



# Languages Other Than English

STUDY DESIGN

## Portuguese

Collaborative Curriculum and Assessment Framework for Languages (CCAFL)

**Portuguese**

The following agencies have contributed to this document:

Board of Studies, New South Wales  
Board of Studies, Victoria  
Curriculum Council of Western Australia  
Northern Territory Board of Studies  
Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia  
Tasmanian Secondary Assessment Board

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## **IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

### **Accreditation period**

Units 1–4: 2002–2011

Accreditation period ends 31 December 2011

### **Other sources of information**

The *VCE Bulletin* is the only official source of changes to regulations and accredited studies. The *VCE Bulletin*, including supplements, also regularly includes advice on VCE studies. It is the responsibility of each VCE teacher to refer to each issue of the *VCE Bulletin*.

To assist teachers in assessing school-assessed coursework in Units 3 and 4 the Board of Studies will publish annually an assessment guide which will include advice on the scope of the tasks and the criteria for assessment.

The *VCE Administrative Handbook* for the current year contains essential information on assessment and other procedures.

### **VCE providers**

Throughout this study design the term ‘school’ is intended to include both schools and other VCE providers.

### **Photocopying**

VCE schools only may photocopy parts of this study design for use by teachers.

# Introduction

## THE LANGUAGE

The language to be studied and assessed is the modern standard version of Portuguese.

For the purposes of this study design, the two varieties of modern standard Portuguese, as used in the spoken and written form in Portugal and Brazil, are equally acceptable.

## RATIONALE

The study of Portuguese contributes to the overall education of students, particularly in the areas of communication, cross-cultural understanding, literacy and general knowledge. It provides access to the culture of Portuguese-speaking countries and communities. The study promotes understanding of different attitudes and values within the wider Australian community and beyond.

The study of Portuguese develops students' ability to understand and use a language that is one of the official languages of the European Union and the fifth most spoken language worldwide. Portuguese is spoken in Portugal (including Madeira and Azores), Brazil (the most populous Latin American nation), Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, as well as by Portuguese-speaking communities in other parts of Europe, the American continent, Africa, Asia and Australia.

The ability to communicate in Portuguese can provide students with enhanced vocational opportunities in fields such as marketing, finance, hospitality and tourism, and interpreting and translating.

## AIMS

This study is designed to enable students to:

- use Portuguese to communicate with others;
- understand and appreciate the cultural contexts in which Portuguese is used;
- understand their own culture(s) through the study of other cultures;
- understand language as a system;
- make connections between Portuguese and English, and/or other languages;
- apply Portuguese to work, further study, training or leisure.

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*INTRODUCTION***STRUCTURE**

The study is made up of four units. Each unit is designed to enable students to achieve a set of outcomes. Each outcome is described in terms of the key knowledge and skills students are required to demonstrate.

**ENTRY**

Portuguese is designed for students who will, typically, have studied Portuguese for at least 400 hours at completion of Year 12. It is possible, however, that some students with less formal experience will also be able to meet the requirements successfully.

Students must undertake Unit 3 prior to undertaking Unit 4.

**DURATION**

Each unit involves at least 50 hours of scheduled classroom instruction.

**CHANGES TO THE STUDY DESIGN**

During its period of accreditation minor changes to the study will be notified in the *VCE Bulletin*. The *VCE Bulletin* is the only source of changes to regulations and accredited studies and it is the responsibility of each VCE teacher to monitor changes or advice about VCE studies published in the *VCE Bulletin*.

**MONITORING FOR QUALITY**

The Board of Studies will, from time to time, undertake an audit of Portuguese to ensure that the study is being taught and assessed as accredited. Teachers must ensure that all records and samples of students' work are maintained and available should the study be subject to audit. The details of the audit procedures and requirements are published annually in the *VCE Administrative Handbook*. Schools will be notified during the teaching year of schools and studies to be audited.

**SAFETY**

It is the responsibility of the school to ensure that duty of care is exercised in relation to the health and safety of all students undertaking this study.

**USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

In designing courses for this study teachers are encouraged to incorporate information technology in teaching and learning activities. The Advice for Teachers section provides specific examples of how information technology can be used in this study.

**COMMUNITY STANDARDS**

It is the responsibility of the school to ensure that all activities in this study are conducted within ethical guidelines. This is of particular concern in the use of information located on the World Wide Web.

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING OPTION

Schools wishing to offer the Vocational Education and Training (VET) option should note that they will need to seek registration as a training provider, or to enter into an agreement with a registered training provider able to offer the module outcomes to students on their behalf. For further information, contact the Office of Post Compulsory Education, Training and Employment (PETE).

The school-assessed coursework component of this study is designed to allow the integration of tasks required in Modules 2A and 2B of the *National TAFE Language Course Stage One\**. The outcomes for Module 2A relate most closely to Units 1 and 2; the outcomes for Module 2B relate most closely to Units 3 and 4.

The VCE coursework assessment tasks (including those required for the detailed study VET option) are sufficiently flexible for both the VCE outcomes and selected outcomes required for Modules 2A and 2B to be met. Examples of how this might be done are provided on pages 47–49.

Students who successfully meet all of the outcomes required for Module 2A will be eligible to receive from their registered provider a Certificate II in Applied Languages. Students who meet all of the outcomes required for Module 2B will be eligible to receive a Certificate III in Applied Languages.

It is important to note that there are significantly more outcomes to be met in both Modules 2A and 2B than in VCE Units 1 and 2, and in Units 3 and 4, respectively. Although there is considerable scope for several of the module outcomes to be incorporated into one VCE assessment task, it is possible that (unless the student has completed some of the module outcomes previously) a number of additional assessment tasks (beyond the eight required for VCE Units 1 and 2, and six required for VCE Units 3 and 4) will be required, if the student is to achieve them all for the purposes of VET certification.

Schools might therefore wish to consider incorporating outcomes from Module 2A into Year 10 programs as well as into VCE Unit 1, and outcomes from Module 2B into VCE Unit 2 tasks, in addition to tasks in Units 3 and 4.

No additional enrolment procedure is required for students wishing to follow this VET option. It is important to note, also, that students who successfully complete the outcomes for Modules 2A and/or 2B will not receive any additional credit for satisfactory completion of the VCE, or for the calculation of the ENTER.

*\*National TAFE Language Course: Stage One; Generic Curriculum*, ACTRAC Products, 1994, available from Australian Training Products (tel: (03) 9630 9836)

# Assessment and reporting

## **SATISFACTORY COMPLETION**

The award of satisfactory completion for a unit is based on a decision that the student has demonstrated achievement of the set of outcomes specified for the unit. This decision will be based on the teacher's assessment of the student's overall performance on assessment tasks designated for the unit. Designated assessment tasks are provided in the details for each unit. The Board of Studies will publish annually an assessment guide which will include advice on the scope of the assessment tasks and the criteria for assessment.

Teachers must develop courses that provide opportunities for students to demonstrate achievement of outcomes. Examples of learning activities are provided in the Advice for Teachers section.

Schools will report a result for each unit to the Board of Studies as S (Satisfactory) or N (Not Satisfactory).

Completion of a unit will be reported on the Statement of Results issued by the Board of Studies as S (Satisfactory) or N (Not Satisfactory). Schools may report additional information on levels of achievement.

## **AUTHENTICATION**

Work related to the outcomes will be accepted only if the teacher can attest that, to the best of their knowledge, all unacknowledged work is the student's own. Teachers need to refer to the current year's *VCE Administrative Handbook* for authentication procedures, and should note that all assessment tasks for Units 3 and 4 should be conducted in class time and under supervision.

## **LEVELS OF ACHIEVEMENT**

### **Units 1 and 2**

Procedures for the assessment of levels of achievement in Units 1 and 2 are a matter for school decision. Assessment of levels of achievement for these units will not be reported to the Board of Studies. Schools may choose to report levels of achievement using grades, descriptive statements or other indicators.

**Units 3 and 4**

The Board of Studies will supervise the assessment of all students undertaking Units 3 and 4.

In Portuguese the student's level of achievement will be determined by school-assessed coursework and two end-of-year examinations. Percentage contributions to the final assessment are as follows:

- Unit 3 school-assessed coursework: 25 per cent
- Unit 4 school-assessed coursework: 25 per cent
- Units 3 and 4 examinations: 50 per cent

# Areas of study

## Units 1–4: Common areas of study

The areas of study for Portuguese comprise themes and topics, grammar, text types, vocabulary and kinds of writing. They are common to all four units of the study, and they are designed to be drawn upon in an integrated way, as appropriate to the linguistic needs of the student, and the outcomes for the unit.

The themes and topics are the vehicle through which the student will demonstrate achievement of the outcomes, in the sense that they form the subject of the activities and tasks the student undertakes.

The grammar, vocabulary, text types and kinds of writing are linked, both to each other, and to the themes and topics. Together, as common areas of study, they add a further layer of definition to the knowledge and skills required for successful achievement of the outcomes.

The common areas of study have been selected to provide the opportunity for the student to build upon what is familiar, as well as develop knowledge and skills in new and more challenging areas.

### **THEMES, TOPICS AND SUB-TOPICS**

There are three prescribed themes:

- The individual
- The Portuguese-speaking communities
- The changing world

These themes have a number of prescribed topics and suggested sub-topics. The placement of the topics under one or more of the three themes is intended to provide a particular perspective or perspectives for each of the topics. The suggested sub-topics expand on the topics, and are provided to guide the student and teacher as to how topics may be treated.

It is not expected that all topics will require the same amount of study time. The length of time and depth of treatment devoted to each topic will vary according to the outcomes being addressed, as well as the linguistic needs and interests of the student.

As well as acquiring the linguistic resources to function effectively as a non-specialist within all three themes, the student is required to undertake a detailed study in Units 3 and 4. This detailed study should relate to the prescribed themes and topics and be based on a selected sub-topic. For further details refer to pages 23 and 24.

