Italian Continuers Stage 6

Understanding the requirements of text types

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# Context

This document provides generic advice only. It is the responsibility of individual teachers to ensure their students are adequately prepared for the HSC examinations.

This advice has been developed for the Italian Continuers Stage 6 course and is current as at May 2024.

# Introduction

In the Italian Continuers Stage 6 course, students are required to produce different types of text appropriate to a range of contexts, purposes and audiences. By using this guide, you can support your students to develop and refine their writing skills across a range of tasks. Some language features are provided in Italian as a guide.

Section III of the HSC written paper assesses Objective 2 – express ideas through the production of original texts in Italian. The following outcomes are assessed:

* **2.1** applies knowledge of language structures to create original text [[1]](#footnote-1)#
* **2.2** composes informative, descriptive, reflective, persuasive or evaluative texts appropriate to context, purpose and/or audience
* **2.3** structures and sequences ideas and information

[Italian Continuers Stage 6 Syllabus](https://educationstandards.nsw.edu.au/wps/portal/nesa/11-12/stage-6-learning-areas/stage-6-languages/continuers/spanish-continuers-syllabus) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2009.

# Text types

Texts (text types) are various forms of spoken and written language, such as articles, conversations, letters and so on. Each text type varies in its characteristics of format, style and language. In Italian Continuers Stage 6, the following written text types are specified for production:

* article
* diary entry
* email
* letter
* message[[2]](#footnote-2)\*
* note[[3]](#footnote-3)\*
* notice
* postcard
* recount
* report
* script of an interview
* script of a speech or talk.

In the written section of the HSC examination, students are required to produce 2 different texts.

The first text is informative or descriptive. Informative or descriptive texts are usually used for sharing and describing personal experiences and ideas. They can include ideas, opinions and memories, and usually express feelings or reactions and reflections. Students are required to write approximately 75 words in Italian.

The second text is reflective, persuasive or evaluative, and could require you to explain or justify a point of view. Students are required to write approximately 200 words in Italian.

To build students’ skills in writing cohesive and engaging responses, consider choosing one task focused on a particular text type and completing the steps outlined below as a class. Next, choose a different task with the same text type for students to work on individually or in pairs.

1. Identify the purpose, context and audience for their writing.
2. Brainstorm or identify key ideas.
3. Write a first draft.
4. Evaluate the draft (for example, through peer feedback).
5. Address any areas for improvement.
6. Write the final draft.

## Article

Table 1 – information relating to ‘article’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To inform about a topic, and/or sustain an argument * To persuade the reader to think about a topic * To entertain * To express the author’s thoughts and feelings | * Title or heading * Introduction that includes a statement of argument to be addressed * Body paragraphs that include development of arguments or ideas and sequencing and linking of ideas, with supporting evidence * Conclusion that reviews or summarises the argument or topic. It should be short and accentuate the main idea of the article | * Range of tenses (past, present, future, conditional) * Descriptive, factual, evaluative, or persuasive language, depending on context, purpose and audience * An objective or a subjective tone, depending on the context and purpose * Use of language structures, vocabulary, and expressions to describe facts or topics, to persuade the audience or to evaluate an issue (for or against) * Rhetorical questions to lead the audience to a particular conclusion * Repetition to emphasise a given idea * Expert opinion, for example, senza dubbio…, i fatti dimostrano*…* * Modality language, for example, probabilmente, assolutamente, decisamente, sicuramente * Language of cause and effect, for example, come conseguenza, per questi motivi, per questa ragione, dunque * Emotive language, for example, ottimisto(a), frustrato(a), pessimisto(a) * Evaluative language (supportive or critical words), for example, *importante*, svolgere un ruolo cruciale, una responsabilità intrinseca, l'esperienza è benefica, l'effetto è benefico, *un argomento controverso*/*insignificante*, *un tema controverso* |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 200 words in Italian. You have completed two weeks of work experience. Write an article for the school newsletter evaluating this experience.

Sourced from 2020 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 13a (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2020.

Write approximately 200 words in Italian. You have participated in a school excursion. Write an article for the school newsletter evaluating the excursion.

Sourced from 2020 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 13b (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2020.

Write approximately 200 words in Italian. You have just finished high school and want to offer advice to Year 10 students on how to best manage senior school. Write an article for the school newsletter in which you outline your advice.

Sourced from 2023 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 12a (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2023.

You attended a local event that generated significant public interest. Write an article for a local newspaper in which you evaluate the event.

Sourced from 2023 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 12b (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2023.

