Languages – Vietnamese 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, tones and intonation patterns of the Vietnamese language by listening to and viewing a variety of texts. They compare these sounds and tones with other languages, noticing how pronunciation changes and discovering how languages are influenced by each other. They explore Vietnamese through play, first imitating sounds and tones, and then replicating expressions and phrases, before producing responses using formulaic and familiar language. They recognise that Vietnamese sounds are represented by letters that may have tone 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 Vietnamese. They expand their repertoire of Vietnamese 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 Vietnamese 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 Vietnamese 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 Vietnamese 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 Vietnamese 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 Vietnamese. They demonstrate their understanding that Vietnamese 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 Vietnamese and make comparisons between Vietnamese 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 Vietnamese 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 Vietnamese or English, adjusting their response to suit purpose.Students use modelled structures when creating and responding in Vietnamese. They create texts, selecting and using a variety of vocabulary and sentence structures to suit different contexts, and use 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 Vietnamese 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 Vietnamese Language and Culture |
| Sub-strand: Engaging with Vietnamese language |
| *Students learn to:* |
| notice that Vietnamese looks and sounds different to other languagesVC2LV2E01 |  |  |
| develop oral language skills through exploring and listening to the sounds, tones and intonation patterns of the languageVC2LV2E02 |  |  |
| recognise and respond to greetings, instructions and language relating to their personal world using one- or 2-word responses and/or single-idea phrases VC2LV2E03 |  |  |
| Sub-strand: Engaging with Vietnamese culture |
| *Students learn to:* |
| explore connections between language and culture through play and/or imaginationVC2LV2E04 |  |  |
| Strand: Communicating Meaning in Vietnamese |
| Sub-strand: Interacting in Vietnamese |
| *Students learn to:* |
| communicate using formulaic and modelled language relating to aspects of their personal worldVC2LV2C01 | initiate exchanges and respond to modelled questions about themselves, others and the classroom environment, using formulaic expressions VC2LV4C01 | initiate and sustain modelled exchanges in familiar contexts related to their personal worlds and school environmentVC2LV6C01 |
| participate in a range of guided language activities using formulaic expressions, and visual and spoken cuesVC2LV2C02 | participate in activities that involve expressing interests and exchanging information with others, using a range of familiar phrases and modelled structuresVC2LV4C02 | participate in activities that involve discussion and planning with others, using language that expresses information, preferences and ideasVC2LV6C02 |
| 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 phrasesVC2LV2C03 | locate and respond to key information related to familiar content obtained from spoken, written, viewed and multimodal textsVC2LV4C03 | locate information and ideas in a range of spoken, written, viewed and multimodal texts, and respond in different ways to suit purposeVC2LV6C03 |
| explore and make meaning from sounds, words and phrases for familiar objects or terms in Vietnamese through play, and discover how languages influence each otherVC2LV2C04 | develop strategies to comprehend and produce Vietnamese, adjusting language to convey meaning and/or intercultural understanding in familiar contextsVC2LV4C04 | apply strategies to interpret and convey meaning and/or intercultural understanding in Vietnamese in familiar non-verbal, spoken and written contextsVC2LV6C04 |
| Sub-strand: Creating text in Vietnamese |
| *Students learn to:* |
| create spoken and written texts, copying letters with tone marks as appropriate, and using words, familiar phrases and modelled languageVC2LV2C05 | create and present spoken and written texts using formulaic expressions, simple phrases and sentences, and modelled textual conventionsVC2LV4C05 | create and present spoken and written texts, using a variety of vocabulary, modelled sentence structures and conventions appropriate to text type VC2LV6C05 |
| Strand: Understanding Language and Culture |
| Sub-strand: Understanding systems of language |
| *Students learn to:* |
| imitate the sounds, tones, pronunciation and intonation patterns of spoken Vietnamese, and understand how sounds are producedVC2LV2U01 | recognise sound combinations, and use patterns of sounds, tones, pronunciation and intonation to form words, phrases and simple sentencesVC2LV4U01 | apply combinations of sounds, tone, pronunciation and intonation patterns to develop fluency and rhythm in words, phrases and sentencesVC2LV6U01 |
| identify sound combinations to produce simple words, and then an increasing number of frequently used words and phrasesVC2LV2U02 | recognise and use tone marks, modelled language, formulaic phrases, simple grammatical structures and language conventions to convey meaningVC2LV4U02 | recognise and use a range of modelled grammatical structures to respond to and create simple texts using conventions appropriate to text typeVC2LV6U02 |
| recognise and explore how the Roman alphabet, tone marks and features of language are used to construct meaning in VietnameseVC2LV2U03 | recognise and compare familiar Vietnamese language structures and features with those of English and/or other languages, using simple metalanguageVC2LV4U03 | compare Vietnamese language structures and features with those of English and/or other languages, using familiar metalanguageVC2LV6U03 |
| identify that written and spoken Vietnamese has grammatical structures and other language features that may be similar to or different from English and/or other languagesVC2LV2U04 |  |  |
| Sub-strand: Understanding the interrelationship of language and culture |
| *Students learn to:* |
| reflect on how language, culture and identity are interconnected and discuss how Vietnamese-speaking communities are similar to or different from othersVC2LV2U05 | identify connections between personal identity, language and aspects of culture VC2LV4U04 | recognise that language reflects cultural practices, values and identity, and that this has an impact on verbal, non-verbal and written communicationVC2LV6U04 |
| identify where Vietnamese is used around the world and recognise that there are many different languages spoken in communities throughout AustraliaVC2LV2U06 |  |  |