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|  | Prep to Year 2 standard elaborations — Australian Curriculum: IndonesianPrep to Year 10 sequence |

### Purpose

The standard elaborations (SEs) provide additional clarity when using the Australian Curriculum achievement standard to make judgments on a five‑point scale. They can be used as a tool for:

* making consistent and comparable judgments about the evidence of learning in a folio of student work
* developing task-specific standards for individual assessment tasks.

### Structure

The SEs are developed using the **Australian Curriculum achievement standard**. The Australian Curriculum organises the achievement standard following a two-paragraph structure. In the languages SEs the first paragraph focuses on **communicating** and the second paragraph focuses on **understanding**.

Australian Curriculum languages have two entry points: Prep[[1]](#footnote-2) and Year 7, and SEs are provided for the two sets of achievement standards:

* Prep to Year 10 sequence
* Years 7 to 10 sequence.

The achievement standard for languages describes the learning expected of students at each band of years. Teachers use the achievement standard during and at the end of a period of teaching to make on-balance judgments about the quality of learning students demonstrate. Performance is represented in terms of complexity and familiarity of the standard being assessed.

In Queensland the achievement standard represents the **working with (WW) standard** — a sound level of knowledge and understanding of the content, and application of skills. The discernible differences or degrees of quality associated with the five-point scale are highlighted to identify the characteristics of student work on which teacher judgments are made. Links to the achievement standard, e.g. ([AS1](#AS1)), are provided where the achievement standard has additional examples for the descriptor. Terms are described in the Notes section following the matrix.

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| Prep to Year 2 Australian Curriculum: Indonesian achievement standard Prep to Year 10 sequence |
| By the end of Year 2, students interact with teachers and peers through play- and action-related language. They use greetings such as Selamat pagi/siang and respond to instructions such as Berdirilah, Masuklah through actions [AS1](#SE1" \o "AS1, Alt+Left to return )[.](#SE1" \o "AS1, Alt+Left to return ) Students pronounce the vowel sounds, and c (ch). They respond to questions (for example Apa? Siapa? Berapa?) with responses that include ya/tidak, verbs such as ada/mau/suka/bisa/boleh, and/or names and numbers (up to ten) [AS2](#SE2" \o "AS2, Alt+Left to return ). They identify specific words or items in oral and written texts such as names of objects and people [AS3](#SE3" \o ) and respond by using actions or drawing or labelling a picture. They present factual information at word and simple sentence level, such as lists, labels, descriptions and sharing/news reports [AS4](#SE4" \o "AS4, Alt+Left to return ), relying on formulaic language and modelled examples. They show comprehension and create simple texts such as a description, story or comic [AS5](#SE5" \o "AS5, Alt+Left to return ) by matching pictures and captions. They use vocabulary related to their class and home environments. Students use simple verbs such as lari, main, makan [AS6](#SE6" \o "AS6, Alt+Left to return ) and use the pronouns saya, kamu and Pak/Bu [AS7](#SE7) to address others. Students comment on similarities and differences in meanings of words, noticing that some cannot be readily translated, for example, takraw [SE8](#SE8" \o "AS8, Alt+Left to return ). They comment on aspects of using Indonesian and express feelings about learning Indonesian.Students know that Indonesian is written using the same alphabet as English but that some sounds are different. They know that they communicate in English (and possibly other languages) and that Indonesian is spoken in a country called Indonesia. They identify Indonesian words that are similar to English, for example, buku, komputer and es krim [AS9](#SE9" \o "AS9, Alt+Left to return ). Students identify some distinctive Indonesian words such as komodo, durian and kancil [AS10](#SE10" \o "AS10, Alt+Left to return). They know that language and culture are related. |
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| **Key**  | [AS1](#SE1), ASx Examples not included in the matrix are keyed numerically and cross-referenced in the matrix. |
| **Source** | Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA), *Australian Curriculum Version 8 Indonesian for Foundation–10*, [www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/f-10-curriculum/languages/indonesian](https://www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/f-10-curriculum/languages/indonesian/) |

