and relationships with others. Students also explore the topic from the perspectives of other people
- community – explores topics from the perspectives of individuals and groups within those communities or the communities as a whole, and develops an understanding of how culture and identity are expressed through language
- global – explores trends and issues that affect the global community.

Each perspective has a set of topics that promote meaningful communication and enable students to extend their understanding of Korean language and culture. Topics are placed under one or more of the three perspectives to provide a specific viewpoint for the teaching and assessment of the topic.

Text types and styles of writing

In learning a language, it is necessary to engage with and/or produce a wide variety of text types and styles of writing.

Text types are categories of print, spoken, visual or audiovisual text, identified in terms of purpose, audience and features. Text types and textual conventions vary across languages and cultures, and provide information about the society and culture in which they are produced. Students are encouraged to listen to, read and view a range of texts, and need to be provided with opportunities to engage with them.

Styles of writing are the features, patterns and rules of texts that are determined by the text type and the context, purpose and audience of the text. They also include protocols for participating in communication, such as ways of initiating conversations, framing requests, disagreeing and responding. Students are expected to respond to and produce the following styles of writing individually or in combination: descriptive, informative, personal, persuasive and reflective.

In school-based assessments and the ATAR course examinations, students are expected to respond to and/or produce a range of spoken and written text types and styles of writing in Korean.

Linguistic resources

Linguistic resources are the specific elements of language that are necessary for communication. Acquiring linguistic resources allows for the development of knowledge, skills and understandings relevant to the vocabulary, grammar, and sound and writing systems of Korean.

In the Korean: Background Language ATAR course, students are required to further develop their knowledge and understanding of the structure of Korean. Students will need to use Korean at a sophisticated level, with a wide range of vocabulary and a depth and breadth of language use, particularly to accommodate the language necessary for communication within and about the topics.

Intercultural understanding

Intercultural understanding involves developing knowledge, awareness and understanding of one's own culture/s and language/s, as well as those of the Korean-speaking world. The study of the perspectives and topics, text types and styles of writing, and linguistic resources will enable the development of intercultural understanding, which enhances the ability to communicate, interact and negotiate within and across languages and cultures, and understand oneself and others.

The development of intercultural competence can be described as moving from a stage where students are not aware of, or do not understand or practise, cultural norms, to one where cultural practices are so internalised that the student no longer notices them. Students with a background in the Korean language and/or culture already have experience in negotiating between that culture and language and their Australian cultural identity. The Korean: Background Language ATAR course provides opportunities for these students to reflect on and analyse cultural practices and norms in an ongoing process of interpretation, self-reflection, comparison and negotiation, and to enable them to learn more about, better understand, and eventually move between their cultures and languages.

Language learning and communication strategies

Language learning and communication strategies are processes, techniques and skills relevant to:

- supporting learning and the acquisition of language
- making meaning from texts
- producing texts
- engaging in spoken interaction.

These strategies support and enhance the development of literacy skills and enable further development of cognitive skills through thinking critically and analytically, solving problems and making connections. Students should be taught these strategies explicitly and be provided with opportunities to practise them.

Progression from the Years 7–10 curriculum

The Western Australian Curriculum: Languages Year 7 to Year 10 is organised through two interrelated strands: Communicating and Understanding language and culture. Communicating is focused on using language for communicative purposes in interpreting, creating, and exchanging meaning, while Understanding language and culture involves analysing language and culture as resources for interpreting and shaping meaning in intercultural exchange.

Together, these strands reflect three important aspects of language learning: engaging in communication, analysing various aspects of language and culture involved in communication, and understanding oneself as a communicator.

This syllabus continues to develop the knowledge, understanding and skills that ensure students communicate in Korean; understand language, culture and learning and their relationship; and thereby develop an intercultural communication capability.

Representation of the General Capabilities

The General Capabilities encompass the knowledge, skills, behaviours and dispositions that will support students to live and work successfully now and into the future. They are not assessed unless identified within the specified unit content. Teachers should find opportunities to incorporate the following General Capabilities into the teaching and learning program for the Korean: Background Language ATAR course.

Critical and creative thinking

Students enhance their critical and creative thinking skills through their study of the Korean language and culture. Content in the course is presented through three perspectives – Personal, Community and Global – encouraging students to compare information and evaluate ideas from these diverse perspectives. By analysing and interpreting spoken and written texts, students strengthen their ability to identify and process, and select and evaluate, information and engage in logical and reflective thinking. By extending their skills, knowledge and understanding of the Korean language, they learn to assess how language conveys meaning and how context, purpose and audience influence communication.

Through the course, students learn and practise language learning and communication strategies. These strategies support and enhance the development of literacy skills and enable further development of cognitive skills through thinking critically and making connections. The process of transferring linguistic and cultural knowledge and applying it to new contexts fosters students' metacognition, problem-solving abilities and analytical skills.

Intercultural understanding

Intercultural understanding is central to the course as students learn to value their own cultures, languages and beliefs and those of others. The main aim of learning Korean is to develop intercultural understanding, which is integral to communicating in the context of diversity, the development of global citizenship and lifelong learning.

Students bring to their learning various preconceptions, assumptions and orientations shaped by their existing language/s and culture/s that can be challenged by the new language experience.

Learning to move between two languages and cultures is integral to language learning and is to key students' development of intercultural capability.

Learning Korean is an enriching and cumulative process that broadens students' communicative repertoire, providing additional resources for interpreting and making meaning. Through the Personal, Community and Global perspectives, students explore topics such as relationships and social pressures, investigate the traditions and values of Korean-speaking communities and their place in Australia, and examine environmental issues and media and their impacts on society.

Students learn that interactions between different people in different languages also involve interactions between the different kinds of knowledge, understanding and values that are articulated through language and culture. Successful intercultural communication is not only determined by what they do or say, but also by what members of the other language and culture understand from what they do or say.

Intercultural understanding is one of the five content areas of this course.

Literacy

Students enhance their literacy capacity as they use Korean to listen to, read, view and respond to a range of texts, participate in spoken interaction, and write texts in Korean for different purposes and contexts. They further expand their skills, knowledge and understanding of the Korean language and apply their knowledge of linguistic resources to exchange information, ideas and opinions in Korean.

For language learners, literacy involves skills and knowledge that need guidance, time and support to develop. These skills include developing an ability to decode and encode from sound to written systems; mastering grammatical, orthographic and textual conventions; and developing semantic, pragmatic and critical literacy skills. For learners of Korean, literacy development in the language enhances and extends their knowledge and understanding of English literacy, which in turn supports their learning in Korean.

Addressing the other General Capabilities

Although the following General Capabilities have not been identified as a focus in the Korean: Background Language ATAR Year 11 course, teachers may find opportunities to incorporate them into the teaching and learning program.

- Digital literacy
- Ethical understanding
- Numeracy
- Personal and social capability

Such opportunities may occur through the application of different contexts, pedagogical practices and/or assessment strategies that relate to the syllabus as part of the teaching and learning program.

Summary representation of the General Capabilities in the Korean: Background Language ATAR course

The unit content and assessment types for this course provide students with the opportunity to develop the General Capabilities summarised in the table below.

