



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

JAPANESE: SECOND LANGUAGE

ATAR COURSE

Year 12 syllabus

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

This syllabus is effective from 1 January 2024.

Users of this syllabus are responsible for checking its currency.

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Rationale

The place of Japanese culture and language in Australia and in the world

Japanese is the first language of the 127 million inhabitants of Japan, a northern neighbour of Australia in the Asia region. It is also widely used by communities of speakers in countries, such as Hawaii and Brazil, and learnt as an additional language by large numbers of students in the Republic of Korea, China, Indonesia and Australia. Australia has a significant number of Japanese national residents. Japanese culture influences many areas of contemporary Australian society, including the arts, design, fashion, popular culture and cuisine. Japan has been a close strategic and economic partner of Australia's for over 50 years, and there is increasing exchange between the two countries in the areas of education, trade, diplomacy and tourism.

The place of the Japanese language in Australian education

Japanese has been taught in Australia for over 100 years and is the most widely taught second language in Australian schools. The 1960s saw significant growth in the learning of Japanese. The establishment of many university programs produced graduate language teachers who worked alongside native-speaking teachers to establish school-based programs. Japanese has been identified as one of the priority languages from the Asia-Pacific region to be taught in Australian schools. Government funding, such as the National Asian Languages and Studies in Australian Schools (NALSAS) strategy in the 1990s, and the National Asian Languages and Studies in Schools Program (NALSSP 2008–2012), contributed to growth and further development. Long-term support from agencies, both within and outside Australia, has also supported programs and contributed to educational exchange.

The near-parallel time zones, and the geographical proximity of Japan to Australia, facilitate easy access and interaction and communication between the two countries. Student exchanges, community engagement, such as sister school and city relationships, and connections developed through other curriculum areas, for example, art, design and literature, provide opportunities for Australian learners of Japanese to interact with Japanese people. Technology provides many additional opportunities for interaction and exchange with Japanese-speaking people and cultures. Through the study of Japanese, students can gain access to the rich cultural tradition of Japan and an understanding of different attitudes and values within the wider Australian community and beyond.

The nature of Japanese language learning

Japanese uses three scripts for writing: hiragana, the basic phonetic script representing the sounds of Japanese; katakana, the companion phonetic script representing the sounds of Japanese, largely used for loan words; and kanji, Chinese characters which represent meaning rather than sound (ideographs). The three scripts are used interdependently. Hiragana is the first script typically acquired, with katakana and kanji first introduced in context, then taught systematically, contributing to script knowledge and competence. The many loan words from other languages expressed through katakana reflect the globalisation of Japanese language and culture, and the impact of technology and popular culture on intercultural relations.

Japanese is a phonetic language. Pronunciation is predictable, and new words can be pronounced easily upon mastery of the first character set.

Japanese grammar is relatively uniform, with few irregularities, no grammatical gender, and predictable and systematic conjugation of adjectives and verb tenses. There are some differences between Japanese and English elements and patterns, such as the Japanese word order of subject–object–verb. This order forms the basis of sentences that can then be enhanced by the addition of details, usually placed before the main items. Pronouns can be omitted, and it is not always necessary to articulate the subject of a sentence. Counting and numbering in Japanese involves using classifiers that reflect the nature of the item.

A key element of the language is the system of honorifics, which determines and reflects hierarchical relations, social and business-related positioning, and issues of respect. There are three major forms of hierarchical language, the plain, the polite and the honorific. Conversational Japanese can be less formal than written Japanese, using shortened sentences, words and grammatical phrases, plain forms and some omitted particles. Key language functions, such as self-introductions, are important sites for establishing and reflecting social and cultural relations.

Another feature of Japanese culture reflected in language is the importance accorded to expressing humility and avoiding conflict. Refusing or deflecting praise of self or family, self-deprecation, and avoidance of conflict, disagreement or refusal, are common elements of communicative interactions. Care is taken to avoid language that is too direct, through the use of strategies, such as leaving sentences incomplete or substituting language that is less direct.

The diversity of learners of Japanese

While learners of Japanese in Australian schools vary in terms of language backgrounds and cultural experience, they are predominantly second language learners.

Second language learners of Japanese generally use English as their dominant language for everyday social interaction. Some students may also be speakers of other languages, including those who have some cognate vocabulary links and some orthographic relationship to Japanese, such as Chinese, Korean or Vietnamese.

The WACE Japanese courses

In Western Australia, there are three Japanese courses. The courses are differentiated; each focusing on a pathway that will meet the specific language learning needs of a particular group of senior secondary students. Within each of these groups, there are differences in proficiency in using the Japanese language and cultural systems.

The following courses are available:

- Japanese: Second Language ATAR
- Japanese: Second Language General
- Japanese: Background Language ATAR

The Japanese: Second Language ATAR course

This course progresses from the Year 7–10 curriculum, and focuses on further developing a student's knowledge and understanding of the culture and the language of Japanese-speaking communities. Students gain a broader and deeper understanding of the Japanese language and extend and refine their communication skills.

The Japanese: Second Language ATAR course can connect to the world of work, further study and travel. It also offers opportunities for students to participate in the many sister school and student exchange programs between Western Australia and Japan. The Japanese: Second Language ATAR course is designed to equip students with the skills needed to function in an increasingly globalised society, and a culturally and linguistically diverse local community and to provide the foundation for life-long language learning.

This course is aimed at students for whom Japanese is a second, or subsequent, language. These students have not been exposed to, or interacted in, the language outside the language classroom. They have typically learnt everything they know about the Japanese language and culture through classroom teaching in an Australian school, or similar environment, where English is the language of school instruction. Students have typically studied Japanese for 200–400 hours at the commencement of Year 11, and may have experienced some short stays or exchanges in a country where the language is a medium of communication.

For information on the Japanese: Second Language General and the Japanese: Background Language ATAR courses, refer to the course page on the Authority website at www.scsa.wa.edu.au.

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 an online application for permission to enrol in a WACE language course in the year prior to first enrolment in the course.

Course outcomes

The Japanese: Second Language ATAR course is designed to facilitate achievement of the following outcomes.

Outcome 1 – Listening and responding

Students listen and respond to a range of texts.

In achieving this outcome, students:

- use understandings of language, structure and context when listening and responding to texts
- use processes and strategies to make meaning when listening.

Outcome 2 – Spoken interaction

Students communicate in Japanese through spoken interaction.

In achieving this outcome, students:

- use understandings of language and structure in spoken interactions
- interact for a range of purposes in a variety of contexts
- use processes and strategies to enhance spoken interaction.

Outcome 3 – Viewing, reading and responding

Students view, read and respond to a range of texts.

In achieving this outcome, students:

- use understandings of language, structure and context to respond to texts
- use processes and strategies to make meaning when viewing and reading.

Outcome 4 – Writing

Students write a variety of texts in Japanese.

In achieving this outcome, students:

- use understandings of language and structure when writing
- write for a range of purposes and in a variety of contexts
- use processes and strategies to enhance writing.

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 12 syllabus is divided into two units which are delivered as a pair. The notional time for the pair of units is 110 class contact hours.

Unit 3

This unit focuses on ^{わか}若い^{りょこうしゃ}旅行者 (Young travellers). Through the two topics: Travel 旅行 and Part-time jobs and money アルバイトとお金, students extend and refine their communication skills in Japanese and gain a broader and deeper understanding of the language and culture.

Unit 4

This unit focuses on ^{かこと}かこと ^{みらい}未来 (Reflections and horizons). Through the three topics: This year and beyond ^{しょうらい}今年と将来, Youth events and pathways ^{わかもの}若者の^{ぎょうじ}行事と^{しんろ}進路 and Future plans ^{みらい}未来, students extend and refine their communication skills in Japanese and gain a broader and deeper understanding of the language and culture.

