

Downloaded from

<https://k10outline.scsa.wa.edu.au/home/teaching/curriculum-browser/languages/ac-languages/ac-languages2/aboriginal-languages/second-language/languages-overview/general-capabilities> on 22/07/2024 check website for latest version.



School Curriculum
and Standards
Authority

The Authority

Kindergarten to Year 10

Years 11 and 12

Student

 Extranet Login

[Home](#)

[Principles](#) ▾

[Teaching](#) ▾

[Assessing](#) ▾

[Policy](#) ▾

[Re](#)

You are here > [K-10 Outline](#) > [Teaching](#) > [Western Australian Curri](#)
[Aboriginal Languages and Torres Strait Islander Languages Framework](#)
[Aboriginal Languages and Torres Strait Islander Languages Framework:](#)
[General Capabilities](#)

General Capabilities

Overview

Rationale

Aims

Organisation

Student Diversity

Ways of Teaching


Ways of Teaching Video

Ways of Assessing

General Capabilities

Cross-Curriculum Priorities

Glossary

 [Aboriginal Languages and Torres Strait Islander Languages Scope and Sequence](#)

 [Arabic Scope and Sequence](#)


 [Hindi Scope and Sequence](#)

 [Korean Scope and Sequence](#)

 [Modern Greek Scope and Sequence](#)

 [Spanish Scope and Sequence](#)

 [Turkish Scope and Sequence](#)

 [Vietnamese Scope and Sequence](#)

The general capabilities and dispositions that will be developed through the program for the Languages are identified within the curriculum.

Literacy

Students become literate in the Languages by interpreting and using language in school and for particular contexts, such as listening to, reading digital texts, and using language in digital contexts.

In the Languages, literacy development is transferable across language learners, and support to develop literacy skills includes:

- developing an ability to interpret and use language in school and for particular contexts
- mastering of grammar and syntax
- developing semantic and pragmatic skills

Numeracy

Students become numerate through the Languages by using language to describe and explain mathematical concepts and processes.



 Overview ABL TSIL Framework



 Overview Auslan

 Overview Classical Languages Framework

 ABL Scootle Resources

 ABL Additional Resources

 Languages Assessment Activities Template 

 Teaching and Learning Outline Template 

[◀ Return to Australian Curriculum Languages](#)

mathematics confidently and broadly. Numeracy mathematics in the mathematical knowledge

In the Languages, use and understand number, time and space

Information capability

Students develop ICT appropriately to access problems; and work beyond school. ICT technologies available technologies evolve environment.

Each Languages subject communication technologies digital media contribute as well as linguistic

Critical and creative

Students develop critical generate and evaluate consider alternative

to activities that require
behaviours and display
innovation in all lea

In the Languages, a
backgrounds and a
compare, and analy
critical thinking skill

Personal and

Students develop p
themselves and oth
effectively. The per
practices including
and understanding
decisions; working
constructively.

This involves under
social and interculti
people view and ex
collaborative and re
competence.

In the Languages, l
being open-minded
different ways are l
effectively in an ad
backgrounds involv
cultural situations;

Ethical unde

Across the Western as they identify and principles and unde understanding invo ethical outlook that develop an awaren others.

In the Languages, s interactions with ot acting in the world. ethical points of vie

Intercultura

Students develop ir cultures, languages personal, group and nature of culture. T with diverse culture connections with ot

In the Languages, c is integral to comm citizenship and lifel preconceptions, ass culture(s) to their le Learning to move b

to language learning capability. By learning to reflect on things present and cultural practices, students begin to see the connection between language and culture in using language.

Learning a new language is an enriching and cumulative process, providing students with a repertoire of different languages and cultures. Students come to realize that their knowledge of different languages and cultures is determined by what they learn and how they use language and culture.

Principles

Teaching

[Assessing](#)

[Policy](#)

[Resources](#)

Subscribe to our monthly K-10 Circular

[wa.gov.au](https://www.wa.gov.au) 