



JAPANESE: BACKGROUND LANGUAGE (WACE VERSION)

ATAR course

Year 11 and Year 12 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 Stage 6 Languages in Context Syllabuses (Preliminary and HSC courses) and the Languages in Context Syllabuses support document prepared by the NSW Education Standards Authority for and on behalf of the Australasian Curriculum, Assessment and Certification Authorities, in collaboration with:

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Introduction

The School Curriculum and Standards Authority (the Authority) accesses the Japanese: Background Language ATAR syllabus and external examination from New South Wales as part of the Collaborative Curriculum and Assessment Framework for Languages (CCAFL).

The syllabus content is the equivalent of two years of study, one typically at Year 11 and the other typically at Year 12. Each year of this course is equivalent to two units for the Western Australian Certificate of Education (WACE) requirements. The notional time for the pair of units is 110 class contact hours.

Delivery requirements

There are two models of delivery for this course. These two models are:

- delivery by a community organisation/school
 - Mode 1: community organisation prepares students to sit the external examination for the course as non-school candidates
 - Mode 2: community organisation delivers the course and students are enrolled in the course through one or more main schools or a single mentor school
- delivery by a registered school.

The *Guidelines for course delivery and assessment of student achievement* provide information about these models. This information can be accessed on the Interstate Languages page at <https://senior-secondary.scsa.wa.edu.au/syllabus-and-support-materials/languages/interstate-languages>.

The language

The language to be studied and assessed is Modern Standard Japanese. During their course of study, students may encounter some regional variations of the language. Students should be familiar with formal and informal levels of language used in daily life.

Rationale

The Japanese: Background Language ATAR course connects students with one of Australia's closest neighbours and a culture that blends long-standing traditions with modern innovation. As a language spoken by over 125 million people, Japanese provides insight into values, customs and daily life in Japan, including respect, social harmony and group identity. Japan's global impact is viewed in fields such as technology, animation, robotics, fashion and popular culture, making Japanese an influential language to learn for young Australians today. The relationship between Japan and Australia is solid and centred around trade, education, tourism and cultural exchange. Learning Japanese facilitates the creation of intercultural understanding and the development of further study, work and engagement opportunities in 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 the course, students consider young people and their relationships, how the traditions and values of Japanese-speaking communities are maintained and the nature of work, including the opportunities afforded bilingual students and how advances in communication technology and changes in expectations affect future study and employment. In addition, students engage with the notion of the 'global citizen' and the changing nature of Australian identity.

Students extend and refine their intercultural and linguistic skills in Japanese to communicate confidently in a range of situations. They gain a deeper understanding of the global significance of the Japanese language and culture, fostering a heightened sense of intercultural awareness and empathy. The course provides opportunities for students to engage with diverse texts. Through an ongoing process of interpretation, self-reflection, comparison and negotiation, students refine their language skills and cultural understanding. In Year 12, they apply their language skills and cultural understanding to a personal investigation, where they undertake research, synthesise information from multiple sources and reflect on their chosen area of interest.

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 Japanese in real-life situations as well as through media, and to make actual and virtual connections with Japanese-speaking communities throughout the world.

Australia has strong personal, cultural, political and trade connections with Japan and proficiency in Japanese provides students with enhanced vocational opportunities in a wide range of sectors. Studying Japanese 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, journalism, tourism, hospitality and law. 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 Japanese: Background Language ATAR course builds on students' Japanese language proficiency and knowledge about the cultures of Japanese-speaking communities. It enables students to:

- interact in spoken Japanese to exchange information, ideas and opinions
- process and respond in English or Japanese to texts in Japanese
- compose spoken, written, digital and/or multimodal Japanese texts
- demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of language as a system
- reflect on the relationships between language, culture and identity.

Outcomes

The Japanese: Background Language ATAR course enables students to use Japanese to communicate in a range of contexts and understand language as a system. Students strengthen their appreciation of Japanese linguistic and cultural heritage, and make connections between Japanese and English and/or other languages. They develop an understanding of how culture and identity are created and expressed through language and the importance of Japanese in a diverse and increasingly interconnected world.

The course is designed to facilitate achievement of the following outcomes. The outcomes listed below represent the knowledge, skills and understanding that students will achieve by the end of this course.

Outcome 1 – Interacting

Students interact in spoken Japanese through the exchange of information, ideas and opinions, applying knowledge and understanding of the relationships between language, culture and identity.

In achieving this outcome, students:

- exchange information, justify and reflect on opinions and ideas in Japanese
- use features of spoken Japanese for a variety of purposes appropriate to different audiences and cultural contexts.

Outcome 2 – Processing and responding

Students process and respond in English or Japanese to texts in Japanese and reflect on the relationships between language, culture and identity.

In achieving this outcome, students:

- identify gist, main points and specific information in texts
- synthesise information and ideas from texts
- analyse features of language in texts
- respond to texts personally and critically
- analyse the ways in which values, beliefs, culture and identity are expressed in texts.

Outcome 3 – Composing

Students compose spoken, written, digital and/or multimodal Japanese texts, demonstrating knowledge and understanding of the relationships between language, culture and identity.

In achieving this outcome, students:

- use knowledge and skills to compose a variety of texts in Japanese for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences
- apply knowledge and understanding of literary devices, and language and cultural concepts, to express meaning in texts in Japanese.

See Appendix 3 for examples of how these outcomes can relate to the course issues.

Organisation of content

This syllabus presents the content and expectations for both Year 11 and Year 12 students in this course. While the core content applies to both years, it is expected that the cognitive complexity of the content increases from Year 11 to Year 12.

The course content is organised into five areas:

- Issues, perspectives and Personal Investigation
- Text and text types/styles of writing
- Linguistic resources
- Intercultural understanding
- 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.

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, whereas 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 Japanese; understand language, culture and learning and their relationship; and thereby develop their 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 they are identified within the specified unit content. Teachers should find opportunities to

incorporate the following capabilities into the teaching and learning program for the Japanese: Background Language ATAR course.

Critical and creative thinking

Students enhance their critical and creative thinking skills through their study of the Japanese language and culture. Content in the course is presented through the perspectives – Personal, Community and International – encouraging students to compare information and evaluate ideas from 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 Japanese 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 the 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 Japanese is to develop an 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 the key to students' development of intercultural capability.

Learning Japanese is an enriching and cumulative process that broadens students' communicative repertoire, providing additional resources for interpreting and making meaning. Through the Personal, Community and International perspectives, students explore a range of topics such as relationships, traditions and values, the nature of work, global citizenship and Australian identity. 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 Japanese to listen to, read, view and respond to a range of texts, communicate in spoken interaction, and write texts in Japanese for different purposes and contexts. They further expand their skills, knowledge and understanding of the

Japanese language and apply their knowledge of linguistic resources to exchange information, ideas and opinions in Japanese.

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; developing semantic, pragmatic, and critical literary skills; processing and responding to a range of texts in Japanese to comprehend and interpret meaning; and composing texts in Japanese to convey information and express ideas, opinions and experiences. For learners of Japanese, literacy development in the language enhances and extends their knowledge and understanding of English literacy, which in turn supports their learning in Japanese.

Personal and social capability

Learning to interact in a collaborative and respectful manner is a key element of personal and social capability, which the course actively fosters by engaging students in culturally appropriate communication, close text analysis, research and reflective practices. Through the study of Japanese, students develop empathy and appreciation for diverse perspectives. They come to recognise that people view and experience the world differently, gaining insights into their own identity, relationships and roles in society. The course encourages students to express opinions, explore values and attitudes, and respond to a range of personal and social experiences, ultimately strengthening their understanding of themselves and others in an interconnected world.

This capability is developed in the course through the Personal Investigation, which encourages deep reflection on personal and cultural identity; close and critical study of texts that explore emotions, perspectives, and cultural values, fostering empathy and critical thinking; and engagement with issues such as migration, the environment and Australian identity through personal, community and international perspectives, helping students strengthen their social awareness.

Addressing the other General Capabilities

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

- Digital literacy
- Ethical understanding
- Numeracy

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 Japanese: 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	Japanese: Background Language (AEJBL)	ATAR	✓			✓	✓		✓
Year 12	Japanese: Background Language (ATJBL)	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 contemporary issues which students face in a globalised world. Teachers may find opportunities to incorporate them into the teaching and learning program for the Japanese: 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 Japanese: 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 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 Japanese, 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 Japanese: Background Language ATAR course provides a context for students to develop their knowledge and understanding of concepts, perspectives and issues related to sustainability in Japanese-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.

Content

Content defines what students are expected to know and do as they work towards syllabus outcomes. It provides the foundations for students to successfully progress to the next stage of schooling or post-school opportunities.

While it is expected that over Year 11 and Year 12, students will cover all of the required content, the exact sequencing and timing of delivery is a school decision. It is also expected that treatment of the content and the outcomes expected of students will increase in cognitive complexity from Year 11 to Year 12.

Content in the Japanese: Background Language ATAR syllabus defines learning expectations that may be assessed in the ATAR examinations.

Content, including knowledge and understanding of linguistic structures, vocabulary and *kanji*, should be taught in an integrated way by providing meaningful learning experiences for students through relevant and appropriate exercises, activities and tasks.

Issues, perspectives and Personal Investigation

The course content is organised around a set of issues and three perspectives. The study of the issues is undertaken through a range of texts viewed from personal, community and international perspectives. Students have opportunities to engage with learning tasks involving the skills of speaking, listening, reading and writing in isolation or in combination.

The Personal Investigation can relate to any of the issues. When engaging with their Personal Investigation, students explore an area of interest related to one of the issues. This study may not commence before the beginning of Year 12.

Issues

Young people and their relationships

Students consider their relationships with family, their connections with friends and the influence of international popular youth culture on young people.

Traditions and values in contemporary society

Students consider how the traditions and values of Japanese-speaking communities are maintained in multicultural environments and in a changing society.

The nature of work

Students consider the opportunities afforded bilingual students in Australian and Japanese contexts and how advances in communication technologies and changes in expectations and aspirations affect future study and employment.

The individual as a global citizen

Students consider the notion of 'global citizen' and how this concept affects notions of environment, migration and technology, and the impact of global events and trends on the individual in Australia and elsewhere.

Australian identity

Students consider the changing nature of Australian identity from the viewpoints of a range of groups, such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, those who have lived in Australia over generations and migrant communities.

Students explore how identity and culture are expressed in a range of texts in both Japanese and English, including texts relating to:

- Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures produced or endorsed by Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Peoples
- Australian/Japanese writers working in Japanese or English
- Japanese writers in Japanese-speaking countries.

They also investigate how ideas concerning identity have changed over time, and how these changes are reflected in contemporary and/or historical texts. The texts should reflect an appropriate level of linguistic difficulty for students and could include short stories, films, songs, poetry, digital texts and excerpts from longer works.

Perspectives

Each issue is studied through one or more of the following perspectives:

- Personal (individual identity)
- Community (connections with Japanese-speaking communities locally, regionally and worldwide)
- International (connections with the world as a global citizen).

Students should be provided with opportunities to study each issue through one or more of the perspectives to ensure that all the perspectives are covered in a balanced way.

This provides students with opportunities to understand how language is created for particular purposes and how it can be understood differently by different audiences. In responding to texts, through discussion, interaction, inquiry and reflection, students develop their own understanding of the issues. 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.

Personal Investigation (Year 12)

The Personal Investigation allows students to reflect on their own learning and their personal and cultural identity in Japanese.

For in-depth analysis, students choose an area of investigation relating to one of the course issues. Students develop both a critical and a personal response to the area of investigation. In an extended written response in Japanese, they investigate the context and development of the area of study, how attitudes to the area of study have varied over time, how attitudes towards the area of study may vary in different parts of the world, and how the area of study is reflected and explored in a range of texts selected by the student to complement the research.

