# Years 5 and 6 standard elaborations — Australian Curriculum: German

Prep 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\* 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 **C standard** — a sound level of knowledge and understanding of the content, and application of skills. The <u>discernible differences</u> 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), are provided where the achievement standard has additional examples for the descriptor. Terms are described in the Notes section following the matrix.

\* 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.



72208

#### Years 5 and 6 Australian Curriculum: German achievement standard

By the end of Year 6, students use written and spoken German for classroom interactions, to carry out transactions, and to share ideas and opinions, relate experiences and express feelings. They use complete sentences in familiar contexts to ask questions such as, Bist du fertig? Was machst du jetzt? Verstehst du das? AS1 respond to requests and share experiences of learning, for example, Ich kann gut sprechen, aber ich finde das Lesen und Schreiben schwierig.<sup>AS2</sup>. They use descriptive and expressive vocabulary, including adjectives such as aufgeregt, glücklich, nervös, sauer and traurig AS3, to express feelings and make statements such as Ich nehme ein Käsebrötchen AS4. They use appropriate intonation for simple statements, questions and exclamations, and correct pronunciation, for example, for the two different pronunciations of ch ASS. They gather and compare information from different sources about social and natural worlds, and convey information and opinions in different formats to suit specific audiences and purposes. They describe characters, events and ideas encountered in texts, and re-create imaginative texts to reflect their imaginative experience. When creating texts, they manipulate modelled language to describe current, recurring and future actions, for example, Wir gehen morgen schwimmen. Kommst du mit? Es geht mir nicht gut. Ass and produce original sentences with common regular and irregular verbs in the present tense, including limited forms of the modal verbs dürfen and müssen AS7 and some common separable verbs such as mitbringen and fernsehen AS8. They use adjectives, adverbs and adverbial phrases to qualify meaning, for example, viel Wasser, neue Schuhe, lieber, oft, jeden Tag AS9. They explain aspects of German language and culture, recognising that there are not always equivalent expressions in English, and create a range of bilingual texts to support their own language learning and the school community. They describe aspects of their intercultural interactions that are unfamiliar or uncomfortable, and discuss their own reactions and adjustments. Students give examples of how German language and culture are continuously changing and are influenced by other languages and cultures. They identify and apply some of the systematic sentence structure and word order rules of German. They identify rules for pronunciation and apply phonic and grammatical knowledge to spell and write unfamiliar words, for example, words containing *ch*, *j*, *w* and *z*<sup>AS10</sup>, and diphthongs such as *au*, *ei*, *eu* and *ie* <sup>AS11</sup>. They apply the conventions of commonly used text types, and identify differences in language features and text structures. They give examples of the variety of ways German is used by different people in different contexts. They make connections between culture and language use, and identify ways that language use is shaped by and reflects the values, ideas and norms of a community.

Key AS1, 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 German for Foundation–10*, www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/f-10-curriculum/languages/german

