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**CHINESE BACKGROUND LEARNERS SCOPE AND SEQUENCE**

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| **Foundation** | **Years 1–2** |
| **Achievement standard** |
| By the end of the Foundation year, students use play and imagination to interact and create Chinese texts, with support. They identify that Chinese and English look and sound different. They recognise that there are languages and cultures as well as their own, and that aspects of language and culture contribute to their own and others’ cultural identity. | By the end of Year 2, students use Chinese language to interact and share information related to the classroom and themselves. They use cues to respond to questions and instructions, and use formulaic language. They locate and convey key items of information in texts using non-verbal, visual and contextual cues to help make meaning. They use familiar words and modelled language to create texts. They recognise and use familiar characters and Pinyin to make words and sentences.Students recognise and use the sounds, tones and rhythms of spoken Chinese. They demonstrate understanding that Chinese has rules for non-verbal communication, pronunciation and writing. They give examples of similarities and differences between features of Chinese and English. They understand that language is connected with culture, and notice how this is reflected in their own language(s) and culture(s). |

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| **Content descriptions** |
|  | **Strand: Communicating meaning in [language}** |
|  | **Sub-strand: Interacting in Chinese** |
| with support, recognise and communicate meaning in ChineseAC9LCHF01 | interact in classroom-related routines and personal introductionsAC9LCH2C01 |
| explore, with support, language features of Chinese noticing similarities and differences between Chinese and English AC9LCHF02 | collaborate with others in a range of play-based activities using modelled expressions and visual and spoken cues AC9LCH2C02 |
| explore connections between language and culture AC9LCHF03 |  |
|  | **Sub-strand: Mediating meaning in and between languages** |
|  | locate, with support, key information in spoken and written texts, and respond using gestures, images, words and modelled sentences AC9LCH2C03 |
|  | recognise that language carries cultural meaning in everyday social interactionsAC9LCH2C04 |
|  | **Sub-strand: Creating text in Chinese** |
|  | with support, create spoken, written and multimodal texts, using familiar words, modelled phrases and sentences, copying known characters and Pinyin AC9LCH2C05 |

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|  | **Strand: Understanding language and culture** |
|  | **Sub-strand: Understanding systems of language** |
|  | recognise and use sound patterns and tones of Chinese AC9LCH2U01 |
|  | recognise that Chinese components and/or characters and features of language are used to construct meaningAC9LCH2U02 |
|  | recognise that Chinese has features that may be similar to or different from English AC9LCH2U03 |
|  | **Sub-strand: Understanding the interrelationship of language and culture** |
|  | notice that people use language in ways that reflect cultural practices AC9LCH2U04 |

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| **Years 3–4** | **Years 5–6** |
| **Achievement standard** |
| By the end of Year 4, students use Chinese language to initiate interactions to share information and ideas related to the classroom and their personal worlds. They use modelled language to participate in spoken and written activities that involve planning. They locate and respond to key items of information in texts, using strategies to help interpret and convey meaning in familiar contexts. They use familiar characters, Pinyin and modelled language to create texts.Students recognise and use sounds, tones, rhythms, syllables and intonation patterns of spoken Chinese. They demonstrate understanding that Chinese has non-verbal, spoken and written language conventions and rules to create and make meaning. They recognise that some terms have cultural meanings. They identify patterns in Chinese and make comparisons between Chinese and English. They understand that the Chinese language is connected with culture, and identify how this is reflected in their own language(s) and culture(s). | By the end of Year 6, students initiate and use strategies to maintain interactions in Chinese language that are related to their immediate environment. They collaborate in spoken and written activities that involve the language of planning and problem-solving to share information, ideas and preferences. They use strategies to locate and interpret information and ideas in texts, and demonstrate understanding by responding in Chinese or English, adjusting their response to context, purpose and audience. They create texts, using characters with appropriate stroke order and radicals, vocabulary and sentence structures, to suit context. They sequence information and ideas, and use conventions appropriate to text type. Students apply rules for pronunciation and intonation in spoken Chinese. They apply conventions of script and punctuation, and use modelled structures, when creating and responding in Chinese. They compare language structures and features in Chinese and English, using some metalanguage. They show understanding of how some language reflects cultural practices and consider how this is reflected in their own language(s), culture(s) and identity. |

