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| Years 7–10 multi-age (P–10 sequence) ChineseCurriculum and assessment plan[Insert school name, implementation year] |

Use this template in a multi-age context to plan an overview or summary of the teaching, learning and assessment for multiple year levels in the Australian Curriculum: Chinese. For planning advice, refer to the *Planning for teaching, learning and assessment* document available on the Planning tab for each learning area at [www.qcaa.qld.edu.au/p-10/aciq/version-9/learning-areas](http://www.qcaa.qld.edu.au/p-10/aciq/version-9/learning-areas).

**How to use this template:** Type information into the fields (yellow shading). When the plan is complete, delete the highlighted instructions (blue shading). To do so, select the instruction text, click the **Home tab > Styles dropdown > Clear All/Clear Formatting >** text will revert to Normal style and you can delete the text.

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| Context and cohort considerations (if applicable) |
| Describe the context and cohort. Consider the following to make informed professional decisions during the planning process:* + relevant student data and information, e.g. achievement data
	+ available resources, e.g. timetabling
	+ school and sector priorities.

[Insert context and cohort considerations] |

| Level description — Years 7–8  | Level description — Years 9–10  |
| --- | --- |
| In Years 7 and 8, Chinese language learning builds on each student’s prior learning and experiences. Students use Chinese language, in person or via digital access, to interact and collaborate within and beyond the classroom. They listen, speak, read and view, and write to exchange information, ideas and opinions about their world. They work increasingly independently, individually and in groups, and continue to receive feedback and support from peers and teachers.Students access a range of spoken, written and multimodal texts from an increasing range of authentic sources which may include audio and video clips, online magazines, advertisements, stories and articles. They use their English literacy knowledge of metalanguage in an increasing range of contexts to reflect on similarities and differences between Chinese and English language structures and features. They recognise that language choices reflect cultural values, beliefs and identity. | In Years 9 and 10, Chinese language learning builds on each student’s prior learning and experiences. Students use Chinese to initiate and sustain interactions that communicate their own and others’ experiences of the world. They listen, speak, read and view, and write to communicate with speakers of Chinese locally and globally through authentic community and online events. They access and create spoken, written and multimodal texts, increasingly of their own choosing. They continue to receive guidance, feedback and support from peers and teachers.Students access an increasing range of authentic and purpose-developed resources which may include textbooks, audio and video clips, feature articles, television programs and social media. They expand their knowledge and control of Chinese pronunciation, intonation, structures and features. They acknowledge that there are diverse influences on ways of communication and cultural identity, and that these influences can shape their own behaviours, values and beliefs. |

**Note:** Insert/delete rows/columns, as required, to provide an overview of the teaching, learning and assessment sequence across the bands.

|  | Unit 1 — [Insert unit title] | Unit 2 — [Insert unit title] | Unit 3 — [Insert unit title] | Unit 4 — [Insert unit title] |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Duration: [Insert semester, term and/or weeks] | Duration: [Insert semester, term and/or weeks] | Duration: [Insert semester, term and/or weeks] | Duration: [Insert semester, term and/or weeks] |
|  | [Insert unit description and learning focus] | [Insert unit description and learning focus] | [Insert unit description and learning focus] | [Insert unit description and learning focus] |
| Years 7–8  | [Insert relevant band-specific detail] | [Insert relevant band-specific detail] | [Insert relevant band-specific detail] | [Insert relevant band-specific detail] |
| Years 9–10  | [Insert relevant band-specific detail] | [Insert relevant band-specific detail] | [Insert relevant band-specific detail] | [Insert relevant band-specific detail] |

# Years 7–8

**Note:**

Adjust the table to reflect the number of units you will offer.

Highlight the aspects of the achievement standard that will be assessed within each unit.

