



**Stage 6 Syllabus**

**Japanese Beginners**

**Preliminary and HSC Courses**

**PLEASE NOTE**

The assessment and HSC examination requirements detailed in this syllabus refer to the 2009 HSC. New Assessment and Reporting information will apply to this syllabus for the 2010 HSC and beyond.

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# Contents

1	The Higher School Certificate Program of Study.....	5
2	Introduction to Japanese Beginners in the Stage 6 Curriculum .....	6
	2.1 The Language .....	6
	2.2 Description of Target Group .....	6
	2.3 Rationale .....	7
3	Continuum of Learning.....	8
4	Aim.....	9
5	Objectives .....	10
6	Course Structure .....	11
7	Objectives and Outcomes .....	12
	7.1 Table of Objectives and Outcomes .....	12
	7.2 Key Competencies .....	13
8	Content .....	14
	8.1 Content of Japanese Beginners Preliminary and HSC Courses.....	15
	8.2 Topics.....	20
	8.3 Texts .....	21
	8.4 Tasks.....	21
	8.5 Vocabulary .....	21
	8.6 Characters.....	21
	8.7 Dictionaries.....	21
	8.8 Grammar .....	22
9	Assessment and Reporting .....	31
	9.1 Requirements and Advice .....	31
	9.2 Internal Assessment.....	32
	9.3 External Assessment.....	32
	9.4 Board Requirements for the Internal Assessment Mark in Board Developed Courses .....	32
	9.5 Assessment Components and Weightings.....	34
	9.6 HSC External Examination Specifications .....	36
	9.7 Summary of Internal and External HSC Assessment.....	38
	9.8 Summary of Examination Specifications .....	39
	9.9 Reporting Student Performance against Standards .....	40
10	Post-school Opportunities .....	41
11	Glossary.....	42



## **1 The Higher School Certificate Program of Study**

The purpose of the Higher School Certificate program of study is to:

- provide a curriculum structure which encourages students to complete secondary education
- foster the intellectual, social and moral development of students, in particular developing their:
  - knowledge, skills, understanding and attitudes in the fields of study they choose
  - capacity to manage their own learning
  - desire to continue learning in formal or informal settings after school
  - capacity to work together with others
  - respect for the cultural diversity of Australian society
- provide a flexible structure within which students can prepare for:
  - further education and training
  - employment
  - full and active participation as citizens
- provide formal assessment and certification of students' achievements
- provide a context within which schools also have the opportunity to foster the students' physical and spiritual development.

## **2 Introduction to Japanese Beginners in the Stage 6 Curriculum**

### **2.1 The Language**

The language to be studied and assessed is the modern standard version of Japanese.

Students should be aware of different levels of language, for example, formal and informal. This includes the use of colloquialisms, where they are appropriate, and an awareness of regional differences. *Hiragana* and *katakana* syllabaries and a prescribed number of *kanji* will be studied in this course.

### **2.2 Description of Target Group**

The Japanese Beginners Stage 6 course is a two-year course, which has been designed for students who wish to begin their study of Japanese at senior secondary level. It is intended to cater only for students with no prior knowledge or experience of the Japanese language, either spoken or written, or whose experience is derived solely from, or is equivalent to, its study for 100 hours or less in Stage 4 or Stage 5.

For the purpose of determining eligibility, speakers of dialects and variants of a language are considered to be speakers of the standard language. (Refer to the relevant section of the Board of Studies *Assessment, Certification and Examination Manual*.)

Students in Stage 5 may not be accelerated into Languages Beginners courses.

All eligibility requirements for Languages must be addressed.

## Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

### 2.3 Rationale

Language is the basis of all communication and human interaction. By learning a second or subsequent language, students develop knowledge, understanding and skills for successful participation in the dynamic world of the 21st century.

Communicating in another language expands students' horizons as both national and global citizens.

Language and culture are interdependent. The study of another language develops in students the ability to move successfully across and within cultures, and, in the process, to experience, value and embrace the diversity of humanity.

Contemporary research has shown that learning a language facilitates cognitive and intellectual development beyond the language classroom. It enhances creativity and develops more refined and sophisticated skills in analysis, negotiation and problem-solving.

Literacy skills are enhanced through the study of another language. As the use of language is a process of communication, students' learning experiences offer opportunities to consolidate and extend their interpersonal skills. By engaging with various modes of communication, students develop effective skills in interacting, and understanding and producing texts.

Students who learn another language understand how languages work as systems. They become aware of the structure of that language through the analysis of patterns and can apply this knowledge to the learning of other languages. By making comparisons between and among languages, students strengthen their command of their first language.

The study of Japanese provides access to the language and culture of one of the global community's most technologically advanced societies and economies. It also introduces students to an important part of the rich cultural tradition of East Asia. Through experience of the Japanese language system and cultural history, students gain valuable perspectives on art, music, customs, beliefs and the ways of thinking of Japanese people.

There are significant cultural ties between Australia and Japan. Sister city agreements between the two governments provide opportunities for Australian students to host Japanese students, and to visit and study in Japan.

