



Key information for the Korean Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus

- The Korean Beginners Stage 6 course is a 2-year course designed for students who wish to begin their study of Korean at senior secondary level with little or no prior knowledge or experience of the Korean language, or whose experience is limited or equivalent to study for 100 hours or less in Stage 4 or Stage 5.
- Students wishing to undertake the Korean Beginners Stage 6 course must apply for an [eligibility determination](#).
- Schools and teachers use syllabuses to develop educational programs for students. The [Korean Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus](#) requires students to study prescribed topics from 2 interdependent perspectives – the personal world and the Korean-speaking communities.
- The Korean Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus has 3 objectives – Interacting, Producing Texts and Understanding Texts. Each objective has related outcomes which summarise the associated knowledge, understanding and skills that students are expected to achieve at the end of the course. ‘Learn about’ and ‘Learn to’ statements unpack the outcomes in further detail.
- Students may be expected to produce the following written texts in the external examination – article, diary/journal entry, email, informal letter, message, note, postcard and script of a talk.
- While there is no vocabulary list, it is expected that students will be familiar with a range of vocabulary relevant to the topics prescribed in the Korean Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus.
- Students are expected to recognise and use grammatical structures which are included in the Korean Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus.
- The [Assessment and reporting in Korean Beginners Stage 6 webpage](#) includes the mandated course components and weightings for Year 11 and Year 12. Also refer to this document for assessment and reporting updates.

HSC examinations

- The HSC Korean Beginners examination consists of a written paper worth 80 marks and an oral examination worth 20 marks.
- The written paper will consist of 3 sections, Section I – Listening (30 marks), Section II – Reading (30 marks) and Section III – Writing in Korean (20 marks). Students are able to use monolingual and/or bilingual dictionaries in the written examination.
- The oral examination will consist of a 5-minute interview-style conversation between the student and the examiner, relating to the prescribed topics from the perspective of the personal world.
- Past HSC papers by NESA are a useful resource to help students to become familiar with the

examination format and structure. Past papers for Korean Beginners can be found on [NESA's website](#).

Support materials

The Languages and Culture curriculum team provides resources to support NSW teachers in the implementation of the Korean Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus and can be located on the [Languages K-12 webpage](#).

Generic support for Stage 6 languages courses can be found on the department's [Planning, programming and assessing languages 11-12 webpage](#), including a video on how to approach the HSC examination in Beginners, and advice on developing a notice of assessment.



The department's support for the Korean Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus can be found on the [Korean Beginners webpage](#). Support includes a student advice document, sample unit templates, practice speaking questions (organised by topic), and an interactive resource.

Resources can also be found in the Languages Statewide Staffroom. NESAs also has a range of support materials on the [Korean Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus webpage](#).

Professional learning

There is a range of 'on demand' professional learning resources to support the implementation of the Korean Beginners Stage 6 Syllabus including:

- microlearning – [HSC speaking tasks in Beginners and Continuers modern language courses](#) (code AC00380)
- statewide staff meeting recordings
 - [Strategies for HSC success](#)
 - [Stage 6 Beginners and Continuers speaking skills](#).

We also offer a range of live online and face to face professional learning events throughout the year. To view any upcoming events, go to the [Languages Professional Learning calendar](#).

- The NESAs [HSC assessment moderation](#) process ensures fairness by adjusting school assessment marks based on exam results, making them comparable across schools.
- The [ACE rules](#) outline HSC school-based assessment integrity, task development, marking, appeals, and record-keeping. They cover malpractice policies, illness/misadventure procedures, task notifications, ranking, and restrictions on reporting final marks, ensuring compliance with NESAs' assessment standards.
- HSC monitoring advice, Section 1.6 outlines HSC record-keeping requirements, including teaching programs, assessment documentation, interventions and work samples. Visit [Stage 6 – monitoring implementation and support](#) for more information.
- School-based assessment for the HSC contributes to a student's final mark and is designed to evaluate students' understanding and skills based on syllabus outcomes.

General HSC information

- The [NSW Education Standards Authority \(NESA\)](#) oversees the Higher School Certificate (HSC), offering resources for students on exam preparation, course selection, and academic integrity.
- The [NESA HSC glossary](#) provides teachers with guidance on how to use key terms consistently, ensuring students understand their meanings and apply them appropriately across various subjects for effective exam preparation.



Contact us

If you would like further information or support, please email LanguagesandCulture@det.nsw.edu.au or reach out to our team via the Languages Statewide Staffroom – join by completing [this short survey](#).