Texts are an integral component of the Personal Investigation, which must include reference to at least two texts, i.e. one from each of the fiction and non-fiction genres and at least one of which must be in Japanese. The number of texts is dependent on the nature of the texts selected. However, the number of texts must allow students to explore their chosen area of investigation in sufficient depth.

Research into their chosen area of study may not begin before the commencement of Year 12. However, students should be provided throughout the course with opportunities to develop the research, language and evaluative skills necessary to undertake the Personal Investigation.

Text and text types/styles of writing

The term 'text' refers to any form of communication – spoken, written or visual, or combinations of these. Texts are sometimes usefully grouped as 'text types', meaning that they share a certain generic structure that is not arbitrary, but reflects the purpose for which the text has been produced. Each type of text has defining characteristics of which students should be made aware.

Students read, listen to and view a range of texts and types of texts in Japanese relevant to the course issues. Texts may be authentic or modified to allow students with differing linguistic backgrounds to engage with the course issues at a level appropriate to their needs and interests. English language texts may also provide a perspective on the issues being explored. In addition, students are expected to construct a range of texts, using different styles of writing, appropriate to a variety of contexts, purposes and audiences.

Students analyse and evaluate texts from linguistic perspectives (language forms, features and structure) and cultural perspectives (thematic, contextual, social and political), and consider the relationships between linguistic and cultural perspectives. They analyse and evaluate the ways in which texts convey their message and have an impact on their audience. Students examine the ways different types of text use different devices to convey meaning.

Students develop skills in listening, speaking, reading and writing. They also develop skills in critical literacy by reflecting on their own and other cultures, and by making connections between Japanese and English and/or other languages. Students also create a range of texts relevant to the content of the course appropriate to a variety of contexts, purposes and audiences.

In the external examinations, the questions may require responses to be informative, imaginative, evaluative, persuasive or reflective. Refer to the external examination specifications and the Text types entry in the glossary for more information.

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, characters, grammar, and sound and writing systems of Japanese.

In the Japanese: Background Language ATAR course, students deepen their knowledge and understanding of the structure of Japanese. Students will need to use Japanese at a sophisticated level, with a wide range of vocabulary and idiom and a depth and breadth of language use, particularly to communicate within, and about, the issues and perspectives.

Vocabulary

Although there is no prescribed vocabulary list, students should be familiar with a range of vocabulary and idioms relevant to the issues prescribed in the syllabus.

Refer to Appendix 4 for the list of characters that students are expected to recognise and use.

Grammar

Grammar has been referred to as a way of describing language. In terms of this syllabus, grammar is the system and structure of a language. It consists of syntax, morphology and phonology.

Students may already have acquired an understanding of the function of grammar in Japanese through prior knowledge, experience or study of Japanese. Developing students' ability to convey meaning effectively in a range of contexts will, however, necessarily involve extending students' awareness of the system of structures that underlie the language, as well as their ability to apply and adapt this knowledge.

Students studying Japanese are expected to recognise and use the following grammatical items by the end of the course. They should be read in conjunction with the content of the syllabus.

Plain forms

Verbs	Adjectives	The verb 'to be'
～る：食べる ～く：書	～い：赤い ～な：しずかな	～だ：本だ
～ない：食べない 書かない	～くない：赤くない ～では／じゃない： しずかでは／じゃない	～では／じゃない： 本では／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：赤くなかった ～では／じゃなかった： しずかでは／じゃなかった	～では／じゃなかった： 本では／じゃなかった
～よう：食べよう ～こう：書こう	～いだろう：赤いだろう ～だろう：しずかだろう	～だろう：本だろう

Polite forms

Verbs	Adjectives	The verb 'to be'
～ます：食べます 書きます	～いです：赤いです ～です：しずかです	～です：本です
～ました： 食べました 書きました	～かったです：赤かったです ～でした：しずかでした	～でした：本でした
～ません： 食べません 書きません	～くないです：赤くないです ～くありません：赤くありません ～では／じゃありません： しずかでは／じゃありません	～では／じゃありません： 本では／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：赤くなかったです ～くありませんでした：赤くありませんでした ～では／じゃなかったです： しずかでは／じゃなかったです ～では／じゃありませんでした：しずかでは／じゃありませんでした	～では／じゃありませんでした 本では／じゃありませんでした

Verbs	Adjectives	The verb 'to be'
～ましょう： 食べましょう 書きましょう	～いでしょう：おもしろいでしょう ～ででしょう：しずかでしょう	～ででしょう：本でしょう

Keigo forms

Honorific form	Example
honorific forms	お待ちになりますか もうすぐ先生が来られます
lexicalised	め ^め あ ^あ 召し上がってください もうすぐ先生がいらっしゃいます

Humble form	Example
humble forms	ここにございます ここでお待ちします
lexicalised	先生からおみやげをいただきました 母が先生の家にかがいます 私が参ります

～て form

Form	Function/use	Example
～て	linking ideas	町に行って映画 ^{えいが} を見ます せが高くて頭がいいです
～て＋ください	requesting	早く来てください
～て＋います	expressing what you are doing	テレビを見ています
～て＋みます	expressing what you are trying to do	日本語で話してみます
～て＋しまいます	- expressing that you do something completely - expressing that you do something undesirable, unexpectedly or regrettably	おかしを食べてしまいました しゅくだい ^{しゅくだい} をわす ^{わす} れてしまいました
～て＋はいけません	forbidding	まだ帰ってはいけません
～て＋もいいです	giving permission	もう帰ってもいいです
～て＋も	expressing a condition (even if)	たくさんねてもまだねむいです 高くても買います
～て＋から	- sequencing events - expressing when you do something (after)	いつも勉強をしてからテレビを見ます

～て form and verbs of giving and receiving

Form	Function/use	Example
～て＋くださいます	expressing that a superior does you a favour	先生が教えてくださいました
～て＋くれます	expressing that someone does you a favour	祖父が日本から本を送 ^{おく} ってくれました
～て＋あげます	expressing that you do a favour for someone	買ってあげましょうか
～て＋もらいます	expressing that you receive a favour from someone	友だちに作ってもらいました
～て＋いただきます	expressing that you receive a favour from a superior	先生にかしていただきました

～た、～たら、～たり forms

Form	Function/use	Example
～た＋ほうがいいです	offering advice	勉強したほうがいいです
～た＋ことがあります	relating your experience	京都に行ったことがありますか
～た＋後で	- sequencing events - expressing when you do something (after)	食事をした後でテレビを見ました
～たり～たり	expressing that you do various activities or that conditions alternate	日曜日には家でテレビを見たり本を読んだりします あつ暑 ^{あつ} かったり寒 ^{さむ} かったりたいへん大変です
～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

Finite form

Form	Function/use	Example
Finite form＋そうです	reporting what someone else said	田中さんは日本へ帰るそうです ピアノが上手だそうです
Finite form＋つもりです	expressing what you intend to do	来週行くつもりです
Finite form＋時／間／前	expressing when you do something (when, while, before)	私が行った... 日本にいる... 出かける前...
Finite form＋より	making a comparison	テレビを見るより本を読むほうが楽しいです
Finite form＋かもしれません	indicating possibility	田中さんも行くかもしれません
Finite form＋でしょう	indicating probability	雪になるでしょう

Form	Function/use	Example
Finite form + はず	describing an expectation	田中さんはマンガが大好きだから、これをもう読んだはずですよ
Finite form + べき	indicating an obligation	リサイクルするべきです
Finite form + と言います	quoting what someone said	田中さんは日曜日に来ると言いました
Finite form + と思います	expressing what one thinks	楽しいと思います
Finite form + と思っています	expressing what someone else thinks	楽しいと思っています
Finite form + ため	indicating purpose (occurs after a volitional verb)	大学に入るために一生けんめい勉強します
Finite form + ように	indicating consequence or result (occurs after a non-volitional verb)	かぜをひかないように薬 ^{くすり} を飲みました
	conveying indirect speech	私に電話するように言ってください
Finite form + し	linking statements or reasons	山田さんはやさしいし頭もいいです
Finite form + noun	describing using a clause	田中さんが読んだ本... きのう兄が見た映画 ^{えいが} ...
Finite form + の／んです	- explaining - clarifying - justifying - persuading	頭がいたいんです
Finite form + うち	expressing when you do something (while)	雨がふらないうちに帰りましょう
Finite form + のに	linking ideas (even though)	日本に行ったことがないのに日本語が上手です
Finite form + なら	expressing a condition (contextual)	みんなが行くなら私も行きます
Finite form + らしい Noun + らしい Adjective + らしい	expressing how something appears (subjective judgement)	ここでキャンプをしていたらしいです あの店は安いらしいです
Finite form + みたい Noun + みたい	expressing how something appears (objective and colloquial)	雪になるみたいです りんごみたいなくだものです
Finite form + ようです Noun のようです	expressing how something appears (objective)	今日は休みのようです

～ます base

Form	Function/use	Example
Base + なさい	expressing a command	本を読みなさい
Base + そうです	expressing how something appears (subjective impression)	雨がふりそうです おいしそうです

Form	Function/use	Example
Base+かた	expressing how to do something	ケーキの作り方を教えてください
Base+にくいです	saying something is difficult to do	ローマ字は読みにくいです
Base+やすいです	saying something is easy to do	ひらがなは読みやすいです
Base+たいです	expressing what you want to do	音楽が聞きたいです
Base+たいと思っています	expressing what you would like to do	来年ヨーロッパに行きたいと思っています
Base+に	indicating purpose	友達に会いに行きます
Base+ながら	indicating actions done simultaneously	音楽を聞きながら勉強します
Base+すぎます	indicating that something is excessive	食べすぎて、おなかがいいたいです このコンピューターは高すぎます
Base+始める	indicating that you begin to do something	本を読み始めました
Base+終わる	indicating that you finish doing something	本を読み終わりました

～ない base

Form	Function/use	Example
Base+なければなりません	indicating necessity	勉強しなければなりません
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
Base+ないでください	requesting not to do something	英語で話さないでください
Base+ないで	linking ideas	テレビを見ないで勉強しなさい
Base+ないほうがいいです	offering advice	お金を持って来ないほうがいいです

～ば Conditional form

Form	Function/use	Example
(もし) ～えば／～れば	expressing a condition	早く行けば道はこんでいません 安ければ買います

～える／～られる Potential form

Form	Function/use	Example
～える／～られる	indicating that you can do something	漢字で書けます さしみが食べられます

～おう／よう Volitional form

Form	Function/use	Example
～おう／よう+と思う	expressing an intention	日本へ行こうと思います 食べようと思います

～あれる／～られる Passive forms

Form	Function/use	Example
～あれる／～られる	general	この神社は千年前にたてられました
	adversative	大事なものをこわされました
	spontaneous	^{むかし} 昔のことが思い出されます

～あせる／～させる Causative forms

Form	Function/use	Example
～あせる／させる	general	母親は子どもに水を飲ませました
～あせて／させてください	asking permission	行かせてください
～あせて／させてもらう	receiving permission	行かせてもらいました

～あせられる／～させられる Passive/causative form

Form	Function/use	Example
～あせられる／させられる	expressing something you were made to do	子どもは母親に水を飲まさせられました

Imperative forms

Form	Function/use	Example
～え／ろ	command	早く行け！ 食べろ！
Finite form + な	prohibition	そんなことするな！