## PRESCRIBED THEMES AND TOPICS, AND SUGGESTED SUB-TOPICS

The individual	The Portuguese-speaking communities	The changing world
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Personal identity</b> <i>For example, personal details and qualities, relationships with family and friends, hobbies, sport and leisure activities.</i></li> <li>• <b>Education and aspirations</b> <i>For example, school life, post-school options.</i></li> <li>• <b>Personal values</b> <i>For example, personal priorities, attitudes to war and peace, freedom, racism, preservation of cultural identity, hopes for the future.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lifestyles</b> <i>For example, rural and urban life, teenage and young adult life, fashion, eating out.</i></li> <li>• <b>History and traditions</b> <i>For example, the role of the Catholic religion, Portuguese explorers, prominent historical people, ceremonies and celebrations, migration.</i></li> <li>• <b>Arts and entertainment</b> <i>For example, artists and writers of significance, cinema, music and dance, media, architectural heritage.</i></li> <li>• <b>Visiting Portuguese-speaking countries</b> <i>For example, planning an itinerary, safety on the road, tourism, etiquette, booking accommodation, shopping, transport, health, travellers' stories, food and hospitality.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Social issues</b> <i>For example, role of women in arts, politics and sports, impact of technology.</i></li> <li>• <b>World of work</b> <i>For example, the future of work in rural and urban areas, employment opportunities, the role of women in the workplace.</i></li> <li>• <b>Environmental issues</b> <i>For example, pollution, endangered species (fauna and flora), the future of the planet.</i></li> </ul>

Note: **Bold** = Prescribed themes, **Bold Italics** = Prescribed topics, *Italics* = Suggested sub-topics.

## TEXT TYPES

The student will be expected to be familiar with the following text types. Text types indicated with an asterisk (\*) are those which the student may be expected to produce in the external examination. Teachers may introduce the student to a wider range of text types in the course of their teaching and learning program.

Advertisement	Journal/diary entry*	Postcard
Announcement	List	Recipe
Article*	Map	Report*
Brochure/leaflet	Menu	Résumé
Chart	News item	Review
Conversation*	Note/message*	Song
Discussion*	Notice	Story/narrative account*
Folk tale/legend	Novel	Survey
Formal letter*	Personal profile*	Table/timetable
Informal letter*	Play	Text of a dialogue
Interview	Poem	Text of a speech*
Invitation		

## KINDS OF WRITING

The student is expected to be familiar with, and be able to produce the following five kinds of writing: personal, informative, persuasive, evaluative and imaginative.

## VOCABULARY

While there is no prescribed vocabulary list, it is expected that the student will be familiar with a range of vocabulary and idioms relevant to the topics prescribed in the study design. Students should be encouraged to use dictionaries. It is expected that teachers will assist students to develop the necessary skills and confidence to use dictionaries effectively. Suitable editions are listed in the Resources section of this study design. Information on the use of dictionaries in the end-of-year written examination is provided on page 31.

## GRAMMAR

The student is expected to recognise and use the following grammatical items:

<b>Verbs</b>	<b>Conjugation</b>	
	regular	<i>-ar, -er, -ir</i>
	common irregular	<i>dar, estar, dizer, fazer, haver, ler, poder, pôr, saber, ser, ter, trazer, ver, sair, ir, vir</i>
	reflexive	<i>levantar-se, meter-se, vestir-se</i>
	<b>Tense</b>	
	present	<i>eu amo</i>
	perfect	<i>eu amei</i>
	imperfect	<i>eu amava</i>
	pluperfect†	<i>eu amara</i>
	future†	<i>eu amarei</i>
	conditional	<i>eu amaria</i>
	<b>Participle</b>	<i>amado</i>
	<b>Double participle</b>	<i>matado/morto</i>
	<b>Gerund</b>	<i>amando</i>
<b>Mood</b>		
indicative	<i>ele ama</i>	
imperative	<i>Ama!.</i>	
subjunctive	<i>eles amem</i>	
infinitive	<i>amar</i>	
<b>Voice</b>		
active	<i>ela ama</i>	
passive	<i>ele é amado</i>	
<b>Speech</b>		
direct	<i>Fecha a porta, por favor!</i>	
indirect	<i>Ela pediu-lhe que fechasse a porta.</i>	
<b>Auxiliaries</b>	<i>andar, continuar, estar, haver, ir, ser, ter, vir</i>	
<b>Impersonal verbs and expressions</b>	<i>É preciso que, diz-se, impersonal se, chover, nevar</i>	

†for recognition only

<b>Adverbs</b>	<b>Formation</b>	adjective + <i>mente</i>	<i>felizmente</i>
	<b>Comparative form</b>		<i>mais perto, tão perto, menos perto</i>
	<b>Superlative form</b>		<i>muito perto, pertíssimo, o mais perto, o menos perto</i>
	<b>Regular</b>		<i>+mente</i>
	<b>Irregular</b>		<i>bem, mal, muito, pouco</i>
	<b>Time</b>		<i>agora, ainda</i>
	<b>Place</b>		<i>aquí, longe</i>
	<b>Manner</b>		<i>mal, quase</i>
	<b>Quantity</b>		<i>quanto, bastante</i>
	<b>Affirmation</b>		<i>sim, realmente</i>
	<b>Negation</b>		<i>não, nunca</i>
	<b>Doubt</b>		<i>talvez, possivelmente</i>
	<b>Exclusion</b>		<i>apenas, só</i>
	<b>Inclusion</b>		<i>até, também</i>
	<b>Adverbial expressions</b>		<i>a sós, de novo</i>
	<b>Nouns</b>	<b>Gender</b>	
<b>Number</b>			<i>o pé, os pés</i>
<b>Suffixes</b>			<i>cafezinho</i>
<b>Prefixes</b>			<i>ex-professor</i>
<b>Determiners</b>	<b>Definite article</b>	omission – in Portugal in colloquialisms and when referring to famous people; optional use – in Brazil before Christian names and possessive pronouns	<i>o, a, os, as</i>
	<b>Indefinite article</b>		<i>um, uma, uns, umas</i>
	<b>Indefinite</b>		<i>algum, cada</i>
	<b>Demonstrative</b>		<i>este, o outro</i>
	<b>Interrogative</b>		<i>qual ?, que ?</i>
	<b>Possessive</b>		<i>meu, teu</i>
	<b>Adjectives</b>	<b>Comparative form</b>	
<b>Superlative form</b>			<i>-íssimo, muito..., o mais..., o menos...</i>
<b>Regular</b>			<i>mais bonito do que, o mais bonito</i>
<b>Irregular</b>			<i>péssimo, ótimo</i>

**UNITS 1-4 AREAS OF STUDY**

	<b>Gender</b>	<i>alto, alta</i>
	<b>Number</b>	<i>calmo, calmos</i>
	<b>Position</b> (in general, after the noun)	<i>rapaz magro</i>
<b>Pronouns</b>	<b>Personal</b>	<i>eu, me, mim</i>
	<b>Possessive</b>	<i>meu, teu, seu</i>
	<b>Demonstrative</b>	<i>este, isso</i>
	<b>Relative</b>	<i>quanto, que, quem</i>
	<b>Interrogative</b>	<i>qual, quem?</i>
	<b>Indefinite</b>	<i>pouco, nada</i>
	<b>Prepositions</b>	<b>Prepositional expressions</b>
<b>Contraction of prepositions with articles and pronouns</b>		<i>por entre, dentro de à, dela</i>
<b>Numerals</b>	<b>Cardinal</b>	<i>um, dois, três</i>
	<b>Ordinal</b>	<i>primeiro, segundo</i>
	<b>Multiple</b>	<i>o triplo</i>
	<b>Fraction</b>	<i>um terço</i>
	<b>Collective</b>	<i>uma dúzia</i>
<b>Conjunctions</b>	<b>Coordinating</b>	<i>entretanto, portanto</i>
	<b>Subordinating</b>	<i>se, porque, embora</i>
<b>Phrase types</b>	<b>Declarative</b>	<i>O garoto toma leite.</i>
	<b>Exclamative</b>	<i>O garoto toma leite!</i>
	<b>Interrogative</b>	<i>O garoto toma leite?</i>
	<b>Imperative</b>	<i>Garoto, toma o leite!/. </i>
<b>Negation</b>	<b>Use of <i>não</i>, <i>nunca</i></b>	<i>Não sei, nunca fiz.</i>
	<b>Double negatives</b>	<i>Ninguém sabe nada.</i>
<b>Routines, fillers and exclamations</b>	<b>Fillers</b>	<i>Em suma</i>
	<b>Exclamations</b>	<i>Oh! Upa! Oba! Epa!</i>
	<b>Tag phrases</b>	<i>É muito difícil, não é?</i>
<b>Register</b>	<b>Variations related to social status</b>	
	formal	<i>vós, o senhor, a senhora</i>
	informal	<i>tu, você</i>

# Unit 1

## AREAS OF STUDY

The areas of study common to Units 1–4 are detailed on pages 12–16 of this study design.

## OUTCOMES

For this unit students are required to demonstrate achievement of three outcomes.

### Outcome 1

On completion of this unit the student should be able to establish and maintain a spoken or written exchange related to personal areas of experience.

#### *Key knowledge and skills*

To achieve this outcome the student should demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:

- use structures related to describing, explaining and commenting on past, present or future events or experiences;
- initiate, maintain and close an exchange;
- use a range of question and answer forms;
- link and sequence ideas and information;
- recognise and respond to cues for turn taking;
- self-correct/rephrase or use fillers to maintain communication;
- communicate in a range of text types, for example, letter, fax, email, voice mail and telephone;
- use appropriate intonation, stress, pitch/spelling and punctuation;
- use appropriate non-verbal forms of communication, such as eye contact and handshake.

### Outcome 2

On completion of this unit the student should be able to listen to, read and obtain information from written and spoken texts.

#### *Key knowledge and skills*

To achieve this outcome the student should demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:

- apply knowledge of conventions of text types;
- identify key words, main points and supporting ideas;

**UNIT 1**

- order, classify and link items from various parts of the text;
- apply knowledge of vocabulary and structures related to the topics studied;
- recognise common patterns of word formation, cognates, grammatical markers, and use these to infer meaning;
- convey gist and global understanding as well as items of specific detail;
- establish and confirm meaning through re-reading, using headings and diagrams, and referring to dictionaries.

