**Instruction:** List the title of the unit of work in the first column and then tick the check box of the content description/s addressed by it, which can be done electronically. Once completed, fill out the ‘Assessments’ table.
For detailed notes regarding the purpose of this template and further instructions for completion, refer [here](http://www.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Pages/foundation10/viccurriculum/viccurr-resources.aspx)

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|  | **Strand** | **Communicating** |
|  | **Sub-strand** | **Socialising** | **Informing** | **Creating** | **Translating** | **Reflecting** |
|  | **Content Description** | Exchange and elaborate on suggestions and opinions in spoken interactions related to planning and negotiating activities and events, adjusting spoken language for familiar and unfamiliar participants, purposes and contexts [(VCZHC065)](http://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Curriculum/ContentDescription/VCZHC065) | Sustain and extend written exchanges about places, future plans, and contemporary social issues and activities [(VCZHC066)](http://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Curriculum/ContentDescription/VCZHC066) | Analyse, compare and present perspectives on topics of interest, identifying the different ways emotions, intentions and ideas are expressed [(VCZHC067)](http://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Curriculum/ContentDescription/VCZHC067) | Collate and present different perspectives on a range of issues from different sources[(VCZHC068)](http://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Curriculum/ContentDescription/VCZHC068) | Engage with a range of performance-based imaginative texts, and respond by discussing attitudes portrayed, expressing opinions, explaining themes, discussing characters, and considering language use and cultural meanings, and apply this knowledge to create imaginative texts [(VCZHC069)](http://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Curriculum/ContentDescription/VCZHC069) | Create written imaginative texts that express aspects of Chinese culture for different audiences and identify how some concepts can be readily translated between Chinese and English and some do not [(VCZHC070)](http://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Curriculum/ContentDescription/VCZHC070) | Translate a range of Chinese texts and identify how some concepts can be readily translated between Chinese and English and some do not [(VCZHC071)](http://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Curriculum/ContentDescription/VCZHC071) | Create bilingual texts, identifying similarities between Chinese and English syntax and vocabulary, and explaining how these similarities can be used when transferring culture- or context-specific ideas from Chinese into English [(VCZHC072)](http://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Curriculum/ContentDescription/VCZHC072) | Compare the experiences of young Australians with those of young people in Chinese-speaking communities, reflecting on how these diverse experiences affect individuals’ identity, attitudes and beliefs [(VCZHC073)](http://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Curriculum/ContentDescription/VCZHC073) |
| **Unit** | **Semester/Year** | CD  | Achievement standard # | CD  | Achievement standard # | CD  | Achievement standard # | CD  | Achievement standard # | CD  | Achievement standard # | CD  | Achievement standard # | CD  | Achievement standard # | CD  | Achievement standard # | CD  | Achievement standard # |
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|  | **Strand** | **Understanding** |
|  | **Sub-strand** | **Systems of language** | **Language variation and change** | **Role of language and culture** |
|  | **Content Description** | Explain differences in intonation, rhythm and sounds when listening to speakers of different ages, genders and social positions [(VCZHU074)](http://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Curriculum/ContentDescription/VCZHU074) | Relate prior knowledge of character form and function to infer information about the sound and meaning of unfamiliar characters [(VCZHU075)](http://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Curriculum/ContentDescription/VCZHU075) | Analyse and examine how effective authors control sentence structure and use language to engage their audience [(VCZHU076)](http://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Curriculum/ContentDescription/VCZHU076) | Compare the purposes, text structures and language features of traditional and contemporary texts [(VCZHU077)](http://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Curriculum/ContentDescription/VCZHU077) | Explain the dynamic nature of the Chinese language and how changes over time are influenced by local and global contexts and cultures [(VCZHU078)](http://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Curriculum/ContentDescription/VCZHU078) | Explain how language defines people’s roles as outsiders or insiders in groups and cultures [(VCZHU079)](http://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Curriculum/ContentDescription/VCZHU079) | Analyse the ways in which language choices reflect cultural practices and values and how language is used to express familiarity and distance between participants in interactions [(VCZHU080)](http://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Curriculum/ContentDescription/VCZHU080) |
| **Unit** | **Semester/Year** | CD  | Achievement standard # | CD  | Achievement standard # | CD  | Achievement standard # | CD  | Achievement standard # | CD  | Achievement standard # | CD  | Achievement standard # | CD  | Achievement standard # |
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*See next page for Achievement Standards and Assessments section*

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| **Levels 7 and 8 Achievement Standard** | **Levels 9 and 10 Achievement Standard** Separated by line. Number in brackets, e.g. (3), can be used as an identifier in various parts of the template.  |
| By the end of Level 8* students use spoken and written Chinese to sustain interactions in a range of social and personal contexts.