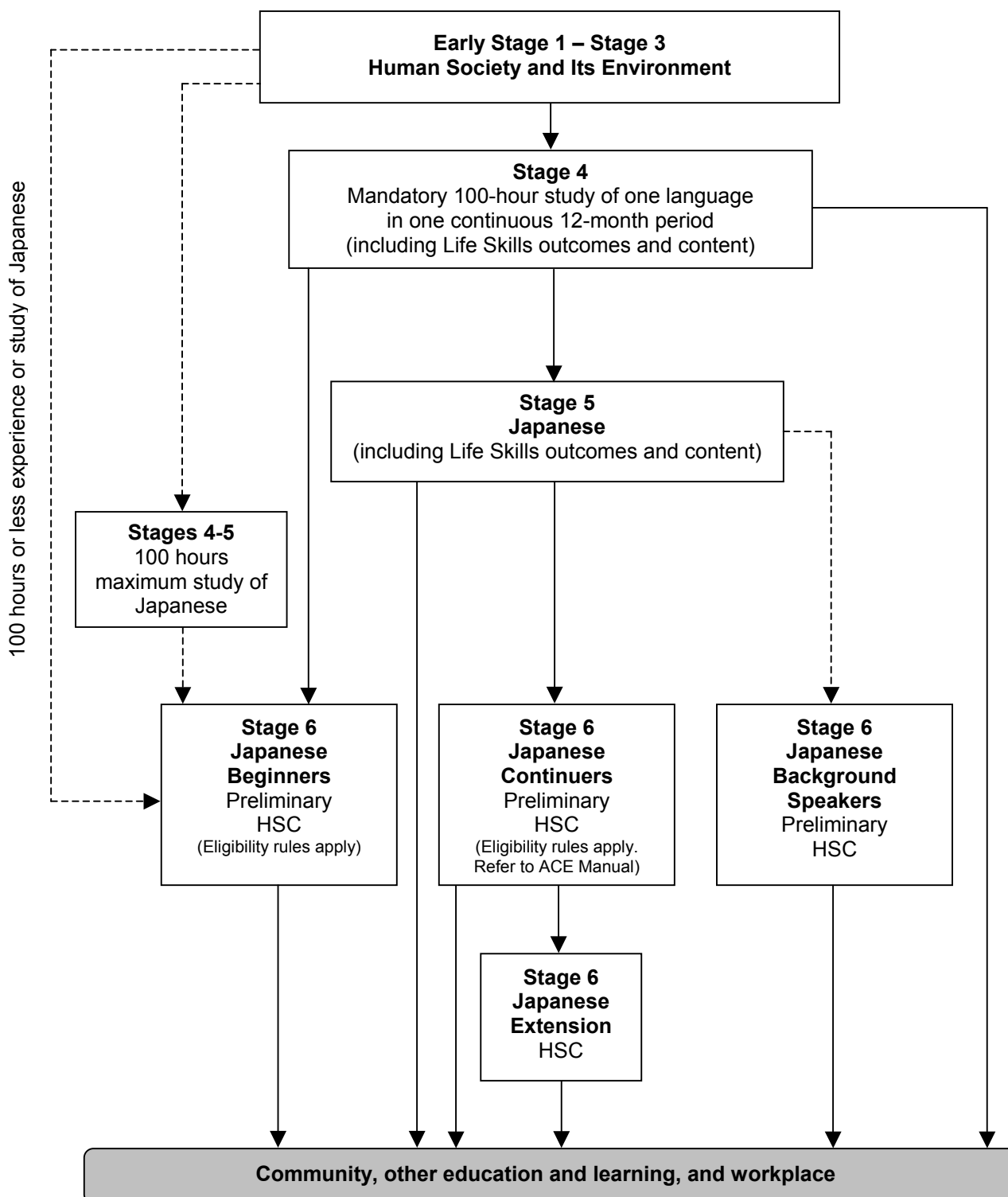
Both Australia and Japan are members of the Asia Pacific Economic Community. Japan is one of Australia's leading trading partners. It is therefore important for Australia's long-term economic and social future that its relationship with Japan continues to be enhanced.

The study of Japanese provides students with opportunities for continued learning and for future employment and experience, both domestically and internationally, in areas such as public relations, commerce, hospitality, education, marketing, international relations, media and tourism.

### Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

## 3 Continuum of Learning

The diagram places the syllabus in the context of the K-12 Japanese curriculum.



## Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

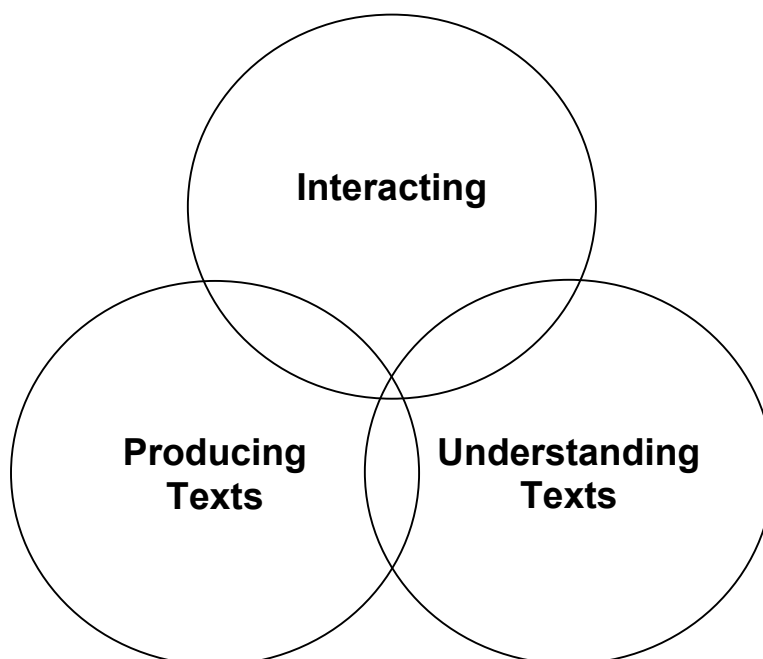
### **4 Aim**

The aim of the *Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus* is to enable students to develop:

- skills in effective communication
- knowledge of the nature of language
- understanding of the interdependence of language and culture.

## 5 Objectives

### Communication



#### **Objective 1 – Interacting**

Students will develop the linguistic and intercultural knowledge, understanding and skills to communicate actively in Japanese in interpersonal situations.

#### **Objective 2 – Understanding Texts**

Students will interpret and respond to texts, applying their knowledge and understanding of language and culture.

#### **Objective 3 – Producing Texts**

Students will create and present texts in Japanese for specific audiences, purposes and contexts, incorporating their linguistic and intercultural knowledge, understanding and skills.

## **6 Course Structure**

### **The Preliminary Course (120 indicative hours)**

The Preliminary Course has outcomes as its organisational focus. Topics provide contexts in which students develop their communication skills in Japanese and their knowledge and understanding of language and culture.

### **The HSC Course (120 indicative hours)**

In the HSC course students will extend and refine their communication skills in Japanese in contexts defined by topics, and will gain a deeper knowledge and understanding of language and culture.

## 7 Objectives and Outcomes

### 7.1 Table of Objectives and Outcomes

The outcomes and associated knowledge, understanding and skills that students are expected to achieve at the end of this course are listed below. These outcomes are derived from the objectives.