**Outcome 3**

On completion of this unit the student should be able to produce a personal response to a text focusing on real or imaginary experience.

*Key knowledge and skills*

To achieve this outcome the student should demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:

- apply the conventions of relevant text types; for example, review, article;
- use structures related to explaining, describing, comparing and commenting on past, present and future events or experiences;
- use stylistic features, such as repetition and contrast;
- identify main ideas, events and sequences of action;
- link ideas, events and characters;
- summarise, explain, compare and contrast experiences, opinions, ideas, feelings and reactions;
- select and make use of relevant reference materials;
- provide personal comment/perspective on aspects of texts;
- respond appropriately for the context, purpose and audience described.

**ASSESSMENT**

The award of satisfactory completion for a unit is based on a decision that the student has demonstrated achievement of the set of outcomes specified for the unit. This decision will be based on the teacher's assessment of the student's overall performance on assessment tasks designated for the unit. The Board of Studies will publish annually an assessment guide which will include advice on the scope of the assessment tasks and the criteria for assessment.

The key knowledge and skills listed for each outcome should be used as a guide to course design and the development of learning activities. The key knowledge and skills do not constitute a checklist and such an approach is not necessary or desirable for determining achievement of outcomes. The elements of key knowledge and skills should not be assessed separately.

Assessment tasks must be a part of the regular teaching and learning program and must not unduly add to the workload associated with that program. They must be completed in class and under supervision.

Demonstration of achievement of Outcomes 1, 2 and 3 must be based on the student's performance on a selection of assessment tasks. Teachers must ensure that tasks selected are of comparable scope and demand, and that over the course of the unit, all three outcomes are addressed. Tasks should also be selected to ensure that, over the course of the unit, both oral and written skills in Portuguese are assessed. Therefore if an oral task is selected to address Outcome 1, a written task should be selected to address Outcome 3, and vice versa.

A total of four tasks should be selected from those listed below.

**Outcome 1:**

- informal conversation

*or*

- reply to personal letter/email/fax.

**Outcome 2:**

- listen to spoken texts (e.g. conversations, interviews, broadcasts) to obtain information to complete notes, charts or tables in Portuguese or English

*and*

- read written texts (e.g. extracts, advertisements, letters) to obtain information to complete notes, charts or tables in Portuguese or English.

**Outcome 3:**

- oral presentation

*or*

- review

*or*

- article.

It is expected that the student responds in Portuguese to all assessment tasks that are selected to address Outcomes 1 and 3. Of the two tasks required for Outcome 2, one should require a response in Portuguese, and the other a response in English.

# Unit 2

## AREAS OF STUDY

The areas of study common to Units 1–4 are detailed on pages 12–16 of this study design.

## OUTCOMES

For this unit students are required to demonstrate achievement of three outcomes.

### Outcome 1

On completion of this unit the student should be able to participate in a spoken or written exchange related to making arrangements and completing transactions.

#### *Key knowledge and skills*

To achieve this outcome the student should demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:

- use structures related to asking for or giving assistance or advice, suggesting, explaining, agreeing and disagreeing;
- use fillers, affirming phrases and formulaic expressions related to negotiation/transaction;
- make arrangements, come to agreement and reach decisions;
- obtain and provide goods, services or public information;
- link and sequence ideas and demonstrate clarity of expression in spoken or written form;
- initiate, maintain, direct as appropriate, and close an exchange;
- use stance, gesture, facial expression to enhance meaning and persuade;
- use appropriate non-verbal forms of communication;
- use examples and reasons to support arguments, and to convince;
- respond appropriately for the context, purpose and audience described.

### Outcome 2

On completion of this unit the student should be able to listen to, read, and extract and use information and ideas from spoken and written texts.

#### *Key knowledge and skills*

To achieve this outcome the student should demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:

- apply the conventions of relevant text types such as a letter or a newspaper report;
- use vocabulary, structures and content related to topics studied;

- infer points of view, opinions and ideas;
- classify, compare and predict information and ideas;
- extract and reorganise information and ideas from one text type to another;
- appreciate cultural aspects critical to understanding the text.

### Outcome 3

On completion of this unit the student should be able to give expression to real or imaginary experience in written or spoken form.

#### *Key knowledge and skills*

To achieve this outcome the student should demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:

- apply the conventions of text types, for example, journal entry, story;
- use structures related to describing, recounting, narrating, reflecting upon past, present or future events or experiences;
- use a range of appropriate vocabulary and expressions;
- structure writing to sequence main ideas and events logically;
- use stylistic techniques such as repetition, questions and exclamations;
- vary language for audience, context and purpose.

### ASSESSMENT

The award of satisfactory completion for a unit is based on a decision that the student has demonstrated achievement of the set of outcomes specified for the unit. This decision will be based on the teacher's assessment of the student's overall performance on assessment tasks designated for the unit. The Board of Studies will publish annually an assessment guide which will include advice on the scope of the assessment tasks and the criteria for assessment.

The key knowledge and skills listed for each outcome should be used as a guide to course design and the development of learning activities. The key knowledge and skills do not constitute a checklist and such an approach is not necessary or desirable for determining achievement of outcomes. The elements of key knowledge and skills should not be assessed separately.

Assessment tasks must be a part of the regular teaching and learning program and must not unduly add to the workload associated with that program. They must be completed in class and under supervision.

Demonstration of achievement of Outcomes 1, 2 and 3 must be based on the student's performance on a selection of assessment tasks. Teachers must ensure that tasks selected are of comparable scope and demand, and that over the course of the unit, all three outcomes are addressed. Tasks should be selected to ensure that, over the course of the unit, both oral and written skills in Portuguese are assessed. Therefore if an oral task is selected to address Outcome 1, a written task should be selected to address Outcome 3, and vice versa.

A total of four tasks should be selected from those listed below.

**Outcome 1:**

- formal letter, or fax, or email

*or*

- role-play

*or*

- interview.

**Outcome 2:**

- listen to spoken texts (e.g. conversations, interviews, broadcasts) and reorganise information and ideas in a different text type

*and*

- read written texts (e.g. extracts, advertisements, letters) and reorganise information and ideas in a different text type.

**Outcome 3:**

- journal entry

*or*

- personal account

*or*

- short story.

It is expected that the student responds in Portuguese to all assessment tasks selected.

# Units 3 and 4

## AREAS OF STUDY

The areas of study common to Units 1–4 are detailed on pages 12–16 of this study design.

## DETAILED STUDY

The student is required to undertake a detailed study during Units 3 and 4.

There are two options for detailed study: Language and culture through texts; Language and culture through VET.

The student will be expected to discuss their detailed study in Section 2, Discussion, of the Oral Examination.

Over the course of Units 3 and 4, approximately 15 hours of scheduled class time should be devoted to the detailed study.

The detailed study should be based on a sub-topic related to one or more of the prescribed topics listed in the table on page 13. The sub-topic may be drawn from this table, or a different sub-topic may be selected.

One sub-topic may be selected for a whole class or different sub-topics may be selected for individuals or groups of students. In the former case, it will be important to select a sub-topic that is sufficiently broad to accommodate a range of interests and perspectives, so that each student can provide an individual response to the coursework assessment task(s) set, as well as in the Discussion in Section 2 of the Oral Examination.

At least one and no more than two of the six coursework assessment tasks for school-assessed coursework should focus on the detailed study. The detailed study assessment task(s) should be designed to assess the student's understanding of the language and culture of the Portuguese-speaking community and should be selected from those required to assess achievement of Outcome 2, Unit 4 (detailed on page 31). The sub-topics and texts should also be selected to ensure the student is able to focus on the knowledge and skills associated with Outcome 2, Unit 4.

### Language and culture through texts

The detailed study should enable the student to explore and compare aspects of the language and culture of the Portuguese-speaking community through a range of oral and written texts related to the selected sub-topic. This will enable the student to develop knowledge and understanding of, for example, historical issues, aspects of contemporary society or the literary or artistic heritage of the community. The texts which form the basis of this study might include feature films, short films, short stories, songs, newspaper articles, electronic texts, documentaries, music, painting

and oral histories. The length of texts selected will vary depending on the type of text, its density and level of complexity. In order for the student to be able to explore their sub-topic in sufficient depth to meet the relevant outcomes, it is suggested that a range of at least three different kinds of text are selected. These might include aural and visual, as well as written texts.

### **Language and culture through VET**

This detailed study allows the student to explore and compare aspects of the language and culture of the Portuguese community through the study of outcomes drawn from Module 2B of the National TAFE Language Course, Stage One.

The sub-topic selected for this detailed study must allow for the incorporation of study related to Outcomes 14, 15, and one or more of Outcomes 2, 5 and 13 from module 2B of the National TAFE Language Course, Stage One. For further details of this course, refer to page 9.

# Unit 3

## AREAS OF STUDY

The areas of study common to Units 1–4 are detailed on pages 12–16 of this study design.

## OUTCOMES

For this unit students are required to demonstrate achievement of three outcomes.

### Outcome 1

On completion of this unit the student should be able to express ideas through the production of original texts.

#### *Key knowledge and skills*

To achieve this outcome the student should demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:

- use a range of relevant text types;
- create a personal or imaginative text focusing on an event or experience in the past, present or future;
- show knowledge of first- and third-person narrative perspectives;
- vary language for audience, context and purpose;
- organise and sequence ideas;
- simplify or paraphrase complex expressions;
- select and make appropriate use of reference materials, including dictionaries.

### Outcome 2

On completion of this unit the student should be able to analyse and use information from spoken texts.

#### *Key knowledge and skills*

To achieve this outcome the student should demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:

- convey gist, identify main points, supporting points and detailed items of specific information;
- infer points of view, attitudes, emotions from context and/or choice of language and intonation;
- show knowledge of registers and stylistic features such as repetition and tone.

**UNIT 3****Outcome 3**

On completion of this unit the student should be able to exchange information, opinions and experiences.

*Key knowledge and skills*

To achieve this outcome the student should demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:

- present and comment on factual information;
- use a range of questions forms;
- exchange and justify opinions and ideas;
- ask for and give assistance or advice;
- use appropriate terms of address for familiar and unfamiliar audiences;
- self-correct/rephrase to maintain communication;
- describe and comment on aspects of past, present and future experience;
- link and sequence ideas and information.