Negation

Form	Function/use	Example
ではない	basic negative	それは本当ではありません
～のではない	explanatory negative	私達だけがやるものではありません
～わけではない／～とはかぎらない	denying a logical conclusion	私は ^{ほんたい} 反対しているわけではない ^{せいこう} 成功するとはかぎりません
^{かなら} 必ずしも～ない	partial negative	^{かなら} 必ずしも ^{ほんたい} 反対ではありません
～なく(は／も)ない ～ないこと(は／も)ない	double negative (hesitant positive with reservation)	分からなくもないです

Form	Function/use	Example
～ないわけには／もい かない ～ないわけでは／もな い		その ^{かんが} えが分からないことはない ですが、賛成 ^{さんせい} できません そのミーティングに出ないわけに はいきません できないわけではないが、時間が かかります
～までもない	not necessary to do	それは言うまでもないです
～わけがない	no reason for/to	そんなことがあるわけがありませ ん
～はずがない	not supposed to	田中さんが賛成 ^{さんせい} するはずがありま せん
～わけには／もいかな い	no way to/cannot do	今日は行くわけにはいきません

Particles

Particle	Function/use	Example
は	topic marker	私は高校生です
は	contrast	CD はありますが、本はありません
が	subject	父がそう言いました
が	subject in subordinate clause	田中さんが来た時...
が	focused subject	だれが来ますか 田中さんがきます
が	object of stative predicate (verb or adjective)	りんごが好きです 日本語ができますか 本が読めます 英語がとくいです 水が飲みたいです お金が要ります
の	possessive (of, 's)	私の本です
の	possessive pronoun	それはあの人のです
の	adjectival	日本の車です 東京大学の川口です
の	locational	つくえの上にあります
の	optional alternative to が in adjectival clauses	本田さんの書いた手紙を読みまし た
に	place of existence (in, at, on)	ここに電話があります
に	destination (to, into, onto)	町に行きます
に	indirect object	先生にわたしてください

Particle	Function/use	Example
に	point of time	三時半に行きましょう
に	purpose	^{えいが} 映画を見に行きます
へ	direction (to)	右へまがってください
を	direct object	コーラを飲みます
を	span of motion (along, through)	この道をまっすぐ行きます
で	place of action	学校で ^{なら} 習いました
で	by means of	おはしで食べます
と	linking nouns (and)	本とノートを買いました
や	linking nouns (and etc.)	本やノートを買いました
か	stating alternatives (or)	土曜日から日曜日に行きましょう
か	with interrogative nouns	だれか来ましたか
も	too, also	私も行きます
も	both	クリケットも ^{やきゅう} 野球も好きです
も	with negative 'neither ... nor'	先生も生徒もいません
も	with negative 'not even ...'	その部屋には、いすもありませんでした
も	with interrogative nouns	何回も行きました
も	with quantitative words	少しもありません
も	with interrogative + negative	だれも来ません

Words indicating extent

Word	Function/use	Example
から	since (a point of time)	三時から四時までです
から	from (a place)	イタリアから来ました
まで	until (a point of time)	夜八時まで働きます
まで	to, as far as (a place)	駅まで歩きます
までに	by (a point of time)	十時までに帰ります
ごろ	approximate point of time	三時ごろ帰ります
ぐらい／くらい	approximate amount/time/length	五百人ぐらいいます
しか	extent + negative (only)	千円しかありません 子供しかいません
だけ	extent (only)	一人だけです
より	comparative (than)	すしはそばより高いです そばよりすしの方が安いです
もっと 一番／ ^{もっと} 最も	superlative (the most)	これが一番好きです ^{もっと} 最も人口が ^{おお} 多い ^{とし} 都市は東京です

Word	Function/use	Example
ほど	(not as) ... as ... to the extent of	私は田中くんほど早く走りません 東京ほどにぎやかな都市はありません
ばかり	extent (nothing but)	あまいものばかり食べてはいけません あまいものを食べてばかりいてはいけません
ところ	just about to do something	今出かけるところです
ところ	be in the middle of doing something	今ご飯を食べているところです
ところ	have just done something	今宿題が終わったところです
こそ	emphasising noun	これこそ本当の原因です
さえ	adding emphasis (even)	小学生さえ参加しています

Compound particles

Word	Function/use	Example
に関して にかかわる に対して	indicating target/theme	環境問題に関して／かかわる色々な調査をしました 環境問題に対して興味があります
の中で	classifying	多くの問題の中で…、
によって を通じて によると によると をもとに	indicating means/cause/base	みんなの意見によって決めました 先生を通じて知り合いました ニュースによると、中国地方で地震がありました このデータによると／をもとに決めました
のおかげで	cause (positive)	テクノロジーのおかげで生活が楽になりました
のせいで	cause (negative)	ぼくのミスのせいで試合に負けました
において に応じて 次第で を問わず にかかわらず なしに (なくして) なしで	- indicating situation/circumstances - indicating context	現代社会において、いじめは大きな問題です じょうきょうに応じて決めましょう お金次第で行くかどうか決めます

Word	Function/use	Example
		男女を問わず、もうしこんでください 年齢にかかわらず参加してください 先生のきょかなしに／なくして入ってはいけません おこづかいなしで、一ヶ月くらすのは大変でした

Conjunctions (follow non-final verbs)

Conjunction	Function/use	Example
が	linking (but)	ひらがなは知っていますが漢字は知りません
から	reasoning (because, since)	つかれたからもうねます
ので	reasoning (because, since)	雨がふったので行きませんでした
と	conditional (when, if)	雨がふるとずずしくなります
と	quoting	「わかりません」と言いました
のに	linking (even though)	雨がふったのに行きました

Nominalisers

Nominaliser	Function/use	Example
の	nominalisation (the one)	赤いのをください 食べるのが好きです
こと	nominalisation	行くことができます 行くことがあります 行くことにします 行くことになります

Sentence final particles

Particle	Function/use	Example
ね／ねえ	confirming/seeking agreement	いいお天気ですね
よ	assuring/giving information	おもしろいゲームですよ
よ	gently persuading	いっしょにゲームをしようよ
か	question marker	だれですか？
の	soft question marker	どこへ行くの？
の	soft sentence ending	田中さんは来ないの
わ	mild emphasis (feminine)	きれいだわ
ぞ	emphasis (masculine)	この夏休みは遊ぶぞ
さ	mild emphatic sentence ending	勉強もするさ

Particle	Function/use	Example
とも	strong assuring (masculine)	もちろんすると

Affixes

Form	Function/use	Example
suffix 的	changing nouns to adjectives	でんとうてき ぎょうじ 伝統的な行事を大切にしたいです
suffix さ	changing adjectives to nouns	このおもしろさは外国人には分かりにくいです
suffix 化	changing nouns to verbs	これはもう一般化しています
suffix 化(+する)	making compound nouns	こくさいか すす 国際化が進みました
suffix がる	changing adjectives to verbs for the third person	子どもはおもちゃをほしがりました
prefix ふ・ぶ ひ み む ／反	changing words to the negative	ふまんぞく ひじょうしき みかいはつ むせきにん 不満足／非常識／未開発／無責任 ／反政府

Sound and writing systems

Students consolidate their understanding of the sound and writing systems of Japanese.

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 Japanese-speaking world. The study of the issues, perspectives, Personal Investigation, texts, text types/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 to understand themselves 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. It is not expected that students 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 that govern speech and behaviour in Japanese-speaking communities, and begin to apply these in order to communicate effectively.

The course 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 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.

Refer to Appendix 6 for a list of language learning and communication strategies.

Dictionaries

Students should be encouraged to use dictionaries to support their learning. In classroom settings, these can include print, electronic and online dictionaries. It is expected that teachers will assist students to develop the necessary skills and confidence to use dictionaries effectively.

Students are permitted to use monolingual and/or bilingual print dictionaries and/or character dictionaries in the written examination.

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 to 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 completion of a unit or units. These assessments should be limited in number 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 these standards to determine how well a student has demonstrated their learning.

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

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.

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

The assessment tables on the next pages provide details of the assessment types and their weighting for the Japanese: Background Language ATAR Year 11 and Year 12 syllabus.

Assessment table – Year 11

Type of assessment	Weighting
Interacting in Japanese Interaction with others to exchange information and express opinions and ideas in spoken Japanese. This can involve participating in an interview, a conversation and/or a discussion. Typically, these tasks are administered under test conditions.	15%
Processing and responding Interpretation, analysis and evaluation of a range of spoken, audiovisual and print texts in Japanese that relate to the issues, perspectives and text types described in the syllabus. Responses may be in Japanese or English, depending on the requirements of the task. Typically, these tasks are administered under test conditions.	40%
Composing texts in Japanese Production of evaluative, persuasive or reflective written texts in Japanese, relating to the issues, perspectives and text types of the course and for a specified context, purpose and audience. Typically, these tasks are administered under test conditions.	15%
Examination Practical (oral) examination Typically conducted at the end of each semester and/or unit and reflecting the external examination specifications for this course.	10%
Written examination Typically conducted at the end of each semester and/or unit and reflecting the external examination specifications for this syllabus.	20%

Teachers must use the assessment table to develop an assessment outline for the pair of Year 11 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).

Assessment table – Year 12

Type of assessment	Weighting
Interacting in Japanese 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.	12.5%
Processing and responding Interpretation, analysis and evaluation of a range of spoken, audiovisual and print texts in Japanese that relate to the issues, perspectives and text types described in the syllabus. Responses may be in Japanese or English, depending on the requirements of the task. Typically, these tasks are administered under test conditions.	22.5%
Composing texts in Japanese Production of evaluative, persuasive or reflective written texts in Japanese, relating to the issues, perspectives and text types of the course and for a specified context, purpose and audience. One task will focus on the Personal Investigation. Typically, these tasks are administered under test conditions.	15%
Examination Practical (oral) examination Typically conducted at the end of each semester and/or unit and reflecting the external examination specifications for this syllabus.	12.5%
Written examination Typically conducted at the end of each semester and/or unit and reflecting the external examination specifications for this syllabus.	37.5%

Teachers must use the assessment table to develop an assessment outline for the pair of Year 12 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 Japanese: Background Language ATAR Year 11 and Year 12 syllabus are provided in Appendix 1. They are used to support the allocation of grades. They can also be accessed on the course page of the Authority website (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).

External examination specifications

The examination will consist of an oral examination worth 20 marks and a written examination worth 80 marks.

Oral examination

20 marks

Section	Supporting information
Oral examination Approximately 7 minutes plus 8 minutes preparation time	There will be two questions phrased in Japanese for a response in Japanese. Candidates will be required to answer both questions, each in the form of a monologue. The questions will relate to the course issues and may also relate to the Personal Investigation. They may include stimulus material in Japanese. The questions may specify a context, purpose and audience and/or require the response to be informative, evaluative, persuasive or reflective. The total length of the two responses for the two questions will be approximately 7 minutes. There will be a total of 8 minutes preparation time.

Note: Western Australian candidates undertake the oral examination via an online platform with the marker/s in New South Wales.

Written examination

80 marks

Time allocation

Reading time: 10 minutes

Working time: 2 hours and 30 minutes

Permissible items

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

Special items: monolingual and/or bilingual print dictionaries

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

Section	Supporting information
Section 1 Processing and responding 50 marks 6–10 texts 6–8 questions Suggested working time: 100 minutes	There will be six to 10 spoken and written texts in total. The texts will include a range of text types. There will be two to four spoken texts. The spoken texts will vary in length, ranging from one to two minutes. The total time for one reading/playing of all texts will be four to six minutes. The spoken texts will be read/played twice. There will be a pause between the readings/playing and a longer pause after the second reading/playing to allow candidates to answer the question. The total length of the written texts in Japanese will be in the range of 1200–1400 <i>ji</i>. One or two questions will require a response in English of up to 200 words. The length of the responses in Japanese will depend on the nature of the stimulus text and the requirements of the task and will be in the range of 100–300 <i>ji</i>. There will be six to eight questions in total, phrased in Japanese and English. Questions will be grouped according to the stimulus text/s. There will be three groups of questions. Each question in the first group will relate to a spoken text. Each question in the second group will involve the integration of information from a spoken and a written text. Each question in the third group will relate to one or more written texts. Questions will be graded in difficulty within each group.