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>
<b>Interacting</b>	A student:
	1.1 establishes and maintains communication in Japanese
	1.2 manipulates linguistic structures to express ideas effectively in Japanese
	1.3 sequences ideas and information
	1.4 applies knowledge of the culture of Japanese-speaking communities to interact appropriately
<b>Understanding Texts</b>	2.1 understands and interprets information in texts using a range of strategies
	2.2 conveys the gist of and identifies specific information in texts
	2.3 summarises the main points of a text
	2.4 draws conclusions from or justifies an opinion about a text
	2.5 identifies the purpose, context and audience of a text
	2.6 identifies and explains aspects of the culture of Japanese-speaking communities in texts
<b>Producing Texts</b>	3.1 produces texts appropriate to audience, purpose and context
	3.2 structures and sequences ideas and information
	3.3 applies knowledge of diverse linguistic structures to convey information and express original ideas in Japanese
	3.4 applies knowledge of the culture of Japanese-speaking communities to the production of texts.

## Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

### 7.2 Key Competencies

Japanese Stage 6 provides a powerful context within which to develop general competencies considered essential for the acquisition of effective, higher order thinking skills that are necessary for further education, work and everyday life.

Key competencies are embedded in the *Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus* to enhance student learning. The key competencies of **communicating ideas and information** and **collecting, analysing and organising information** reflect core skills in language learning and are explicit in the objectives and outcomes of the syllabus. The other key competencies are developed through the methodologies of the syllabus and through classroom pedagogy. Students interact with one another, and through this interaction the key competencies of **planning and organising activities** and **working with others and in teams** are developed. In interacting with others via information and communication technologies, the student will develop the key competency of **using technology**. The skills associated with the interpretation of texts, such as the ability to comprehend meaning from context and using a dictionary, contribute towards the student's development of the key competency of **solving problems**.

## Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

### **8 Content**

The essential content consists of 120 indicative hours of study in the Preliminary Course, followed by 120 indicative hours of study in the HSC Course.

The syllabus content is to be studied through the prescribed topics (see Section 8.2).

## 8.1 Content of Japanese Beginners Preliminary and HSC Courses

### Objective 1 – Interacting

<p><b>Outcomes:</b> A student:</p> <p>1.1 establishes and maintains communication in Japanese</p> <p>1.2 manipulates linguistic structures to express ideas effectively in Japanese</p> <p>1.3 sequences ideas and information</p> <p>1.4 applies knowledge of the culture of Japanese-speaking communities to interact appropriately.</p>	
<p><b>Students learn about:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the importance of listening for key words to assist understanding</li> <li>the importance of reading for key words to assist understanding</li> <li>links in communication</li> <li>the purpose and context of communication</li> <li>register in language use</li> <li>responding to factual and open-ended questions</li> <li>ways to support effective interaction</li> <li>the logical sequencing of ideas</li> <li>formal and informal language, and when and where it is used</li> <li>sociolinguistic conventions relating to everyday activities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Students learn to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>listen for meaning</li> <li>read for meaning</li> <li>use strategies to initiate, maintain and conclude an interaction, eg すみません。 そうですね。 そうですか。 もういちどいってください。</li> <li>select and incorporate particular vocabulary and structures to achieve specific communication goals</li> <li>interact with reference to context, purpose and audience</li> <li>maintain an interaction by responding to and asking questions and sharing information</li> <li>use appropriate language features to enhance communication, eg tone, intonation</li> <li>structure information and ideas coherently, eg 食べる前に、 しゅくだいをしたあとで</li> <li>apply appropriate social conventions in formal and informal contexts, eg terms of address ベンくん、おはよう。 先生、おはようございます。</li> <li>use language and/or behaviour appropriate to social context, eg at mealtimes, accepting/declining invitations いただきます/ごちそうさまでした ええ、いいですね。 買い物はちょっと....</li> </ul>

Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

**Objective 2 – Understanding Texts**

**Outcomes:**

A student:

- 2.1 understands and interprets information in texts using a range of strategies
- 2.2 conveys the gist of and identifies specific information in texts
- 2.3 summarises the main points of a text
- 2.4 draws conclusions from or justifies an opinion about a text
- 2.5 identifies the purpose, context and audience of a text
- 2.6 identifies and explains aspects of the culture of Japanese-speaking communities in texts.

**Students learn about:**

- ways in which texts are constructed for specific purposes
- ways in which texts are formatted for particular purposes and effects
- ways of identifying relevant details in texts when listening or reading for specific information
- ways of inferring meaning from text
- resources available to access, enhance or promote independent learning
- the effect of syntax on meaning
- cultural attitudes that add meaning to texts
- language used to express cultural values, and to represent people and cultures in texts
- register and common expressions in language use

**Students learn to:**

- identify why, how or to whom a text is delivered or presented
- explore the way text content is presented and how ideas and information are sequenced, eg headings, paragraphing, introductory sentences, topic shifts
- make judgements about the relevance of detail in understanding text, eg extracting ideas and issues referred to in text
- use contextual and other clues to infer meaning from text
- access available resources to assist comprehension of a text, eg dictionaries, word lists, glossaries, charts
- analyse ways in which words, phrases and sentences are constructed, eg how words are modified for grammatical effect
- identify and discuss cultural influences in specific texts, eg newspapers, magazines, advertisements and films
- explain cultural references in texts
- explain the use of words and expressions with particular cultural significance in texts, eg idiomatic expressions, colloquialisms

Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

<b>Students learn about:</b>	<b>Students learn to:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• features of the written language</li><li>• the writing system, its purpose and function</li><li>• the origin of <i>kanji</i></li><li>• ways to aid memorisation of <i>kana</i> symbols.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• recognise features of the scripted language as representations of sound and/or meaning</li><li>• recognise differences between <i>hiragana</i>, <i>katakana</i> and <i>kanji</i>, and how and when they are used</li><li>• match <i>kanji</i> to their pictographic origins, eg 山 to mountain, 川 to river</li><li>• use visual mnemonics to memorise <i>kana</i> symbols.</li></ul>

Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

**Objective 3 – Producing Texts**

**Outcomes:**

A student:

- 3.1 produces texts appropriate to audience, purpose and context
- 3.2 structures and sequences ideas and information
- 3.3 applies knowledge of diverse linguistic structures to convey information and express original ideas in Japanese
- 3.4 applies knowledge of the culture of Japanese-speaking communities to the production of texts.

