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| L2 Years 7–8 (Year 7 entry) |
| Achievement standard |
| Version 9.0 | Version 8.4 |
| By the end of Year 8, students use Auslan language to interact and collaborate with others, and to share information and plan activities in familiar contexts. They respond to others’ contributions in exchanges using familiar gestures, questions and instructions. They locate and respond to information in texts and use non-verbal, signed, visual and contextual cues to help make meaning. They respond in Auslan or English, and demonstrate understanding of context, purpose and audience in texts. They use familiar language, modelled grammatical structures, and familiar signs including fingerspelling (FS), lexical signs, depicting signs (DSs), non-manual features (NMFs) and signing space, to create texts. Students use the parameters of signs and demonstrate understanding that Auslan has conventions and rules for signed communication. They comment on aspects of Auslan and English language structures and features, using metalanguage. They demonstrate awareness that Auslan is connected with culture and identity, and that this is reflected in their own language(s), culture(s) and identity. | By the end of Year 8, students use Auslan to share information, experiences, interests, thoughts and feelings about their personal and immediate worlds. They use modelled constructions, ask for repetition or clarification, such as please slow sign, and use strategies such as fingerspelling to replace unknown signs to support continued interaction. They use lexical signs, gestures and affective non-manual features (NMFs) to indicate understanding, interest or lack of interest, for example, AGREE YES or PRO1 AGREE or PRO1 KNOW WHAT MEAN, BUT…. They ask and respond to familiar questions and directions and distinguish between statements and questions using grammatical NMFs. Students use familiar language to collaboratively plan and conduct shared events or activities, such as presentations, demonstrations or transactions, for example, PRO2 TYPE PRO1 WRITE. They describe people, animals and objects using lexical adjectives and familiar SASS depicting signs and appropriate classifier handshapes, for example, POSS1 MATH TEACHER TALL DS:long-wavy-hair or SCHOOL UNIFORM HAVE DS:long-thin-tie. They compare routines, interests and leisure activities, using signs for timing and frequency, simple depicting verbs for showing location, and appropriate sequencing. They use culturally appropriate protocols when communicating, such as maintaining eye contact, responding to and gaining attention by waving or tapping a shoulder or table, flashing lights, back-channelling and voice-off. Students locate specific information in a range of signed texts, such as weather reports, public announcements and presentations by visitors, using visual and contextual clues to help make meaning. They summarise and retell key points of information in correct sequence using list buoys. They plan, rehearse and deliver short presentations, taking into account context, purpose and audience and using familiar signs and visual supports, such as photos and props, and cohesive and sequencing devices. Students view and respond to short imaginative and expressive texts, such as short stories, poems and Deaf performances, for example by identifying and discussing ideas, characters and events. They create their own simple imaginative texts and retell wordless animations using familiar signs, gestures, modelled clause structures, high-frequency signs, modifying NMFs and lexical signs to indicate manner. They translate and interpret short texts using Signbank, and give examples of how languages do not always translate directly. They create bilingual texts and resources for the classroom, for example, glossaries and captions for their own and each other’s short stories. They explain the importance of facial expression, eye gaze and other NMFs in a visual-gestural language and culture, and reflect on their own cultural identity and ways of communicating in light of their experience of learning Auslan.Students know that Auslan is a legitimate language, different from mime and gestures used in spoken languages, and that eye contact is necessary for effective communication. They know that meaning is communicated visually through the use of signs, NMFs and gestures and can be expressed through whole signs or fingerspelling. They identify and describe the handshapes, movements and locations of signs. They distinguish between entity, handling or SASS depicting signs by looking at what the handshape and movement represent in each type and know that spatial relationships are typically expressed with entity DSs. They know that signs can be displaced in space for a range of purposes, such as to show locations or show the participants in a verb. They know that signing involves telling, depicting or enacting. They identify iconic signs and discuss how these match their referent, such as HOUSE, TREE, DRINK. They know that the function of constructed action is to represent the words, thoughts or actions of themselves or others. They use metalanguage to talk about Auslan, for example using terms such as depicting signs, indicating verbs, non-manual features, handshapes, pointing signs and clauses. Students recognise variation in the use of Auslan, such as regional dialects and differences in signing space. They understand different ways that English words are borrowed into Auslan and how these become lexicalised. They explore the influence on Auslan of other signed