

# CURRICULUM AND ASSESSMENT POLICY STATEMENT GRADES 4-6

MANDARIN SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE

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## **CONTENTS**

SECTION 1 Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement		
1.1	Background	4
1.2	2 Overview	4
1.3	General aims of the South African curriculum	5
1.4	Time allocation	7
	1.4.1 Foundation Phase 1.4.2 Intermediate Phase 1.4.3 Senior Phase 1.4.4 Grades 10–12	7 7 8 8
SEC	CTION 2 Introducing the Languages	10
2.1 2.1 2.1 2.2	Languages in the Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement 1.1 Language levels 1.2 The language skills 1.3 Language teaching approaches 2 Time allocation of Second Additional Language in the curriculum 3 Learning and Teaching Support Materials	10 10 13 16 17 18
SEC	CTION 3 Content and Teaching Plans for Language Skills	20
3.1	OVERVIEW OF KILLS, CONTENT AND STRATEGIES	20
3.2	Expressions used in conversational Chinese – Reference list.	26
3.3	Spread of texts across Grades 4 -6	28
	3.3.1Summary of t0ext types across the phase.	30
	3.3.2 Length of Texts for Second Additional Language (to be produced by the learner)	
	3.3.3 Length of Texts for Second Additional Language (for learners to engage with)	34
	3.3.4 Vocabulary to be attained by Second Additional Language learners.	34
3.4		35
3.5		35
	3.5.1 Grade 4	35
	3.5.2 Grade 5	54
	3.5.3 Grade 6	74

SEC	ECTION 4 Assessment in Second Additional Language		
4.1	Introd	duction	
4.2	Inform	nal or daily assessment	
4.3	Formal	al assessment	
4.4	Progra	amme of Assessment	
	4.4.1	Overview of requirements	
	4.4.2	Examinations	
4.5	Record	ling and reporting	
4.6	Modera	ration of assessment	
4.7	Genera	al	
	Glossai	rv	

# SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE CURRICULUM AND ASSESSMENT POLICY STATEMENT

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

The National Curriculum Statement Grades R-12 (NCS) stipulates policy on curriculum and assessment in the schooling sector.

To improve implementation, the National Curriculum Statement was amended, with the amendments coming into effect in January 2012. A single comprehensive Curriculum and Assessment Policy document was developed for each subject to replace Subject Statements, Learning Programme Guidelines and Subject Assessment Guidelines in Grades R-12.

#### 1.2 OVERVIEW

- (a) The *National Curriculum Statement Grades R-12 (January 2012)* represents a policy statement for learning and teaching in South African schools and comprises the following:
  - (i) Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statements for each approved school subject;
  - (ii) The policy document, National policy pertaining to the programme and promotion requirements of the National Curriculum Statement Grades R-12; and
  - (iii) The policy document, National Protocol for Assessment Grades R-12 (January 2012).
- (b) The *National Curriculum Statement Grades R-12 (January 2012)* replaces the two current national curricula statements, namely the
  - (i) Revised National Curriculum Statement Grades R-9, Government Gazette No. 23406 of 31 May 2002, and
  - (ii) National Curriculum Statement Grades 10-12 Government Gazettes, No. 25545 of 6 October 2003 and No. 27594 of 17 May 2005.
- (c) The national curriculum statements contemplated in subparagraphs b(i) and (ii) comprise the following policy documents which will be incrementally repealed by the *National Curriculum Statement Grades R-12 (January 2012)* during the period 2012-2014:
  - (i) The Learning Area/Subject Statements, Learning Programme Guidelines and Subject Assessment Guidelines for Grades R-9 and Grades 10-12;
  - (ii) The policy document, National Policy on assessment and qualifications for schools in the General Education and Training Band, promulgated in Government Notice No. 124 in Government Gazette No. 29626 of 12 February 2007;
  - (iii) The policy document, the National Senior Certificate: A qualification at Level 4 on the National Qualifications Framework (NQF), promulgated in Government Gazette No.27819 of 20 July 2005;
  - (iv) The policy document, An addendum to the policy document, the National Senior

Certificate: A qualification at Level 4 on the National Qualifications Framework (NQF), regarding learners with special needs published in Government Gazette, No.29466 of 11 December 2006, is incorporated in the policy document, National policy pertaining to the programme and promotion requirements of the National Curriculum Statement Grades R-12; and

- (v) The policy document, An addendum to the policy document, the National Senior Certificate: A qualification at Level 4 on the National Qualifications Framework (NQF), regarding the National Protocol for Assessment (Grades R-12), promulgated in Government Notice No.1267 in Government Gazette No. 29467 of 11 December 2006.=
- (d) The policy document, *National policy pertaining to the programme and promotion requirements of the National Curriculum Statement Grades R-12*, and the sections on the Curriculum and Assessment Policy as contemplated in Chapters 2, 3 and 4 of this document constitute the norms and standards of the *National Curriculum Statement Grades R-12*. It will therefore, in terms of *section 6A* of the *South African Schools Act, 1996 (Act No. 84 of 1996,)* form the basis for the Minister of Basic Education to determine minimum outcomes and standards, as well as the processes and procedures for the assessment of learner achievement to be applicable to public and independent schools.

### 1.3 GENERAL AIMS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN CURRICULUM

- (a) The National Curriculum Statement Grades R-12 gives expression to the knowledge, skills and values worth learning in South African schools. This curriculum aims to ensure that children acquire and apply knowledge and skills in ways that are meaningful to their own lives. In this regard, the curriculum promotes knowledge in local contexts, while being sensitive to global imperatives.
- (b) The National Curriculum Statement Grades R-12 serves the purposes of:
  - equipping learners, irrespective of their socio-economic background, race, gender, physical
    ability or intellectual ability, with the knowledge, skills and values necessary for selffulfilment, and meaningful participation in society as citizens of a free country;
  - providing access to higher education;
  - · facilitating the transition of learners from education institutions to the workplace; and
  - providing employers with a sufficient profile of a learner's competences.
- (c) The National Curriculum Statement Grades R-12 is based on the following principles:
  - Social transformation: ensuring that the educational imbalances of the past are redressed, and that equal educational opportunities are provided for all sections of the population;
  - Active and critical learning: encouraging an active and critical approach to learning, rather than rote and uncritical learning of given truths;
  - · High knowledge and high skills: the minimum standards of knowledge and skills to be

achieved at each grade are specified and set high, achievable standards in all subjects;

- Progression: content and context of each grade shows progression from simple to complex;
- Human rights, inclusivity, environmental and social justice: infusing the principles and practices of social and environmental justice and human rights as defined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. The National Curriculum Statement Grades R-12 is sensitive to issues of diversity such as poverty, inequality, race, gender, language, age, disability and other factors;
- Valuing indigenous knowledge systems: acknowledging the rich history and heritage of this
  country as important contributors to nurturing the values contained in the Constitution; and
- Credibility, quality and efficiency: providing an education that is comparable in quality, breadth and depth to those of other countries.
- (d) The National Curriculum Statement Grades R-12 aims to produce learners that are able to:
  - identify and solve problems and make decisions using critical and creative thinking;
  - · work effectively as individuals and with others as members of a team;
  - organise and manage themselves and their activities responsibly and effectively;
  - collect, analyse, organise and critically evaluate information;
  - communicate effectively using visual, symbolic and/or language skills in various modes;
  - use science and technology effectively and critically showing responsibility towards the environment and the health of others; and
  - demonstrate an understanding of the world as a set of related systems by recognising that problem solving contexts do not exist in isolation.
- (e) Inclusivity should become a central part of the organisation, planning and teaching at each school. This can only happen if all teachers have a sound understanding of how to recognise and address barriers to learning, and how to plan for diversity.

The key to managing inclusivity is ensuring that barriers are identified and addressed by all the relevant support structures within the school community, including teachers, District-Based Support Teams, Institutional-Level Support Teams, parents and Special Schools as Resource Centres. To address barriers in the classroom, teachers should use various curriculum differentiation strategies such as those included in the Department of Basic Education's *Guidelines for Inclusive Teaching and Learning* (2010).

## 1.4 TIME ALLOCATION

### 1.4.1 Foundation Phase

(a) The instructional time in the Foundation Phase is as follows:

SUBJECT	GRADE R (HOURS)	GRADES 1-2 (HOURS)	GRADE 3 (HOURS)
Home Language	10	8/7	8/7
First Additional Language		2/3	3/4
Mathematics	7	7	7
Life Skills	6	6	7
Beginning Knowledge	(1)	(1)	(2)
Creative Arts	(2)	(2)	(2)
Physical Education	(2)	(2)	(2)
Personal and Social Well-being	(1)	(1)	(1)
TOTAL	23	23	25

- (b) Instructional time for Grades R, 1 and 2 is 23 hours and for Grade 3 is 25 hours.
- (c) Ten hours are allocated for languages in Grades R-2 and 11 hours in Grade 3. A maximum of 8 hours and a minimum of 7 hours are allocated for Home Language and a minimum of 2 hours and a maximum of 3 hours for Additional Language in Grades 1-2. In Grade 3 a maximum of 8 hours and a minimum of 7 hours are allocated for Home Language and a minimum of 3 hours and a maximum of 4 hours for First Additional Language.
- (d) In Life Skills Beginning Knowledge is allocated 1 hour in Grades R 2 and 2 hours as indicated by the hours in brackets for Grade 3.

### 1.4.2 Intermediate Phase

(a) The instructional time in the Intermediate Phase is as follows:

SUBJECT	HOURS
Home Language	6
First Additional Language	5

Mathematics	6
Natural Sciences and Technology	3,5
Social Sciences	3
Life Skills	4
Creative Arts	(1,5)
Physical Education	(1)
Personal and Social Well-being	(1,5)
TOTAL	27,5

## 1.4.3 Senior Phase

(a) The instructional time in the Senior Phase is as follows:

SUBJECT	HOURS
Home Language	5
First Additional Language	4
Mathematics	4,5
Natural Sciences	3
Social Sciences	3
Technology	2
Economic Management Sciences	2
Life Orientation	2
Creative Arts	2
TOTAL	27,5

## 1.4.4 Grades 10-12

(a) The instructional time in Grades 10-12 is as follows:

SUBJECT	TIME ALLOCATION PER WEEK (HOURS)
SUBJECT	TIME ALLOCATION PER WEEK (HOURS)

Home Language	4.5
First Additional Language	4.5
Mathematics	4.5
Life Orientation	2
A minimum of any three subjects selected from <b>Group B</b> Annexure B. Tables B1-B8 of the policy document, National policy pertaining to the programme and promotion requirements of the National Curriculum Statement Grades R-12, subject to the provisos stipulated in paragraph 28 of the said policy document.	12 (3x4h)
TOTAL	27,5

The allocated time per week may be utilised only for the minimum required NCS subjects as specified above, and may not be used for any additional subjects added to the list of minimum subjects. Should a learner wish to offer additional subjects, additional time must be allocated for the offering of these subjects.

# SECTION 2: INTRODUCING THE SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE IN THE INTERMEDIATE PHASE

## 2.1 LANGUAGES IN THE CURRICULUM AND ASSESSMENT POLICY STATEMENT

Language is a tool for thought and communication. It is also a cultural and aesthetic means commonly shared among a people to make better sense of the world they live in. Learning to use language effectively enables learners to acquire knowledge, to express their identity, feelings and ideas, to interact with others, and to manage their world. It also provides learners with a rich, powerful and deeply rooted set of images and ideas that can be used to make their world other than it is; better than it is; clearer than it is. It is through language that cultural diversity and social relations are expressed and constructed, and it is through language that such constructions can be altered, broadened and refined.

## 2.1.1 Language levels

Language learning in the Intermediate Phase includes all the official languages in South Africa, namely, Afrikaans, English, isiNdebele, isiXhosa, isiZulu, Sepedi (Sesotho sa Leboa), Sesotho, Setswana, Siswati, Tshivenda, Xitsonga and non-official languages, namely, Arabic, French, German, Gujarati, Hebrew, Hindi, Italian, Latin, Modern Greek, Portuguese, Spanish, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu. All official languages can be offered at Home, First Additional, or Second Additional Language levels. All non-official languages are offered on at least Second Additional Language level.

Language learning in Grades 4 - 9 includes all the official languages in South Africa. All these official languages can be offered at Home, First Additional, or Second Additional Language levels. Non-official languages may be offered on at least Second Additional Language level where such languages have been developed.

The Home Language is the language first acquired by learners while First Additional language is the language learnt in addition to one's home language. The Second Additional Language is the further language that a learner can learn, that enables broader communication and promotes multilingualism as enshrined in the Constitution and the Language in Education Policy. The language may be in use within the community or culture and will enhance nation building and intercultural understanding. Many South African schools do not offer the home languages of some or all of the enrolled learners but rather have one or two languages offered at home language level. As a result, the names Home Language, First Additional and Second Additional Language refer to the proficiency levels at which the language is offered, and not the native (Home) or acquired (as in the Additional)languages. For the purposes of this policy, any reference to Home Language should be understood to refer to the level and not the language itself.

The Home Language level provides for language proficiency that reflects the mastery of basic interpersonal communication skills required in social situations and the cognitive academic skills essential for learning across the curriculum. Emphasis is placed on the teaching of the listening, speaking, Reading and Writing skills at this language level. This level also provides learners with a literary, aesthetic and imaginative ability that will provide them with the ability to recreate, imagine,

and empower their understandings of the world they live in. However, the emphasis and marks allocated for Reading and Writing from Grades 7 onwards are greater than that for speaking and listening because the demands on learners' literacy increase as they prepare for further and higher education and the world of work.

The First Additional Language level assumes that learners do not necessarily have any knowledge of the language when they arrive at school. The focus in the first few years of school is on developing learners' ability to understand and speak the language - basic interpersonal communication skills. In Grades 2 and 3 learners start to build literacy on this oral foundation. They also apply the literacy skills they have already learned in their Home Language.

In the Intermediate and Senior Phases, learners continue to strengthen their listening, speaking, Reading and Writing skills. At this stage the majority of children are learning through the medium of their First Additional Language, English, and should be getting more exposure to it. Greater emphasis is therefore given to using the First Additional Language for the purposes of thinking and reasoning. This enables learners to develop their cognitive academic skills, which they need to study subjects like Science in English. They also engage more with literary texts and begin to develop aesthetic and imaginative ability in their Additional Language.

By the time learners enter Grade 7, they should be reasonably proficient in their First Additional Language with regard to both interpersonal and cognitive academic skills. However, the reality is that many learners still cannot communicate well in their Additional Language at this stage. The challenge in Grades 4-6, therefore, is to provide support for these learners at the same time as providing a curriculum that enables learners to meet the standards required in further grades. These standards must be such that learners can use their additional language at a high level of proficiency to prepare them for further or higher education or the world of work.

The Second Additional Language level assumes that learners do not necessarily have any knowledge of the language when they arrive at school. The focus upon exposure to Second Additional Language is on developing learners' ability to understand and speak the language - basic interpersonal communication skills. In Grades 4 - 6 learners start to build their oral and literacy skills. They also apply the oral and literacy skills they have already learned in their Home and First Additional Languages.

In Grades 7-9, learners will continue to strengthen their Listening and Speaking while developing their Reading and Writing skills.

By the time learners enter Grade 7, they should try to communicate in their Second Additional Language at both interpersonal and social levels. However, the reality is that many learners still cannot communicate well in their Additional Language at this stage. The challenge in Grades 4-6, therefore, is to provide support for these learners at the same time as providing a curriculum that enables learners to meet the standards required in further grades. These standards must be such that learners can use their additional language at a level of proficiency to prepare them for further or higher education or the world of work.

## 2.1.1.1 Specific aims of learning Second Additional Languages

Learning a Second Additional Language should enable learners to:

- acquire the language skills necessary to communicate appropriately in the target language at a basic level;
- listen, speak, read/view and write the language with growing confidence and enjoyment. These skills and attitudes form the basis for life-long learning;
- express, orally and in writing, and emotions in order to become comfortable in the language;
- use language and their imagination to find out more about themselves and the different cultures and the world around them. This will enable them to express their experiences and findings about the world orally and in writing;
- use language to access and manage communication in other contexts. Information literacy is a vital skill in the 'information age' and forms the basis for lifelong learning;
- use language as a means for expressing information on familiar topics; for interacting with a familiar range of texts; and for reading texts for enjoyment, basic information and communication.

## 2.1.1.2 Teaching the Second Additional Language

In order to learn an Additional Language well, one needs as much exposure to it as possible in order to build linguistic competence and basic discourse competence. Teachers should therefore ensure that learners listen to and read the Additional Language in the time allocated for various purposes. The learners need opportunities to listen to the Additional Language for information and comprehension (e.g. a dialogue) and for pleasure (e.g. a song). Even more importantly, they need opportunities to read and view the Additional Language for information (e.g. instructions to make a sandwich), pleasure (e.g. a simple story). Research shows that the best way to develop a wide vocabulary is through reading of appropriate texts. It is very important that oral, written and visual texts are at the right level for learners. If the texts are too difficult, learners will get discouraged and they will not learn anything; if they are too easy, there will be no challenge and little learning will take place. An important role of the language teacher is to match the level of text to the level of the learner. Throughout the Intermediate Phase, learners should be listening to and reading texts that are in line with their developing language skills.

Learners also need to use their Additional Language as often as possible. They need opportunities to listen, speak, read and, to a lesser extent, write the Additional Language for interpersonal reasons (e.g. a dialogue), to develop their creativity (e.g. performing a song, role playing, etc.), to develop communicative skills (e.g. expressing an opinion, meeting and greeting).

Learners need to understand the purpose for which they are speaking. Throughout the Intermediate Phase, learners should be doing oral exercises that are in line with their developing language skills. It is necessary that learners get regular and timely feedback on their orals so that they know where and how to improve. An important role of a language teacher is to provide high quality feedback, which is at the heart of good assessment.

Learners also need to know the basics of language: grammar, vocabulary, spelling and punctuation. Generally, teachers will deal with these aspects of language in context. For example, they can make learners aware of the structure and features used in giving directions (commands are used). There is also a place for direct/explicit teaching of the basics and the opportunity to practise them.

When planning a two-week unit of lessons, teachers should integrate language skills, together with the basics of language. They should choose a text type and a topic / theme that will interest learners; little learning can be achieved if learners are not engaged and motivated. For example, a topic for phrases / sentences might be 'My school'. Teachers could introduce the topic through listening and/or reading, building the language and vocabulary knowledge necessary for speaking. For example, learners could read a short text presenting the vocabulary and language structures. Once learners are familiar with the language necessary for this topic, they could then write the phrase / sentence. This would provide further opportunities for working with language. Teachers should provide feedback throughout the process and administer an appropriate assessment activity at the end.

In Grades 4 - 6, it is important that:

There is a strong focus on Listening and Speaking

There is continued support for the development of vocabulary, sentence and paragraph construction, and grammar in context

Learners work with a variety of texts, including visual texts. These texts increase in difficulty as they move through the grades

### 2.1.2 THE LANGUAGE SKILLS

The Second Additional Language curriculum is packaged according to the following skills:

1	Listening and Speaking
2	Reading and Viewing
3	Writing and Presenting
4	Language Structures and Conventions

## Listening and Speaking

**Listening and Speaking** are central to learning in all subjects. Through effective Listening and Speaking strategies, learners collect and synthesise information, construct knowledge, solve problems, and express ideas and opinions. In Grades 4 - 6, **Second Additional Language learners** will use Listening and Speaking skills to communicate at a basic level.