**ASSESSMENT**

The award of satisfactory completion for a unit is based on a decision that the student has demonstrated achievement of the set of outcomes specified for the unit. This decision will be based on the teacher's assessment of the student's overall performance on assessment tasks designated for the unit. The Board of Studies will publish annually an assessment guide which will include advice on the scope of the assessment tasks and the criteria for assessment.

The key knowledge and skills listed for each outcome should be used as a guide to course design and the development of learning activities. The key knowledge and skills do not constitute a checklist and such an approach is not necessary or desirable for determining achievement of outcomes. The elements of key knowledge and skills should not be assessed separately.

**Assessment of levels of achievement**

The student's level of achievement for Unit 3 will be determined by school-assessed coursework and two end-of-year examinations.

*Contributions to final assessment*

School-assessed coursework for Unit 3 will contribute 25 per cent to the final assessment.

The level of achievement for Units 3 and 4 will also be assessed by two end-of-year examinations, which will contribute 50 per cent to the final assessment.

***School-assessed coursework***

Teachers will provide to the Board of Studies a score representing an assessment of the student's level of achievement.

The score must be based on the teacher's rating of performance of each student on the tasks set out in the following table and in accordance with an assessment guide published annually by the Board of Studies. The assessment guide will also include advice on the scope of the tasks and the criteria for assessment.

Assessment tasks must be a part of the regular teaching and learning program and must not unduly add to the workload associated with that program. They must be completed in class time and under supervision.

Outcomes	Assessment tasks	Marks allocated*
<b>Outcome 1</b> Express ideas through the production of original texts.	A 250-word personal or imaginative written piece.	20
<b>Outcome 2</b> Analyse and use information from spoken texts.	A response to specific questions, messages or instructions, extracting and using information requested.	10
<b>Outcome 3</b> Exchange information, opinions and experiences.	A three- to four-minute role-play, focusing on the resolution of an issue.	20
<b>Total marks</b>		<b>50</b>

\* School-assessed coursework for Unit 3 contributes 25 per cent to the final assessment.

# Unit 4

## AREAS OF STUDY

The areas of study common to Units 1–4 are detailed on pages 12–16 of this study design.

## OUTCOMES

For this unit students are required to demonstrate achievement of two outcomes.

### Outcome 1

On completion of this unit the student should be able to analyse and use information from written texts.

#### *Key knowledge and skills*

To achieve this outcome the student should demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:

- show knowledge of and use a range of text types;
- understand and convey gist, identify main points, and extract and use information;
- infer points of view, attitudes, emotions from context and/or choice of language;
- summarise, interpret and evaluate information from texts;
- compare and contrast aspects of texts on a similar topic;
- accurately convey understanding;
- show knowledge of and use simple stylistic features such as repetition and contrast;
- infer meaning from cognates, grammatical markers, and common patterns of word formation;
- appreciate cultural aspects critical to understanding the text.

### Outcome 2

On completion of this unit the student should be able to respond critically to spoken and written texts which reflect aspects of the language and culture of Portuguese-speaking communities.

#### *Key knowledge and skills*

To achieve this outcome the student should demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:

- compare and contrast aspects of life in Portuguese-speaking communities with those in Australia;
- identify and comment on culturally specific aspects of language, behaviour or attitude;
- present an opinion on an aspect of the culture associated with the language;

- identify similarities and differences between texts, and find evidence to support particular views;
- show an awareness that different social contexts require different types of language;
- select and make use of relevant reference materials.

## **ASSESSMENT**

The award of satisfactory completion for a unit is based on a decision that the student has demonstrated achievement of the set of outcomes specified for the unit. This decision will be based on the teacher's assessment of the student's overall performance on assessment tasks designated for the unit. The Board of Studies will publish annually an assessment guide which will include advice on the scope of the assessment tasks and the criteria for assessment.

The key knowledge and skills listed for each outcome should be used as a guide to course design and the development of learning activities. The key knowledge and skills do not constitute a checklist and such an approach is not necessary or desirable for determining achievement of outcomes. The elements of key knowledge and skills should not be assessed separately.

### **Assessment of levels of achievement**

The student's level of achievement for Unit 4 will be determined by school-assessed coursework and two end-of-year examinations.

#### *Contributions to final assessment*

School-assessed coursework for Unit 4 will contribute 25 per cent of the final assessment.

The level of achievement for Units 3 and 4 will also be assessed by two end-of-year examinations, which will contribute 50 per cent of the final assessment.

### ***School-assessed coursework***

Teachers will provide to the Board of Studies a score representing an assessment of the student's level of achievement.

The score must be based on the teacher's rating of performance of each student on the tasks set out in the following table and in accordance with an assessment guide published annually by the Board of Studies. The assessment guide will also include advice on the scope of the tasks and the criteria for assessment.

Assessment tasks must be a part of the regular teaching and learning program and must not unduly add to the workload associated with that program. They must be completed in class time and under supervision.

## UNIT 4

Outcomes	Assessment tasks	Marks allocated*
<b>Outcome 1</b> Analyse and use information from written texts.	A response to specific questions, messages or instructions, extracting and using information requested.	10
<b>Outcome 2</b> Respond critically to spoken and written texts which reflect aspects of the language and culture of the Portuguese-speaking communities.	A 250–300-word informative, persuasive or evaluative written response, for example report, comparison or review	20
	and A three- to four-minute interview on an issue related to texts studied.	20
<b>Total marks</b>		<b>50</b>

\* School-assessed coursework for Unit 4 contributes 25 per cent to the final assessment.

### *End-of-year examinations*

The end-of-year examinations are:

- an oral examination
- a written examination.

#### **Oral examination (approximately 15 minutes)**

##### *Purpose*

The oral examination is designed primarily to assess the student's knowledge and skill in using spoken Portuguese.

##### *Specifications*

The oral examination has two sections.

#### **Section 1: Conversation (approximately 7 minutes)**

The examination will begin with a conversation between the student and the assessor(s). It will consist of a general conversation about the student's personal world, for example, school and home life, family and friends, interests and aspirations.

#### **Section 2: Discussion (approximately 8 minutes)**

Following the Conversation the student will indicate to the assessor(s) the sub-topic chosen for detailed study and, in no more than one minute, briefly introduce the main focus of their sub-topic, alerting assessors to any objects brought to support the Discussion. The focus of the Discussion will be to explore aspects of the language and culture of Portuguese-speaking communities. The student will be expected to either make reference to texts studied or, if they have elected to follow the VET option, to discuss aspects of Outcomes 2, 5, 13, 14 or 15 from module 2B.

The student may support the Discussion with objects such as photographs, diagrams, and maps. Notes and cue cards are not permitted.

**Written examination (3 hours including 10 minutes reading time)**

The student may use monolingual and/or bilingual print dictionaries in the written examination.

**Section 1: Listening and responding***Purpose*

Section 1 of the written examination is designed primarily to assess the student's knowledge and skill in analysing information from spoken texts.

The student will be expected to demonstrate understanding of general and specific information from spoken texts and respond in English in Part A and Portuguese in Part B to questions on this information. The questions may require the student to identify information related to:

- the context, purpose and audience of the text;
- aspects of the language of the text, for example, tone, register, knowledge of language structures.

*Specifications*

Section 1 of the written examination has two parts, Part A and Part B. The texts in both parts will be related to one or more of the prescribed themes.

The student hears five to seven texts in Portuguese covering a number of text types. The total listening time for one reading of the texts without pauses will be approximately 7–8 minutes.

Some texts will be short, that is one reading of each text will be approximately 35–45 seconds. Some texts will be longer, that is one reading of each text will be approximately 90–120 seconds. Each text will be heard twice. There will be a pause between the first and second readings in which the student may take notes. The student will be given sufficient time after the second reading to complete responses.

The student will be expected to respond to a range of question types, such as completing a table, chart, list or form, or responding to a message, open-ended questions or multiple-choice items.

**Part A**

There will be two to four short texts, and one longer text.

Questions will be phrased in English for responses in English.

**Part B**

There will be one short text and one longer text.

Questions will be phrased in English and Portuguese for responses in Portuguese.

**Section 2: Reading and responding***Purpose*

Section 2 of the written examination is designed primarily to assess the student's knowledge and skill in analysing and responding to information from written texts.

In Part A the student will be required to demonstrate understanding of written texts. The student may be required to extract, summarise, and/or evaluate information from texts. If the texts are related, the student may be required to compare and/or contrast aspects of both.

In Part B the student will be expected to demonstrate understanding of a written text by responding in Portuguese to information provided in a text.

*Specifications*

Section 2 of the written examination has two parts, Part A and Part B. The texts in both parts will be related to one or more of the prescribed themes.

**Part A**

The student will be required to read two texts in Portuguese of 400–500 words in total. The texts will be different in style and purpose but may be related in subject matter or context.

Questions on the texts will be phrased in English for responses in English.

**Part B**

The student will be required to read a short text in Portuguese of approximately 150 words, such as a letter, message, advertisement, or notice. The student will be required to respond to questions, statements, comments and/or other specific items provided in the written text. The task will specify a purpose, context and audience. The text type the student will be required to produce will be drawn from those listed for productive use on page 13.

The student will be expected to write a response of 150–200 words in Portuguese. The task will be phrased in English and Portuguese for a response in Portuguese.

**Section 3: Writing in Portuguese***Purpose*

Section 3 of the written examination is designed primarily to assess the student's ability to express ideas through the creation of original text in Portuguese.

*Specifications*

The student will be required to write a text involving presentation of ideas and/or information and/or opinions. There will be a choice of two to four tasks. The tasks will be related to one or more of the prescribed themes. Tasks will accommodate a range of student interests and will be set to ensure that the student is provided with opportunities for producing different kinds of writing (informative, imaginative, persuasive, etc.) through, for example:

- having different purposes, audiences and contexts;
- requiring different text types (see table of text types for productive use).