|  | Unit 1  | Unit 2  | Unit 3  | Unit 4 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Assessment — [Insert assessment title] | Timing | Assessment — [Insert assessment title] | Timing | Assessment — [Insert assessment title] | Timing | Assessment — [Insert assessment title] | Timing  |
| Assessment | [Insert concise description of assessment][Insert technique][Insert mode, if applicable][Insert conditions] | [Insert week/s or date/s] | [Insert concise description of assessment][Insert technique][Insert mode, if applicable][Insert conditions] | [Insert week/s or date/s] | [Insert concise description of assessment][Insert technique][Insert mode, if applicable][Insert conditions] | [Insert week/s or date/s] | [Insert concise description of assessment][Insert technique][Insert mode, if applicable][Insert conditions] | [Insert week/s or date/s] |
| Achievement standard | By the end of Year 8, students initiate and maintain interactions in Chinese language in familiar and some unfamiliar contexts related to a range of interests and experiences. They use Chinese to collaborate and problem-solve, and adjust language in response to others. They interpret information, ideas and opinions in texts. They demonstrate understanding of similarities and differences between languages, in both familiar and some unfamiliar cultural contexts, by adjusting and reorganising responses. They select and use vocabulary, sentence structures, expressions and levels of formality, to create texts. They select and use characters appropriate to context and begin to use Pinyin to transcribe spoken words and short modelled sentences.Students apply the conventions of spoken Chinese, including differences in sounds and tones, to develop fluency and demonstrate understanding of writing system features and the role and function of character components. They demonstrate understanding that spoken, written and multimodal texts use different conventions, features and linguistic structures to convey meaning. They comment on structures and features of Chinese text, using metalanguage. They reflect on how the Chinese language, culture(s) and identity are interconnected, and compare this with their own language(s), culture(s) and identity. | By the end of Year 8, students initiate and maintain interactions in Chinese language in familiar and some unfamiliar contexts related to a range of interests and experiences. They use Chinese to collaborate and problem-solve, and adjust language in response to others. They interpret information, ideas and opinions in texts. They demonstrate understanding of similarities and differences between languages, in both familiar and some unfamiliar cultural contexts, by adjusting and reorganising responses. They select and use vocabulary, sentence structures, expressions and levels of formality, to create texts. They select and use characters appropriate to context and begin to use Pinyin to transcribe spoken words and short modelled sentences.Students apply the conventions of spoken Chinese, including differences in sounds and tones, to develop fluency and demonstrate understanding of writing system features and the role and function of character components. They demonstrate understanding that spoken, written and multimodal texts use different conventions, features and linguistic structures to convey meaning. They comment on structures and features of Chinese text, using metalanguage. They reflect on how the Chinese language, culture(s) and identity are interconnected, and compare this with their own language(s), culture(s) and identity. | By the end of Year 8, students initiate and maintain interactions in Chinese language in familiar and some unfamiliar contexts related to a range of interests and experiences. They use Chinese to collaborate and problem-solve, and adjust language in response to others. They interpret information, ideas and opinions in texts. They demonstrate understanding of similarities and differences between languages, in both familiar and some unfamiliar cultural contexts, by adjusting and reorganising responses. They select and use vocabulary, sentence structures, expressions and levels of formality, to create texts. They select and use characters appropriate to context and begin to use Pinyin to transcribe spoken words and short modelled sentences.Students apply the conventions of spoken Chinese, including differences in sounds and tones, to develop fluency and demonstrate understanding of writing system features and the role and function of character components. They demonstrate understanding that spoken, written and multimodal texts use different conventions, features and linguistic structures to convey meaning. They comment on structures and features of Chinese text, using metalanguage. They reflect on how the Chinese language, culture(s) and identity are interconnected, and compare this with their own language(s), culture(s) and identity. | By the end of Year 8, students initiate and maintain interactions in Chinese language in familiar and some unfamiliar contexts related to a range of interests and experiences. They use Chinese to collaborate and problem-solve, and adjust language in response to others. They interpret information, ideas and opinions in texts. They demonstrate understanding of similarities and differences between languages, in both familiar and some unfamiliar cultural contexts, by adjusting and reorganising responses. They select and use vocabulary, sentence structures, expressions and levels of formality, to create texts. They select and use characters appropriate to context and begin to use Pinyin to transcribe spoken words and short modelled sentences.Students apply the conventions of spoken Chinese, including differences in sounds and tones, to develop fluency and demonstrate understanding of writing system features and the role and function of character components. They demonstrate understanding that spoken, written and multimodal texts use different conventions, features and linguistic structures to convey meaning. They comment on structures and features of Chinese text, using metalanguage. They reflect on how the Chinese language, culture(s) and identity are interconnected, and compare this with their own language(s), culture(s) and identity. |
| Moderation | [Insert moderation details, including when moderation will occur and how it will be conducted] | [Insert moderation details, including when moderation will occur and how it will be conducted] | [Insert moderation details, including when moderation will occur and how it will be conducted] | [Insert moderation details, including when moderation will occur and how it will be conducted] |

**Note:** Adjust the table to reflect the number of units you will offer. Check or uncheck the columns as appropriate for each unit.