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 organised into five content areas:

- Learning contexts and topics
- Text types and textual conventions
- Linguistic resources
- Intercultural understandings
- Language learning and communication strategies.

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

Learning contexts and topics

Each unit is defined with a particular focus, three learning contexts and a set of topics.

The learning contexts are:

- The individual
- The Japanese-speaking communities
- The changing world.

Each learning context has a set of topics that promote meaningful communication and enable students to extend their understanding of the Japanese language and culture. The placement of topics under one or more of the three learning contexts is intended to provide a particular perspective, or perspectives, on each of the topics.

Text types and textual conventions

Text types are categories of print, spoken, visual or audiovisual text, identified in terms of purpose, audience and features.

In learning a language, it is necessary to engage with, and produce, a wide variety of text types. 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 be provided with opportunities to practise them.

Textual conventions are the features, patterns and rules of texts, which are determined by the text type, context, audience and purpose of the text. They also include protocols for participating in communication, such as ways of initiating conversations, framing requests, disagreeing, and responding. Students should be made aware of the defining characteristics of different texts.

In school-based assessment tasks and the ATAR course examinations, students are expected to respond to, and to produce, a range of spoken and written text types in Japanese. Text types for assessment and examinations are outlined in each unit, and textual conventions are defined in Appendix 2.

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 vocabulary, grammar and sound and writing systems of Japanese.

As well as enabling communication, developing understanding of the linguistic resources also enhances intercultural understandings, literacy skills and awareness of one's own language.

Intercultural understandings

Intercultural understandings involve developing knowledge, awareness and understanding of one's own culture(s) and language(s), as well as that of the Japanese-speaking world. The study of the learning contexts and topics, text types and textual conventions and linguistic resources, will enable the development of intercultural understandings which enhances the students' ability to communicate, interact and negotiate within and across languages and cultures, and to 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 where cultural practices are so internalised that the student no longer notices them. It is not expected that second language learners will develop this degree of cultural competence without spending considerable time in-country. It is expected, however, that students will develop cultural self-awareness and become aware of cultural issues which govern speech and behaviour in Japanese-speaking communities, and begin to apply these in order to communicate effectively.

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.

Representation of the general capabilities

The general capabilities encompass the knowledge, skills, behaviours and dispositions that will assist students to live and work successfully in the twenty-first century. Teachers may find opportunities to incorporate the capabilities into the teaching and learning program for the Japanese: Second Language ATAR course. The general capabilities are not assessed unless they are identified within the specified unit content.

Literacy

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 of grammatical, orthographic, and textual conventions
- developing semantic, pragmatic, and critical literacy skills.

For learners of Japanese, literacy development in the language also extends literacy development in their first language and English.

Numeracy

Learning languages affords opportunities for learners to develop, use and understand, patterns, order and relationships, to reinforce concepts, such as number, time, and space, in their own and in different cultural and linguistic systems.

Information and communication technology capability

Information and communication technology (ICT) extends the boundaries of the classroom and provides opportunities to develop information technology capabilities as well as linguistic and cultural knowledge.

Critical and creative thinking

As students learn to interact with people from diverse backgrounds, and as they explore and reflect critically, they learn to notice, connect, compare, and analyse aspects of the Japanese language and culture. As a result, they develop critical thinking skills as well as analytical and problem-solving skills.

Personal and social capability

Learning to interact in a collaborative and respectful manner is a key element of personal and social competence. Recognising that people view and experience the world in different ways is an essential aspect of learning another language.

Ethical understanding

In learning a language, students learn to acknowledge and value difference in their interactions with others and to develop respect for diverse ways of perceiving the world.

Intercultural understanding

Learning a language involves working with, and moving between, languages and cultures. This movement between languages and cultures is what makes the experience intercultural. Intercultural understandings is one of the five content areas of this course.

Representation of the cross-curriculum priorities

The cross-curriculum priorities address the contemporary issues which students face in a globalised world. Teachers may find opportunities to incorporate the priorities into the teaching and learning program for the Japanese: Second 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

Learning Japanese provides opportunities to develop an understanding of concepts related to language and culture in general and make intercultural comparisons across languages, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages. Several Aboriginal communities in Western Australia provide prime examples of where trade, intermarriage, language and cultural interchange are evident.

Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia

In learning Japanese, students develop capabilities to engage with the language and cultures of Japanese-speaking communities and of people of Japanese heritage within Australia, and other Japanese communities in the world.

Sustainability

In learning Japanese, students may engage with a range of texts and concepts related to sustainability, such as:

- the environment
- conservation
- social and political change
- how language and culture evolve.

Unit 3

Unit description

The focus for this unit is わか若い りょこうしや旅行者 (Young travellers). Students expand their skills, knowledge and understandings through the study of the unit content. They extend and refine their communication skills in Japanese and gain a broader and deeper understanding of the language and culture.

Unit content

An understanding of the Year 11 content is assumed knowledge for students in Year 12. It is recommended that students studying Unit 3 and Unit 4 have completed Unit 1 and Unit 2.

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

Learning contexts and topics

Unit 3 is organised around three learning contexts and a set of two topics. The placement of a topic under a particular learning context is intended to provide a specific perspective for the teaching and assessment of the topic.

Learning contexts	Topics
<p>The individual Students explore aspects of their personal world, aspirations, values, opinions, ideas, and relationships with others. They also study topics from the perspectives of other people.</p>	<p>Travel 旅行 Students reflect on their own travel experiences, including highlights and problems, travel preparations: what to take, booking accommodation, transport options and sight-seeing.</p> <p>Part-time jobs and money アルバイトとお金 Students reflect on part time work, pocket money and saving and spending money.</p>
<p>The Japanese-speaking communities Students explore topics from the perspectives of individuals and groups within those communities, or the communities as a whole, and develop an understanding of how culture and identity are expressed through language.</p>	<p>Travel 旅行 Students explore travel in Japanese-speaking communities: preparation, accommodation, transport options, places of interest and typical travel experiences.</p>
<p>The changing world Students explore information and communication technologies and the effects of change and current issues in the global community.</p>	<p>Travel 旅行 Students consider the importance of travel for young people.</p>

Text types and textual conventions

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

- account
- advertisement
- announcement
- article
- blog posting
- cartoon
- chart
- conversation
- description
- diary entry
- discussion
- email
- film or TV program (excerpts)
- form
- image
- interview
- journal entry
- letter
- map
- message
- note
- plan
- review
- script – speech, interview, dialogue
- sign
- summary
- table

Refer to Appendix 2 for details of the features and conventions of the text types.

Linguistic resources

Vocabulary

Vocabulary, phrases and expressions associated with the unit content.

