

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

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.