Languages – Hindi scope and sequence: F–10 Sequence, Foundation to Level 6

| **Foundation to Level 2** | **Levels 3 and 4** | **Levels 5 and 6** |
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| Achievement standard |
| By the end of Level 2, students identify the different sounds and rhythms of the Hindi language by listening to and viewing a variety of texts. They compare these sounds with other languages, noticing how pronunciation changes and discovering how languages are influenced by each other. They explore Hindi through play, first imitating sounds and patterns, and then replicating expressions and phrases, before producing responses using formulaic and familiar language. They recognise that Hindi sounds are represented by the Devanāgarī script, and they can match these with words, copying and combining them in increasingly complex ways. They develop and expand their vocabulary, from simple sounds to frequently used words and phrases, using the pronunciation and intonation patterns of spoken Hindi. They expand their repertoire of Hindi words and phrases through listening, viewing and reading, and then progress to creating simple sentences and responses using modelled language.Students identify familiar words and phrases to obtain meaning from a variety of multimodal texts relating to their personal world. They begin to explain their understanding of the features and grammatical structures of Hindi using simple metalanguage. They start to develop written competence by copying letters and words, and then produce the language with support. They respond to texts using frequently used words, phrases and sentence patterns in both written and spoken language. They apply their understanding of some of the conventions and features of the spoken and written Hindi language. They use common grammatical structures to create their own simple texts, with the support of visual and/or spoken cues.Students explore and recognise the influence of culture on language and identity. They recognise that Hindi is spoken in communities and regions in Australia and around the world, and relate this to their own language(s) and culture(s). | By the end of Level 4, students use Hindi to initiate structured interactions and share information related to the classroom and their personal worlds. They use modelled language to participate in spoken and written activities. They locate and respond to key items of information in texts, using strategies to help interpret and convey meaning in familiar contexts. They use modelled language and basic grammatical structures to create texts, using the Devanāgarī script as appropriate.Students imitate the sound combinations and rhythms of spoken Hindi. They demonstrate their understanding that Hindi has non-verbal, spoken and written language conventions and rules to convey meaning. They recognise that some terms have cultural meanings. They identify patterns in Hindi and make comparisons between Hindi and English, using simple metalanguage. They understand how aspects of language and culture contribute to their own and others’ cultural identity. | By the end of Level 6, students initiate and use strategies to maintain interactions in Hindi that are related to their personal worlds and school environment. They use appropriate sound combinations, intonation and rhythm in spoken texts. They collaborate in spoken and written activities to share and discuss information, preferences and ideas. They use strategies to locate and interpret information and ideas in texts, and demonstrate understanding by responding in Hindi or English, adjusting their response to suit purpose.Students use modelled structures when creating and responding in Hindi. They create texts, selecting and using a variety of vocabulary and sentence structures and the Devanāgarī script to suit different contexts, and using conventions appropriate to text type. They apply rules for pronunciation and intonation in spoken language and apply conventions of spelling and punctuation in written language. They compare language structures and features in Hindi and English, using familiar metalanguage. They show understanding of how language and culture are interconnected and consider how this is reflected in their own language(s), culture(s) and identity. |
| Content descriptions |
| Strand: Engaging with Hindi Language and Culture |
| Sub-strand: Engaging with Hindi language |
| *Students learn to:* |
| notice that Hindi looks and sounds different to other languagesVC2LH2E01 |  |  |
| develop oral language skills through exploring and listening to the sounds and patterns of the languageVC2LH2E02 |  |  |
| recognise and respond to greetings, instructions and language relating to their personal world using one- or 2-word responses and/or single-idea phrases VC2LH2E03 |  |  |
| Sub-strand: Engaging with Hindi culture |