Year	Course	Course type	General Capabilities						
			CCT	DL	EU	IU	L	N	PSC
Year 11	Korean: Background Language (AEKBL)	ATAR	✓			✓	✓		
Year 12	Korean: Background Language (ATKBL)	ATAR	✓			✓	✓		

Key
CCT: Critical and creative thinking, DL: Digital literacy, EU: Ethical understanding, IU: Intercultural understanding, L: Literacy, N: Numeracy, PSC: Personal and social capability

Representation of the Cross-curriculum Priorities

The Cross-curriculum Priorities address the contemporary issues that students face in a globalised world. Teachers may find opportunities to incorporate them into the teaching and learning program for the Korean: Background Language ATAR course. The Cross-curriculum Priorities are not assessed unless they are identified within the specified unit content.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures

The study of Languages involves recognising the interrelationship of languages, identities and cultures across languages, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages, and develops an understanding of concepts related to Australia's linguistic landscape. The Korean: Background Language ATAR course, along with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures priority, enables students to develop knowledge and understanding by engaging them with the languages and cultures of Australia.

By exploring and reflecting on the interrelationship between language, culture and identity, students are provided with opportunities to understand that the ways people use language reflect the values and beliefs of their respective communities, including Australia's rich and diverse Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia

In the Languages learning area, students are able to learn the languages of the Asian region, learning to communicate and interact in interculturally appropriate ways and exploring concepts, experiences and perspectives from within and across Asian cultures.

In all the languages, the priority of Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia provides opportunities for students to develop an appreciation for the place of Australia within the Asian region, including the interconnections of languages and cultures, peoples and communities, and histories and economies. They learn how Australia is situated within the Asian region and how our national linguistic and cultural identity is continuously evolving – locally, regionally and within an international context.

In learning Korean, students may engage with a range of texts and concepts related to:

- Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia
- languages and cultures of Asia
- people of Asian heritage within Australia.

Sustainability

The Korean: Background Language ATAR course provides a context for students to develop their knowledge and understanding of concepts, perspectives and issues related to sustainability in Korean-speaking communities and the wider world. Students engage with a range of texts to obtain, interpret and present information, ideas and opinions on concepts such as the environment, conservation, social and political change and how language and culture evolve. They develop their knowledge, understanding and skills relating to sustainability within particular unit topics.

Through interacting with others, respectfully negotiating meaning and mutual understanding, and reflecting on communication, students can learn to live and work in ways that are both productive and sustainable.

Unit 1

Unit description

In Unit 1, students build on their intercultural and linguistic skills to gain a deeper understanding of the Korean language.

Unit content

This unit includes the knowledge, understandings and skills described below.

Perspectives and topics

Unit 1 is organised around three perspectives and a set of three topics. Engaging with the topics from the three different perspectives provides students with opportunities to understand how language is created for particular purposes, and how it can be understood differently by different audiences. As a result, students develop the ability to express, in speech and in writing, their own insights and reflections, and compare them with those of others.

Perspectives	Topics
Personal Students explore the topic from their own point of view or from the viewpoint of individuals from Korean-speaking communities.	**청소년기의 인간관계 (Young people and their relationships)** Students explore their relationships with family and their connections with friends.
Community Students investigate how the topic relates to groups in Korean-speaking communities.	**현대 사회의 전통과 가치 (Traditions and values in contemporary society)** Students investigate how the traditions and values of Korean-speaking communities are maintained.
Global Students examine how the topic impacts the global community.	**변화하는 우리의 환경 (Our changing environment)** Students examine global environmental issues.

Text types and styles of writing

Text types

It is necessary for students to engage with a range of text types. In school-based assessments, students are expected to respond to and/or produce a range of text types from the list below.

- account
- advertisement
- announcement
- article
- blog/post
- chart
- comic strip
- conversation/interview
- description
- discussion
- email
- form
- image
- infographic
- journal entry
- letter
- message
- plan
- poem
- presentation
- review
- role-play
- script – conversation, interview, speech
- song
- speech
- summary
- table

Styles of writing

Students should respond to and produce the following styles of writing in school-based assessments, individually or in combination: descriptive and informative.

Refer to Appendix 2 for the features and conventions of the text types and characteristics of the styles of writing.

Linguistic resources

Vocabulary

Students should be taught vocabulary, phrases and expressions associated with the unit content.

Grammar

Students will be expected to recognise and use the following grammatical items.

Grammatical items	Sub-elements
Adverbs	component
	sentence
	conjunctive
Attributive/adnouns (determiners)	descriptive, 'this', 'that', numerals
Descriptive verbs (adjectives)	regular conjugation
	irregular conjugation
	있다, 없다 case
	negatives
Exclamations	글쎄(요), 아이고, 어머, 저, 참, 아, 와
Nouns	free/independent nouns
	bound/dependent nouns
Numerals	하나, 둘, 셋, 일, 이, 삼, 백, 천, 만, 억, 첫째, 둘째, 셋째
Particles	case particle
	auxiliary particle
	comitative particle
Phonological rules	consonant assimilation
	syllable-final neutralisation
Pronouns	personal
	demonstrative
	interrogative
Sentence types	simple
	complex
Verbs (possessive)	regular conjugation
	irregular conjugation
	conjugative endings
	tenses
	auxiliary (support)
	honorifics
	있다 case
	negatives

Refer to Appendix 3 for elaborations of grammatical items.

Sound and writing systems

Students show understanding and apply knowledge of the Korean sound and writing systems to effectively communicate information, ideas and opinions in a variety of situations.

Intercultural understanding

The perspectives and topics, the conventions of the text types, the styles of writing selected and the linguistic resources for the unit should provide students with opportunities to further develop their linguistic and intercultural competence and enable them to reflect on the ways in which culture influences communication.

Language learning and communication strategies

Language learning and communication strategies taught in this unit will depend on the needs of the students and the learning experiences and/or communication activities. Students should be taught these strategies explicitly and be provided with opportunities to practise them.

Refer to Appendix 4 for a list of language learning and communication strategies.

Dictionaries

Students develop the necessary skills to use dictionaries effectively.

In the written examination, students are permitted to use monolingual and/or bilingual printed dictionaries, in one or two separate volumes.

Unit 2

Unit description

In Unit 2, students build on their intercultural and linguistic skills to gain a deeper understanding of the Korean language.

Unit content

This unit builds on the content covered in Unit 1.

This unit includes the knowledge, understandings and skills described below.

Perspectives and topics

Unit 2 is organised around three perspectives and a set of three topics. Engaging with the topics from the different perspectives provides students with opportunities to understand how language is created for particular purposes, and how it can be understood differently by different audiences. As a result, students develop the ability to express, in speech and in writing, their own insights and reflections, and compare them with those of others.

Perspectives	Topics
Personal Students explore the topic from their own point of view or from the viewpoint of individuals from Korean-speaking communities.	**현대 사회의 압박감 (Pressures in today's society)** Students explore a range of personal and social pressures and the relevance of these in their own lives.
Community Students investigate how the topic relates to groups in Korean-speaking communities.	**호주 사회 속 한국인의 정체성 (Korean identity in the Australian context)** Students investigate the place of Korean-speaking communities in Australia through migration experiences.
Global Students examine how the topic impacts the global community.	**미디어와 커뮤니케이션 (Media and communication)** Students examine the media and new technologies and their impact on society.

Text types and styles of writing

Text types

It is necessary for students to engage with a range of text types. In school-based assessments, students are expected to respond to and/or produce a range of text types from the list below.

- account
- advertisement
- announcement
- article
- blog/post
- chart
- comic strip
- conversation/interview
- description
- discussion
- email
- form
- image
- infographic
- journal entry
- letter
- message
- plan
- poem
- presentation
- review
- role-play
- script – conversation, interview, speech
- song
- speech
- summary
- table

Styles of writing

Students should respond to and produce the following styles of writing in school-based assessments, individually or in combination: personal, persuasive and reflective.

