Japanese houses — listening

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| Elementary Years 8–9  | Languages — Japanese |
| Students listen to a spoken text in Japanese about housing in Japan and answer questions in English. |
| Context for assessmentJapanese housing reflects a mixture of the old and the new, which typifies how Japan has embraced the West. Housing in Japan retains aspects of the traditional Japan and the new Japan. Traditions reveal a lot about the culture of Japan, especially what is valued in society. Students explore these concepts in this assessment. This assessment links with *Japanese houses — reading* and *Japanese houses — writing*. |

******This assessment gathers evidence of learning for the following **Essential Learnings**:

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| Languages Essential Learnings by the end of Elementary Stage |
| Ways of workingStudents are able to:* interpret a range of spoken and written texts in different contexts where familiar and some unfamiliar language is used
* notice and compare similarities and differences between the target language and English and/or other familiar languages
* notice and compare their own beliefs, attitudes and practices and those reflected in the target culture.
 | Knowledge and understanding*Comprehending and composing in the target language*Comprehending and composing skills are used to understand language input, to convey information and express ideas and opinions, and to engage in interactions in the target language for different purposes, contexts and audiences.* Verbal language and non-verbal language are adapted according to purpose, context and audience.
* Texts, including conversations and narratives, follow patterns and are shaped by conventions that can vary between cultures.
* Familiar language can be used in new contexts to help interpret and convey main ideas and supporting details.

*Intercultural competence and language awareness*Intercultural competence and knowledge of languages and cultures allow for exploration of different ways of experiencing and acting in the world.* Ideas or information may or may not be transferable from one language to another and can provide cultural insights and information.
* Cultural practices in the target language can be compared with those of other cultures and connections noticed between language use and cultural knowledge and behaviour.
* Investigations into language use and cultural beliefs, attitudes and practices further develop intercultural competence.
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| Assessable elements* Knowledge and understanding
* Comprehending texts
* Intercultural competence
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| Source: Queensland Studies Authority 2007*, Languages* Essential Learnings by the end of Elementary Stage, QSA, Brisbane. |

Listed here are suggested **learning experiences** for students before implementing this assessment.

* Look at stimulus materials related to accommodation in Japan (e.g. large picture cards, DVDs, videos) and identify features. See Appendix A: Japanese web resources.
* Investigate and summarise the different accommodation options in Japan, including:
* houses
* apaato
* manshon
* danchi
* ryokan
* youth hostels.
* Investigate a range of relevant sociocultural topics. See Appendix B: Sociocultural topics.
* Learn key vocabulary and relevant structures in Japanese. See Appendix C: Targeted language elements.
* Read and write about similarities and differences in accommodation in Australia and Japan.
* Listen to descriptions of different accommodation options in Japan.
* Read brochures about accommodation, including a brochure promoting luxury hotel.
* Describe own home to a partner.
* Write a description of own house and bedroom.
* Design a floor plan for an apartment or house.
* Enter an architecture contest with a Japanese theme.
* Ensure students have had experience with the mode of assessment before implementation. 

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| Icon_Resource | Teacher resources |

Appendix A: Japanese web resources

Appendix B: Sociocultural topics

Appendix C: Targeted language elements

Supporting resources for this assessment include images of housing in Japan. See the Assessment-related resources accompanying this assessment.

*Niko Niko*; *Moshi, Moshi* and *Pera, Pera* from the Yoroshiku series, Department of Education, Queensland & Ministry of Education, Western Australia 1993, Curriculum Corporation, Canberra.

## Preparing

Consider these points before implementing the assessment.

* Print any relevant resources for students, including Appendix A: Japanese web resources and Appendix C: Targeted language elements.
* Students complete research in Section 1 of this assessment. Arrange access to resources such as the library.
* Consider equity issues. Ensure students are not disadvantaged by a lack of access to resources.
* Revise any key text structures and language elements targeted for assessment. Students should have significant opportunity to learn the required language elements before the assessment.
* Consider what stimulus resources could be offered in the assessment. There are images of Japanese housing in the Assessment-related resources accompanying this assessment .
* Decide whether to use the sample Japanese listening text in Appendix D: Sample listening text, or prepare another passage about housing in Japan with the required language elements.
* Employ the adjusted/inclusive strategies used in everyday practice for students who may require additional support to complete the assessment.

## Sample implementation plan

This table shows one way that this assessment can be implemented. It is a guide only — you may choose to use all, part, or none of the table. You may customise the table to suit your students and their school environment.

