



# Western Australian Curriculum

## Languages | Korean

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Proposed Year level descriptions | Pre-primary–Year 10  
Draft for consultation | Not for implementation

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### **Acknowledgement of Country**

Kaya. The School Curriculum and Standards Authority (the Authority) acknowledges that our offices are on Whadjuk Noongar boodjar and that we deliver our services on the country of many traditional custodians and language groups throughout Western Australia. The Authority acknowledges the traditional custodians throughout Western Australia and their continuing connection to land, waters and community. We offer our respect to Elders past and present.

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## Overview

The current Western Australian Curriculum: Languages was adopted and adapted from the Australian Curriculum version 8.4.

Western Australia provided feedback to the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA) during the consultation for the Australian Curriculum.

The proposed revisions to the Western Australian Curriculum: Languages, Korean are adopted and adapted from the Australian Curriculum version 9.

### Guide to reading this document

This document shows the current Western Australian Curriculum: Languages, Korean curriculum Year level descriptions in the first column, the comparable Australian Curriculum version 9 Year level descriptions in the centre column and the proposed Year level descriptions for Western Australia in the third column.

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## Pre-primary

Current WA Curriculum	Australian Curriculum v9	Proposed WA Curriculum
<p>Students enter the early years of school with established communication skills in one or more languages and varying degrees of early literacy capability. Typically, students come to Korean: Second Language with little to no prior experience of Korean language and culture.</p> <p>In Pre-primary, students communicate in Korean, exchanging greetings and simple information about themselves with their teacher and peers through action-related talk and structured play, using culturally appropriate gestures. They participate in shared activities, facilitated by movement and gestures, to perform songs, stories, rhymes and chants, or to respond to teacher talk and instruction in Korean. Students recognise pictures, symbols, key words and phrases of spoken and written Korean in rhymes, songs and titles, and convey factual information about their personal worlds using gestures and familiar words. They engage by listening to and viewing short imaginative texts and through action and other forms of expression, and participate in shared performance of short imaginative texts, playing with sound patterns and non-verbal forms of expression.</p> <p>Students become familiar with the systems of the Korean language, recognising and experimenting with reproducing the sounds and rhythms of spoken Korean by singing, reciting and repeating words and phrases in context, and experimenting with strokes that create <i>Hangul</i>. They notice and use context-related vocabulary and recognise some first elements of grammar in simple spoken and written texts to generate language for purposeful interaction.</p> <p>In Pre-primary, students recognise that while English is the most commonly spoken language in Australia, Korean is one of many languages, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages, which are spoken in Australia. They also notice similarities and differences between Korean and English, and begin to develop curiosity around the ideas of language and culture. Creative play in the classroom provides opportunities for exploring these differences.</p> <p>Students learn Korean in the early years through rich language input. Regular opportunities to revisit, recycle and review, and continuous feedback, response and encouragement, assist students in the language learning process.</p>	<p>In Foundation, Korean language learning builds on the Early Years Learning Framework and each student’s prior learning and experiences with language. Students communicate with peers, teachers, known adults and students from their own and other classes. They strengthen and extend their communication and interpersonal skills by interacting with peers in Korean through play-based and action-related learning. They receive extensive support through modelling, scaffolding and revisiting.</p> <p>Students experience and imitate the sounds and gestures of Korean language. They participate in shared listening and viewing of texts that represent Korean and Korean-speaking contexts. Spoken, written and multimodal texts may include songs, conversations, picture books, stories, rhyming verse, films, animated cartoons and performances. They learn that language can be represented in different ways, including the Roman and hangeul alphabets and in students’ home languages. They learn that languages and cultures are connected, and that what is familiar to one person can be new to somebody else.</p>	<p>In the early childhood phase of schooling, learning, development and wellbeing are connected and learning builds on the <i>Early Years Learning Framework</i> and each child’s knowledge base. A holistic curriculum that integrates knowledge, understandings, skills, values and attitudes across learning areas connects learning to children’s lives and their natural curiosity about their world.</p> <p>Korean provides opportunities for children to engage with linguistic and cultural diversity and reflect on their experiences in various aspects of social life, including their own participation and ways of being in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world.</p> <p>Children enter the early years of school with established communication skills in one or more languages and varying degrees of early literacy capabilities. Typically, children come to Korean with little to no prior experience of the language and culture.</p> <p>In Pre-primary, children explore Korean with peers, teachers, known adults and students from their own and other classes, through play-based and action-related learning. They exchange greetings and simple information about themselves, imitating gestures and using familiar words.</p> <p>Children participate in shared listening and viewing of Korean texts. They experiment with common vowel sounds and rhythms of spoken Korean, singing, reciting and repeating words and phrases in context. They notice similarities and differences between Korean and English, and other languages, and explore differences through creative play.</p> <p>Children receive extensive support through modelling and scaffolding. Regular feedback, encouragement and opportunities to revisit and review assist children in the language learning process.</p>