In this phase, learners' spoken language still needs to be scaffolded (i.e. modelled and supported, for example, with vocabulary and sentence frames). The teacher needs to make sure that all learners get opportunities to speak in the target language. Because learners will progress at a different pace, the teacher needs to tailor speaking opportunities (e.g. the questions asked) to the level of the individual child. As the children move through the grades, the teacher should expect children to speak more and their utterances should become longer.

Teaching time should include daily practice of short Listening and Speaking activities as well as

longer focused activities spread out through the week.

In Grades 4- 6, teachers should approach listening as a three-phase activity:

**Pre-listening:** This prepares learners for listening to an oral text in their Additional Language. For example, the teacher could use a visual text and ask a general, focusing question in advance which the learners must answer after they have listened to the text for the first time.

**During listening:** It is good practice for the teacher to read (or play) a listening text several times, asking different questions each time. It is helpful to move from questions which enable learners to understand the general meaning of the text, to more specific questions that require a more detailed understanding of the text. By doing this, the teacher is helping learners to develop listening strategies.

**Post listening:** Learners answer further questions, review notes, use information (e.g. to label a picture).

Speaking happens informally in the classroom, for example, in group work. Learners also need opportunities to practise the kind of informal conversations they might not normally have in the classroom. Teachers should provide instruction in formal speaking and presenting, for example, a prepared, reading aloud, etc. This will often be a two-step process:

Planning and organising ideas and information

Practising and presenting: demonstrating an awareness of audience and context; the use of appropriate and accurate Language Structures and Conventions; clear delivery; use of appropriate verbal and non-verbal techniques, etc.

### Reading and Viewing

**Reading** and **viewing** skills are central to successful learning across the curriculum, as well as for full participation in society, the world of work and the global context. Learners develop reading and viewing skills of a familiar range of texts, including visual texts, for information.

If necessary, use shared reading at the beginning of Grade 4 to guide learners into this phase. This method can be used from time to time if sufficient books at this level are available. This could be alternated with storytelling. If books at this level are not available, then use texts from a textbook or reader/s. Use also methods such as Reading with and Reading to the whole class.

Use guided group reading and independent/pair reading methods and gradually get learners to do more and more independent reading. The independent reading stipulated in the teaching plans must be accommodated within the time allocated for reading. Encourage learners to do independent reading in any spare time that they have.

Set basic comprehension activities to ensure that learners understand what they read.

## The reading process

The introduction of the reading process consists of the pre-reading, reading and post reading stages. Activities that the Teacher will assist the learner in can be summarised as follows:

## Pre-reading:

Activating prior knowledge and making connections.

Looking at the source, author, publication date and type of text.

Browsing through the first paragraph of a section - formulating expectancies.

## Reading:

Pause occasionally to check comprehension and to let the ideas sink in

Use the context to work out the meaning of unknown words as much as is possible; where this is not possible, use a dictionary

Visualise what is being read

Continue reading even if parts are not always clearly understood.

Reread a section if it is not understood at all. Read confusing sections aloud, at a slower pace, or both.

Ask someone to help for understanding a difficult section

Add reading marks and annotate key points

Reflect on what is being read

#### Post reading:

When the need arises to recall specific information, outline key ideas and a few supporting details

Write key words to help clarifying and recalling main ideas.

Think about new questions on the topic

Understanding - confirm the understanding of the text

Extend thinking - use ideas that are seen in the text

## Writing and presenting

**Writing** is a powerful instrument of communication that allows learners to construct and communicate thoughts and ideas coherently. Frequent writing practice across a variety of familiar contexts, tasks and subjects enables learners to communicate functionally and creatively. The aim is to introduce writing skills to develop and present appropriate written texts. In the Intermediate Phase, **Second Additional Language learners** will need careful support and guidance to develop writing skills.

Writing is important because it forces learners to think about grammar and spelling. This encourages learners to process the language, speeds up language acquisition and increases accuracy. Learners will learn to write a range of familiar creative and informational texts, initially using writing frames as support and gradually learning to write particular text types independently. They will also employ the writing process to produce well organised, grammatically correct writing texts.

## Process approach to writing

Writing and designing texts is a process which consists of the following stages:

Pre-writing / planning

Drafting

Revision, editing, proofreading

Presenting

Learners need an opportunity to put this process into practice and they should:

decide on the purpose and audience of a text to be written and/or designed;

brainstorm ideas using, for example, mind maps, flow charts or lists;

consult relevant sources, select relevant information and organise ideas;

produce a first draft which takes into account purpose, audience, topic and text structure

read drafts and get feedback from others (classmates or the teacher);

edit and proofread the draft; and

produce a neat, legible, edited final version.

## **Language Structures and Conventions**

A good knowledge of vocabulary and grammar provides the foundation for skills development (listening, speaking, Reading and Writing) in the Second Additional Language. Intermediate Phase learners will be introduced to language structure and conventions in the target language.

Through interacting with a variety of familiar texts, learners extend their use of vocabulary and correctly apply **language structures**. In the Intermediate Phase, Second Additional Language learners will take more notice of words and grammatical structures they are already familiar with.

Learners will explore progressively how **language is used**. They will also be able to use this knowledge to experiment with language to build meaning (from word and sentence levels to whole texts), and to see how a text and its context are related.

It is expected that Language Structures and Conventions will be taught in context as other language skills are taught and developed. However, in the Intermediate Phase time should be set aside for formal instruction and practice in Language Structures and Conventions. The teaching plans contain a list of language items that should be covered in each grade. These are listed at the beginning of each term. When selecting listening and reading texts for each two week cycle, make sure that they contain some of the language items that need to be covered that term. Create activities related to these texts that will enable learners to use these items, in context. Similarly, the writing texts learners will write will include some of the language items. Give learners guidance on appropriate and correct usage of these items. Select some of the items that learners have difficulty with and give them formal practice (duringthe time per week set aside for this).

## 2.1.3 Language teaching approaches

The approaches to teaching language in these documents are text-based, communicative, integrated and process oriented.

The **text-based approach** and the **communicative approach** are both dependent on the continuous use and production of texts.

A **text-based approach** teaches learners to become competent, confident and critical readers, writers, viewers, and designers of texts. It involves listening to, reading, viewing, and understanding texts. Authentic texts are the main source of content and context for the communicative, integrated learning and teaching of languages. The text-based approach also involves producing different kinds of simple texts for particular purposes.

A **communicative approach** suggests that when learning a language a learner should have a great deal of exposure to the target language and many opportunities to practise or produce the language. Learners learn to read by doing a great deal of reading and learn to write by doing much writing.

The process approach is usedwhen learners produce oral and written texts. The learners engage in different stages of the listening, speaking, reading, and writing processes. They must think of the audience and the purpose during these processes. This will enable them to communicate and express their thoughts in a natural way. For example, the teaching of writing does not focus on the product only but also focuses on the purpose and process of writing. During process writing, learners are taught how to generate ideas, to think about the purpose and audience, to write drafts, to edit their work, and to present a written product that communicates their thoughts.

### Approaches to teaching literature / working with texts

The main reason for reading literature / texts in the classroom is to create opportunities to apply learned language skills. The teaching of literature / texts is never easy, but it is impossible without personal, thoughtful, and honest interpretations and comments from the learners themselves. Unless they learn how to understand texts on their own, they will not have learned much.

Ways to approach the teaching of literature would involve some or all of the following:

Make every attempt to read as much of the text in class as possible without breaking for any other activity. It is essential that learners have a clear idea of what is going on at the most basic level of the text. Read as many as possible in class, and ensure that learners read poems as well.

Writing activities that demand a basic understanding of the text being read can prove very helpful in raising language skills levels and raising appreciation of skills levels attained. Class discussions can be fruitful as long as everyone is involved and it leads to written work.

Finally, work with texts should be approached as a unit, a whole.

Following is a summary of the main text types encountered in the Intermediate Phase and the language structures inherent in these text types. This information will assist in structuring activities on the different texts so that learners can engage with these language structures. Select only a few language structures to give attention to each time when teaching these text types.

### 2.2 TIME ALLOCATION

The recommended teaching time for Second Additional Language in the Intermediate Phase is 1.5 hours per week. All language content is provided within a two week cycle (3 hours). The following time allocation for the different language skills is suggested.

Skills	Time allocation per week (Hours)	Time Allocation per Two Week Cycle (Minutes)	%
Listening & Speaking		75	40
Reading & Viewing: Comprehension & Literature		55	30
Writing & Presenting	1.5	35	20
Language Structures and Conventions (this is also integrated into the 4 skills)		15	10
Total		180 (3 hours)	100

## 2.3 LEARNING AND TEACHING SUPPORT MATERIALS

### Each learner should have:

An approved language textbook

A reader/readers containing the following genre / text types:

**Stories** 

Poetry

Information texts

Social texts

A dictionary or word list

Access to a range of reading material to accommodate different reading levels e.g. a selection of readers with sufficient copies of texts at each level in a class and school.

Texts for shared reading in Grade 4. These may be books or other enlarged texts or the prescribed textbook or readers.

## The teacher should have:

A Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement

Language in Education Policy (LiEP)

The language textbook used by learners and other textbooks for resourcepurposes in addition to the approved text

A reader/readers containing the recommended genre / text types

- Dictionaries and reference books (monolingual, bilingual and multilingual dictionaries; thesaurus; encyclopaedia, a good grammar reference book, etc.)
- A Teacher's Resource File/Book: this may be a file made up of materials collected by the teacher or a commercially published Teacher's Guide
- Access to reading material in a class, school and/or public library in order to guide learners' reading

Audio/visual aids

# SECTION 3: CONTENT AND TEACHING PLANS FOR LANGUAGE SKILLS

## 3.1 OVERVIEW OF SKILLS, CONTENT AND STRATEGIES

The following is an overview of the content, skills and strategies to be found in the teaching plans.

## Overview of content, skills and strategies table

Skills	Skills Grades 4-6		
	Content	Strategies and sub-skills	
Listening and Speaking	Listening comprehension Listening for information Pronunciation Listening for enjoyment Different forms of oral communication: Conversation Directions / instructions / procedures Story telling Role-play Group discussion Short poems and rhymes Language games Personal / factual recounts  Refer to Expressions used in conversational Mandarin — see Reference list	Listening process Pre-listening During listening Listening comprehension Recording main ideas by retelling, explaining Listen to and respond to simple questions Post- listening The speaking process Planning, researching and organising Practising and presenting Communication for social purposes Simple conversations Turn taking conventions Encouraging use of the additional language Ask and respond to questions.  Recount events Informal presentation of familiar event Correct format, vocabulary, language and conventions	
Reading and viewing	Recommended text types: Stories e.g. contemporary realistic fiction, traditional stories (myths and legends, folk tales, fables), adventure stories, picture stories with captions Poetry /Song Introductory Information texts e.g. procedures, factual recounts,	Reading and viewing process:  Use pre-reading, reading and post reading process and strategies:  To understand the text  For close reading of the text (reading comprehension)  To demonstrate independent reading progressively (reading for pleasure, information and learning)  Introduce learners to:  Text features - titles, illustrations, headings, subheadings,	

greeting cards, letters Text structures - lists, sequential order, description, Media texts e.g. procedures, main point and narrative sequence. advertisements, notices, Parts of a book - title page, table of contents, chapters, pamphlets glossary, etc. Visual texts: advertising Reading and viewing strategies (posters, pamphlets, Rereading advertisements), Clarifying cartoon, comic strip, diagram / Drawing conclusions / own opinion graph / table / charts / Visual Literacy - (a familiar range of graphic and visual texts photographs / drawings e.g. advertisements, notices, posters, comics, cartoons, Comprehension paragraphs photographs, pictures): Text for prepared reading Reading of literary texts aloud Texts for information Poetry/Song Literal meaning Message Sound devices e.g. rhyme, rhythm, punctuation, repetition Story Storyline Characters Setting Information and social texts Audience and purpose Prepared and unprepared reading (Reading aloud ) Use of tone, voice projection, pace, eye contact, posture and gestures Pronounce words correctly Basic characters writing with Writing and **Process writing:** correct strokes and stroke presenting order. Pre-writing/planning Brainstorming of vocabulary and ideas in a group Word writing e.g. lists Organise ideas Sentence writing Paragraph writing **Drafting** Word choice **Text types** Structuring sentences Creative writing General ideas Descriptive e.g. descriptions of Reads own writing people, places, animals, plants, objects, etc Gets feedback from teacher Narrative e.g. stories, personal Revising, editing, proofreading and presenting recounts Revises: improves content and structure of ideas Picture stories Refines word choice, sentence and paragraph structure Simple Dialogues Presents neat, legible final version Transactional writing (social, functional, and information

numbering, captions, headlines, format.

Social texts e.g. invitations,

	texts)  Messages, greeting cards, invitations  Posters, notices, advertisements  Completing a simple form.		
Language	Working with words (Vocabulary development): use of dictionary, meaning, syllables,		
Structures and	phonics, synonyms, antonyms, homonyms		
Conventions	Working with sentences		
	Parts of speech, e.g. nouns, determiners, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions,		
	connectors		
	Sentence structure: simple, and complex sentences, command form, questions, statements		
	Word order		
	Negative forms		
	Language conventions		
	Introduce simple language rules		
	Characters		
	Sounds		
	Punctuation		
	Refer to Language Structures and Conventions - Reference list		

## **Language Structures and Conventions - Reference list**

The following language structures will be taught in the context of Reading and Writing, and also as part of a systematic grammar programme. These structures need to be introduced progressively throughout the grades.

NB: The unique features of the language must be taken into consideration. As a result, only features applicable to a specific language should be given attention in the text below.

Nouns/ 名词	Common (e.g. <i>学生</i> ) and proper nouns (e.g. <i>中国</i> ) Abstract nouns e.g <i>精神</i> Direction nouns e.g. <i>上(边/面)、下(边/面)、左(边/面)、右(边/面)、前(边/面)、</i> )、后(边/面)
Measure Words /量词	Measure words for nouns e.g. 个、张、件  Measure words for verbs e.g. 次、回  Position of measure words: Numerals + Measure words + Nouns e.g. 一个人、一件衣服  Verbs + Numerals + Measure words e.g. 读两遍、看一眼
Pronouns/	Personal pronouns: 我、你、他、我们、你们、他们 别人

代词	Reflexive pronouns: 自己 Interrogative pronouns: 谁、什么、哪儿、哪里、怎么样 demonstrative pronouns: 这、那
Adjectives / 形容词	Position of adjectives: Adj.+ Nouns e.g. <i>漂亮的女孩</i> V. + 得 + Adv. + Adj. e.g. <i>走得很快</i>
Adverbs/ 副词	Adverbs of negation e.g. 不、没有 Adverbs of manner e.g. 忽然、悄悄 Adverbs of time e.g. 已经、刚、刚才、马上、立刻 Adverbs of frequency e.g. 一直、常常、经常、从 Adverbs of degree e.g. 非常、很、十分、太 Adverbs of scope e.g. 都、也 Position of Adverbs: Adv. + V. e.g. 经常去中国、都学习外语; Adv. + adj. e.g. 很大、非常好吃
Prepositions/ 介词	Place and direction e.g .在、从…到、向 Time e.g. 从…到 Concerning e.g.对 With e.g. 跟 Positions of Prepositions: Prepositions + Nouns e.g. 在学校、从两点到五点
Extential sentences /存现句	Subjects + 在 + Nouns + direction nouns e.g. 图书馆在办公楼的西边。  Nouns + direction nouns + 有 + nouns e.g. 桌子上有两本书。  Nouns + direction nouns + 是 + nouns e.g. 办公楼西边是图书馆。  Nouns + direction nouns + V. + 着 + Noun(phrases) e.g. 桌子上放着一盆花。
Aspect Particles/ 动态助词	了 Subject + Verb + 了 + Objects e.g. 他买了五本书。 了 at the end of a sentence e.g. 我们已经出发了。我昨天去南京路了。他吃了四碗饭了。 过 Subjects + Verb + 过(+ objects) e.g. 他去过北京。 着 Subjects + 着 + objects e.g. 他穿着白色衣服。

Progressive aspect / 进行态	Subjects + (正) 在 + V + (Objects) + (呢) e.g. <i>张老师(正)在上课呢。</i>
Structural particles/ 结构助词	的 Nouns/pronouns + 的 + Nouns e.g. 妈妈的衣服、她的书 Adjective + 的 + Nouns e.g. 可爱的小孩 地 Adj. + 地 + Verbs e.g. 快乐地生活 得 Verbs + 得 + (adv.) + Adj. e.g. 走得很快
Modal Verbs/ 能愿动词	To express ability: 会、能 e.g. <i>我会说汉语。她能做很多中国菜。</i> To express permission:可以 e.g. <i>这里可以吸烟吗?</i> To express willingness:愿意 e.g. <i>我愿意帮助她。</i> To express "should":应该 e.g. <i>你应该去上课。</i>
Sentence structures/ 基本句型	statements Subjects + verbs + Objects e.g. <i>我爱妈妈。</i> Subjects + Adverbs + adjectives e.g. <i>她很聪明。</i> Subjects + Nouns e.g. <i>我儿子两岁。</i>
	Questions general questions: statements + 吗? e.g. 你去上课吗? WH questions: e.g. 你叫什么名字?他是谁?你要去哪儿? Affirmative-negative questions: subjects + Adj. 不 Adj.? e.g. 那件衣服贵不贵? subjects + V. 不 V. (+objects)? e.g. 你来不来? subjects + V. 没 V. (+objects)? e.g. 你吃没吃早饭? Alternative questions:还是 e.g. 你喝茶还是喝咖啡?
	Imperatives V.(+Objects) e.g. 接电话! 别+V. (+Objects) e.g. 别吃这个。
Adverbials/	Positions of Adverbials: before verbs

状语 	To express time:		
	subjects + time + V.; Time + Subjects + V. e.g. <i>我六点吃早饭。</i>		
	<i>明天我去你家。</i>		
	To express place:		
	Subjects + place + V. e.g. <i>我在图书馆看书。</i>		
	To express manner:		
	Subjects (+Adv.)+ Adj.+ 地+ V. e.g. <i>他很认真地听老师说话。</i>		
Complements/	To express results:		
补语	V.+ adj. e.g <i>房间打扫干净了。</i>		
	V.+ 完 e.g. <i>本子用完了。</i>		
	V.+ 到 e.g. <i>汉语书买到了。</i>		
	│ V.+ 好 e.g. <i>晚饭做好了。</i>		
	To express duration:		
	│ │ V.+ durations + Objects		
	V.+ Objects + V. + durations e.g. <i>看电视看三小时</i>		
	To express degree:		
	V.+ 得 +Adv.+Adj e.g. <i>说得很快</i>		
	V.+ objects + V. + 得(+ Adv.) + adj. e.g. <i>说汉语说得很快</i>		
	To express directions:		
	V. + 来 / 去 e.g. <i>上来、上去、下来、下去、进来、出去</i>		
	V. + 上 / 下 + 来 / 去 e.g. <i>拿上来、搬下去</i>		
	V. + 进 / 出 + 来 / 去		
	V Ж. Г. П К. Г. Д В. В. В. К Д. Ц		
Comparative	│ │ A + 比+ B + Adj.  e.g. <i>小王比小张高。</i>		
structures /	│ │ A + 没有 + B + Adj.  e.g. <i>小张没有小王高。</i>		
比较句			
" <i>Ba</i> "structure/	Subjects + 把 + Objects + V. + Adj e.g. <i>你把衣服洗干净。</i>		
把字句	Subjects + 把 + Objects + V. + Prepositions + place e.g. <i>他把水果放在桌子上。</i>		
	<i>把椅子搬到小房间里。</i>		
	Sb.1 + 把 + objects + (V)给 + Sb.2. e.g. <i>他把作业交给了老师。</i>		
	<i>把书给我。</i>		
Vocabulary	Synonyms, antonyms		
development	Figures of speech (simile, metaphor, personification)		
and figurative	Idiomatic expressions/idioms/proverbs		

language/ 词汇和修辞	Borrowed words
Punctuation/ 标点符号	colon, semi-colon, apostrophe, quotation marks, parentheses, ellipses, exclamation marks, question marks, comma
Connectors/	Logical connectors to link sentences in a paragraph:
连词、复句	To connect words/phrases: 和、又又 e.g. <i>中国和南非,又聪明又努力</i>
	To connect clauses/sentences:
	addition: 也、又又、不但而且 e.g. <i>我喜欢游泳,也喜欢打乒乓。</i>
	她又想学法律又想学音乐。
	他不但会说汉语,而且中国歌也唱得很好。
	sequence in time: 先然后 e.g. 我 <i>先去食堂吃饭,然后去看球赛。</i>
	ordering ideas: 首先/第一,其次/第二,最后
	cause/effect: 因为所以。 e.g. <i>因为很忙,所以我没有去。</i>
	but:(虽然),但是。 e.g. <i>虽然来中国只有一个月,但是他已经有了很多中国朋</i> 友。
	conditioning:如果就。e.g. 如果你觉得累,就在家休息。

## 3.2 Expressions used in conversational Chinese - Reference list

GREETINGS /打招呼	INTRODUCING ONESELF AND OTHERS/ 介绍
• 你好!	• 我叫
•好!	• 我是······
•, 您好吗?	• 这(位)是
• 最近怎么样?	
EXPRESSING THANKS / 表示感谢	SAYING GOODBYE / 告别
• 谢谢!	• 再见!(再见!)
• 非常感谢!	•明天见!
	Long trips, vacations, short outings
	• 祝你一路顺风!
	• 祝你们一路平安!