Refer to Appendix 2 for the features and conventions of the text types and characteristics of the styles of writing.

Linguistic resources

Vocabulary

Students should be taught vocabulary, phrases and expressions associated with the unit content.

Grammar

Students will be expected to recognise and use the following grammatical items.

Grammatical items	Sub-elements
Adverbs	component
	sentence
	conjunctive
Attributive/adnouns (determiners)	descriptive, 'this', 'that', numerals
Complex words†	derived words – prefixes and suffixes
	compound words
Descriptive verbs (adjectives)	regular conjugation
	irregular conjugation
	있다, 없다 case
	negatives
Exclamations	글쎄(요), 아이고, 어머, 저, 참, 아, 와
Nouns	가치, 갈등, 친구, 세대 전통, 문화, 예술, 공연, 이민, 관용, 정체성
Numerals	하나, 둘, 셋, 일, 이, 삼, 백, 천, 만, 억, 첫째, 둘째, 셋째
Particles	case particle
	auxiliary particle
	comitative particle
Phonological rules	consonant assimilation
	syllable-final neutralisation
Pronouns	personal
	demonstrative
	interrogative
Sentence types	simple
	complex

Grammatical items	Sub-elements
Verbs (possessive)	regular conjugation
	irregular conjugation
	conjugative endings
	tenses
	auxiliary (support)
	honorifics
	있다 case
	negatives

Refer to Appendix 3 for elaborations of grammatical items.

Sound and writing systems

Students show understanding and apply knowledge of the Korean sound and writing systems to effectively communicate information, ideas and opinions in a variety of situations.

Intercultural understanding

The perspectives and topics, the conventions of the text types, the styles of writing selected and the linguistic resources for the unit should provide students with opportunities to further develop their linguistic and intercultural competence and enable them to reflect on the ways in which culture influences communication.

Language learning and communication strategies

Language learning and communication strategies taught in this unit will depend on the needs of the students and the learning experiences and/or communication activities taking place. Students should be taught these strategies explicitly and be provided with opportunities to practise them.

Refer to Appendix 4 for a list of language learning and communication strategies.

Dictionaries

Students develop the necessary skills to use dictionaries effectively.

In the written examination, students are permitted to use monolingual and/or bilingual printed dictionaries, in one or two separate volumes.

Assessment

Assessment is an integral part of teaching and learning that in the senior secondary years:

- provides evidence of student achievement
- identifies opportunities for further learning
- connects to the standards described for the course
- contributes to the recognition of student achievement.

Assessment for learning (formative) and assessment of learning (summative) enable teachers to gather evidence to support students and make judgements about student achievement. These are not necessarily discrete approaches and may be used individually or together, and formally or informally.

Formative assessment involves a range of informal and formal assessment procedures used by teachers during the learning process to improve student achievement and guide teaching and learning activities. It often involves qualitative feedback (rather than scores) for both students and teachers, which focuses on the details of specific knowledge and skills that are being learnt.

Summative assessment involves assessment procedures that aim to determine students' learning at a particular time; for example, when reporting against the standards, or after completing a unit or pair of units. These assessments should be limited to eight or less and made clear to students through the assessment outline.

Appropriate assessment of student work in this course is underpinned by reference to a set of predetermined course standards. These standards describe the level of achievement required to achieve each grade from A to E. Teachers use them to determine how well a student has demonstrated their learning.

Where relevant, higher-order cognitive skills (e.g. application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation) and the General Capabilities should be included in the assessment of student achievement in this course. All assessments should be consistent with the requirements identified in the course assessment table.

Assessment should not generate workload or stress that, under fair and reasonable circumstances, would unduly diminish the performance of students.

School-based assessment

The *Western Australian Certificate of Education (WACE) Manual* contains essential information on principles, policies and procedures for school-based assessment that must be read in conjunction with this syllabus.

School-based assessment involves teachers gathering, describing and quantifying information about student achievement.

Teachers design school-based assessment tasks to meet the needs of students. As outlined in the *WACE Manual*, school-based assessment of student achievement in this course must be based on the Principles of Assessment:

- Assessment is an integral part of teaching and learning.
- Assessment should be educative.
- Assessment must be fair.
- Assessment should be designed to meet its specific purpose/s.
- Assessment should lead to informative reporting.
- Assessment should lead to school-wide evaluation processes.
- Assessment should provide significant data for improvement of teaching practices.

The table below provides details of the assessment types and their weighting for the Korean: Background Language ATAR Year 11 syllabus.

Summative assessments in this course must:

- be limited to eight tasks or less
- allow for the assessment of each assessment type at least once over the year/pair of units
- have a minimum value of five per cent of the total school assessment mark
- provide a representative sampling of the syllabus content.

Assessment tasks not administered under test or controlled conditions require appropriate authentication processes.

Assessment table – Year 11

Type of assessment	Weighting
Oral communication Interaction with others to share information and express ideas, opinions and/or experiences in spoken Korean. Typically, these tasks are administered under test conditions.	25%
Responding to texts Comprehension and interpretation of spoken and printed texts in Korean. Texts represent different text types and styles of writing. Questions for spoken and printed texts are either phrased in Korean and English for responses in English or phrased in Korean and English for responses in Korean, depending on the requirements of the question. Typically, these tasks are administered under test conditions.	30%
Written communication Production of written texts to convey information and express ideas, opinions and/or experiences in Korean. Questions specify the context, purpose, audience, text type and style of writing. Typically, these tasks are administered under test conditions.	15%
Examination **Practical (oral) examination** Typically conducted at the end of each semester and/or unit. In preparation for Unit 3 and Unit 4, the examination should reflect the examination design brief included in the ATAR Year 12 syllabus for this course.	10%
Written examination Typically conducted at the end of each semester and/or unit. In preparation for Unit 3 and Unit 4, the examination should reflect the examination design brief included in the ATAR Year 12 syllabus for this course.	20%

Teachers must use the assessment table to develop an assessment outline for the pair of units.

The assessment outline must:

- include a set of assessment tasks
- include a general description of each task
- indicate the unit content to be assessed
- indicate a weighting for each task and each assessment type
- include the approximate timing of each task (for example, the week the task is conducted or the issue and submission dates for an extended task).

Reporting

Schools report student achievement, underpinned by a set of predetermined standards, using the following grades:

Grade	Interpretation
A	Excellent achievement
B	High achievement
C	Satisfactory achievement
D	Limited achievement
E	Very low achievement

The grade descriptions for the Korean: Background Language ATAR Year 11 syllabus are provided in Appendix 1. They are used to support the allocation of a grade. They can also be accessed on the course page of the Authority website at www.scsa.wa.edu.au.

To be assigned a grade, a student must have had the opportunity to complete the education program, including the assessment program (unless the school accepts that there are exceptional and justifiable circumstances).

Refer to the *WACE Manual* for further information about the use of a ranked list in the process of assigning grades.

The grade is determined by reference to the standard, not allocated on the basis of a predetermined range of marks (cut-offs).

