# Years 7–8 (7–10 sequence) Japanese **Curriculum and assessment plan**

Example

### Level description

In Years 7 and 8, students are beginning their learning of Japanese language, and this will be influenced by prior learning and experiences of language learning. Students use Japanese to describe their personal world and interact and collaborate with teachers and peers within and beyond the classroom. Listening, speaking, reading and viewing, and writing activities are supported by scaffolding, modelling and feedback.

Students use familiar katakana and kanji, and hiragana with support of the chart, and access authentic and purpose-developed spoken, written and multimodal resources which may include conversations, audio and video clips, textbooks, advertisements, blogs and magazines. They use their English literacy knowledge of metalanguage to reflect on similarities and differences between Japanese and English language structures and features. They recognise that language choices reflect cultural values, beliefs and identity.

Unit 1 — わたしはだれ? (Who am I?) Unit 2 — 学校せいかつ (School life) Unit 3 — 日本のゲームショー (Japanese game show) Unit 4 — コンビニ (Convenience store) Timing: Year 7, Term 1 Timing: Year 7, Term 2 Timing: Year 7, Term 3 Timing: Year 7, Term 4 Duration: 10 weeks Duration: 10 weeks Duration: 10 weeks Duration: 10 weeks As an introduction to Japanese, students learn basic In this unit, students learn the hiragana script and begin to In this unit, students learn Japanese instructional language Turning the classroom into a convenience store, students greetings and grammar patterns to exchange personal compare it to katakana and kanji scripts. They learn and use this language to play classroom games that learn the language for numbers, counters, and basic information in both spoken and written forms. They begin to Japanese script through the topic of school life, increasing facilitate the learning of vocabulary used throughout the language to order food and make purchases via roleplays. consider how culture shapes their identity. Students their comprehension each week as they learn more course, e.g. hiragana, numbers, colours, adjectives, food They learn about Japanese food and culture and compare consider how self-introductions and body language differ hiragana characters. Students learn about subjects, year vocabulary. Students collaboratively design their own this to their own. Students engage with their classmates to between cultures. They learn to use hiragana particles, levels, school lunches, timetables, after-school activities games to share with the class. create modelled and impromptu conversations to buy and write their name in katakana, and to read and write some and how Japanese students travel to school. They watch sell classroom objects, leading to the creation of a skit with a humorous tone inspired by Japanese Manzai comedy. kanji. Students use Japanese to introduce themselves to videos and read and listen to texts about school life in the class, applying Japanese pronunciation rules. Japan to compare to their own, applying this knowledge to an examination task.

Unit 5 — 着るもの (Something to wear)	Unit 6 — ホームスイートホーム (Home sweet home)	Unit 7 — ゆるキャラ (Yurukyara)	Unit 8 — ビ
Timing: Year 8, Term 1 Duration: 10 weeks	Timing: Year 8, Term 2 Duration: 10 weeks	Timing: Year 8, Term 3 Duration: 10 weeks	Timing: Yea Duration: 1
In this unit, students learn to describe clothing with adjectives and colours. They develop understanding that Japanese uses 'loan words' from different languages and reflect on the similarities and differences between Japanese and English. Students recognise the nature of Japanese adjectives and how these reflect Japanese cultural values. They consider Japanese fashion and trends, noting how these trends compare to Australian trends and those of other cultures. Students design and describe an outfit that reflects their own cultural identity.	Considering the question 'what would I experience on a homestay in Japan?', students learn language for household routines. They explore Japanese cultural conventions around family and home life and investigate Japanese domestic approaches to sustainability, comparing these with their own experiences. Students reflect on differences and similarities between transactional home language use in Japanese and English, and their own backgrounds. They recognise how the choice and use of language reflect cultural values, beliefs and identity, and demonstrate understanding in an examination task.	Students learn vocabulary for body parts and refine their knowledge of Japanese colours and adjectives through the exploration of Japanese <i>yurukyara</i> mascot characters. They consider the design elements of <i>yurukyara</i> for Japanese towns and cities and apply this to design a <i>yurukyara</i> for their local community. Students consider the role of <i>yurukyara</i> and other characters in Japanese culture. They begin to explore the katakana script for place names. Students design their own <i>yurukyara</i> to represent their community and describe it in Japanese.	Students le could influe language a Japanese o suggesting English ser invitations o examinatio

