

# Chinese Language Scope and Sequence

## Reading

### IB Conceptual Understandings

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
<p>Illustrations convey meaning.</p> <p>Written language works differently from spoken language.</p> <p>Stories can tell about imagined worlds.</p> <p>Printed information can tell about the real world.</p> <p>People read for pleasure.</p>	<p>The sounds of spoken language can be represented visually.</p> <p>The words people see and hear enable them to create pictures in their minds.</p> <p>Consistent ways of recording words or ideas help members of a language community to communicate.</p> <p>There are established ways of setting out print and organising books.</p> <p>People read to learn.</p>	<p>Different types of text serve different purposes.</p> <p>What people have already known helps them to understand what they read.</p> <p>People use strategies to understand a new text.</p> <p>Curiosity helps people to understand a text.</p> <p>The structure and organisation of a text shapes the meaning.</p>	<p>Reading and thinking work together to enable people to make meaning.</p> <p>Rereading and reviewing help people develop the ability to understand a new text.</p> <p>Identifying the main ideas in a text enhances the depth of understanding.</p> <p>People choose what to read based on what they want to know and learn.</p> <p>Knowing what they aim to achieve helps people to select useful reference material to conduct research</p>	<p>Authors structure stories around significant themes.</p> <p>Effective stories have a structure, purpose and sequence of events that help to make the author's intention clear.</p> <p>Synthesising ideas and information from texts leads to new ideas and understanding.</p> <p>Reading opens people's minds to multiple perspectives and helps them to understand how people think, feel and act.</p>

## Level 6

Students read at an age appropriate level and show understanding as they can:

- Appreciate the role of proverbs and idioms as a rhetorical device that enriches reading experience.
- Understand and interpret the ideas, feelings, and attitudes expressed in reading texts.
- Comprehend reading texts that use some low-frequency characters and words and more complex sentence structures.
- Understand and interpret reading texts in topics related to some significant cultural and social issues.
- Appreciate authors' use of language and interpret meaning beyond the literal.
- Begin to develop the ability to distinguish between facts and opinions.
- Understand that authors and illustrators attempt to influence readers.
- Make inferences and be able to justify them.
- Become familiar with major literary genres and some sub-genres such as mystery and historical story.
- Understand the interplay of visual and verbal texts and apply the knowledge in comprehension and enjoyment of reading.
- Select information from a text to suit a specific purpose, e.g. for Exhibition.

- Use dictionaries to understand new characters and words in a context.
- Attempt to use internet browsers and web-based applications in search for information and opinions presented in different forms.
- Reflect regularly on reading and set future goals.

## Writing

### IB Conceptual Understandings

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
<p>Writing conveys meaning.</p> <p>People write to tell about their experiences, ideas and feelings.</p> <p>People can express themselves in writing and mark making.</p>	<p>People write to communicate.</p> <p>The sounds of spoken language can be represented visually by letters, symbols, characters, etc.</p> <p>Consistent ways of writing enable members of a language community to understand each other.</p> <p>Written language works differently from spoken language.</p>	<p>People write in different ways for different purposes.</p> <p>Different text types have their identifiable features.</p> <p>Applying a range of strategies helps people to express themselves so that others can enjoy their writing.</p> <p>Reading and life experience help people write stories themselves.</p> <p>The words people choose and the way they use them shape their ideas and imaginations.</p>	<p>People express themselves well when writing and thinking work together.</p> <p>An inquiring mind helps people to write more purposefully with clearer focus.</p> <p>The way people structure and organise their writings helps others to understand and appreciate them.</p> <p>Editing and revising give people the opportunity to better express themselves in their writing.</p>	<p>A well-structured writing helps to present a writer's intention more effectively.</p> <p>In their writing people analyse and synthesise sources from their own perspectives.</p> <p>The choice of writing form is determined by what a writer aims to achieve.</p> <p>Through planning, drafting, editing and revising, writing improves over time.</p>

## Level 6

Students write at an age appropriate level and show understanding as they can:

- Record personal experience, express feeling and imagination through writing.
- Include the information in writing that is relevant to its purpose.
- Write in a variety of text types to effectively communicate messages.
- Learn to use literary devices such as figurative language and rhyming to enhance expression.
- Construct well-developed paragraphs with topic sentences and supporting details.
- Use punctuation marks correctly, such as hyphen and quotation mark.
- Plan and organise writing using appropriate aids, such as graphic organisers.
- Use a dictionary and thesaurus to achieve accuracy and enrich writing.
- Locate, organise and present information from various sources, including citation of sources.
- Engage independently in planning, drafting, editing and reviewing processes to improve writing.
- Provide constructive feedback and critique peer writing.
- Use different tools and techniques to effectively publish and present written work.

## Listening and Speaking

### IB Conceptual Understandings

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
Spoken language connect people with others.  People listen and speak to share thoughts and feelings.  People ask questions to learn from others.	The sounds of language represents ideas and objects in a symbolic way.  People communicate in different languages.  Everyone has the right to speak and be listened to.	People speak in different ways that suit the purpose and audience.  People interpret messages according to their individual experiences and ways of understanding.  Spoken and written language have common and different rules in communication.	Reflecting on what has been heard and said helps people make better informed judgements.  Giving consideration to audience perspective helps people communicate more effectively and appropriately.  The knowledge of grammatical structure of a language helps members of a language community to communicate with each other.	Spoken language can be used to persuade and influence people.  Metaphorical language enhances imagination by using visual effects  People analyse and synthesise aural language input to achieve their own understanding.  People draw on their prior knowledge to infer new meaning from what they hear.

## Level 6

Students speak at an age appropriate level and show understanding as they can:

- Infer meanings, draw conclusions, and make judgments about oral presentations.
- Understand that people's points of view and beliefs influence the construction of spoken texts.
- Use speech to inform, entertain, and influence others.
- Reflect on speaking and listening activities and use this knowledge to enhance communication.
- Paraphrase and summarise when communicating orally.
- Understand oral communication conventions and use appropriate structures while planning a presentation.
- Use a range of strategies to enhance meaning, such as rephrasing, adjusting volume, speed of speech, and negotiating meaning.
- Use standard grammatical structures competently.
- Adjust the use of vocabulary and grammatical structures in varying situations.
- Participate in group activities in a formal manner, such as by engaging in discussions with peers.
- Use a variety of processes and strategies when speaking, such as explaining and justifying opinions.