## ACCEPTING / 接受

## Accepting a request

- 好。
- 没问题。
- 可以。
- 好吧!

### Accepting an invitation

- 行, 我一定去。
- •谢谢你的邀请,我一定参加。

#### ASKING / REQUESTING 请求

- 请+verb
- ……吗?
- ……好吗?
- ……可以吗?
- 可以……吗?
- ······行吗?

## EXPRESSING AGREEMENT/DISAGREEMENT / 表示

## (不) 同意

### Expressing agreement / 表示同意、赞成

- 你的意见很好,我非常赞成。
- 太好了,我完全赞成!

## Expressing disagreement / 表示不同意、不赞成

- 我不同意。
- 不好。(informal)

### EXPRESSING POSSIBILITY / 表达可能性

- 这件事我能办到。
- verb+得+Complement, e.g. 吃得完; 办得到
- 这不可能。
- Verb+不+Complement, e.g. 吃不完; 办不到

#### APOLOGISING / 道歉

- •对不起。(没什么。)
- •请原谅。(算了,别往心里去了。)
- 原谅我吧。(这不全是你的错。)
- 都是我的错,请您多包涵!(看你说到哪儿去了。)

## REQUESTING A REPEAT / 要求对方重复

- 再说一遍好吗?
- •对不起,我没听懂,你能不能再说一遍?
- 对不起,请你再说一遍!
- 老师, 您再讲一遍好吗?

## EXPRESSING DISSATISFACTION / 表达不满

- 太+ Adj. +了, e.g. *这件大衣太贵了。*
- 太+不+Adj. +了, e.g. *太不客气了。*
- using rhetorical questions, e.g. 你懂什么?
- •有(一)点儿+Adj., e.g. 这件衣服有点儿小。
- Adj. +了+点儿, e.g. *这道题难了点儿。*

## STARTING A TOPIC / 打开话题

- 最近身体怎么样?
- 最近忙什么呢?
- 今天真冷! (好/暖和/凉快/热)
- 昨天晚上看球了吧……
- 好久不见了, 怎么样?

## GIVING ADVICE / 建议

- 我看……
- 我想······
- 我建议……
- 是不是····
- 能不能……
- 你最好……
- ······, 好不好?

## PROHIBITING STATEMENTS (often seen on a sign) / 禁止(常见于标牌)

- 禁止抽烟
- 禁止乱倒垃圾
- 此处禁止停车
- 闲人免进

• ······,怎么样?	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
CONFIRMING BEING UNDERSTOOD / 确认对方是否	INTERRUPTING / 打断他人的话
· 听懂	• 对不起,我打断一下。
• 你听明白了吗?	•啊,我忽然想起来了,我再说一句。
•我说的你记下来了吗?	•啊,我插一句话。
• 要不要我再说一遍?	•对不起,我先说个事儿。
• 我的话不知道说清楚了没有?	· 刈小起,双元属于事儿。
• 您听清楚了吗?	
心勿怕足了吗:	
CHANGING A TOPIC / 转换或转移话题	ENDING A CONVERSATION / 结束交谈
• 谈到这里,我倒想起了一件事。	• 今天(这次)就谈到这儿吧。
• 对了,说起···	• 这个问题我们改日再谈吧。
•哎,哎,扯远了。	• 对不起,我该走了。
• 还是回到刚才谈的话题上吧。	• 好了,就说到这儿吧。
•刚才我忘了,	• 我说完了,谢谢。
• 顺便问一句,	• 今天我们谈得很愉快。
•对了,差点儿忘了,	•好了,该了。
• 这事以后再说吧。	
WITHDRAWING FROM A CONVERSATION. / 退出交	
谈	
• 你们谈,我还有点儿事,先走一步。	
• 你们谈着,我出去一下。	
• 对不起,我该走了	

## 3.3 SPREAD OF TEXTS ACROSS GRADES 4-6

A variety of texts have been selected for each two week period. The key texts are captured below. Learners will engage with some or all of the texts in a two week period, that is, they will listen to or present orally or read or write.

## Spread of texts table

	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6
Weeks	Term 1		
1 - 2	Story	Story	Story; language game
3 - 4	Information text e.g. narrative recount, map,	Information text with visuals e.g. maps/pictures/ conversation; narrative recount	Information text: descriptive account; media text e.g. advert
5 - 6	Story and descriptions of people or characters	Story, role-play, description of people; invitation; message	Story
7 - 8	Information text : instructions, lists	Information text: instructions; language game	Information text with visuals e.g. maps/pictures instructions; definitions
9 - 10	Song, poem	Poem; song	Poem; Song description of a person; description of an object/animal/plant/place; language game
Weeks		Term 2	
1 - 2	Story	Story	Story and message, conversation
3 - 4	Information text with visuals e.g. pictures; poster; directions, description of an object	Information text with visuals e.g. maps/pictures; descriptions of object/s/ plants/animals/places	Information text e.g. description of object/animal/ plant/place; visual text e.g. pictures /maps /photographs
5 - 6	Personal recount	Personal recount	Story, personal recount; role play
7- 8	Procedures, instructions information text with visuals e.g. pictures/ maps/photographs	Information text: instructions; factual account	Reads information text with visuals e.g. timetables and television schedules/ maps/ pictures; definitions; language game

9 - 10	FORMAL ASSESSMENT		
Weeks	Term 3		
1- 2	Story, description of person/animal/character, dialogue	Story; oral description of places/people; personal recount	Story; oral descriptions of places/animals/ plants / objects
3 - 4	Information text e.g. factual recount audio-visual text e.g. poster/ notices; conversation	Information text with visuals e.g. maps/pictures	Information text with visuals e.g. /maps/pictures/ talk;
5 - 6	Story; poem	Story; poem	Story; poem
7-8	Information text with visuals e.g. pictures; descriptions of places/plants/animals/objects procedures	Information text -; conversation; language game; descriptions of places/plants/animals/objects procedures	Information texts -language game; mind map descriptions of places/plants/animals/objects procedures
<b>9 - 1</b> 0	role-play; dialogue;	conversation; dialogue	conversation; dialogue
Weeks	Term 4		
1- 2	Conversation, language game; story	Story, language game; personal recount	Story; conversation; dialogue
3 - 4	Information text with visuals e.g. pictures; visual text e.g. posters/notices; messages	Information text: factual text; poster	information text talk; language game; definitions;
5 - 6	Story, language game	Story, poem, personal recount	Story, poem
7 - 8	Conversation; talk; Information text; visual text e.g. poster/notice	Information text, conversation; poster; visual text e.g. chart	Information text and visual text poster; advertisement
9 - 10	FORMAL ASSESSMENT		

## 3.3.1 Summary of text types across the phase

The tables below describe the range of text types that learners should be taught to write in Grades 4-6; other texts could also be included where appropriate. Some of these texts are not included in the teaching plan tables. This does not mean that they should not form part of teaching and learning as they are equally important.

Text type	Language structures found in each text type		
Personal recounts/	Descriptive language, e.g. adjectives, adverbs		
个人信息	Time words to connect events, e.g. adverbs of time		
	Words which tell us where, when, with whom, how		
	Simple Sentences		
	Connectors, e.g. 然后,另外,最后, etc.		
	Direct and Indirect Speech		
	Nouns and pronouns		
Factual recounts/	For factual recounts use the following parts of speech:		
事实描述	Adverbs and Adverbial phrases		
	Nouns and pronouns		
	Prepositions		
	Verbs		
Story and plays /	Action words, e.g. verbs		
故事与游戏	Adverbs to describe actions		
	Adjectives to describe characters and setting		
	Simple and complex sentences		
	Connectors (especially time words) for showing sequence of events, e.g. 先,然后,另		
	外,最后, etc		
	Direct and Indirect Speech		
	Punctuation, e.g. colon, exclamation marks, question marks		
Poems/诗歌	Figurative language, e.g. personification, simile, metaphor, etc.		
	Nouns		
	Adjectives		
	Pronouns		
	Adverbs		
	Prepositions		
	Simple sentences		

Text type	Language structures found in each text type	
Procedures/ Instructions/ Directions/ 步骤/说明/指南	Verbs often at the beginning of each instruction Command form of the verb Adverbs Words which tell us how, when, where, with whom Connectors to show the sequence in steps, e.g. 首先,其次,另外,然后,最后, etc Prepositions	
Conversations/会 话	Verbs Prepositions Pronouns Sentence structures, e.g. questions	
Information texts/ 信息文本	Nouns Verbs Adjectives Prepositions Pronouns Vocabulary development, e.g. vocabulary for comparing, contrasting relationships Punctuation, e.g. comma	
Definitions/界定	Nouns Adjectives	
Descriptions/ 描述	Nouns Adjectives used to give details	

Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	
INFORMATION			
Narrative and descriptive recounts e.g. news, stories, description of something - based on fact	Factual /narrative/descriptive recounts e.g. news stories, description of something - based	Explanations such as reference books, dictionaries, definitions, texts from other subjects	

General knowledge texts

Media texts such as radio
announcements

Instructions such as instructions for experiments, rules of games, directions

Visual texts: maps, photographs, pictures

on fact

General knowledge texts

Information texts

Media texts e.g. radio announcements

Instructions such as instructions for experiments, rules of games, directions

Visual texts: photographs, pictures

Factual recounts such as news reports (headline, explain the headline, body, comment), eyewitness accounts

Information texts:

Media texts: advertisements, posters, magazine articles

Instructions such as instructions for experiments, rules of games, directions

Visual texts: maps, photographs, pictures

#### **LITERARY**

Narratives: contemporary realistic fiction, myths and legends, fables, fantasy, adventure, funny, real life stories.

Personal recounts such as oral anecdotes (events in order), diary entries

Poem, play, role play

Narratives e.g. contemporary realistic fiction, myths and legends, fables, fantasy, adventure, funny, real life stories, historical fiction

Personal recounts such as oral anecdotes (sets the scene, events in order), diary entries

Poem, play, role play

Narratives such contemporary realistic fiction, myths and legends, fables, fantasy, adventure, funny, real life stories, historical fiction, science fiction, narrative poems

Personal recounts such as. oral anecdotes (sets the scene, events in order, personal comment), diary entries, autobiographies

Poem, play, role play

## SOCIAL/FUNCTIONAL

Conversations e.g. making enquiries, giving information about family

Short social texts: greeting cards, notes, messages

Conversations: making requests, explaining, giving information about community

Short social texts: notices, messages

Conversations: making requests, explaining, giving information about community

Short social/functional texts: notices, messages

## 3.3.2 Length of Texts for Second Additional Language (to be produced by learners)

Text	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6
Paragraph Words Sentences	10 - 20 words/20-30 characters	20 - 30 words/30-50 characters	30 - 40 words/40-60 characters
	3 - 4 sentences	4 - 6 sentences	6 - 8 sentences

Oral creative texts e.g. recounts, retelling or telling stories	3 min	3 min	3-4 min	
Written creative and information texts (in pinyin) e.g. recounts, stories, reports	20 words/20-30	30 words/ 30-50	40 words/40-60	
	characters	characters	characters	
	1 paragraph	1 paragraph	2 paragraphs	
Shorter texts (in pinyin), e.g. • Messages, notes • descriptions	10 - 20 words/20-30	20 - 30 words/30-50	30 - 40 words/40-60	
	characters	characters	characters	

## 3.3.3 Length of Texts for Second Additional Language (for learners to engage with)

Task	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	
Longer listening comprehension texts e.g. story, interviews, plays, news reports	150-200 characters / up to 5 mins	200-300 characters / up to 5 mins	300-400 characters / up to 5 mins	
Shorter listening comprehension texts e.g. announcements, information texts, instructions, directions	60-80 characters / 1-2 mins	80-100 characters / 1-2 mins	100-120 characters / 1-2 mins	
Reading comprehension/intensive reading texts (in pinyin)	100-150 characters	150-200 characters	200-250 characters	

## 3.3.4 Vocabulary to be achieved by Second Additional Language learners

	Term	1	2	3	4
Vocabulary	Grade 4	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60

Common spoken words	Grade 5	60 - 70	70 - 80	80 - 90	90 - 100
Spoken words	Grade 6	100 - 110	110 - 120	120 - 130	130 - 150
Reading characters	Grade 4	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
	Grade 5	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90
	Grade 6	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-130
Reading texts? vocabulary (in pinyin)	Grade 4	30 - 50	30 - 50	30 - 50	30 - 50
	Grade 5	50 - 80	50 - 80	50 - 80	50 - 80
	Grade 6	80 - 100	80 - 100	80 - 100	80 - 100

### 3.4 TEACHING PLANS

The teaching plan indicates the minimum content to be covered per term. The sequence of the content listed in a two week cycle is not prescribed and the time given is an approximate indication of how long it should take to cover the content. Teachers should design their teaching plans / work schedules using their textbooks to teach the content per two week cycle using appropriate sequence and pace. The content given in a two week cycle are key texts/activities with the main skills and strategies learners need to develop.

## 3.4.1 How texts link together in the two week cycle

Different texts have been used as a basis for designing the two week teaching cycle. They have been selected on the basis of how they link together to form an integrated unit, for example learners will listen to a story and then read a story. They will be asked to write a short oral description of a place or person (that will link to the story) or they might be asked to write a message about the story. Select a theme for each two week cycle that will enable the teacher to link the activities successfully. The reason for using themes is to make it possible to constantly recycle vocabulary and language structures in meaningful contexts. In practice, integration suggests variety: variety of forms, of activities, of texts and themes (see Suggested Themes - Reference List below)

## 3.4.2 How the texts/activities are sequenced across the two week cycle

The texts do not have to be taught in a particular order. In most cases, there should be a Listening and Speaking activity/text to prepare for the reading or writing activity. Sometimes, the Listening and Speaking activity should derive from the reading text. Learners should engage with the different kinds of texts orally and in reading before they are asked to write these texts. In most cases, the text to be listened to e.g. a story will be different to and at a higher level than the one that learners will read.

This is because their listening skills are more developed than their reading skills.

#### 3.4.3 The type of texts prescribed and recommended

There are prescribed text types that are to be taught in every two week cycle. These are specified in the teaching plan and should be contained in the prescribed textbook. In most cases, no specific story type is prescribed. Choices may be made from the variety of contemporary stories, imaginative stories (e.g. adventure, and traditional stories (e.g. myths, legends and fables) that are available. The same is true of poems and songs.

In all cases, this additional reading should relate to the topics and themes chosen for the prescribed texts in that two week cycle. This is very important as it consolidates the Second Additional Language learner's knowledge and understanding of the vocabulary and concepts related to the topic.

#### 3.4.4 Number of key texts in a two week cycle

In the early part of the year, there is usually only one text type or activity per two week cycle. There will sometimes be two text types or activities per two week cycle. Teach these text types and the related activities bearing in mind that learners will be exposed to them numerous times during the course of the year.

#### 3.4.5 How the Language Structures and Conventions are addressed

The content of the "Language Structures and Conventions" section is derived from the types of texts prescribed under the headings Listening and Speaking, Reading, and Writing and will naturally be given attention in the process of engaging with the texts and during the time allocated for Listening and Speaking, Reading and Writing. For example, if a story is being done, learners will naturally use the particle了 or 过 and will read texts using 了 or 过. However, it is also important that activities be developed that focus on particular language structures, in context. Choose items from the "Language Structure and Conventions" section to give learners additional practice in these aspects. Construct activities that are meaningful to learners and that relate to the texts they are studying in the two week cycle. More activities of this nature should be done as learners make progress from Grade 4 to 6. Select very carefully which rules to be explained to learners and keep these to a minimum. Second Additional Language learners learn a language through constant exposure to it and through using to it. Practice in Language Structures and Conventions will refine these skills. Teaching should integrate all the language skills and language structures as they are interrelated. All of these should be taught in context.