## Years 5 and 6 German standard elaborations

	A	В	C	D	E
	The folio of a student's work	has the following characteris	tics:		
Communicating	<ul> <li>purposeful use of written and spoken German:</li> <li>for classroom interactions</li> <li>to carry out transactions</li> <li>to share ideas and opinions</li> <li>to relate experiences and express feelings</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>effective use of written and spoken German:</li> <li>for classroom interactions</li> <li>to carry out transactions</li> <li>to share ideas and opinions</li> <li>to relate experiences and express feelings</li> </ul>	use of written and spoken German: • for classroom interactions • to carry out transactions • to share ideas and opinions • to relate experiences and express feelings	<ul> <li>basic use of written and spoken German:</li> <li>for classroom interactions</li> <li>to carry out transactions</li> <li>to share ideas and opinions</li> <li>to relate experiences and express feelings</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>fragmented use of written and spoken German:</li> <li>for classroom interactions</li> <li>to carry out transactions</li> <li>to share ideas and opinions</li> <li>to relate experiences and express feelings</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>purposeful use of complete sentences in familiar contexts to:</li> <li>ask questions</li> <li>respond to requests</li> <li>share experiences of learning</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>effective use of complete sentences in familiar contexts to:</li> <li>ask questions</li> <li>respond to requests</li> <li>share experiences of learning</li> </ul>	use of complete sentences in familiar contexts to: • ask questions (AS1) • respond to requests • share experiences of learning (AS2)	<ul> <li>partial use of complete sentences in familiar contexts to:</li> <li>ask questions</li> <li>respond to requests</li> <li>share experiences of learning</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>fragmented use of complete sentences in familiar contexts to:</li> <li>ask questions</li> <li>respond to requests</li> <li>share experiences of learning</li> </ul>
	purposeful use of descriptive and expressive vocabulary, including adjectives, to express feelings and make statements	effective use of descriptive and expressive vocabulary, including adjectives, to express feelings and make statements	use of descriptive and expressive vocabulary, including adjectives (AS3) to express feelings and make statements (AS4)	partial use of descriptive and expressive vocabulary, including adjectives, to express feelings and make statements	fragmented use of descriptive and expressive vocabulary, including adjectives, to express feelings and make statements
	<ul> <li>purposeful use of:</li> <li>appropriate intonation for simple statements, questions and exclamations</li> <li>correct pronunciation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>effective use of:</li> <li>appropriate intonation for simple statements, questions and exclamations</li> <li>correct pronunciation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>use of:</li> <li>appropriate intonation for simple statements, questions and exclamations</li> <li>correct pronunciation (AS5)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>partial use of:</li> <li>appropriate intonation for simple statements, questions and exclamations</li> <li>correct pronunciation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>fragmented use of:</li> <li>appropriate intonation for simple statements, questions and exclamations</li> <li>correct pronunciation</li> </ul>

	Α	В	C	D	E
	<ul> <li>purposeful and considered gathering and comparing of information from different sources about social and natural worlds</li> <li>purposeful information and opinions in different formats to suit specific audiences and purposes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>informed gathering and comparing of information from different sources about social and natural worlds</li> <li>effective conveying of information and opinions in different formats to suit specific audiences and purposes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>gathering and comparing of information from different sources about social and natural worlds</li> <li>conveying of information and opinions in different formats to suit specific audiences and purposes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>partial gathering and comparing of information from different sources about social and natural worlds</li> <li>partial conveying of information and opinions in different formats to suit specific audiences and purposes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>fragmented gathering and comparing of information from different sources about social and natural worlds</li> <li>fragmented conveying of information and opinions in different formats to suit specific audiences and purposes</li> </ul>
Communicating	<ul> <li><u>considered</u> description of characters, events and ideas encountered in texts</li> <li><u>purposeful</u> re-creation of imaginative texts to reflect their imaginative experience</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>informed description of characters, events and ideas encountered in texts</li> <li>effective re-creation of imaginative texts to reflect their imaginative experience</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>description of characters, events and ideas encountered in texts</li> <li>re-creation of imaginative texts to reflect their imaginative experience</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>partial description of characters, events and ideas encountered in texts</li> <li>re-creation of aspects of imaginative texts to reflect their imaginative experience</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>fragmented description of characters, events and ideas encountered in texts</li> <li>re-creation of elements of imaginative texts to reflect their imaginative experience</li> </ul>
Com	<ul> <li>purposeful creation of texts, with:</li> <li>manipulation of modelled language to describe current, recurring and future actions</li> <li>production of original sentences with common regular and irregular verbs in the present tense, including <ul> <li>limited forms of the modal verbs</li> <li>some common separable verbs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>effective creation of texts, with:</li> <li>manipulation of modelled language to describe current, recurring and future actions</li> <li>production of original sentences with common regular and irregular verbs in the present tense, including <ul> <li>limited forms of the modal verbs</li> <li>some common separable verbs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>creation of texts, with:</li> <li>manipulation of modelled language to describe current, recurring and future actions (AS6)</li> <li>production of original sentences with common regular and irregular verbs in the present tense, including <ul> <li>limited forms of modal verbs (AS7)</li> <li>some common separable verbs (AS8)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>basic creation of texts, with:</li> <li>manipulation of modelled language to describe aspects of current, recurring and future actions</li> <li>production of original sentences with common regular and irregular verbs in the present tense, including <ul> <li>limited forms of the modal verbs</li> <li>some common separable verbs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>fragmented creation of texts, with:</li> <li>manipulation of modelled language to describe elements of current, recurring and future actions</li> <li>production of original sentences with common regular and irregular verbs in the present tense, including <ul> <li>limited forms of the modal verbs</li> <li>some common separable verbs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Commu nicatin	purposeful use of adjectives, adverbs and adverbial phrases to qualify meaning	effective use of adjectives, adverbs and adverbial phrases to qualify meaning	use of adjectives, adverbs and adverbial phrases to qualify meaning (AS9)	basic use of adjectives, adverbs and adverbial phrases to qualify meaning	fragmented use of adjectives, adverbs and adverbial phrases to qualify meaning