## Prep to Year 2 Indonesian standard elaborations

|  | Applying (AP) | Making connections (MC) | Working with (WW) | Exploring (EX) | Becoming aware (BA) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | The folio of a student’s work has the following characteristics:  |
| Communicating | purposeful interaction with teachers and peers through play- and action-related language | effective interaction with teachers and peers through play- and action-related language | interaction with teachers and peers through play- and action-related language | guided interaction with teachers and peers through play- and action-related language | directed interaction with teachers and peers through play- and action-related language |
| purposeful:* use of greetings and responses to instructions through actions
* pronunciation of the vowel sounds, and c (ch)
* responses to questions that include ya/tidak, verbs, and/or names and numbers (up to ten)
 | informed:* use of greetings and responses to instructions through actions
* pronunciation of the vowel sounds, and c (ch)
* responses to questions that include ya/tidak, verbs, and/or names and numbers (up to ten)
 | * use of greetings and responses to instructions through actions ([AS1](#AS1" \o "AS1, Alt+Left to return ))
* pronunciation of the vowel sounds, and c (ch)
* responds to questions that include ya/tidak, verbs, and/or names and numbers (up to ten) ([AS2](#AS2" \o "AS2, Alt+Left to return))
 | guided:* use of greetings and responses to instructions through actions
* pronunciation of the vowel sounds, and c (ch)
* responses to questions that include ya/tidak, verbs, and/or names and numbers (up to ten)
 | directed:* use of greetings and responses to instructions through actions
* pronunciation of the vowel sounds, and c (ch)
* responses to questions that include ya/tidak, verbs, and/or names and numbers (up to ten)
 |
| * confident identification of specific words or items in oral and written texts
* purposeful responses by using actions or drawing or labelling a picture
 | * effective identification of specific words or items in oral and written texts
* informed responses by using actions or drawing or labelling a picture
 | * identification of specific words or items in oral and written texts ([AS3](#AS3" \o "AS3, Alt+Left to return))
* responses using actions or drawing or labelling a picture
 | * guided identification of specific words or items in oral and written texts
* limited responses using actions or drawing or labelling a picture
 | * fragmented identification of specific words or items in oral and written texts
* fragmented responses using actions or drawing or labelling a picture
 |
| purposeful presentation of factual information at word and simple sentence level relying on formulaic language and modelled examples | effective presentation of factual information at word and simple sentence level relying on formulaic language and modelled examples | presentation of factual information at word and simple sentence level ([AS4](#AS4" \o "AS4, Alt+Left to return)) relying on formulaic language and modelled examples | partial presentation of factual information at word and simple sentence level relying on formulaic language and modelled examples | fragmented presentation of factual information at word and simple sentence level relying on formulaic language and modelled examples |
| considered comprehension and creation of simple texts by matching pictures and captions | informed comprehension and creation of simple texts by matching pictures and captions | comprehension and creation of simple texts ([AS5](#AS5" \o "AS5, Alt+Left to return)) by matching pictures and captions | partial comprehension and creation of simple texts by matching pictures and captions | fragmented comprehension and creation of simple texts by matching pictures and captions |
| Communicating | confident use of:* vocabulary related to class and home environments
* simple verbs
* pronouns to address others
 | effective use of:* vocabulary related to class and home environments
* simple verbs
* pronouns to address others
 | use of:* vocabulary related to class and home environments
* simple verbs ([AS6](#AS6" \o "AS6, Alt+Left to return))
* pronouns ([AS7](#AS7" \o "AS7, Alt+Left to return)) to address others
 | guided use of:* vocabulary related to class and home environments
* simple verbs
* pronouns to address others
 | directed use of:* vocabulary related to class and home environments
* simple verbs
* pronouns to address others
 |
| * considered comments on similarities and differences in meanings of words
* recognition that some words cannot be readily translated
 | * informed comments on similarities and differences in meanings of words
* recognition that some words cannot be readily translated
 | * comments on similarities and differences in meanings of words
* recognition that some words cannot be readily translated ([AS8](#AS8" \o "AS8, Alt+Left to return))
 | * guided comments on similarities and differences in meanings of words
* guided recognition that some words cannot be readily translated
 | * directed comments on similarities and differences in meanings of words
* directed recognition that some words cannot be readily translated
 |
| * purposeful comments on aspects of using Indonesian
* purposeful expression of feelings about learning Indonesian
 | * informed comments on aspects of using Indonesian
* effective expression of feelings about learning Indonesian
 | * comments on aspects of using Indonesian
* expression of feelings about learning Indonesian
 | * guided comments on aspects of using Indonesian
* guided expression of feelings about learning Indonesian
 | * directed comments on aspects of using Indonesian
* directed expression of feelings about learning Indonesian
 |
| Understanding | thorough knowledge that Indonesian is written using the same alphabet as English but that some sounds are different | informed knowledge that Indonesian is written using the same alphabet as English but that some sounds are different | knowledge that Indonesian is written using the same alphabet as English but that some sounds are different | guided knowledge that Indonesian is written using the same alphabet as English but that some sounds are different | directed knowledge that Indonesian is written using the same alphabet as English but that some sounds are different |
| * thorough knowledge that they communicate in English
* thorough knowledge that Indonesian is spoken in a country called Indonesia
 | * informed knowledge that they communicate in English
* informed knowledge that Indonesian is spoken in a country called Indonesia
 | * knowledge that they communicate in English
* knowledge that Indonesian is spoken in a country called Indonesia
 | * guided knowledge that they communicate in English
* guided knowledge that Indonesian is spoken in a country called Indonesia
 | * directed knowledge that they communicate in English
* directed knowledge that Indonesian is spoken in a country called Indonesia
 |
| Understanding | * confident identification of Indonesian words that are similar to English
* confident identification of some distinctive Indonesian words
 | * informed identification of Indonesian words that are similar to English
* informed identification of some distinctive Indonesian words
 | * identification of Indonesian words that are similar to English ([AS9](#AS9" \o "AS9, Alt+Left to return))
* identification of some distinctive Indonesian words ([AS10](#AS10" \o "AS10, Alt+Left to return))
 | * partial identification of Indonesian words that are similar to English
* partial identification of some distinctive Indonesian words
 | * fragmented identification of Indonesian words that are similar to English
* fragmented identification of some distinctive Indonesian words
 |
| thorough knowledge that language and culture are related | informed knowledge that language and culture are related | knowledge that language and culture are related | guided knowledge that language and culture are related | directed knowledge that language and culture are related |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Key** | shading emphasises the qualities that discriminate between the AP–BA descriptors; ([AS1](#AS1)), (ASx) is a cross-reference to an example in the [achievement standard](#Achievement_standard) |
| **AP****MC****WW****EX****BA** | applies the curriculum content; demonstrates a thorough understanding of the required knowledge; demonstrates a high level of skill that can be transferred to new situationsmakes connections using the curriculum content; demonstrates a clear understanding of the required knowledge; applies a high level of skill in situations familiar to them, and is beginning to transfer skills to new situationsworks with the curriculum content; demonstrates understanding of the required knowledge; applies skills in situations familiar to themexploring the curriculum content; demonstrates understanding of aspects of the required knowledge; uses a varying level of skills in situations familiar to thembecoming aware of the curriculum content; demonstrates a basic understanding of aspects of required knowledge; beginning to use skills in situations familiar to them |