Grammar

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

1. Plain forms

Verbs	Adjectives	Copula 'to be'
~よう : 食べよう ~おう : 書こう	~いだろう : 大きいだろう ~な : しずかだろう	~だろう : 先生だろう

2. Stem of Masu form structures

Form	Function/use
Stem + はじめます	indicating that one starts doing something

3. Te form structures

Form	Function/use
～て+しまいます	expressing that you do something completely finish doing something with regret
～て+おきます	expressing when you do something in preparation; in advance
～て+こまります	expressing distress, confusion
～ても	expressing even if an action or condition exists

4. Finite form structures

Form	Function/use
Finite form よてい	indicating intention
Finite form し	linking statements or accentuating a reason
Finite form のに	even though, despite, although
Finite form NOUN	forming a complex noun phrase relative clause
Finite form かどうか	expressing whether or not
Finite form か	expressing whether or if
Finite form んです／ のです	explaining, clarifying
Finite form みたい Adjective みたい Noun みたい	expressing appearance; or likelihood

5. Nai form structures

Form	Function/use
Base + ないようにする	make an effort not to make sure you do not
Base + ないように	so that something won't happen advice
Base + ないで	without/instead of

6. Particles

Particle	Function/use
の	complex sentences or adjectival clause
も	with interrogatives with quantitative words
か	with interrogatives
でも	indefinite or something (else)

7. Words indicating extent

Word	Function/use
しか	extent + negative (only)
だけ	extent (only)

8. Volitional forms

Form	Function/use
Base + と思います	expressing an intention
Base + 〜おう〜よう	expressing a suggestion
	expressing persuasion

9. Potential forms

Form	Function/use
Base + えます	indicating that you can do something
Base + られます	indicating that you can do something

Refer to Appendix 3 for elaborations of grammatical items.

Sound and writing systems

- receptive 教 使 売 着 乗 同 正 多 公 園 道 京 都 室 勉 強 部 屋 発
泊 旅 館 島 寺 神 社 和 洋 持

Intercultural understandings

The learning contexts and topics, the textual conventions of the text types selected, and the linguistic resources for the unit, should provide students with opportunities to enhance understanding of their own language(s) and culture(s) in relation to the Japanese language and culture, and enable them to reflect on the ways in which culture influences communication.

Language learning and communication strategies

Language learning and communication strategies will depend upon the needs of the students and the learning experiences and/or communication activities taking place.

Dictionaries

Students should be encouraged to use dictionaries and develop the necessary skills and confidence to do so effectively.

Unit 4

Unit description

The focus for this unit is **かこと^{みらい}未来 (Reflections and horizons)**. Students consolidate their skills, knowledge and understandings through the study of the unit content. They extend and refine their communication skills in Japanese and gain a broader and deeper understanding of the language and culture.

Unit content

This unit builds on the content covered in Unit 3.

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

Learning contexts

Unit 4 is organised around three learning contexts and a set of three topics. The placement of a topic under a particular learning context is intended to provide a specific perspective for the teaching and assessment of the topic.

Learning contexts	Topics
<p>The individual Students explore aspects of their personal world, aspirations, values, opinions, ideas, and relationships with others. They also study topics from the perspectives of other people.</p>	<p>This year and beyond ^{ことし しょうらい} 今年と将来 Students reflect on significant events of the year and school life: school balls, graduation, obtaining a driver's license and their future plans.</p>
<p>The Japanese-speaking communities Students explore topics from the perspectives of individuals and groups within those communities, or the communities as a whole, and develop an understanding of how culture and identity are expressed through language.</p>	<p>Youth events and pathways ^{わかもの ぎょうじ しんろ} 若者の行事と進路 Students explore important events and future plans for young people in Japanese-speaking communities.</p>
<p>The changing world Students explore information and communication technologies and the effects of change and current issues in the global community.</p>	<p>Future plans ^{みらい} 未来 Students consider the education and career pathways available to young people in a technological world and how the study of Japanese can influence their choices.</p>

Text types and textual conventions

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

- account
- advertisement
- announcement
- article
- blog posting
- cartoon
- chart
- conversation
- description
- diary entry
- discussion
- email
- film or TV program (excerpts)
- form
- image
- interview
- journal entry
- letter
- map
- message
- note
- plan
- review
- script – speech, interview, dialogue
- sign
- summary
- table

Refer to Appendix 2 for details of the features and conventions of the text types.

Linguistic resources

Vocabulary

Vocabulary, phrases and expressions associated with the unit content.

Grammar

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

1. Te form structures

Form	Function/use
～てほしい	expressing that someone wants someone to do something

2. Finite form structures

Form	Function/use
Finite form ため (に)	indicating purpose
Finite form ようになる	getting to the state where...
	a change has taken place

3. Noun + structures

Form	Function/use
Noun のために	purpose, for the benefit of
Noun によると～そうです	according to something/someone

4. Potential forms

Form	Function/use
Potential form + ようになる	started to , learned to
Potential + ように	so that

Refer to Appendix 3 for elaborations of grammatical items.

Sound and writing systems

- receptive

場 帰 様 紙 待 英 活 仕 事 働

Intercultural understandings

The learning contexts and topics, the textual conventions of the text types selected, and the linguistic resources for the unit, should provide students with opportunities to enhance understanding of their own language(s) and culture(s) in relation to the Japanese language and culture, and enable them to reflect on the ways in which culture influences communication.

Language learning and communication strategies

Language learning and communication strategies will depend upon the needs of the students and the learning experiences and/or communication activities taking place.

Dictionaries

Students should be encouraged to use dictionaries and develop the necessary skills and confidence to do so effectively.

School-based assessment

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

Teachers design school-based assessment tasks to meet the needs of students. The tables below provide details of the assessment types for the Japanese: Second Language ATAR Year 12 syllabus and the weighting for each assessment type.

Assessment table practical component – Year 12

Type of assessment	Weighting	To SCSA	Weighting for combined mark
<p>Oral communication Interaction with others to exchange information, ideas, opinions and/or experiences in spoken Japanese. This can involve participating in an interview, a conversation and/or a discussion. Typically these tasks are administered under test conditions.</p>	50%	100%	30%
<p>Practical (oral) examination Typically conducted at the end of each semester and/or unit and reflecting the examination design brief for this syllabus.</p>	50%		

Assessment table written component – Year 12

Type of assessment	Weighting	To SCSA	Weighting for combined mark
<p>Response: Listening Comprehension and interpretation of, and response in English to, a range of Japanese spoken texts, such as interviews, announcements, conversations and/or discussions. Typically these tasks are administered under test conditions.</p>	15%	100%	70%
<p>Response: Viewing and reading Comprehension and interpretation of, and response in English to, a range of Japanese print and audiovisual texts, such as emails, blog postings, films/television programs (excerpts), letters, reviews, articles, notes and/or messages. Typically these tasks are administered under test conditions.</p>	20%		
<p>Written communication Production of written texts to express information, ideas, opinions and/or experiences in Japanese. This can involve responding to a stimulus, such as an email, a blog posting, a letter, an image or an invitation; or writing a text, such as a journal/diary entry, an account, a letter, a review, a summary and/or an email. Typically these tasks are administered under test conditions.</p>	15%		
<p>Written examination Typically conducted at the end of each semester and/or unit and reflecting the examination design brief for this syllabus.</p>	50%		

Teachers are required to 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).

In the assessment outline for the pair of units, each assessment type must be included at least once over the year/pair of units.

The set of assessment tasks must provide a representative sampling of the content for Unit 3 and Unit 4.

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

Grading

Schools report student achievement in terms of the following grades:

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

The teacher prepares a ranked list and assigns the student a grade for the pair of units. The grade is based on the student's overall performance as judged by reference to a set of pre-determined standards. These standards are defined by grade descriptions and annotated work samples. The grade descriptions for the Japanese: Second Language ATAR Year 12 syllabus are provided in Appendix 1. They can also be accessed, together with annotated work samples, through the Guide to Grades link 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.

ATAR course examination

All students enrolled in the Japanese: Second Language ATAR Year 12 course are required to sit the ATAR course examination. The examination is based on a representative sampling of the content for Unit 3 and Unit 4. Details of the written and practical (oral) ATAR course examinations are prescribed in the examination design briefs on the following pages.

Refer to the *WACE Manual* for further information.