Appendix 1 – Grade descriptions Year 11

A	**Written production and oral production** Manipulates and uses Korean effectively to communicate a range of ideas and opinions relevant to context, purpose and audience. Consistently formulates logical arguments and justifies points of view, and shows highly effective use of textual references. Reflects on and applies knowledge and understanding of the relationships between language, culture and identity in a bilingual context, where relevant. Uses Korean with a high degree of accuracy and uses vocabulary and language conventions effectively. Conveys meaning fluently, with possible influence of accent/dialect in pronunciation, choice of vocabulary or sentence structure. Organises information coherently and expresses ideas effectively.
	Comprehension Competently summarises all key points, synthesises information and nuances in texts, and provides detailed and insightful analysis.

B	**Written production and oral production** Uses Korean mostly effectively to communicate a range of ideas and opinions relevant to context, purpose and audience. Formulates logical arguments, justifies points of view and shows effective use of textual references. Applies knowledge and understanding of the relationships between language, culture and identity in a bilingual context. Accurately uses vocabulary and a range of language conventions. Conveys meaning effectively, with possible influence of accent/dialect. Organises information logically and develops ideas clearly.
	Comprehension Ably extracts most relevant key points and synthesises information in texts, with some analysis and interpretation.

C	**Written production and oral production** Uses Korean satisfactorily to communicate ideas and opinions relevant to context, purpose and audience. Shows some ability to express and support a point of view. Applies some knowledge of the relationships between language, culture and identity in a bilingual context. Uses vocabulary and language conventions mostly accurately. Conveys meaning mostly accurately, with some influence of accent/dialect. Shows some organisation and sequencing of ideas and information.
	Comprehension Extracts and summarises some relevant information from texts, with limited analysis and interpretation.

D	**Written production and oral production** Communicates simple, personal ideas and basic information in Korean. Displays some ability to express a point of view using predominantly well-rehearsed, simple vocabulary and language conventions. Shows some awareness of the relationships between language, culture and identity in a bilingual context. Uses familiar vocabulary, simple sentence structures and learned expressions mostly accurately. Makes errors in pronunciation that affect meaning, clarity and flow. Provides some evidence of the ability to link ideas.
	Comprehension Extracts and summarises some relevant information from texts, with limited analysis.

E	Does not meet the requirements of a D grade and/or has completed insufficient assessment tasks to be assigned a higher grade.

Note: grade descriptions are to be refined using validated evidence from assessment samples and feedback from teachers.

Appendix 2 – Text types and styles of writing

These lists are provided to enable a common understanding of the text types and styles of writing for this syllabus.

Text types

Account

In both spoken and written form, accounts retell something that happened. Accounts have a title and are often in the first person. They describe a series of events or experiences and are often presented in a logical manner. At the conclusion, there may be a resolution. Language is either formal or informal, with time words used to connect ideas and action words used to describe events.

Advertisement

Advertisements promote a product or service. Emotive, factual or persuasive language is used in an informal register. They often use abbreviated words and sentences, comparatives and superlatives, and may be in spoken, written or visual form.

Announcement

In spoken, written and visual form, announcements present factual information about an event that has recently occurred or is about to occur. Announcements can use formal or informal registers, depending on the context. They include factual, straightforward language with little elaboration, and present information in a logical sequence.

Article

Articles consist of a section of text from a newspaper, magazine, webpage or other publication. They have a title that indicates the content. They are usually in a formal register, and the language can be descriptive, factual, judgemental, emotive or persuasive, depending on the context. Articles develop ideas and opinions and end with a statement of conclusion or advice to the reader. They may be accompanied by visual content. Articles can be reproduced directly or modified to make the language more accessible for students.

Blog/post

Blogs are essentially journals that are available on the internet. Many blogs provide commentary or news on a particular subject; others function more as personal online diaries. An individual entry is a blog is called a post. Typically, blogs combine text and images, and link to other blogs, webpages and media related to their topic. Posts may be in a formal or informal register. They should begin with a title and may end with an invitation to comment. The language in a blog post can be descriptive, factual, judgemental, emotive or persuasive, depending on the context. Students will generally be required to write a comment, responding to a blog. The register and language of blog comments are usually similar to the posts to which they are responding.

Chart

Charts organise and represent data in a diagram or table. They may also visually represent knowledge, concepts, thoughts or ideas. They are typically graphical and contain very little text. Charts include a title that provides a succinct description of what the data in the chart refers to, and contain key words that readers are looking for. They are usually in a formal register.

Comic strip

Comic strips represent a drawing or sequence of drawings arranged in panels to display brief humour or form a narrative, with text in balloons and captions. The language in a comic strip can be subjective or objective, descriptive, factual, judgemental, humorous, emotive or persuasive, depending on the context, and may involve a range of tenses. A comic strip may illustrate or describe an event, or series of events, often presented in a logical sequence, and at the conclusion there may be a resolution.

Conversation/interview

In their spoken form, conversations and interviews often begin with an exchange of opening salutations, followed by a question or statement and then a two-way sustained interaction. The language is often authentic, informal and conversational in style, sometimes with interjections, incomplete sentences, pauses and fillers. The register of a conversation or an interview will depend on the context and the relationship between participants. A conversation is typically more casual and less structured than an interview and involves the exchange of ideas or facts between the participants. An interview is a series of questions asked by one participant of another, generally with a set purpose.

Description

Descriptions of people, events, feelings and so on can be found within another text type (letter, article etc.). Information in a description can be presented in an objective or subjective way. Details are presented to create a clear image for the reader. Extravagant language or superlatives may be used to emphasise an impression, atmosphere or mood. Descriptions may contain references to elements such as sight, sound, smell, touch, taste or emotion.

Discussion

In both spoken and written form, discussions are used to present ideas and opinions from more than one speaker or writer on a particular issue or topic. They often use a formal register but may also be informal, depending on the context. The language of discussions includes comparison and contrast words, linking words and language that indicates judgements and values.

Email

The language of emails can be formal or informal, depending on the context. An email from one friend to another should be informal. An email that is business-related should use a more formal register. Although authentic emails often lack a salutation at the beginning or a signature at the end, they should have both when writing for assessment in order to clearly indicate the context of the message.

Form

Forms contain a series of blank spaces to be filled in and/or questions to be answered. Their purpose is to obtain information about a given person, position, topic etc. In their design, they have a title, contact details, labelled blank spaces and/or questions. Forms may include categories. The language of forms is often objective and includes a variety of questions to address. As a response, students could be asked to complete a form or respond to questions or criteria in an application, such as for a job.

Image

Images can frequently be used on their own, as they can communicate ideas in much more complete and complex ways than words alone. At other times, they are included with a title or caption or other text as a stimulus for response. Images should always complement and provide information on the topic or text.

Infographic

Infographics (information graphics) communicate information in a visual or graphic form. Images, charts, symbols, diagrams and text are used to convey knowledge, concepts or key messages quickly and clearly. Information in infographics can be presented in an objective or subjective way and the language used can be descriptive, factual or persuasive, depending on the context.

Journal entry

Journal entries record personal reflections, comments, information or the experiences of the writer. The language of journal entries is generally informal, and entries are written in the first person. Entries use subjective language to give a clear sense of the writer's personality and to explain their feelings and emotions. The layout should appear authentic, provide a sense of time and sequence, and possibly include a place name.

Letter

Formal letters are written communication in formal contexts to convey/request information, lodge a complaint or express an opinion. Formal Korean letters are structured with the recipient's name and a greeting, such as ㅇㅇ님께, 안녕하십니까?, appearing first on the left, followed by the content. The letter closes with a farewell like 감사합니다, the date, and the sender's name with a formal sign-off (드림 or 올림) on the bottom right. The language should be in a formal register, and deal with a specific topic. Common features of a formal letter are the use of objective language, full sentences and paragraphs, frequent formulaic language and a logical and cohesive sequence of ideas.