languages, such as BSL, ISL and ASL, as well as English over different periods of time and in different domains of language use, and consider reasons for these influences. They identify different ways that Deaf community members communicate with each other and with members of the wider hearing community, describing how different forms of digital communication such as social media, SMS/texting and NRS have improved accessibility for the Deaf community and contribute to the vitality of the language. Students recognise that Auslan has been transmitted across generations and describe ways it has been documented and recorded. They reflect on ways that culture is differently interpreted by others, for example by identifying how stereotypes about deaf and hearing people influence perceptions; and they understand that the most unifying factor of the Deaf community is the use of Auslan. |

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| Content descriptions |
| Version 9.0 Strand: Communicating meaning in Auslan |
| Version 9.0 | Action taken | Version 8.4 |
| Version 9.0 Sub-strand: Interacting in Auslan |
| interact with others using modelled language to exchange information in familiar contexts about self and personal worldsAC9L2AU8EC01 | CombinedRefined  | Interact with peers and teachers to exchange information about self, family, friends and interests and to express feelings and preferences[Key concepts: self, family, friends, interests, preferences, feelings; Key processes: interacting, describing, comparing, stating, explaining] ACLASFC217Communicate appropriately and clearly with the teaching team and peers using appropriate Auslan protocols for classroom interaction[Key concepts: protocol, attention, instruction; Key processes: responding, gaining attention, back-channelling, agreeing/disagreeing] ACLASFC219 |
| engage in modelled signed and visual exchanges with peers to organise activities related to daily life and school environment AC9L2AU8EC02 | Refined  | Collaborate with peers to plan and conduct shared events or activities such as presentations, demonstrations or transactions[Key concepts: participation, collaboration, negotiation; Key processes: participating, organising, reviewing, transacting] ACLASFC218 |
| **Version 9.0 Sub-strand: Mediating meaning in and between languages** |
| locate and process information and ideas in familiar signed, visual and multimodal texts, responding in ways appropriate to cultural context, purpose and audience AC9L2AU8EC03 | CombinedRefined  | Identify gist and some points of factual information from a range of signed texts about familiar topics and use the information in new ways[Key concepts: information, data, summary, procedure; Key processes: gathering information, summarising, sequencing, identifying] ACLASFC220Present and explain factual information about a range of topics of interest[Key concepts: routine, report, explanation, procedure; Key processes: describing, reporting, signing, instructing] ACLASFC221Engage with different types of creative texts, identifying and discussing ideas, characters, events and personal responses[Key concepts: imagination, play, character, performance, visual text, representation; Key processes: viewing, responding, participating, comparing, shadowing, mimicking] ACLASFC222 |
| develop and begin to apply strategies to interpret, translate and convey meaning in Auslan in familiar contexts AC9L2AU8EC04 | Refined  | Translate and interpret short texts from Auslan to English and vice versa, noticing which concepts translate easily and which do not[Key concepts: equivalence, meaning, interpretation, translation; Key processes: translating, interpreting, identifying, comparing, paraphrasing, summarising] ACLASFC224 |
| **Version 9.0 Sub-strand: Creating text in Auslan** |  |  |
| create signed, visual and multimodal informative and imaginative texts using modelled fingerspelling (FS), lexical signs, depicting signs (DSs), non-manual features (NMFs) and signing space AC9L2AU8EC05 | CombinedRefined  | Express imaginative ideas and visual thinking through the use of familiar modelled signs, mime, gestures, drawing and visual supports, with a focus on emotions, appearance and actions [Key concepts: game, animation, creativity, emotion; Key processes: depicting, collaborating, creating, re-enacting, reinterpreting] ACLASFC223Create bilingual texts and learning resources to use in the classroom[Key concepts: translation, meaning, transcription, bilingualism; Key processes: translating, captioning, recording, creating] ACLASFC225 |

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| Version 9.0 Strand: Understanding language and culture |
| Version 9.0 | Action taken | Version 8.4 |
| Version 9.0 Sub-strand: Understanding systems of language |
| recognise and use modelled combinations of handshape, orientation, location, movement (HOLM) and non-manual features (NMFs) to form signs and phrases and demonstrate understanding of how these are represented in familiar contextsAC9L2AU8EU01 | Refined  | Identify and describe all elements of sign production, including handshape and its orientation, movement, location and non-manual features, and look at the link between signs and their referents in terms of iconicity[Key concepts: handshape, orientation, movement, location, hand dominance, iconicity; Key processes: identifying, noticing, recognising, comparing, understanding] ACLASFU228 |