Practical (oral) examination design brief – Year 12

Time allocated

Examination: 27 minutes

Provided by the candidate

Standard items: pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener, correction fluid/tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters
 one stimulus item (for example, picture, image, object, diagram, map)
 prepared notes (optional)

Special items: one combined print dictionary (Japanese/English and English/Japanese dictionary) **or**
 two separate print dictionaries (one English/Japanese dictionary and one Japanese/English dictionary)

Note: Dictionaries must not contain any notes or other marks. No electronic dictionaries are allowed.

Provided by the supervisor

A preparation booklet

Section	Supporting information
Part A Preparation of stimulus Stimulus item (candidate's own) Duration: 15 minutes	The candidate provides one stimulus item which can include: picture, image, object, diagram, map related to the learning contexts and topics of Unit 3 and/or Unit 4. The stimulus item must not be annotated. The candidate brings prepared notes to support their stimulus into the preparation room, and is provided with a preparation booklet to continue to make notes. The candidate must give the prepared notes and preparation booklet to the supervisor before leaving the preparation room. The candidate can refer to a print Japanese/English and/or English/Japanese dictionary during the preparation time. Dictionaries are not used during Part B and Part C of the examination.
Part B Discussion prompted by stimulus 35% of the practical examination Approximate duration: 3–4 minutes	The candidate has 40–60 seconds to briefly introduce the stimulus item in Japanese. The marker then asks questions related to the stimulus item. Questions are typically open-ended and provide the candidate with the opportunity to express ideas and/or opinions in Japanese. Dictionaries are not used during Part B of the examination.
Part C Conversation 65% of the practical examination Approximate duration: 7–8 minutes	The candidate participates in a conversation in Japanese with the marker. The marker asks questions to encourage the candidate to speak about the learning contexts and topics from Unit 3 and Unit 4. The conversation does not include the focus of the stimulus discussed in Part B of the examination. The range and depth of questions vary to allow an accurate assessment of the candidate's linguistic ability. Dictionaries are not used during Part C of the examination.

Written examination design brief – Year 12

Time allowed

Reading time before commencing work: ten minutes

Working time for paper: two and a half hours

Permissible items

Standard items: pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener, correction fluid/tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters

Special items: one combined print dictionary (Japanese/English and English/Japanese dictionary) **or** two separate print dictionaries (one English/Japanese dictionary and one Japanese/English dictionary)

Note: Dictionaries must not contain any notes or other marks. No electronic dictionaries are allowed.

Section	Supporting information
<p>Section One</p> <p>Response: Listening</p> <p>30% of the written examination</p> <p>5–6 spoken texts in Japanese</p> <p>1–5 questions per text</p> <p>Suggested working time: 30 minutes</p>	<p>Texts can include: announcements, conversations, interviews, messages and/or speeches. Each text is provided with a background description of its context in English, announced orally and presented as a written statement. The length of each text is approximately 250–300 ji.</p> <p>Each audio text is played twice with a 30 second pause after the first reading, and an appropriate pause (dependent on length of text) after the second reading, to allow time for the candidate to respond to the questions.</p> <p>Questions are in formats, such as multiple-choice, tick the box, true/false, short answer, and/or retrieval chart. Questions are in English and require a response in English.</p> <p>The candidate can respond to the questions at any time once the playing of the recording commences.</p>
<p>Section Two</p> <p>Response: Viewing and reading</p> <p>40% of the written examination</p> <p>2–4 print texts in Japanese</p> <p>1–5 questions per text</p> <p>Suggested working time: 60 minutes</p>	<p>The texts, of up to 600 ji each, are print, or a combination of visual and print, and can include: accounts (narrative), advertisements, articles, brochures, conversations, diary/journal entries, emails, interviews, letters, messages, notes, notices, postcards, speeches and/or weblogs.</p> <p>The texts can use vertical writing.</p> <p>When kanji from the syllabus is used along with kanji not specified in the syllabus, then both kanji will have furigana written above the compound. Furigana will appear each time the compound is used in the text. When kanji from the syllabus is used, either in isolation or in compounds, furigana will not be used.</p> <p>Questions are in formats, such as tick the box, short answer, and/or retrieval chart. Questions are in English and require a response in English.</p>

Section	Supporting information
<p>Section Three</p> <p>Written communication</p> <p>30% of the written examination</p> <p>Suggested working time: 60 minutes</p> <p>Part A: Stimulus response (12%)</p> <p>One stimulus text in Japanese</p> <p>One question</p> <p>Part B: Extended response (18%)</p> <p>One question from a choice of two</p>	<p>Squared paper is used in this section.</p> <p>Questions require the production of a specified text type for a particular purpose and audience.</p> <p>Part A: The stimulus text, of approximately 75–100 ji, is print, or a combination of visual and print, and can include: an advertisement, an article, a blog posting, a diary/journal entry, an email, an invitation, a letter, a message, a note and/or a notice.</p> <p>The question is in English and requires explicit reference to the stimulus text in the response. The candidate responds in Japanese, in approximately 250–300 ji, using either plain or polite form as specified.</p> <p>When kanji from the syllabus is used along with kanji not specified in the syllabus, then both kanji will have furigana written above the compound. Furigana will appear each time the compound is used in the text. When kanji from the syllabus is used, either in isolation or in compounds, furigana will not be used.</p> <p>Part B: Text types can include: accounts (narrative), articles, diary/journal entries, emails, letters, speeches and/or weblogs.</p> <p>Questions are in English and the candidate responds in Japanese in approximately 350–400 ji using either plain or polite form.</p>

Appendix 1 – Grade descriptions Year 12

A	<p>Written production</p> <p>Responds with relevant and detailed information, develops ideas and/or opinions when writing across a range of topics.</p> <p>Makes relevant cultural references and cross-cultural comparisons.</p> <p>Provides responses that use a wide range of contextually appropriate vocabulary, grammatical items, kana and kanji, with occasional inaccuracies that do not affect meaning.</p> <p>Engages the audience effectively.</p> <p>Writes cohesive and well-structured texts that show clear development and connection of ideas.</p> <p>Observes all the conventions of text types and maintains correct register throughout.</p>
	<p>Oral production</p> <p>Communicates effectively across a range of topics.</p> <p>Comprehends most questions, responds and elaborates with relevant information, ideas and/or opinions.</p> <p>Provides well-structured responses that are clear and cohesive.</p> <p>Uses a wide range of contextually appropriate vocabulary, grammatical items and complex sentence structures, with occasional inaccuracies that do not affect meaning.</p> <p>Speaks with mostly accurate pronunciation.</p>
	<p>Comprehension</p> <p>Accurately identifies, extracts and processes information from a variety of texts across a range of topics; providing relevant details.</p> <p>Correctly identifies script including uncommon combinations.</p> <p>Provides accurate responses to literal questions and mostly accurate responses to inferential questions.</p> <p>Uses a dictionary effectively, assisting in appropriate interpretation of text.</p>
B	<p>Written production</p> <p>Responds with mostly relevant information, ideas and/or opinions, including some detail, when writing about a range of topics.</p> <p>Makes relevant cultural references and cross-cultural comparisons.</p> <p>Provides responses that use a range of vocabulary, kana and kanji, grammatical items and sentence structures, with some inaccuracies that usually do not affect meaning.</p> <p>Engages the audience most of the time.</p> <p>Maintains correct register most of the time.</p> <p>Writes structured texts that show clearly developed and connected ideas.</p> <p>Observes most of the conventions of text types.</p>
	<p>Oral production</p> <p>Communicates effectively in most instances across a range of topics.</p> <p>Comprehends most questions and responds in some detail and elaboration with relevant information and/or opinions.</p> <p>Provides responses that are mostly clear and cohesive.</p> <p>Uses a range of vocabulary, grammatical items and simple and complex sentence structures, with some inaccuracies that may affect meaning.</p> <p>Speaks with reasonably accurate pronunciation.</p>
	<p>Comprehension</p> <p>Identifies, extracts and processes information from a variety of texts across a range of topics and includes mostly relevant details.</p> <p>Provides mostly accurate responses to literal questions and some accurate responses to inferential questions.</p> <p>Uses a dictionary effectively; however, at times selects incorrect words or phrases, resulting in an inappropriate translation or interpretation of text.</p>

C

Written production

Responds with some relevant information and/or opinions.
 Includes some detail when writing about familiar topics, and may include irrelevant content when writing about less familiar topics.
 Makes few cultural references, but these generally accurate or appropriate.
 Provides responses that use well-rehearsed language, familiar vocabulary, grammatical items and sentence structures, familiar kana and kanji, with inaccuracies that may affect meaning.
 Uses register inconsistently and/or inaccurately.
 Writes simple texts that show some structure and development of ideas.
 Observes some of the conventions of text types.