**Students learn about:**

- the structure and format of particular texts
- the purpose and context of a text and their influence on the choice of structure, format and vocabulary
- the logical sequencing of ideas in extended text
- the application of known linguistic structures in new contexts
- language choices and their effect on intended meaning
- resources available to enhance and expand independent learning
- register in language use
- ways of expressing sounds and/or meanings in print

**Students learn to:**

- present and organise information in ways appropriate to audience, purpose and context
- plan, draft and edit text
- sequence ideas and information in texts
- apply a range of vocabulary and linguistic structures across a range of contexts
- evaluate the accuracy and appropriateness of structures when constructing and editing text
- extend and refine their use of language, eg by using dictionaries, word lists and grammar references, accessing authentic texts in print and online
- use culturally appropriate language when creating and presenting texts, eg  
 すすきさま/すすきさん  
 ベンくん  
 ゆきこちゃん
- identify specific features of the written language, eg voiced, semi-voiced and combination sounds ひ、び、ぴ and ぴょ

Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

<p><b>Students learn about:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• diverse aspects of the writing system</li><li>• the conventions of the writing system.</li></ul>	<p><b>Students learn to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• identify ways in which words can be written such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– <i>hiragana</i>, eg verb endings, particles</li><li>– <i>katakana</i>, eg words of foreign origin, onomatopoeic words, emphasis</li><li>– <i>kanji</i>, eg content words such as nouns, adjectives, verb roots</li></ul></li><li>• apply the conventions of the writing system, eg <i>on/kun</i> readings, <i>okurigana</i>, stroke number, order and direction.</li></ul>
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## Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

### 8.2 Topics

The prescribed topics should be studied from two interdependent perspectives:

- the personal world
- the Japanese-speaking communities.

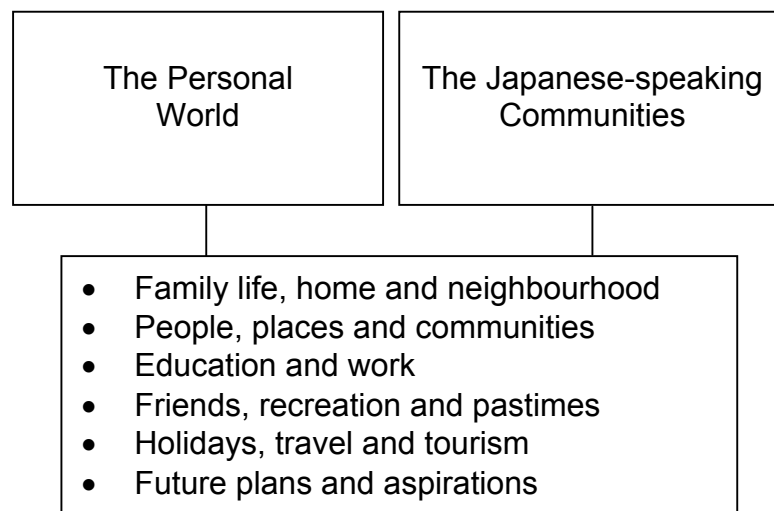
The two perspectives will enable students to develop knowledge and understanding of and skills in the Japanese language, linked to cultural values, attitudes and practices.

The perspective, *the personal world*, will enable students to use Japanese to express and share ideas about experiences and activities relating to daily life and transactions in their own world.

The perspective, *the Japanese-speaking communities*, will enable students to inquire about and to express ideas in order to undertake activities and transactions appropriately in one or more communities where Japanese is spoken.

The prescribed topics provide an organisational focus so that tasks can be presented as a series of related learning experiences in cohesive contexts.

#### Topics



The topics are sufficiently broad to allow flexibility in school programs, but specific enough to be of practical assistance to students and teachers. The length of time devoted to each topic will vary according to the needs and interests of students and the availability of resources.

## Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

### 8.3 Texts

Texts for receptive use will not be prescribed. Students are encouraged to read, view and listen to a wide range of texts, including authentic texts. They may be expected to produce the following written texts in the external examination. The language to be used is the modern standard version of Japanese.

article (eg for a school magazine)	message
diary/journal entry	note
email	postcard
informal letter	script of a talk (to an audience)

### 8.4 Tasks

This syllabus recognises the importance of tasks as an organising principle in structuring a program that allows the student to work towards meeting the objectives and learning outcomes.

Tasks, broadly defined as opportunities for the purposeful use of language, must be selected and designed so that students can develop and demonstrate knowledge, skills and understanding at increasingly complex levels.

Tasks can be described as having five elements:

- a purpose (a reason for undertaking the task that goes beyond the practice of the language for its own sake)
- a context (this may be real, simulated or imaginary, and include aspects such as where, when and who is involved)
- a process (thinking, problem-solving, creating)
- a product (a result that can be described in terms of achievement of the purpose of the task and of the student's overall cognitive development)
- an audience (the person/people at whom or to whom the task is targeted or directed).

### 8.5 Vocabulary

While there is no prescribed vocabulary list, it is expected that students will be familiar with a range of vocabulary relevant to the topics prescribed in the syllabus.

### 8.6 Characters

A list of characters that are relevant to the topics will be provided in a separate document.

### 8.7 Dictionaries

Students should be encouraged to use dictionaries to enhance learning. It is expected that teachers will assist students to develop the necessary skills and confidence to use dictionaries effectively. Suitable editions will be included in the List of Resources on the Board of Studies website. Further information will also be provided in the External Examinations section of the syllabus. Students may use monolingual and/or bilingual print dictionaries in external examinations.

Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

## 8.8 Grammar

Throughout the Japanese Beginners course, students will learn about grammatical structures in context as they complement the content and organisation of individual programs.

The grammatical structures that will be defined are those that students will be expected to recognise and use by the end of the HSC course. They should be read in conjunction with the content of the syllabus. Grammar should be used to support the process of language acquisition and to facilitate communication, rather than being taught in isolation.