## Diary entry

Table 2 – information relating to ‘diary entry’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To document thoughts, reflections and experiences * To explore the emotions, attitudes, values, beliefs, fears, dreams and/or motivations evoked by an experience * To reflect on a theme, place or past events or experiences | * Date * Attention-grabbing opening sentence * Body of the text that includes events in chronological order with detail and description * Concluding statement or remark reflecting on the experience * Writer’s sign-off | * Date, for example, *giovedì il 6 marzo* * Opening, for example, *Caro diario* * First person, to create a personal tone * Language can be descriptive, factual, evaluative or emotive * Informal register * Range of tenses (past, imperfect, present, future, conditional) – usually past tense * Time connectives to relate events in chronological order, for example, ieri, la setttimana passata, all’inizio, prima di tutto, dopo/e poi/quindi, quando/mentre, allo stesso tempo/nello stesso momento, mai/raramente/qualche volta, spesso/sempre, infine/finalmente * The body of a diary or journal entry can be written in first or third person and may contain expressions, for example, che strano che …, Ero così arrabbiato(a)!, Ho pianto così tanto…, Ero commosso(a)…, Non capisco… * A variety of tenses, including the use of the past tense (perfect or imperfect) to recount events in the past, for example, mi sentivo molto triste, non sapevo cosa fare, sono rimasto(a) molto colpito(a) * Short sentences, phrases, and exclamations may be used to highlight certain ideas and opinions, for example, *Che giornata splendida!*, È fantastico(a)!, È incredibile!, Che bello! * Rhetorical questions may add breadth and depth to personal reflections and thoughts, for example, Che significa ?, Mi chiedo perché è successo così? * Authentic use of idiomatic expressions where appropriate, for example, Bene che ride ultimo, Essere *al settimo cielo*, Avere la testa sulle spalle, Cadere dalle nuvole. * Impressions, reflections, emphatic statements and direct speech to reveal inner thoughts and recount dialogue, for example, Io mi sento vulnerabile e confuso(a)/imbarazzato(a), Mi sento distrutto(a) dall’esperienza, Sono determinato(a) a cambiare, È stata un’esperienza meravigliosa, Ho pensato che fosse una buona esperienza. * Evaluative language, for example, musica favolosa, con grande coraggio, Mi è piaciuta l’esperienza, Mi sentivo più sicuro(a), Non pensavo che sarebbe stato così …, È stato un miserabile fallimento, ma avevo pochi rimpianti, È stato deludente per me. * A concluding remark or statement to end the diary entry for that day, for example, *Ciao*, *A presto*, Una giornata indimenticabile! Che giornata!, Chissà cosa porterà il domani…, A domani |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 75 words in Italian On a weekend away something quite unusual occurred. This made it a weekend to remember. Write a diary entry in which you describe what occurred.

Sourced from 2022 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 11 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2022.

Write approximately 200 words in Italian. You are about to go on an exchange to Italy and you have mixed feelings about leaving home. Write a diary entry in which you reflect on your concerns and expectations.

Sourced from 2019 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 13a (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2019.

Write approximately 200 words in Italian You have just had a disagreement with your best friend about how to celebrate the end of school. Write a diary entry in which you reflect on your differences of opinion and on your concerns.

Sourced from 2019 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 13b (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2019.

Write approximately 200 words in Italian. As part of a research study, you recently had to spend two weeks without internet access. Write a diary entry in which you reflect on the experience.

Sourced from 2015 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2015.

## Email or letter

Table 3 – information relating to ‘email or letter’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To inform or advise * To invite or apologise * To show appreciation * To seek a response * To express a point of view and convince * To make a complaint | * Email address of sender and recipient and the subject (applies only to emails) * Your city or town and the date on the right (formal letter) * Opening salutation * Introduction that includes initial greeting and reason for writing * Body of the text with elaboration of key ideas * Conclusion that includes what is expected from the recipient * Closing statement * Closing salutation and name | * First person, to create a personal tone * Range of tenses (present, perfect, future, imperfect, conditional) * Language can be descriptive, factual, emotive, evaluative or persuasive, depending on context, purpose and audience * Simple linking devices * Authentic use of idiomatic expressions, where appropriate * Formal or informal register depending on the purpose and audience (be consistent throughout the letter or email) * Informal salutation, for example, Caro amico/Cara amica, Buongiorno, Ciao Elio * Formal salutation, for example, Egregio Signore, Egregia Signora, Gentile Signore(a) * Initial informal greeting and reason for writing, for example, Cara Cinzia, come stai?, Spero che tu stia bene/Spero tutto bene, Prima di tutto, …, Ti scrivo per darti la mia notizia, Ti scrivo questa lettera/questo e-mail per …, È un piacere scriverti questa lettera per…, È da tanto tempo che non ci sentiamo e ho deciso di scriverti per …, Come vanno le cose a … ? * Initial formal greeting and reason for writing, for example, *Le* scrivo per informarLa di /in risposta a…, mi dispiace informar la che …, Dopo la Sua offerta di lavoro…, Ho letto la Sua annuncio…, La ringrazio della Sua lettera del… * Informal closing statement, for example, Grazie per l’aiuto, Ti auguro tutto il meglio, Spero di sentirti presto, Un bacio * Formal closing statement, for example, Distinti/cordiali saluti, In attesa di una Sua risposta * Informal closing salutation and name, for example, *A presto*, *Marco*, Ti saluto, e vado a … Cari saluti/Tanti cari saluti, Cordiali saluti, Con affetto, Ti abbraccio forte, mi manchi tanto, scrivimi presto !, Non vedo l’ora di vederti ! * Formal closing salutation, for example, Distinti/cordiali saluti |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 75 words in Italian. Write an email to your teacher informing him/her why you are unable to submit your assignment on time.