	А	В	С	D	Е
	considered explanation of aspects of German language and culture, with recognition that there are not always equivalent expressions in English	informed explanation of aspects of German language and culture, with recognition that there are not always equivalent expressions in English	explanation of aspects of German language and culture, with recognition that there are not always equivalent expressions in English	partial explanation of aspects of German language and culture, with recognition that there are not always equivalent expressions in English	fragmented explanation of aspects of German language and culture, with recognition that there are not always equivalent expressions in English
	purposeful creation of a range of bilingual texts to support their own language learning and the school community	effective creation of a range of bilingual texts to support their own language learning and the school community	creation of a range of bilingual texts to support their own language learning and the school community	partial creation of a range of bilingual texts to support their own language learning and the school community	fragmented creation of a range of bilingual texts to support their own language learning and the school community
	considered description of aspects of their intercultural interactions that are unfamiliar or uncomfortable, with considered discussion of their own reactions and adjustments	informed description of aspects of their intercultural interactions that are unfamiliar or uncomfortable, with informed discussion of their own reactions and adjustments	description of aspects of their intercultural interactions that are unfamiliar or uncomfortable, with discussion of their own reactions and adjustments	partial description of aspects of their intercultural interactions that are unfamiliar or uncomfortable, with <u>basic</u> discussion of their own reactions and adjustments	fragmented description of aspects of their intercultural interactions that are unfamiliar or uncomfortable, with fragmented discussion of their own reactions and adjustments
Understanding	<u>considered</u> provision of examples of how German language and culture are continuously changing and are influenced by other languages and cultures	informed provision of examples of how German language and culture are continuously changing and are influenced by other languages and cultures	provision of examples of how German language and culture are continuously changing and are influenced by other languages and cultures	basic provision of examples of how German language and culture are continuously changing and are influenced by other languages and cultures	fragmented provision of examples of how German language and culture are continuously changing and are influenced by other languages and cultures
Under	identification and purposeful application of some of the systematic sentence structure and word order rules of German	identification and <u>effective</u> application of some of the systematic sentence structure and word order rules of German	identification and application of some of the systematic sentence structure and word order rules of German	guided identification and application of some of the systematic sentence structure and word order rules of German	directed identification and application of some of the systematic sentence structure and word order rules of German