Students will be expected to **recognise** and **use** the following grammatical structures:

	Plain Forms	Polite Forms
<b>Nouns</b> 先生  <b>Adjectival Nouns</b> きれい	だ だった  じゃない  じゃなかった	です でした  じゃ (or では) ないです/ じゃ (or では) ありません じゃ (or では) なかったです/ じゃ (or では) ありませんでした でしょう じゃ (or では) ないでしょう
～い <b>Adjectives</b>	おもしろい おもしろくない おもしろかった おもしろくなかった	おもしろいです おもしろくないです おもしろかったです おもしろくなかったです
～る <b>Verbs</b>	食べる 食べない 食べた 食べなかった	食べます 食べません 食べました 食べませんでした 食べましょう 食べませんか
～う <b>Verbs</b>	のむ のまない のんだ のまなかった	のみます のみません のみました のみませんでした のみましょう のみませんか

Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

	Plain Forms	Polite Forms
Irregular Verbs	来る 来ない 来た 来なかった	来ます 来ません 来ました 来ませんでした 来ませんか
	する しない した しなかった	します しません しました しませんでした しましょう しませんか

Verbs: ~て form

Form	Function/Use	Example
~て	linking ideas	家にかえってしゅくだいをします。
~て+ください	requesting	ドアをあけてください。
~て+います ~ていました (past) ~ていません (negative) ~ていませんでした (negative past)	expressing what you are doing	ピザを食べています。
~て+もいいです(か)	giving (asking) permission	テレビを見てもいいです(か)。
~て+はだめです	denying permission	テレビを見てはだめです。
~て+みます	expressing a desire to try to do something	さしみを食べてみます。

Adjectives: ~て form

Form	Function/Use	Example
~くて/で	linking ideas	ふじ山はきれいでゆうめいです。 日本語はおもしろくてたのしいです。

Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

**Verbs: ~た / ~たり / ~たら forms**

Form	Function/Use	Example
~たあと (で)	expressing when (after) you do something	しゅくだいをしたあとで、テレビを見ます。
~たり~たり	expressing that you do various activities	おんがくを聞いたりテレビを見たりします。

**Verbs: ~ます Base**

Form	Function/Use	Example
BASE+たいです	expressing what you want to do	海に行きたいです。
BASE+たいと思います	expressing what you think you'd like to do	日本に行きたいと思います。
BASE+に	indicating purpose	えいがを見に行きます。
BASE+ながら	indicating actions done simultaneously	テレビを見ながらおかしを食べます。

**Verbs: Finite Form**

Form	Function/Use	Example
FF+時	expressing when you do something (when)	私が日本に行った時…
FF+前	expressing when you do something (before)	日本に行く前に…
FF+ことができます	expressing what you can do	中国語を話すことができます。
FF+つもりです	expressing what you intend to do	あした海に行くつもりです。
FF+と思います	expressing what you think	みち子さんも来ると思います。
FF+から	giving reasons	あさはやくおきるから、はやくねます。
FF+Noun	relative clause	あした見るえいが… きのう買った本…

Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

**Nouns, Adjectival Nouns and Adjectives: Finite Form**

Form	Function/Use	Example
FF+と思います	expressing what you think	さおりさんの本だと思います。 きれいだと思います。 おもしろいと思います。
FF+といいます	quoting what someone said	けんくんはあした来るといいました。
FF+から	giving reasons	先生のくるまだからです。 ゆうめいだからです。 あついからです。

**Particles**

Particle	Function/Use	Example
は	topic marker contrast	私は日本人です。 本はありますが、じしょはありません。
が	subject marker  expressing likes  expressing abilities	ねこがいます。 まさおくんが来ました。  日本語が好きです。  日本語ができます。
の	possessive (of, 's)  possessive pronoun  adjectival  locational	私の本です。 ジョンくんのじしょです。  私のです。  日本のくるまです。  つくえの上にあります。
(の) んです	asking/giving clarification, explanation	どうしたんですか。 あたまがいたいんです。
を	direct object  place of motion (along, through)	コーラをのみます。  このみちをまっすぐ行ってください。

Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

Particle	Function/Use	Example
に	place of existence (in, at) position/location destination (to) point of time (at, on, in) indirect object making a decision purpose	町に住んでいます。 へやにいます。 つくえの上にあります。 あした町に行きます。 三時に行きます。 月よう日にあいましょう。 十二月に行きます。 先生に聞いてください。 すしにします。 あそびに行きます。
へ	direction (to) letter-addressee (to)	日本へ行きます。 よう子さんへ
より	letter-sender (from)	ゆみ子より
で	place of action by means of (transport) with (implement) in (language)	レストランで食べます。 でんしゃで行きます。 はしで食べます。 ひらがなでかきます。
と	linking (and) with (person)	本とざっしを買います。 友だちと行きます。
や	linking (and, etc.)	本やざっしを買います。
も	linking (as well, too)	あきらくんもいます。 広島にも行きたいです。
か	question marker alternative (or)	何才ですか。 えんぴつかペンをください。
ね/ねえ	tag question (isn't it?)	むずかしいですね。

Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

Particle	Function/Use	Example
よ	emphasising/exclaiming (!)	あぶないですよ。
	assuring/gently persuading	やさしいですよ。

**Conjunctions**

Conjunction	Function/Use	Example
が	linking (but)	すう学はつまらないですが、日本語はおもしろいです。
けど/けれど/けれども	linking (but)	日本に行きたいけど/けれど、お金がありません。

**Connectives**

Connective	Function/Use	Example
そして	and then	六時におきます。 そしてシャワーをあびます。
だから	therefore	あたまがいたいです。 だからねます。
でも	however	よくテニスをします。 でもへたです。
それから	after that	しゅくだいをしました。 それからテレビを見ました。

**Nominalisers**

Nominaliser	Function/Use	Example
時	nominalisation (time)	子どもの時からピアノをならっています。 小さい時オーストラリアに来ました。
こと	nominalisation	えいがに行くことが好きです。
の	nominalisation nominalisation (the one)	本をよむのが好きです。 あかいのをください。

Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

Words indicating extent

Word	Function/Use	Example
から	since, from (a point of time) from (a place)	五時からです。 フランスから来ました。
まで	until (a point of time) to (a place)	十時までべんきょうします。 家から学校まであるいて行きます。
ごろ	approximate point of time	三時ごろかえります。
ぐらい	approximate amount approximate length of time approximate length (measurement)	十ドルぐらいです。 五分ぐらいかかります。 五メートルぐらいです。
より	comparative (than)	くるまはバスよりはやいです。
ほう	comparative	りんごのほうやすいです。
いちばん	superlative (the most)	すう学が一ばん好きです。
だけ	extent (only)	私だけ行きます。