Suggested Themes - Reference List				
Animals	House			
Body	Likes and dislikes			
Clothes Music				
Colours	Nature/environment			
Days and Months	Places			
Emotions School				
Family	Sport			

Food	Time
Greetings	Transport
Hobbies	Weather and seasons

# 3.5 CONTENT AND TEACHING PLANS FOR MANDARIN CHINESE: SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE

## 3.5.1 GRADE 4 MANDARIN SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE

#### **GRADE 4**

	I ENW I					
Week	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions		
1-2	Listening and Speaking basic conversation in target language (e.g. greetings)  • Answers simple questions  • Names characters in the story  • Code switches if necessary  Practises Listening and Speaking  • Emphasize the practice of phonics	Reading Reads words based on written conversation • Answers basic questions about the text • Expresses feelings about the text • Discusses new vocabulary from the read text • Spells five words from read text in pinyin	Introduce script Writes basic words in pinyin.  • Writes words about the story  • Writes 1-2 characters.	Working with pinyin  Builds basic phonic knowledge of simple finals and four tones  Working with characters  Writes 1-2 characters about the story.  Vocabulary in context		
3-4	Listening and Speaking  conversation in target language (e.g.  communication in the classroom)  · Answers questions  · Discusses new vocabulary  · Code switches if necessary	Reading  Reads words based on conversation in pinyin	Writing Introduce script Writes basic words in pinyin.  Uses appropriate vocabulary Writes 1-2 characters	Working with pinyin  Builds basic phonic knowledge of initials and four tones  Working with characters  Writes 1-2 characters in context  Vocabulary in context		
5-6	Listens to a story	Reading	Introduce script	Working with pinyin		

Week	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	Choose from contemporary realistic fiction/traditional stories/personal accounts/adventure/real life stories  Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File  • Answers simple questions  • Names characters in the story correctly  • Uses words to express feelings about the story  • Code switches if necessary	Reads an extract from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File  • Mixing and matching words about the story with support  • Expresses feelings about the story  • Answers questions about the text  Practises reading  • Reads aloud introduce the idea of appropriate pronunciation and expression	Writes about a story in pinyin  Writes words or phrases about the story.  Writes own words to expresses feelings about the story.  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary  Uses drawings or words using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	<ul> <li>Builds basic phonic knowledge of finals and four tones</li> <li>Working with characters</li> <li>Writes 1-2 characters in context.</li> <li>Working with sentences</li> <li>Understands and uses sentences with "是",e.g. 我是南非人。</li> <li>Uses simple questions with "吗", e.g. 你是老师吗??</li> <li>Vocabulary in context</li> </ul>
7-8	Listens to and carries out basic instructions e.g. recipe/instructions for making or doing something  Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  Answers questions Listens and responds appropriately  Gives simple instructions  Uses correct specific details  Uses correct sequence  Practises Listening and Speaking for	Reads basic procedural (instructions)texts e.g. recipe/instructions for making or doing something Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Pre-reading and discussion: predicts from title and pictures • Answers questions about the text • Discusses sequence of instructions • Follows the instructions	Introduce script Writes simple instructions in pinyin using a frame • Number the instructions • Uses the right sequence (rearrange in correct order) • Writes the instructions/words using a frame. • Writes 1-2 characters  Records words and their meanings in pinyin a personal dictionary. • Uses drawings or words to show the	Working with pinyin  Builds basic phonic knowledge of finals and four tones  Working with Mandarin characters  Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Working with sentences  Understands and uses negative forms with "不",e.g. 她不是老师。  Uses questions with 什么、哪, e.g. 你叫什么名字?你是哪国人?

Week	enrichment (choose one for daily practice) • Performs a simple rhyme, poem or song • Responds physically to instructions	Practises reading  • Reads aloud introduce the idea of appropriate pronunciation and expression	Writing and Presenting meaning, etc.	Language Structures and Conventions
9-10	Plays a language game Emphasize the practice of phonics  Listens to a song/simple poem  Text from the textbook or Teacher's  Resource File (TRF) Discusses central idea Relates to own experience Code switches if necessary Identifies words which begin with the same sound Expresses feelings stimulated by the text	Reads a simple poem/s  Text from the textbook or Teacher's  Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading: predicts from title and pictures  • Uses reading strategies e.g. prediction, looks at pictures carefully, uses contextual clues  • Answers questions about text  • Identifies rhythm and rhyme	Introduce script Writes 2-3 sentences in pinyin about the selected poem in a frame • Writes simple phrases.  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary • Uses drawings or sentences/phrases /words using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	Working with pinyin • Reviews finals, initials and four tones. Working with characters • Writes 1-2 characters in context. Working with sentences • Understands and uses demonstrative pronouns "这" and "那", e.g. 这是我家。 Vocabulary in context
	<ul> <li>Performs song/selected lines</li> <li>Plays a language game</li> <li>Follows instructions correctly</li> <li>Uses vocabulary</li> <li>Practises Listening and Speaking for</li> </ul>	Breaks up words into syllables     Expresses feelings stimulated by the text  Reads and solves a word puzzle(for enrichment)		

## TERM 1

Week	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	enrichment (choose one for daily practice) • Performs a simple rhyme, poem or song • Responds physically to instructions • Plays a simple language game • Emphasize the practice of phonics	Spells words correctly Shows understanding of meanings of words  Practises reading Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, rhythm and expression  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading Expresses basic emotional response (likes and dislikes) to texts read.		

# **GRADE 4**

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
1-2	Listens to a story	Reads a story	Introduce script	Working with pinyin
	Choose from contemporary realistic fiction/traditional stories/personal	Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)	Writes a short message in pinyin  Chooses appropriate content	Builds phonic knowledge of syllables and tones

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	accounts/ adventure/real life stories  Text from the textbook or Teacher's  Resource File (TRF)  • Predicts what will happen next  • Answers simple questions  • Names characters in the story correctly  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment  (choose one for daily practice)  • Performs a simple rhyme, poem or song  • Responds physically to instructions  • Plays a simple language game  • Emphasize the practice of phonics	<ul> <li>Pre-reading and discussion: predicting from title and pictures</li> <li>answers questions about the story</li> <li>Identifies setting and character</li> <li>Does comprehension activity on the text (oral)</li> <li>Discusses new vocabulary from the read text</li> <li>Uses a dictionary</li> <li>Practises reading</li> <li>Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, expression and tempo</li> </ul>	Addresses text to a person     Ends with own name  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary     Uses drawings or sentences/phrases using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	Working with characters  • Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Working with sentences  • Understands and uses sentences with"有"and "没有",e.g. 我有一个弟弟,没有哥哥。  Vocabulary in context
3-4	Listens to information text e.g. simple topics e.g. Communication at the garage or supermarket  Text from the textbook or Teacher's  Resource File (TRF)  Identifies specific details  Relates to personal experience/	Reads information text with visuals e.g. /pictures/maps/drawings and photographs Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Pre-reading and discussion: predicting from title and pictures/visuals	Writes information text with support (in a frame) in pinyin • Fills in missing words in a written text/summary • Uses appropriate vocabulary • Uses some new words from the read text  Designs a visual text e.g. a poster	Working with pinyin Builds phonic knowledge of syllables tones, and neutral tones  Working with characters Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Working with sentences Understands and uses commonly used

Weeks Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
Code switches if necessary  Listens to and responds to simple oral conversation/instructions / description  Follows the Instructions/ description  Shows understanding of vocabulary relating to conversation / instructions / description  Listens to a description and describes an object  Identifies the object described correctly  Uses words that correctly describe the object  Uses some new words  Uses adjectives  Practises Listening and Speaking  (choose one for daily practice)  Performs a simple rhyme, poem or song  Responds physically to instructions  Plays a simple language game  Emphasize the practice of phonics	Asks and answers simple questions     Discusses main idea     Interprets the information in the visuals  Reads a visual text e.g. a poster advertising an event     Pre-reading: discusses pictures     Interprets the information     Discusses the purpose of the text     Discusses some of the language used     Identifies and discusses design features such as colour and different sizes or kinds of print (font)	advertising an event Introduce script Selects appropriate information Uses the correct format Uses design basic features such as colour and different sizes or kinds of print (font)  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary Uses drawings or sentences/phrases using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	measure words ,e.g. 一只小狗 Vocabulary in context

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
5-6	Listens to a story Choose from traditional stories/personal accounts/ adventure/real life stories Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Predicts what will happen next • Answers simple questions • Names characters in the story • Identifies characters from oral descriptions  Practises Listening and Speaking (choose one for daily practice) • Performs a simple rhyme, poem or song • Responds physically to instructions • Plays a simple language game • Emphasize the practice of phonics	Reads a story  Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading and discussion: predicting from title and pictures  • answers questions about the story  • Introduces setting and character  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral)  • Discusses new vocabulary from the read text  • Uses a dictionary  Practises reading  • Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, expression and tempo	Writes a short message/notes in pinyin  Chooses appropriate content  Addresses text to a person  Ends with own name  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary  Uses drawings or sentences/phrases using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	Working with pinyin  • Builds phonic knowledge of syllables tones, and neutral tones  Working with characters  • Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Working with sentences  • Understands and uses sentences with adjective predicates ,e.g. 她很漂亮。  • Understands and uses measure words,e.g. 一个人。
7-8	Listens to and carries out basic instructions e.g. recipe/instructions for making or doing something  Text from the textbook or Teacher's	Reads basic procedural (instructions) text e.g. a recipe/instructions for doing or making something Text from the textbook or Teacher's	Introduce script Writes about a procedure with support in pinyin Text from the textbook or Teacher's	Working with pinyin  • Builds phonic knowledge of syllables tones, and neutral tones  Working with characters

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	Resource File (TRF)  Discusses specific details of text  Asks questions to obtain information  Listens and responds appropriately  Gives instructions (at least two steps)  Uses appropriate vocabulary  Introduces the uses of verbs  Gives instructions in the correct sequence  Practises Listening and Speaking  (Choose one for daily practice)  Responds physically to instructions  Gives and follows simple instructions / directions  Emphasize the practice of phonics	Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading with discussion: predicting from title and pictures  • Discusses specific details of text  • Discusses sequence of instructions	Resource File (TRF)  • Fills details into a frame  • Uses specific details  • Stays on topic in a frame  • Uses appropriate grammar, and punctuation  • Records words and their meanings in a personal dictionary  Labels and/or completes a visual text  • .g. /drawing/ /pictures/cartoons/maps/photographs  • Listens /read information Includes specific details  • Uses appropriate vocabulary  • Writes labels in correct place  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary  • Uses drawings or sentences/phrases /words-or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	• Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Working with sentences  • Understands and uses "在"as a verb, e.g. 我家在约堡。  Vocabulary in context
9-10		FORMAL ASSESSMENT		

	1			
Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
1-2	Listens to information text e.g. simple topics e.g. My family Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  · Identifies specific details  · Relates to personal experience/  · Code switches if necessary  Listens to and responds to simple oral / description  · Follows the /description  · Shows understanding of vocabulary relating to description  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment  (Choose one for daily practice)  · Performs a simple rhyme, poem or song  · Plays a simple language game  · Gives and follows simple instructions/ directions  · Tells own news	Reads information text with visuals e.g. /pictures/maps/drawings and photographs  Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Pre-reading and discussion: predicting from title and pictures/visuals • Asks and answers simple questions • Discusses main idea • Interprets the information in the visuals  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral)  Reads a simple text. • Discusses main ideas • Responds to simple questions  Practises reading • Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, expression and tempo	Introduce script Labels and/or completes a visual text e.g. drawing /pictures / cartoons / maps / photographs • Listens /read information Includes specific details • Uses appropriate vocabulary • Writes labels in correct place  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary • Uses drawings or sentences/words/ phrases to show the meaning, etc.	Working with pinyin  • Bi- syllables, tone changes  Working with characters  • Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Working with sentences  • Understands and uses negative forms of action verbs. e.g. 她不喝牛奶。  Vocabulary in context

3-4	<ul> <li>Retells a story heard or read</li> <li>Emphasize the practice of phonics</li> <li>Participates in short conversation on a familiar topic</li> <li>Takes turns</li> </ul>	Reads information text e.g. a short text / story / poem / song	Introduce script	Working with pinyin
	Stays on topic     Asks relevant questions  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment  (Choose one for daily practice)     Performs a simple rhyme, poem or song     Plays a simple language game     Gives and follows simple instructions/directions	Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Pre-reading and discussion: predicts from title and pictures • Answers simple questions e.g.  What ? Who? When? Introduce complex questions Why? How do you think?  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral)  Practises reading	Write short information text with support in pinyin  Fills in missing words in a written summary/text  Uses appropriate vocabulary  Uses some new words from the read text  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary  Uses drawings or sentences using the words or explanations to show the	<ul> <li>Bi- syllables, tone changes</li> <li>Working with characters</li> <li>Writes 1-2 characters in context.</li> <li>Working with sentences</li> <li>Understands and uses ellipsis questions with "呢",e.g. 你呢?</li> <li>Builds on use of "也",e.g. 我也要苹果。</li> <li>Vocabulary in context</li> </ul>
5-6	<ul> <li>Tells own news</li> <li>Retells a story heard or read</li> <li>Emphasize the practice of phonics</li> </ul> Listens to information contained in a poster	Reads aloud striving for appropriate pronunciation, expression and tempo  Reads information contained in a poster Reads visual text e.g. poster	Introduce script  Designs and produces a visual text	Working with pinyin  • Bi- syllables, tone changes

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
· L · D · C List enr · D · R · lc · lc sc · E p · P Pra enri · P	Listens and relates to own experience Discuss information own words Code switching stens to a poem/s/song for nrichment Discusses what the poem is about Relates to own experience Identifies rhyme and rhythm Identifies words which begin with the same sound Expresses feelings stimulated by the poem Performs poem/selected lines ractises Listening and Speaking for nrichment Practises using words that imitate their sounds e.g. bees buzz, glass tinkles Emphasize the practice of phonics	<ul> <li>Pre-reading: discusses pictures</li> <li>Discusses what the text is about</li> <li>Identifies specific information</li> <li>-Understands the information</li> <li>Discusses the purpose of the text</li> <li>Discusses some of the language use</li> <li>Identifies and discusses basic design features such as colour and different sizes or kinds of print (font)</li> <li>Reads a poem/s/song for enrichment</li> <li>Pre-reading: predicts from title and pictures</li> <li>Uses reading strategies with support e.g. prediction, looks at pictures or text carefully, uses contextual clues</li> <li>Identifies rhythm and rhyme</li> <li>Breaks up words into syllables</li> <li>Expresses feelings stimulated by the poem</li> <li>Practises reading</li> <li>Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, expression and tempo</li> </ul>	e.g. poster or notice  Uses the correct format  Selects appropriate information  Uses basic design features such as colour and different sizes or kinds of print (font)  Writes sentences in pinyin  Uses appropriate vocabulary  Records words and their meanings in a personal dictionary in pinyin  Uses drawings or sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	Working with characters  • Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Working with sentences  • Builds on the use of "这儿"、"那儿", e.g. 他在那儿。  • Understands and uses of existential sentences with "有",e.g. 这儿有一盆花。

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
7-8	Listens to information text e.g. factual recount / narrative  Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  Listens to description of and describes places/plants/ animals/objects Identifies places correctly  Uses words that correctly describe the place Uses some new words Uses adjectives  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment  (Choose one for daily practice) Performs a simple rhyme, poem or song Plays a simple language game Gives and follows simple instructions/directions Tells own news Retells a story heard or read Emphasize the practice of phonics	Reads information text with visuals e.g. maps / pictures / photographs Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Pre-reading: predicting from title and pictures/visuals • Uses reading strategies • Identifies and comments on main idea and specific details with support • Interprets information in the visual text  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)	Introduce script Labels and/or completes visual text e.g. maps / pictures / cartoons / photographs / drawings • Uses appropriate vocabulary • Labels the text correctly • Uses correct format for labels e.g. one or two words only  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary • Uses drawings or sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	Working with pinyin  Bi- syllables, tone changes Working with characters  Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Working with sentences  Understands and uses special questions with "哪儿",e.g. 大象在哪儿?  Vocabulary in context

	GRADE 4					
	TERM 3					
Weeks	Weeks Listening and Speaking (ORAL) Reading and viewing Writing and Presenting Language Structures and Conven					
	Emphasize the practice of phonics					

	GRADE 4					
	TERM 4					
Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions		
1-2	Participates in conversation on a familiar topic (e.g. The School)  Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Asks relevant questions and responds to questions  • Maintains the conversation  • Respects others' ideas	Reads a short text Choose from contemporary /traditional stories/personal accounts/ adventure//real life stories Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Pre-reading with support: predicts from the title and pictures • Answers simple questions  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral)	Writes a passage in pinyin with structured support  Uses the frame and fill in missing words  Uses common vocabulary  Records words and their meanings in a personal dictionary  Records words and their meanings n pinyin in a personal dictionary  Uses drawings or sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	Working with pinyin Liaison of multiple-syllables Working with characters Working with sentences Understands and uses expressions of numbers from 1-100. Understands and uses the plural form of personal pronouns "们", e.g. 我们、他们、你们		

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
		Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading • visual texts read		
3-4	Listens to simpleannouncements  Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) Discusses main ideas Asks-t questions Responds appropriately  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment  (Choose one for daily practice) Performs a simple rhyme, poem or song Plays a simple language game Gives and follows simple instructions/ directions Tells own news Retells a story heard or read	Reads information text with visuals e.g. maps / pictures / photographs / cartoons  Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Pre-reading with support: predicts from the title and pictures • Answers simple questions  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral)  Reads visual text e.g. poster or notice or pamphlet  Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Pre-reading: discusses pictures • Discusses what the text is about • Identifies specific information	Writes a paragraph or 2 - 3 short sentences in pinyin using a frame  Uses common /familiar vocabulary including pronouns, connectors and phrases.  Uses appropriate grammar and punctuation  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Draws, labels and/or completes a visual text e.g. maps / pictures / photographs / cartoons  Captures the information correctly  Shows the links between different parts of the visual correctly  Writes sentences describing the visual text  Uses appropriate vocabulary  Uses the dictionary to check meanings	Working with pinyin Liaison of multiple-syllables Working with characters Writes 1-2 characters in context. Working with sentences Understands and uses questions with "几",e.g. 现在几点?

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
		Interprets the information Discusses the purpose and audience of the text Discusses some of the language use  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading Retells story or main ideas in 2 to 3 sentences Expresses emotional response to texts read.	of words  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary  • Uses drawings or sentences or words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	
5-6	Listens to a short story with dialogue Choose from Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Predicts what will happen next • Discusses setting and characters • Discusses main events in the story • Gives a personal response to the story  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment (Choose one for daily practice) • Performs a simple rhyme, poem or	Reads a story with dialogue  Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading with support: predicts from the title and pictures  • Discusses, setting and characters  • Discusses main events in the story  • Gives a personal response to the story  • Identifies which parts of the story is the dialogue  • Role plays the story or a part of the story	Writes a short story in pinyin with structured support  Uses the frame to fill in missing words/phrases  Uses extended vocabulary including pronouns, connectors and phrases  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary  Uses drawings or sentences /using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	Working with pinyin Liaison of multiple-syllables Working with characters Working with sentences Understands and uses the structural particle "的", e.g. 他的朋友、我的生日

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
• F • C • C	song or part of a story Plays a simple language game Gives and follows simple instructions/ directions Tells own news Retells a story heard or read	Practises reading  • Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation and expression  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading  • Relates to own life		
fan Tex Re · / t · N · F  Pra eni (Cr · F	articipates in conversation on a miliar topic (e.g. My Friends) ext from the textbook or Teacher's esource File (TRF) Asks relevant questions and responds to questions Maintains the conversation Respects others' ideas ractises Listening and Speaking for arichment thoose one for daily practice) Performs a simple rhyme, poem or song or part of a story Plays a simple language game Gives and follows simple instructions/	Reads information text on familiar topic  Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading with support: predicts from the title and pictures  • Answers simple questions and begins to ask more complex questions e.g. Why? How do you think?  • Discusses visuals  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral)  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading  • Expresses emotional response to texts read.	Writes a paragraph / sentences in pinyin using a frame or speech bubbles Uses appropriate content  • Uses common vocabulary including pronouns, connectors and phrases.  • Uses appropriate punctuation  • Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary  • Uses drawings or sentences /words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	Working with pinyin Liaison of multiple-syllables Working with characters Working with sentences Understands and uses adverb "真", e.g. 花园真漂亮。 Vocabulary in context

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Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	<ul><li> directions</li><li> Tells own news</li><li> Retells a story heard or read</li></ul>			
9-10	FORMAL ASSESSMENT			

# 3.5.2 Grade 5

## **GRADE 5**

	TEINH I					
Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions		
1-2	Listens to a short story  (Choose from fiction / traditional stories / personal accounts / adventure / funny / fantasy / real life stories / historical fiction)  Text from the textbook or Teacher's	Reads a short story  Text from the textbook or reader/s or  Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  [instruction will be repeated every fortnight]  • Pre-reading: predicting from title and	Writes a personal (narrative / descriptive ) recount of events In pinyin  • Selects from experience  • Chooses appropriate content for the topic	Working with pinyin  • Sentence stress and intonation Working with characters  • Writes 1-2 characters in context. Working with sentences  • "的"structure as a noun phrase, e.g.		