Oral production

Provides some information and/or opinions on unit topics.
 Comprehends familiar questions; however, for complex questions may require rephrasing, support from the speaker and/or time to process meaning.
 Provides brief responses that are reasonably clear, relying on well-rehearsed language.
 Uses a range of vocabulary, grammatical items and simple sentence structures with inaccuracies that may affect meaning; makes some errors when using complex sentence structures.
 Makes errors in pronunciation that may result in unclear meaning.

Comprehension

Identifies, extracts and processes some information from a variety of texts, providing some details.
 Provides responses to literal questions that are mostly correct; responses to inferential questions are frequently incorrect or incomplete.
 Responds incorrectly to some kana, kanji and complex sentence structures.
 Uses a dictionary with reasonable accuracy; however, at times selects inaccurate words or phrases, resulting in an inappropriate translation or interpretation of text.

D

Written production

Responds with limited information and/or opinions when writing about familiar topics.
 Includes limited detail and/or irrelevant content.
 Makes limited or no cultural references; cultural references that are attempted are often inaccurate or not appropriate.
 Develops responses which are frequently repetitive and disjointed, applies the basic rules of grammar inaccurately.
 Uses simple and familiar vocabulary but errors in kana, kanji and syntax are frequent; shows instances of incorrect dictionary use.
 Writes simple texts that show basic organisation of information or ideas.
 Observes the conventions of text types and register inconsistently.

Oral production

Provides some simple information and/or opinions.
 Fails to respond due to lack of comprehension and requires time to construct responses.
 Requires frequent support from the other speaker to sustain conversation.
 Provides brief responses that are characterised by single words, fragmented sentences and/or words in English.
 Uses a limited range of vocabulary, grammatical items and sentence structures with frequent inaccuracies that often affect meaning.
 Makes errors in pronunciation that often result in the meaning not being clear.

Comprehension

Extracts insufficient and/or irrelevant information from texts.
 Provides responses that are frequently incomplete or irrelevant.
 Uses a dictionary with limited accuracy, frequently selecting the wrong word or phrase, resulting in an inappropriate translation or interpretation of text.

E

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

Appendix 2 – Text type list

This list is provided to enable a common understanding of the text types listed in the syllabus.

Account

In both spoken and written form, accounts retell something that happened: a story. Accounts have a title and are often in the first person. They describe a series of events or experiences, are often presented in a logical manner and 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.

In Japanese, the heading and author's name are located at the top right hand side and polite language is used. Paragraphing is indicated by a one square indent when squared paper is used.

Advertisement

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

Announcement

In both spoken and written form, announcements present factual information about an event that has recently occurred or is about to occur. They may also be in graphic form. Announcements can sometimes use a formal register, but may also be in informal or colloquial register. They include a factual, straightforward language with little elaboration, and present information in a logical sequence.

Article

Articles consist of a section of text from a newspaper, a magazine, a web page, or other publication. Typically, articles have a title that indicates the content. They are usually in a formal register and the language in an article can be descriptive, factual, judgemental, emotive or persuasive, depending on the context. Within an article, ideas or opinions are developed. Articles often end with a statement of conclusion or advice to the reader. They may be accompanied by a graphic, if necessary. Articles can be reproduced directly, or can be modified to make the language more accessible for students.

In Japanese, inclusion of the author's name is optional, but if included is written on the right hand side, one line below the title. Paragraphing is indicated by a one square indent when squared paper is used. Articles can be in plain or polite form, however, the register must be consistent.

Blog posting

Web logs (blogs) are basically journals that are available on the World Wide Web. Many blogs provide commentary or news on a particular subject; others function as more personal online diaries. Typically, blogs combine text, images, and link to other blogs, web pages, and other media related to their topic. Students will generally be required to write a response to a blog (a posting). Postings can sometimes use a formal register, but may also be in informal or colloquial register. The language in a blog posting can be descriptive, factual, judgemental, emotive or persuasive, depending on the context.

In Japanese, the opening greeting clearly identifies the author. The register is informal, in the first person and in a conversational style. Incomplete sentences are used and awareness of gender is evident.

Cartoon

Cartoons or 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 cartoon or 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 cartoon or 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.

Chart

Charts organise and represent a set of 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.

Conversation

In both spoken and written form, conversations often begin with an exchange of opening salutations, are 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. The register of conversations will often depend on the context and relationship between participants.

In Japanese, scripts for a conversation have each participant commencing on a new line. Conversations can be in polite or plain register, depending on the relationship between the participants. If the language is informal, incomplete sentences are used and awareness of gender is evident. Formulaic expressions are also used to improve the flow of the conversation and link speakers.

Description

Descriptions of people, places, animals, events or feelings, or a combination of these, can often be found within another context (letter, article etc.). Information 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 sight, sound, smell, touch, taste or feelings.

In Japanese, descriptions have a title that indicates the content, and use formal language. Paragraphing is indicated by a one square indent when squared paper is used.

Diary entry

Diary entries record personal reflections, comments, information or experiences of the writer. The language of diary entries should generally be informal and colloquial and entries are often 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 a place name.

In Japanese, the date and day is written on the top left hand side and the weather on the top right hand side of the entry. The language is informal with use of abbreviated words and incomplete sentences.

Discussion

In both spoken or written form, discussions are used to present different ideas and opinions on a particular issue or topic. They often use a formal register, but may also be informal. The language of discussions uses comparison and contrast words, linking words, and language that indicates judgements and values.

In Japanese, scripts for a discussion have each speaker commencing on a new line. Conversations can be in polite or plain register, depending on the relationship between the speakers.

Email

The language of email messages could be formal or informal, depending on the context. A message from one friend to another should be colloquial. A message that is business-related should use a more formal register. Although authentic emails often do not have either a salutation at the beginning, or a signature at the end, they should have both in assessment usage in order to indicate more clearly the context of the message.

In Japanese, an email clearly shows the author and the recipient. When an email is addressed to a friend, it includes an appropriate casual greeting about health, a casual sign off at the end, and uses informal language with abbreviated words and incomplete sentences. Paragraphing is indicated by a one square indent when squared paper is used.

Film or TV program (excerpts)

Excerpts are segments taken from a longer work of a television program or a film. They are often used to illustrate and strengthen understanding of a topic, provide a description of characters and settings, or present a series of events in a logical progression. Depending on the context, excerpts may be either in formal or informal register, present a range of tenses, or contain language that can be subjective or objective, descriptive, factual, judgemental, humorous, emotive, or persuasive.

Form

Forms contain a series of questions asked of individuals to obtain information about a given position, focus or topic etc. In their design, they have a title, contact details and questions. Forms may include categories. The language of forms is often objective and includes descriptive words, a range of tenses, and 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, for example, for a job.