	A	В	C	D	E
	discerning identification of rules for pronunciation and purposeful application of phonic and grammatical knowledge to spell and write: • unfamiliar words • diphthongs	effective identification of rules for pronunciation and <u>effective</u> application of phonic and grammatical knowledge to spell and write: • unfamiliar words • diphthongs	identification of rules for pronunciation and application of phonic and grammatical knowledge to spell and write: • unfamiliar words (AS10) • diphthongs (AS11)	<ul> <li>guided identification of rules for pronunciation and partial application of phonic and grammatical knowledge to spell and write:</li> <li>unfamiliar words</li> <li>diphthongs</li> </ul>	directed identification of rules for pronunciation and fragmented application of phonic and grammatical knowledge to spell and write: • unfamiliar words • diphthongs
Understanding	<ul> <li><u>purposeful</u> application of conventions of commonly used text types</li> <li><u>discerning</u> identification of differences in language features and text structures</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>effective</u> application of conventions of commonly used text types</li> <li><u>effective</u> identification of differences in language features and text structures</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>application of conventions of commonly used text types</li> <li>identification of differences in language features and text structures</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>partial application of conventions of commonly used text types</li> <li>guided identification of differences in language features and text structures</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>fragmented</u> application of conventions of commonly used text types</li> <li><u>directed</u> identification of differences in language features and text structures</li> </ul>
Unders	considered provision of examples of the variety of ways German is used by different people in different contexts	informed provision of examples of the variety of ways German is used by different people in different contexts	provision of examples of the variety of ways German is used by different people in different contexts	basic provision of examples of the variety of ways German is used by different people in different contexts	fragmented provision of examples of the variety of ways German is used by different people in different contexts
	<ul> <li>making of <u>considered</u> connections between culture and language use</li> <li><u>discerning</u> identification of ways that language use is shaped by and reflects the values, ideas and norms of a community</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>making of informed connections between culture and language use</li> <li>effective identification of ways that language use is shaped by and reflects the values, ideas and norms of a community</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>making of connections between culture and language use</li> <li>identification of ways that language use is shaped by and reflects the values, ideas and norms of a community</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>making of basic connections between culture and language use</li> <li>partial identification of ways that language use is shaped by and reflects the values, ideas and norms of a community</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>making of fragmented connections between culture and language use</li> <li>fragmented identification of ways that language use is shaped by and reflects the values, ideas and norms of a community</li> </ul>

Key shading emphasises the qualities that discriminate between the A-E descriptors; (AS1), (ASx) is a cross-reference to an example in the achievement standard

# 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.

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 Years 5 and 6 German SEs

These terms clarify the descriptors in the Years 5 and 6 German SEs. Definitions are drawn from the ACARA Australian Curriculum Languages glossary (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, <i>accurate</i> is the production of structurally correct forms of the target language
apply; applying	use or employ in a particular situation
aspects	particular parts or features
basic	fundamental; simple, elementary
communicating	<ul> <li>a mutual and reciprocal exchange of meaning;</li> <li>in Languages, <i>communicating</i> refers to using language for communicative purposes in interpreting, creating and exchanging meaning; this includes:</li> <li>listening and speaking in relation to relevant domains of language use and text types</li> <li>reading and writing in relation to relevant domains of language use and text types</li> <li>communicating strategies</li> <li>translating and interpreting</li> <li>reflecting on intercultural language use;</li> <li>students demonstrate <i>communicating</i> by:</li> <li>describing the performance in the target language, both oral and written</li> <li>showing evidence of written and spoken German to communicate with teachers, peers and others in a range of settings and for a range of purposes</li> </ul>
complex sentence	<ul> <li>a sentence with one or more elements in addition to the main or independent idea or clause; in the following examples, the subordinate clauses are indicated by square brackets:</li> <li>'I took my umbrella [because it was raining]'</li> <li>'The man [who came to dinner] is my brother.'</li> </ul>