## Year 1

Current WA Curriculum	Australian Curriculum v9	Proposed WA Curriculum
<p>Year 1 Korean: Second Language builds on the skills, knowledge and understanding required to communicate in the Korean language developed in Pre-primary and focuses on extending students' oral communication skills. Typically, the students' only exposure to and experience of Korean language and culture is from their school learning environment.</p> <p>In Year 1, students communicate in Korean, interacting with their teacher and peers to share information about themselves, their age and where they live, and to talk about their likes and dislikes. They participate in guided collaborative tasks using simple modelled language in songs, rhymes and games to support understanding and to convey meaning, or to respond to teacher talk and instruction in Korean. Students locate key words, simple <i>Hangeul</i> and information in simple spoken and written texts about their personal worlds and convey factual information using pictures, familiar words and simple statements. They participate in listening to and viewing short imaginative texts and in the shared performance of imaginative texts.</p> <p>Students become familiar with the systems of the Korean language, recognising and replicating the sounds and rhythms of spoken Korean and the forms of <i>Hangeul</i> syllable blocks. They notice and use context-related vocabulary and recognise some first elements of grammar in simple spoken and written texts to generate language for purposeful interaction.</p> <p>In Year 1, students recognise that Australia is a multilingual society with speakers of many different languages, including Korean, and that Korean and English borrow words and expressions from each other. They recognise that in Korean, as in English and other languages, there are different ways of greeting, addressing and interacting with people, and that particular interactions can vary between cultural contexts.</p> <p>Students learn Korean in the early years through rich language input. Regular opportunities to revisit, recycle and review and, continuous feedback, response and encouragement, assist students in the language learning process.</p>	<p>In Years 1 and 2, Korean language learning builds on each student's prior learning and experiences with language. Students continue to communicate and work in collaboration with peers and teachers through purposeful and structured activities involving listening, speaking and viewing. They interact in Korean to share information about themselves and their immediate environments using play-based and action-related learning. In informal settings, they use local and digital resources to explore Korean-speaking communities in Australia, Korea and diverse locations. They continue to receive extensive support through modelling, scaffolding, repetition and reinforcement.</p> <p>Students recognise key words and phrases, imitate language gestures and pronunciation, and use modelled language to communicate with others. They transition from spoken to written language, using <i>hangeul</i> with support. They create simple imaginative and informative texts that may include pictorial representations, words and short statements. They collaborate and respond to spoken, written and multimodal texts that may include conversations, songs and rhymes, picture and story books, animated cartoons, films and performances. They notice that languages contain words which have been borrowed from another language, and that there are similarities and differences between Korean language and culture and their own.</p>	<p>In the early childhood phase of schooling, learning, development and wellbeing are connected and learning experiences are informed by the Principles and Practices of the <i>Early Years Learning Framework</i>. A holistic curriculum that integrates knowledge, understandings, skills, values and attitudes across learning areas connects learning to children's lives and their natural curiosity about their world.</p> <p>Korean provides opportunities for children to engage with linguistic and cultural diversity and reflect on their experiences in various aspects of social life, including their own participation and ways of being in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world.</p> <p>In Year 1, Korean language learning builds on each child's interests and capabilities, including prior learning and experiences with language. Children continue to participate in play-based learning through purposeful and structured activities. They use Korean to exchange information about themselves and participate in class experiences and everyday interactions that involve following instructions, responding to questions and making statements. Students recognise words and use modelled language to create texts.</p> <p>Children become familiar with the systems of the Korean language and use gestures, words and modelled expressions, and imitate Korean sounds, pronunciation and intonation. They locate specific points of information in a range of short familiar texts and convey information in simple statements, short descriptions and modelled texts. Children use their literacy capabilities in English and in Korean to recognise and begin to write high-frequency words and expressions in simple informative and imaginative texts in familiar contexts.</p> <p>Children are encouraged to use Korean for classroom routines, social interactions and learning tasks. They receive support through modelling, scaffolding, repetition and the use of targeted resources. Regular feedback, encouragement and opportunities to revisit and review assist children in the language learning process.</p>

## Year 2

Current WA Curriculum	Australian Curriculum v9	Proposed WA Curriculum
<p>Year 2 Korean: Second Language builds on the skills, knowledge and understanding required to communicate in the Korean language developed in Year 1 and focuses on extending students' oral communication skills.</p> <p>In Year 2, students communicate in Korean, interacting with their teacher and peers in routine exchanges, such as asking each other how they are, offering wishes and sharing information about events in the day and over the year. They participate in guided collaborative tasks, taking turns, exchanging and negotiating, or responding to teacher talk and instruction in Korean. Students identify specific points of information from familiar types of simple texts to complete guided tasks and convey factual information about their personal worlds. They participate in listening to, viewing and reading imaginative texts, and create stories and perform imaginative scenarios.</p> <p>Students become familiar with the systems of the Korean language, recognising and reproducing the sounds, rhythms and intonation patterns of spoken Korean and associating individual syllable blocks with their pronunciation. They notice and use context-related vocabulary and understand some first elements of grammar in simple spoken and written texts, such as verb endings and the use of case markers, to generate language for purposeful interaction.</p> <p>In Year 2, students recognise that all languages, including Korean, change continuously over time through contact with each other and changes in society. They understand that Korean speakers change how they use language in different situations and according to cultural norms.</p> <p>Students learn Korean in the early years through rich language input. At this stage, play and imaginative activities, music, movement and familiar routines, along with continuous feedback and opportunities to revisit, recycle and review, provide the essential scaffolding to assist students in the language learning process.</p>	<p>In Years 1 and 2, Korean language learning builds on each student's prior learning and experiences with language. Students continue to communicate and work in collaboration with peers and teachers through purposeful and structured activities involving listening, speaking and viewing. They interact in Korean to share information about themselves and their immediate environments using play-based and action-related learning. In informal settings, they use local and digital resources to explore Korean-speaking communities in Australia, Korea and diverse locations. They continue to receive extensive support through modelling, scaffolding, repetition and reinforcement.</p> <p>Students recognise key words and phrases, imitate language gestures and pronunciation, and use modelled language to communicate with others. They transition from spoken to written language, using hangeul with support. They create simple imaginative and informative texts that may include pictorial representations, words and short statements. They collaborate and respond to spoken, written and multimodal texts that may include conversations, songs and rhymes, picture and story books, animated cartoons, films and performances. They notice that languages contain words which have been borrowed from another language, and that there are similarities and differences between Korean language and culture and their own.</p>	<p>In the early childhood phase of schooling, learning, development and wellbeing are connected and learning experiences are informed by the Principles and Practices of the <i>Early Years Learning Framework</i>. A holistic curriculum that integrates knowledge, understandings, skills, values and attitudes across learning areas connects learning to children's lives and their natural curiosity about their world.</p> <p>Korean provides opportunities for children to engage with linguistic and cultural diversity and reflect on their experiences in various aspects of social life, including their own participation and ways of being in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world.</p> <p>In Year 2, Korean language learning builds on each child's interests and capabilities, including prior learning and experiences with language. Children continue to participate in play-based learning through purposeful and structured activities. They use Korean to exchange information about themselves and family members, and participate in class experiences and everyday interactions that involve following instructions, asking questions and making statements. Students use words, familiar phrases and modelled language to create texts.</p> <p>Children become familiar with the systems of the Korean language and use gestures, words and modelled expressions, and imitate Korean sounds, pronunciation and intonation. They use their literacy capabilities in English and in Korean to recognise and begin to write high-frequency words and expressions in simple informative and imaginative texts in familiar contexts.</p> <p>Children are encouraged to use Korean for classroom routines, social interactions and learning tasks. They receive support through modelling, scaffolding, repetition and the use of targeted resources. Regular feedback, encouragement and opportunities to revisit and review assist children in the language learning process.</p>