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| **Content descriptions** |
| **Strand: Communicating meaning in Chinese** |
| **Sub-strand: Interacting in Chinese** |
| initiate exchanges and respond to questions about home and classroom environments, using familiar expressions AC9LCH4C01 | initiate and sustain exchanges related to students’ experiences and perspectivesAC9LCH6C01 |
| participate in activities that involve planning and transacting with others, using a range of phrases, structures and modelled sentences in familiar contexts AC9LCH4C02 | participate in activities that involve planning and negotiating with others, using modelled and idiomatic language, to agree, suggest and resolveAC9LCH6C02 |
| **Sub-strand: Mediating meaning in and between languages** |
| locate, organise and respond to key information related to familiar content in spoken, written and multimodal texts AC9LCH4C03 | locate and process information and ideas in a range of spoken, written and multimodal texts, and respond in different ways to suit purpose and audience AC9LCH6C03 |
| develop strategies to interpret language that conveys cultural meaning AC9LCH4C04 | apply strategies to interpret and translate language in non-verbal, spoken and written cultural contextsAC9LCH6C04 |
| **Sub-strand: Creating text in Chinese** |
| create and present informative and imaginative spoken, written and multimodal texts, using a range of sentence structures and modelled textual conventions, characters appropriate to context, and/or Pinyin AC9LCH4C05 | create and present informative and imaginative spoken, written and multimodal texts, appropriate to purpose and audience, using a range of sentence structures to sequence information and ideas, and textual conventions AC9LCH6C05 |

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| **Strand: Understanding language and culture** |
| **Sub-strand: Understanding systems of language** |
| recognise and use the tonal features of Chinese in different contexts and understand how syllables are represented in Pinyin AC9LCH4U01 | use tone-syllables, intonation, stress and phrasing to express feelings and opinions AC9LCH6U01 |
| recognise and use features of the Chinese writing system, familiar components and/or characters, a range of sentence structures and basic syntax, in familiar texts and contexts AC9LCH4U02 | identify and use components and/or characters, sentence structures, syntax and writing system features to compose and respond to familiar and some unfamiliar texts and contexts AC9LCH6U02 |
| recognise and compare features of familiar spoken and written text in Chinese and English AC9LCH4U03 | compare some Chinese language structures and features with those of English, using some familiar metalanguage AC9LCH6U03 |
| **Sub-strand: Understanding the interrelationship of language and culture** |
| identify connections between Chinese language and cultural practices AC9LCH4U04 | recognise that language reflects cultural practices, values and identity, and that this impacts on non-verbal and verbal communication AC9LCH6U04 |

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| **Years 7–8 (F–10)** | **Years 9–10 (F–10)** |
| **Achievement standard** |
| By the end of Year 8, students initiate and maintain interactions in Chinese language in familiar and some unfamiliar contexts related to a range of interests and experiences. They use Chinese to collaborate and problem-solve, and adjust language in response to others. They interpret information, ideas and opinions in texts. They demonstrate understanding of similarities and differences between languages, in both familiar and some unfamiliar cultural contexts, by adjusting and reorganising responses. They select and use vocabulary sentence structures and expressions to create texts, and apply Chinese script conventions in written texts.Students apply the conventions of spoken Chinese to develop fluency. They demonstrate understanding that spoken, written and multimodal texts use different language conventions, structures and features to convey meaning. They comment on structures and features of Chinese text, using metalanguage. They reflect on how Chinese language, culture and identity are interconnected and compare this with their own language(s), culture(s) and identity. | By the end of Year 10, students maintain and extend interactions in Chinese language in increasingly unfamiliar contexts related to a wide range of interests and issues. They interpret texts by evaluating and synthesising information, ideas and perspectives. They show understanding of how features of language can be used to influence audience response. They create texts, selecting and manipulating language for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences. They enhance the overall meaning and cohesion of their spoken and written texts through the strategic use of language structures and features.Students incorporate the features and conventions of spoken Chinese to extend fluency. They demonstrate understanding of the conventions of spoken and written texts and the connections between them. They apply knowledge of language structures and features to make and predict meaning. They support analysis of Chinese texts, using metalanguage. They reflect on their own cultural perspectives and identity, and draw on their experience of learning Chinese, to evaluate how this learning influences their ideas and ways of communicating. |