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| **Suggested time** | **Student activity** | **Teacher role** |
| **Section 1. Investigation** |
| 10 minutes | Read and ask any questions about the *Guide to making judgments* and the *Student booklet*. | Read the *Student booklet* and *Guide to making judgments* to students and answer any questions. |
| 1–2 hours | Research Japanese housing using a list of key words (Appendix C: Targeted language elements).Complete the investigation questions in the *Student booklet*. | Provide Appendix A: Japanese web resources to students. Provide students with copies of Appendix C: Targeted language elements.Ensure access to required resources, e.g. library computers.Assist students as required. |
| **Section 2. Listen and respond** |
| 1 hour | Listen to the teacher’s reading of the Japanese text.Answer all questions in English in the *Student booklet*. | Read the selected listening passage to students, modelling accurate pronunciation and appropriate rhythm and speed. (See Appendix D: Sample Japanese listening text.)Assist students as required. |

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| Icon_Resource | Resources for the assessment |

Appendix A Japanese web resources

Appendix C Targeted language elements

Appendix D Sample Japanese listening text

During the learning process, you and your students should have developed a shared understanding of the curriculum expectations identified as part of the planning process.

After students have completed the assessment, identify, gather and interpret the information provided in student responses. Use only the evidence in student responses to make your judgment about the quality of the student learning. Refer to the following documents to assist you in making standards-referenced judgments:

* *Guide to making judgments*
* *Indicative A response*
* *Sample responses* (where available).

### Making judgments about this assessment

The *Guide to making judgments* for this assessment demonstrates student development along a continuum. It uses task-specific descriptors to describe the quality of student performance as a standard from A to E across each of the assessable elements. In the continua model, each higher standard grade has those below nested within it. In short, an A standard includes all qualities previously described along the continuum. As the continua model plots noticeable differences in student performance, the descriptor shows what students can do, not what students cannot do.

This assessment does not require assessment of the target language to demonstrate Intercultural competence. Evidence for Intercultural competence can be taken from student responses in English from Section 1: Investigation. It may also be possible to see some evidence of Intercultural competence in the responses given to the listening questions. These should also be considered when making a final judgment on this assessable element.

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| Icon_ForFurtherHelp | For further information, refer to the resource *Using a Guide to making judgments*, available in the Resources section of the Assessment Bank website. |

Evaluate the information gathered from the assessment to inform teaching and learning strategies.

Involve students in the feedback process. Give students opportunities to ask follow-up questions and share their learning observations or experiences.

Focus feedback on the student’s personal progress. Emphasise continuous progress relative to their previous achievement and to the learning expectations — avoid comparing a student with their classmates.

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| Icon_ForFurtherHelp | For further information, refer to the resource *About feedback*, available in the Resources section of the Assessment Bank website. |



Japanese web resources

Teachers should always check websites before recommending them to students. These websites were accessed in August 2008.

### Japanese houses and architecture

* Japanese housing: <http://web-jpn.org/kidsweb/explore/housing/index.html>.
* Virtual Japanese house: <http://web-japan.org/kidsweb/virtual/house>.
* Japanese Streets — magazine about Japanese street fashion and culture: <http://japanesestreets.com>.
* Japanese guesthouses: <http://japaneseguesthouses.com/about/links.htm>.
* Bodoin College: The Japanese garden: <<http://academic.bowdoin.edu/zen/index.shtml>>.
* ThinkQuest: The art of Japan — architecture: <http://library.thinkquest.org/27458/nf/architecture/history.html>.
* Kansai Window: Japanese architecture: <www.kippo.or.jp/culture\_e/build.htm>.
* AsianInfo.org: Japanese architecture:
<www.asianinfo.org/asianinfo/japan/pro-architecture.htm>.
* Essential Japan guide: Removing Shoes in Japan:
<http://www.essential-japan-guide.com/removing-shoes-in-japan.html>.
* Japan guide: Japanese bathrooms: <http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e2002.html>.

### Japanese language

* About.com — Japanese language: <http://japanese.about.com/library/weekly/aa051403a.htm>.
* Loquela education — Japan online:
<http://loquela-education.net/course/view.php?id=21#section-3>.