## Notes

### Australian Curriculum common dimensions

The SEs describe the qualities of achievement in the two dimensions common to all Australian Curriculum learning area achievement standards — understanding and skills.

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| Dimension | Description |
| understanding | the concepts underpinning and connecting knowledge in a learning area, related to a student’s ability to appropriately select and apply knowledge to solve problems in that learning area |
| skills | the specific techniques, strategies and processes in a learning area |

### Terms used in Prep to Year 2 Indonesian SEs

These terms clarify the descriptors in the Prep to Year 2 Indonesian SEs. Definitions are drawn from the ACARA Australian Curriculum Languages glossary ([www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/f-10-curriculum/languages/glossary](https://www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/f-10-curriculum/languages/glossary)) and from other sources to ensure consistent understanding.

| Term | Description |
| --- | --- |
| accuracy;accurate | consistent with a standard, rule, convention or known facts;in Languages, *accurate* is the production of structurally correct forms of the target language |
| aspect | particular parts or features |
| communicating | a mutual and reciprocal exchange of meaning;in Languages, communicating refers to using language for communicative purposes in interpreting, creating and exchanging meaning; this includes:* listening and speaking in relation to relevant domains of language use and text types
* reading and writing in relation to relevant domains of language use and text types
* communicating strategies
* translating and interpreting
* reflecting on intercultural language use;