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### Context and cohort considerations

Students learn Japanese in Years 7 and 8, accounting for three lessons a week. Some students may have background knowledge from primary school and will require some differentiation.

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### ビーチに行きましょう! (Let's go to the beach!)

/ear 8, Term 4 10 weeks

learn how to describe the weather and how this uence making plans. They learn invitational and dates to plan activities. Students consider e cultural norms for declining invitations and ng alternatives and compare Japanese and sentence structures, responding to imagined is using appropriate cultural norms in an tion task.



	<b>Unit 1 —</b> わたしはだれ? <b>(Who am I?)</b>		<b>Unit 2 —</b> 学校せいかつ (School life)		Unit 3 —日本のゲームショー (Japanese gar	ne show)	Unit 4 — コンビニ (Convenience store)			
	Assessment 1 — Self-introduction speech	Term/ week	Assessment 2 — School life	Term/ week	Assessment 3 — Board game	Term/ week	Assessment 4 — Humorous skit	Term/ week		
Assessment	<ul> <li>Description: Students apply vocabulary and grammar patterns learnt in class to present a self-introduction speech in Japanese.</li> <li>Technique: Short response</li> <li>Mode: Spoken</li> <li>Conditions:</li> <li>up to 1 minute in Japanese</li> </ul>	Term 1 Week 8	<ul> <li>Description: Students watch and read texts about Japanese schools to complete timetables and respond to questions. They compare language used in Australian and Japanese schools, using metalanguage. Students reflect on what the use of different expressions reveals about each culture and students' identities, e.g. a <i>Senpai</i> and <i>Kouhai</i> relationship.</li> <li>Technique: Examination Mode: Written</li> <li>Conditions:</li> <li>up to 70 minutes with 10 minutes planning</li> <li>up to 300 words in English</li> </ul>	Term 2 Week 7	<ul> <li>Description: Students work with classmates to design a game that reinforces Japanese vocabulary or grammar skills (such as a board game or game using digital technologies). They submit the rules of the game and film themselves playing and interacting with their peers using Japanese.</li> <li>Technique: Extended response Mode: Multimodal Conditions: <ul> <li>game materials: up to 300 characters in Japanese</li> <li>video of gameplay: up to 2 minutes in Japanese</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Term 3 Week 8	<ul> <li>Description: Students collaborate with their classmates to create and present a humorous skit set in a convenience store. They use modelled language to order food and make payments. They use body language and exaggeration for comedic purposes.</li> <li>Technique: Extended response Mode: Spoken Conditions:</li> <li>up to 2 minutes in Japanese</li> </ul>	Term 4 Week 7		
Achievement standard	By the end of Year 8, students use Japanese lat interact and collaborate with others, and to shar information and plan activities in familiar context respond to others' contributions, and recognise gestures, questions and instructions in exchang locate and respond to information in texts and us verbal, visual and contextual cues to help make They respond in Japanese or English, and demo understanding of context, purpose and audience They use familiar language, and modelled sente grammatical structures to create texts, and dem understanding of how some language reflects co practices. They use some familiar katakana and hiragana, with support. Students approximate Japanese sound patterns intonation and rhythms, and recognise the relati- between spoken and written forms. They demor understanding that Japanese has conventions a for scripts, non-verbal, spoken and written communication. 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Moderation	<b>Consensus:</b> Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA under the Assessment tab in the subject.	website	<b>Calibration:</b> Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA under the Assessment tab in the subject.	<b>Consensus:</b> Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA under the Assessment tab in the subject.	website	<b>Consensus:</b> Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website under the Assessment tab in the subject.				