Image

Images can frequently be used on their own, as they 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.

Interview

In both spoken or written form, interviews often begin with an exchange of opening salutations, are 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. The register of interviews will often depend on the context and relationship between participants.

Journal entry

Journal entries record personal reflections, comments, information, or experiences of the writer. The language of journal entries should generally be informal and colloquial, and entries are often 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 a place name.

Letter

Formal letters are written communication in formal contexts to convey/request information, to lodge a complaint, or to express an opinion. The layout of a formal letter must include the date, the address of sender and recipient, and a formal greeting and phrase of farewell. The language should be in formal register and deal with a business or other specific topic. Common features of a formal letter are the use of objective

language, full sentences and paragraphs, frequent use of formulaic language, and a logical and cohesive sequence of ideas.

In Japanese, formal letters use polite language and complex sentence structures. The opening paragraph should include reference to the weather or a seasonal event. The layout requires that the date is written at the bottom left hand side and the name is written at the bottom right hand side. If the letter is a job application, honorific greeting and sign-off is used, the person is addressed, and any additional documents which are included are mentioned. If the letter is to the editor of a newspaper, the editor is addressed and a pseudonym is used to sign off. A thank you letter to an invitation uses formal language, abbreviated words and incomplete sentences. Paragraphing is indicated by a one square indent when squared paper is used.

Informal letters are written communication with acquaintances, friends and family, to inform or to amuse. The layout of an informal letter can be less stylised than a formal letter; possibly with only the date, the address of the sender, a casual greeting and a phrase of farewell. The language can be informal and colloquial and the content can be simple and casual. Common features of an informal letter are the use of subjective language, sentence structure often less complex than in formal letters, and a logical and cohesive sequence of ideas.

In Japanese, informal letters use plain language written in the first person, abbreviated words and incomplete sentences. The layout requires a casual closing and no name sign off. Paragraphing is indicated by a one square indent when squared paper is used.

Map

Maps are a form of symbolisation, governed by a set of conventions that aim to instruct, inform or communicate a sense of place. Maps are usually in a formal register and frequently use formulaic expressions. They should have a title, orientation, scale, longitude and latitude, an index grid and a symbols translator. They can be reproduced directly or can be modified to make the language more accessible for students.

Message

In both spoken and written form, messages are objects of communication that inform, request, instruct or remind. The written forms are less formal than informal letters and are often used to convey information left on an answering machine, on a mobile phone, or in a telephone call. They have a salutation and a signing off, but the content should be brief and to the point, and convey a specific piece of information with little extra detail.

In Japanese, the recipient's name is written at the top left hand side and the author's name at the bottom right hand side. The register is informal and written in the first person. Use of abbreviated words and incomplete sentences is evident, and information may be in point form.

Note

Notes are written to inform, request, instruct and remind. They are less formal than informal letters. Notes have a salutation and a signing off, but the content should be brief and to the point, and convey a specific piece of information with little extra detail.

Plan

Plans are created by individuals to record what they are going to do. They can be any 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 formal or informal register, present a range of tenses, or contain language that can be subjective or objective, descriptive, factual, judgemental, humorous, emotive or persuasive.

Plans can also be a form of symbolisation, governed by a set of conventions, that aim to instruct, inform, or communicate a sense of place. Plans are usually in a formal register and frequently use formulaic expressions. They should have a title, orientation, scale, longitude and latitude, an index grid and a symbols translator.

Review

Reviews are evaluations of publications, such as films, songs, musical performances, novels or stories. The plot summary and description of the work or performance form the majority of the review. The language and structure are formal; however, more personal and evaluative comments are often included.

A title should be given.

Script – speech, interview, dialogue

Scripts are written forms of speeches, interviews or dialogues that communicate and exchange ideas, information, opinions and experiences. Scripts would generally have only two speakers, possibly an interviewer and an interviewee, but each speaker must be clearly identified. A script often begins with an exchange of opening salutations, is 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 scripts will often depend on the context and relationship between participants.

In Japanese, the script of a speech uses formal language. The speaker uses an appropriate greeting, introduces him or herself and the topic, and concludes by thanking the audience.

Sign

Signs convey a meaning. They present factual information about an object, a situation that exists, or an event that is about to occur. Signs use a formal register and are most often in graphic form.

SummarySummaries present the essential points and relevant details from an original text. A summary will often have a title, an introduction, content and a conclusion. They often require the use of full sentences and may contain reported speech. The language of summaries may either be formal or informal.

Table

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

Appendix 3 – Elaborations of grammatical items

Elaborations are examples that accompany the grammatical items. 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 3

1. Plain forms

Verbs	Adjectives	Copula 'to be'
～よう：食べよう ～おう：書こう	～いだろう：大きいだろう ～な：しずかだろう	～だろう：先生だろう

2. Stem of Masu form structures

Form	Function/use	Elaborations
Stem + 始めます	indicating that one starts doing something	そうじをし始めました。

3. Te form structures

Form	Function/use	Elaborations
～て + しまいます	expressing that you do something completely	しゅくだいをわすれてしまいました。
	finish doing something with regret	おかしを食べてしまいました。
～て + おきます	expressing when you do something in preparation; in advance	チケットを買っておきました。
～て + こまります	expressing distress, confusion	あたまがいたくてこまっています。 いぬがうるさくてこまります。
～て + も	expressing even if an action or condition exists	たくさんねてもまだねむいです。 高くても買います。

4. Finite form structures

Form	Function/use	Elaborations
Finite form よてい	indicating intention	そうじするよていです。
Finite form し	linking statements or accentuating a reason	ベンさんはかんじができるし、あたまがいいですね。 しんかんせんはべんりだし、はやいし、よく使います。 のどがいたいし、せきも出るし。
Finite form のに	even though, despite, although	ベンさんはかんじのテストがあるのに、ぜんぜん勉強しません。 トムさんは元気なのに、学校を休んでいます。
Finite form NOUN	forming a complex noun phrase relative clause	田中さんが読んだ本はえいがになりました。 明日見るえいがはアニメです。
Finite form かどうか	expressing whether or not	来年、日本に行くかどうか分かりません。
Finite form か	expressing whether or if	来年、いつ日本に行くか分かりません。
Finite form んです／ のです	explaining, clarifying	おなかがいたいんです。 大学に入りたいのです。
Finite form みたい Adjective みたい Noun みたい	expressing appearance; or likelihood	雪になるみたいですね。 いそがしいみたいです。 りんごみたいなくだものです。

5. Nai form structures

Form	Function/use	Elaborations
Base + ないように する	make an effort not to	しゅくだいをわすれないようにしてください。
	make sure you do not	日本で英語を話さないようにします。
Base + ないように	so that something won't happen	かぜをひかないように、セーターを着てください。
	advice	お金をわすれないように気をつけてください。
Base + ないで	without/instead of	テレビを見ないで勉強してください。

6. Particles

Particle	Function/use	Elaborations
の	complex sentences or adjectival clause	先生の書いたメールを読みました。
も	with interrogatives with quantitative words	何も食べませんでした。 だれでも分かります。 どこでもいいです。 一人も行きませんでした。 どの店でも買えます。
か	with interrogatives	何か食べましたか。
でも	indefinite or something (else)	お茶でもいかがですか。 テニスでもしましょうか。 今日はいい天気ですね。海にでも行きませんか。

7. Words indicating extent

Word	Function/use	Elaborations
しか	extent + negative (only)	千円しかありません。
だけ	extent (only)	一人だけです。