Weeks Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
Resource File (TRF) [instruction will be repeated every fortnight]  • Answers questions  • Predicts what will happen next  Retells a story  • Retells events in own words correct sequence, using simple past  • Names the characters correctly  Practises Listening and Speaking  (Choose one for daily practice)  • Performs a short poem or rhyme  • Plays a simple language game  • Gives and follows simple instructions/directions  • Tells own news	pictures  • Uses reading strategies e.g. making predictions, uses phonic and contextual clues  • Discusses new vocabulary from the read text  • Discusses the title, and where the story takes place (setting)  • Expresses simple opinion on the story  • Uses a dictionary  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)  Practises reading  • Reads aloud with striving towards appropriate pronunciation, fluency, and expression  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading  • Retells story or main ideas in 3 to sentences  • Gives opinion on story	Stays on the topic Frame used by all learners Uses appropriate grammar and punctuation. Uses vocabulary related to topic Uses learnt characters if possible.  Writes an opinion on a story (for enrichment) in pinyin Pre-writing: discusses what they like / dislike Writes 2 sentences to express what they like / dislike Uses learnt characters if possible.  Creates a personal dictionary in pinyin Labels pages with letters of alphabet Enters 5 words and meanings (drawing/sentence using the word/explanation of word) Or continues to enter words into dictionary created in Grade 4 Uses learnt characters if possible.	我喜欢蓝色的。 Vocabulary in context

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
3-4	Takes part in a conversation about a familiar topic  Asks and answers simple questions on the topic  Code switches if necessary  Gives other learners a chance to speak  Listens to them  Gives a factual / descriptive recount  Recounts a recent event  Tells events in sequence  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment  (Choose one for daily practice)  Performs a short poem or rhyme/or part of a short story  Plays a simple language game  Gives and follows simple instructions /  directions  Tells own news	Reads information text with visuals e.g. charts/tables/ diagrams/ mind maps/ maps/ pictures/ graphs/ photographs/ drawings/ cartoons  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Pre-reading: read and discuss title and look at pictures / diagrams / maps • Uses reading strategies e.g. for general idea, uses contextual clues to find meaning • Identifies main facts • Explains meaning of unfamiliar words Answers questions about the text  Practises reading • Reads aloud striving towards appropriate pronunciation, fluency, and expression  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading • Shares opinions on the text • Relates text to own life	Writes a factual / descriptive recount in pinyin in a frame	Working with pinyin  Sentence stress and intonation  Working with characters  Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Working with sentences  Understands and uses commonly used measure words, e.g. 三种颜色。

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
(C std /re	istens to a story with dialogue Choose from fiction/traditional tories/personal accounts/adventure/ eal life stories/ ext from the textbook or Teacher's esource File (TRF) Uses an oral description to identify people in the story Expresses feelings and opinions about the story Answers oral questions about the story  ole play: familiar situations Participates in dialogue Includes relevant information Uses correct tense ractises Listening and Speaking for nrichment Choose one for daily practice) Performs a short poem or rhyme Plays a simple language game Gives and follows simple instructions / irections	Reads a story.  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading: predicts from title and pictures  • Uses reading strategies e.g. makes predictions, uses contextual clues to find meaning, reads to find detail  • Answers questions about the story  Reads social texts e.g. invitations  • Discusses purpose of text  • Uses a dictionary to find meaning of new words  Practises reading  • Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency, and expression  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading  • Uses words to express feelings about the text read	Writes a simple description of people In pinyin  Writes at least one paragraph  Writes creatively  Uses appropriate adjectives  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Writes a short message in pinyin  Organises information  Uses correct format e.g. salutation, date, etc.  Constructs sentences correctly  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Writes a paragraph in pinyin  Describes an event  Uses connectors  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary  Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	Working with pinyin  • Sentence stress and intonation  Working with characters  • Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Working with sentences  • Uses adverb "太"and the structure"太了",e.g. 太大了。  Vocabulary in context

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)  • Tells own news	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
7-8	Listens to and carries out instructions e.g. for making or doing something. Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Responds correctly to instructions, • Follows sequence correctly  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment  (Choose one for daily practice) • Performs a short poem or rhyme/song • Tells own news	Reads procedural (instructions ) text  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Pre-reading: predicting from title and pictures • Uses reading strategies e.g. prediction, contextual clues • Discusses specific details of text • Discusses sequence of instructions • Carries out instructions (if possible)  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)  Practises reading • Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency, and expression  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading • Gives short oral review • Includes key points e.g. title, and /	Writes instructions in pinyin within a frame  Uses correct specific details  Uses correct structure and format  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary  Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.  Uses learnt characters if possible.	Working with pinyin  • Sentence stress and intonation  Working with characters  • Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Working with sentences  • Uses the structure"会/不会+Verb phrase", e.g. 我会游泳,不会打网球。  Vocabulary in context

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
		topic  • Gives personal opinion of text		
9-10	Listens to a poem/song  Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Talks about the poem /song (what poem is about)  • Relates to own experience  • Identifies rhyme and rhythm  • Gives personal response (likes / dislikes the poem)  Performs the poem for enrichment  • Pronounces words correctly  • Shows understanding  • Conveys rhythm	Reads poem/songs  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Discusses the topic and main ideas in the poem  • Discusses rhyme  • Discusses words that begin with the same sound  • Discusses words that imitate their sound  • Discusses comparisons e.g. "He sings like a bird.", "She is a star."  • Answers questions about the poem/s (oral or written)  Practises reading  • Reads aloud with appropriate expression, showing understanding  • Uses good pronunciation, phrasing and tempo  Reflects on texts read during	Writes a passage in pinyin about poem/s  Discusses what passage is about Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.  Uses learnt characters if possible.	Working with pinyin • Sentence stress and intonation  Working with characters • Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Working with sentences • Understands and uses duplication of measure words, e.g. 个个、件件。  Vocabulary in context

## TERM 1

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
		independent/pair reading Compares e.g. stories / texts / poems / songs read		

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Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
(C) sto	Choose from fiction/traditional stories/personal accounts/)  Fext from the textbook or reader/s or Feacher's Resource File (TRF) Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  Answers questions  Answers simple questions  Takes part in a conversation on a samiliar topic, code-switching if necessary	Reads a story  Text from the textbook or reader/s or  Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading: reads with support and discusses title and looks at pictures  • Uses reading strategies e.g. making predictions, using contextual clues  • Discusses new vocabulary  • Identifies sequence of events, setting and characters  • Uses a dictionary  Does comprehension activity on the	Writes a simple a paragraph in piny with a frame  • Writes an appropriate opening sentence  • Writes about events logically  • Uses connectors (and, but)  • Uses some adjectives  • Writes an appropriate ending  • Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary	Working with characters  Working with words  Uses the dictionary to check spelling and meanings of words  Uses knowledge of alphabetical order and first letters of a word to find words in a dictionary.  Working with sentences  Understands and uses adjective"好+V", e.g. 电影真好看。

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	Asks and answers question     Respects other learners by listening to them	text (oral or written)  Practises reading  Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency, and expression  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading  Discusses a short story	Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.     Uses learnt characters if possible.	
3-4	Listens to information text e.g. oral	Reads information text with visuals	Writes a short description of objects /	Working with characters
	description/s of object/s/ plants / animals	e.g. charts / tables / diagrams/ mind	plants / animals / places in pinyin	Writes 1-2 characters in context.
	/ places  Text from the textbook or Teacher's  Resource File (TRF)  · Identifies the object/s  · Describes what it/they are used for  · Draw and label it  Practises Listening and Speaking  (Choose one for daily practice)  · Performs a short poem or rhyme  · Plays a simple language game  · Gives and follows simple instructions / directions  · Tells own news	maps/ maps / pictures / graphs / photographs/ drawings / cartoons  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading: predicting from title and pictures/visuals  • Uses reading strategies  • Read for specific information e.g. timetables or schedules  • Answers questions on text and visuals  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)  Practises reading	using a frame (3-4 sentences)  Uses the frame correctly  Includes specific details  Uses relevant vocabulary  Punctuation is correct  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary  Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.  Uses learnt characters if possible.	<ul> <li>Writes 1-2 characters in context.</li> <li>Working with words</li> <li>Uses knowledge of alphabetical order and first letters of a word to find words in a dictionary.</li> <li>Working with sentences</li> <li>Understands and uses the comparative structure with"比", e.g. 他比我高。</li> <li>Vocabulary in context</li> </ul>

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	Tells of own related experiences	Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency, and expression  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading     Retells a text read		
5-6	Takes part in a conversation about a familiar topic (e. g. Role models )  • Asks and answers simple questions on the topic  • Code switches if necessary  • Gives other learners a chance to speak  • Listens to them  Gives a factual / descriptive recount  • Recounts a recent event  • Tells events in sequence  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment  (Choose one for daily practice)  • Performs a short poem or rhyme/or part of a short story  • Plays a simple language game  • Gives and follows simple instructions /	Reads stories.  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading: predicts from title and pictures  • Reads for detail and uses contextual clues to find information  • Identifies and comments on the message  • Understands the vocabulary  • Answers questions on the story  • Retells story in own words (oral or writing)  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)  Practises reading  • Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency, and expression	Writes a passage in pinyin using a frame  • Writes at least two paragraphs in a frame  • Links paragraphs using connectors  • Uses new vocabulary and punctuation learnt  • Uses appropriate grammar, punctuation and spaces between paragraphs  • Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  • Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary  • Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	Working with characters  · Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Working with words  · Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Working with sentences  · Builds on understanding and use of time adverbial, e.g. 我每天六点起床。  Vocabulary in context

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
7-8	directions Tells own news Diagram or table about the story  Listens to and responds to oral instructions Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) Follows the instructions Shows understanding of command words  Role plays familiar situations e.g. giving instructions Gives at least 4 2 directions / instructions in the correct sequence Uses appropriate language / vocabulary and gestures e.g. direction words, the command form of the verb  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment (Choose one for daily practice)	Reads procedural (instructions) text e.g. a recipe or instructions for making or doing something Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Pre-reading: predicting from title and pictures • Uses reading strategies • Answers questions on the text • Follows the instructions correctly  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)  Practises reading • Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency, and expression	Writes a recipe in pinyin using a frame Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Uses the frame correctly  • Includes list of ingredients  • Includes method in correct sequence  • Uses appropriate vocabulary  • Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary  • Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.  • Uses learnt characters if possible.	Working with characters
	<ul> <li>Performs a short poem or rhyme or part of a story</li> <li>Plays a simple language game</li> <li>Gives and follows simple instructions /</li> </ul>	Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading Compares texts read		

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Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	directions			
9-10	FORMAL ASSESSMENT			

# **GRADE 5**

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
1-2	Listens to oral description of places / people Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Identifies places/people • Notes relevant information from a story e.g. on a chart / table Listens to and gives personal recounts • Recalls own experiences Answers questions about what happened first, second, etc.	Reads a story  (Choose from contemporary realistic fiction/traditional stories/personal accounts/adventure/funny/fantasy/real life stories/historical fiction)  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading: predicts from title and pictures  • Understands the features of the text  • Uses reading strategies e.g. uses contextual clues to determine meaning,	Rewrites the a paragraph/passage in own words, using a frame  • Identifies the main events  • Tells the events in the correct order  • Uses appropriate grammar, punctuation and spaces between paragraphs  • Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in a personal dictionary  • Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	Working with characters  Working with words  Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words.  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Working with sentences  Understands and uses the existential sentence, e.g.房间里有一张床。

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	Practises Listening and Speaking  (Choose one for daily practice)  • Performs a short poem or rhyme or song or part of a short story  • Plays a simple language game  • Gives and follows simple instructions / directions  • Tells own news	makes inferences  Answers questions about the story  Identifies characters  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)  Practises reading  Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency and expression  Reads a short paragraph  Discusses main idea and specific details  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading  Discussion on text studied	Uses learnt characters if possible.	Vocabulary in context
3-4	Talks about a familiar topic with preparation  • Plans and prepares important points  • Says at least 3 sentences on the topic Answers questions  Practises Listening and Speaking  (Choose one for daily practice)  • Performs a short poem or rhyme or	Reads information texts with visuals e.g. charts/tables/ diagrams/ mind maps / maps / pictures / graphs / photographs / drawings / cartoons Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Pre-reading: focuses on important details	Draws/completes and labels simple visual texts e.g. charts/tables/ diagrams/ mind maps/ maps/pictures/graphs/ photographs/drawings/ cartoons Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Uses information from a visual or written text	Working with characters  • Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Working with words  • Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words.  • Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words.  Working with sentences

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	song or part of the story  • Plays a simple language game  • Gives and follows simple instructions / directions  • Tells own news	Discusses main information given     Selects relevant details to answer     questions      Does comprehension activity on the     text (oral or written)  Practises reading     Reads aloud with appropriate     pronunciation, fluency and expression  Reflects on texts read during     independent/pair reading     Retells a text in about 3 sentences.	Organises information Gives information  Makes a mind map summary of a short text Identifies at least three main points  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.  Uses learnt characters if possible.	• Begins to use "在+directional words", e.g. <i>卧室在南边,客厅在东边</i> 。 Vocabulary in context
5-6	Listens to stories  (Choose from contemporary realistic fiction/traditional stories/personal accounts/adventure/funny/fantasy/real life stories/historical fiction)  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Understands stories, answering questions  • Expresses own opinion  Retells the story	Reads a story  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  Discusses characters  Answers questions about story  Identifies the moral/main message of the story  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)  Reads poem/s or song/s  Discusses topic and main idea	Writes a simple story in pinyin in a frame  • Writes an story  • Story has a beginning, a middle and an ending  • Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in a personal dictionary in pinyin.  • Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.  • Uses learnt characters if possible.	Working with characters  Working with words  Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words.  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words.  Working with sentences  Begins to use the directional phrase "上", e.g. 桌子上。

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	Refers to main characters     Retelling of story in own words     Uses tenses introduced in previous grades	Practises reading  • Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency and expression  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading  • Relates texts to own life		Adjective <del>predicate</del> s, e.g. <i>你家的花园</i> <i>真漂亮。</i> • Builds on the use of exclamation marks.  Vocabulary in context
7-8	Takes part in a conversation on a familiar topic (e.g. the weather)  Asks and answers questions  Respects other learners by listening to them  Code switches if necessary  Practises Listening and Speaking  (Choose one for daily practice)  Performs a short poem or rhyme or song or a part of a story  Plays a simple language game  Gives and follows simple instructions / directions  Tells own news	Reads procedural text e.g. instructions Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Finds specific details • Interprets visuals • Discusses the sequence  Practises reading • Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency and expression  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)	Writes in pinyin on a information text previously used  Writes one to two paragraphs  Organises information logically  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Uses the writing process with support  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary  Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	Working with characters  Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Working with words  Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words.  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words.  Working with sentences  Understands and uses the modal verbs "要" and "想", e.g. 你要买什么?你想吃什么?  Develops understanding and use of the structure "Numeral + Measure word + Noun", e.g. 一瓶水、两块披萨。

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
9-10	Takes part in a conversation on a familiar topic  Asks and answers questions  Respects other learners by listening to them  Code switches if necessary  Asks and answers more complex questions e.g. What would you do?  Performs simple role plays  Text from the textbook or reader/s or  Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  Develops sensible story line  Pronounces words audibly and correctly  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment  (Choose one for daily practice)  Performs a short poem or rhyme or song or a part of a story  Plays a simple language game  Gives and follows simple instructions / directions  Tells own news	Reads a text  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading: predicting from title  • Uses reading strategies with support  • Identifies the story-line  • Discusses characters, setting Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)  Practises reading  • Reads aloud with expression, showing understanding of the text  • Reads aloud using proper pronunciation, pacing and volume.  Reflects on texts read independently  • Compares texts read	writes a short dialogue in pinyin using a frame Selects appropriate characters Organises the dialogue logically Uses direct speech Uses an informal style of writing Uses appropriate punctuation e.g. colon, exclamation and question mark Uses writing process Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in a personal dictionary in pinyin. Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc. Uses learnt characters if possible.	<ul> <li>Working with characters</li> <li>Writes 1-2 characters in context.</li> <li>Working with words</li> <li>Reinforces Numerals and Measure words.</li> <li>Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words.</li> <li>Working with sentences</li> <li>Revises directional phrases.</li> <li>Revises the structure "Numeral + Measure word +Noun".</li> <li>Vocabulary in context</li> </ul>

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
1-2	Listens to a story  (Choose from /traditional stories/personal accounts/adventure / real life stories / historical fiction)  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Understands stories  • Answers questions  • Asks relevant questions and responds to questions  • Answers and begins to ask some more complex questions e.g. Why couldn't? What?; How do you think?	Reads a story or poem or song  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading: predicts from the title and pictures  • Uses reading strategies e.g. uses contextual clues to find the meaning of new words  • Discusses main idea and other details.  • Identifies the sequence of events  • Identifies the setting and characters  • Answers simple question and begins to ask some more complex questions e.g. Why couldn't?;  What?; How do you think?  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)  Practises reading  • Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency and expression  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading	Writes a recount of events in pinyin Relates event  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Writes a simple story / paragraph / passage in a frame in pinyin.  Uses story structure  Links sentences into a coherent paragraph using pronouns, connectors and correct punctuation  Uses correct tense Uses the dictionary to check spelling and meanings of words  Uses the following writing process with support  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in a personal dictionary in pinyin.  Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	Working with characters  Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.  Working with words  Words with the same characters  Starts to write words in characters if learnt. (should this not read "Starts to write words in pinyin?"  Working with sentences  Understands and uses questions with "多少", e.g. 多少钱?  Understands and uses expressions of the sum of money in RMB.  Sentences with nouns predicates, e.g 三斤苹果十块钱。

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
		Discusses texts studied		
3-4	Participates in discussion  Discusses familiar topics  Takes turns, shows respect for others, respects others opinions  Practises Listening and Speaking  (Choose one for daily practice) Performs a short poem or rhyme or song  Plays a simple language game Gives and follows simple instructions / directions  Tells own news	Reads text  Text from the textbook or reader/s or  Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading: predicts what text is about by previewing it  • Answers questions  • Discusses main ideas and specific details  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)  Practises reading  • Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency and expression  Reads and understands a poster  • Pre-reading: discusses pictures  • Interprets the information  • Discusses the text	writes information text in pinyin using a frame Selects a relevant topic Includes relevant information Uses the following writing process with support Uses learnt characters if possible. Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words Designs a poster Includes relevant information Includes a picture Uses print sizes effectively Presents neat, legible, final draft Uses learnt characters if possible. Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	Working with characters  · Writes 1-2 characters in context.  · Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.  Working with words  · Words with the same characters  · Stars to write words in characters if learnt.  · Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Working with sentences  · Builds on understanding and use of comparative structures.  · Understands and uses the structure "A 比 B + adj. +—点儿", e.g. 这件衣服比那件大一点儿。