## Year 3

Current WA Curriculum	Australian Curriculum v9	Proposed WA Curriculum
<p>Year 3 Korean: Second Language builds on the skills, knowledge and understanding required to communicate in the Korean language developed in Year 2 and focuses on extending students’ oral and written communication skills. Students benefit from varied, activity-based learning that builds on their interests and capabilities and makes connections with other areas of learning.</p> <p>In Year 3, students communicate in Korean, interacting with their teacher and peers to exchange information about friends and family members. They participate in individual and collaborative tasks that involve following instructions, asking questions and making statements. Students locate specific points of information in a range of short texts and convey factual information about their personal worlds in simple statements, short descriptions and modelled texts. They participate in and respond to imaginative texts, identifying and comparing favourite elements and making simple statements about characters or themes. Students create and perform short imaginative texts that use familiar expressions and modelled language as well as simple visual supports.</p> <p>Students become familiar with the systems of the Korean language, recognising the sound–writing relationships of the 10 basic vowels and 14 basic consonant letters, and use this knowledge to construct and deconstruct syllable blocks. They notice and use context-related vocabulary and elements of grammar in simple spoken and written texts, such as recognising honorifics and using simple question words, to generate language for purposeful interaction. Students begin to develop a metalanguage in Korean for talking about language, using terms similar to those used in English.</p> <p>Students understand and demonstrate how language use varies according to the participants’ identity and context of use. They notice differences between Korean, Australian and other cultures’ practices and how these are reflected in language.</p> <p>In Year 3, students require extensive support with their language learning. Tasks are carefully scaffolded, and models and examples are provided, along with support for self-monitoring and reflection. Students are encouraged to use Korean as much as possible for classroom routines and social interactions, and in learning tasks.</p>	<p>In Years 3 and 4, Korean language learning builds on each student’s prior learning and experiences with language. Students continue to communicate and work in collaboration with peers and teachers through purposeful and creative play in structured activities involving listening, speaking, viewing and some writing. They use Korean to interact with peers and teachers and plan activities in familiar settings that reflect their interests and capabilities. In informal settings, they use local and digital resources to explore Korean-speaking communities. They continue to receive extensive support through modelling, scaffolding, repetition and the use of targeted resources.</p> <p>Students develop active listening skills and use gestures, words and modelled expressions, imitating Korean language sounds, pronunciation and intonation. They use their literacy capabilities in English to recognise differences between writing using Roman and Korean alphabets. They read and write hangeul with support; they locate information, respond to, and create informative and imaginative texts. They access authentic and purpose-developed Korean language texts such as picture books, stories, songs, digital and animated games, timetables, recipes and advertisements. They recognise that language and culture reflect practices and behaviours.</p>	<p>In the middle to late childhood phase of schooling, students develop a sense of self, their world expands and they begin to see themselves as members of larger communities. Learning experiences emphasise and lead to an appreciation of both the commonality and diversity of human experience and concerns.</p> <p>Korean provides opportunities for students to engage with linguistic and cultural diversity and reflect on their experiences in various aspects of social life, including their own participation and ways of being in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world.</p> <p>In Year 3, Korean language learning builds on each student’s interests and capabilities, including prior learning and experiences with language. Students continue to participate in activity-based learning through purposeful and structured activities. They use Korean to exchange information about themselves, family members and friends, and participate in class experiences and everyday interactions that involve following instructions, asking questions and making statements. Students create and present informative and imaginative texts using formulaic expressions, familiar language and modelled textual conventions.</p> <p>Students become familiar with the systems of the Korean language and use gestures, words and modelled expressions, and imitate Korean sounds, pronunciation and intonation. They use their literacy capabilities in English and in Korean to locate specific information in texts and convey information. Students begin to recognise and write high-frequency words and expressions in simple informative and imaginative texts.</p> <p>Students are encouraged to use Korean for classroom routines, social interactions and learning tasks. They receive support through modelling, scaffolding, repetition and the use of targeted resources. Regular feedback, encouragement and opportunities to revisit and review assist children in the language learning process. They recognise that language and culture reflect practices and behaviours.</p>