8. Volitional forms

Form	Function/use	Elaborations
Base + と思います	expressing an intention	日本へ行こうと思います。
Base + 〜おう〜よう	expressing a suggestion	町へ行こう。
	expressing persuasion	えいがを見よう。

9. Potential forms

Form	Function/use	Elaborations
Base + えます	indicating that you can do something	かんじで書けます。
Base + られます	indicating that you can do something	さしみが食べられます。

Unit 4

1. Te form structures

Form	Function/use	Elaborations
～て+ほしい	expressing that someone wants someone to do something	りょうしんはぼくに大学に入ってほしいんです。

2. Finite form structures

Form	Function/use	Elaborations
Finite form ため (に)	indicating purpose	大学に行くために、いっしょうけんめい勉強しています。
Finite form ようになる	getting to the state where	山田さんはたばごをすわないようになりしました。
	a change has taken place	日本語が分かるようになりしました。

3. Noun + structures

Form	Function/use	Elaborations
Noun のために	purpose, for the benefit of	子どものために本を書きました。
Noun によると～そうです	according to something/someone	あけみさんのはがきによると、もうさくらがさいているそうです。

4. Potential forms

Form	Function/use	Elaborations
Potential form + ようになる	started to , learned to	たくさんれんしゅうしたから、かんじが書けるようになりしました。 弟がおはしで食べられるようになりしました。
Potential + ように	so that	日本へ行けるようにお金をためています。 すぐ出かけられるように、じゅんぴをします。

Assumed learning

Before commencing the study of Unit 3 and Unit 4, it is assumed that students have, through prior experience or study, already acquired an understanding of the following Japanese grammatical items:

1. Polite forms

Verbs	Adjective	Copula 'to be'
～ます：食べます 書きます	～いです：たかいです ～な：しずかです ～な：しずかな町です	～です：先生です。
～ました： 食べました 書きました	～かったです： 高かったです ～な：しずかでした	～でした：先生でした。
～ません： 食べません 書きません	～くないです/～くありません： 高くないです 高くありません ～じゃないです/～ではありません： しずかじゃないです しずかではありません	～では（じゃ）ありません： 先生では（じゃ）ありません。
～ませんでした： 食べませんでした 書きませんでした	～くなかったです/～くありませんでした： 高くなかったです 高くありませんでした ～じゃなかったです/～ではありませんでした： しずかじゃなかったです しずかではありませんでした	～では（じゃ）ありませんでした。 先生では（じゃ）ありませんでした。
～ましょう： 食べましょう 書きましょう		

2. Plain forms

Verbs	Adjective	Copula 'to be'
～る：食べる ～う：書く	～い：大きい ～な：しずかだ ～な：しずかな町だ	～だ：先生だ
～た：食べた 書いた	～かった：大きかった ～だった；しずかだった	～だった：先生だった
～ない：食べない 書かない	～くない：大きくない ～では（じゃ）ない： しずかじゃない	～では（じゃ）ない： 先生では（じゃ）ない
～なかった： 食べなかった 書かなかった	～くなかった：大きくなかった ～では（じゃ）ない： しずかでは（じゃ）なかった	～では（じゃ）なかった： 先生では（じゃ）なかった

3. Stem of Masu form structures

Form	Function/use	Elaborations
Stem + に	indicating purpose	えいがを見に行きます。
Stem + ませんか	inviting	デパートへ行きませんか。
Stem + ましょうか	suggesting	やきゅうをしましょうか。
Stem + たいです	expressing what you want to do	ラジオを聞きたいです。
Stem + そうです	expressing what something looks like	おいしそうです。
Stem + すぎます	indicating that something is excessive	食べすぎて、おなかがいいたいです。 このとけいは高すぎます。
Stem + たいと思います	expressing desire	車を買いたいと思います。
Stem + たいと思っています	expressing strong desire	いつも日本に行きたいと思っています。
Stem + にくいです	saying something is difficult to do	ローマジは読みにくいです。
Stem + やすいです	saying something is easy to do	ひらがなは読みやすいです。
Stem + ながら	indicating actions done simultaneously	ラジオを聞きながら新聞を 読みます。
Stem + 方	expressing how to do something	ごはんの作り方はやさしいです。

4. Te form structures

Form	Function/use	Elaborations
～て	linking ideas (and; and so)	朝ごはんを食べて学校に行きます。
	linking of adjectives	～くて：安くていいです。 ～で：きれいでしずかです。
～て + から	expressing when you do something after	朝ごはんを食べてからミルクを飲みます。
～てください	requesting	食べてください。
～て + います	expressing a continuous action in the present	テレビを見ています。
～てみます	expressing what you try to do	ケーキを作ってみます。 日本語を話してみます。
～てはいけません	denying permission	sake を飲んではいけません。
～てはだめです	expressing you must not	けいたい電話を使ってはだめです。
～てもいいです	granting permission expressing you may	ひらがなで書いてもいいです。
～てくれます	doing an action or favour for me (my group)	まきこさんは本を読んでもくれました。
～てあげます	doing a favour for another	私はトムさんに本を読んであげました。
～てもらいます	receiving a favour	トムさんはまきこさんにプレゼントを買ってもらいました。

5. Finite form structures

Form	Function/use	Elaborations
Finite form 前 (に)	expressing doing one action, before another	出かける前に、電話をください。
Finite form ことができます	expressing your ability	ひらがなを書くことができます。
Finite form 時	expressing the time frame (when)	日本に行った時、さくらの花を見ました。 学校に行く時、せいふくをきなければなりません。 小さい時、どうぶつえんが好きでした。 しずかな時、大きいこえで話さないでください。
Finite form 間 (に)	during the time (whilst)	日本にいる間、日本語をべんきょうして いました。 日本にいる間に、きょうとに行きました。
Finite form と言う	quoting what someone said	かれは明日来ると言いました。
Finite form と思う	quoting what someone thinks	明日は雨がふると思います。
Finite form と	conditional (when)	家にかえると、母がいませんでした。
Finite form そうです	reporting what someone else said/hearsay	かれは日本へ帰るそうです。 ピアノが上手だそうです。
Finite form より/ほうが	giving a comparison	テレビを見るより本を読むほうが楽しいです。
Finite form のと finite form のと...ですか	asking a comparison question	おはしで食べるのとフォークで食べるのとどちらがいいですか。
Finite form でしょう	indicating probability	雪になるでしょう。
Finite form かもしれません	indicating possibility	明日行くかもしれません。
Finite form つもりです	expressing intention	明日買うつもりです。

6. Nai form structures

Form	Function/use	Elaborations
Base + ないでください	expressing please don't do something	えいごで話さないでください。
Base + ないほうがいいです	advising one not to do something	お金を持って来ないほうがいいです。
Base + なければなりません	expressing that you must do	勉強しなければなりません。
Base + なくてはいけません	expressing that you have to	かんじで書かなくてはいけません。
Base + なくてもいいです	indicating that you don't have to do something	行かなくてもいいです。

7. Plain past form structures

Form	Function/use	Elaborations
～たほうがいいです	giving advice	勉強したほうがいいです。
～たり～たり	giving examples of actions within a context	日曜日には家でテレビを見たり、本を読んだりします。
	expressing alternative states	あつかったり、さむかったり、たいへんです。
～た後 (で)	expressing doing one action after another	晩ごはんを食べた後で、おんせんに入りましょう。
～たことがある	expressing your experience	日本へ行ったことがあります。
～たら	expressing a condition	分からなかったら、聞いてください。おいしくなかったら、食べなくてもいいです。