The student will be required to write a response of 200–250 words in Portuguese. The tasks will be phrased in English and Portuguese for a response in Portuguese.

## SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES AND ASSESSMENT TASKS

The following tables provide an overview of outcomes and assessment tasks required for Units 1–4.

### Outcomes and assessment tasks for Units 1 and 2

Outcomes	Unit 1 (4 tasks)	Outcomes	Unit 2 (4 tasks)
1 Establish and maintain a spoken or written exchange related to personal areas of experience.	Informal conversation. or Reply to personal letter/fax/email.	1 Participate in a spoken or written exchange related to making arrangements and completing transactions.	Formal letter, or fax, or email. or Role-play. or Interview.
2 Listen to, read and obtain information from written and spoken texts.	Listen to spoken texts (e.g. conversations, interviews, broadcasts) to obtain information to complete notes, charts or tables in Portuguese or English. and Read written texts (e.g. extracts, advertisements, letters) to obtain information to complete notes, charts or tables, in Portuguese or English.	2 Listen to, read, and extract and use information and ideas from spoken and written texts.	Listen to spoken texts (e.g. conversations, interviews, broadcasts) and reorganise information and ideas in a different text type. and Read written texts (e.g. extracts, advertisements, letters) and reorganise information and ideas in a different text type.
3 Produce a personal response to a text focusing on real or imaginary experience.	Oral presentation. or Review. or Article.	3 Give expression to real or imaginary experience in written or spoken form.	Journal entry. or Personal account. or Short story.

## UNIT 4

### Outcomes and coursework assessment tasks for Units 3 and 4

Outcomes	Unit 3 (3 tasks)	Outcomes	Unit 4 (3 tasks)
1 Express ideas through the production of original texts.	A 250-word personal or imaginative written piece.	1 Analyse and use information from written texts.	A response to specific questions messages or instructions, extracting and using information requested.
2 Analyse and use information from spoken texts.	A response to specific questions, messages or instructions, extracting and using the information requested.	2 Respond critically to spoken and written texts which reflect aspects of the language and culture of Portuguese-speaking communities.	A 250–300-word informative, persuasive or evaluative written response, for example report, comparison or review. and A three- to four-minute interview on an issue related to the texts studied.
3 Exchange information, opinions and experiences.	A three- to four-minute role-play, focusing on the resolution of an issue.		

### Contribution of assessment tasks to study score

School-assessed coursework	%	End-of-year examinations	%
<b>Unit 3</b>		<b>Oral examination</b>	
250-word personal or imaginative written piece.	10	Conversation	12.5
Response to spoken texts.	5	Discussion	
Three- to four-minute role-play.	10		
<b>Unit 4</b>		<b>Written examination</b>	
Response to written texts.	5	Listening and responding Part A: Response in English	10
		Part B: Response in Portuguese	5
250–300-word informative, persuasive or evaluative written piece.	10	Reading and responding Part A: Response in English	10
		Part B: Response in Portuguese	5
Three- to four-minute interview.	10	Writing	7.5

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<b>Overall contribution of school-assessed coursework and end-of-year examinations</b>	<b>%</b>
Oral	32.5
Responding to spoken texts	20
Responding to written texts	20
Writing	27.5

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# Advice for teachers

## **DEVELOPING A COURSE**

A course outlines the nature and sequence of teaching and learning necessary for students to demonstrate achievement of the set of outcomes for a unit. Outcomes are introduced by summary statements and are followed by the key knowledge and skills which relate to the outcomes.

It is recognised that the four macroskills of listening, reading, writing and speaking are elements that generally operate in an integrated way. Nevertheless, it is usually possible to identify a focus skill, or combination of skills that predominate in the performance of a particular task or activity. This approach is reflected in the organisation of the outcomes, and the key knowledge and skills associated with them. The overall balance of emphasis across the macroskills in assessment tasks is indicated in the table on page 35.

Teachers must develop courses that include appropriate learning activities to enable students to develop the knowledge and skills identified in the outcome statements in each unit. For Units 1 and 2, teachers must select assessment tasks from those provided. Tasks do not have to be lengthy to make a decision about student demonstration of achievement of an outcome.

In Units 3 and 4, assessment is more structured. For school-assessed coursework, assessment tasks are prescribed. The contribution that each task makes to the total school-assessed coursework is also stipulated.

## **METHODS**

Any communicative teaching method or combination of methods which allows students to demonstrate achievement of the outcomes of the course is appropriate. Since the aims and outcomes emphasise communication, teaching methods should ensure that students are provided with a high level of appropriate input in the language, and are involved in activities which encourage purposeful language use.

Teachers should note, however, that the listing of vocabulary, grammatical structures, and other elements of language indicates that a focus on these is also a necessary part of students' preparation. Teachers themselves will judge at what points in their course such instruction will be needed.


## **STRUCTURE AND ORGANISATION**

The idea of an organisational focus may be helpful in planning and sequencing learning activities and assessment tasks, and the content associated with them. Themes and topics can serve as effective organisational focuses for activities, as can a discourse form, a skill or a text.

## USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

In designing courses and developing learning activities for Portuguese, teachers are encouraged to make use of applications of information technology and new learning technologies, such as computer-based learning, multimedia and the World Wide Web.

## EXAMPLE OUTLINES

The example outlines which follow are not intended to represent fully worked courses, but illustrate one way of integrating areas of study, outcomes, learning activities and assessment tasks. They include suggested sub-topics for the detailed study, and an example of how VET and VCE outcomes and assessment tasks can be aligned. The examples that make use of information technology are identified by this icon .

## Unit 1

### Themes

The Portuguese-speaking communities

### Topic

Visiting Portuguese-speaking countries

### Grammar

Punctuation, regular verbs ending in *-ar*, *-er*, *-ir*, present, perfect and imperfect, articles

### Text types

Conversation, informal letter, short story, table, travel guide

### Examples of learning activities

view a video on relationships and etiquette between family and friends in Portuguese-speaking countries, and make notes

read a short story on life two generations ago in a Portuguese-speaking country, and summarise changes

using a travel guide, search for information under headings provided, on accommodation/food/timetables/transport in a Portuguese-speaking country

write an informal letter to a relative/friend living in a Portuguese-speaking country, and ask for information on sites to visit



search for information on the Internet about tours in Portugal and make notes for group discussion in class

## Example assessment tasks

**Outcome 1:** Establish and maintain a spoken or written exchange related to personal areas of experience.

In an informal conversation, talk about similarities and differences between your way of life and life in Portuguese-speaking countries.

**Outcome 2:** Listen to, read and obtain information from written and spoken texts.

Listen to a broadcast to complete a table on road safety and 'staying alive'.

## Unit 1

### Theme

The Portuguese-speaking communities

### Topic

History and traditions

### Grammar

Adverbs – formation, regular and irregular, comparative form of adjectives, nouns – gender and number

### Text types

Article, personal profile, review

### Examples of learning activities

view a video on the Portuguese discoveries and make notes



search for information on the Internet about places where the Portuguese arrived during their voyages in the 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> centuries and make notes

read passages on relevant figures in the history of Portuguese-speaking countries; write a short article about one

write the personal profile of a historical or mythical figure associated with Portugal

### Example assessment task

**Outcome 3:** Produce a personal response to a text focusing on real or imaginary experience.

Write a review of a video you have watched on the history of Portuguese-speaking communities, explaining why you found a particular aspect of it interesting and/or informative.

## Unit 1

### Theme

The individual

### Topic

Personal values

### Grammar

Determiners – indefinite, demonstrative, interrogative, possessive

### Text types

Article, interview, letter, list, text of a speech

### Examples of learning activities

listen to a taped interview about racism and write a short letter emphasising the need for global tolerance



use the Internet to research countries currently struggling for freedom, and make notes

read magazine articles about the importance of preservation of cultural identity through language and culture, and make notes

write the text of a speech in which you argue either for or against the idea that variety is the spice of life

list ten things you feel are most important in life

**Example assessment task**

**Outcome 2:** Listen to, read and obtain information from written and spoken texts.

Read articles on young people's priorities today and complete a table summarising the views presented.

**Unit 2****Theme**

The individual

**Topic**

Education and aspirations

**Grammar**

Common irregular verbs, active and passive voice, auxiliary verbs

**Text types**

Magazine article, short story, speech, interview

**Examples of learning activities**

write an article about your school for a centennial competition

write the text of a talk outlining your plans for the future

write the script for a speech to be read at the opening of a LOTE Day at your school



use the Internet to research the school system in a Portuguese-speaking country, and make notes

**Example assessment tasks**

**Outcome 2:** Listen to, read and extract and use information and ideas from spoken and written texts.

Listen to an interview with students in Portugal and write a report summarising the views presented.

**Outcome 3:** Give expression to real or imaginary experience in written or spoken form.

Write a short story about an unusual event (real or imaginary) that occurred at a school.

## ADVICE FOR TEACHERS

## Unit 2

### Theme

The Portuguese-speaking communities

### Topic

Lifestyles

### Grammar

Reflexive verbs, conditional, nouns – prefixes and suffixes

### Text types

Interview, article, guide, report, chart, role-play

### Examples of learning activities

listen to a taped interview with a teenager in Portugal talking about his/her lifestyle, and discuss similarities and differences to your own lifestyle



find information on the Internet about leisure pursuits in Portuguese-speaking countries and write a brief report on the most popular pursuits

read newspaper articles about sport in Portuguese-speaking countries and summarise the key features of one or more of the sports mentioned

listen to a broadcast on the latest trends in fashion and complete a chart to record the information

look up a good food guide and select the restaurant that sounds most suited to your requirements; defend your choice to your friends

### Example assessment tasks

**Outcome 1:** Participate in a spoken or written exchange related to making arrangements and completing transactions.

Come to agreement on an activity to undertake one evening whilst on holiday in Portugal.

**Outcome 2:** Listen to, read and extract and use information and ideas from spoken and written texts.

Listen to an interview with a teenager and use the information to write an article on young people's lifestyles.