## Year 4

Current WA Curriculum	Australian Curriculum v9	Proposed WA Curriculum
<p>Year 4 Korean: Second Language builds on the skills, knowledge and understanding required to communicate in the Korean language developed in Year 3 and focuses on extending students’ oral and written communication skills.</p> <p>In Year 4, students communicate in Korean, interacting with their teacher and peers to exchange information about aspects of their personal worlds, including their daily routines at home and school, their important days, and their interests. They participate in individual and collaborative tasks that involve asking for help, clarification and permission, solving problems and sharing decisions. Students locate and process factual information in texts, and gather and convey information and short descriptions from familiar texts related to their personal and social worlds. They participate in and respond to a range of imaginative texts, discuss messages and make statements about characters or themes. Students create and perform short imaginative texts that allow for exploration and enjoyment of language and cultural expression, using familiar expressions and modelled language.</p> <p>Students become familiar with the systems of the Korean language, discriminating the characteristics of Korean pronunciation and intonation patterns of different letters and letter combination sounds. They develop knowledge of Sino-Korean numbering and notice and use context-related vocabulary and elements of grammar in simple spoken and written texts, such as the Korean subject + object + verb structure, to generate language for purposeful interaction. Students develop a metalanguage in Korean for talking about language, using terms similar to those used in English.</p> <p>Students understand that Korean is an important global language used by communities in many countries around the world and make connections between culture and language use.</p> <p>In Year 4, students continue to be encouraged to use Korean as much as possible for social interactions and in learning tasks.</p>	<p>In Years 3 and 4, Korean language learning builds on each student’s prior learning and experiences with language. Students continue to communicate and work in collaboration with peers and teachers through purposeful and creative play in structured activities involving listening, speaking, viewing and some writing. They use Korean to interact with peers and teachers and plan activities in familiar settings that reflect their interests and capabilities. In informal settings, they use local and digital resources to explore Korean-speaking communities. They continue to receive extensive support through modelling, scaffolding, repetition and the use of targeted resources.</p> <p>Students develop active listening skills and use gestures, words and modelled expressions, imitating Korean language sounds, pronunciation and intonation. They use their literacy capabilities in English to recognise differences between writing using Roman and Korean alphabets. They read and write hangeul with support; they locate information, respond to, and create informative and imaginative texts. They access authentic and purpose-developed Korean language texts such as picture books, stories, songs, digital and animated games, timetables, recipes and advertisements. They recognise that language and culture reflect practices and behaviours.</p>	<p>In the middle to late childhood phase of schooling, students develop a sense of self, their world expands and they begin to see themselves as members of larger communities. Learning experiences emphasise and lead to an appreciation of both the commonality and diversity of human experience and concerns.</p> <p>Korean provides opportunities for students to engage with linguistic and cultural diversity and reflect on their experiences in various aspects of social life, including their own participation and ways of being in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world.</p> <p>In Year 4, students build on the skills, knowledge and understanding they developed in Year 3 and focus on extending their oral and written communication skills and their understandings of language and culture. Students interact in Korean in purposeful and structured activities to exchange information about their personal world. They engage with a range of Korean texts and use their English literacy knowledge to locate and compare key information. Students share responses and make connections with their own experiences and feelings. They create and present informative and imaginative texts using familiar phrases and sentences and modelled textual conventions.</p> <p>Students become more familiar with the systems of the Korean language, recognising and applying features of intonation and pronunciation. They apply knowledge of grammatical elements to create texts and use familiar metalanguage to discuss Korean language structures and features. They recognise that language choices reflect cultural values, beliefs and identity.</p> <p>Students are widening their social networks, experiences and communication repertoires in both English and Korean. They are encouraged to use Korean for classroom routines, social interactions and learning tasks. Students receive support through modelling, scaffolding, repetition and the use of targeted resources. Regular feedback, encouragement and opportunities to revisit and review assist children in the language learning process.</p>

