Languages – Turkish 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 Turkish 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 Turkish through play, first imitating sounds and patterns, then replicating expressions and phrases, before producing responses using formulaic and familiar language. They recognise that Turkish sounds are represented by letters that may have diacritic marks, 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 Turkish. They expand their repertoire of Turkish 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 Turkish using simple metalanguage. They start to develop written competence by copying letters, including those with diacritic marks, to form 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 Turkish 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 Turkish 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 Turkish 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.Students imitate the sound combinations and rhythms of spoken Turkish. They demonstrate their understanding that Turkish 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 Turkish and make comparisons between Turkish 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 Turkish 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 Turkish or English, adjusting their response to suit purpose. Students use modelled structures when creating and responding in Turkish. They create texts, selecting and using a variety of vocabulary and sentence structures 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 Turkish 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 Turkish Language and Culture |
| Sub-strand: Engaging with Turkish language |
| *Students learn to:* |
| notice that Turkish looks and sounds different to other languagesVC2LT2E01 |  |  |
| develop oral language skills through exploring and listening to the sounds and patterns of the languageVC2LT2E02 |  |  |
| recognise and respond to greetings, instructions and language relating to their personal world using one- or 2-word responses and/or single-idea phrases VC2LT2E03 |  |  |
| Sub-strand: Engaging with Turkish culture |
| *Students learn to:* |
| explore connections between language and culture through play and/or imaginationVC2LT2E04 |  |  |
| Strand: Communicating Meaning in Turkish |
| Sub-strand: Interacting in Turkish |
| *Students learn to:* |
| communicate using formulaic and modelled language relating to aspects of their personal worldVC2LT2C01 | initiate exchanges and respond to modelled questions about themselves, others and the classroom environment, using formulaic expressionsVC2LT4C01 | initiate and sustain modelled exchanges in familiar contexts related to their personal worlds and school environmentVC2LT6C01 |
| participate in a range of guided language activities using formulaic expressions, and visual and spoken cuesVC2LT2C02 | participate in activities that involve expressing interests and exchanging information with others, using a range of familiar phrases and modelled structuresVC2LT4C02 | participate in activities that involve discussion and planning with others, using language that expresses information, preferences and ideasVC2LT6C02 |
| 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 phrasesVC2LT2C03 | locate and respond to key information related to familiar content obtained from spoken, written, viewed and multimodal textsVC2LT4C03 | locate information and ideas in a range of spoken, written, viewed and multimodal texts, and respond in different ways to suit purposeVC2LT6C03 |
| explore and make meaning from sounds, words and phrases for familiar objects or terms in Turkish through play, and discover how languages influence each otherVC2LT2C04 | develop strategies to comprehend and produce Turkish, adjusting language to convey meaning and/or intercultural understanding in familiar contextsVC2LT4C04 | apply strategies to interpret and convey meaning and/or intercultural understanding in Turkish in familiar non-verbal, spoken and written contextsVC2LT6C04 |
| Sub-strand: Creating text in Turkish |
| *Students learn to:* |
| create spoken and written texts, copying letters, some with diacritic marks, as appropriate, and using words, familiar phrases and modelled languageVC2LT2C05 | create and present spoken and written texts using formulaic expressions, simple phrases and sentences, and modelled textual conventionsVC2LT4C05 | create and present spoken and written texts, using a variety of vocabulary, modelled sentence structures and conventions appropriate to text typeVC2LT6C05 |
| Strand: Understanding Language and Culture |
| Sub-strand: Understanding systems of language |
| *Students learn to:* |
| imitate the pronunciation and intonation of spoken Turkish, and understand how sounds are producedVC2LT2U01 | recognise sound combinations and use patterns of pronunciation and intonation to form words, phrases and simple sentencesVC2LT4U01 | apply combinations of sounds, syllables, pronunciation and intonation patterns to develop fluency and rhythm in words, phrases and sentencesVC2LT6U01 |
| identify sound combinations to produce simple words, and then an increasing number of frequently used words and phrasesVC2LT2U02 | recognise and use modelled language, formulaic phrases, simple grammatical structures and language conventions to convey meaningVC2LT4U02 | recognise and use a range of modelled grammatical structures to respond to and create simple texts using conventions appropriate to text typeVC2LT6U02 |
| recognise and explore how the Roman alphabet, diacritic marks, and features of language are used to construct meaning in TurkishVC2LT2U03 | recognise and compare familiar Turkish language structures and features with those of English and/or other languages, using simple metalanguageVC2LT4U03 | compare Turkish language structures and features with those of English and/or other languages, using familiar metalanguageVC2LT6U03 |
| identify that written and spoken Turkish has grammatical structures and other language features that may be similar to or different from English and/or other languagesVC2LT2U04 |  |  |
| Sub-strand: Understanding the interrelationship of language and culture |
| *Students learn to:* |
| reflect on how language, culture and identity are interconnected and discuss how Turkish-speaking communities are similar to or different from othersVC2LT2U05 | identify connections between personal identity, language and aspects of cultureVC2LT4U04 | recognise that language reflects cultural practices, values and identity, and that this has an impact on verbal, non-verbal and written communicationVC2LT6U04 |
| identify where Turkish is used around the world and recognise that there are many different languages spoken in communities throughout AustraliaVC2LT2U06 |  |  |