| develop knowledge, and use structures and features of, the Auslan grammatical system to understand and create signed, visual and multimodal textsAC9L2AU8EU02 | CombinedRefined  | Recognise and restrict signing to the standard signing space, and understand that pronouns, depicting signs and verbs can be located meaningfully in that space to show participants in a process[Key concepts: signing space, pointing, verb modification to show who, depicting signs; Key processes: noticing, identifying, recognising, describing, comparing, distinguishing] ACLASFU229Recognise and use elements of clause structure, such as noun groups/phrases or verb groups/phrases and using conjunctions to join clauses[Key concepts: sign class, noun and verb groups, conjunctions, clauses, sign order; Key processes: recognising, observing, distinguishing, understanding] ACLASFU230 |
| compare Auslan language structures and features with English, using familiar metalanguageAC9L2AU8EU03 | Refined  | Recognise similarities and differences in language features of different types of texts and in Auslan and English texts of a similar type, and notice how texts build cohesion[Key concepts: text, textual features, referent tracking; Key processes: recognising, identifying, analysing] ACLASFU231 |
|  | Removed  | Explore different dimensions of variation in the structure, development and use of Auslan, including how it has been influenced by English and other signed languages[Key concepts: language variation, influence, word-borrowing, change; Key processes: exploring, identifying, classifying, describing] ACLASFU232 |
| Version 9.0 Sub-strand: Understanding the interrelationship of language, culture and identity |
| recognise how identity is shaped by language(s), culture(s), beliefs, attitudes and values AC9L2AU8EU04 | CombinedRefined  | Demonstrate understanding of the nature of identity in relation to themselves, the Deaf community and the wider hearing community[Key concepts: identity, community, similarity, difference; Key processes: comparing, identifying, viewing, exploring, discussing, surveying, analysing] ACLASFC226Reflect on ways in which Auslan and associated communicative and cultural behaviours are similar to or different from their own language(s) and forms of cultural expression[Key concepts: language, culture, similarity, difference, communication; Key processes: describing, discussing, examining, reflecting, noticing] ACLASFC227Explore connections between language, identity and cultural practices, values and beliefs and the expression of these connections in Auslan[Key concepts: language, culture, identity, difference, transmission; Key processes: recognising, appreciating, exploring, understanding, identifying] ACLASFU234 |
|  | Removed  | Develop awareness of the sociocultural context, nature and status of Auslan and of the Deaf community in multilingual Australia[Key concepts: communication, accessibility, transmission; Key processes: identifying, investigating, discussing, understanding] ACLASFU233 |

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| L2 Years 9–10 (Year 7 entry) |
| Achievement standard |
| Version 9.0 | Version 8.4 |
| By the end of Year 10, students initiate and sustain interactions in Auslan to exchange and compare experiences and ideas about their own and others’ personal worlds. They communicate using non-verbal, signed and visual language to collaborate, plan and reflect on activities and events. They interpret and analyse information and ideas in texts and demonstrate understanding of different perspectives. They synthesise information and respond in Auslan or English, adjusting language to convey meaning and to suit context, purpose and audience. They use structures and features of Auslan, including fingerspelling (FS), lexical signs, depicting signs (DSs), non-manual features (NMFs) and signing space, to create texts.Students apply features and conventions of signing to enhance communication. They select and apply knowledge of language structures and features to interact, make meaning and create texts. They support discussion of structures and features of texts, using metalanguage. They reflect on their use of Auslan and their own cultural identity to discuss how these influence their ideas and ways of communicating. | By the end of Year 10, students interact with peers, teachers and others using Auslan to communicate about personal interests and broader issues relating to the Deaf community. They participate in class discussions, explaining and clarifying positions, asking follow-up questions, using non-manual features for topicalisation or negation and responding to each other’s comments, for example IF DS:place-person DEAF TEACHER MEANS DEAF HEARING STUDENT EQUAL-all. They initiate and sustain interactions; ask for repetition, clarification or confirmation; use more elaborate sentence structures, such as embedding clauses; and use discourse markers such as SURPRISE, INCREDIBLE, WOW or UM. They engage in different processes of collaborative learning, including planning, negotiating and problem-solving, using familiar and some spontaneous language. They follow protocols when interacting with each other or with interpreters or Deaf visitors to the classroom, for example by interrupting conversations appropriately, waiting for eye gaze or for the signer to finish, or by providing context for a new participant joining a conversation. Students locate, interpret and analyse information from a variety of signed texts, such as announcements, news reports and vlogs, using context and knowledge of depicting conventions to work out unfamiliar meaning. They demonstrate understanding by paraphrasing, summarising and explaining main ideas, key themes or sequences of