Section	Supporting information
Section 2 Composing texts 30 marks Suggested working time: 50 minutes Part A 10 marks One question for a short response Part B 20 marks One question for a response	Part A The question will relate to the issues listed in the course content. The candidate is required to compose an informative, imaginative or reflective text in Japanese. The question will specify a context and audience and will be phrased in Japanese and English for a short response in Japanese. The length of the response will be in the range of 150–175 <i>ji</i> . Part B The question will relate to the issues listed in the course content. The candidate is required to compose an informative, evaluative, persuasive or reflective text in Japanese. The question will specify a context and audience and will be phrased in Japanese and English for a response in Japanese. The length of the response will be in the range of 350–375 <i>ji</i> .

Appendix 1 – Grade descriptions Year 11

A	Written production and oral production Manipulates Japanese effectively to communicate a range of ideas and opinions relevant to context, purpose and audience. Consistently formulates logical arguments and justifies points of view. 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. Uses Japanese with a high degree of accuracy and uses vocabulary and language conventions effectively. May show influence of accent/dialect in pronunciation, choice of vocabulary or sentence structure; however, meaning is conveyed fluently. Organises information coherently and expresses ideas effectively.
	Comprehension Competently summarises and synthesises key points and details in texts and provides detailed analysis with insight and interpretation.
B	Written production and oral production Uses Japanese effectively to communicate a range of ideas and opinions relevant to context, purpose and audience. Formulates logical arguments and justifies points of view. Shows effective use of textual references. Applies some knowledge and understanding of the relationships between language, culture and identity in a bilingual context. Uses vocabulary and a range of language conventions mostly accurately and effectively. May show influence of accent/dialect; however, meaning is conveyed effectively. Organises information logically and develops ideas clearly.
	Comprehension Able to extract and synthesise most relevant key points and details in texts, with some analysis and interpretation.
C	Written production and oral production Uses Japanese mostly effectively 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. May show influence of accent/dialect; however, meaning is conveyed effectively. 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 Japanese.

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.

May show influence of accent/dialect, which may affect fluency and ability to convey meaning clearly and effectively.

Comprehension

Extracts and summarises some relevant information from texts, with limited analysis.

E

Does not meet the requirements of a D grade.

Appendix 2 – Grade descriptions Year 12

A	Written production and oral production Manipulates Japanese authentically and effectively to communicate a range of ideas and opinions relevant to context, purpose and audience. Formulates well-structured, logical arguments and substantiates points of view. Shows highly effective use of textual references. Reflects critically on and applies knowledge and understanding of the relationships between language, culture and identity in a bilingual context. Uses Japanese with a high degree of accuracy, clarity and flexibility, and uses vocabulary and language conventions effectively. May show influence of accent/dialect in pronunciation, choice of vocabulary or sentence structure; however, meaning is conveyed successfully and fluently. Structures and sequences ideas and information effectively and coherently.
	Comprehension Competently summarises all key points, synthesises information and nuances in texts and provides detailed and insightful analysis.
B	Written production and oral production Manipulates Japanese effectively to communicate a range of ideas and opinions relevant to context, purpose and audience. Formulates well-structured, logical arguments and justifies points of view. Shows effective use of textual references. Reflects on and applies knowledge and understanding of the relationships between language, culture and identity in a bilingual context. Uses Japanese with a high degree of accuracy and uses vocabulary and language conventions effectively. May show influence of accent/dialect; however, meaning is conveyed effectively and fluently. Organises and expresses ideas and information clearly and logically.
	Comprehension Summarises and synthesises key points, details and nuances in texts and provides detailed analysis with some insight and interpretation.
C	Written production and oral production Uses Japanese mostly effectively to communicate ideas and opinions relevant to context, purpose and audience. Provides supporting information and makes textual references to justify a point of view. Applies some knowledge and understanding of the relationships between language, culture and identity in a bilingual context. Uses vocabulary and language conventions mostly accurately. May show influence of accent/dialect; however, meaning is conveyed accurately. Shows some organisation and sequencing of ideas and information.
	Comprehension Extracts and synthesises, in detail, most relevant information in texts, providing some analysis and interpretation.

D**Written production and oral production**

Communicates simple, personal ideas and opinions in Japanese.

Demonstrates some ability to express and support a point of view, relying on 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.

May show influence of accent or dialect which affects meaning, clarity or flow.

Provides some evidence of the ability to link ideas.

Comprehension

Extracts and summarises some relevant information from texts, with limited analysis and interpretation.

E

Does not meet the requirements of a D grade.

Appendix 3 – Course outcomes

Outcome 1: Interacting

Students:

- exchange information, justify and reflect on ideas and opinions in Japanese
- use features of spoken Japanese for a variety of purposes appropriate to different audiences and cultural contexts.

This outcome may be exemplified by students:

- exchanging information and experiences relating to an issue by, for example,
 - sustaining interactions by asking for and providing details on a variety of significant events, milestones and special occasions, e.g.
 A: この前日本で一番大きい行事は何かって聞いたけど、日本ではお正月だよ。オーストラリアでは、クリスマスなんだってね。
 B: 日本では、どうしてお正月の方が大事なの？
 - describing how a Japanese cultural tradition is celebrated in Australia, e.g.
 日本では七五三のお祝いに神社に行くよね。でもオーストラリアに住んでいる日本の家族もきれいな着物や洋服を着て、写真を撮ってお祝いするみたいだよ。
 - contributing information to a Japanese youth blog about NAIDOC Week, e.g.
 日本の歴史は約二千年だから、長いと思っていたけど、アボリジニの歴史は約十二万年だそうだよ！
 - presenting information to the class on a popular youth culture phenomenon, e.g.
 食品業界が行った調査によると、最近若者は行きたい店を選ぶ時に、友達のブログやソーシャルメディアにのっているレビューや写真で、店選びをする傾向にあるようです。
 - conducting an interview with a migrant from a Japanese-speaking community on their experiences of living in Australia, e.g.
 日本からオーストラリアに移住してから今日でちょうど一年になりましたね。この一年で何に一番苦労しましたか。今までの経験がどのようにご自身を変えたと思いますか。
- expressing personal views and justifying and reflecting on ideas and opinions relating to an issue by, for example,
 - reflecting on opinions and ideas in a text relating to an issue from a radio broadcast, e.g.
 最近働きすぎによる過労死の問題について知った。日本では長時間労働が深刻な問題になっているらしい。次のラジオ放送で、日本における雇用問題について取り上げよう。
 - collecting newspaper and internet articles on an issue over a period of time and justifying their inclusion in a database, e.g.
 最近日本が取り組んでいる環境問題対策に関する記事を、新聞やインターネットから集めてみた。インターネット上では、日本の取り組みは世界の中でも進んでいると述べられているけど、大都市の事についてばかり言及している。でも、日本全体

を考えたら、新聞記事にあるように、田舎での取り組みについても、もっと議論されるべきだ。新聞とインターネットでは違う見解を述べている場合があるから、資料に両方の記事載せることが大切だ。

- presenting a review of a text written by an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person relating to an issue, and responding to teacher and student questions, e.g.

アボリジニやトレス海峡諸島民にとって大切な NAIDOC や記念日について、クラスで考えてみましたね。そのことについて、アボリジニの教育者が NAIDOC のウェブサイトの記事でも議論しています。アボリジニが自己決定をするためには…

- participating in a debate on national identity and racism, e.g.

討論の議題：多文化主義の政策が移民への差別を無くすのに役立つという意見には賛成だ。

- communicating in a range of contexts for specific purposes and audiences by, for example,
 - applying knowledge of sociolinguistic conventions to select language appropriate to a variety of social situations, e.g.

敬語：多くのオーストラリア人がスキーをしに北海道に行くことをご存じですか。

丁寧語：多くのオーストラリア人がスキーをしに北海道に行くことを知っていますか。

話し言葉：多くのオーストラリア人がスキーをしに北海道に行くこと知ってる？

- interacting in a forum to discuss the treatment of an issue in two texts, e.g.

国際団体が決めた環境問題対策のレポートと、日本のニュースで放送されている対策決定事項には、いくつかの相違点があります。それをこのプレゼンテーションで説明します。その後で、どうしてこのような見解の違いが生じたのかについて議論しましょう。

- debating a topic relating to one of the issues from a youth podcast, e.g.

中高生のみなさん、最近国際人になるために、小さいころからの英語教育の重視がさがられています、英語が話せても、まずは自分の文化や自分の言語を理解して、コミュニケーション能力を養う方が大事だと思いますよ。その理由は…

- discussing an issue with younger audiences, e.g.

小学六年生のみなさん、今日は私達の学校のプレゼンテーション・デーへようこそ。今日は、ロボットが私たちの生活でどのように役に立っているのかについて議論します。みんなで一緒にこのことについて考えてみましょう。

(Year 12 only)

This outcome may also be exemplified by Year 12 students:

- applying relevant knowledge, understanding and skills to their Personal Investigation, including
 - responding in either Japanese or English to questions relating to their Personal Investigation, e.g.

私のパーソナルインベスティゲーションのトピックですが、伝統的な着物が新しい

ファッションに変化していることについて調べました。「現代社会における伝統と価値観」に関連したトピックです。

- explaining their Personal Investigation to different audiences, e.g.

私はパーソナルインベスティゲーションで、若者の人間関係、特に日本の学校の先輩と後輩の関係について調べました。これはオーストラリアの学校ではあまり見られません。今日は、日本の先輩後輩という価値観が生徒に及ぼす良い影響と悪い影響、そしてどのようにしたら教育の場でこの先輩後輩関係を効果的に築いていけるかについて、日本の教育者の方と議論したいと思います。

- reflecting on how their perspective has changed as a result of their Personal Investigation, e.g.

私はレジリエンスの概念を振り返ってみたとき、アボリジニやトレス海峡諸島民の人々の生きてきた経験体験がより理解できるようになった気がする。

Outcome 2: Processing and responding

Students:

- identify gist, main points and specific information in texts
- synthesise information and ideas from texts
- analyse features of language in texts
- respond to texts personally and critically
- analyse the ways in which values, beliefs, culture and identity are expressed in texts.

