**Instruction:** List the title of the unit of work in the first column and then tick the check box of the content description/s addressed by it, which can be done electronically. Once completed, fill out the ‘Assessments’ table.   
For detailed notes regarding the purpose of this template and further instructions for completion, refer [here](http://www.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Pages/foundation10/viccurriculum/viccurr-resources.aspx)

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|  | **Strand** | **Communicating** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Sub-strand** | **Socialising** | | | | | | **Informing** | | | | **Creating** | | | | **Translating** | | | | **Identity** | | | |
|  | **Content Description** | Initiate and sustain interactions to share ideas and interests, report on experiences, offer opinions and connect with events in their school and local community | | Engage in collaborative activities that involve planning, project design, problem-solving and evaluation of events or activities | | Use interactions to support discussion and debate and to demonstrate culturally appropriate behaviours in and beyond the classroom | | Investigate and synthesise information collected from a range of perspectives and sources, identifying how culture and context affect how information is presented | | Exchange/provide information, opinions and experiences in either formal or informal contexts | | Interpret a range of texts that involve the creative expression of emotions or ideas and the imaginative representation of people, events and cultural experiences | | Create imaginative and expressive texts that draw from their experience as Auslan users and members of the Deaf community and which support the experience of younger learners | | Translate and interpret unfamiliar texts in Auslan or English and compare their translation to those of their classmates, considering why there might be differences in interpretation and how language reflects elements of culture and experience | | Create bilingual texts to use in the wider school community, identifying words/signs or expressions that carry specific cultural meaning in either Auslan or English | | Explore the relationship between identity, community and visual ways of being and the nature and significance of relationship between people, culture and place/space | | Participate in and reflect on intercultural interactions and experiences, for example by considering and comparing their responses and strategies when engaging with hearing people | |
| **Unit** | **Semester/Year** | CD | Achievement standard # | CD | Achievement standard # | CD | Achievement standard # | CD | Achievement standard # | CD | Achievement standard # | CD | Achievement standard # | CD | Achievement standard # | CD | Achievement standard # | CD | Achievement standard # | CD | Achievement standard # | CD | Achievement standard # |
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|  | **Strand** | **Understanding** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Sub-strand** | **Systems of language** | | | | | | | | **Language variation and change** | | **Language Awareness** | | **Role of language and culture** | |
|  | **Content Description** | Investigate and explain why signs are structured as they are, including with respect to iconicity, and compare transcription of Auslan video annotation software with glosses | | Distinguish between character and observer space, categorise different verb types and identify constructed action in a text | | Understand that utterances in Auslan can consist of a mix of gestural and signed components, and that non-manual features are often used to link clauses into equal or unequal relationships | | Explain the structure and organisation of particular types of texts, such as conversations or information reports, and identify language features used by signers to meet specific purposes and to create cohesion | | Understand that Auslan has evolved and developed through different periods of influence and cultural and societal change | | Understand historical and contemporary factors that impact on awareness, support and use of Auslan and its vitality in contemporary Australia, comparing it with that of other signed languages around the world | | Reflect on how language use is influenced by communities’ world views and sense of identity and on how language and culture influence each other | |
| **Unit** | **Semester/Year** | CD | Achievement standard # | CD | Achievement standard # | CD | Achievement standard # | CD | Achievement standard # | CD | Achievement standard # | CD | Achievement standard # | CD | Achievement standard # |
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*See next page for Achievement Standards and Assessments section*