Informal letters are written communication with acquaintances, friends and family, to inform or to amuse. The layout of an informal letter can be less conventional than a formal letter, beginning with a casual greeting (aligned to the left of the page) and ending with a casual farewell phrase, the date of writing, and the sender's name (aligned to the bottom right of the page). The language can be informal, and the content can be simple and casual. Common features of an informal letter are the use of subjective language, a less complex sentence structure than in formal letters, and a logical and cohesive sequence of ideas.

Message

Messages are a form of spoken, written or recorded communication that inform, request, instruct or remind. They are typically short and may be formal or informal depending on the purpose and context. For assessments, they should include a salutation and a signing off, but the content should be brief, to the point, and convey a specific piece of information with little extra detail.

Plan

Plans are created to record and lay out intended actions. They can be a diagram or list of steps, with timing and resources used, to achieve an objective. Plans provide specific details, and depending on the context, may be either in a formal or informal register, or contain language that can be subjective or objective, descriptive, factual, emotive or persuasive.

Plans can also be a form of expressing meaning through symbols, governed by a set of conventions, that aim to instruct, inform, or communicate a sense of place. This type of plan is usually in a formal register and frequently uses formulaic expressions. It may have a title, orientation, scale, longitude and latitude, an index grid and a key.

Poem

Poems are sets of words that convey an experience, idea or emotion. Poems can be used to introduce language structures and new vocabulary. A whole poem or a selection of lines from a poem can be used as a basis for comprehension. The language in poems used in the course must be accessible.

Presentation

Presentations communicate ideas, opinions and attitudes. Their aim is to entertain, inform or persuade their audience. A presentation begins with a statement of purpose, followed by an explanation or presentation of an argument, and ends with some concluding remarks. The language used in presentations is often subjective, as the presenter is seeking to persuade and engage the audience through descriptive words, humour and anecdotes.

Review

Reviews are evaluations of works such as films, songs, musical performances, novels or stories. They should include a summary and description of the work or performance. The language and structure are formal; however, more personal and evaluative comments are often included. A title should be given.

Reviews of products and services are typically brief, opinion-based evaluations. They emphasise personal reactions and judgements, and may include ratings or platform-specific tags. The language is direct and can be formal or informal, depending on context.

Role-play

In both spoken and written form, role-plays are used to communicate and exchange ideas, information, opinions and experiences. Role-plays would generally have only two speakers, but each speaker must be clearly identified. A role-play often begins with an exchange of opening salutations, followed by a question or statement and then a two-way sustained interaction. The language is often authentic, informal and conversational in style, sometimes with interjections, incomplete sentences and pauses and fillers to maintain the conversation. The language level of role-plays will often depend on the context and the relationship between participants.

Script – conversation, interview, speech

Scripts are written forms of conversations, interviews or speeches that communicate or exchange ideas, information, opinions and experiences.

Scripts of interviews generally have only two speakers, while scripts of conversations may have more than two. Each speaker must be clearly identified. These scripts often begin with an exchange of opening salutations followed by a question or statement and then a two-way sustained interaction. The language is often authentic, informal and conversational, sometimes with interjections, incomplete sentences and pauses and fillers to maintain the conversation. The language level of a script will often depend on the context and the relationship between participants.

Scripts of speeches have only one speaker. The language can be informal or formal, depending on context, purpose and audience, and is often persuasive or informative. They typically start with a salutation and are set into paragraphs. The first paragraph will include a reference to the speech's target audience and purpose. The concluding paragraph will sum up the speech's purpose and content, and should be followed by a closing remark such as thanking the audience for their time and/or a call to action.

Song

Songs are groups of words that are set to music and are meant to be sung. A song's lyrics can be used as a basis for comprehension, but be mindful that popular songs often contain informal language or slang that is difficult for students to understand if they have not heard the song or phrases before.

Speech

Speeches, in their spoken forms, communicate ideas, opinions and attitudes to entertain, persuade, welcome or thank their audience. A speech often begins with a statement of purpose followed by an explanation or presentation of an argument, and ends with some concluding remarks. Descriptive words, formal or informal language and a range of tenses are typical in speeches. The language is often subjective, sometimes using slogans, catchphrases, humour and anecdotes to engage the audience.

Summary

A summary of a text presents the essential points and relevant details from the full text. A summary will have an introduction, content and a conclusion, and may include a title. They often require the use of full sentences and may contain quotations. The language of summaries may either be formal or informal, depending on context.

Table

Tables organise and represent data in a diagram or table. They may also visually represent knowledge, concepts, thoughts or ideas. Tables are typically graphical, containing very little text; however, they do include a title that provides a succinct description of what the data relates to. They are usually in a formal register.

Styles of writing

Descriptive

Descriptive writing engages the reader's attention as the writer paints a picture through words to make the reader see what they are depicting. The writer uses precisely chosen vocabulary with adjectives and adverbs to create a vivid impression of a person, place, object, event or a character or a particular mood or atmosphere. Descriptive writing evokes feelings and attitudes using connotative language. The writing is structured and ordered, using active verbs and varied sentences, at times with sensory descriptions to enhance the reader's experience.

Informative

Informative writing conveys information as clearly, comprehensively and accurately as possible. The language should generally be formal and in an objective style using impersonal expressions. Normally, no particular point of view is conveyed; rather, facts, examples, explanations, analogies and sometimes statistical information, quotations and references are provided as evidence. The language is clear and unambiguous, and information is structured and sequenced logically. The writing contains few adjectives, adverbs and images except as examples or analogies in explanation.

Personal

Personal (expressive) writing refers to various forms of writing used for recording, sharing or describing personal experiences, events or ideas. It establishes a relationship between the writer and the reader and creates a sense of the writer's personality in the reader's mind. The writer attempts to unravel their feelings or ideas and emphasises ideas, opinions, feelings and impressions rather than factual, objective information. Personal writing is generally composed in the first person in a subjective, informal style and often includes emotive language.

Persuasive

Persuasive writing aims to convert the reader to a particular point of view or attitude to convince them to act or respond in a certain way. The writer attempts to manipulate the reader's emotions and opinions, giving logical reasons and supporting evidence to defend the position or recommend action. The language used may be extravagant, using exaggeration, superlatives and humour to create a relationship between the writer and the reader.

Reflective

Reflective writing explores opinions or events for greater understanding and tries to convey something personal to the reader. Generally using a first-person point of view, it allows the writer to examine their own attitudes, beliefs and values. The language used is often emotive, as reflective writing involves personal responses to experiences, events, opinions and situations.

Appendix 3 – Elaborations of grammatical items

Elaborations are examples that accompany the grammatical items and sub-elements. They are intended to assist teachers to understand what is to be taught. They are not intended to be complete or comprehensive but are provided as support only.