About Japan and Japanese culture

* Earthy family — Japanese culture: <[www.earthyfamily.com/J-Culture.htm](http://www.earthyfamily.com/J-Culture.htm)>.
* Japan zone: <www.japan-zone.com/culture/dishes.shtml>.
* Search for images of Japan on Flickr photosharing website: <www.flickr.com>.
* Japan zone — travel guide, information and culture:
<www.japan-zone.com/culture/dishes.shtml>.
* Japan guide — Japan living and travel guide: <www.japan-guide.com/e/e2035.html>.
* About.com — Japanese language and culture: <http://japanese.about.com>.
* Japan Culture Club, online catalogue of Japanese cultural items: <http://japan-cc.com>.
* Babychatter — Japanese names. Select Japanese girls or boys names: <www.babychatter.com>.

## Japanese web resources (cont.)

* At home in Japan — Japanese home-stay tutorial: <http://athome.nime.ac.jp>.
* Virtual Museum of Japanese Arts: <http://web-japan.org/museum/menu.html>.
* Web Japan — sponsored by Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA):
<http://web-japan.org>.
* Japan Foundation resources: <http://minnanokyozai.jp/kyozai/home/en.render.do>.
* Culture at work — Japanese culture: <www.culture-at-work.com/jpnlinks.html>.
* Japanese web links: <http://ww2.lafayette.edu/~stocktoj/home/japanl.html>.
* Japan National Tourist Organisation: <www.jnto.go.jp/eng>.
* Explore Japan — online Japanese gift shop: <www.explorejapan.com>.
* YesJapan.com Culture Centre: <www.yesjapan.com/culture/culture2.mv>.
* Asahi guide to Japanese culture: <www.asahi-net.or.jp/~py3y-knd/culture.html>.
* Traditional Japanese culture and modern Japan: *<*www.japanlink.co.jp/ka/home.html>.

### Language resources

* Curriculum Corporation — Japanese language resources: <http://studio.qantm.com.au/onlinelanguageresources/main.htm>.
* Shunko Muroya, Japanese Advisor for Alberta Education, Canada ­— Information and Resources for Teachers of Japanese Language: <www.nihongomemo.com>.
* Japanese picture dictionary: <www.plala.or.jp/y-naka/jiten.html>.
* Japanese language resources for teachers:
<http://loquela-education.net/course/view.php?id=21#section-3>.

## Sociocultural topics

* Genkan
* Kotatsu
* Shooji
* Tatami
* Kakejuku
* Ofuro
* Otearai
* Tatami
* Slipper culture
* Ittekimasu/itte mairimasu/okaeri nasai
* Manners when eating (gochisoosama)
* Street numbers (chome)
* Housing styles (manshon, apaato, danchi)

## Targeted language elements

The following summary of targeted language elements is a suggested guide only. Teachers are encouraged to modify this guide to suit their class context. Please see the *Indicative A response* for further elaborations on the targeted language content.

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| Comparing structures, for comparison (hotter, colder, lower higher) | ～は同じです　　　～は違います一番好きな部屋は何ですか。　台所は　いまより小さいです。　様式と和式とどちらが広いですか。 |
| Describing and asking about routines and procedures — daily activities | 何時に朝ごはんを食べますか。月曜日に何をしますか。 |
| Describing activities (fun, boring, exciting) | 家は大きいです。 |
| Describing places and things (buildings, household equipment) | 猫はトイレにいます。テーブルはお風呂場にあります。中・下・右・左・前・そば・後ろ |
| Expressing feelings (happy, sad, boring, lonely, tired, excited) | うれしい・かなしい・つまらない・おもしろい・伝統的 |
| Expressing likes and dislikes | 母じは～が好きです・好きじゃないきらい・大きらい・一番好きな～ |
| Identifying and asking about places and things, rooms in a building, buildings | この・その・あの・どの |
| Affirming and negating statements (true and false) | はい、そうです。いいえ、そうじゃないです・分からない・しじられない・本当です・違います |
| Expressing possibility | 雨がふるでしょう・かもしれません |

## Sample listening text

日本には　アパートと　マンションと　団地と　家が　あります。日本の　家は　一番おもしろいです。中に　ふるいものが　たくさん　あります。日本の　家に　和室と　洋室が　あります。和室に　たたみが　あります。そして、とこのまも　あります。とこのまの　中に　かけじゅくが　あります。いけばなも　あります。好きな部屋です。でも　畳が　あまり　らくじゃないです。和室の　中に　こたつが　あります。こたつは　おもいしろいもの　です。和室の　となりに　風呂場が　あります。中に　お風呂が　あります。風呂場の　右に　トイレが　あります。日本の　トイレは　とても　へんなものです。