Counters

Counter	Example
にん (people)	<small>なんにん</small> 何人 ひとり、ふたり、さんにん…
ひき (small animals)	<small>なん</small> 何びき いっぴき、にひき、さんびき…
さい (age)	<small>なんさい</small> 何才 いっさい、にさい、さんさい…
つ (general)	いくつ ひとつ、ふたつ、みつつ…

Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

Counter	Example
さつ (books, magazines)	<sup>なん</sup> 何さつ いっさつ、にさつ、さんさつ…
ばん (numbers)	<sup>なん</sup> 何ばん いちばん、にばん、さんばん…
じ (time)	<sup>なんじ</sup> 何時 いちじ、にじ、さんじ…
まい (thin, flat objects)	<sup>なん</sup> 何まい いちまい、にまい、さんまい…
ほん (long, slender objects)	<sup>なんほん</sup> 何本 いっほん、にほん、さんほん…
えん (yen)	いくら ひゃくえん、にひゃくえん、さんびゃくえん…
ドル (dollars)	いくら いちドル、にドル、さんドル…
セント (cents)	いくら ごセント、じゅっセント、にじゅっセント…
じかん	<sup>なん じ かん</sup> 何時間 いちじかん、にじかん、さんじかん…
じかんめ	<sup>なん じ かん め</sup> 何時間目 いちじかんめ、にじかんめ、さんじかんめ…
にち	<sup>なんにち かん</sup> 何日 (間) いちにち、ふつか (かん)、みっか (かん)…
しゅうかん	<sup>なんしゅうかん</sup> 何週間 いっしゅうかん、にしゅうかん、さんしゅうかん…
かげつ	<sup>なん げつ</sup> 何か月 いっかげつ、にかげつ、さんかげつ…
ねん	<sup>なんねん かん</sup> 何年 (間) いちねん(かん)、にねん(かん)、さんねん(かん)…

Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

In addition, students will be expected to **recognise** the following grammatical structures:

Form	Function/Use	Example
～くなる / ～になる	expressing change in state	おもしろくなります。 しずかになります。 しょう来、先生になります。
～たことがあります	relating your experience	日本に行ったことがありますか。
～たら	expressing a condition	日本に来たら、ぜひれんらくしてください。
FF + そうです	saying/reporting what you have heard	トムくんは日本に行くそうです。 それはアメリカのえいがだそうです。 ふじ山はきれいだそうです。 日本のなつはあついそうです。
Base + なければなりません	expressing what you have to do/ must do	しゅくだいをしなければなりません。
Base + ないでください	requesting someone not to do something	くるまで行かないでください。

## 9 Assessment and Reporting

### 9.1 Requirements and Advice

The information in this section of the syllabus relates to the Board of Studies' requirements for assessing and reporting achievement in the Preliminary and HSC courses for the Higher School Certificate.

*Assessment* is the process of gathering information and making judgements about student achievement for a variety of purposes.

In the Preliminary and HSC courses those purposes include:

- assisting student learning
- evaluating and improving teaching and learning programs
- providing evidence of satisfactory achievement and completion in the Preliminary course
- providing the Higher School Certificate results.

*Reporting* refers to the Higher School Certificate documents that are used by the Board to report to students both the internal and external measures of achievement.

Higher School Certificate results comprise:

- an assessment mark derived from the mark submitted by the school and produced in accordance with the Board's requirements for the internal assessment program
- an examination mark derived from the HSC external examinations
- an HSC mark, which is the average of the assessment mark and the examination mark
- a performance band, determined by the HSC mark.

Results will be reported using a course report containing a performance scale with bands describing standards of achievement in the course.

The use of both internal assessment and external examination of student achievement allows measurements and observations to be made at several points and in different ways throughout the HSC Japanese Beginners course. Taken together, the external examination and internal assessment marks provide a valid and reliable assessment of the achievement of the knowledge, understanding and skills described for each course.

The Board of Studies uses a standards-referenced approach to assessing and reporting student achievement in the Higher School Certificate.

The standards in the HSC are:

- the knowledge, skills and understanding expected to be learnt by students – the *syllabus standards*
- the levels of achievement of the knowledge, skills and understanding – the *performance standards*.

## Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

Both *syllabus standards* and *performance standards* are based on the aims, objectives, outcomes and content of a course. Together they specify what is to be learnt and how well it is to be achieved.

Teacher understanding of standards comes from the set of aims, objectives, outcomes and content in each syllabus together with:

- the performance descriptions that summarise the different levels of performance of the course outcomes
- HSC examination papers and marking guidelines
- samples of students' achievement, collected in the Standards Packages.

### 9.2 Internal Assessment

The internal assessment mark submitted by the school will provide a summation of each student's achievements measured at points throughout the course. The marks for each course group at a school should reflect the rank order of students and relative differences between students' achievements.

Internal assessment provides a measure of a student's achievement based on a wider range of syllabus content and outcomes than may be covered by the external examination alone. The assessment components and weightings to be applied to internal assessment are identified on pages 34-35. They ensure a common focus for internal assessment in the course across schools, while allowing for flexibility in the design of tasks. A variety of tasks should be used to give students the opportunity to demonstrate outcomes in different ways and to improve the validity and reliability of the assessment.

### 9.3 External Assessment

In Japanese Beginners Stage 6, the external examination consists of an oral examination and a written examination. The specifications for the HSC examination in Japanese Beginners are on pages 36-37.

The external examination provides a measure of student achievement in a range of syllabus outcomes that can be reliably measured in an examination setting.

The external examination and its marking and reporting will relate to syllabus standards by:

- providing clear links to syllabus outcomes
- enabling students to demonstrate the levels of achievement outlined in the course performance scale
- applying marking guidelines based on established criteria.

### 9.4 Board Requirements for the Internal Assessment Mark in Board Developed Courses

The Board requires schools to submit an assessment mark for each candidate in the HSC Japanese Beginners course. The Board requires that the assessment tasks used to determine the internal assessment mark must comply with the components and weightings specified in the table on page 35.

The collection of information for the HSC internal assessment mark must not begin prior to the completion of the Preliminary course.

### Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

Schools are required to develop an internal assessment program that:

- specifies the various assessment tasks and the weightings allocated to each task
- provides a schedule of the tasks designed for the whole course.