Unit 1

Grammatical items	Sub-elements	Elaborations
Adverbs	component	겨우, 꼭, 아주, 빨리, 간단히, 이미 친구한테 화를 내고 싶었지만 제 자신을 위해 겨우 참았어요.
	sentence	만일, 아마, 반드시, 설마, 확실히 우리 세대와 부모님 세대의 삶은 확실히 다르다고 생각해요.
	conjunctive	그리고, 그러나, 그런데, 그러므로, 또, 또는 친구와 다른 의견을 내면 친구가 싫어할 줄 알았어요. 그런데 제 의견이 좋다고 동의해 줬어요.
Attributive/adnouns (determiners)	descriptive, 'this', 'that', numerals	새, 옛, 이, 그, 어느, 무슨, 모든, 몇, 여러, 첫, 새 친구, 그 새 친구, 첫사랑, 옛 마을
Descriptive verbs (adjectives)	regular conjugation	높다, 밝다, 달다, 귀찮다, 짜증나다, 점잖다, 좋다, 싫다. 서호주는 재생에너지 발전 비율이 높은 편입니다.
	irregular conjugation	길다, 다르다, 즐겁다, 새롭다, 섭섭하다, 평화롭다, 실망스럽다, 자랑스럽다, 통쾌하다, 억울하다, 사랑스럽다, 뿌듯하다 우리가 서로를 이해할 때 세상은 평화로울 거예요. 미래 사회에서는 새로운 가치를 창출해야 성공할 수 있습니다. 환경 캠페인을 성공적으로 만든 제 자신이 자랑스럽습니다. 지역 사회를 도울 수 있어서 뿌듯했어요.
	있다, 없다 case	재미있다, 멋있다, 맛없다, 자신있다
	negatives	안, 지 않다 대인관계는 생각보다 안 중요해요. 그러니까 너무 스트레스 받지 마세요. 대인관계는 생각보다 중요하지 않아요. 그러니까 너무 스트레스 받지 마세요.

Grammatical items	Sub-elements	Elaborations
Exclamations		글쎄(요), 아이고, 어머, 저, 참, 아, 맙소사, 우아
Nouns	free/independent nouns	보통명사: 가치, 갈등, 기대, 소비, 친구, 세대 재활용, 전통, 차이, 환경세, 캠페인, 사회, 업사이클링, 직업, 문화
		고유명사: 퍼스, 영희, 철수
	bound/dependent nouns	분, 것, 곳, 명, 개, 마리 이 분이 제 친구 어머니세요. 지금 좋아하는 것들을 한번 쭉 써 볼까요? 친구가 먼 곳으로 이사 간대요. 학생 스무 명
Numerals		하나, 둘, 셋, 일, 이, 삼, 백, 천, 만, 억, 첫째, 둘째, 셋째
Particles	case particle	이/가, 께서, 을/를, 의, 에, 에게, 에서, (으)로 사회가 점점 빨리 변하고 있어요. 돈보다 만족감과 사회에 도움을 주는 직업을 갖고 싶어요
	auxiliary particle	은/는, 도, (이)나, (이)라도, 만, 까지, 다가, 밖에, 부터, 조차 호주의 직장 문화는 한국의 직장 문화와 많이 달라요.
	comitative particle	하고, 와/과, 랑 윤리와 도덕 시간에 배운 것을 실천해 보기로 했어요.
Phonological rules	consonant assimilation	신라[실라], 종로[종노]
	syllable-final neutralisation	앞[압], 밖[박], 꽃[꼳], 여덟[여덜], 부엌[부억] 읽다[익따]
Pronouns	personal	나, 저, 우리, 저희, 너, 당신, 자기, 아무
	demonstrative	이것, 저것, 그것, 이, 그, 여기, 저기
	interrogative	누구, 무엇, 어디, 언제 고령화 사회에서 우리의 역할이 무엇인지 아세요?

Grammatical items	Sub-elements	Elaborations
Sentence types	simple sentence	사람들은 요즘 신문을 안 사요./ 저는 드라마 작가가 되고 싶어요./ 지구를 살립시다./환경세는 왜 내야 할까요?
	complex sentence	안은문장 – (부사절) 저는 세상이 점점 더 나아지도록 사회에 공헌할 거예요. 안은문장 - (인용절) 어떤 작가가 청중에게 “왜 한국 사람들이 가족사진을 찍을까요”라고 묻는 걸 들었어요. 이어진 문장 - (대등) 부모님은 저한테 의사가 되라고 하시지만 저는 작가가 되고 싶어요.
Verbs (possessive)	regular conjugation	받다, 오다, 입다 부모님의 높은 기대 때문에 스트레스를 받아요. 김 선생님은 한복을 매일 입고 학교에 오세요.
	irregular conjugation	-‘ㅅ’ 불규칙 (긋다: 그어요), ‘ㄷ’ 불규칙 (깨닫다: 깨달아요), ‘ㅂ’ 불규칙(돕다: 도와요), 굽다: 구워요), ‘르’ 불규칙 (모르다: 몰라요), ‘으’ 탈락 (따르다: 따라요), ‘ㄹ’ 탈락 (알다: 알아요), ‘러’ 불규칙 (이르다: 이르러요) , ‘여’ 불규칙 (적응하다: 적응해요) (Note: not applicable for all the verbs) 어떤 동물들은 새로운 환경에 잘 적응해요. ‘생물 다양성의 보전을 통해 풍부한 생태계를 만드는 것’
	conjugative endings	terminative endings: 새활용 캠페인을 만들다. 만든다/만드니?/만들자/만들거라/만드는구나
		conjunctive endings: -고, -아/어서, -(으)면, -(으)면서 환경을 생각하면서 옷을 구매하면 좋지 않을까요?
	tenses	past: 사람들이 하루 평균 50 만톤씩 쓰레기를 버렸어요.
		present: 사람들이 하루 평균 50 만톤씩 쓰레기를 버려요.
		future: 사람들이 하루 평균 50 만톤씩 쓰레기를 버릴 거예요.

Grammatical items	Sub-elements	Elaborations
	auxiliary (support)	-아/어 주다 (드리다), -아/어 버리다 '한강의 기적 '에 대해 알려 줄 수 있어요?
	honorifics	고령화 사회가 되면서 많은 분들이 큰 어려움을 겪고 계세요. 부모님께서 노인을 공경해야 한다고 하셨어요. 부모님께서 저에 대한 기대가 크세요.
	있다 case	사장님께서 내일 중요한 미팅이 있으세요. 사장님께서는 지금 사무실에 안 계세요. 사장님께서는 지금 사무실에 계시지 않아요.
	negatives	안, 못, 말다 결석 안 해요. 결석 못 해요. 결석하지 않아요. 결석하지 마세요.

Unit 2

Grammatical items	Sub-elements	Elaborations
Adverbs	component	겨우, 꼭, 아주, 빨리, 간단히, 이미 관용에 대해 간단히 말씀해 주시겠어요?
	sentence	만일, 아마, 반드시, 만약 만약에 친구가 저를 오해하면 어떡할까요? 저라면 반드시 이 오해를 풀기 위해 대화를 시도할 거예요.
	conjunctives	그리고, 그러나, 그런데, 또, 그러므로 저는 스스로 괜찮은 사람이라고 생각해요. 그런데 다른 사람은 그렇게 생각하지 않을 수 있어요.
Attributive/adnouns (determiners)	descriptive, 'this', 'that', numerals	새, 옛, 이, 그, 어느, 무슨, 모든, 몇, 여러
Complex words†	derived words	
	prefixes	무(無)-, 외(外)- 무조건, 무감각, 외할머니, 외할아버지
	suffixes	방(房), -장이, -쟁이 노래방, 다방, 복덕방, 도장장이, 옹기장이, 개구쟁이, 거짓말쟁이, 욕쟁이
	compound words	길-바닥, 바닷-가, 비빔-밥, 빈-말, 소-나무, 앞-뒤, 외갓집
Descriptive verbs (adjectives)	regular conjugation	귀찮다, 신나다, 긴장되다 Q: 보통 뭐 때문에 짜증나요? A: 다른 사람이 새치기할 때 저는 참을 수가 없어요.
	irregular conjugation	길다, 다르다, 기쁘다, 즐겁다, 새롭다, 통쾌하다, 혼란스럽다, 막막하다, 외롭다, 피곤하다, 이러하다, 억울하다, 불행하다 '긴 가뭄' SNS 를 보면 저만 불행한 것 같아요. 억울한 일을 당했을 때는 천천히 그 상황에 대해 얘기해 보세요. 아르바이트를 못 구했을 때 정말 막막했어요. 권선징악이 담긴 드라마를 보면 정말 통쾌해요.
	있다, 없다 case	재미있다, 멋있다, 맛없다, 자신있다