## Unit 2

### Theme

The changing world

### Topic

Social issues

### Grammar

Superlative form of adjectives, irregular adjectives, verbs – indicative and imperative moods

### Text types

Discussion, formal letter, report, script for a talk

### Examples of learning activities



search for information on the Internet about inventions in the twentieth century and make a record of them to illustrate the chronological development

select an invention and summarise its impact on society



read a report on the provisions made for personal Internet security and state whether you think these provisions are appropriate

write a biographical account of a famous person who has made a significant contribution to society in the twentieth century

write a letter to a virus scanning company and ask them to help you with a persistent virus

**Example assessment task**

**Outcome 2:** Listen to, read and extract and use information and ideas from spoken and written texts.

Read an article about computer hacking and use the information to write the script for a talk explaining why more needs to be done to ensure absolute security.

**Unit 3****Theme**

The individual

**Topic**

Education and aspirations

**Grammar**

Direct and indirect speech, verbs – participle, double participle and gerund, subjunctive and infinitive moods

**Text types**

Advertisement, interview, article, report

**Examples of learning activities**

read advertisements on TAFE and tertiary courses which include languages and discuss the options in class

interview selected people to obtain information about their education and training, and make notes

read a magazine article on the use of languages in employment and use the information to write a brief report

**Example assessment task**

**Outcome 2:** Analyse and use information from spoken texts.

A response to specific questions, messages or instructions, extracting and using the information requested.

Write a report based on information provided in radio interviews about the Portuguese educational system, comparing it with the Australian system.

## Unit 3

### Theme

The Portuguese-speaking communities

### Topic

History and traditions

### Grammar

Impersonal verbs and expressions, comparative and superlative of adverbs, adverbial expressions

### Text types

Report, role-play, article, journal entry

### Examples of learning activities

view a video on weddings in Portuguese-speaking countries and explain the main features of the ceremony

listen to a speech about wedding celebrations given by a local Portuguese-speaking priest and write an article on wedding customs and rituals

write a report, comparing wedding ceremonies in Portugal and Australia

imagine you are a famous Portuguese explorer from an earlier century; record your feelings in a diary entry for the day you attended a wedding ceremony

### Example assessment task

**Outcome 3:** Exchange information, opinions and experiences.

A three- to four-minute role-play, focusing on the resolution of an issue.

Your friend is undecided about whether to have a traditional Portuguese wedding or an Australian wedding. Help your friend reach a decision.

## Unit 3

### Theme

The changing world

### Topic

World of work

### Grammar

Adverbs of time, place and manner, pronouns – gender, number and position, personal pronouns

### Text types

Article, role-play, formal letter

### Examples of learning activities

view a video on the role of women as told in traditional tales and compare these roles with the role of the professional women today

summarise the information in a newspaper article on women at work and the careers which are now open to women

write an article on a prominent woman, past or present

listen to a taped presentation on the impact of the working conditions on family life and summarise the arguments presented

**Example assessment task**

**Outcome 1:** Express ideas through the production of original texts.

A 250-word personal or imaginative written piece.

Write a letter to the editor of a paper expressing your view on what the role of women should be in the near future.

**Unit 4****Theme**

The Portuguese-speaking communities

**Topic**

History and traditions

**Grammar**

Adverbs of quantity, affirmation, negation, possessive and demonstrative pronouns

**Text types**

Interview, newspaper article, text of a speech, report

**Examples of learning activities**

read newspaper articles on migration to Australia and summarise the main points

listen to interviews with families who came to Australia in the last century and write the text of a speech outlining some of the challenges presented by migrating to another country

**Example assessment task**

**Outcome 2:** Respond critically to spoken and written texts which reflect aspects of the language and culture of Portuguese-speaking communities.

A 250–300-word informative, persuasive or evaluative written response, for example, report, comparison or review.

Write a 250–300-word informative report about the personal challenges involved in migration.

## Unit 4

### Theme

The Portuguese-speaking communities

### Topic

Arts and entertainment

### Grammar

Adverbs of doubt, exclusion and inclusion, relative, interrogative and indefinite pronouns, prepositional expressions, contraction of prepositions with articles and pronouns

### Text types

Biography, folk tale, brochure, article, presentation

### Examples of learning activities

read a folk tale and rewrite as a modern story for a magazine



use the Internet to research biographies of Portuguese-speaking artists, authors or musicians; write a biographical account of one and give reasons for your choice

view a video on the Carnival in Brazil, make notes, and use the information to create a brochure



read magazine articles about architectural heritage and use the information to present a PowerPoint presentation in class

select one area of traditional entertainment and research its history and rationale for an oral presentation

### Example assessment task

**Outcome 2:** Respond critically to spoken and written texts which reflect aspects of the language and culture of Portuguese-speaking communities.

A three- to four-minute interview on an issue related to the texts studied.

Discuss the view that traditional art/music/writing entertainment are outdated and of little value today.

## Unit 4

### Theme

The changing world

### Topic

Environmental issues

### Grammar

Cardinal, ordinal and multiple numerals, coordinating conjunctions, synonyms and antonyms

### Text types

Formal letter, article, poster, report

### Examples of learning activities

watch a video on the Amazon and make notes on key environmental challenges



use the Internet to research major environmental problems in Portugal and make notes

read newspaper articles on pollution worldwide and write a report comparing these with Portugal

discuss the things people can do individually to secure a healthier planet in the future, and create a persuasive poster

write a formal letter to the editor of a paper outlining the need for urgent action to be taken on an environmental issue of importance

### Example assessment task

**Outcome 1:** Analyse and use information from written texts.

A response to specific questions, messages or instructions, extracting and using information requested.

Read an article about the costs of protecting endangered species in the Amazon and use the information to write an evaluative report on the issue.

### SUGGESTED SUB-TOPICS FOR DETAILED STUDY

The following topics and sub-topics have been broken down to include suggested areas that might form the focus of a detailed study. Teachers may wish to focus on one of these areas and expand it to include further areas, or they might choose to incorporate all areas, depending on how closely they can be linked.

#### **Theme: The Portuguese-speaking communities**

Topic: Arts and entertainment

Possible sub-topics for detailed study:

- Life, times and works of an artist/writer/composer, e.g. Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro, Sophia de Mello Breyner Andresen, João de Freitas Branco.
- Portuguese-speaking films: their popularity now and in the past.
- The importance of traditional forms of entertainment.
- Portuguese architecture as a picture of culture.
- The modernist period: origins and impact.
- Life in Portugal as depicted in poetry.
- The significance of Óbidos and Vila Nova de Cerveira.
- The Roman heritage.

#### **Theme: The Portuguese-speaking communities**

Topic: History and traditions

Possible sub-topics for detailed study:

- East-Timor – past and present.
- Dom Pedro and Dona Inês.
- Christmas and New Year celebrations: their origins, significance and changes that have occurred.
- The importance of maintaining tradition.

#### **Theme: The changing world**

Topic: Social issues

Possible sub-topics for detailed study:

- The impact of entrepreneurial women.
- Women in politics.
- Traditional and changing roles of women and men.
- Equality in the workplace and in the family.

#### **Theme: The Portuguese-speaking communities**

Topic: Visiting Portuguese-speaking countries

Possible sub-topics for detailed study:

- The importance of Ecotourism and ecological sanctuaries.
- A tourist's guide to the real Portugal.
- The pros and cons of tourism as an industry.

### EXAMPLE OUTLINE OF ASSESSMENT TASKS INCORPORATING BOTH VET AND VCE OUTCOMES

The outline below is an example of how both the VET outcomes required for the National TAFE Language Course, Module 2B (Certificate 3 Applied Languages), can be aligned with VCE outcomes and assessment tasks for Units 2, 3 and 4.

VET Outcome 3: and VET Outcome 4:	Enquire about courses at an educational institution.  Enquire about housing at an educational institution.
VCE Unit 2 Outcome 1:	Formal letter.
Assessment task:	You are thinking of applying to do a training course at a college in a Portuguese-speaking community. Write a formal letter to the overseas education officer enquiring about types, costs, length and entry into courses related to your area of interest. Enquire also about the types, cost and availability of accommodation on the campus.

VET Outcome 1: and VET Outcome 6:	Seek medical attention at a hospital/surgery/chemist (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4)  Write a thank-you letter/thank someone over the phone (6.1, 6.2, 6.3)
VCE Unit 2 Outcome 2:	Read written texts and reorganise the information and ideas in a different text type.
Assessment task:	A message has been left for you explaining that a guest due to arrive at the hotel where you work has been taken ill in transit. Ring the local doctor and describe the condition of the patient, symptoms, and the information you have about their medical history. Seek advice on the best action to take and thank them for their assistance.

## ADVICE FOR TEACHERS

VET Outcomes 11 and 12:	Describe personality of people. Exchange information about the area where you live.
VCE Unit 2 Outcome 2:	Listen to spoken texts and reorganise information and ideas in a different text type.
Assessment task:	Listen to the interviews conducted by the students' association and write a report to be published in the students' magazine as advice for students intending to study overseas. Based on the information they provide, include details of the pros and cons of sharing accommodation, and the main things to look for in good accommodation.
VET Outcome 1: and	Seek medical attention at a hospital/surgery/chemist (1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8)
VET Outcome 8:	Hold a short conversation with one or more persons.
VCE Unit 3 Outcome 3:	Three- to four-minute role-play focusing on the resolution of an issue.
Assessment task:	A member of the tour group has been experiencing serious headaches and you have made an appointment with the local doctor. Assist your client to fill in the form provided. Explain their symptoms. Clarify the dosage and any side effects of the medicine prescribed for them. Ask politely about the possibilities of obtaining a second opinion.
VET Outcome 5: and	Demonstrate basic knowledge of the education system in a Portugese-speaking community.
VET Outcome 9:	Write a short dialogue or passage.
VCE Unit 3 Outcome 1:	250-word personal piece.
Assessment task:	You have recently returned from an exchange visit to a Portuguese-speaking community. Write an article for your school magazine focusing on your experiences of the school system in a Portuguese-speaking community. Describe your views of the structure, philosophy and attitude to school, the subjects offered, level of achievement attained and aspects of the school culture, such as discipline, uniform, staff, and student relations.