## Year 5

Current WA Curriculum	Australian Curriculum v9	Proposed WA Curriculum
<p>Year 5 Korean: Second Language builds on the skills, knowledge and understanding required to communicate in the Korean language developed in Year 4 and focuses on extending students' oral and written communication skills and their understanding of Korean language and culture.</p> <p>In Year 5, students communicate in Korean, initiating interactions with their teacher and peers to exchange information about their home, neighbourhood and local community. They engage in collaborative tasks that involve planning outings, conducting events and completing transactions. Students gather, compare and convey information and supporting details and ideas from texts related to their personal and social worlds. They engage with imaginative texts, sharing responses to characters, events and ideas, and make connections with their own experiences and feelings. Students create or reinterpret, present or perform imaginative texts for different audiences, based on or adapted from events, characters or settings.</p> <p>Students become more familiar with the systems of the Korean language. They recognise and apply features of intonation and pronunciation and read and write simple words using <i>Hangeul</i>. Students use context-related vocabulary and elements of grammar in simple spoken and written texts to generate language for purposeful interaction, such as recognising set phrases with nouns and particles. They build a metalanguage in Korean to comment on vocabulary and grammar and describe patterns, grammatical rules and variations in language structures.</p> <p>Students show understanding that there are different forms of spoken and written Korean used in different contexts within Korea and in other regions of the world. They are encouraged to reflect on how their own and others' language use is shaped by and reflects communities' ways of thinking and behaving, and may be differently interpreted by others.</p> <p>In Year 5, students are widening their social networks, experiences and communication repertoires in both their first language and Korean. They are supported to use Korean as much as possible for classroom routines and interactions, structured learning tasks and language experimentation and practice. English is predominantly limited to use for discussion, clarification, explanation, analysis and reflection.</p>	<p>In Years 5 and 6, Korean language learning builds on each student's prior learning and experiences with language. Students communicate and work in collaboration with peers and teachers in purposeful, creative and structured activities involving listening, speaking, reading and viewing, and writing. They interact in Korean to exchange information and ideas relating to their interests, school and local environment, and engage with Korean-speaking communities in person or via digital access. They work independently and in groups with ongoing support from modelling, and from digital and print resources.</p> <p>Students engage with a range of spoken, written and multimodal texts that may include stories, posters, notes, invitations and procedures. They use their knowledge of hangeul, with support, to identify Korean language structures and features. They apply knowledge of stroke order in writing, developing their understanding of hangeul in texts. They understand that some words and expressions are not easily translated, and reflect on how diverse cultural practices, behaviours and values influence communication and identity.</p>	<p>In the middle to late childhood phase of schooling, students develop a sense of self, their world expands and they begin to see themselves as members of larger communities. Learning experiences emphasise and lead to an appreciation of both the commonality and diversity of human experience and concerns.</p> <p>Korean provides opportunities for children to engage with linguistic and cultural diversity and reflect on their experiences in various aspects of social life, including their own participation and ways of being in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world.</p> <p>In Year 5, students build on the skills, knowledge and understanding they developed in Year 4 and focus on extending their oral and written communication skills and their understanding of language and culture. They interact in Korean to exchange information and ideas related to their home, neighbourhood and the wider world. Students work in collaboration with peers and teachers in purposeful, creative and structured activities. They use their English literacy knowledge to locate and compare key information in texts and share responses. Students create and present informative and imaginative texts adapting familiar sentence structures, sequencing information and linking ideas using appropriate textual conventions.</p> <p>Students become more familiar with the systems of the [Language] language, recognising and applying features of intonation and pronunciation. They use context-related vocabulary and develop and apply knowledge of grammatical elements to create or reinterpret, present or perform texts for different purposes, audiences and contexts. Students use familiar metalanguage to discuss Korean language structures and features.</p> <p>Students are widening their social networks, experiences and communication repertoires in Korean. They understand that some words and expressions are not easily translated, and reflect on how diverse cultural practices, behaviours and values influence communication and identity.</p>

## Year 6

Current WA Curriculum	Australian Curriculum v9	Proposed WA Curriculum
<p>Year 6 Korean: Second Language builds on the skills, knowledge and understanding required to communicate in the Korean language developed in Year 5 and focuses on extending students' oral and written communication skills and their understanding of Korean language and culture. Students gain greater independence and become more conscious of their peers and social context. As they gain a greater awareness of the world around them, they also become more aware of the similarities and differences between Korean language and culture and their own.</p> <p>In Year 6, students communicate in Korean, initiating interactions with their teacher and peers to exchange information and relate experiences about free time and scheduling activities. They engage in individual and collaborative tasks with peers to plan events or activities to showcase their progress in learning and using Korean. Students gather, compare and respond to information and supporting details from texts related to their personal and social worlds. They convey information, ideas and opinions, and use them in new ways. Students share and compare responses to imaginative texts. They create or reinterpret, present or perform alternative versions of imaginative texts for different audiences and to suit a variety of modes or contexts.</p> <p>Students become more familiar with the systems of the Korean language, explaining and applying features of intonation, pronunciation and writing conventions used in different contexts and types of texts. They read and write simple sentences and phrases using <i>Hangeul</i> and notice spacing and spelling rules in their reading and writing. Students generate language for purposeful interaction in spoken and written texts using context-related vocabulary and elements of grammar, including expressing events in present and future tenses and in sequence. They build a metalanguage in Korean to describe patterns, grammatical rules and variations in language structures.</p> <p>Students understand that the Korean language is constantly changing due to contact with other languages and the impact of new technologies and knowledge. They also understand that language and culture are integral to the nature of identity and communication.</p> <p>In Year 6, students continue to widen their social networks, experiences and communication repertoires in both their first language and Korean. They are encouraged to use Korean as much as possible for interactions, structured learning tasks and language experimentation and practice.</p>	<p>In Years 5 and 6, Korean language learning builds on each student's prior learning and experiences with language. Students communicate and work in collaboration with peers and teachers in purposeful, creative and structured activities involving listening, speaking, reading and viewing, and writing. They interact in Korean to exchange information and ideas relating to their interests, school and local environment, and engage with Korean-speaking communities in person or via digital access. They work independently and in groups with ongoing support from modelling, and from digital and print resources.</p> <p>Students engage with a range of spoken, written and multimodal texts that may include stories, posters, notes, invitations and procedures. They use their knowledge of hangeul, with support, to identify Korean language structures and features. They apply knowledge of stroke order in writing, developing their understanding of hangeul in texts. They understand that some words and expressions are not easily translated, and reflect on how diverse cultural practices, behaviours and values influence communication and identity.</p>	<p>In the middle to late childhood phase of schooling, students develop a sense of self, their world expands and they begin to see themselves as members of larger communities. Learning experiences emphasise and lead to an appreciation of both the commonality and diversity of human experience and concerns.</p> <p>Korean provides opportunities for students to engage with linguistic and cultural diversity and reflect on their experiences in various aspects of social life, including their own participation and ways of being in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world.</p> <p>In Year 6, students build on the skills, knowledge and understanding they developed in Year 5 and focus on extending their oral and written communication skills and their understandings of language and culture. They interact in Korean in purposeful and structured activities to exchange information about their personal and social worlds. Students work in collaboration with peers and teachers in purposeful, creative and structured activities. They locate, compare and share key information in texts using their English literacy knowledge to identify Korean language structures and features. Students create and present informative and imaginative texts appropriate to audience, purpose and context.</p> <p>Students become more familiar with the systems of the Korean language. They use context-related vocabulary and develop and apply knowledge of grammatical elements in spoken and written texts. Students use familiar metalanguage to discuss and compare Korean language structures and features.</p> <p>Students continue to widen their social networks, experiences and communication repertoires. They understand that some words and expressions are not easily translated, and reflect on how diverse cultural practices, behaviours and values influence communication and identity.</p>