Grammatical items	Sub-elements	Elaborations
	negatives	안, -지 않다 정의가 바로 잡혀 있을 때는 사회가 혼란스럽지 않아요.
Exclamations		글쎄(요), 아이고, 어머, 저, 참, 아, 와
Nouns		가치, 갈등, 친구, 세대, 전통, 문화, 예술, 공연, 이민, 관용, 정체성
Numerals		하나, 둘, 셋, 일, 이, 삼, 백, 천, 만, 억, 첫째, 둘째, 셋째
Particles	case particle	이/가, 께서, 을/를, 의, 에, 에게, 에서, (으)로 돈보다 만족감을 주는 직업을 갖고 싶어요.
	auxiliary particle	은/는, 야, 도, (이)나, (이)라도, 만, 까지, 다가, 밖에, 부터, 조차 너라도 나를 이해해 줘서 정말 고마워. 최빈국에서 공여국이 된 나라는 한국밖에 없다고 들었어요.
	comitative particle	와/과, 하고, (이)나, 너랑 나랑은 정말 생각이 달라서 좋은 것 같아.
Phonological rules	consonant assimilation	신라[실라], 종로[종노]
	syllable-final neutralisation	앞[압], 밖[박], 꽃[꼳], 여덟[여덜], 부엌[부억] 읽다[익따]
Pronouns	personal	나, 저, 우리, 저희, 너, 당신, 자기, 아무
	demonstrative	이것, 저것, 그것, 이, 그, 여기, 저기
	interrogative	누구, 무엇, 어디, 언제
Sentence types	simple sentence	유튜버가 되고 싶어요./ 미래에 신문이 없어질까요?
	complex sentence	안은문장 – (명사절) 오늘 수업에서 (호주 사회를 위해 한국 커뮤니티가 할 수 있는 일)을 같이 논의하면 좋겠어요. 제가 생각하는 저의 모습과 사람들이 생각하는 저의 모습이 좀 다른 것 같아요.

Grammatical items	Sub-elements	Elaborations
Verbs (possessive)	regular conjugation	읽다, 보다 생물다양성에 관한 책을 읽어요. 생물다양성에 대한 다큐멘터리를 봤어요.
	irregular conjugation	-'ㅅ' 불규칙 (긋다: 그어요), 'ㄷ' 불규칙 (깨닫다: 깨달아요), 'ㄹ' 불규칙 (모르다: 몰라요), 'ㅡ' 탈락 (따르다: 따라요), 'ㄹ' 탈락 (알다: 알아요), '러' 불규칙 (이르다: 이르러요), '여' 불규칙 (공감하다: 공감해요) (Note: not applicable for all the verbs) 다른 사람이 열심히 한 일에 대해서는 인정해 줘야 해요.
	conjugative endings	terminative endings: 그때 그때 느끼는 감정을 표현해 보다. 본다/보니?/보자/보거라/보구나
		conjunctive endings: -고, -아/어서, -(으)면, -(으)면서
	tenses	past: 신문, 방송 같은 전통 매체를 안 봤습니다.
		present: 신문, 방송 같은 전통매체를 안 봅니다.
		future: 신문, 방송 같은 전통매체를 안 볼 겁니다.
	auxiliary (support)	-아/어 버리다 안 좋은 말은 한 귀로 듣고 한 귀로 흘려 버리세요.
	honorifics	방송사 직원 분께서 제 SNS 기록들을 방송하고 싶으시다고 연락을 주셨어요. 동네 어르신께서 공공 도서관에서 책 읽어주기 봉사 활동을 하세요.
	있다 case	저희 회사는 외국어 능력이 있으신 분을 찾습니다. 팀장님께서 지금 어디에 계실까요?
	negatives	왜 여성들이 사회 참여를 많이 못 하고 있어요? 왜 여성들이 사회 참여를 많이 안 해요?

† For recognition only

Assumed learning

Before commencing the study of Unit 1 and Unit 2, it is assumed that students have, through prior experience or study, already acquired an understanding of the following Korean grammatical items.

Grammatical items	Sub-elements	Elaborations
Adverbs	component	빨리, 잘, 꼭 그 음식은 빨리 요리할 수 있어요. 고민이 있을 때 꼭 연락을 주세요. 모든 것을 잘 할 필요는 없어요.
		negation: 안, 못 여행을 못 갔어요. 여행을 안 갔어요.
		반짝반짝, 솔솔, 껑충껑충 이른 여름 아침에 바람이 솔솔 분다. 밤마다 반짝반짝 빛나는 별이 쏟아져 내린다.
	sentence	정말, 곧 정말 그 프로젝트가 잘 될까요? 곧 발표를 시작하겠습니다.
	conjunctives	그리고, 그러나, 그런데, 또, 그러므로 주중에는 슈퍼마켓에서 아르바이트를 해요. 그리고 주말에는 한글학교에서 한국어를 가르쳐요. 호주의 겨울은 별로 춥지 않다. 그런데 한국의 겨울은 엄청 춥다. 기후 변화로 식량 산업은 더욱 중요해질 것이다. 그러므로 미래 먹거리 산업 발전을 위해 많은 연구가 필요할 것이다.
Attributive/adnouns (determiners)	descriptive	새 신발, 옛 친구
	'this', 'that'	이 편지 , 그 노래, 저 나라, 이런 날씨, 저런 주제, 그런 잡지, 어느 마을, 어떤 직업, 무슨 선물
	numerals	일 학년, 모든 사람, 몇 명, 여러 가지 문제

Grammatical items	Sub-elements	Elaborations
Descriptive verbs (adjectives)	regular conjugation	신나다, 많다, 짜증나다, 높다, 낮다, 좁다, 넓다 강남 도로는 넓어요. 놀이공원에 가면 너무 신나요. 백두산은 한라산 보다 높아요.
	irregular conjugation	-'ㅅ' 불규칙 (낫다: 나아요), 'ㅂ' 불규칙 (덥다: 더워요), 'ㄹ' 불규칙 (다르다: 달라요), 'ㅎ' 불규칙 (그렇다: 그래요), 'ㄹ' 탈락 (길다: 길어요), '여' 불규칙 (행복하다: 행복해요), '러' 불규칙 (푸르다: 푸르러요) 가깝다, 미안하다, 다르다, 기쁘다, 즐겁다, 새롭다, 힘들다 제주도는 갈 때마다 새로워요. 약속 시간에 늦었을 때 너무 미안했어요. 제 동생과 저는 좋아하는 영화가 달라요. 이민 생활은 생각보다 힘들다.
	있다, 없다 case	재미있다, 멋있다, 맛없다 언어를 배우는 것이 정말 재밌어요. 어떤 가수가 제일 멋있어요?
	negatives	안, -지 않다 그 도자기는 안 예뻐요. 그 도자기는 아름답지 않아요. (*그 도자기는 안 아름다워요.(X))
Exclamations		아이고, 어머, 우아(와), 쉿, 아야, 아니 아이고, 힘들다. 어머, 그거 잊어버렸다! 우아, 엄청 멋있다!
Nouns	보통명사	김치, 친구, 한글, 선생님, 퍼스, 영화, 아르바이트, 우주여행사
	고유명사	퍼스, 영희, 부산, 광장 시장
Numerals		하나, 둘, 셋, 스물, 일, 이, 삼, 이십, 백, 천, 만, 억, 첫째, 둘째, 셋째