VET Outcome 7:	Comprehend a simple, short conversation between two native speakers.
VCE Unit 3 Outcome 2:	Analyse and use information from spoken texts.
Assessment task:	Listen to the radio interview on changing attitudes to education in a Portuguese-speaking community. Using the information provided, write a comparison between the situation for school leavers in Australia and a Portuguese-speaking community.

VET Outcome 2: and VET Outcome 10:	Demonstrate basic knowledge of medical practices and sickness in a Portuguese-speaking community. Read a short dialogue or passage.
VCE Unit 4 Outcome 1:	Analyse and use information from written texts.
Assessment task:	Read the two articles related to health provision in a Portuguese-speaking community. Using the information provided, write an article for a travel magazine outlining the major features of health provision in a Portuguese-speaking community, and provide key advice for potential tourists.

### Detailed study

VET Outcome 13: and VET Outcomes 14, 15:	Demonstrate basic knowledge of politics and government in a Portuguese-speaking community. Develop some specialised language and cultural knowledge.
VCE Unit 4 Outcome 2: and VCE Unit 4 Outcome 2:	250–300-word informative piece. Three- to four-minute interview on an issue related to texts studied.
Assessment tasks:	Write an informative article in which you outline the political figures currently prominent in a Portuguese-speaking community, and one or two recent issues or events.  'There can only be real economic progress if the populace learns to look after itself, rather than relying on the state.' Discuss this issue in a three- to four-minute interview.

### **SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES: MODULE 2 OF THE NATIONAL TAFE LANGUAGE COURSE (CERTIFICATE III, APPLIED LANGUAGES)**

1. Seek medical attention at hospital/surgery/chemist.
2. Demonstrate basic knowledge of medical practices, health and sickness in C2.
3. Enquire about courses at an educational institution.
4. Enquire about housing at an educational institution.
5. Demonstrate basic knowledge of the educational system in C2.
6. Write a thank-you letter/thank someone over the phone.
7. Comprehend a simple short conversation between two native speakers.
8. Hold a short conversation with one or more persons.
9. Write a short dialogue, notes or messages or narrative passage.
10. Read a short dialogue or narrative passage.
11. Describe personality of people.
12. Exchange information about the area/suburb/state where you live.
13. Demonstrate basic knowledge of politics and government in C2.
14. Develop some specialised cultural knowledge.
15. Develop some specialised language knowledge.

### **MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WRITING**

The following descriptions outline the main characteristics of five different kinds of writing. They are intended as a guide only; students would not be expected to include all aspects in their writing.

#### **Personal writing:**

- Creates a sense of person/personality for the writer in the reader's mind.
- Establishes a relationship/intimacy/empathy between the writer and the reader.
- Usually employs first and/or second person; subjective; informal, familiar style/register; often includes emotive language.
- Emphasises ideas, opinions, feelings and impressions, rather than factual, objective information.
- Uses, in reflective writing, the act of writing to help the author understand and unravel his/her own feelings or ideas.
- May, in certain contexts, use contracted language, such as is used in speech.

#### **Imaginative writing:**

- Manipulates the reader's response to the piece to create the desired impression or response; visual and/or emotional appeal.
- Usually creates a strong sense of context (physical surroundings and atmosphere) and situation.
- Normally includes description (person, place, emotion, atmosphere), so careful selection of language such as adjectives and adverbs (or their equivalents) are important.

- Uses techniques such as variation in sentence length, juxtaposition of different sentence lengths, careful control of structure and sequencing, to add to the overall effect by creating the desired atmosphere or conveying the required emotion.
- May break normal sequencing for added impact, such as in a flashback or in a final disclosure which puts a different interpretation on preceding passages.

**Persuasive writing:**

- Manipulates the reader's emotions and opinions in order to achieve a specific purpose, that is, to achieve a desired outcome or effect which is important to and selected by the writer.
- Is strongly influenced by the nature of the target audience in choosing the persuasive techniques to adopt; that is, the language (vocabulary, sentence structures, style/register), structure and sequencing of the piece are framed with the particular audience and purpose in mind.
- Requires choice of the best word (with the precise shade of meaning and overtones of approval/disapproval, virtue/vice etc.), so range of vocabulary and dictionary technique are important.
- Aims in certain instances (for example, advertisements) to keep the target audience unaware of being manipulated and adopts an appearance of objectivity and rationality by using indirect, subtle, secretive techniques; confidential, intimate, collaborative style and register.
- Sometimes uses exaggeration, extravagant language, and humour to create a conspiratorial relationship between the writer and the reader.
- Often uses the second person for direct address and appeal.
- Sometimes employs direct speech and questions to intensify the relationship with the audience.
- May use techniques such as the use of technical or scientific language and superlatives or quantitative statements to lend authority to the content.

**Informative writing:**

- Aims to convey information from the writer to the reader as clearly, comprehensively and accurately as possible.
- Usually uses objective style and impersonal expressions, although the writer may use an informal style to establish a relationship of 'friendly helper' with the reader.
- Normally has no particular point of view to convey; if a point of view is involved, the writing becomes either persuasive (aiming to convert the reader to a particular point of view or attitude in order to convince him or her to act or respond in a certain way) or evaluative (aiming to weigh two or more items/ideas in order to convince the reader rationally and objectively that a particular point of view is correct).
- Generally uses facts, examples, explanations, analogies and sometimes statistical information, quotations and references as evidence.
- Chooses language, structure and sequence to make the message clear and unambiguous, so the sequencing of information is usually logical and predictable.
- Probably uses few adjectives, adverbs and images, except as examples or analogies in explanation.

**Evaluative writing:**

- Aims to reach a conclusion acceptable to an intelligent, unbiased reader through the logical presentation and discussion of facts and ideas.
- Presents two or more important aspects of an issue or sides of an argument and discusses these rationally and objectively; using evidence to support the contrasting sides or alternatives.
- Uses objective style; appeals to reason not emotion; creation of an impression of balance and impartiality is essential.
- Often includes expressions of cause, consequence, opposition and concession.

## MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMON TEXT TYPES

The following general characteristics are provided as a guide. They are not intended to be definitive, but include some of the main features found in the written form of some of the more common text types.

Text types	Identifiable features
<b>Advertisement</b>	Topic/product name; content (factual and persuasive information); register; style; layout.
<b>Article (magazine)</b>	Title; content; author (fictional name); register; style; layout.
<b>Article (newspaper)</b>	Title; date; place; content; author (fictional name); register; style; layout.
<b>Brochure/leaflet</b>	Topic; content (factual and persuasive information); heading/sub-headings; register; style; layout.
<b>Guide (tourist)</b>	Topic; content (factual and persuasive information); heading/sub-headings; register; style; layout.
<b>Instruction/recipe</b>	Title/topic; structure; content (equipment, method); register; style; layout.
<b>Invitation</b>	Statement of invitation; detail of event (event, date, place, time etc.); details for responding; register; style; layout.
<b>Journal entry</b>	Date/place/time (as appropriate); structure (related to sequence of thought, events or importance); opening (often an evaluative comment); content; (information/reflection/evaluation); conclusion; register; style; layout.
<b>Letter (business)</b>	Address; date; reference number or equivalent; salutation; greeting; body (content); farewell; signing off (fictional name); register; style; layout.
<b>Letter/postcard (social): family, friend, acquaintance</b>	Address; date; salutation; greeting; body (content); farewell; signing off (fictional name); register; style; layout.
<b>Letter (to the editor)</b>	Salutation; structure (introduction, body, conclusion); content; signing off (pseudonym and/or fictional name and address); register; style; layout.
<b>Message/email</b>	Date; salutation; body (content); farewell; signing off; (fictional name); register; style; layout.
<b>Profile</b>	Title/heading; content (factual information); headings/sub-headings; register; style; layout.
<b>Report (factual)</b>	Topic; structure (introduction, body, conclusion); content; author (fictional name); register; style; layout.
<b>Report (newspaper)</b>	Title; date; place; content; byline (fictional name); register; style; layout.
<b>Report (supporting recommendations)</b>	Topic; structure (introduction, body, conclusion); content; use of evidence; author (fictional name); register; style; layout.
<b>Résumé</b>	Title; content (factual information), register; style; layout.
<b>Review/critique</b>	Topic; structure; content; author (fictional name); register; style; layout.
<b>Script (speech, report, sketch)</b>	Title/topic; structure; content; register; style; layout.
<b>Story, short story</b>	Title/topic; structure; content; author (fictional name); register; style; layout.

## ADVICE FOR TEACHERS

**SUITABLE RESOURCES**

Courses must be developed within the framework of the study design: the areas of study, outcome statements, and key knowledge and skills.

Some of the print resources listed in this section may be out of print. They have been included because they may still be available from libraries, bookshops and private collections.