This outcome may be exemplified by students:

- identifying information in texts by, for example,
 - summarising key ideas in a text, e.g.
少子化のニュースで一番印象に残ったことは…
 - presenting a general overview of the ideas in a text, e.g.
生徒会のレポートによると、一番成功した慈善募金のイベントは…
 - responding to questions relating to the content of a text, e.g.
市がまとめた移民労働者に関する報告書に対して、市民の皆様から寄せられたご質問にお答えします。まずお伝えしたい点は…
- applying their linguistic knowledge and understanding to locate information in a range of texts by, for example,
 - applying a range of strategies, including the use of dictionaries, to determine the meaning of unknown words/kanji, e.g.
漢字辞書を使って、三通りの調べ方ができる。その漢字の読みが一つでも分かっている時に使える音訓さくいん、部首が分かっている時に使う部首さくいん、漢字の読みも部首も分からない時に画数を数えて調べる総画さくいん。
 - using textual cues and the understanding of text structure to interpret meaning, e.g.
日本の文化には本音と建前があり、日本人は誘いを断る時でも、あいまいな表現を使うことが多い。会話でも、文頭に「ちょっと」や「いやー」がついた場合には、相手が実は断ろうとしていることに気付いて交渉をすすめることが大切だ。

- explaining visual representations of information, including graphs and charts, e.g.
最近の小学生から大学生までが一日にコンピューターを使う時間を示したグラフです。これによると、高校生は一日に平均六時間使っていることが分かりますが、こちらの円グラフによると、そのうちの三時間はソーシャルメディアやゲームに使っているようです。
- reorganising key information in arguments and texts by, for example,
 - summarising information from articles relating to one of the issues, e.g.
この記事の主な点は、運動会に参加する日本の学生の数が増加しているということと、伝統の形が変化しているということである。
 - identifying the main points in an argument for the purposes of rebuttal, e.g.
グローバル化によって日本の文化が失われる危機にある、と言われてましたが、私はグローバル化によって、その逆のことが起こると思います。なぜなら…
 - comparing aspects of texts on similar topics and integrating these ideas into a cohesive response, e.g.
日本語学校で、日本人とオーストラリア人のハーフの高校生達が発表したアイデンティティーを題材にしたプレゼンテーションによると、日本に行った時に自分のアイデンティティーについてよく考えるというのが、全員の一致した意見でした。このことから、オーストラリアにいる時はオーストラリアが多文化の国なので、自分がハーフであることを意識しないが、日本に行くと、ハーフと呼ばれることもあり、自分のアイデンティティーを意識することが多くなるようだと分かりました。
- using information and ideas from texts to create new textual forms by, for example,
 - synthesising information from multiple sources to compose meaningful and purposeful texts, e.g.
日本で開かれる大きな国際イベントを前に、連日海外メディアで、日本人のおもてなしの心に関する報道がされている。これらの情報をもとに、「海外旅行客おもてなしマニュアル」を作った。
 - responding to information in a range of stimulus texts to complete a task, address an issue or solve a problem, e.g.
働かない若者が増えているというニュースや、引きこもりの学生の増加という記事から、現代の多数の若者が無気力になっているということが分かる。これらの問題を減らすためには…
- identifying ideas, tone, points of view, values, attitudes and emotions from features of language in texts by, for example,
 - identifying how a text relates to one or more of the issues
 - explaining how language devices are used in a text to evoke emotions, e.g.
日本語において、感情をより効果的に表現するために、よく倒置法が使われます。
例えば、「絶対にあきらめない、良い結果を出すまでは！」と表現すると、絶対にやりとげるという気持ちが伝わってきます。
 - identifying the tone of a text and explaining how this is achieved, e.g.
環境保護団体のスピーチでは、よく「今すぐ」という言葉が使われる。これによ

り、環境問題対策が早急に行われるよう、聞き手に訴えていることが分かる。さらに、聞き手に話しかけるような「一ましよう」や、説得力のある「べきだ」のような表現が使われた場合にも、話し手が政府や市民に強く呼びかけていることが分かる。

- **comparing the ways in which ideas and values are represented in texts, e.g.**
 テレビの番組インタビューによると、日本に住んでいる日本人は、マンガが日本の代表的な文化だということに違和感を持つ人が多いようだ。しかし、オーストラリアで出版されている日本人向けの情報誌には、今やマンガは海外にも通用する立派な日本の文化だと記載されている。
- **responding personally or critically to texts or groups of texts by, for example,**
 - **responding personally to an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander cultural narrative, e.g.**
 アボリジニやトレス海峡諸島民の文化であるストーリーテリングについて習っている。すべて口頭で伝えられ、正確に語りつがれていることは興味深い。日本にもこのような伝統がある。古いものでは、北海道のアイヌ民族によるもの、それに沖縄の琉球民族によるものだ。
 - **selecting appropriate and relevant resources to investigate an issue, e.g.**
 日本の学校で障害がある子どもとそうでない子どもがいっしょに勉強することについて、ネットでリサーチしたり学校のウェブサイトを見たりして調べた。
 - **undertaking research to explore, justify or represent a point of view, e.g.**
 将来、のびていく職業は何か興味があるので、コミュニケーションテクノロジーのいい点と問題点について調べ始めた。
 - **expressing and justifying a point of view when responding to texts, e.g.**
 マスコミによると日本の皇室は国民に人気があるようだ。私の意見では…
 - **preparing a presentation for the class on the sociocultural context of a text, e.g.**
 日本の行事についてのウェブサイトによると、ひな祭りは地域によって祝い方が違う。このことは知らなかったので、オンラインプレゼンテーションに地域ごとの歴史を入れようと思う。
 - **preparing a selection of articles on an issue with a personal introduction, e.g.**
 自分でも地震を体験した後で、自然災害が人々に与える影響について興味を持った。私が選んだ三つの記事は、それぞれ違う観点から議論している。
 - **creating a text to analyse the impact of a variety of features in a text, e.g.**
 もっとも重要なメッセージを伝えるために、作者は多くの比喩表現を使っている。例えば…
 - **evaluating three texts from both a personal and a critical point of view to compare their effectiveness and justifying the decision, e.g.**
 日本で頻繁に起こる自然災害に、どうやって備えたほうがいいのか。視点が少しずつ違う三つの資料を調べてみた。ひとつは体験した人の記録、それにメディ

アレポート、もうひとつは人間の発展^{てん}によってもたらされた環境^{かんきょう}への影響^{えいきょう}をリサーチしたものだ。私の意見では…

- understanding the ways in which diverse texts can represent aspects of culture and notions of identity by, for example,
 - identifying cultural references or bias in texts, e.g.
日本では西暦^{れき}の代わりに「元号」^{げんごう}が使われている。天皇が変わるたびに元号^{げんごう}も変わる。だから西暦を使うほうが便利だと思っている人も多い。
 - analysing the ways in which language and texts reflect and influence values and attitudes, e.g.
人気が高いマンガは、若い人に大きな影響^{えいきょう}を与える。時には若者たちのコミュニケーションの方法まで変えてしまって、まるでマンガの世界に住んでいるようにふるまう人もいる。こういう現象^{しょう}は「中二病」と呼ばれ、そのふるまいは、しばらくすると自然になくなるらしい。とても興味深いことだ。
 - comparing diverse cultural perspectives as expressed in texts, e.g.
アボリジニとトレス海峡^{きょうしよ}諸島民、日本人がどのように自分たちの文化を保持し、伝えていったのかを比較検討してみよう。
- reflecting on own and others' values, beliefs, practices and ideas expressed in texts by, for example,
 - understanding the use of authentic language such as idioms and colloquialisms, e.g.
日本では贈り物をする時に、「つまらないものですが」と伝えますが、この表現を言葉通りにとって、「じゃあいらないよ」とは思わないでください。
 - reflecting on and discussing diverse ideas, viewpoints and practices to deepen understanding of self and others, e.g.
パーソナルインベスティゲーションをすることによって、どんな行動をとるときに自分が日本人と感じるか、よく考えるようになった。例えば、自分の意見を堂々^{どうどう}と表現せずに、かわりにほほえんでしまう時、ああ、日本人らしいな、と思う。

Year 12 only

This outcome may also be exemplified by Year 12 students:

- applying relevant knowledge, understanding and skills to their Personal Investigation, including
 - engaging in wide reading about the area of interest, e.g.
危機^{ひん}に瀕^{しよ}しているアジア諸国の言語と、ニューサウスウェールズ州のアボリジニの言語の活性化^{かつせい}について調査^{ちようさ}している。
 - selecting appropriate and relevant resources to investigate an issue, e.g.
パーソナルインベスティゲーションで、オーストラリアと日本の移民^いについて調べている。リサーチにはいろいろな資料を使っている。新聞記事や、政府が発行している文献^{ぶんけん}、テレビ番組、小説^{しょうせつ}や詩などだ。そのほかにも私の両親^{だん}のような移民の体験談も参考にしている。
 - undertaking research to explore, justify or represent a point of view, e.g.
近年、日本の学校でのいじめは、たいへん深刻^{こく}な社会問題だ。この問題について私

の学校の先生と親たちにアンケートをとって、その調査結果^{ちょうさけつか}を評価^{ひょうか}することにしました。

- obtaining information from a range of sources and evaluating their relevance, e.g.
日本とオーストラリアで働き方が変化していることについて、パーソナルインベスティゲーション^{けんさく}をしている。データを見つけるために、インターネットで検索したり、インタビューをしたり、アンケートをとったりして調べた。これらの文献^{けんぶん}から自分が興味^{きょうみ}がある箇所^かに焦点^{しやう}をあて、…と思った点をリストにした。
- synthesising relevant material
- reflecting on their chosen area of interest and the way in which it has been investigated in texts, e.g.

私のパーソナルインベスティゲーションは食文化^{でんとう}の伝統^{でんとう}に関することだ。その中で箸^{はし}の使い方^{ちやうさ}について調査^{ちやうさ}した。調査^{ちやうさ}した。箸^{はし}の使い方日本の歴史^{はし}とどう関係があるか考えてみよう。

- considering the area of interest from a number of perspectives, e.g.
パーソナルインベスティゲーションで日本の学校生活^{さんびりやうろん}について調べている。給食^{けん}については賛否両論^{さんびりやうろん}ある…

Outcome 3: Composing

Students:

- use knowledge and skills to compose a variety of texts in Japanese for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences
- apply knowledge and understanding of literary devices, and language and cultural concepts, to express meaning in texts in Japanese.

This outcome may be exemplified by students:

- manipulating Japanese to communicate effectively by, for example,
 - using resources to build vocabulary and check grammar
 - applying a range of vocabulary and grammatical structures
 - applying knowledge of the conventions of the writing system
 - using sequencing strategies to develop ideas coherently and logically, e.g.
若者がボランティア活動に参加するのは大切なことです。まず、…次に、…最後に、このように…
 - adapting linguistic features to compose an effective persuasive text, e.g.
日系オーストラリア人が直面するプレッシャーについて考えたことがありますか。オーストラリアと日本から継承するもの、両方のバランスをうまくとりながら生きていくのは、難しいことだと思いますか。私の考えでは…
- understanding how texts are structured by, for example,
 - applying the principles of text structure when composing coherent and logical texts, e.g.
最初に、伝統^{でんとう}的な文化を守ることの重要性を説きたい。それに続く例は、現代社会^{でんとう}で伝統文化^{でんとう}をいかに伝えていくかの説明となるだろう。結論としては、日常生活^{でんとう}に伝統文化^{でんとう}を取り入れることは大切な事であるということだ。

- analysing the structure of a text, e.g.
この記事では、オーストラリアと日本でのフォーマルな手紙の書き方が紹介されている。例えば、日本の手紙は必ず季節のあいさつから始まる。違うところと似ているところを書きだしてみよう。
- understanding how context and audience affect language choice, e.g.
オーストラリアの学校での体験について、日本の高校生の前でプレゼンをしなければならなかった。以前、校長先生や先生たちの前でしたものを元に、フォーマルなことばをカジュアルなことばに少し変えて作りなおそう。
- composing texts for different contexts, purposes and audiences by, for example,
 - varying the structure and format of texts for different contexts, purposes and audiences, e.g.
例えば、もらった贈り物に感謝を示すには、友達：ありがとう。上司：ありがとうございます。
 - composing a formal speech arguing for or against a topic relating to one of the issues, e.g.
海外でお寿司を流行らせるために、日本の代表的な食文化であるお寿司を、現地の人々が好む味に変えることに賛成です。このスピーチで、私の意見とその理由について述べたいと思います。
 - adapting a fairytale or myth for a chosen audience and commenting on the nature of any shift in the values represented, e.g.
日本の昔話では、怠け者は罰せられることが多い。例えば、七夕の彦星と乙姫は働かなかつたので、一年に一回しかお互いに会えなくなってしまった。でも最近の若者にとって、勤勉さはそんなに大事ではないようだ。だから小学生のために作っている現代のおとぎ話では、そういう価値観を強調しようと思う。
 - structuring a set of ideas to create an effective argument
 - reworking an article for a primary school audience, e.g.
日本とオーストラリアのリサイクルに関するレポートを作った。リサイクルに関するレポートを小学生でもわかるように漫画に変えた。
 - using ICT to adapt a text

Year 12 only

This outcome may also be exemplified by Year 12 students:

- manipulating Japanese to communicate their Personal Investigation effectively, including
 - using resources to build vocabulary and check grammar, e.g.
ニュースを読むのに役に立つ言葉リストをオンラインで見つけたので、覚えようと思う。最近ではコンピューターが私の文法の間違いも教えてくれるから便利だ。
 - understanding the principles of sequencing to develop ideas coherently and logically
 - applying the principles of text structure when composing
 - editing drafts.