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| **Content descriptions** |
| **Strand: Communicating meaning in Chinese** |
| **Sub-strand: Interacting in Chinese** |
| initiate and sustain exchanges in familiar and unfamiliar contexts related to students’ experiences, feelings and views, adjusting their language in response to othersAC9LCH8C01 | initiate, sustain and extend exchanges in a range of contexts, responding to ideas, opinions and perspectivesAC9LCH10C01 |
| collaborate in activities that involve the language of transacting, negotiating and justifying, to plan events AC9LCH8C02 | contribute to discussions that involve diverse views to negotiate outcomes, address issues and compare cultural experiences AC9LCHC10C02 |
| **Sub-strand: Mediating meaning in and between languages** |
| interpret and analyse information, ideas and opinions in a range of spoken, written and multimodal texts, and respond appropriately to cultural context, purpose and audience AC9LCH8C03 | analyse and evaluate information, ideas and perspectives in a broad range of spoken, written and multimodal texts and respond appropriately to cultural context, purpose and audience AC9LCH10C03 |
| interpret and translate non-verbal, spoken and written language to convey meaning in a range of familiar and unfamiliar cultural contexts AC9LCH8C04 | interpret and translate a range of non-verbal, spoken and written texts, and explain how meaning is conveyed to reflect cultural context, purpose and audience AC9LCH10C04 |
| **Sub-strand: Creating text in Chinese** |
| create and present spoken, written and multimodal informative and imaginative texts, manipulating language to suit context, purpose and audience AC9LCH8C05 | create and present informative and imaginative texts for diverse contexts and purposes, selecting vocabulary, expressions, sentence structures and textual features and conventions to engage different audiencesAC9LCH10C05 |

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| **Strand: Understanding language and culture** |
| **Sub-strand: Understanding systems of language** |
| use tone-syllables and apply intonation, stress and phrasing to develop fluency, and respond to and create texts in a range of contextsAC9LCH8U01 | apply features and conventions of spoken Chinese to extend fluency in responding to and creating texts appropriate to contexts, purposes and audiences AC9LCH10U01 |
| apply knowledge of character form and function, sentence structures, syntax and writing system features to infer meaning and to compose a range of texts AC9LCH8U02 | apply knowledge of character form and function and complex grammatical structures and features to predict meaning and to compose a wide range of textsAC9LCH10U02 |
| reflect on and explain similarities and differences between Chinese and English language structures and features, using metalanguage AC9LCH8U03 | analyse a range of Chinese texts, using metalanguage to explain linguistic, textual and cultural elementsAC9LCH10U03 |
| **Sub-strand: Understanding the interrelationship of language and culture** |
| reflect on and explain how their own and others’ identity is shaped by language(s), culture(s), attitudes, beliefs and valuesAC9LCH8U04 | reflect on and evaluate how their own and others’ identity is shaped by language(s), culture(s), attitudes, beliefs and values, and how these affect ways of communicatingAC9LCH10U04 |