	Unit 5 — 着るもの (Something to wear)		Unit 6 — ホームスイートホーム (Home swe	et home)	<b>Unit 7 —</b> ゆるキャラ <b>(Yurukyara)</b>		Unit 8 — ビーチに行きましょう! (Let's go to beach!)	the
	Assessment 5 — Fashion show	Term/ week	Assessment 6 — Home life	Term/ week	Assessment 7 — Our character	Term/ week	Assessment 8 — Let's make plans!	Term/ week
Assessment	<ul> <li>Description: Students use a Japanese text to draw an outfit typically worn by Japanese teenagers. They then create a multimodal presentation to model an outfit which represents their culture and identity. Students describe the outfit in Japanese and explain in English why they picked the outfit.</li> <li>Technique: Extended response Mode: Multimodal Conditions:</li> <li>up to 2 minutes in Japanese</li> </ul>	Term 1 Week 8	<ul> <li>Description: Students read a Japanese text and use visual stimulus to answer comprehension questions in Japanese or English, as indicated. They compare and reflect, in English, on home life in Japan and in Australia.</li> <li>Technique: Examination Mode: Written</li> <li>Conditions: <ul> <li>up to 50 minutes with 10 minutes planning</li> <li>up to 100 characters in Japanese or equivalent in Romaji</li> <li>up to 200 words in English</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Term 2 Week 8	<ul> <li>Description: In pairs, students design a mascot to represent their local community and record an interview about its appearance and personality in Japanese. They play their interview to the class and answer their classmates' questions about their mascot.</li> <li>Technique: Extended response Mode: Multimodal Conditions:</li> <li>up to 2 minutes in Japanese</li> </ul>	Term 3 Week 8	<ul> <li>Description: Students listen to a weather report in Japanese and match the weather to suitable events, e.g. going to the beach, watching a movie. In Japanese, students suggest a time and place to plan an activity. Students then compare English and Japanese expressions, using metalanguage in English.</li> <li>Technique: Examination</li> <li>Mode: Written</li> <li>Conditions: <ul> <li>up to 70 minutes with 10 minutes planning</li> <li>up to 250 characters in Japanese or equivalent in Romaji</li> <li>up to 300 words in English</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Term 4 Week 7
Achievement standard	By the end of Year 8, students use Japanese lat interact and collaborate with others, and to share information and plan activities in familiar context respond to others' contributions, and recognise gestures, questions and instructions in exchange locate and respond to information in texts and us verbal, visual and contextual cues to help make They respond in Japanese or English, and demo understanding of context, purpose and audience They use familiar language, and modelled sente grammatical structures to create texts, and demo understanding of how some language reflects or practices. They use some familiar katakana and hiragana, with support. Students approximate Japanese sound patterns intonation and rhythms, and recognise the relativity between spoken and written forms. They demon understanding that Japanese has conventions a for scripts, non-verbal, spoken and written communication. They comment on aspects of Ja and English language structures and features, u metalanguage. They demonstrate awareness th Japanese language is connected with culture ar and how this is reflected in their own language(s culture(s) and identity.	collaborate with others, and to share and plan activities in familiar contexts. They thers' contributions, and recognise familiar estions and instructions in exchanges. They espond to information in texts and use non- al and contextual cues to help make meaning. In apanese or English, and demonstrate ng of context, purpose and audience in texts. They respond to information in texts and use non- verbal, visual and contextual cues to help make meaning. They respond to information in texts and use non- verbal, visual and contextual cues to help make meaning. They respond to information in texts and use non- verbal, visual and contextual cues to help make meaning. They respond in Japanese or English, and demonstrate understanding of context, purpose and audience in texts. They use familiar language, and modelled sentence and structures to create texts, and demonstrate understanding of how some language reflects cultural hey use some familiar katakana and kanji, and th support. proximate Japanese sound patterns, ind rhythms, and recognise the relationship ken and written forms. They demonstrate und the support. proximate Japanese has conventions and rules on-verbal, spoken and written ion. They