students demonstrate communicating by:* describing the performance in the target language, both oral and written
* showing evidence of written and spoken Indonesian to communicate with teachers, peers and others in a range of settings and for a range of purposes
 |
| comprehend | understand the meaning of |
| ****confident**** | having strong belief or full assurance; sure;in Languages, *confident* students have a detailed knowledge and understanding of the target language and are able to use the target language in the correct context; they can:* elaborate or explain the decisions made in response to the assessment provided
* manipulate the language when translating to maintain the intent of the target language
 |
| ****considered**** | thought about deliberately with a purpose;in Languages, considered responses mean students demonstrate a [confident](#confident) understanding and appreciation of the cultural and linguistic knowledge and irregularities of the language |
| contextual cues | include intonation, gestures and facial features |
| create | putting elements together to form a coherent or functional whole; reorganizing elements into a new pattern or structure through generating, planning or producing; creating requires users to put parts together in a new way or synthesize parts into a new or different form or product |
| culture | a framework in which things come to be seen as having meaning; it involves the lens through which:* people see, think, interpret the world and experience
* make assumptions about self and others
* understand and represent individual and community identity
 |
| description;describe | give an account of characteristics or features |
| directed | following the instructions of the facilitator |
| effective | meeting the assigned purpose in a way that produces a desired or intended result;in Languages, *effective* refers to being able to apply cultural and linguistic knowledge, with possible irregularities in responses provided; this includes:* effective use of a range of vocabulary and grammar
* the meaning of familiar language is accurately demonstrated; complex language may be misinterpreted
* subtleties may be overlooked
* cultural meanings are evident in responses but may not be fully developed;

students demonstrate effective usage in the four major language skills:* listening — the speaker’s attitude, purpose and intentions are recognised
* reading — the purpose of the text and the writer’s perspective and intention are recognised
* writing — spelling, punctuation and word order display a reasonable degree of accuracy; written text is generally coherent
* speaking — pronunciation, intonation, rhythm and stress are acceptable and register is appropriate to the situation
 |
| elements | a component or constituent part of a whole; any word, group of words, or part of a word, which recurs in various contexts in a language with relatively constant meaning;in Languages, elements refers to a single word or fragmented group of words, or part of a word, which recurs in various contexts in a language with relatively constant meaning |
| explain;explanation | provide additional information that demonstrates understanding of reasoning and/or application |
| formulaic language | words or expressions which are commonly used in fixed patterns and learned as such without grammatical analysis, e.g. * story starter: ‘Once upon a time’
* greeting in Australian English: ‘G’day, how are you going?’
 |
| fragmented | disjointed or isolated |
| identification;identify | to establish or indicate who or what someone or something is |
| informed | having relevant knowledge; being conversant with the topic;in Languages, informedrefers to being able to apply cultural and linguistic knowledge with possible irregularities in responses provided; this includes:* a range of vocabulary and grammar used effectively
* the meaning of familiar language is accurately demonstrated
* subtleties may be overlooked
* cultural meaning is evident in responses but may not be fully developed;

students demonstrate informed usage in the four major language skills:* listening — the speaker’s attitude, purpose and intentions are recognised
* reading — the purpose of the text and the writer’s perspective and intention are recognised
* writing — spelling, punctuation and word order display a reasonable degree of accuracy; written text is generally coherent
* speaking — pronunciation, intonation, rhythm and stress are acceptable and register is appropriate to the situation
 |
| partial | incomplete, half-done, unfinished |
| purposeful | intentional; done by design; focused and clearly linked to the goals of the task |
| range | the scope of relative situations or elements; a number or grouping of things in the same category or within specified limits; the extent to which, or the limits between which, variation is possible |
| recognise;recognition | to be aware of or acknowledge |
| responses;respond | to react to a person or text |
| text | an identified stretch of language, used as a means for communication or the focus of learning and investigation;text forms and conventions have developed to support communication with a variety of audiences for a range of purposes; texts can be written, spoken or multimodal and in print or digital/online forms;multimodal texts combine language with other systems for communication, such as print text, visual images, soundtrack and spoken word, as in film or computer presentation media |
| thorough | demonstrating depth and breadth, inclusive of relevant detail |
| translation | a process of translating words or text from one language into another, recognising that the process involves movement of meanings and attention to cultural context as well as the transposition of individual words |
| use;using | to operate or put into effect |

1. Prep in Queensland is the Foundation Year of the Australian Curriculum and refers to the year before Year 1. Children beginning Prep in January must be five years of age by 30 June. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)