## Year 7

Current WA Curriculum	Australian Curriculum v9	Proposed WA Curriculum
<p>Year 7 Korean: Second Language builds on the skills, knowledge and understanding required to communicate in the Korean language developed in Year 6 and focuses on extending students’ oral and written communication skills and their understanding of Korean language and culture. Some students begin Year 7 with proficiency in languages other than Korean and bring existing language learning strategies and intercultural awareness to the new experience of learning Korean. Students’ growing textual knowledge, developed through English literacy, supports their developing Korean literacy. Skills in analysing, comparing and reflecting on language and culture in both languages are mutually supportive.</p> <p>In Year 7, students communicate in Korean, initiating and participating in interactions with peers and known adults to exchange information and share opinions, thoughts and feelings about people, social events and school experiences. They engage in individual and collaborative tasks that involve planning, considering options, negotiating arrangements and participating in transactions. Students access and summarise key information and supporting details from texts. They organise and present information and ideas in texts related to aspects of their personal and social worlds, using language and modes of presentation to suit different audiences and contexts. Students respond to imaginative texts by expressing opinions about the themes and key ideas, values and techniques used to engage and entertain audiences. They create and present simple individual and shared imaginative texts to entertain peers and younger audiences.</p> <p>Students better understand the systems of the Korean language when encountered in spoken and written texts. They use features of the Korean sound and writing systems to develop greater fluency and accuracy in communication. They recognise and use features of the 24 basic Korean letters and sound system and consciously construct syllable blocks in different shapes depending on the letter. Students generate language for purposeful interaction in spoken and written texts by using context-related vocabulary and applying elements of grammar, including using simple sentence structures in the subject + object + action order to make statements or ask questions. They continue to build a metalanguage in Korean to describe grammatical concepts and organise learning resources.</p> <p>Students recognise that Korean language is used differently according to the context and situation. They acknowledge that languages change over time and influence one another.</p>	<p>In Years 7 and 8, Korean language learning builds on each student’s prior learning and experiences. Students use Korean, in person or via digital access, to interact and collaborate within and beyond the classroom. They listen, speak, read and view, and write to exchange information, ideas and opinions about their world. They work increasingly independently and in groups, and continue to receive feedback and support from peers and teachers.</p> <p>Students access a range of spoken, written and multimodal texts from an increasing range of authentic sources which may include audio and video clips, online magazines, advertisements, stories and articles. They use their English literacy knowledge of metalanguage in an increasing range of contexts to reflect on similarities and differences between Korean and English language structures and features. They recognise that language choices reflect cultural identity, beliefs and values.</p>	<p>In the early adolescence phase of schooling, students align with their peer group and begin to question established conventions, practices and values. Learning and teaching programs assist students to develop a broader and more comprehensive understanding of the contexts of their lives and the world in which they live.</p> <p>Korean provides opportunities for students to engage with linguistic and cultural diversity and reflect on their experiences in various aspects of social life, including their participation and ways of being in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world.</p> <p>In Year 7, students build on the skills, knowledge and understanding of prior learning and experiences. They focus on extending their oral and written communication skills and their understandings of language and culture. They use Korean to initiate and sustain interactions to share information, ideas and opinions about themselves, others, home and school. Students collaborate in activities that involve planning and negotiating to share ideas and preferences. They locate and process key information, ideas and opinions from texts, applying strategies to translate and convey meaning in and between languages. Students create informative, imaginative and personal texts appropriate to context, purpose and audience.</p> <p>Students apply knowledge of conventions of spoken and written Korean to develop fluency and respond to and create texts. They use metalanguage to identify and discuss linguistic features and explore similarities and differences in how they are used in Korean and English. They recognise that language choices reflect cultural values, attitudes, beliefs and identity.</p>

Current WA Curriculum	Australian Curriculum v9	Proposed WA Curriculum
In Year 7, students reflect on changes in their own use of language/s over time, noticing how and when new ways are adopted, or existing ways adapted.		