comment on aspects of Japanese language structures and features, using ge. They demonstrate awareness that the nguage is connected with culture and identity,				nguage to e ts. They familiar es. They se non- meaning. onstrate e in texts. ence and constrate ultural I kanji, and s, onship nstrate and rules apanese using nat the nd identity, s),	By the end of Year 8, students use Japanese la interact and collaborate with others, and to shar information and plan activities in familiar context respond to others' contributions, and recognise gestures, questions and instructions in exchang locate and respond to information in texts and u verbal, visual and contextual cues to help make They respond in Japanese or English, and demu understanding of context, purpose and audience They use familiar language, and modelled sente grammatical structures to create texts, and demu understanding of how some language reflects c practices. They use some familiar katakana and hiragana, with support. Students approximate Japanese sound patterns intonation and rhythms, and recognise the relati between spoken and written forms. They demor understanding that Japanese has conventions a for scripts, non-verbal, spoken and written communication. They comment on aspects of Ja and English language structures and features, u metalanguage. They demonstrate awareness the Japanese language is connected with culture ar and how this is reflected in their own language(s culture(s) and identity.	e ts. They familiar es. They se non- meaning. onstrate e in texts. ence and onstrate ultural I kanji, and s, onship nstrate and rules apanese using lat the nd identity,
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Content descriptions		its							Content descriptions		Units										
Communicating meaning in Japanese	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Understanding language and culture		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
<b>Interacting in Japanese</b> interact with others using modelled language to exchange information in familiar contexts about self and personal world AC9LJ8EC01	V	V	V	V		Ø	V	Ø	Understanding systems of language recognise and use features of the Japanese sound system, including pitch rhythm, stress, pronunciation and intonation, and demonstrate understand how these are represented in familiar contexts AC9LJ8EU01	ng of	7		V		V						
develop language to interact in exchanges, routines, tasks and responsibilities related to classroom and interests AC9LJ8EC02	V	V	V	V		V	V		develop knowledge of, and use structures and features of the Japanese grammatical and writing systems to understand and create spoken, writter multimodal texts AC9LJ8EU02	and	✓	V	V	V	V	V	V	V			
engage in modelled non-verbal, spoken and written exchanges with peers to organise activities relating to daily life and school environment AC9LJ8EC03				Ø		V		V	compare Japanese language structures and features with English, using familiar metalanguage AC9LJ8EU03			V						V			
<b>Mediating meaning in and between languages</b> locate and process information and ideas in familiar spoken, written and multimodal texts, responding in ways appropriate to cultural context, purpose and audience AC9LJ8EC04	Ø	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	<b>Understanding the interrelationship of language and culture</b> recognise how identity is shaped by language(s), culture(s), beliefs, attitud and values AC9LJ8EU04		<b>I</b>	V			V	V		V			
develop and begin to apply strategies to interpret, translate and convey meaning in Japanese in familiar contexts AC9LJ8EC05	Ø	Ø	V	V	V	V	V	V		I	1	1	1	1							
<b>Creating text in Japanese</b> create spoken, written and multimodal, informative and imaginative texts for familiar contexts and purposes using appropriate vocabulary, expressions, grammatical structures and some textual conventions, and hiragana and katakana with support of the chart and some familiar kanji AC9LJ8EC06							V														

General capabilities				Un	its			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Critical and creative thinking			V	V			V	V
Digital literacy			V		V		V	
Ethical understanding								
Intercultural understanding	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Literacy	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Numeracy			V	V				
Personal and social capability			V	V		V		

Cross-curriculum priorities

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures

Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia

Sustainability

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			Un	its			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
					V		