The standards-referenced approach to assessment for the HSC involves schools ensuring that in the design and marking of tasks:

- assessment tasks are designed to focus on outcomes
- the types of assessment tasks are appropriate for the outcomes being assessed
- students are given the opportunity to demonstrate their level of achievement of the outcomes in a range of different task types
- tasks reflect the weightings and components specified in the relevant syllabus
- students know the assessment criteria before they begin a task
- marking guidelines for each task are linked to the standards by including the wording of syllabus outcomes and relevant performance descriptions
- marks earned on individual tasks are expressed on a scale sufficiently wide to reflect adequately the relative differences in student performances.

In feedback and reporting:

- students receive meaningful feedback about what they are able to do and what they need to do in order to improve their level of performance
- the ranking and relative differences between students result from different levels of achievement of the specified standards
- marks submitted to the Board for each course are on a scale sufficiently wide to reflect adequately the relative differences in student performances.

Note that:

- measures of objectives and outcomes that address values and attitudes should not be included in school-based assessments of students' achievements. As these objectives are important elements of any course, schools may decide to report on them separately to students and parents, perhaps using some form of descriptive statements
- measures that reflect student conduct should not be included.

Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

## 9.5 Assessment Components and Weightings

### Preliminary Course

The suggested components and weightings for the Preliminary course are set out below. When developing a schedule of assessment tasks, there should be a balance between the assessment of knowledge and understanding outcomes, skills outcomes and course content.

#### Preliminary Course

Component	Weighting	Suggested tasks
Listening <i>Objective 1:Interacting</i> <i>Objective 2:Understanding Texts</i>	35	interviews, role-plays listen and respond to advertisements, announcements, messages, conversations, interviews, news items
Reading <i>Objective 1:Interacting</i> <i>Objective 2:Understanding Texts</i>	35	interact via messages, notes, emails read and respond to advertisements, extracts from newspapers, magazines, reports, surveys, etc
Speaking <i>Objective 1:Interacting</i> <i>Objective 3:Producing Texts</i>	15	oral presentations interviews, role-plays
Writing <i>Objective 1:Interacting</i> <i>Objective 3:Producing Texts</i>	15	interact via messages, notes, emails produce different kinds of writing, eg article, diary entry, informal letter, postcard, script of a talk
<b>Total:</b>	<b>100</b>	

## Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

### HSC Course

The mandatory components and weightings for the HSC course are set out below. The internal HSC assessment mark for Japanese Beginners is to be based on the HSC course only.

Teachers can use their discretion in determining the manner in which they allocate tasks within course content. While the allocation of weightings to the various tasks set for the HSC course is left to individual schools, the percentages allocated to each syllabus component must be maintained.

It is suggested that three to five tasks are sufficient to assess the Japanese Beginners HSC Course. The range of tasks comprising the school-based assessment schedule should be varied and address the range of outcomes. One task may be used to assess several components. Class tests, term tests and trial examinations should not exceed 50% of the assessment program.

### HSC Course

Component	Weighting	Suggested tasks
Listening <i>Objective 1:Interacting</i> <i>Objective 2:Understanding Texts</i>	30	interviews, role-plays listen and respond to advertisements, announcements, messages, conversations, interviews, news items
Reading <i>Objective 1:Interacting</i> <i>Objective 2:Understanding Texts</i>	30	interact via messages, notes, emails read and respond to advertisements, extracts from newspapers, magazines, reports, surveys, etc
Speaking <i>Objective 1:Interacting</i> <i>Objective 3:Producing Texts</i>	20	oral presentations interviews, role-plays
Writing <i>Objective 1:Interacting</i> <i>Objective 3:Producing Texts</i>	20	interact via messages, notes, emails produce different kinds of writing, eg article, diary entry, informal letter, postcard, script of a talk
<b>Total:</b>	<b>100</b>	

## Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

### 9.6 HSC External Examination Specifications

The external examination in Japanese Beginners consists of:

- an oral examination (20 marks)
- a written examination (80 marks).

#### **Oral Examination (approximately 5 minutes)**

*(20 marks)*

##### **Purpose**

The oral examination is used to assess the candidate's knowledge and skills in interacting in Japanese. It relates to Outcomes 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3.

##### **Specifications**

The oral examination will consist of a general conversation between the candidate and an examiner. In the conversation, the candidate and the examiner will discuss the candidate's personal world as it relates to the prescribed topics.

#### **Written Examination (2½ hours plus 10 minutes reading time)**

##### **Section I: Listening (approximately 40 minutes)**

*(30 marks)*

##### **Purpose**

Section I: Listening is designed primarily to assess the candidate's knowledge and skills in responding to spoken text. It relates to Outcomes 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5.

##### **Specifications**

The candidate will hear 9-12 texts, which will be related to the topic areas prescribed in the syllabus. The total listening time for one reading of all the texts without pauses will be approximately 7-8 minutes.

Each text will be heard twice. There will be a pause between the first and second readings to allow the candidate to make notes, although notes may be made at any time. The candidate will be given sufficient time after the second reading to complete responses.

The examination will include a range of question types, such as open-ended questions, response to multiple-choice items or completion of a table, list or form. Questions will be phrased in English for a response in English.

## Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

### **Section II: Reading**

*(30 marks)*

#### **Purpose**

Section II: Reading is designed primarily to assess the candidate's knowledge and skills in responding to written text. It relates to Outcomes 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5.

#### **Specifications**

The candidate will read four to five texts in Japanese, which will be related to the topic areas prescribed in the syllabus. The texts will be different in style and purpose, and of varying length and difficulty. The questions on the texts will be written in English for responses in English and may include parts.

The total length of all texts will be approximately 1500 *ji*.

### **Section III: Writing in Japanese**

*(20 marks)*

#### **Purpose**

Section III: Writing is designed primarily to assess the candidate's ability to produce written text for a specific audience, purpose and context. It relates to Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3.

#### **Specifications**

##### **Part A (10 marks)**

Part A will consist of two writing tasks. The texts for the responses will be drawn from those prescribed in the syllabus. Questions will be written in English but may also involve stimulus material written in Japanese. The questions will be related to the topics prescribed in the syllabus. The first task will be shorter in length and will have a weighting of 4 marks; the second task will be longer in length and will have a weighting of 6 marks.

The total length of the texts for Part A will be approximately 250 *ji*.