**CHINESE BACKGROUND-LEARNERS and FIRST-LANGUAGE LEARNERS SCOPE AND SEQUENCE**

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| **Years 7–8 (Year 7 entry)** | **Years 9–10 (Year 7 entry)** |
| **Achievement standard** |
| By the end of Year 8, students use Chinese language to interact and collaborate with others, and to share information and plan activities in a range of contexts. They respond to others’ contributions, and use culturally-appropriate gestures, questions and instructions in exchanges. They understand relationships between spoken and written forms. They interpret, translate and analyse information and respond in Chinese or English, adjusting language to convey meaning. They create texts, selecting and manipulating language for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences. They enhance the cohesion of their spoken and written texts through the strategic use of language devices and structures.Students apply tones, pronunciation and intonation authentically. They use Chinese conventions and rules for non-verbal, spoken and written communication. They compare aspects of Chinese and English language structures and features, using metalanguage. They reflect on and explain that the Chinese language is connected with culture and identity, and that this connection is reflected in their own language(s), culture(s) and identity. | By the end of Year 10, students initiate and extend interactions in Chinese language to exchange and compare ideas, opinions, and experiences about their own and others’ personal worlds. They incorporate non-verbal, spoken and written language to collaborate, plan and reflect on activities and events. They evaluate and synthesise information and ideas in texts and demonstrate understanding of different perspectives. They interpret and analyse information and respond in Chinese or English, adjusting language to convey meaning and to suit context, purpose and audience. They create texts, selecting and manipulating language for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences. They enhance the overall meaning and cohesion of their spoken and written texts through the strategic use of language devices and structures.Students understand and apply nuances of spoken language to extend fluency. They select and apply knowledge of language conventions, 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 own language use and cultural identity, and draw on their experience of learning Chinese, to discuss how this learning influences their ideas and ways of communicating. |

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| **Content descriptions** |
| **Strand: Communicating meaning in Chinese** |
| **Sub-strand: Interacting in Chinese** |
| initiate and sustain exchanges, related to students’ experiences and perspectives  AC9LCH8EC01 | initiate, sustain and extend exchanges in a range of contexts, responding to ideas, opinions and perspectives about their own and others’ personal worlds AC9LCH10EC01 |
| engage in activities that involve planning, transacting and negotiating with peers using a range of phrases, sentences and structures and featuresAC9LCH8EC02 | contribute to discussions that involve diverse views to negotiate outcomes, address issues and compare cultural experiences AC9LCH10EC02 |
| **Sub-strand: Mediating meaning in and between languages** |
| locate and process information and ideas in a range of spoken, written and multimodal texts, responding in ways appropriate to cultural context, purpose and audience   AC9LCH8EC03 | analyse and evaluate information, ideas and perspectives in a range of spoken, written and multimodal texts and respond appropriately to cultural context, purpose and audience AC9LCH10EC03 |
| apply strategies to interpret, translate and convey meaning in familiar and some unfamiliar non-verbal, spoken and written cultural contexts   AC9LCH8EC04 | interpret and translate a range of non-verbal, spoken and written texts, and explain how meaning is conveyed to reflect cultural context, purpose and audience AC9LCH10EC04 |

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| **Sub-strand: Creating text in Chinese** |
| create spoken, written and multimodal informative and imaginative texts, using vocabulary, expressions, sentence structures, textual conventions and appropriate characters and/or Pinyin, to suit purpose and audience AC9LCH8EC05 | create and present informative and imaginative texts for diverse contexts and purposes, selecting vocabulary, expressions, sentence structures and textual features and conventions to engage different audiences AC9LCH10EC05 |

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| **Strand: Understanding language and culture** |
| **Sub-strand: Understanding systems of language** |
| use tone-syllables and apply intonation, stress and phrasing to enhance fluency, and respond to and create texts in a range of contexts AC9LCH8EU01 | demonstrate how features and conventions of spoken Chinese can extend fluency when responding to and creating texts appropriate to contexts, purposes and audiences AC9LCH10EU01 |
| use components and/or characters, sentence structures, syntax and writing system features to infer meaning and to compose and respond to familiar and some unfamiliar texts and contexts AC9LCH8EU02 | apply knowledge of character form and function, and complex grammatical structures and features, to predict meaning and to compose a wide range of texts AC9LCH10EU02 |
| compare and explain similarities and differences between Chinese and English language structures and features, using familiar metalanguage AC9LCH8EU03 | analyse a range of Chinese texts, using metalanguage to explain linguistic, textual and cultural elements AC9LCH10EU03 |
| **Sub-strand: Understanding the interrelationship of language and culture** |
| reflect on and explain how their own and others’ identity is shaped by language(s), culture(s), attitudes, beliefs and values AC9LCH8EU04 | reflect on and evaluate how their own and others’ identify is shaped by language(s), culture(s), beliefs, attitudes and values, and how these affect ways of communicating AC9LCH10EU04 |