Appendix 4 – Character list

The characters listed below are those which students are expected to recognise and use by the end of the course. It is expected that students will be able to recognise and understand a wider range of characters relevant to the content of the course.

Common characters

一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	百	千	右	雨	円	王	音	下	火	花	貝
学	気	休	玉	金	空	月	犬	見	口	校	左	山	子	糸	字	耳	車	手	出	女
森	小	上	人	水	正	生	青	夕	石	赤	川	先	早	草	足	村	大	男	竹	中
虫	町	天	田	入	文	立	林													
万	園	遠	何	科	夏	家	会	海	外	楽	活	間	帰	京	強	教	近	兄	元	言
古	午	後	話	公	広	行	高	国	黒	今	才	作	市	姉	思	紙	寺	自	時	室
秋	週	春	書	少	場	色	食	心	新	西	雪	前	多	体	他	知	茶	昼	長	朝
通	弟	店	電	冬	東	道	読	南	壳	買	半	番	父	分	聞	歩	母	方	北	毎
妹	明	夜	友	曜	来	理	引	雲	歌	画	回	絵	丸	岩	顔	記	弓	牛	魚	形
計	原	工	交	光	考	黄	合	谷	細	止	弱	首	親	凶	数	星	晴	切	船	走
太	鳥	直	当	答	頭	同	内	肉	馬	風	比	府	米	鳴	毛	門	野	用		
安	員	飲	駅	屋	化	漢	区	県	仕	使	始	事	持	州	終	住	所	乗	神	全
族	待	着	都	島	動	物	勉	洋	様	旅	和	英	好	達	働	飯	私	洗	晚	泊
悪	暗	意	育	院	運	温	界	開	寒	感	館	起	期	客	究	急	宮	球	去	制
業	銀	苦	具	君	係	決	研	向	幸	号	告	祭	死	指	詩	示	次	式	実	面
物	者	主	守	取	受	拾	習	集	重	宿	暑	助	消	情	商	植	身	真	深	進
世	昔	相	送	速	他	対	代	第	題	団	短	注	調	定	点	庭	鉄	度	等	農
配	癸	反	悲	美	氷	表	病	部	福	平	返	放	命	問	役	菓	由	油	有	遊
予	羊	陽	流	両	緑	練														
愛	案	以	億	加	果	課	械	害	関	願	希	季	紀	喜	機	議	及	求	救	共
協	競	極	組	型	結	健	験	功	候	康	差	最	昨	殺	参	産	残	氏	史	試
失	借	周	祝	述	順															
初	信	成	静	席	節	説	戦	然	争	読	仲	低	的	典	伝	徒	努	特	得	熱
飛	必	標	不	夫	別	変	使	法	望	満	末	民	無	約	要	利	類	例	歴	連
老																				
因	益	応	可	価	過	解	確	慣	技	境	均	禁	現	減	個	効	再	妻	際	賛
支	資	視	質	術	職	性	政	増	保	統	貧	富	仏	報	豊	夢	危	捨	若	将
専	探	念	閉	亡	忘	義														

Kanji compounds

The following are examples of character compounds to accompany the above character list. The *furigana* is a guide for study only and will not be provided in an external examination.

あ	あいて	いがい	いけん	いし	うんてん	いない	えんじょ	おんだんか	おんど				
	相手	以外	意見	意思	運転	以内	援助	温暖化	温度				
か	かいがい	がいこく	かいはつ	かいぎ	かいほう	がくしゅう	かこ	かちかん	かつせいか	かつどう	かてい	かのうせい	
	海外	外国	開発	会議	開放	学習	過去	価値観	活性化	活動	家庭	可能性	
	かんきょう	かんけい	かんしゅう	かんれん	きかい	きかい	きかん	きき	きけん	きこう	きじ	ぎじゅつ	きもの
	環境	関係	慣習	関連	機械	機会	期間	危機	危険	気候	記事	技術	着物
	きぼう	きゅうじょ	きゅうじん	きょういく	ぎょうじ	きょうそう	きょうちよう	きょうりよく	きんし	きんとう	けいけん	けっか	けつ
	希望	救助	求人	教育	行事	競争	協調	協力	禁止	均等	経験	結果	結果
	けっしん	けつてい	げんいん	げんかい	けんきゅう	げんご	けんこう	げんしょう	げんだい	ごうい	こうか	こうがい	こうかん
	決心	決定	原因	見解	研究	言語	健康	減少	現代	合意	効果	公害	交換
	こうきょう	こうぎょう	こうふく	こうりゅう	こくさいれんごう	こくれん	こじん	こせい	こつきよう				
	公共	工業	幸福	交流	国際連合	国連	個人	個性	国境				
さ	さいきん	さいしょ	さいしん	さいてい	きのう	さくねん	さべつ	さんか	さんぎょう	さんこう	さんせい	さんどう	ざんねん
	最近	最初	最新	最低	昨日	昨年	差別	参加	産業	参考	賛成	賛同	残念
	しえん	しけん	しげん	しこう	しじ	じしん	じしん	しぜん	しだい	しつぎょう	じっけん	じっさい	しつもん
	支援	試験	資源	思考	支持	自身	自信	自然	次第	失業	実験	実際	質問
	しみん	しゃかい	じゅう	しゅうい	しゅうかん	じゅうだい	じゅうよう	しゅぎ	しゅくじつ	しゅくだい	しゅしょう	しゅだい	しゅだい
	市民	社会	自由	周囲	習慣	重大	重要	主義	祝日	宿題	首相	主題	主題
	しゅるい	じゅんばん	しょうがつ	しょうぎょう	しょうきよくてき	しょうしか	しょうじき	しょうらい	しよくぎょう	しよくば	しんじつ		
	種類	順番	正月	商業	消極的	少子化	正直	将来	職業	職場	真実		
	じんじや	しんしゅつ	しんばい	しんぶん	しんよう	しんりん	じんるい	せいかく	せいかく	せいかつ	せいこう	せいさん	せいと
	神社	進出	心配	新聞	信用	森林	人類	正確	性格	生活	成功	生産	生徒
	せいど	せかい	せけん	せだい	せつとく	せつめい	せつやく	せんそう	せんもん	ぞうか			
	制度	世界	世間	世代	説得	説明	節約	戦争	専門	増加			
た	たいけん	だいじ	たいじんかんけい	たいせつ	だいひょうてき	たいよう	たにん	たぶんか	たんしよ	ちきゅう	ちしき	ちゅうい	
	体験	大事	対人関係	大切	代表的	太陽	他人	多文化	短所	地球	知識	注意	
	ちゅうし	ちゅうもく	ちようさ	ちようしよ	ちよくせつ	てんけいてき	でんとう	どうい	とうぜん	とくい	とくべつ	とし	
	中止	注目	調査	長所	直接	典型的	伝統	同意	当然	得意	特別	都市	
	どりよく	努力											
な	なかま	なんきよく	にじゅういつせいき	にゅうがく	にゅうしゃ	ねったいうりん	のうぎょう						
	仲間	南極	二十一世紀	入学	入社	熱帯雨林	農業						
は	ばあい	はっこう	はつびよう	はんたい	はんのう	はんぼつ	ひがい	ひこうき	びじゅつ	ひつよう	ひようげん	びようどう	
	場合	発行	発表	反対	反応	反発	被害	飛行機	美術	必要	表現	平等	
	ひんぷ	ぶつきよう	へいきん	へいわ	へんか	べんり	ほうそう	ほうどう	ほうほう	ほうりつ			
	貧富	仏教	平均	平和	変化	便利	放送	報道	方法	法律			
ま	まんぞく	みかいはつ	みらい	みんしゅしゅぎ	みんぞく	むし	むり	もくひよう	もんだい				
	満足	未開発	未来	民主主義	民族	無視	無理	目標	問題				
や	やくめ	ゆうこう	ゆうり	ようい	よてい								
	役目	有効	有利	用意	予定								
ら	りえき	りかい	りゆう	りゅうこう	りようしん	れきし	れんあい	れんしゅう	ろうじん	ろうどう			
	利益	理解	理由	流行	両親	歴史	恋愛	練習	老人	労働			
わ	わかもの												
	若者												

Course issues

The following character combinations are a guide to help teachers and students explore content relevant to the course issues. The *furigana* is a guide for study only and will not be provided in an external examination.

Young people and their relationships

相手、安心、親子、親孝行、外出、外泊、可能、過半数、関係、感情、期待、経験、
結果、決定、原因、共通感、強制的、恋人、好意、行動、交友、交遊、賛成、自己、
自己愛、自体、消極的、心配、親友、信頼感、心理的、青年、性別、接する、世代、
体験、対人関係、対立、代理父、代理母、男女、父親、中心、注目、通信、付き合い、
手本、同居、仲間、人間関係、年長者、母親、反対、万能感、反面、平均、変化、満足、
身近、目的、目標、理解、利用者、両親、恋愛、連絡、若者

Traditions and values in contemporary society

意識、以前、永遠、過去、活性化、価値観、活動、神様、考え方、環境、教育、
消える、起源、技術、希望、近代、近代化、近年、現在、現代、口頭、合理的、最近、
再現、差別、参加、次代、時代、自然、社会、周囲、習慣、住民、重要、少子化、
神社、神道、推進、進む、生活、世代、全国、先進国、前代、対応、大家族、大事、大切、
対立、保つ、伝統、同時、都市、残る、発明、必要、貧富、仏教、文化、文化祭、変化、
法律、保守、祭り、守る、身分、民族、昔、物語、問題、要因、歴史、老人

The nature of work

圧力、安定、市場、援助、大手会社、会議、解決、会社、開発、解消、技術、企業、
期待、休日、業界、協力、競争、組合、経験、決定、減少、交際、工場、雇用、
在宅、残業、幸せ、資格、時期、資金、仕事、失業、社員、商業、終業、将来、
職場、人材、人生、進出、事情、進歩、進む、成功、生産、制度、青少年、専門、増加、
知識、転職、努力、入社、能力、飲み会、働く、不安、不安定、増える、減る、報告、
方式、満足度、見通す、未来、身につける、無職、目的、目標、問題、役立つ、利益、
労働、話題

The individual as a global citizen

安全、育成、温暖化、温度、海外、外国、開発、開放、各国、加速、家庭、可能、環境、
観点、危機、気候、境界、共存、協力、危険、技術、グローバル化、原理、交換、
交通、交流、国際、国内、国際連合・国連、個人、国境、参加、資源、持続、自然、
市民、社会人、社会的、住民、首相、世紀、世界、世界化、世代、戦争、相互、
対人関係、他国、多文化、地域、地球、知識、通信、同意、努力、南極、熱帯雨林、農業、