##### **Part B (10 marks)**

The candidate will be required to write one extended response in Japanese. The text for the response will be drawn from those prescribed in the syllabus. There will be a choice of two questions. The questions will be related to the topics prescribed in the syllabus. Questions will be phrased in Japanese and English for a response in Japanese. The same type of task will be required for both questions, with two different topics.

The length of the text for Part B will be approximately 250 *ji*.

Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

**9.7 Summary of Internal and External HSC Assessment**

<b>Internal Assessment</b>	<b>Weighting</b>	<b>External Assessment</b>	<b>Weighting</b>
Speaking <i>Objective 1: Interacting</i> <i>Objective 3: Producing Texts</i>	20	<b>Oral Examination:</b> <i>Objective 1: Interacting</i>	20
Listening <i>Objective 1: Interacting</i> <i>Objective 2: Understanding Texts</i>	30	<b>Written Examination:</b> Section I Listening <i>Objective 2: Understanding Texts</i>	30
Reading <i>Objective 1: Interacting</i> <i>Objective 2: Understanding Texts</i>	30	Section II Reading <i>Objective 2: Understanding Texts</i>	30
Writing <i>Objective 1: Interacting</i> <i>Objective 3: Producing Texts</i>	20	Section III Writing in Japanese <i>Objective 1: Interacting</i> <i>Objective 3: Producing Texts</i>	20
<b>Total:</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>100</b>

Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

**9.8 Summary of Examination Specifications**

<b>ORAL EXAMINATION</b>	<b>Time allocation – approximately 5 minutes</b>
Conversation	<p><b>Objective 1: Interacting</b>  <b>Outcomes: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3</b>                      Weighting: 20 marks                      Unscripted, general conversation with an examiner.                      Topics to reflect syllabus</p>
<b>WRITTEN EXAMINATION</b>	<b>Time allocation – 2½ hours (plus 10 minutes reading time)</b>
Section I: Listening	<p><b>Objective 2: Understanding Texts</b>  <b>Outcomes: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5</b>                      Weighting: 30 marks                      9-12 items in Japanese with responses in English</p>
Section II: Reading	<p><b>Objective 2: Understanding Texts</b>  <b>Outcomes: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5</b>                      Weighting: 30 marks                      4–5 texts in Japanese                      Questions in English, responses in English</p>
Section III: Writing in Japanese	<p><b>Objectives 1 and 3: Interacting, Producing Texts</b>  <b>Outcomes: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3</b>                      Weighting: 20 marks                      Part A – two short responses                      Part B – an extended response                      Total: approximately 500 <i>ji</i></p>

## Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

### **9.9 Reporting Student Performance against Standards**

Student performance in an HSC course is reported against standards that have been described for that course. The course report includes a performance scale for the course describing levels (bands) of achievement, an HSC mark located on the performance scale, the examination mark and the internal assessment mark. It also shows, graphically, the statewide distribution of examination marks of all students in the course.

With the exception of Band 1, each band on the performance scale includes descriptions that summarise typical student achievement in that course for that particular band.

The distribution of marks is determined by students' performances mapped against the standards. Marks are not scaled to a predetermined distribution.

## 10 Post-school Opportunities

The study of Japanese Beginners Stage 6 provides students with knowledge, understanding and skills that form a valuable foundation for a range of courses at university and other tertiary institutions.

In addition, the study of Japanese Beginners Stage 6 assists students to prepare for employment and full and active participation as citizens. In particular, there are opportunities for students to gain recognition in vocational education and training. Teachers and students should be aware of these opportunities.

### Recognition of Student Achievement

Wherever appropriate, the skills and knowledge acquired by students in their study of HSC courses should be recognised by industry and training organisations. Recognition of student achievement means that students who have satisfactorily completed HSC courses will not be required to repeat their learning in courses at TAFE NSW or other Registered Training Organisations (RTOs).

Registered Training Organisations, such as TAFE NSW, provide industry training and issue qualifications within the Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF).

The degree of recognition available to students in each subject is based on the similarity of outcomes between HSC courses and industry training packages endorsed within the AQF. Training packages are documents that link an industry's competency standards to AQF qualifications. More information about industry training packages can be found on the National Training Information Service (NTIS) website ([www.ntis.gov.au](http://www.ntis.gov.au)).

### Recognition by TAFE NSW

TAFE NSW conducts courses in a wide range of industry areas, as outlined each year in the *TAFE NSW Handbook*. Under current arrangements, the recognition available to students of Japanese in relevant courses conducted by TAFE is described in the *HSC/TAFE Credit Transfer Guide*. This guide is produced by the Board of Studies and TAFE NSW. Teachers should refer to this guide and be aware of the recognition available to their students through the study of Japanese Beginners Stage 6. This information can be found on the TAFE NSW website ([www.det.nsw.edu.au/hsctafe](http://www.det.nsw.edu.au/hsctafe)).

### Recognition by other Registered Training Organisations

Students may also negotiate recognition into a training package qualification with another Registered Training Organisation. Each student will need to provide the RTO with evidence of satisfactory achievement in Japanese Beginners Stage 6 so that the degree of recognition available can be determined.

## Japanese Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

### 11 Glossary

article	a self-contained piece of writing on a specific topic. It can appear in a printed publication such as a magazine or journal, or be posted as news.
culture	the social practices of a particular people or group, including shared language, beliefs, values, knowledge, customs and lifestyle.
colloquialism	an informal expression, which is used in everyday speech and writing, and is conversational in tone. It adds colour to the language and is not usually used in formal speech or writing.
dialect	a regional or social variety of a language, distinguished by pronunciation, grammar or vocabulary, especially a variety of speech differing from the modern standard version of the language.
mnemonic	a word, expression or technique used to assist the memory.
idiom	an expression which cannot be translated literally. It has a different meaning from that conveyed by its individual words.
register	language which is used for a particular purpose, or in a particular social setting (eg formal or informal language). It often reflects cultural expectations and can differ between countries and regions. Register can be influenced by the subject matter, the relationship between the participants and whether the communication is spoken or written.
text	the actual wording of anything spoken or written.
texts	communications of meaning produced in any medium that incorporates language, including sound, print, film, electronic and multimedia representations. Texts include written, spoken, nonverbal and visual communication of meaning. They may be extended, unified works or series of related topics.