events. They interpret different types of creative and imaginative texts, such as Deaf performances or different expressive art forms, describing and comparing their responses. They plan, draft and present informative and imaginative texts, linking and sequencing ideas using conjunctions such as BUT or IF… THEN… as well as joining clauses with NMFs to build cohesion and to extend clauses. With support, they use constructed action (CA) to portray characters in a narrative, modify indicating verbs for non-present referents with increasing accuracy across a text, for example PRO1 ASK-her and use more complex entity depicting signs, for example DS(point):man-walks-slowly. They translate and interpret texts and create bilingual texts and resources to use in the wider school community, comparing different interpretations and making decisions in relation to dealing with instances of non-equivalence. Students explain culturally appropriate and ethical behaviour for interpreting and translating texts, and consider potential consequences of inaccurate interpreting. They reflect on how their own ways of communicating may be interpreted when interacting with deaf people, and modify elements of their behaviour such as the use of eye contact, facial expression or body language as appropriate.Students identify and describe instances of CA in signed texts and explain how signers use CA and depicting signs in composite utterances. They identify and classify non-manual features in signed texts and describe their function. They know that signs can be iconic in a number of ways, and identify iconic signs that represent a whole object or part of an object. They distinguish between viewer and diagrammatic space, including whether viewer space refers to referents that are present or non-present. Students investigate and analyse the nature of variation in the use of Auslan, explaining influences such as geographical location, social groupings and history, educational experience, age of learners, family background and degree of contact with Signed English or other languages. They make comparisons between the ecologies of Auslan and signed languages in other countries, in relation to issues such as language policies and rights, advocacy, reform and language vitality. They identify factors that help to maintain and strengthen the use of Auslan, such as intergenerational contact and bilingual school programs. Students know that Auslan plays an important role in the expression and maintenance of Deaf culture and in assuring the rights of every deaf person. |

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| Content descriptions |
| Version 9.0 Strand: Communicating meaning in Auslan |
| Version 9.0 | Action taken | Version 8.4 |
| Version 9.0 Sub-strand: Interacting in Auslan |
| initiate and sustain interactions in familiar and some unfamiliar contexts to exchange ideas, experiences and opinions about their own and others’ personal worldsAC9L2AU10EC01 | CombinedRefined  | Socialise and exchange views on selected issues using different communication strategies, language structures and techniques[Key concepts: issues, debate, discussion, interaction; Key processes: explaining, debating, justifying, code-switching] ACLASFC235Interact appropriately with the teaching team, peers and members of the Deaf community, adjusting language when necessary and demonstrating understanding of appropriate protocols in and out of the classroom[Key concepts: protocol, behaviour, communication; Key processes: demonstrating, gaining attention, back-channelling, clarifying] ACLASFC237 |
| use signed and visual exchanges to discuss, plan and reflect on activities, events and experiences with peers AC9L2AU10EC02 | Refined  | Engage in various collaborative tasks that involve making decisions, solving problems and evaluating progress[Key concepts: responsibility, evaluation, discussion; Key processes: problem-solving, planning, evaluating, managing] ACLASFC236 |
| Version 9.0 Sub-strand: Mediating meaning in and between languages |
| interpret information, ideas and perspectives in a wide range of signed, visual and multimodal texts, and respond appropriately to cultural context, purpose and audience AC9L2AU10EC03 | Combined Refined  | Engage with a range of signed texts to locate and evaluate information, infer or interpret meaning and to present key points in new forms[Key concepts: information, data collection, issues; Key processes: interviewing, observing, rephrasing, summarising] ACLASFC238Preparing and presenting information on different issues, events, people, procedures or experiences, using signed descriptions and visual prompts to inform, report, promote, explain or invite action[Key concepts: biography, commentary, procedure, action; Key processes: presenting, describing, explaining, researching, composing, inviting action] ACLASFC239 |
|  | Removed  | Respond to different types of creative texts that involve the expression of feelings or experiences, comparing their responses to different elements and making connections with their own experience[Key concepts: Deaf experience, expression, cultural values, effect, emotion; Key processes: analysing, evaluating, profiling] ACLASFC240 |
| apply strategies to interpret and translate signed interactions, visual and written texts, to convey meaning and intercultural understanding in familiar and unfamiliar contexts AC9L2AU10EC04 | Refined  | Translate and interpret different types of familiar texts and consider the effectiveness of examples of different translations, considering the role of culture when transferring meaning from one language to another[Key concepts: equivalence, translation, meaning, interpretation, ethics, culture; Key processes: translating, interpreting, comparing, researching, exploring, developing] ACLASFC242 |