8. Noun + structures

Form	Function/use	Elaborations
Noun + について	asking/talking about something	日本のぶんかについて教えてください。
Noun はどう／いかが	asking for opinions	日本はどうか。 コーヒーはいかがですか。
Noun をくれる	give to me (my group)	先生は本をくれました。
Noun をあげる	give to another	先生は田中さんにペンをあげました。
Noun をもらう	receive from	学校からメールをもらいました。
Noun の前 (に)	sequencing before	食事の前に、さんぽしました。
Noun の間 (に)	during the time, whilst	休みの間に、日本に行きました。
Noun の後 (で)	sequencing after	テレビの後で、電話をしました。
Noun の時 (に)	the time when	子どもの時に、からてをなりました。
Noun + という + noun	called	さくらというレストラン
Noun + は noun とくらべて	making comparisons	東京はおおさかとくらべて大きいです。
Noun + と noun+と	asking about comparisons	サッカーとやきゅうとどちらのほうがおもしろいですか。
Noun + より noun ほうが	making comparisons	そばよりピザのほうが
Noun + は noun + とおなじです	indicating that something is the same	このしゃしんはそのしゃしんとおなじです。
Noun + は noun とちがいます	expressing something is different	日本の生活 <small>せいかつ</small> はオーストラリアの生活 <small>せいかつ</small> とちがいます。
Noun + って Noun + というのは～	asking what something is	さしみって何ですか。 「こけし」というのは何ですか。
Noun ははじめてです。	expressing the first time	日本ははじめてです。

9. Nominalisers

Nominaliser	Function/use	Elaborations
の	nominalisation (the one)	赤いのをください。 すしを食べるのが好きです。
こと	nominalisation	行くこと

10. Adjectives and adverbs

Form	Function/use	Elaborations
Adverbs い adjective～く な adjective～に	expressing how an action is performed	もういちどゆっくり話してください。 名前を大きく書いてください。 しずかにすわってください。
い adjective～くなる な adjective～になる	expressing how something changes	妹はせが高くなりました。 日本語が上手になりました
い adjective～くする な adjective～にする	expressing how you change something	ラジオのおとを小さくしました。 部屋をきれいにしました。

11. Particles

Particle	Function/use	Elaborations
は	topic marker	私は学生です。
	contrast	本はありません。
が	existence	弟が二人います。
	expressing abilities	日本語ができますか。
	expressing likes, dislikes	りんごが好きです。
	physical characteristics	父は目が青いです。
	subject	友だちが来ました。
の	possessive (of, 's)	私のペンです。
	adjectival	日本の車です。
	possessive pronoun	これは先生のです。
	locational	本はつくえの上にあります。
に	destination (to, into, onto)	パーティーに行きます。
	indirect object	先生に聞いてください。
	point of time	三時半に行きましょう。
	purpose	えいがを見に行きます。
	place of existence	新聞はここに 있습니다。
へ	direction (to)	日本へ行きます。
を	direct object	コーラを飲みます。
	asking for something	コーラを二つください。
	place of motion (pass by, along, through)	みちをまっすぐ行ってください。
で	place of action	学校でならいました。
	by means of	おはしで食べます。
	indicating extent	二人で行きました。
や	linking (and so on)	日本語やすうがくや英語を勉強しています。
と	linking (and)	本とざっしを買いました。
	with person	家族と行きました。
も	repetitive (too, also)	私も行きます。
	(both)	クリケットもやきゅうも好きです。
	expressing neither	いぬもねこもいません。
か	stating alternatives (or)	今日か、明日、行きましょう。

12. Sentence final particles

Particle	Function/use	Elaborations
ね/ねえ	tag question (isn't it?)	いいお天気ですね。
よ	assurance	いいえいがですよ。
	gentle persuasion	えいがに行きましょうよ。
か	question marker	だれ・どこ・いつ・何 (etc.) ですか。
の	soft question marker	どこへ行くの？
	soft sentence ending	かれは明日来ないの。 あのしろはゆうめいなの。
かな	interjection (expressing feelings)	できるかな？
かしら	expressing indecision (feminine)	だいじょうぶかしら？
わ	mild emphasis (feminine)	きれいだわ。

13. Words indicating extent

Word	Function/use	Elaborations
から	since, from (a point of time)	三時から四時までです。
	since, from (a place)	イタリアから来ました。
まで	until (a point of time)	三時まで勉強しました。
	to, as far as (a place)	駅まであるきます。
ごろ	approximate point of time	妹は三時ごろかえります。
ぐらい/くらい	approximate	五百人ぐらいいます。
	amount/time/length	三時間ぐらいかかります。
一番	superlative (the most)	これが一番好きです。

14. Conjunctions

Conjunction	Function/use	Elaborations
が	linking with a contrast (but)	日本語はできますが、イタリア語はできません。
そして	linking (and)	本を読みました。そして、CDを聞きました。
それから	linking (and then, after that)	七時におきました。それから、朝ごはんを食べました。
ですから	consequently (because, so)	あついですから、海におよぎに行きます。 しずかですから、としょかんで勉強します。 おなががすいています。だから、ごはんが食べたいです。
けれども けれど けど	however (but)	日本語が好きです。けれども、上手じゃないです。 私は行きたいけれど、お金がありません。 さむいけど、およぎました。
でも	expressing contrast (but)	すしが好きです。でも、さしみは好きじゃないです。
～から	giving a reason (since, so)	つかれたから、もうねます。 あついから、川へおよぎに行きます。 しずかだから、としょかんで勉強します。
～ので	cause, reason (because, since, so)	雨がふったので行きませんでした。
それに	linking (besides that, what's more)	父はいませんでした。それに、母ははたらいていました。
それで	linking (and so)	よくねました。それで、かぜがなおりました。
～と	quoting speech or thoughts	先生は「日本に行きます」と言いました。 ぼくは海でおよぎたいと思います。

15. Locational and directional terms

Term	Function/use	Elaborations
(の) 前 (に)	in front of	ゆうびんきょくの前に学校があります。
(の) 下 (に)	behind/underneath	テーブルの下にいぬがいます。
(の) 上 (に)	on top	つくえの上に本があります。
(の) 後ろ (に)	behind	ゆうこさんの後ろにひろきさんがいます。
(の) むこうがわ (に)	on the other side	としょかんのむこうがわにぎんこうがあります。
(の) 左がわ (に)	left hand side	ホテルはデパートの左がわにあります。
(の) 右がわ (に)	right hand side	よしださんはスミスさんの右がわにいます。
(の) 近く	next to	私の家は川の近くにあります。
(の) そば (に)	near	トイレはしょくどうのそばです。
(の) とおく (に)	far from	カルグーリはパースからとおいです。
(の) 中 (に)	inside	本はつくえの中にあります。
(の) 外 (に)	outside	いぬは車の外にいます。
(を) 右/左	right/left	かどを右にまがってください。
(を) まっすぐ	straight	みちをまっすぐ行ってください。

Sound and writing systems

All *hiragana* and *katakana* plus the following prescribed *kanji*:

- productive

一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十 百 千 万 人 本 才 日 月 火 水 木
 金 土 父 母 私 子 友 学 校 語 何 円 生 好 出 入 見 高 安 年 前
 山 川 上 下 中 名 食 飲 買 家 族 毎 行 大 小 所 会 言 話 来 休
 少 週 時 分 半 今 先 間 天 方 男 女 元 気 車 思 楽 心 海 聞 国
 物 回

- receptive

兄 姉 妹 弟 住 左 右 町 店 近 広 駅 番 作 読 書 新 長 古 白 黒
 赤 青 午 後 東 西 北 南 色 々 料 理 茶 電 自 動 明 去 始 終 夜
 夕 曜 朝 昼 晩 春 夏 秋 冬 雪 雨 花 風 薬 病 目 口 手 体 耳 外