のうりよく はんばつ はったつ ぶんや へいわ へんどう ほうりつ みかいはつ みるしゅしゅぎ やくめ りねん りゅうがく
能力、反発、発達、分野、平和、変動、法律、未開発、民主主義、役目、理念、留学、
りょこう わだい
旅行、話題

Australian identity

いってい かいほう かくりつ かんきょう きょういく きょうどう きょじゅう きょじゅうちいき きんだい けいけん げんご げんち
一定、開放、確立、環境、教育、共同、居住、居住地域、近代、経験、言語、現地、
げんちざいじゅうしゃ こっか こくご こくさい こくさいてき こくみん こせい こゆう さいこ さべつ しかん
現地在住者、国家、国語、国際、国際的、国民、個性、固有、最古、差別、史観、
じこけいせい じこどういつせい しゅうかん じゅうみん しゅくじつ しゅしょう じんこう しんり じんるい じんしゅさべつ
自己形成、自己同一性、習慣、住民、祝日、首相、人口、心理、人類、人種差別、
せいかつ せいしつ せかい せんじゅうみんぞく ぜんど たいけん たいしかん だいひょうてき たちば たぶんか
生活、性質、世界、先住民族、全土、体験、大使館、代表的、立場、多文化、
たぶんかしゅぎ たようせい ちほう ていじゅう ていじゅうしゃ でんどうてき どういつ どういつせい どうか どうみん
多文化主義、多様性、地方、定住、定住者、伝統的、同一、同一性、同化、島民、
にゅうしよく にゅうしよくち はくじん はくじんしゅりゅうしゃかい びやうどう ひんぶ かくさ ぶんか ぶんめい ぶんめいへんか
入植、入植地、白人、白人主流社会、平等、貧富の格差、文化、文明、文明変化、
へんかん ほんにん みもと みぶん ゆうりよく れきし りねん
変換、本人、身元、身分、有力、歴史、理念

Additional words and expressions

Word/concept	Translation
Local Aboriginal community	アボリジニ ^{ちいき} 地域コミュニティー
holders/keepers of knowledge	文化的知識 ^{そな} を備えた、伝授 ^{でんじゅ} する人
Elders	年長者
protocols	きょうぎ 協議
Indigenous cultural and intellectual property	先住民の文化的知的 ^{ざい} 財産
Aboriginal identity	アボリジニのアイデンティティ
connection	つながり
kinship	しんぞく 親族
reciprocity	相互関係
spiritual	れいてき 霊的
Stolen Generations	ぬす 盗まれた世代

Expressions to be used in the English version, as they cannot be translated

- cultural safety
- sovereignty
- on-Country
- off-Country
- self-determination
- Dreaming story
- custodians/traditional owners

Words and expressions to be used in reference to disability

Word/expression	Translation
disability	しょうがい 障 害
disabled person	しょうがいしゃ 障 害 者
learning disability	がくしゅうしょうがい 学 習 障 害
deaf	耳の不自由な、耳が ^{とお} 遠い
hearing impairment	ちょうかくしょうがい 聴 覚 障 害
blind	目の不自由な、 ^{もう} 盲目の
visually impaired	しかくしょうがい 視 覚 障 害

Appendix 5 – Glossary

This glossary is provided to enable a common understanding of the key terms in this syllabus.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

Aboriginal peoples are the first peoples of Australia, represented by over 250 language groups, each associated with a particular Country or territory. Torres Strait Islander peoples are represented by five major island groups, associated with island territories to the north of Australia's Cape York that were annexed by Queensland in 1879.

An Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person is someone who:

- is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent
- identifies as an Aboriginal person and/or Torres Strait Islander person, and
- is accepted as such by the Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander community/ies to which they belong.

Activity

A game or other teaching strategy that is used to rehearse learned language. Playing a game of bingo, singing a song, or writing and acting out a role-play are examples of activities where language is modelled and practised. The phrase 'classroom activities' is used to describe any planned occurrences within a language classroom and includes exercises, activities and learning tasks.

Adjective

A word that modifies or describes a noun or pronoun, e.g. 'astonishing' in 'an astonishing discovery'.

Adverb

A word class that may modify or qualify a verb, an adjective or another adverb, e.g. 'beautifully' in 'she sings beautifully'; 'really' in 'he is really interesting'; 'very' and 'slowly' in 'she walks very slowly'.

Adverbial

A word or group of words that functions as an adverb, e.g. 'at the speed of light'.

Aesthetic

Relates to a sense of beauty or appreciation of artistic expression.

Audience

Intended readers, listeners or viewers.

Authentic (texts/materials)

Texts or materials produced for 'real-life' purposes and contexts as opposed to being created specifically for learning tasks or language practice.

Author

A composer or originator of a work, e.g. a novel, film, website, speech, essay or autobiography.

Bias

In argument or discussion, to favour one side or viewpoint by ignoring or excluding conflicting information; a prejudice against something.

Bilingualism

An ability to use two languages.

Characters

Graphic symbols used in writing in some languages. In Japanese, they are typically referred to as *kanji*. They represent meaning-bearing units and are used alongside *kana* in the Japanese writing system.

Character components

Individual elements of a written character which have a separate linguistic identity.

Clause

A grammatical unit that contains a subject and a predicate (verb) and expresses the complete proposition.

Cohesion

That quality in a text determined by its parts being related and contributing to its overall unity. Cohesion is achieved through various devices such as connectives, ellipses and word associations. These associations include synonyms, antonyms (for example, 'study/laze about', 'ugly/beautiful'), repetition (for example, 'work, work, work – that's all we do!') and collocation (for example, 'friend and pal' in 'My friend did me a big favour last week. She's been a real pal.')

Communication

A mutual and reciprocal exchange of meaning.

Complex sentence

A sentence with more than one clause. In the following examples, the subordinate clauses are indicated by square brackets: 'I took my umbrella [because it was raining]'; 'The man [who came to dinner] is my brother'.

Composing

A process of producing spoken, written, graphic, visual or multimodal texts in oral, print, visual or digital forms.

Conjunction

A part of speech that signals relationships between people, things, events or ideas, e.g. 'Sophie and her mother might come and visit, or they might stay at home'. The conjunction 'and' links the two participants, while 'or' links alternative options.

Context

An environment and circumstances in which a text is created or interpreted. Context can include the general social, historical and cultural conditions in which a text exists or the specific features of its immediate environment, such as participants, roles, relationships and setting. The term is also used to refer to the wording surrounding an unfamiliar word that a reader or listener uses to understand its meaning.

Country

Country is a space mapped out by physical or intangible boundaries that individuals or groups of Aboriginal peoples occupy and regard as their own. It is a space with varying degrees of spirituality.

Create

Develop and/or produce spoken, written, graphic, visual or multimodal texts in oral, print, visual, or digital forms.

Culture

In earlier models of language teaching and learning, culture was represented as a combination of literary and historical resources, and visible, functional aspects of a community group's way of life such as food, celebrations and folklore. While these elements of culture are parts of cultural experience and organisation, current orientations to language teaching and learning employ a less static model of culture.

Culture is understood as a framework in which things come to be seen as having meaning. It involves the lens through which people:

- see, think and interpret the world
- make assumptions about self and others
- understand and represent individual and community identity.

Culture involves understandings about norms and expectations which shape perspectives and attitudes. It can be defined as social practices, patterns of behaviour, and organisational processes and perspectives associated with the values, beliefs and understandings shared by members of a community or cultural group. Language, culture and identity are understood to be closely interrelated and involved in the shaping and expression of each other. The intercultural orientation of language teaching and learning is informed by this understanding.

Decentre

To step outside familiar frames of reference to consider alternative views, experiences and perspectives and to look critically and objectively at one's own linguistic and cultural behaviour.

Dialect

A variant of a language that is characteristic of a region or social group.

Digital media

Various platforms via which people communicate electronically.

Digital texts

Audio, visual or multimodal texts produced through digital or electronic technology. They may be interactive and include animations or hyperlinks. Examples of digital texts include DVDs, websites and ebooks.

Directionality

A direction in which writing/script occurs, e.g. from left to right or right to left.

Ellipsis

Ellipsis is the omission of words where:

- words repeat what has gone before and these terms are simply understood, e.g. 'The project will be innovative. To be involved [in the project] will be exciting.'
- a word like 'one' is substituted for a noun or group, as in 'There are lots of apples in the bowl. Can I have one?'
- a cohesive resource that binds text together and is commonly used in dialogue for speed of response, e.g. '[Do you] Want a drink?' 'Thanks. [I would like a drink.]'
- three dots (also known as points of ellipsis) are used to indicate such things as surprise or suspense in a narrative text or that there is more to come in an onscreen menu
- the points of ellipsis take the place of sections of text when quoting from a source.

Exercise

A teaching strategy that is used to practise learned language. Matching exercises, sentence completions, true/false statements and grammatical manipulations are examples of exercises.

Fiction

Literature created from imagination. It includes novels, traditional tales, poetry, plays and multimodal texts such as film or stories (see Genre).

Form-focused language activities

Activities designed to rehearse, practise, control and demonstrate particular language structures, forms or features, e.g. drills, rehearsed role-plays/dialogues, games and songs, set sequences of language patterns.

Formulaic language

Words or expressions which are commonly used in fixed patterns and learned as such without grammatical analysis, e.g. 'Once upon a time' (story-starter); 'G'day, how are you going?' (greeting in Australian English).

Forum

A meeting or medium where ideas and views on a particular issue can be exchanged.

Genre

A category used to classify text types and language use; characterised by distinguishing features such as subject matter, form, function and intended audience. The two main genres of literature are fiction and non-fiction.

- Genres of fiction include novels, traditional tales, poetry, plays and multimodal texts such as film or stories.
- Genres of non-fiction include advertising, articles, biographies, debates, descriptions of natural phenomena, documentaries, essays, explanations, instructions and directions, news bulletins, reports, recounts of events, rules, speeches and websites.

In describing language, attention is paid to both structure (form) and meaning (function) at the level of the word, the sentence and the text (see Text types).

Gist

The general meaning or most important piece of information in a text.

Hyperbole

Exaggerated claims or statements which are not meant to be taken literally.

Identity

A person's conception and expression of individuality or group affiliation, self-concept and self-representation. Identity is closely connected to both culture and language. Thinking and talking about the self is influenced by the cultural frames which are offered by different languages and cultural systems. Identity is not fixed. Non-background language learners' experiences with different linguistic and cultural systems introduces them to alternative ways of considering the nature of and possibilities associated with identity.

Idiomatic expressions

A group of (more or less) fixed words having a meaning not deducible from the individual words. Idioms are typically informal expressions used by particular social groups and need to be explained as one unit, e.g. 'over the moon', 'on thin ice', 'a fish out of water', 'fed up to the back teeth'.

Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property (ICIP)

The rights that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have to their cultural and intellectual property. This includes objects, sites, cultural knowledge, cultural expression and artistic expression that have been transmitted or continue to be transmitted through generations (see Indigenous Peoples).

Indigenous Peoples

Internationally recognised term for the first people of a land. The Western Australian Curriculum uses the terms Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples (see Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples).

Intercultural capability

An ability to understand and engage in the relationship between language, culture and people from diverse backgrounds and experience. This involves understanding the dynamic and interdependent nature of both language and culture, and that communicating and interacting in different languages involves interacting with values, beliefs and experiences as well as with words and grammars. An intercultural capability involves being open to different perspectives; being flexible and curious, responsive and reflective; and being able to decentre and look objectively at one's own cultural ways of thinking and behaving, and at how these affect attitudes to others, shape assumptions and shape behaviours.

Characteristics of an intercultural capability include cognitive and communicative flexibility and a willingness and ability to act in ways that are inclusive and ethical in relation to diversity and difference.