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## Year 8

Current WA Curriculum	Australian Curriculum v9	Proposed WA Curriculum
<p>Year 8 Korean: Second Language builds on the skills, knowledge and understanding required to communicate in the Korean language developed in Year 7 and focuses on extending students' oral and written communication skills and their understanding of Korean language and culture. Students may need encouragement to take risks in learning a language at this stage of social development and to consider how the experience impacts on the norms associated with their first language and culture.</p> <p>In Year 8, students communicate in Korean, initiating and participating in interactions with peers and known adults to discuss and share ideas, opinions and experiences of special holidays and travel. They engage in individual and collaborative tasks that involve planning experiences and activities by considering options, negotiating arrangements, solving problems and participating in transactions. Students access, summarise and share key ideas and information from a range of texts related to their personal and social worlds. They organise and present information and ideas to raise awareness of and inform others about texts, using language and modes of presentation to compare perspectives and experiences. They respond to imaginative texts, analysing the ideas, values, themes and techniques used to entertain audiences, and make connections with personal experiences. Students create and present a range of simple imaginative texts, selecting appropriate language, rhythms and images to enrich the visual or listening experience.</p> <p>Students better understand the systems of the Korean language when encountered in simple spoken and written texts. They use the features of the Korean sound and writing systems, such as tense consonants, to extend their knowledge of the sounds of the Korean alphabet and compare how loan words from English are written and pronounced in Korean and vice versa. They generate language for purposeful interaction in spoken and written texts by extending understanding and use of context-related vocabulary and elements of grammar, including extending the use of a range of particles to fit different contexts, and understanding the use of culture-specific words and expressions. Students continue to build a metalanguage to describe grammatical concepts and to organise learning.</p> <p>Students widen their social networks, experiences and communication repertoires in Korean. They are encouraged to investigate the nature and extent of Korean language use in both Australian and global contexts, reflect on different aspects of the cultural dimension of learning and using</p>	<p>In Years 7 and 8, Korean language learning builds on each student's prior learning and experiences. Students use Korean, in person or via digital access, to interact and collaborate within and beyond the classroom. They listen, speak, read and view, and write to exchange information, ideas and opinions about their world. They work increasingly independently and in groups, and continue to receive feedback and support from peers and teachers.</p> <p>Students access a range of spoken, written and multimodal texts from an increasing range of authentic sources which may include audio and video clips, online magazines, advertisements, stories and articles. They use their English literacy knowledge of metalanguage in an increasing range of contexts to reflect on similarities and differences between Korean and English language structures and features. They recognise that language choices reflect cultural identity, beliefs and values.</p>	<p>In the early adolescence phase of schooling, students align with their peer group and begin to question established conventions, practices and values. Learning and teaching programs assist students to develop a broader and more comprehensive understanding of the contexts of their lives and the world in which they live.</p> <p>Korean provides opportunities for students to engage with linguistic and cultural diversity and reflect on their experiences in various aspects of social life, including their own participation and ways of being in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world.</p> <p>In Year 8, students build on the skills, knowledge and understanding of prior learning and experiences, and focus on extending their oral and written communication skills and their understandings of language and culture. They use Korean to initiate and sustain interactions to share and compare information, ideas and opinions about going out, socialising, special events and leisure time. Students collaborate in activities that involve planning, considering options, negotiating arrangements and problem-solving. They locate, summarise and process information, ideas and opinions from texts, applying a range of strategies to translate and convey meaning in and between languages. Students work with increasing independence to create informative, imaginative and personal texts appropriate to context, purpose and audience.</p> <p>Students apply knowledge of conventions of spoken and written Korean to respond to and create texts with increased fluency. They use metalanguage to identify and discuss linguistic features and explore similarities and differences in how they are used in Korean and English. Students recognise that language choices reflect cultural values, attitudes, beliefs and identity.</p>

Current WA Curriculum	Australian Curriculum v9	Proposed WA Curriculum
<p>Korean, and consider how this might be interpreted and responded to by members of the community.</p> <p>In Year 8, students are supported to develop increasing autonomy as language learners and users, to self-monitor and peer-monitor, and to adjust language in response to their experiences in different contexts. Students use the Korean language in more extended and elaborated ways for classroom interactions and routines, task participation and structured discussion.</p>		

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## Year 9

Current WA Curriculum	Australian Curriculum v9	Proposed WA Curriculum
<p>Year 9 Korean: Second Language builds on the skills, knowledge and understanding required to communicate in the Korean language developed in Year 8 and focuses on extending students' oral and written communication skills and their understanding of Korean language and culture.</p> <p>In Year 9, students communicate in Korean, initiating and participating in sustained interactions with others to exchange ideas and compare and justify personal opinions about aspects of childhood, teenage life and relationships. They engage in individual and collaborative tasks that involve planning and managing activities, events or experiences and exchanging resources and information. Students analyse ideas and information from a range of texts, identifying context, purpose and intended audience. They convey information and ideas and offer their own views on texts related to aspects of their personal and social worlds, using appropriate formats and styles of presentation. Students discuss how imaginative texts reflect Korean cultural values or experiences. They create and present imaginative texts that involve moods and effects designed to engage different audiences.</p> <p>Students show understanding of the systems of the Korean language when encountered in simple spoken and written texts. They use features of the Korean sound and writing systems, identifying ways in which stress, intonation and body language convey meaning. They begin applying basic pronunciation rules to read Korean texts and extending their knowledge of the sounds of further complex Korean alphabet combinations. Students generate language for purposeful interaction in spoken and written texts, extending understanding and use of context-related vocabulary and knowledge of grammatical elements, such as the use of a range of descriptive and abstract nouns and verbs to achieve a higher level of sophistication in expression. They further develop a metalanguage to discuss and explain grammatical forms and functions.</p> <p>In learning the Korean language, students explore how language both reflects and shapes cultural distinctions, with reference to community, social class, gender and generational norms.</p> <p>In Year 9, learning is characterised by consolidation and progression. Students work with increasing independence to analyse, reflect on and monitor their language learning and intercultural experiences; however, they still require guidance through modelling, scaffolding and monitoring.</p>	<p>In Years 9 and 10, Korean language learning builds on each student's prior learning and experiences. Students use Korean to initiate and sustain interactions that communicate their own and others' experiences of the world. They listen, speak, read and view, and write to communicate with speakers of Korean locally and globally through authentic community and online events. They access and create spoken, written and multimodal texts, increasingly of their own choosing. They continue to receive guidance, feedback and support from peers and teachers.</p> <p>Students access an increasing range of authentic and purpose-developed resources which may include textbooks, audio and video clips, feature articles, television programs and social media. They expand their knowledge and control of Korean pronunciation, intonation, structures and features. They acknowledge that there are diverse influences on ways of communication and cultural identity, and that these influences can shape their own behaviours, beliefs and values.</p>	<p>In the middle adolescence phase of schooling, teaching and learning programs encourage students to develop an open and questioning view of themselves as active participants in their society and the world.</p> <p>Korean provides opportunities for students to engage with linguistic and cultural diversity and reflect on their experiences in various aspects of social life, including their own participation and ways of being in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world.</p> <p>In Year 9, students build on the skills, knowledge and understanding of prior learning and experiences, and focus on extending their oral and written communication skills and understandings of language and culture. They use Korean to initiate and sustain extended interactions to share and compare information about Korean-speaking country and its culture. Students collaborate in activities that involve planning, considering options, managing and problem-solving. They summarise and compare ideas and opinions from texts, applying a range of strategies to translate and interpret meaning in and between languages. Students work with increasing independence to create informative, imaginative and personal texts, selecting linguistic features and textual conventions appropriate to context, purpose and audience.</p> <p>Students select and use an extended range of spoken and written Korean linguistic features to respond to and create texts with enhanced fluency. They use metalanguage to discuss similarities and differences in how linguistic features are used. Students reflect on and explain how meaning and identity are shaped by language/s, culture/s, attitudes, beliefs and values.</p>

