

Year 10 Second Language Learners

Reading — High

Content

Students read texts such as blogs, advertisements, and web pages ranging from 50 to 250 words in length. Texts are related to personal domains of language use such as immediate family (かぞく、お父さん、お母さん), sports/hobbies (しゅみ、スポーツ), school subjects (かもく), the weather (おてんき), food (たべもの), transport, daily activities, etc.

Students read for information presented in the texts related to social practices (e.g. public signs, instructions).

Knowledge of Linguistic Forms

Texts include both authentic Japanese texts and those created for pedagogic purposes, that is, texts with a high degree of familiar vocabulary and sentence construction. Authentic texts include both familiar and unfamiliar vocabulary and expressions, but do not limit reading for gist. Unfamiliar vocabulary or phrases may impede full comprehension of text. Students have awareness of the intended reader, the purpose of the text, and registers specific to the text.

Students recognise subject-verb-object sentence construction and modifiers (e.g. adjectives and adverbs).

Students with knowledge of Chinese characters extract more information.

Task Requirements/Processing

Students undertake tasks at both sentence and whole-of-text (reading for gist) levels. Reading for gist is largely based on meaning at the sentence level and depends on recognition of key vocabulary.

Students decode hiragana, most katakana, and basic sentence patterns. Knowledge of textual features in general such as the genre, the style of language, layout, and purpose of the specific text with relevant kanji assist in the comprehension of the text.

Students use visual clues and contextual information to apply knowledge of known kanji to new situations and to help solve questions. Students draw on grammatical rules (i.e. base word system, verb morpheme) in order to infer the meaning of unfamiliar phrases.

Students recognise basic kanji when the information is prominent (e.g. day/date, price, person). The ability to decode katakana and derive English meaning from unknown borrowed words is challenging for most students. They recognise unknown compounds by finding and matching known characters.