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
5-6	Listens to a story  (Choose from /traditional stories/personal accounts//real life stories/historical fiction)  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) Identifies plot, characters and actions  · Answer questions  Tells same story in own words with support  · Sequence of story makes sense  Practises Listening and Speaking  (Choose one for daily practice)  · Performs a short poem or rhyme or song  · Plays a simple language game  · Gives and follows simple instructions / directions  · Tells own news  · Recalls events or experiences in the	Reads a story  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading: predicts from the title and pictures  • Uses reading strategies e.g. uses contextual clues to find the meaning of new words  • Discusses main idea and other details.  • Identifies the sequence of events  • Identifies the setting and characters  • Answers and begins to ask some more complex questions e.g. Why couldn't ?; What? How do you think?  Reads poem/s  • Pre-reading: predicts from title and pictures  • Uses reading strategies e.g. uses contextual clues  • Answers questions about the poem  • Expresses feelings stimulated by the poem	Using pinyin write a recount of events in a frame  Relates events in sequence  Uses appropriate grammar, vocabulary, and information.  Uses the writing process with support  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary  Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.  Uses learnt characters if possible.	Working with characters  • Writes 1-2 characters in context.  • Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals (what is a radical).  Working with words  • Words with the same characters  • Starts to write words in characters if learnt.  • Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Working with sentences  • Builds on understanding and use of comparative structures.  • Understands and uses the structure "A 跟 B 一样" and "A 跟 B 一样+ adj.", e.g 这件衣服跟那件衣服一样大。  Vocabulary in context

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	right sequence	Discusses rhyme, words that begin with the same sounds and comparisons      Practises reading     Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency and expression		
7-8	Takes part in a conversation  Asks and answers questions  Respects other learners  Listens to them and encourages them to speak  Code switches if necessary  Practises Listening and Speaking  (Choose one for daily practice)  Performs a short poem or rhyme or song  Plays a simple language game  Gives and follows simple instructions / directions  Tells own news		Designs a poster Includes relevant information Includes a picture Uses print sizes effectively Presents neat, legible, final draft Uses learnt characters if possible.  Writes information text In pinyin using a frame Selects appropriate information Writes one to two paragraphs Uses correct punctuation Uses connectors Uses the writing process with support Uses learnt characters if possible.	Working with characters  · Writes 1-2 characters in context.  · Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.  Working with words  · Words with the same characters  · Starts to write words in characters if learnt.  · Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Working with sentences  · Understands and uses the affirmative —negative questions "adj 不 adj", e.g. 那件衣服贵不贵?  Vocabulary in context

	GRADE 5					
	TERM 4					
Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions		
9-10	FORMAL ASSESSMENT					

# 3.5.3 Grade 6

# **GRADE 6**

	TERM 1					
Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions		
1-2	Listens to a short story (Choose from contemporary realistic fiction/traditional stories/personal accounts/adventure/ funny/fantasy/real life stories/historical fiction)  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Answers questions to show understanding  • Gives a personal response to the story,  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment (Choose one for daily practice)  • Performs a poem  • Plays a language game  • Gives and follows instructions / directions  • Discusses a topic	Reads a short story (Choose from contemporary realistic fiction/traditional stories/personal accounts/adventure/funny / fantasy/real life stories/historical fiction) Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Pre-reading with support: predicts from title and pictures • Uses reading strategies e.g. making predictions, uses phonic and contextual clues • Discusses new vocabulary from the read text • Discusses the title, and where the story takes place (setting) • Answers simple questions on the story  Practises reading • Reads aloud with appropriate	Writes a paragraph in pinyin with support  Uses a frame  Writes an appropriate opening sentence with support  Uses connectors  Writes an appropriate ending with support  Uses appropriate grammar, vocabulary, spelling and punctuation  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Uses the writing process with support  Brainstorms ideas  Writes a first draft  Revises  Edits  Writes final draft  Presents neat, legible final draft	Working with characters  Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.  Learns to look up words in dictionaries by radicals.  Working with words  Words with the same characters  Starts to write words in characters if learnt.  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words  Working with sentences  Builds on use of the affirmative — negative questions "是不是", e.g. 他是不是老师?  Vocabulary in context		

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
		pronunciation, fluency and expression	<ul> <li>Uses learnt characters if possible.</li> <li>Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary</li> <li>Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.</li> <li>Uses learnt characters if possible.</li> </ul>	Words taken from shared or individually read texts
3-4	Sustains a conversation on a familiar topic (e.g. Body and Health)  • Asks and answers questions  • Respects other learners by listening to them  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment  (Choose one for daily practice)  • Performs a poem  • Plays a language game  • Discusses a familiar topic	Reads a simple descriptive / narrative recount Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading with support : predicts from title and pictures  • Uses reading strategies e.g. making predictions, uses pictures / phonic and contextual clues  • Discusses new vocabulary from the read text  • Answers simple questions on text  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)  Reflects on texts read during	Writes a simple personal note or message in pinyin  Reinforces the features of a personal note / message  Uses a frame  Directs message at appropriate person  Edits own writing with support by correcting grammar, punctuation errors  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Uses the writing process with support  Brainstorms ideas  Writes a first draft  Revises  Edits  Writes final draft	<ul> <li>Working with characters</li> <li>Writes 1-2 characters in context.</li> <li>Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.</li> <li>Learns to look up words in dictionaries by radicals.</li> <li>Working with words</li> <li>Words with the same characters</li> <li>Starts to write words in characters if learnt.</li> <li>Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words</li> <li>Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words</li> <li>Working with sentences</li> </ul>

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
		independent/pair reading  • Shares opinions on the text	<ul> <li>Presents neat, legible final draft</li> <li>Uses learnt characters if possible.</li> <li>Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary</li> <li>Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.</li> <li>Uses learnt characters if possible.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Understands and uses the adverbial of place "在+ place", e.g. 他在医院工作。</li> <li>Builds on the use of the question with "哪儿", e.g. 他在哪儿工作?</li> <li>Vocabulary in context</li> <li>Words taken from shared or individually read texts</li> </ul>
5-6	Listens to a story (Choose from contemporary realistic fiction/traditional stories/personal accounts/adventure//real life stories/ Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) Summarises story with support in a frame • Understands basic questions  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment (Choose one for daily practice) • Performs a poem or a part of a story • Plays a language game	Reads a text  (Choose from contemporary /traditional stories/personal accounts/adventure/real life stories) e.g. a diary/diary entries  Text from the textbook or reader/s or  Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading with support: predicts from title and pictures  • Uses reading strategies with support e.g. makes predictions, uses phonic and contextual clues  • Discusses new vocabulary from the read text  • Answers questions on text  Practises reading	Writes for personal reflection in pinyin e.g. a diary using a frame • Introduce and discuss the features of the diary • Uses the frame • Uses an informal style • Tells the events in order • Uses connectors • Uses appropriate grammar and punctuation • Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary • Writes sentences using the words or	Working with characters  Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.  Learns to look up words in dictionaries by radicals.  Working with words  Words with the same characters  Starts to write words in characters if learnt.  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words  Working with sentences

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	Discusses a familiar topic	Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency, pacing and expression  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading     Discusses own feelings	explanations to show the meaning, etc.  • Uses learnt characters if possible.	<ul> <li>Builds on uses of "想+Verb phrase", e.g. 他想做老师。</li> <li>Understand and uses simple questions ending with "吧", e.g. 你是演员吧?</li> <li>Understands and uses "您", e.g. 您是校长吧?</li> <li>Vocabulary in context</li> <li>Words taken from shared or individually read texts</li> </ul>
7-8	Listens to and discusses basic instructions  Responds physically to simple instructions  Uses connectors  Uses the correct order  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment  (Choose one for daily practice)  Performs a poem or song or a part of a story  Plays a language game	Reads procedural text e.g. instructions with visuals e.g. diagrams / pictures / graphs / photographs / drawings  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Pre-reading with support: predicts from title, pictures and headings • Uses reading strategies with support :Discusses some visual features Interprets information in the visual text • Follows instructions	completes visual text e.g. diagrams / pictures / graphs / photographs /drawings	Working with characters  Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.  Learns to look up words in dictionaries by radicals.  Working with words  Words with the same characters  Starts to write words in characters if learnt.  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Builds on knowledge of sight words

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	Gives and follows instructions / directions     Discusses a topic	Practises reading  • Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency, pacing and expression  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)  Does a word puzzle for enrichment  • Uses relevant vocabulary  • Spells words correctly  • Explains meanings of words/uses them in a sentence		and high frequency words  Working with sentences  Begins to use the adverb "不A也不B", e.g. 南非的天气不冷也不热。  Start to understand and use "了", e.g. 下雨了。  Vocabulary in context  Words taken from shared or individually read texts

	TERM 2		
Weeks Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
(Choose from contemporary realistic fiction/traditional stories/personal accounts/adventure/ funny/fantasy/real life stories/historical fiction)  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Answers literal questions  • Notes relevant information  • Tells and retells stories  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment  (Choose one for daily practice)  • Performs a poem  • Plays a language game  • Gives and follows instructions / directions  • Discusses a topic	Reads a story  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading: reads and discusses title and looks at pictures  • Uses reading strategies e.g. makes predictions, using contextual clues  • Discusses new vocabulary  • Identifies sequence of events, setting and characters (e.g. describes characters' feelings, and talks about reasons for their actions)  • Expresses cause and effect  • Uses a dictionary  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)  Practises reading  • Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency and expression  Reflects on texts read during	Writes a simple story in pinyin using a frame  Uses story structure as a frame  Writes an appropriate opening sentence  Uses connectors  Uses some adjectives  Writes an appropriate ending  Stays on the topic  Links sentences into a coherent paragraph using pronouns, connectors and correct punctuation  Uses appropriate grammar punctuation  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Writes a paragraph in pinyin to express and explain an opinion  Writes 2 to 3 sentences  Selects relevant information	Working with characters  Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.  Learns to look up words in dictionaries by radicals.  Working with words  Words with the same characters  Starts to write words in characters if learnt.  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words  Working with sentences  Builds on use of "在+place +Verb", e.g. 我在湖边打太极拳。  Builds on use of verbal phrases to describe actions, e.g. 踢足球、打网球。

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
		independent/pair reading  • Gives opinions and relates books to own life	Gives own personal opinion     Explains sensibly     Uses learnt characters if possible.      Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary     Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.  Uses the writing process with support     Brainstorms ideas     Writes a first draft     Revises     Edits     Writes final draft     Presents neat, legible final draft     Uses learnt characters if possible.	Vocabulary in context  • Words taken from shared or individually read texts
3-4	Listens to oral descriptions of objects/ animals/ plants/ places  Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) Identifies what it is Describes what it is for	Reads information texts e.g. from other subjects.  Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading: discusses the topic with support and revises key vocabulary  • Reads a paragraph and identifies main	Writes a description/paragraph/sentences of objects / animals/plants/places in pinyin • Includes relevant, specific details • Describes physical appearance	<ul> <li>Working with characters</li> <li>Writes 1-2 characters in context.</li> <li>Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.</li> <li>Learns to look up words in dictionaries by radicals.</li> <li>Working with words</li> </ul>

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	Distinguishes parts from the whole	idea and topic sentence	Uses correct determiners	Words with the same characters
	Draws and label it     Uses vocabulary relating to other subjects  Practises Listening and Speaking (Choose one for daily practice)     Performs a poem     Plays a language game     Gives and follows instructions / directions     Discusses a topic	Answers questions on text and visuals e.g. graphs, diagrams, tables  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading     Summarises what they have read in a few sentences	<ul> <li>Uses relevant vocabulary</li> <li>Punctuation is correct</li> <li>Drafts writing, gets feedback, edits and rewrites</li> <li>Uses learnt characters if possible.</li> <li>Designs, draws and labels visual text .</li> <li>e.g. charts/tables/ diagrams/ mind maps/ maps/pictures/graphs/ plans</li> <li>Uses information from a written or visual text</li> <li>Includes specific details</li> <li>Uses key words and phrases</li> <li>Uses appropriate vocabulary</li> <li>Uses learnt characters if possible.</li> <li>Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary</li> <li>Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.</li> <li>Uses the writing process with support</li> <li>Brainstorms ideas</li> <li>Writes a first draft</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Starts to write words in characters if learnt.</li> <li>Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words</li> <li>Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words</li> <li>Working with sentences</li> <li>Understands and uses the "Subject-subject-predicate" structure, e.g. 我头疼。</li> <li>Vocabulary in context</li> <li>Words taken from shared or individually read texts</li> </ul>

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
			• Revises	
			• Edits	
			Writes final draft	
			Presents neat, legible final draft	
			Uses learnt characters if possible.	

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
5-6	Listen to a personal recount of an event  · Identifies most important ideas and people  · Answers questions about what happened first, second, etc, recounting the same event  Role-plays some familiar situations  · Uses appropriate language and actions  · Organises content sensibly  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment  (Choose one for daily practice)  · Performs a poem  · Plays a language game  · Tells or retells stories	Reads stories  (Choose from contemporary realistic fiction/traditional stories/personal accounts/adventure/funny/fantasy/real life stories/historical fiction)  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading: predicts with support from title and pictures  • Reads for detail and uses contextual clues to find meaning  • Understands the vocabulary  • Answers basic questions on the story (e.g. message and setting)  Practises reading  • Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency and expression  Reads personal and social texts e.g. a personal diary or letter  • Comments on main ideas  • Reads for detail and notices informal style  • Comments on format and salutation  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading  • Relates reading to own life	Writes a simple personal letter in pinyin  Introduce features of the informal letter  Uses a frame  Uses an informal style  Writes at least two short paragraphs  Uses new vocabulary and punctuation learnt  Uses appropriate grammar, punctuation and spaces between paragraphs  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Uses the writing process with support  Brainstorms ideas  Writes first draft  Revises  Edits  Writes final draft  Presents neat, legible final draft  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary  Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	Working with characters  Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.  Learns to look up words in dictionaries by radicals.  Working with words  Words with the same characters.  Starts to write words in characters if learnt.  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words.  Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words.  Working with sentences  Understands and uses particle "吧" to show suggestions, e.g. 我们走吧。  Understands and uses "了" to show changes, e.g. 我感冒了。  Vocabulary in context  Words taken from shared or individually read texts  Antonyms (words that are opposite in meaning e.g. loud/soft)

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
7-8	Carries out a class survey e.g. interviews class mates), recording responses on a chart or graph • Asks and answers questions • Handles interviews politely • Records information accurately • Uses the structure correctly • Uses key words and phrases  Sustains a conversation on a familiar topic for enrichment • Listens to and gives other learners a chance to speak • Asks and answers questions • Gives an opinion e.g. Why do you think?	Reads information text with visuals e.g. timetables and television schedules/charts/tables/ diagrams/mind maps/maps/pictures/graphs  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) • Pre-reading: discusses the topic and revises key vocabulary • Reads a paragraph and identifies main idea and topic sentence • Answers questions on text and visuals • Scans for specific information  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)  Practises reading • Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency and expression  Solves word puzzles for enrichment • Uses relevant vocabulary • Spells words correctly • Explains meanings of words/uses them in a sentence Uses a dictionary	Develops a simple questionnaire in pinyin  Writes questions clearly  Leaves space for answers  Uses the question form correctly  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Writes a paragraph in pinyin to express and explain an opinion  Writes 3-4 sentences with support  Selects relevant information  Gives own personal opinion  Explains sensibly  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Uses the writing process with support  Brainstorms ideas  Writes a first draft  Revises  Edits  Writes final draft  Presents neat, legible final draft  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in	Working with characters  · Writes 1-2 characters in context. (if a character is a syllable, what does the context actually mean?  · Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.  · Learns to look up words in dictionaries by radicals.  Working with words  · Words with the same characters  · Starts to write words in characters if learnt.  · Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  · Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words  Working with sentences  · Understands and uses questions with "怎么",e.g. 你怎么去那儿?  · Builds on understanding and use of the converbal structures, e.g. 我开车去。  Vocabulary in context  · Words taken from shared or individually read texts

## TERM 2

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
		Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading  • Compares books and texts read	pinyin in a personal dictionary  Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.  Uses learnt characters if possible.	
9-10	FORMAL ASSESSMENT			

# **GRADE 6**

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
1-2	Listens to oral descriptions of places/animals/ plants /objects/etc  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Identifies places  • Notes relevant information e.g. on a chart / table	Reads a story  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading: predicts from title and pictures  • Describes the features of the text  • Uses reading strategies e.g. uses	Writes diary entries in pinyin Selects appropriate content for the topic Uses the appropriate structure as a frame Tells the events in the correct order Uses connectors	Working with characters  Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.  Learns to look up words in dictionaries by radicals.  Working with words

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	Identifies similarities and differences  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment  (Choose one for daily practice)     Performs a poem     Plays a language game     Gives and follows instructions / directions     Recounts experiences or events in the right sequence, using connectors	contextual clues to determine meaning, makes inferences  • Answers questions about the story  • Identifies and discusses the setting and characters  • Describes cause and effect in a story e.g. What happened when? Or Why do you think happened?  Reads simple personal letters for enrichment  • Identifies main ideas  • Answers literal questions  • Identifies features of text e.g. date, salutation	Uses appropriate grammar, punctuation and spaces between paragraphs Uses learnt characters if possible.  Uses the writing process with support Brainstorms ideas Writes a first draft Revises Edits Writes final draft Presents neat, legible final draft Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in a personal dictionary Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc	<ul> <li>Words with the same characters</li> <li>Starts to write words in characters if learnt.</li> <li>Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words</li> <li>Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words</li> <li>Working with sentences</li> <li>Understands and uses the structure "越来越+adj./mental verb",e.g. 越来越高、越来越喜欢汉语。</li> <li>Use "A 跟B 一样+ verbal phrase", e.g. 我跟爸爸一样喜欢音乐。</li> <li>Vocabulary in context</li> <li>Words taken from shared or individually read texts</li> </ul>
3-4	Listens to a simple talk on an issue	Reads information texts with visuals e.g. charts/tables/ diagrams/ mind maps/ maps/pictures/graphs.  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)	Writes information text using visuals e.g. charts/tables/ diagrams/ mind maps/ maps/ pictures/graphs Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)	Working with characters  Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.  Learns to look up words in dictionaries

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	them  Talks about an issue after preparation Selects appropriate topic and content Stays on topic Organises content logically	Pre-reading: scans for important details  Asks questions  Selects relevant details to answer questions  Makes a mind map summary of the text/selection of the text  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)  Practises reading  Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency and expression	Reads selected text  Uses information from the text to draw and label visual text e.g. tables or charts or graphs  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Transfers text into graphic form e.g. uses notes of information collected  Transfers information into graphic form e.g. a graph or table  Analyses information  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Writes a short report in pinyin in a frame on information collected  Evaluates with support the information Uses an appropriate structure for the report  Uses learnt characters if possible.	by radicals.  Working with words  Words with the same characters  Starts to write words in characters if learnt.  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words  Working with sentences  Understands and uses the structure "要了",e.g. 音乐会要开始了。  Builds on use of the adverb "都", e.g. 我们都喜欢音乐。  Vocabulary in context  Words taken from shared or individually read texts
5-6	Listens to a song/simple poems  Text from the textbook or Teacher's  Resource File (TRF)  Recalls main idea  Discusses central idea	Reads poems or songs  Pre-reading: predicts from title and pictures  Uses reading strategies e.g. uses contextual clues  Answers questions about the poem	Writes a simple passage / paragraph in pinyin using the writing process with support  • Selects interesting content  • Uses the story structure as a frame	Working with characters  Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.  Learns to look up words in dictionaries