Intercultural language teaching and learning

A philosophy of language teaching and learning that informs current curriculum design, framed by the understanding that language and culture are dynamic, interconnected systems of meaning-making, and that proficiency in an additional language involves cultural and intercultural as well as linguistic capabilities. The focus is on developing communicative proficiency and on moving between language–culture systems. It includes the reflexive and reciprocal dimension of attention to learners' own language/s and cultural frame/s.

Interpret

In the context of second or additional language learning, interpreting refers to two distinct processes:

- the act of translation from one language to another
- the process of understanding and explaining; the ability to conceive significance and construct meaning, and to explain to self or others.

Intonation

A key component of communication, involving patterns of pitch and melody of spoken language that can be used like punctuation, e.g. to express surprise or suggest a question; to shade, accentuate or diminish emphasis or meaning; or to regulate turn-taking in conversations.

Language

A human cognitive and communicative capability which makes it possible to communicate, to create and comprehend meaning, to build and sustain relationships, to represent and shape knowledge, and to imagine, analyse, express and evaluate.

Language is described and employed:

- as code – comprising systems, rules and a fixed body of knowledge; for example, grammar and vocabulary, sound and writing systems
- as social practice – used to do things, create relationships, interact with others, represent the world and the self; to organise social systems and practices in dynamic, variable and changing ways
- as cultural and intercultural practice – means by which communities construct and express their experience, values, beliefs and aspirations
- as cognitive process – means by which ideas are shaped, knowledge is constructed, and analysis and reflection are structured.

Language features

Features of language that support meaning, e.g. sentence structure, noun group/phrase, vocabulary, punctuation and figurative language. Choices in language features and text structures together define a type of text and shape its meaning. These choices vary according to the purpose of a text and its subject matter, audience and mode or medium of production.

Language patterns

Identifiable repeated or corresponding elements in a text. These include patterns of repetition or similarity, such as the repetition of imperative verb forms at the beginning of each step in a recipe, or the repetition of a chorus after each verse in a song. Patterns may alternate, as in the call and response pattern of some games or the to-and-fro of a dialogue.

Patterns may also contrast, as in opposing viewpoints in a discussion or contrasting patterns of imagery in a poem.

Language systems

Elements that organise how a language works, including the systems of signs and rules (phonological, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic) that underpin language use. These systems must be internalised for effective communication and comprehension.

Learning task

Learning tasks are relevant and significant learning experiences that involve purposeful language use. Unlike form-focused language activities and exercises, the learning task involves the achievement of a devised or actual goal or purpose. Learning tasks provide opportunities to draw on existing language resources and to experiment with new forms.

The learning task may be authentic, e.g. to conduct a Japanese-speaking person around a school or to participate in an experiment; or simulated, e.g. to draft an email to a hypothetical Japanese-speaking friend.

Learning tasks provide the organising structure and context for meaning-focused language learning.

Macro skills

Four major language skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing.

Media texts

Spoken, print, graphic or electronic communications created for a public audience. They often involve numerous people in their construction and are usually shaped by the technology used in their production. Media texts studied in different languages can be found in newspapers and magazines and on television, film, radio, video games and the internet.

Metalanguage

A vocabulary used to discuss language conventions and use (for example language used to talk about grammatical terms such as 'sentence', 'clause' and 'conjunction', or about the social and cultural nature of language, such as 'face', 'reciprocating' and 'register').

Metaphor

A figure of speech in which resemblance between one thing and another is declared by suggesting that one thing is another, e.g. 'My fingers are ice'. Metaphors are common in spoken and written language, and visual metaphors are common in still and moving images.

Mode

Various processes of communication: listening, speaking, reading/viewing, signing and writing/creating. Modes are also used to refer to the semiotic (meaning-making) resources associated with these communicative processes, such as sound, print, image and gesture.

Monolingual

Using only one language.

Morpheme

The smallest meaningful unit in the grammar of a language. Morphemes are not necessarily the same as either words or syllables. The word *cat* has one morpheme while the word *cats* has two morphemes: *cat* for the animal and *s* to indicate that there is more than one. Similarly, *like* has one morpheme while *dislike* has two: *like* to describe appreciation and *dis* to indicate the opposite. The process of identifying morphemes assists comprehension, vocabulary building and spelling.

Multilingual/plurilingual

Having the ability to use several languages.

Multimodal text

A text which involves two or more communication modes; for example, the combining of print, image and spoken text in film or computer presentations.

Narrative

A story of events or experiences, real or imagined.

Non-fiction

Non-fiction refers to literature based on fact. It includes advertising, articles, biographies, autobiographies, debates, descriptions of natural phenomena, documentaries, essays, explanations, instructions and directions, news bulletins, reports, recounts of events, rules, speeches, and websites (see Genre).

Noun

A part of speech that includes all words denoting physical objects such as 'man', 'woman', 'person', 'car', 'window'. These are concrete nouns. Abstract nouns express intangibles, such as 'democracy', 'courage', 'success', 'idea'.

Off-Country

Taking place away from an Aboriginal person's land/Country of origin (see Country).

On-Country

Taking place on an Aboriginal person's land/Country of origin (see Country).

Orthography

Writing words with correct letters or characters according to common usage.

Personification

Attributing human characteristics to abstractions such as love, things (for example, 'The trees sighed and moaned in the wind') or animals (for example, 'The hen said to the fox ...').

Place

A space mapped out by physical or intangible boundaries that individuals or groups of Torres Strait Islander peoples occupy and regard as their own. It is a space with varying degrees of spirituality.

Pragmatics

A study of how context affects communication, e.g. in relation to the status of participants, the situation in which the communication is happening or the intention of the speaker.

Prefix

A meaningful element (morpheme) added before the main part of a word to change its meaning, e.g. 'un' in 'unhappy'.

Preposition

A part of speech that precedes a noun, noun phrase or pronoun, thereby describing relationships in a sentence in respect to:

- space/direction
- ('below', 'in', 'on', 'to', 'under'; for example, 'she sat on the table')
- time ('after', 'before', 'since'; for example, 'I will go to the beach after lunch')
- other elements ('of', 'besides', 'except', 'despite'; for example, 'he ate all the beans except the purple ones').

Prepositions usually combine with a noun group or phrase to form a prepositional phrase, e.g. 'in the office', 'besides these two articles'.

Processing

In the context of Language syllabuses, 'processing' refers to accessing, using and/or transforming information.

Productive language

One of two aspects of communication through language (see Receptive language) involving the ability to express, articulate and produce utterances or texts in the target language.

Pronoun

A part of speech that refers to nouns, or substitutes for them, within and across sentences; for example, 'Ahmad chose a chocolate cake. He ate it that evening' ('he' and 'it' are personal pronouns and 'that' is a demonstrative pronoun).

Pronunciation

A manner in which a syllable is uttered.

Question

A commonly employed prompt to find out information, and a key element of scaffolding to support learners' use of language and encourage further contributions. Different types of questions provide different prompts:

- closed questions are questions for which there are predictable answers, e.g. 'What time is it?' These are typically used as prompts for short answers, as a framework for testing comprehension or reviewing facts, and for routinised interactions. They are frequently used to scaffold early language development
- open questions are questions with unknown and unpredictable answers that invite and support more elaborated and extended contributions from learners, e.g. 'How do you feel about that?', 'What do you think might happen next?' They are used as stimulus for discussion, reflection and investigation.

Questions are an important element of intercultural language teaching and learning. The quality of questions determines the quality and substance of the learning experience. Effective questions relating to the nature of language, culture and identity and the processes involved in language learning and intercultural experience guide the processes of investigating, interpreting and reflecting which support new understanding and knowledge development.

Receptive language

One of two aspects of communication through language (see Productive language). It involves the 'receiving' aspect of language input: the gathering of information and making of meaning via listening, reading and viewing processes.

Register

A variety of language used for a particular purpose or in a particular situation, the variation being defined by use as well as user, e.g. informal register or academic register.

Script

A writing system in which characters or symbols represent components of language (letters, syllables, words).

Speak

Convey meaning and communicate with purpose. Some students participate in speaking activities using communication systems and assistive technologies to communicate wants and needs, and to comment about the world.

Stereotype

A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.

Stress

An emphasis in pronunciation that is placed on a particular syllable of a word, e.g. ‘she will **conduct** the orchestra’; ‘her **conduct** is exemplary’.

Suffix

A meaningful element added after the root of a word to change its meaning, e.g. to show its tense, such as -ed in ‘passed’. Common suffixes in English include -ing, -ed, -ness, -less, -able.

Sustained interaction

An exchange of information, ideas and/or opinions consisting of a series of questions, responses or comments.

Texts

For this syllabus, texts are communications of meaning produced in any media that incorporates Japanese. Text types and conventions have developed to support communication with a variety of audiences for a range of purposes. Texts include written, spoken, visual, digital and multimodal communications of meaning (see Multimodal text).

Text structure

Ways in which information is organised in different texts (for example, chapter headings, subheadings, tables of contents, indexes and glossaries, overviews, introductory and concluding paragraphs, sequencing, topic sentences, taxonomies, cause and effect). Choices in text structures and language features together define a text type and shape its meaning. Different languages/cultures structure texts differently in many instances.

Text types

Categories of text, classified according to the purposes they are designed to achieve, which influence the features the texts employ. Texts may be informative, imaginative, evaluative, persuasive or reflective, or can belong to more than one category. Text types vary significantly in terms of structure and language features across different languages and cultural contexts.

- Informative texts – texts whose primary purpose is to provide information through explanation, description, argument, analysis, and ordering and presentation of evidence and procedures
- Imaginative texts – texts that represent ideas, feelings and mental images in words or visual images. Imaginative texts are characterised by originality, freshness and insight
- Evaluative texts – texts that use positive or negative language that judges the worth of something. The language used in these texts provides a particular perspective (for example, judgemental, emotional, critical) in order to influence how the audience will respond to the content of the text
- Persuasive texts – texts whose primary purpose is to put forward a point of view and persuade a reader, viewer or listener. Persuasive texts seek to convince the responder of the strength of an argument or point of view through information, judicious use of evidence, construction of argument, critical analysis and the use of rhetorical, figurative and emotive language
- Reflective texts – texts that represent personal thought processes. These processes are drawn from an understanding and appreciation the creator’s own learning from experiences, situations, events and new information. Reflective texts use descriptive, emotive, evaluative and analytical language.

Textual features/conventions

Structural components and elements that combine to construct meaning and achieve purpose, and are recognisable as characterising particular text types (see Language features).

Translation

A process of translating words/text from one language into another, recognising that the process involves movement of meanings and attention to cultural context as well as the transposition of individual words.

Verb

A part of speech which expresses existence, action, state or occurrence, e.g. they **watch** football; she **is** exhausted; the day finally **came**.

An auxiliary verb is a verb that combines with another verb in a verb phrase to form tense, mood, voice, or condition, e.g. they **will** go, I **did** eat lunch, she **might** fail the exam.

Viewing

Observing and comprehending a visual text, such as a diagram, illustration, photograph, film, television documentary or multimedia text. This sometimes involves listening to or reading accompanying written text.

Word borrowing

A practice of incorporating words from one language into another, e.g. the use of Japanese words such as *karaoke*, *kimono* and *sushi* in English and the use of ICT terms in many languages. The increasing frequency of borrowing between languages reflects intercultural contact, contemporary cultural shifts and practices in a globalised world, issues of ease of communication and efficiency, and technological specialisation.

Appendix 6 – 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 Japanese
	• connect with a proficient speaker of Japanese
	• 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 Japanese 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 and text type/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 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 speakers of Japanese 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 Japanese