| Version 9.0 Sub-strand: Creating text in Auslan |
| create signed, visual and multimodal, informative and imaginative texts, selecting features of signing, depicting signs (DSs), non-manual features (NMFs) and signing space, for familiar and some unfamiliar contexts and purposes, to engage different audiencesAC9L2AU10EC05 | CombinedRefined  | Create and present entertaining individual or collaborative texts that reflect imagined people, places or experiences and draw from elements of their own life experience[Key concepts: improvisation, stimulus, performance, humour, tension, interpretation; Key processes: improvising, performing, role-playing, creating, interpreting] ACLASFC241Create, develop and resource bilingual texts for use in the wider school community[Key concepts: bilingualism, translation, meaning, representation, information; Key processes: translating, composing, comparing, creating, developing] ACLASFC243 |

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| Version 9.0 Strand: Understanding language and culture |
| Version 9.0 | Action taken | Version 8.4 |
| Version 9.0 Sub-strand: Understanding systems of language |
| apply features of Auslan sign production including handshape, orientation, location and movement (HOLM), and non-manual features (NMFs), and show how these are represented in familiar and some unfamiliar contextsAC9L2AU10EU01 | CombinedRefined  | Understand that signs can include different information including a gestural overlay, and identify how signers establish spatial locations, types of depicting signs and ways of showing constructed action[Key concepts: spatial location, grammatical use of space, constructed action, depicting signs; Key processes: noticing, identifying, recognising, comparing, contrasting, distinguishing] ACLASFC247 |
|  | Removed  | Explore various types of non-manual features and the types of iconicity in signs, and gain confidence in using software to transcribe signs[Key concepts: transcription, iconicity, metaphor; Key processes: identifying, recognising, distinguishing, describing, glossing] ACLASFC246 |
| select and use structures and features of the Auslan grammatical system to enhance meaning and create signed, visual and multimodal textsAC9L2AU10EU02 | Refined  | Understand and control additional elements of Auslan grammar, such as the use of non-manual features for topicalisation, negation or conditional forms, and develop awareness of how signers use constructed action and depicting signs in composite utterances[Key concepts: clause types, conjunctions, composite utterances; Key processes: recognising, observing, distinguishing, understanding] ACLASFC248 |
| reflect on and evaluate Auslan texts, using metalanguage to discuss language structures and features AC9L2AU10EU03 | New  |  |
|  | Removed  | Explore the relationship between particular text types, audience, purpose and context and analyse language features used by signers to create cohesion and achieve the purpose of the text[Key concepts: audience, purpose, coherence; Key processes: noticing, analysing] ACLASFC249 |
| Version 9.0 Sub-strand: Understanding the interrelationship of language, culture and identity |
| reflect on and explain how identity is shaped by language(s), culture(s), attitudes, beliefs and values, and how these affect ways of communicatingAC9L2AU10EU04 | Refined  | Recognise that the concept of identity is complex, dynamic and diverse, and consider how students learn more about their own identity through the exploration of other languages and cultures[Key concepts: identity, perception, representation, difference; Key processes: investigating, comparing, evaluating, creating, analysing] ACLASFC244 |
|  | Removed  | Reflect on the experience of learning and using Auslan and how the experience is influenced by their own languages and cultures, and consider how intercultural communication involves shared responsibility for making meaning[Key concepts: intercultural communication, perspective, making meaning, inclusion, exclusion, audism, insider, outsider; Key processes: analysing, explaining, reflecting, considering] ACLASFC245 |
| Removed  | Understand that Auslan has evolved and developed through different periods of influence and cultural and societal change[Key concepts: language variation, standardisation, change, language borrowing, adaptation; Key processes: researching, interviewing, comparing, identifying, analysing, discussing] ACLASFC250 |
| Removed  | Understand the range of factors that influence the profile, diversity and distribution of Auslan use in the wider Australian society, and consider the concept of Auslan vitality in comparison with other spoken and signed languages used around the world[Key concepts: influence, diversity, language vitality, language documentation; Key processes: researching, investigating, exploring, describing, analysing] ACLASFC251 |
| Removed  | Understand that Auslan and Deaf culture are interrelated, that they shape and are shaped by each other, that their relationship changes over time and across contexts, and that they may be differently interpreted by users of other languages[Key concepts: knowledge, value, transmission, reciprocity, responsibility, stereotype; Key processes: appreciating, discussing, reflecting, exploring, analysing, understanding, identifying, recognising, considering] ACLASFC252 |