Weeks Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
Relates to own experience  Identifies rhyme  Expresses feelings stimulated by the poem  Performs song/selected lines  Practises Listening and Speaking  (Choose one for daily practice)  Performs a poem  Plays a language game  Gives and follows instructions / directions  Discusses a topic	Expresses feelings stimulated by the poem     Discusses rhyme     Discusses comparisons made in the poem  Practises reading     Reads aloud with expression, showing understanding     Reads aloud using proper pronunciation, pacing and volume.  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading     Relates texts to own life	<ul> <li>Uses a beginning, middle and end</li> <li>Tells events in appropriate order</li> <li>Uses punctuation correctly</li> <li>Uses appropriate spacing for paragraphs</li> <li>Uses learnt characters if possible.</li> <li>Uses the writing process with support</li> <li>Brainstorms ideas using e.g. mind maps</li> <li>Writes first draft</li> <li>Gets feedback on content and use of grammar and vocabulary</li> <li>Writes final draft</li> <li>Uses learnt characters if possible.</li> <li>For enrichment:</li> <li>Writes for fun e.g. simple four line poem or rhyming sentences</li> <li>Chooses topic</li> <li>Writes rhyming sentences on topic</li> <li>Uses one comparison</li> <li>Uses learnt characters if possible.</li> <li>Records words and their meanings in</li> </ul>	by radicals.  Working with words  Words with the same characters  Starts to write words in characters if learnt.  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words  Working with sentences  Builds on understanding and use of questions with "怎么", e.g. 我们怎么去约堡?  Builds on use of the converbal strucuture, e.g. 我们坐火车去。  Vocabulary in context  Words taken from shared or individually read texts

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
7.0			pinyin in a personal dictionary  Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.  Uses learnt characters if possible	
7-8	e.g. a procedure Predicts what might come next Discusses specific details of text Discusses sequence of instructions Discusses the form of the verb used in Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment (Choose one for daily practice) Performs a poem Plays a language game Gives and follows instructions / directions Discusses a topic	recipe/instructions (e.g. folding a paper box)  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading: predicts from title and headings Interprets visuals  • Answers questions about the text  • Discusses what needs to be done  • Discusses sequence of instructions  • Follows the instructions  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading  • Describes features of some of texts read	Makes a mind map / summary of a short text with a frame Identifies at least three main points Organises information neatly Uses appropriate symbols /diagrams/other relevant graphic text Uses appropriate vocabulary Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words Uses learnt characters if possible. Uses the writing process with support Brainstorms ideas using e.g. mind maps Writes first draft Checks spelling Writes final draft Uses learnt characters if possible.	<ul> <li>Working with characters</li> <li>Writes 1-2 characters in context.</li> <li>Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.</li> <li>Learns to look up words in dictionaries by radicals.</li> <li>Working with words</li> <li>Words with the same characters</li> <li>Starts to write words in characters if learnt.</li> <li>Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words</li> <li>Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words</li> <li>Working with sentences</li> <li>Builds on the use of directional words, e.g. 前、前边、前面。</li> <li>Uses "在+directional words", e.g. 汽车</li> </ul>

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
			Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary  • Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.  • Uses learnt characters if possible.	站在左边。  • Understands and uses "往+directional words+verb", e.g. 往前走。  Vocabulary in context  • Words taken from shared or individually read texts
9-10	Participates in conversation on a familiar topic (e.g. The Weather)  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Asks relevant questions and responds to questions  • Sustains the conversation  • Expresses opinions  • Respects others' ideas  • Encourages other learners to speak the additional language  Performs simple role plays  • Uses appropriate content and language	Reads a role play  Text from the textbook or reader/s or  Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading predicting from title  • Uses reading strategies  • Identifies the story-line  • Discusses characters, setting and action  • Expresses feelings stimulated by the text  • Discusses features of the text especially punctuation and format  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)	Writes a short dialogue in pinyin, using a more informal style of writing (in a frame)  • Selects appropriate characters  • Develops the conversation and action logically  • Uses direct speech  • Uses appropriate punctuation e.g. colon, exclamation and question marks  • Uses learnt characters if possible.  Uses writing process with support  • Brainstorms ideas using mind maps  • Produces first draft  • Gets feedback and revises	<ul> <li>Working with characters</li> <li>Writes 1-2 characters in context.</li> <li>Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.</li> <li>Learns to look up words in dictionaries by radicals.</li> <li>Working with words</li> <li>Words with the same characters</li> <li>Starts to write words in characters if learnt.</li> <li>Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words</li> <li>Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words</li> <li>Working with sentences</li> </ul>

## TERM 3

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	Uses direct speech     Develops sensible story line     Uses voice and expression and gestures to convey meaning     Pronounces words audibly and correctly	Practises reading  Reads aloud with expression, showing understanding of the text  Reads aloud using proper pronunciation, pacing and volume.  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading  Presents a short oral book report with appropriate content and structure  Gives own opinion	Proofreads  Writes final draft  Presents neat, legible final draft with correct spacing  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary  Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.  Uses learnt characters if possible	<ul> <li>Understands and uses particle "过",e.g 我去过上海。</li> <li>Vocabulary in context</li> <li>Words taken from shared or individually read texts</li> </ul>

## **GRADE 6**

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
1-2	Listens to a story	Reads a story	Writes a simple story / passage in	Working with characters
	(Choose from contemporary realistic	Text from the textbook or reader/s or	pinyin	Writes 1-2 characters in context.

Weeks Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
fiction/traditional stories/personal accounts/adventure/funny/fantasy/real life stories/historical fiction)  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Asks relevant questions and responds to questions  • Answers simple and begins to ask and answer more complex questions e.g. Why couldn't ?; What? How do you think?  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment  (Choose one for daily practice)  • Performs a poem  • Plays a language game  • Gives and follows instructions/ directions  • Discusses a topic	Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  Pre-reading: predicts from the title and pictures  Uses reading strategies: uses contextual clues to find the meaning of new words  Discusses plot, setting and characters  Discusses the sequence of events, answering questions about what happened first, second, etc  Asks and answers more complex questions e.g. Why couldn't?; What? How do you think?  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)  Reads personal letters (for enrichments)  Pre-reading: predicts based on skimming the text  Uses reading strategies: uses contextual clues to find the meaning of new words  Identifies main idea and specific details  Discusses the purpose of the letter	Uses story structure as a frame Uses language imaginatively especially a variety of vocabulary Links sentences into a coherent paragraph using pronouns, connectors and correct punctuation Uses appropriate grammar, spelling and punctuation Uses correct tense consistently Uses the dictionary to check spelling and meanings of words Uses learnt characters if possible Uses the writing process with support Brainstorms ideas Writes first draft Revises Edits Writes final draft Presents neat, legible final draft Uses learnt characters if possible. Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary Writes sentences using the words or	<ul> <li>Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.</li> <li>Learns to look up words in dictionaries by radicals.</li> <li>Working with words</li> <li>Words with the same characters</li> <li>Starts to write words in characters if learnt.</li> <li>Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words</li> <li>Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words</li> <li>Working with sentences</li> <li>Understands and uses "A跟B一起",e.g 我跟妈妈一起去。</li> <li>Understands and uses "</li></ul>

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
		Discusses the format of the letter  Practises reading     Reads aloud with expression, showing understanding     Reads aloud using proper pronunciation, pacing and volume	explanations to show the meaning, etc.  • Uses learnt characters if possible.	
3-4	Listens to and discusses a talk  Discusses main ideas and specific details  Records specific information on a chart or mind map  Practises Listening and Speaking for enrichment  (Choose one for daily practice) Performs a poem Plays a language game Gives and follows instructions/directions  Discusses a topic	Reads information text Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) Pre-reading: reads and discusses headings and pictures Notices the role that pictures and photographs play in constructing meaning Answers questions about the text Summarises a paragraph with support Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written) Practises reading Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency and expression Reflects on texts read during	Uses information from a visual text e.g. charts/tables/ diagrams/mind maps/ maps/ pictures/ graphs to write a text • Writes two to three paragraphs • Punctuation are correct • Uses learnt characters if possible.  Writes visual information text • Makes a mind map summary of a short text with support • Organises advantages and disadvantages into a table • Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words • Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in	Working with characters  Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.  Learns to look up words in dictionaries by radicals.  Working with words  Words with the same characters  Starts to write words in characters if learnt.  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words  Working with sentences  Understands and uses "A比B+adj.+得多",e.g 他比我高得多。

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
		independent/pair reading  • Expresses emotional response to texts read  • Relates text to own life	pinyin in a personal dictionary  Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.  Uses learnt characters if possible	<ul> <li>Understands and uses "adj.+ 得不得了",e.g. 好得不得了。</li> <li>Vocabulary in context</li> <li>Words taken from shared or individually read texts</li> </ul>
5-6	Choose from fiction/traditional stories/personal accounts/adventure/ funny/fantasy/real life stories/historical fiction)  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  Asks relevant questions and responds to questions  Summarises the story  Answers and begins to ask and answer more complex questions e.g. Why couldn't ?; What? How do you think?  Expresses an opinion, giving a reason for it e.g. on ethical, social and critical issues in a story, code switching if	Reads a story  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading: predicts from the title and pictures  • Uses reading strategies: uses contextual clues to find the meaning of new words  • Discusses plot, setting and characters  • Discusses the sequence of events, answering questions about what happened first, second, etc  • Asks and answers more complex questions e.g. Why couldn't?; What? How do you think?  • Expresses and explains own opinion  Does comprehension activity on the	Writes a book review in pinyin  Selects appropriate content and structure  Expresses and explains own opinion  Includes title, characters and summary  Writes a personal letter  Selects appropriate content  Uses a frame only if necessary  Addresses the message correctly  Orders the information logically  Writes own name at the end  Uses an informal style of writing appropriate for the purpose  Uses the writing process  Brainstorms ideas  Writes a first draft	Working with characters  Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.  Learns to look up words in dictionaries by radicals.  Working with words  Working with words  Starts to write words in characters if learnt.  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words  Working with sentences  Builds on the use of affirmative-negative questions, e.g 你喝不喝水?

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	necessary Uses tenses introduced in the earlier grades e.g. simple past and future Listens to a poem/s Text from the textbook or Teacher's Resource File (TRF) Recalls main idea Discusses central idea Relates to own experience Identifies rhyme and words that begin with the same sounds (alliteration) Identifies and discusses comparisons (e.g. similes) Expresses feelings stimulated by the poem Performs song/selected lines	text (oral or written)  Reads poems  Pre-reading: predicts from title and pictures  Uses reading strategies e.g. uses contextual clues  Answers questions about the poem  Expresses feelings stimulated by the poem  Discusses rhyme and alliteration  Discusses comparisons made in the poem (similes)  Practises reading  Reads aloud with expression, showing understanding  Reads aloud using proper pronunciation, pacing and volume	Revises  Bits  Writes final draft  Presents neat, legible final draft  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary  Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.	<ul> <li>Understands and uses "除了 还",e.g.除了饺子,我还喜欢馄饨。</li> <li>Vocabulary in context</li> <li>Words taken from shared or individually read texts</li> </ul>
5-6	Practises Listening and Speaking (Choose one for daily practice) • Performs a poem • Plays a language game • Gives and follows instructions/	Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading • Does a structured book review with good oral presentation		

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	directions  • Discusses a topic  • Recounts events or experiences in the right sequence, answering questions about what happened first, second, third, etc			
7-8	Takes part in a conversation (e. g. Role models)  Asks and answers questions  Respects other learners  Listens to other learners and encourages them to speak  Participates in discussion  Imagines and describes possibilities  Uses the conditional  Takes turns  Respects others' opinions  Encourages others to speak  Practises Listening and Speaking  (Choose one for daily practice)  Performs a poem  Plays a language game  Gives and follows	Reads media texts e.g. magazine article/news report.  Text from the textbook or reader/s or Teacher's Resource File (TRF)  • Pre-reading: predicts what text is about by previewing it  • Uses a range of reading strategies e.g. skimming, scanning  • Answers questions  • Discusses main ideas and specific details  • Discusses the layout and design of the text  • Compares layout and design to that of newspaper  Does comprehension activity on the text (oral or written)	Writes a simple paragraph/passage in pinyin using a frame Includes relevant information Includes a clear main idea Develops information logically Uses connectors and organises paragraphs properly Uses the correct format Uses appropriate grammar, vocabulary, punctuation Uses learnt characters if possible.  Designs a poster for enrichment Includes relevant information Includes a picture Uses the correct format Uses design features such as colour and different sizes or kinds of print	Working with characters  Writes 1-2 characters in context.  Starts to classify the characters with the same radicals.  Learns to look up words in dictionaries by radicals.  Working with words  Words with the same characters  Stars to write words in characters if learnt.  Uses the dictionary to check meanings of words  Builds on knowledge of sight words and high frequency words  Working with sentences  Understands and uses rhetorical

Weeks	Listening and Speaking (ORAL)	Reading and viewing	Writing and Presenting	Language Structures and Conventions
	instructions/directions  • Discusses a topic	Reads aloud with appropriate pronunciation, fluency and expression  Reads and understands graphic media text e.g. posters and advertisements Pre-reading: discusses pictures Interprets the information Discusses the purpose of the text Discusses some of the language use Identifies and discusses design features such as colour and different sizes or kinds of print (font) Discusses the layout Compares different texts e.g. posters and advertisements  Reflects on texts read during independent/pair reading Shares opinions on texts	Presents neat, legible, final draft  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Uses the writing process with support  Writes first draft  Revises  Proofreads  Writes final draft  Presents neat, legible final draft  Uses learnt characters if possible.  Records words and their meanings in pinyin in a personal dictionary  Writes sentences using the words or explanations to show the meaning, etc.  Uses learnt characters if possible.	questions, e.g. <i>你不喝可乐吗?</i> • Review comparatives.  Vocabulary in context • Words taken from shared or individually read texts
9-10		FORMAL ASSESSMENT		

# **SECTION 4**

#### ASSESSMENT IN THE SECOND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE

#### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

Assessment is a continuous planned process of identifying, gathering and interpreting information about the performance of learners, using various forms of assessment. It involves four steps: generating and collecting evidence of achievement; evaluating this evidence; recording the findings and using this information to understand and thereby assist the learner's development in order to improve the process of learning and teaching.

Assessment should be both informal (Assessment for Learning) and formal (Assessment of Learning). In both cases regular feedback should be provided to learners to enhance the learning experience.

The Second Additional Language learners' success depends on regular, informal assessment and feedback from the teacher as they engage with the texts and activities. The teaching plan sets out the required content, skills and strategies for teaching and learning over a year. This is what will be assessed at increasing levels of development (progression). Not everything taught needs to be formally assessed. However, it is essential that learners' progress is assessed through both a formal and an informal assessment programme, as this informs planning.

Learners' listening skills, oral competence, ability to answer questions, participation in discussions and written recording skills where necessary should be observed on a daily basis.

It is important, too, that learners' understanding of what they are reading is assessed and not just their ability to recognise or decode words. Assessment of reading should therefore also take place regularly and not just be a once-off assessment. Formal reading assessment should focus on reading aloud as well as activities which help a teacher to determine how much the learner has understood, for example, retelling a story or answering questions.

Assessment of written work will focus primarily on the learner's ability to convey meaning, as well as how correctly they have written, for example, correct Language Structures and Conventions, spelling and punctuation. All assessment should recognise that language learning is a process and that learners will not produce a completely correct piece of work the first time round. Therefore the various stages in the writing process should also be introduced.

When giving a formal assessment task, there will be a focus on a particular skill, for example Listening and Speaking, or Reading or Writing. However, because language learning is an integrated process, more than one skill will be used. The language structures should be assessed in context. It must be ensured that assessment is not only done as written work, but allows for practical and oral work too. It is important to assess what learners understand and not what they can just memorise, so assess skills in context as much as possible e.g. learners may spell all their words correctly during a test on Friday, but are they able to use those same words correctly spelt when writing/ recording their personal news or a story?

Teaching and assessment of languages should make provision for inclusion of all learners, and strategies should be found to assist all learners to access or produce language texts. Some students experiencing barriers may not be able to attain some of the aims as they are presented in the Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement.

#### 4.2 INFORMAL OR DAILY ASSESSMENT

Assessment for learning has the purpose of continuously collecting information on a learner's achievement that can be used to improve their learning.

Informal assessment is a daily monitoring of learners' progress. This is done through observations, discussions, practical demonstrations, learner-teacher conferences, informal classroom interactions, etc. Informal assessment may be as simple as stopping during the lesson to observe learners or to discuss with learners how learning is progressing. Assessment of language competence will be in the form of observation, written exercises, oral activities and presentations, written tests, reading aloud and other forms of assessment. Informal assessment should be used to provide feedback to the learners and to inform planning for teaching, but need not be recorded. It should not be seen as separate from learning activities taking place in the classroom. Many of the learning activities may be used to assess learners' performance informally. In some cases, teachers might want to set specific assessment types of activities to motivate learners to learn, such as regular spelling texts. Learners or teachers can mark these assessment tasks.

It is suggested that teachers use the first two weeks of the term to do a baseline assessment of learners. Use the activities given in the first two weeks of the teaching plans to do this assessment. This will enable teachers to establish the kind of attention that learners will need as they proceed.

Self assessment and peer assessment actively involves learners in assessment. This is important as it allows learners to learn from and reflect on their own performance. The results of the informal daily assessment tasks are not formally recorded unless the teacher wishes to do so. Teachers may however wish to keep their own informal records of how individual learners are progressing in the different aspects of the subject to assist with planning and ensuring that individual learners develop the required skills and understanding. The results of daily assessment tasks are not taken into account for promotion and certification purposes.

#### 4.3 FORMAL ASSESSMENT

All assessment tasks that make up a formal programme of assessment for the year are regarded as Formal Assessment. Formal assessment tasks are marked and *formally recorded* by the teacher for progression and certification purposes. All Formal Assessment tasks are subject to moderation for the purpose of quality assurance and to ensure that appropriate standards are maintained.

Formal assessment provides teachers with a systematic way of evaluating how well learners are progressing in a grade and in a particular subject. Examples of formal assessments include tests, examinations, oral presentations, demonstrations (such as retelling a story, matching), performances (such as role play), paragraphs/passages participation in oral tasks (such as dialogues, conversations, discussions), written tasks (such as completing a worksheet, writing paragraphs or other types of texts), etc. Formal assessment tasks form part of a year-long formal Programme of Assessment in each grade and subject. While preparations for *formal assessment tasks* could be done outside the classroom, the final version should be done under controlled conditions, in the classroom.

Formal assessment tasks form part of a year-long formal Programme of Assessment in each grade and subject.

Formal assessment tasks must assess not only learners' knowledge and skill but also their use of the language in context.