| Content descriptions | Units | Content descriptions | Units |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Communicating meaning in Chinese | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Understanding language and culture | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Interacting in Chinese**initiate and sustain exchanges in familiar and some unfamiliar contexts related to students’ experiences, feelings and views, adjusting their language in response to othersAC9LC8C01 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | **Understanding systems of language**apply knowledge of conventions of spoken Chinese to enhance fluency, and to respond to and create texts in familiar and some unfamiliar contextsAC9LC8U01 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| collaborate in activities that involve the language of transaction, negotiation and problem-solving to plan projects and eventsAC9LC8C02 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | apply understanding of sentence structures, expressions, character components and writing system features to infer meaning, and compose and respond to textsAC9LC8U02 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| **Mediating meaning in and between languages**interpret information, ideas and opinions in a range of spoken, written and multimodal texts, and respond appropriately to cultural context, purpose and audienceAC9LC8C03 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | reflect on similarities and differences between Chinese and English language structures and features, using metalanguageAC9LC8U03 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| interpret and adjust non-verbal, spoken and written language to convey meaning in Chinese language in familiar and some unfamiliar cultural contextsAC9LC8C04 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | **Understanding the interrelationship of language and culture**reflect on and explain how identity is shaped by language(s), culture(s), beliefs, attitudes and valuesAC9LC8U04 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| **Creating text in Chinese**create and present spoken, written and multimodal informative and imaginative texts, selecting vocabulary, expressions, sentence structures, textual features and conventions, using characters appropriate to text type and contextAC9LC8C05 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Years 9–10

**Note:**

Adjust the table to reflect the number of units you will offer.

Highlight the aspects of the achievement standard that will be assessed within each unit.

|  | Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Assessment — [Insert assessment title] | Timing | Assessment — [Insert assessment title] | Timing | Assessment — [Insert assessment title] | Timing | Assessment — [Insert assessment title] | Timing  |
| Assessment | [Insert concise description of assessment][Insert technique][Insert mode, if applicable][Insert conditions]  | [Insert week/s or date/s] | [Insert concise description of assessment][Insert technique][Insert mode, if applicable][Insert conditions]  | [Insert week/s or date/s] | [Insert concise description of assessment][Insert technique][Insert mode, if applicable][Insert conditions]  | [Insert week/s or date/s] | [Insert concise description of assessment][Insert technique][Insert mode, if applicable][Insert conditions]  | [Insert week/s or date/s] |
| Achievement standard | By the end of Year 10, students contribute to and extend interactions in Chinese language in increasingly unfamiliar contexts related to a wide range of interests and issues. They interpret texts by evaluating and synthesising information, ideas and perspectives. They show understanding of how features of language can be used to influence audience response. They create texts, selecting and manipulating language for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences. They apply and use complex sentences and structures to create and respond to spoken and written texts. They use a variety of tenses to sequence events and use language devices to enhance meaning and cohesion. They select and use a variety of characters appropriate to context, using Pinyin to transcribe spoken texts.Students incorporate features, conventions and phrasing patterns of spoken Chinese including variations in intonation, rhythm and sounds, to enhance fluency. They demonstrate understanding of the conventions of spoken and written texts and the connections between them. They apply knowledge of grammar and character form and function, and language structures and features, to make and predict meaning. They support analysis of Chinese texts, using metalanguage. They reflect on their own cultural perspectives and identity, and draw on their experience of learning Chinese, to evaluate how this learning influences their ideas and ways of communicating. | By the end of Year 10, students contribute to and extend interactions in Chinese language in increasingly unfamiliar contexts related to a wide range of interests and issues. They interpret texts by evaluating and synthesising information, ideas and perspectives. They show understanding of how features of language can be used to influence audience response. They create texts, selecting and manipulating language for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences. They apply and use complex sentences and structures to create and respond to spoken and written texts. They use a variety of tenses to sequence events and use language devices to enhance meaning and cohesion. They select and use a variety of characters appropriate to context, using Pinyin to transcribe spoken texts.Students incorporate features, conventions and phrasing patterns of spoken Chinese including variations in intonation, rhythm and sounds, to enhance fluency. They demonstrate understanding of the conventions of spoken and written texts and the connections between them. They apply knowledge of grammar and character form and function, and language structures and features, to make and predict meaning. They support analysis of Chinese texts, using metalanguage. They reflect on their own cultural perspectives and identity, and draw on their experience of learning Chinese, to evaluate how this learning influences their ideas and ways of communicating. | By the end of Year 10, students contribute to and extend interactions in Chinese language in increasingly unfamiliar contexts related to a wide range of interests and issues. They interpret texts by evaluating and synthesising information, ideas and perspectives. They show understanding of how features of language can be used to influence audience response. They create texts, selecting and manipulating language for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences. They apply and use complex sentences and structures to create and respond to spoken and written texts. They use a variety of tenses to sequence events and use language devices to enhance meaning and cohesion. They select and use a variety of characters appropriate to context, using Pinyin to transcribe spoken texts.Students incorporate features, conventions and phrasing patterns of spoken Chinese including variations in intonation, rhythm and sounds, to enhance fluency. They demonstrate understanding of the conventions of spoken and written texts and the connections between them. They apply knowledge of grammar and character form and function, and language structures and features, to make and predict meaning. They support analysis of Chinese texts, using metalanguage. They reflect on their own cultural perspectives and identity, and draw on their experience of learning Chinese, to evaluate how this learning influences their ideas and ways of communicating. | By the end of Year 10, students contribute to and extend interactions in Chinese language in increasingly unfamiliar contexts related to a wide range of interests and issues. They interpret texts by evaluating and synthesising information, ideas and perspectives. They show understanding of how features of language can be used to influence audience response. They create texts, selecting and manipulating language for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences. They apply and use complex sentences and structures to create and respond to spoken and written texts. They use a variety of tenses to sequence events and use language devices to enhance meaning and cohesion. They select and use a variety of characters appropriate to context, using Pinyin to transcribe spoken texts.Students incorporate features, conventions and phrasing patterns of spoken Chinese including variations in intonation, rhythm and sounds, to enhance fluency. They demonstrate understanding of the conventions of spoken and written texts and the connections between them. They apply knowledge of grammar and character form and function, and language structures and features, to make and predict meaning. They support analysis of Chinese texts, using metalanguage. They reflect on their own cultural perspectives and identity, and draw on their experience of learning Chinese, to evaluate how this learning influences their ideas and ways of communicating. |
| Moderation | [Insert moderation details, including when moderation will occur and how it will be conducted] | [Insert moderation details, including when moderation will occur and how it will be conducted] | [Insert moderation details, including when moderation will occur and how it will be conducted] | [Insert moderation details, including when moderation will occur and how it will be conducted] |