## Year 10

Current WA Curriculum	Australian Curriculum v9	Proposed WA Curriculum
<p>Year 10 Korean: Second Language builds on the skills, knowledge and understanding required to communicate in Korean developed in Year 9 and focuses on extending students' oral and written communication skills and their understanding of Korean language and culture. Students require continued guidance and mentoring at this stage of their language learning, but work with increasing independence to analyse, reflect on and monitor their progress and intercultural experiences. They consider future pathways and prospects, including how the Korean language may feature in these.</p> <p>In Year 10, students communicate in Korean, initiating and participating in sustained interactions with others to discuss young people's experiences and interests in contemporary culture and social issues. They contribute ideas, opinions and suggestions in individual and collaborative tasks related to exchanging resources and information, solving problems and managing diverse views. Students analyse, synthesise and evaluate ideas and information from a range of perspectives in texts and identify how context and culture affect how information is presented. They convey information and share comments, experiences and perspectives on texts, using language and various modes of presentation to achieve different purposes. Students analyse how aesthetic, humorous or emotional effects are created in ways that reflect cultural influence in imaginative texts, and create and present a range of imaginative texts on themes of personal or social relevance.</p> <p>Students show understanding of the systems of the Korean language, writing <i>Hangeul</i> independently and applying further pronunciation rules to read less familiar texts. They generate language for purposeful interaction in spoken and written texts by extending understanding and use of context-related vocabulary and knowledge of grammatical elements, such as the extended use of honorific and humble vocabulary, practising onomatopoeic and mimetic expressions, and using specialised vocabulary drawn from other learning areas or topics of interest. Students further develop a metalanguage to discuss and explain grammatical forms and functions.</p> <p>Students understand that Korean language and culture are interrelated and that they shape and are shaped by each other in a given moment and over time.</p> <p>In Year 10, students are expanding the range and nature of their learning experiences and the contexts in which they communicate with others and are challenged with more independent learning experiences. While they</p>	<p>In Years 9 and 10, Korean language learning builds on each student's prior learning and experiences. Students use Korean to initiate and sustain interactions that communicate their own and others' experiences of the world. They listen, speak, read and view, and write to communicate with speakers of Korean locally and globally through authentic community and online events. They access and create spoken, written and multimodal texts, increasingly of their own choosing. They continue to receive guidance, feedback and support from peers and teachers.</p> <p>Students access an increasing range of authentic and purpose-developed resources which may include textbooks, audio and video clips, feature articles, television programs and social media. They expand their knowledge and control of Korean pronunciation, intonation, structures and features. They acknowledge that there are diverse influences on ways of communication and cultural identity, and that these influences can shape their own behaviours, beliefs and values.</p>	<p>In the middle adolescence phase of schooling, teaching and learning programs encourage students to develop an open and questioning view of themselves as active participants in their society and the world.</p> <p>Korean provides opportunities for students to engage with linguistic and cultural diversity and reflect on their experiences in various aspects of social life, including their own participation and ways of being in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world.</p> <p>In Year 10, students build on the skills, knowledge and understanding of prior learning and experiences, and focus on extending their oral and written communication skills and understandings of language and culture. They use Korean to initiate and sustain interactions that communicate their own and others' experiences, information, ideas and opinions about future plans and travel. Students contribute ideas, opinions and suggestions to negotiate outcomes and share experiences. They compare and interpret information, ideas and opinions from texts, applying a range of strategies to translate and interpret meaning in and between languages. Students independently create informative, imaginative and personal texts, selecting linguistic features and textual conventions to engage different audiences.</p> <p>Students select and use an extended range of spoken and written Korean linguistic features to further extend fluency when responding to and creating texts. They use metalanguage to evaluate the use of linguistic features in Korean texts. Students reflect on and evaluate how meaning and identity are shaped by language/s, culture/s, attitudes, beliefs and values, and how these influence ways of communicating.</p>

Current WA Curriculum	Australian Curriculum v9	Proposed WA Curriculum
<p>are becoming increasingly autonomous when using Korean in familiar contexts, they require continued scaffolding, modelling and monitoring when using the language in less familiar contexts.</p>		

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