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| **Levels 5 and 6 Achievement Standard** | **Levels 7 and 8 Achievement Standard** |  |
| By the end of Level 6   * Students use Auslan to interact with people for a range of different purposes. * They use descriptive and expressive language to share and compare experiences, ideas and opinions, such as THEATRE GOOD, LONG -really, LONG-really. * They participate in class discussions and show interest and respect for others, for example by using active watching behaviours, signing clearly, pausing for others to respond, asking pertinent questions, making constructive comments, rephrasing, repeating and linking their own contributions. * Students use non-manual features (NMFs) such as eye gaze to gain, hold or finish a turn when communicating in pairs or groups. * They provide context for a new participant joining a conversation, PRO1 TALK-OVER MATH TEACHER. * They use action-oriented language to make shared arrangements, organise events and complete transactions, negotiating roles, responsibilities and priorities and taking into account the views of others. * Students locate, summarise and compare information from a range of sources. * They present information on selected issues to inform, alert or persuade people, for example, by creating announcements to inform about an emergency or about a clean-up the environment appeal, or instructions for a computer game. * They use a range of connectives to create textual cohesion. * They view and compare expressions of Deaf experience through different visual art forms, such as painting, photography or sculpture. * They view and respond to different types of creative and imaginative texts, discussing ideas, characters and themes; and they identify how a signer has referred to the same referent in different ways, for example with a lexical noun then with a depicting sign (DS). * They create and perform their own short imaginative texts based on a stimulus, concept or theme using space to track a character or location throughout a text. * They translate a variety of familiar school and community texts from Auslan to English and vice versa, identifying which words/signs/phrases require interpretation or explanation. * They create bilingual texts and resources for their own language learning and to support interactions with non-signing people. * They describe their connections with the Deaf community and how these contribute to their sense of identity. * They reflect on differences between how signed language and spoken language users may be perceived, for example in relation to different protocols when joining interactions, taking turns, using names, or passing between people who are communicating with each other. * Students describe a sign’s form in terms of all the elements and how they are put together, including types of NMFs. * They recognise when a signer has established a location in space in a text and describe how this was done, for example through the use of points, non-body-anchored signs or fingerspelled words. * They distinguish between the three types of DSs and what they represent and how they are used in clauses. * They identify and describe how constructed action (CA) can be shown in different ways, for example, through a change in eye gaze, body, or head orientation, and by matching facial expressions and reference to another character. * They identify how signers use space to track a referent through a text, for example by pointing back to an established location to refer to a noun or by modifying indicating verbs. * They understand different ways that English words are borrowed into Auslan and identify connections between Auslan and other signed languages, for example, BSL, ISL and ASL. * They recognise the diversity of Auslan users in the community, including people who are deaf, hard of hearing and hearing people such as CODAs or interpreters. * Students recognise how Auslan has been transmitted across generations and describe different ways it has been documented and recorded. * Students reflect on the ways culture is differently interpreted by others, for example by identifying how stereotypes about deaf and hearing people influence perceptions. | By the end of Level 8   * Students interact to share ideas and interests and to offer opinions, using compound and complex sentences, for example by using lexical conjunctions as well as non-manual features (NMFs). (1) * They participate in discussions and debates, acknowledging others’ opinions and developing and supporting arguments. (2) * They collaborate in activities that involve planning, project design and problem-solving, for example, G:WELL RIGHT-YEAH , BUT I WANT ADD COMMENT. (3) * They use evaluative language to reflect on learning activities and to provide feedback to others. (4) * They follow protocols for interacting with sign language interpreters in various contexts. (5) * Students locate, collate, summarise and analyse ideas and information from a variety of sources, such as interviews, documentaries or speeches, and they use such information in new forms. (6) * They use primary or secondary signed sources in their research, for example, when exploring significant events in Deaf history. (7) * They use specialised language to create texts such as vlogs, advertisements or research-based factual reports designed to convince or persuade others. (8) * They analyse elements of different imaginative texts such as poetry, performances, signed stories, skits and sketches, and explain how sign choice, NMFs and the use of different stylistic techniques combine to convey ideas and emotions. (9) * They create imaginative and expressive texts that draw from their experience as Auslan users and members of the Deaf community, including metaphorical iconicity to create particular effects and to engage interest. (10) * Students translate and interpret unfamiliar texts in Auslan or English and compare their own translations to those of their classmates, considering why there might be differences between them. (11) * They create bilingual texts to use in the wider school community. (12) * They describe how the concept and the experience of Deafhood and visual ways of being apply to themselves and others. (13) * They reflect on how their own ways of communicating may be interpreted when interacting with hearing people, and on their use of different communication strategies and behaviours, such as their use of gesture, facial expression and body language. (14) * Students know that signs can be iconic in a number of ways, and identify iconic signs that represent a whole object or part of an object. (15) * They distinguish between character and observer space, classify verb types according to how they use space, and identify constructed action in a text. (16) * They explain the form and function of a range of clause types, including what NMFs are used, for example, questions, topicalisation, negation or conditionals. (17) * They identify all the ways a signer refers to the same referent throughout a text to create cohesion. (18) * They recognise that Auslan is constantly evolving and changing, for example, by identifying changes to Auslan that reflect changes in social relationships, community attitudes and changing technology. (19) * Students reflect on how all ways of language use are influenced by communities’ world views and identities, for example by comparing the cultural concept of Deaf identity with the medical model of deafness. (20) | By the end of Level 10   * Students exchange information, ideas and opinions on a broad range of social, environmental, educational and community issues. * They summarise and justify points of view and use reflective language to respond to others’ opinions and perspectives, for example, RIGHT-YEAH, PRO2 DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE NEVER THOUGHT. * They initiate, sustain, support and extend discussion, using strategies such as paraphrasing, inviting opinions and elaborating responses, for example PRO2 CONFUSE PRO1 WIND-BACK. * They select appropriate vocabulary and use supporting evidence when clarifying and justifying statements. * They use respectful language to negotiate, problem-solve and to manage different perspectives when engaging in collaborative tasks, for example, PRO1 FEEL PRO2 RIGHT TALK OVER…. BECAUSE…. * Students research, analyse and evaluate information from a range of sources and perspectives, and create sustained signed texts designed to entertain, inform, persuade or inspire different audiences. * They use non-manual prosodic features to create emphasis or other effects. * Students analyse different types of creative and performative texts, considering how specific techniques and modalities are used to different effect, for example, using repetition of handshapes and movement paths of signs to create rhyme, or the use of visual metaphors to convey meaning. * They compare responses to texts that present particular values or points of view, for example, Deaf poetry. * They create their own imaginative texts such as narratives or poems, combining and switching between types of language, for example, telling with lexical signs or showing with constructed action (CA) or depicting signs (DSs) and frames of spatial reference to indicate character or observer point of view. * Students translate and interpret a range of signed texts, comparing their translations and explaining factors that may have influenced their interpretation. * They identify the relationship that exists between language, culture and identity and explore how individual and community identity are conveyed through cultural expression and language use. * They reflect on the experience of communicating in a visual world and on associated challenges and advantages experienced as deaf people in a hearing world. * Students identify and describe metaphorical iconicity, for example, love, avoid/resist, and compare this with the use of metaphors in English. * They distinguish character or observer frame of reference in a text; between main and subordinate clauses; and demonstrate how the inclusion of CA and DSs impacts on clause structure. * They analyse different types of text, such as expository texts, identifying characteristic language elements and features. * They investigate variation in the use of Auslan, explaining influences such as geographical location, social groupings and history, educational experience, the age of learners, family background and degree of contact with Signed English or other languages. * They make comparisons between the ecologies of Auslan and those of signed languages in other countries, taking into account issues such as language policies and language rights, advocacy, reform and language vitality. * They identify factors that help to maintain and strengthen Auslan use, such as intergenerational contact and bilingual school programs. * Students know that Auslan plays an important role in the expression and maintenance of Deaf culture and in assuring the rights of deaf people. |

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| **Assessments** | | |  |  | | |
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