Term	Description
confident	<ul> <li>having strong belief or full assurance; sure;</li> <li>in Languages, <i>confident</i> 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:</li> <li>elaborate or explain the decisions made in response to the assessment provided</li> <li>manipulate the language when translating to maintain the intent of the target language</li> </ul>
considered	thought about deliberately with a purpose; in Languages, <i>considered</i> responses mean students demonstrate a confident understanding and appreciation of the cultural and linguistic knowledge and irregularities of the language
contextual cues	include intonation, gestures and facial features
culture	<ul> <li>a framework in which things come to be seen as having meaning; it involves the lens through which:</li> <li>people see, think, interpret the world and experience</li> <li>make assumptions about self and others</li> <li>understand and represent individual and community identity</li> </ul>
demonstrate; demonstration	give a practical exhibition or explanation
description; describe	give an account of characteristics or features
directed	following the instructions of the facilitator
effective	<ul> <li>meeting the assigned purpose in a way that produces a desired or intended result; in Languages, <i>effective</i> refers to being able to apply cultural and linguistic knowledge, with possible irregularities in responses provided; this includes:</li> <li>effective use of a range of vocabulary and grammar</li> <li>the meaning of familiar language is accurately demonstrated; complex language may be misinterpreted</li> <li>subtleties may be overlooked</li> <li>cultural meanings are evident in responses but may not be fully developed;</li> <li>students demonstrate <i>effective usage</i> in the four major language skills:</li> <li>listening — the speaker's attitude, purpose and intentions are recognised</li> <li>reading — the purpose of the text and the writer's perspective and intention are recognised</li> <li>writing — spelling, punctuation and word order display a reasonable degree of accuracy; written text is generally coherent</li> <li>speaking — pronunciation, intonation, rhythm and stress are acceptable and register is appropriate to the situation</li> </ul>
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, <i>elements</i> 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
familiar well-acquainted; thoroughly conversant to be familiar with a subject; with a method	

Term	Description
fluent	able to speak, write, translate and interpret readily
formulaic language	<ul> <li>words or expressions which are commonly used in fixed patterns and learned as such without grammatical analysis, e.g.</li> <li>story starter: 'Once upon a time'</li> <li>greeting in Australian English: 'G'day, how are you going?'</li> </ul>
fragmented	disjointed or isolated
guided	visual and/or verbal prompts to facilitate or support independent action
identification; identify	to establish or indicate who or what someone or something is
informed	<ul> <li>having relevant knowledge; being conversant with the topic;</li> <li>in Languages, <i>informed</i> refers to being able to apply cultural and linguistic knowledge with possible irregularities in responses provided; this includes:</li> <li>a range of vocabulary and grammar used effectively</li> <li>the meaning of familiar language is accurately demonstrated</li> <li>subtleties may be overlooked</li> <li>cultural meaning is evident in responses but may not be fully developed;</li> <li>students demonstrate <i>informed usage</i> in the four major language skills:</li> <li>listening — the speaker's attitude, purpose and intentions are recognised</li> <li>reading — the purpose of the text and the writer's perspective and intention are recognised</li> <li>writing — spelling, punctuation and word order display a reasonable degree of accuracy; written text is generally coherent</li> <li>speaking — pronunciation, intonation, rhythm and stress are acceptable and register is appropriate to the situation</li> </ul>
metalanguage	<ul> <li>a vocabulary used to discuss language conventions and use, e.g. language used to talk about:</li> <li>grammatical terms, such as sentence, clause, conjunction</li> <li>the social and cultural nature of language, such as face, reciprocating, register</li> </ul>
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
read; reading	process visual or tactile symbols (e.g. braille), words or actions in order to derive and/or construct meaning; <i>reading</i> includes elements of decoding (of sounds and symbols), interpreting, critically analysing and reflecting upon meaning in a wide range of written, visual, print and non-print texts
readily	promptly; quickly; easily; in a ready manner; willingly; fluently; this includes being effective and informed
recognise; recognition	to be aware of or acknowledge
responses; respond	to react to a person or text

Term	Description
speak	convey meaning and communicate with purpose; some students participate in speaking activities using communication systems and assistive technologies to communicate wants and needs, and to comment about the world
text	an identified stretch of language, used as a means for communication or the focus of learning and investigation; <i>text forms</i> 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; <i>multimodal texts</i> combine language with other systems for communication, such as print text, visual images, soundtrack and spoken word, as in film or computer presentation media
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
understand; understanding	<ul> <li>to perceive what is meant, grasp an idea, and to be thoroughly familiar with;</li> <li>in Languages, <i>understanding</i> refers to analysing language and culture as resources for interpreting and shaping meaning in intercultural exchange; this includes:</li> <li>knowledge of the language system</li> <li>variability in language use</li> <li>reflection on language and culture</li> </ul>
use; to operate or put into effect	