| *Students learn to:* |
| explore connections between language and culture through play and/or imaginationVC2LH2E04 |  |  |
| Strand: Communicating Meaning in Hindi |
| Sub-strand: Interacting in Hindi |
| *Students learn to:* |
| communicate using formulaic and modelled language relating to aspects of their personal worldVC2LH2C01 | initiate exchanges and respond to modelled questions about themselves, others and the classroom environment, using formulaic expressionsVC2LH4C01 | initiate and sustain modelled exchanges in familiar contexts related to their personal worlds and school environmentVC2LH6C01 |
| participate in a range of guided language activities using formulaic expressions, and visual and spoken cuesVC2LH2C02 | participate in activities that involve expressing interests and exchanging information with others, using a range of familiar phrases and modelled structuresVC2LH4C02 | participate in activities that involve discussion and planning with others, using language that expresses information, preferences and ideasVC2LH6C02 |
| Sub-strand: Mediating meaning in and between languages |
| *Students learn to:* |
| locate key information in a variety of texts with support, and respond using gestures, images, words and/or formulaic phrasesVC2LH2C03 | locate and respond to key information related to familiar content obtained from spoken, written, viewed and multimodal textsVC2LH4C03 | locate information and ideas in a range of spoken, written, viewed and multimodal texts, and respond in different ways to suit purposeVC2LH6C03 |
| explore and make meaning from sounds, words and phrases for familiar objects or terms in Hindi through play, and discover how languages influence each otherVC2LH2C04 | develop strategies to comprehend and produce Hindi, adjusting language to convey meaning and/or intercultural understanding in familiar contextsVC2LH4C04 | apply strategies to interpret and convey meaning and/or intercultural understanding in Hindi in familiar non-verbal, spoken and written contextsVC2LH6C04 |
| Sub-strand: Creating text in Hindi |
| *Students learn to:* |
| create spoken and written texts, copying the Devanāgarī script as appropriate, and using words, familiar phrases and modelled languageVC2LH2C05 | create and present spoken and written texts using formulaic expressions, simple phrases and sentences, modelled textual conventions, and Devanāgarī scriptVC2LH4C05 | create and present spoken and written texts, using a variety of vocabulary, modelled sentence structures and conventions appropriate to text typeVC2LH6C05 |
| Strand: Understanding Language and Culture |
| Sub-strand: Understanding systems of language |
| *Students learn to:* |
| imitate the pronunciation and intonation of spoken Hindi, and understand how sounds are producedVC2LH2U01 | recognise sound combinations, and use patterns of pronunciation and intonation to form words, phrases and simple sentencesVC2LH4U01 | apply combinations of sounds, syllables, pronunciation and intonation patterns to develop fluency and rhythm in words, phrases and sentencesVC2LH6U01 |
| identify sound combinations to produce simple words, and then an increasing number of frequently used words and phrasesVC2LH2U02 | recognise and use the Devanāgarī script, as well as modelled language, formulaic phrases, simple grammatical structures and language conventions to convey meaningVC2LH4U02 | recognise and use the Devanāgarī script and a range of modelled grammatical structures to respond to and create simple texts using conventions appropriate to text typeVC2LH6U02 |
| recognise and explore how the Devanāgarī script and features of language are used to construct meaning in HindiVC2LH2U03 | recognise and compare familiar Hindi language structures and features with those of English and/or other languages, using simple metalanguageVC2LH4U03 | compare Hindi language structures and features with those of English and/or other languages, using familiar metalanguageVC2LH6U03 |
| identify that written and spoken Hindi has grammatical structures and other language features that may be similar to or different from English and/or other languagesVC2LH2U04 |  |  |
| Sub-strand: Understanding the interrelationship of language and culture |
| *Students learn to:* |
| reflect on how language, culture and identity are interconnected and discuss how Hindi-speaking communities are similar to or different from othersVC2LH2U05 | identify connections between personal identity, language and aspects of culture VC2LH4U04 | recognise that language reflects cultural practices, values and identity, and that this has an impact on verbal, non-verbal and written communicationVC2LH6U04 |
| identify where Hindi is used around the world and recognise that there are many different languages spoken in communities throughout AustraliaVC2LH2U06 |  |  |