**BOOKS**

- Araújo, H, Bettencourt, MA, Teixeira, MA 1993, *Língua Portuguesa*, 7o. ano, Texto Editora, Lisboa.
- Azeredo, MO, Pinto, M I & Azevedo, MJ, *Da Comunicação à Expressão*, Edições ASA, Porto.
- Bettencourt, MA, Teixeira, MA 1993, *Língua Portuguesa*, 8o. ano, Texto Editora, Lisboa.
- Branco, H, Quintans T., Varela, L 1992, *Descobrir no tempo e no espaço*, Texto Editora, Lisboa.
- Calhau, M B & Peralta CR 1992, *Ciências da Natureza – Terra Mágica*, 5 o. ano, Porto Editora.
- Carriço, L, Fernandes, M C & Tavares, H 1998, *Língua Materna – Língua Portuguesa*, 7 o. ano, Porto Editora.
- Carriço, L, Fernandes, M C & Tavares, H 1998, *Com Palavras*, 8o. ano, Porto Editora.
- Castro, R, Costa F & Martins, F 1990, *Ao Encontro das Palavras*, 7o.ano, Porto Editora.
- Castro, R, Costa F & Mendonça L 1997, *Caminhos – Língua Portuguesa*, 5 o. ano, Porto Editora.
- Castro, R, Costa F & Mendonça L 1997, *Caminhos – Língua Portuguesa*, 6 o. ano, Porto Editora.
- Castro, R, Costa F & Mendonça L 1996, *Tens a palavra*, 6 o. ano, Porto Editora.
- Castro, R & Costa F 1995, *Caminhos – Língua Portuguesa*, 7 o. ano, Porto Editora.
- Castro, R & Costa F 1996, *Viagens em Português*, 8o ano, Porto Editora.
- Collins Pocket Portuguese Dictionary*, 1992, Harper Collins Publishers, London.
- Dicionário Académico de Língua Portuguesa*, 1993, Porto Editora, Lisboa.
- Dicionário do Estudante – Inglês-Português*, 1989, Porto Editora, Lisboa.
- Dicionário do Estudante – Português-Inglês*, 1991, Porto Editora, Lisboa.
- Ferreira, MJ, Nitti, JJ 1995, *501 Portuguese Verbs*, Barron's Educational Series, Inc., New York.
- Freire, J, Marçal, R & Santos, A M 1998, *Perspectivas – Língua Portuguesa*, 7 o. ano, Porto Editora.
- Gomes, A 1991, *Nova Gramática Viva*, 5 o.& 6 o. anos de escolaridade, Edições ASA, Porto.
- Gomes, F 1980, *Uma Deusa no Inferno de Timor*, Edição do Autor, Braga.
- Lopes, M do CV, Pinto, JM de C & Silva, AB da 1990, *Português 8- Textos e sugestões*, Plátano Editora, Lisboa.
- Melo, C S e 1993, *Dicionário da Língua Portuguesa*, Porto Editora, Lisboa.
- Mendes, MV 1987, *Poesias de Cesário Verde*, Editorial Comunicação, Lisboa.
- Miranda, A 1995, *Retintim – Estudo do Meio*, Porto Editora.
- Morais, A de 1984, *Dicionário de Inglês – Português*, Porto Editora, Lisboa.
- Pessoa, F 1987, *Poesias*, Edições Ática, Lisboa.
- Pinto, J M de C 1994, *Gramática de Português – Ensino Básico e Secundário*, Plátano Editora, Lisboa.
- Sena, J de 1984, *Trinta anos de Poesia*, Edições 70, Lisboa.
- Silva, RT 1977, *A Mulher Portuguesa na Literatura do séc.XIX e XX*, Comissão da Condição Feminina, Lisboa.
- União dos Escritores Angolanos, *Enterrem meu coração no Ramelau*, Lisboa.
- Viale, M 1987, *Contos Populares Portugueses*, Publicações Europa – América, Mem Martins.
- Williams, EB 1976, *An Introductory Portuguese Grammar*, Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

**JOURNALS, MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS**

- Grande Reportagem Magazine*, Miguel Tavares Sousa (director), Lisboa.
- Época Magazine*, Editora Globo, Brazil.
- Expresso Newspaper*, Lisboa.
- Máxima Magazine*, Edimoda, Sociedade Editorial, SA, Lisboa.
- O Emigrante Newspaper*, Lisboa.
- O Português na Austrália Newspaper*, Sydney.
- Portugal Notícias Newspaper*, Sydney.
- Revista Isto é*, Editora Três, Brazil.
- Veja Magazine*, Editora Abril, Brazil.

**FILMS AND VIDEOS**

- Amazónia-Paraíso em Perigo*, 1989, Manchete Vídeo, Brazil.
- Carnaval 2000-Desfile das Escolas de Samba do Rio de Janeiro*, 2000 (video).
- Central do Brasil* (Central Station), 1997 (feature film), Walter Salles.
- Desenhos Animados Portugueses*, 1992 (video), Editora Imaginação, Lisboa.
- Explode Coração*, 1997, Soap Opera, Televisão Globo, Rio de Janeiro.
- Fátima*, 1997, Lux Vide & Mediaset RTP (feature film), Matilde Bernabei.
- Felicidade*, 1995, Soap Opera Televisão Globo, Rio de Janeiro.
- Filhos do Vento*, 1996, Soap Opera, RTP, Lisboa.
- Henrique O Navegador*, 1993 (video), Editora Imaginação, Lisboa.
- Mulher 90*, 1990, Televisão Globo, Rio de Janeiro.
- Parlamento Europeu*, o Desafio da União, 1996, Gabinete do Parlamento Europeu em Portugal, Lisboa.
- Orfeu Negro*, 1959 (video).
- O Quatrilho* (Changing Partners), 1996 (feature film), Fábio Barreto.
- Os Descobrimientos Portugueses*, as Grandes Viagens, 1998, Lusomundo RTP, Lisboa.
- Pantanal*, 1989, Manchete Vídeo.
- Serra da Estrela-Uma Montanha de Maravilhas*, 1999 (video), Ilfoto, Covilhã – Fundão.
- Xica da Silva*, 1997, Soap Opera.

**CD-ROM**

- Diciopédia 99* – Dicionário Enciclopédico, 1999, Multimédia CD-ROM, Porto Editora.

**AUDIO CASSETTES**

- Sinfonia da palavra – 5o. ano, 1994, Edições ASA, Lisboa.
- Songs by Zeca Afonso, Fafá de Belém, Maria Betânia, Eugénia de Melo e Castro, Luís Cília, Gal Costa, Delfins, Adelaide Ferreira, Chico Buarque de Holanda, Rodrigo Leão & Vox Ensemble, Madreus, Vinícius de Moraes, Dulce Pontes, Amália Rodrigues, Sétima Legião, Simone, Trovante, Mafalda Veiga, Caetano Veloso, Rui Veloso, Vitorino.
- Text on Camilo Castelo Branco and excerpt from a radionews, 1991, Rádio Difusão Portuguesa, Lisboa.

**ORGANISATIONS**

- Portuguese Association of Victoria Ltd  
2 Severn Street  
Yarraville Vic 3013
- Portuguese Consulate in NSW  
Level 9/30 Clarence Street  
Sydney NSW 2000

Portuguese Consulate in Northern Territory  
15 Colster Crescent  
Wagaman NT 0810

Portuguese Consulate in Queensland  
GPO Box 94  
Brisbane QL 4001

Portuguese Consulate in South Australia  
25 Peel Street  
Adelaide SA 5000

Portuguese Consulate in Victoria  
846 Toorak Road  
Hawthorn East Vic 3123

Portuguese Consulate in Western Australia  
GPO Box 780  
Fremantle WA 6160

Portuguese Embassy  
23 Culgoa Circuit  
O' Malley ACT 2606

**WEBSITES**

- General information: [www.sapo.pt](http://www.sapo.pt)  
[www.altavista.pt](http://www.altavista.pt)
- Expresso newspaper: [www.expresso.pt](http://www.expresso.pt)
- Revista Isto é: <http://www.zaz.com.br/istoe>
- Veja Magazine: <http://www.veja.com.br>  
<http://www2.uol.com.br/veja>
- Época Magazine: <http://www.epoca.com.br>  
Email: [atendimento@edglobo.com.br](mailto:atendimento@edglobo.com.br)
- Porto Editora: [www.portoeditora.pt](http://www.portoeditora.pt)  
Email: [pe@portoeditora.pt](mailto:pe@portoeditora.pt)

**THE INDIVIDUAL****Personal identity****BOOKS**

- Alcoforado, SM 1974, *Cartas Portuguesas de Soror Mariana Alcoforado*, Publicações Europa-América, Lisboa.
- Aleixo, A 1960, *Este Livro que vos deixo*, Edição do filho do autor, Lisboa.
- Andresen, S de MB 1987, *Contos Exemplares*, Livraria Figueirinhas, Porto.
- Cinatti, R 1970, *Uma Sequência Timorense*, Editora Pax, Braga.
- Dionísio, M 1978, *O dia cinzento e outros contos*, Publicações Europa-América, Lisboa.
- Gonçalves, O 1986, *Sara*, Editorial Caminho, Lisboa.
- Mendes, M et al. 1979, *Para Gostar de Ler* (Volume 3 & Volume 4), Edição Talus, Lisboa.
- Pedroso, C 1985, *Contos Populares Portugueses*, Coleção Outras Obras, Lisboa.
- Torga, M 1987, *Contos da Montanha*, Gráfica de Coimbra.

## ADVICE FOR TEACHERS

**Education and aspirations**

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**BOOKS**

Lima e Lunes, 1985, *Falando, Lendo e Escrevendo*, Editora Pedagógica Universitária, São Paulo.

**Personal values**

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**BOOKS**

Cinatti, R 1974, *Timor-Amor*, Edição do Autor, Lisboa.

Silva, F 1981, *Cantogrito Maubere: 7 novos poemas de Timor-Leste*, Tip. Garcia e Carvalho, Lisboa.

**THE PORTUGUESE-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES****Lifestyles**

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**BOOKS**

Mendes, M et al. 1979, *Para Gostar de Ler* (Volume 3 & Volume 4), Edição Talus, Lisboa.

**History and traditions/Visiting Portuguese-speaking countries**

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**BOOKS**

À Descoberta de Portugal, 1982, *Seleções do Reader's Digest*, SARL, Lisboa.

Albuquerque, L de, Alçada, I, Magalhães, AM 1992, *Os Descobrimientos Portugueses, as Grandes Viagens*, 2o. volume, Editora Caminho, Lisboa.

Albuquerque, L de, Alçada, I, Magalhães, AM 1992, *Os Descobrimientos Portugueses, Viagens e Aventuras*, 2a. edição, Editora Caminho, Lisboa.

Antunes, MF et al. 1990, *Festas e Feriados*, Editorial do Ministério da Educação, Lisboa.

Costa, F & Marques, A 1992, *História e Geografia de Portugal*, 5 o. ano, Porto Editora.

Costa, F & Marques, A 1996, *História e Geografia de Portugal*, 6 o. ano, Porto Editora.

Duarte, JB 1984, *Timor – Ritos e Mitos Ataúros*, Instituto de Cultura e Língua Portuguesa, Lisboa.

**Arts and entertainment**

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**BOOKS**

Camões, L 1988, *Poesia Lírica*, Editorial Ulisseia, Lisboa.

Pedroso, C 1985, *Contos Populares Portugueses*, Coleção Outras Obras, Lisboa.

**THE CHANGING WORLD****Social issues/World of work**

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**BOOKS**

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