Grammatical items	Sub-elements	Elaborations
Particles	case particle	이/가, 께서, 을/를, 의, 에, 에게, 에서, (으)로 친구가 e-sports 를 좋아해요. 할머니께서 서울에 사세요.
	auxiliary particle	은/는, 도, 만, 마다, 부터, 까지 언니는 대학생이에요. 형도 영화관에서 일해요. 방학 때마다 인턴십 프로그램에 참가했어요. 오늘부터 컴퓨터 게임을 덜 하겠습니다.
	comitative particle	와/과, 하고, 랑 설날에 떡국과 배추전을 많이 먹었다.
Phonological rules	consonant assimilation	고맙습니다 [고맙슴니다], 햄릿[햄닏]
	syllable-final neutralisation	앞[압], 밖[박], 꽃[꼳], 여덟[여덜], 부엌[부억] 읽다[익따]
	linking rule (connected speech)	국어[구거], 있어요[이써요], 읽어요[일거요]
	palatalised sounds	같이[가치]
Pronouns	personal	나, 저, 우리, 저희, 너, 당신, 자기, 아무 저는 의사가 되고 싶지 않아요. 저는 한국 사람이에요. 우리 집은 학교에서 좀 멀어요. 파티에 아무나 와도 돼요.
	demonstrative	이것, 저것, 그것, 이, 그, 여기, 저기 이것은 사과이다. 그는 노래를 잘 부른다. 저기 저 고등학교가 우리 학교야.
	interrogative	누구, 무엇, 어디, 언제 오늘 누구 생일이에요? 선생님, 시험이 언제예요? 어디부터 어디까지 공부해야 해요? 손님, 무엇을 도와 드릴까요?

Grammatical items	Sub-elements	Elaborations
Sentence types	simple sentence	나는 가끔 외롭다.
	complex sentence	안은문장 – (명사절) 나는 학교에서 친구들이 외롭다고 말하는 것을 들은 적이 있다. 안은문장 – (인용절) 선생님께서 숙제를 다음 주 금요일까지 내라고 말씀하셨다. 1926 년 이상화 시인은 '빼앗긴 들에도 봄은 오는가'라는 시를 썼다.
		이어진 문장 – (대등) 우리 가족은 한국에서 퍼스로 이민 왔고 친구네 가족은 인도에서 퍼스로 이민을 왔다. (종속) 날씨가 좋으니까 킹스 파크에 갈까요?
Verbs (possessive)	regular conjugation	갈아타다, 읽다, 오다 프리맨틀역에서 버스로 갈아타세요. 영희는 소설책을 읽는다. 2015 년에 이민을 왔어요.
	irregular conjugation	-'ㅅ' 불규칙 (낫다: 나아요), 'ㄷ' 불규칙 (묻다: 물어요) 'ㅂ' 불규칙(돕다: 도와요), '르' 불규칙 (부르다: 불러요), '으' 탈락 (쓰다: 써요), 'ㄹ' 탈락 (놀다: 놉니다), '여' 불규칙 (공부하다:공부하여요/공부해요) (Note: not applicable for all the verbs) 감기가 빨리 나았다. 모르면/모르는 게 있으면 물어 보세요. 여러분, 이름을 먼저 부를게요. 도움이 필요한 이웃을 도와요. 노래방에 가서 좋아하는 노래를 불러요. 여기에 이름을 쓰세요. 오랜만에 친구와 같이 넷볼하며 놀았어요.
	conjugative endings	terminative endings 종결어미: TV 를 보다. 본다/보니(보느냐)/보자/보아라/보는구나

Grammatical items	Sub-elements	Elaborations
		conjunctive endings 연결어미 : -고, -아/어서, -(으)면, -(으)면서, -지만, -다가, -(으)ㄴ데/는데, 한국은 여름에는 덥고 겨울에는 추워요. 아침에 일어나서 머리부터 감아요. 저는 퍼스에 사는데 제 친척은 부산에 살아요. 봄이 오면 꽃이 피어요. 그 분은 변호사이면서 소설가이다. 학교에 가는 것은 좋지만 공부하는 것은 싫어요. 유명한 사람들 중에 대학교를 다니다가 그만둔 사람들이 많아요.
	tenses	past: 경제 교육을 배웠어요.
		present: 경제 교육을 배워요.
		future: 경제 교육을 배울 것이에요(거예요).
	continuous tense/aspect	(progression): 경제 교육을 배우고 있어요. (continuous state): 바닷가 의자에 앉아 있으면 기분이 좋아져요.
	honorifics	성함이 어떻게 되세요? 어머니께서는 태권도를 잘하십니다. 김 선생님께서는 차가 없으세요.
	있다 case	계시다/있으시다 할머니께서는 지금 삼촌 댁에 계세요. 궁금한 점이 있으십니까?
	negatives	안, 못, 말다 저희 누나는 운전을 안 해요. (우리 누나는 운전을 하지 않는다) 가야금을 못 뜯어요. 개인정보가 담긴 사진을 SNS 에 올리지 마세요.

Appendix 4 – Language learning and communication strategies

Language learning and communication strategies support and enhance the development of literacy skills and enable further development of cognitive skills through thinking critically and analytically, solving problems and making connections.

The following list is not intended to be complete or comprehensive but is provided as support only. Students should be taught these strategies explicitly and be provided with opportunities to practise them.

Purpose of strategy	Strategies
To support language learning and acquisition	• read, listen to and view texts in Korean
	• connect with a proficient speaker of the language
	• learn vocabulary and set phrases in context
	• explain own understanding of a grammar rule or language pattern to someone else
	• use a monolingual or bilingual dictionary to locate and translate abbreviations, understand verb information and confirm meaning
	• make connections with prior learning
To make meaning from texts	• listen and determine essential information from key words
	• work out meaning of familiar and unfamiliar language by applying rules
	• make links between English and Korean texts
	• analyse and evaluate information and ideas
	• scan texts, highlight key words and select appropriate information
	• recognise the attitude, purpose and intention of a text
	• use information in a text to draw conclusions
	• summarise text in own words or reorganise and re-present the information
	• reflect on cultural meanings, including register and tone
To produce texts	• read a question, and determine the topic, audience, purpose, text type and style of writing
	• manipulate known elements in a new context to create meaning in written forms
	• structure an argument and express ideas and opinions
	• use synonyms for variety in sentences, and conjunctions to link sentences
	• organise and maintain coherence of the written text
	• evaluate and redraft written texts to enhance meaning
	• proofread text once written

Purpose of strategy	Strategies
To engage in spoken interaction	• connect with Korean speakers and practise speaking the language
	• use oral clues to predict and help with interpreting meaning
	• ask for clarification and repetition to assist understanding
	• manipulate known elements in a new context to create meaning in spoken forms
	• structure an argument and express ideas and opinions
	• use cohesive devices, apply register and grammar, and use repair strategies to practise the language