* They exchange ideas and opinions, for example,你要去看电影吗？；我们可以六月份一起去.
* They summarise the main points of information about known content from a range of spoken and print sources (for example, 电视节目，podcast, 电话留言，广告， 老师推荐的网站，书籍，图书馆目录，游记), and convey the relevant information in a range of texts.
* Students respond to and create simple imaginative and informative texts.
* Sentences generally contain two or more ideas connected by cohesive devices (for example, 不但…而且…； 因为… 所以…), as well as time expressions (for example, 先…再…), and tense markers such as 了、完 to sequence events and ideas.
* Students make comparisons (for example, 比; 跟…一样), and provide explanations or reasons for opinions or decisions, using phrases that order and link their ideas.
* They use reported speech to refer to the ideas of others, for example, 他们认为.
* They speak with attention to pronunciation, tone and phrasing, using intonation and pitch to add emotion or emphasis to their message.
* They demonstrate intercultural understanding by varying their language use for different audiences and purposes.
* Students describe the distinctive spoken and written language systems of Chinese using metalanguage.
* They know that character components can contribute to both sound and meaning of words and they understand how they can be combined to make different words, for example, 中国， 城， 中国城.
* They identify features of text types such as letters, emails, descriptions and narratives.
* Students identify how information is structured in Chinese texts, and understand the importance of cultural and contextual cues to correct interpretation of meaning.
* They explain how features of Chinese culture impact on communication practices, and reflect on their own interactions with Chinese-speaking people.
 | By the end of Level 10* Students use spoken and written Chinese to sustain extended interactions with familiar and unfamiliar participants in a range of contexts (for example, interacting with Chinese-speaking students online; using Chinese to ask about items in a local Chinese grocery). (1)
* Students use pinyin to transcribe spoken texts and use characters to create written texts. (2)
* They identify key ideas and compare information from multiple sources (such as 新闻，访谈，podcast, 纪录片) to develop and substantiate their own position on topics of personal interest or issues of broader significance. (3)
* They exchange ideas and opinions, for example, 为什么学中文很重要？； 澳大利亚的语言；好用的手机app, 我不太同意你的说法，因为…你觉得呢？； 虽然你说得有道理，但是… 所以我觉得… (4)
* They speak with attention to pronunciation and tone. (5)
* Students respond to and create a range of short informative and imaginative texts for a variety of audiences and purposes, for example, 什么是最健康的食物？ 如果我…的话 . (6)
* They use a range of sentence structures and grammatical features to develop cohesion and coherence in these texts, including prepositional phrases to describe participants (for example, 我和 / 跟妈妈去买东西), and adverbs to express time, tense and frequency of events, for example, 总是，还没有. (7)
* They use conjunctions (for example,虽然如此…，尽管这样…但是…) and apply a range of stylistic devices such as rhetorical questions, quotes and 成语. (8)
* They translate texts and produce bilingual texts, recognising that not all concepts can be readily translated Chinese and English. (9)
* They engage with a range of imaginative texts, for example, 娱乐节目-小品，合唱，音乐录影，流行歌曲比赛，电视片，电影. (10)
* Students recognise how writers and speakers, including themselves, make deliberate choices when using language features and text structures. (11)
* They recognise that language is dynamic and is influenced by time, place, setting, participants and contexts. (12)
* When interacting with a range of texts they identify how audience and purpose shape their own and others’ language choices and interpretation of these texts. (13)
* They explain how features of Chinese culture and language shape their own and others’ communication practices. (14)
* Students reflect on how their own cultural experience impacts on interactions with Chinese speakers. (15)
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| **Assessments** |  |  |
| **Unit (Title)** | **Assessment** | **Achievement Standard/s** |  | **Unit (Title)** | **Assessment** | **Achievement Standard/s** |
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