**Note:** Adjust the table to reflect the number of units you will offer. Check or uncheck the columns as appropriate for each unit.

| Content descriptions | Units | Content descriptions | Units |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Communicating meaning in Chinese | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Understanding language and culture | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Interacting in Chinese**initiate, sustain and extend exchanges in familiar and unfamiliar contexts related to students’ own and others’ experiences of the world, adjusting their language in response to othersAC9LC10C01 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | **Understanding systems of language**apply features and conventions of spoken Chinese to extend fluency in responding to and creating texts in familiar and unfamiliar contextsAC9LC10U01 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| contribute to discussions that involve diverse views to negotiate outcomes, address issues and compare cultural experiencesAC9LC10C02 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | apply knowledge of sentence structures and character form and function to predict meaning and compose texts that contain some complex structures and ideasAC9LC10U02 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| **Mediating meaning in and between languages**evaluate and synthesise information, ideas and perspectives in a broad range of spoken, written and multimodal texts and respond appropriately to cultural context, purpose and audienceAC9LC10C03 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | reflect on and evaluate Chinese texts, using metalanguage to analyse language structures and featuresAC9LC10U03 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| interpret and translate non-verbal, spoken and written interactions and texts to convey intercultural understanding in familiar and unfamiliar contextsAC9LC10C04 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | **Understanding the interrelationship of language and culture**reflect on and evaluate how identity is shaped by language(s), culture(s), beliefs, attitudes and values, and how these affect ways of communicatingAC9LC10U04 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| **Creating text in Chinese**create and present informative and imaginative texts for diverse contexts and purposes, selecting vocabulary, expressions, sentence structures and textual features and conventions to engage different audiencesAC9LC10C05 | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Note:** Adjust the table to reflect the number of units you will offer. Check or uncheck the columns as appropriate for each unit.

| General capabilities | Units |  | Cross-curriculum priorities | Units |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Critical and creative thinking  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |  | Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| Digital literacy  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |  | Asia and Australia’s engagement with Asia | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| Ethical understanding | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |  | Sustainability | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| Intercultural understanding | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| Literacy  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| Numeracy | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |
| Personal and social capability | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  | [ ]  |

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