In formal assessment, use memoranda, rubrics, checklists and rating scales as well as other appropriate assessment tools to observe, assess and record learners' levels of understanding and skill. Choose an assessment tool that is most appropriate for the type of activity. For example, a rubric is more suitable than a memorandum for a creative writing piece. A memorandum is better suited to a spelling test or a reading comprehension activity.

The formal assessment requirements for Second Additional Language are as follows:

One formal assessment tasks for the first and third terms must be completed and one in the fourth term, totalling five in all for the school year. These five formal assessment tasks make up 75% of the total mark for Second Additional Language in Grades 4, 5 and 6. This formal assessment mark will include the mid-year test or

examination, if this is given.

The first formal assessment task in each term should be done in the middle of the term. The mid-year test formal assessment task in term 2 should be done towards the end of the term.

There will be an examination at the year-end which will count for 25% of the mark.

Each formal assessment task should be made up of activities that assess Listening and Speaking, Reading, Writing, and Language Structures and Conventions, and should take place over a period of days. Language Structures and Conventions should be assessed in context.

Formal assessment tasks must assess a range of aspects of the language skills so that key aspects will be assessed over the course of the term and the year. Ensure that these aspects have been informally assessed and feedback given to the learner before they are formally assessed.

All assessment in the Intermediate Phase is internal.

The forms of assessment used should be age and developmental level appropriate. The design of these tasks should cover the content of the subject and include a variety of tasks designed to achieve the objectives of the subject.

#### Formal assessment tasks

Each formal assessment task should cover the following aspects and have the following weighting. It should be based on the knowledge and skills done during that term. The examples given below are merely to illustrate the kind of activity that should be set. Use the term plans for each grade to select the kind of activities and the set of skills required for each part of the formal assessment task.

Requirements for the compilation of a task are given in percentages. Where thirty percent for a language skill is indicated, it means that the final allocation of marks for that language skill should be thirty percent of the total and not thirty marks. Schools are not limited to a number of marks allocated to a language skill as long as the weighting for each language skill is observed for each task according to the percentage allocated. In grade four for example, a language knowledge test may be set for ten marks or more, as long as the final weighting does not exceed the weighting indicated.

In Writing parts of the planning process or the whole process should be assessed at least once per term. The lengths of texts for writing as indicated in Section 3.4 should be strictly adhered to.

Composition of a formal assessment task (FAT)			Grade 5	Grade 6
Listening and Speaking	Listening and Speaking		40 %	40 %
Listening	An activity to show that the learner has listened and understood e.g. listen and follow instructions/listen to a text and answer questions about it, orally or in writing	20 %	20 %	20 %
Speaking	An activity to show that the learner can express him/herself orally e.g. take part in a conversation or dialogue/discuss a topic or text/give instructions or directions/perform a poem/give a short talk	20 %	20 %	20 %
	OR			

	One or more combined Listening and Speaking activities to demonstrate ability to understand and express oral language e.g. listen to and retell a story/listen to a talk and discuss it	40%	40%	40%
	Reading	30%	30%	30%%
Reading aloud	An activity to show that the learner can read fluently e.g. read aloud from a familiar text (Terms 1 to 4)/read aloud from an unfamiliar text (Terms 3 and 4). This must include a few questions to determine whether the learner has understood what has been read.	10%	10%	10%
Reading comprehension	Two or more activities to show that the learner can understand the meaning of the text and recognises features of the text e.g. answer questions/retell a story/make up own ending/give a summary/give own opinion/describe features of the text. Texts used may be short extracts or extended reading texts read during independent reading. The activity must suit the type of text chosen.	20%	20%	20%
	Writing	20%	20%	20%
Creative writing	One activity to show the learner can express ideas creatively in writing e.g. writes a particular creative text type (or a short paragraph/passage) or part of it or sentences. The activity must show use of language structures in context.	10%	10%	10%
Informational/ Transactional writing	One activity to show the learner can give information in writing e.g. writes a particular social or functional text type (such as a report/poster/ labelling diagrams/sentences/simple dialogues) or part of it.  The activity must show use of language structures in context.	10%	10%	10%
Language structure and conventions		10%	10%	10%
Formal language usage	One or more activities to show learner has knowledge of language structures and their use e.g. correct punctuation/ spelling/appropriate use of parts of speech and sentence structures	10%	10%	10%

Total percentage for each task	100%	100%	100%
Cacilitask			

#### 4.4 PROGRAMME OF ASSESSMENT

The Programme of Assessment is designed to spread formal assessment tasks in all subjects in a school throughout a term. A programme for assessment must be drawn up by the school indicating the dates on which tasks will be done.

#### 4.4.1 Overview of requirements

The following table provides an overview of the Programme of Assessment requirements for each term for Second Additional Languages:

**Table 4.1: Grades 4 - 6** 

	Term 1	Term 2		Term 3		Term 4
Grade 4	FAT 1	FAT 2	FAT 3 / Mid-year examination	FAT 4	FAT 5	End-of-year examination
Grade 5	FAT 1	FAT 2	FAT 3 / Mid-year examination	FAT 4	FAT 5	End-of-year examination
Grade 6	FAT 1	FAT 2	FAT 3 / Mid-year examination	FAT 4	FAT 5	End-of-year examination
Composition of final mark	Continuous assessment 75%					End-of-year examination 25%

#### 4.4.2 Examinations

Content for the end-of-year examination should be drawn from the work done for the year and should be a selection of skills and activities that will enable the learner to show that he/she is ready to engage with the work in the next year.

The examination will consist of the following:

Reading comprehension, including vocabulary work

Writing of a short creative text, including appropriate and correct usage of format, grammar, punctuation and spelling

Writing of a short transactional text, including appropriate and correct usage of format, grammar, punctuation and spelling

Knowledge and understanding of grammar, punctuation and spelling

Listening and Speaking skills will not be assessed as part of the examination as these are best assessed over a longer period of time.

The weighting of marks for the examination is as follows:

	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6
Reading Comprehension	60%	60%	50%
Writing	25%	25%	35%
Language Structures and Conventions	15%	15%	15%
Total percentage	100%	100%	100%

#### 4.5 RECORDING AND REPORTING

Recording is a process in which the teacher documents the level of a learner's performance in a specific assessment task. It indicates learner progress towards the achievement of the knowledge as prescribed in the Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statements. Records of learner performance should provide evidence of the learner's conceptual progression within a grade and her / his readiness to progress or being promoted to the next grade. Records of learner performance should also be used to verify the progress made by teachers and learners in the teaching and learning process.

Reporting is a process of communicating learner performance to learners, parents, schools, and other stakeholders. Learner performance can be reported in a number of ways. These include report cards, parents' meetings, school visitation days, parent-teacher conferences, phone calls, letters, class or school newsletters, etc. Teachers in all grades report in percentages against the subject. Seven levels of competence have been described for each subject listed for Grades R - 12. The various achievement levels and their corresponding percentage bands are as shown in the Table below.

#### CODES AND PERCENTAGES FOR RECORDING AND REPORTING

RATING CODE	DESCRIPTION OF COMPETENCE	PERCENTAGE
7	Outstanding achievement	80 - 100
6	Meritorious achievement	70 - 79
5	Substantial achievement	60 - 69
4	Adequate achievement	50 - 59

3	Moderate achievement	40 - 49
2	Elementary achievement	30 - 39
1	Not achieved	0 - 29

Teachers will record actual marks against the task by using a record sheet; and report percentages against the subject on the learners' report cards.

#### 4.6 MODERATION OF ASSESSMENT

Moderation refers to the process that ensures that the assessment tasks are fair, valid and reliable. Moderation should be implemented at school, district, provincial and national levels. Comprehensive and appropriate moderation practices must be in place for the quality assurance of all subject assessments.

Moderators at school level must give quality comments to ensure that the assessment practice at school is enhanced. Moderation cannot simply be a monitoring exercise to check that the correct number of tasks has been done or that a memorandum has been applied correctly. In Languages it means that the moderator will give good comment, among other things, on the levels of questioning in comprehension testing; the frequency of extended writing; the quality of assessment instruments and the developmental opportunities afforded, and the teacher's engagement with learner workbooks and evidence of learner performance.

The moderation process must also ensure that the ratings given are consistent across all classes in the grade, and all grades in the phase. For example, a rating of 3 given by one teacher should represent the same level of skill and knowledge as the same rating given by another teacher. It is therefore important for Subject Heads to do internal moderation regularly.

#### 4.7 GENERAL

This document should be read in conjunction with:

- **4.7.1 The** National policy pertaining to the programme and promotion requirements of the National Curriculum Statement, Grades R 12; and
- 4.7.2 The policy document, National Protocol for Assessment Grades R 12.

# **GLOSSARY**

**acronym** - a word made up from the first letters of the name of something, e.g. *CAPS* is an acronym for *Curriculum* and Assessment Policy Statement

aesthetic - the use of language to create something artistic, fine and beautiful

alliteration-the use of several words together that begin with the same sound or letter, e.g. Round the rocks the ragged rascal ran

**allusion** - writing or speaking that mentions a subject, person, etc. indirectly, e.g. *He alluded to the president's ill health* 

**ambiguity** - a possible double meaning which may make a message unclear when used by mistake, e.g. I am going out for the present may mean I am leaving for this time OR I am going to get a gift

anecdote - a short story of based on personal experience

**anti-climax** - a situation or event that is less exciting because it happens after something that was much better. In literature study anti-climax suggests that the expectations built up by the writer are deliberately disappointed.

**antonym** - a word that is opposite in meaning to another word in the same language, e.g. *tall* and *short* are antonyms in Mandarin

**appreciation** - pleasure you express when you realise something is good, useful, or well done; an understanding of the importance or meaning of something

appropriate - correct or suitable for a particular time, situation, or purpose

assonance - repetition of vowel sounds in two or more words, e.g. All is in tune in the world in June

**assumptions** - something that you think is true although you have no definite proof. **Underlying assumption** --a belief that is used as the basis for an idea, but which may not be correct

bias - an opinion about whether something is good or bad which influences how you deal with it

**chronological** - arranged according to when things happened or were made, e.g. *The poems were arranged in chronological order.* 

**clip (video clip/audio clip)** - a short part of a film, television or radio programme that is shown by itself, especially as an advertisement, e.g. *clips from the new James Bond film* 

**cognitive academic skills** - these are skills such as inferencing, synthesising and evaluating; the term *cognitive* academic language proficiency (CALP) was coined by Jim Cummins to describe abstract, decontextualised, cognitively demanding language i.e. the kind of language that you would find in a science textbook

**coherent** - something which makes logical sense; a coherent paragraph has a clear development of ideas and sentences have logical links

**cohesive** - a cohesive text is one which flows and has unity. It makes use of connectives, conjunctions and pronouns, which hold the text together, e.g. *Punctuation is important makes written language easier to understand.* 

**colloquial** - language or words that are used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech, e.g. *just chuck it there* (colloquial) instead of *please place it there* (formal)

**conjunctive** - in conjunctive writing systems (e.g. isiZulu and isiXhosa) there are spaces between grammatical words rather than morphemes; words are therefore longer than in disjunctive writing systems (e.g. Sesotho and Setswana)

**connotation** - the meanings which a word suggests, e.g. *plump* has positive connotations such as *attractive*, *comfortable*, *cheerful*; whereas *fat* has more negative connotations

climax - the most exciting, effective or important part of a story, which usually comes near the end

conflict - struggle that arises between characters, between characters and their circumstances or from opposing desires or values

**critical language awareness** - the analysis of how meaning is constructed by those in power to maintain their position; the analysis of language forms to reveal the mechanics of power-based relationships. It empowers the learner to resist manipulation and to use language sensitively

critique - a detailed explanation or evaluation of something such as political beliefs

decoding - to discover the meaning of a word or message

decontextualised - taken out of the situation, events, or information related to it

denotation - the literal or straightforward meaning of a word

denouement- the exciting last part of a story or play

**disjunctive** - in disjunctive writing systems (e.g. Sesotho and Setswana) there are spaces between morphemes; words are therefore shorter than in conjunctive writing systems (e.g. isiZulu and isiXhosa)

**dramatic irony** - when the people watching a play know something that the characters do not, and can understand the real importance or meaning of what is happening

element - one part or feature of a whole system, plan, piece of work etc., especially one that is basic or important

emotive - emotive language is language which arouses strong feelings

**euphemism** - a polite word or expression that you use instead of a more direct one to avoid shocking or upsetting someone, e.g. *Pass away* is a euphemism for *die* 

evocative - making people remember something by producing a feeling or memory in them

explicit - clearly or directly stated (as opposed to implicit)

exposure - given the chance to experience new ideas, ways of life, cultures etc.

falling action - refers to events that happen after the climax, where the tension has been released and the story moves towards its end. This is also known as the **denouement** 

generic - relating to a whole group of things rather than to one thing

**genre** - a genre is a particular kind of text written with a specific purpose and audience in mind; it has a recognisable structure and language features. Examples are: novel, drama, poetry, short stories, film, diaries, journals, academic articles, comics, etc.

**homograph** - a word that is spelled the same as another, but is different in meaning, origin, grammar, or pronunciation, e.g. the noun *record* is a homograph of the verb *record* 

**homonym** - a word which has both the same sound and spelling as another word but a different meaning, e.g. the noun *bear* and the verb *to bear* 

**homophone** - a word which sounds the same as another but is spelled differently and has a different meaning, e.g. one and won

**hyperbole**- an exaggeration, e.g. to describe something so that it appears bigger than it really is, for example, *He gave me a mountainous plate of food*.

**icon** - a small sign or picture on a page or computer screen that is used to indicate or start a particular operation or activity, e.g. *To open a new file*, *click on the icon*.

impact - the effect or influence that an event, situation etc. has on someone or something

implied- meaning that is suggested but not directly stated, e.g. "It's ten o'clock" may imply that the other is late

infer - to read between the lines to form an opinion about something

inference - something that you think is true based on the information you have

inflection- the way your voice goes up and down when you are speaking to communicate meaning

inhibition - a feeling of shyness or embarrassment that stops you doing or saying what you really want

**interpersonal communication skills** - this is face-to-face language where the context helps speakers to make interpret meaning; Jim Cummins coined the term *Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills (BICS)* 

**intonation** - a pattern of rise and fall in the pitch of one's voice which contributes to the meaning of sentences, e.g. questions are spoken with a rising intonation

irony - something which is the opposite of what is expected; using words to mean the opposite of what is expected

**key word searches** - these can be carried out when the text is on the internet or in the computer's memory. The programme can be asked to search for specific words or phrases

manipulative - clever at controlling or deceiving people to get what you want.

**Manipulative language** is aimed at getting an influence or unfair advantage over others, e.g. in advertising or political speeches

- a language (or terminology) used to talk about language, e.g. irony, hyperbole, alliteration

metre - the arrangement of sounds in poetry into patterns of strong and weak beats. It creates rhythm

**mode** - a method, way or manner in which something is presented; a way of communicating (e.g. the written mode, the spoken or oral mode, the visual mode (which includes graphic forms such as charts); information can be changed from one mode to another (e.g. by converting a graph into a passage). There are different modes of communication: the written mode, the spoken or oral mode, the visual mode, the kinetic mode which makes use of gestures; some texts combine these modes and are therefore called *multimodaltexts* 

modulation - to change the sound of your voice

monitor - to watch and check a situation carefully in order to see how it changes over a period of time

**motion** --a proposal that is made formally at a meeting which is then usually decided on by voting, e.g. *The motion* was defeated by 201 votes to 159.

**multimodal** - multimodal texts are designed to make use of more than one mode of communication, e.g. sound, print, images and gestures

onomatopoeia - words which sound like what they describe, e.g. a brush swishes, a cow moos

pace - the speed at which something happens or is done

perspective --a way of thinking about something, especially a way of thinking which is influenced by the type of person you are or by your experiences

**point of view** - a particular way of thinking about or judging a situation, e.g. *From an economic point of view, the new development will benefit the town greatly.* Also someone's personal opinion or attitude about something, e.g. *I respect your point of view, but I'm not sure I agree with you.* 

posture - the way you position your body when sitting or standing

**pull down menus** - a list of things a computer program can do. You make a pull-down menu appear on the computer screen by clicking on a special word or icon.

pun- a play on words, e.g. Seven days without water makes a person weak.

radical - A radical, or component of a character, usually indicates its meaning

rapport - friendly agreement and understanding between people, a cooperative relationship

reflect - to think carefully about something, or to say something that you have been thinking about

refrain - part of a song or poem that is repeated, especially at the end of each verse

**register**- the words, style and grammar used by speaker and writers in different contexts or situations, e.g. official documents are written in a bureaucratic register, legal documents are written in a legal register

resolution - when a problem or difficult situation in a story, play or novel is solved

**rhetorical question** - a question that is asked for emphasis or dramatic effect rather than to get an answer, e.g. *Do you know how lucky you are?* 

rhythm - a regular and repeated pattern of sounds, e.g. of strongly and weakly stressed syllables

**rising action** - in the early part of a play, novel, story or film one or more conflicts are developed. Because of the increased sense of conflict the action is said to be 'rising' towards a climax.

**sarcasm**- speaking or writing using expressions which clearly mean the opposite of what is felt in order to be unkind of offensive in an amusing way, e.g. saying to someone who has arrived at a meeting very late, *So good of you to come*.

**scan** - to run one's eyes over a text in order to find specific information, e.g. you scan a telephone directory for a name and number, or a timetable for the time of a train or bus

skim - to read a text very quickly to get an overview, e.g. skim the newspaper headlines for the main news

stage direction - a written instruction to an actor to do something in a play

**stereotype** - a fixed (and often biased) view about what a particular type of person (e.g. a woman, a foreigner, a particular race group) is like

strategies - a planned series of actions for achieving something

symbol- something which stands for or represents something else, e.g. a dove is a symbol of peace

**synonym** - a word which has the same meaning or nearly the same meaning as another word in the same language, e.g. *big* and *large* are synonyms in Mandarin.

**synthesise**, **synthesis** - to draw together and combine information or ideas from a variety of sources; a synthesis is a clear and succinct summary of these combined ideas

**tempo** (e.g. speech tempo) - the speed at which spoken words are delivered, e.g. in a speech or performance of a poem

testimony - a formal statement saying that something is true, OR a fact or situation that proves very clearly that something exists or is true

**text type** - text types are broad categories of texts defined by their purpose, structure and language features, e.g. recount, procedure, information report, narrative, explanation, discussion

**tone** - tone is the emotional message of a text. In a written text it is achieved through words (e.g. neutral words to create an objective tone). In a film it could be created through music or the setting.

turn-taking conventions - customs of behaviour and attitudes that people accept in order to cooperate and communicate

**understatement**- a statement which is not strong enough to express the true or full facts or feelings, e.g. *To say I am angry is the understatement of the year.* 

visualise (visualising) - to form a picture of someone or something in your mind

vivid - something that is particularly clear, bright, or seems very real

voice projection - to enable listeners to hear clearly what you are saying; to "throw" your voice into an audience

word attack skills - strategies for working out the meaning of unfamiliar words by recognising parts of them, e.g. that rearrange suggests that the action is being repeated because of the prefix re

**word family** - A group of words that share a common root, to which different prefixes and suffixes are added, e.g. agree - agreeable, agreement, disagree, disagreement