Sourced from 2023 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 11 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2023.

Write approximately 75 words in Italian. You were going to meet your friend on Friday afternoon, but you are now unable to do so. Write him/her an email to reschedule.

Sourced from 2021 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2021.

Write approximately 200 words in Italian. You have an idea for a new initiative that you believe will benefit your school community. Write the text of a letter to the principal to persuade him/her to implement your initiative.

Sourced from 2021 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 13a (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2021.

Write approximately 200 words in Italian You have just completed running an activity at a local aged care facility. Write the text of a letter to the director of the facility, reflecting on this experience.

Sourced from 2021 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 13b (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2021.

Answer the following question by writing approximately 75 words in Italian. Your best friend has asked to borrow your new laptop for the weekend. Write a brief email to talk about your concerns.

Sourced from 2017 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2017.

## Message or note

Table 4 – information relating to ‘message or note’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To thank or express appreciation * To inform or advise * To request * To instruct * To remind   **Note**: the difference between a message and a note is that a message can vary in type, such as text message or social media post, whereas a note is generic. | * Opening salutation * General statement, description or procedure * Lack of descriptive detail * Closing salutation | * Short and to the point (lacking detail) * Informal or formal register (be consistent throughout)   Sample phrases  To thank or express appreciation:   * Mille grazie… * Era gentile da parte tua… * Grazie per essere un grande… ! * Sono così fortunato(a) ad avere un fratello/una sorella come te ! * Mi rendo conto(a) che tu…, Sono felice che siamo amici per molte ragioni. * Significa così tanto che sei dalla mia parte. * Mi sento contento(a) quando tu… * Mi è piaciuto quando tu…, mi piace come hai…per aiutarmi… * Sei davvero bravo(a) a *…*   To inform:   * Mi piacerebbe/volevo informarti/La che… * Stasera/oggi, ho…e tornerò tardi   To request:   * Puoi/può prestarmi… * Mi dispiace ma ho bisogno del tuo aiuto per…   To remind:   * So che sei molto impegnato(a)/occupato(a) al momento ma ho bisogno di ricordarti che… |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 75 words in Italian. Write a message to your best friend expressing what your friendship means to you.

Sourced from 2020 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2020.

Write approximately 75 words in Italian. Your friend did not turn up to your birthday party and has not given you an explanation. Write a message to him/her in which you express your disappointment.

Sourced from 2016 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2016.

Write approximately 75 words in Italian. Write a thank-you note to your teacher acknowledging how his/her support and guidance are helping you make decisions for the future.

Sourced from 2013 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2013.

## Notice

Table 5 – information relating to ‘notice’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To inform * To encourage and seek a response | * Name of the issuing agency * Date of issue or release of the notice * Title, heading, or addressee * Relevant details, for example, date, time, duration, place or venue * Statement of conclusion or advice (for example, giving contact details) | * Verbs usually written in the present tense * Language can be descriptive, factual, emotive or persuasive, depending on context * Language used is simple and formal   Sample expressions:   * Il premio del concorso sarà… * Vi piace cantare o scoprire altre culture?, Venite e incoraggiate i tuoi amici durante quest’evento divertente ! * Vi piace/piacerebbe migliorare/scoprire/cambiare… ?, È ora/tempo di agire |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 75 words in Italian. You and your family are going on a trip to Italy and want to rent a house using an Italian online noticeboard. Write a notice describing your family’s requirements.

Sourced from 2019 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2019.

Write approximately 75 words in Italian. Write a notice to be put on the school noticeboard about a new health and fitness initiative for senior students.

Adapted from 2021 Higher School Certificate Examination, German Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2021.

Write approximately 75 words in Italian. You are on exchange in Italy and you would like someone to practise Italian conversation with. Write a notice for the school’s online noticeboard outlining this request.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

## Postcard

Table 6 – information relating to ‘postcard’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To inform and retell events (describe where you are and some of the things you are doing and seeing) * To communicate your thoughts or feelings * To amuse or entertain | * Recipient name * Information about a place, for example, weather or atmosphere * Activities done * Plans * Closing statement and salutation | * Place you are writing from and the date, for example, *Venezia*, *il 6 marzo* * First person * Language usually descriptive and evaluative * Brief description or message * Usually informal register * Correct tense for activities – what has happened and what is happening next? * Descriptions of sights and/or activities * Personal impressions   Sample expressions:   * *Caro Marco, Come stai?, Io benissimo!, Saluti da… !* * *Sono/siamo in vacanza a Firenza/in Italia… Ci sono tante cose da fare e vedere !* * *Ieri ho giocato a pallavolo sulla spiaggia. Era fantastico/meraviglioso/bellissimo.* * *Lunedì sono andato(a) a…e ho visto…, Faceva bello/c’era tanta sole, Adesso, faccio prima colazione in un piccolo caffè/bar, Il mare è splendido.* * *Domani andiamo alla spiaggia. La mia attività preferita fino ad oggi, è… Vorrei che fossi qui* * *Non voglio più tornare!* * *Ciao, Un abbraccio Anna, Con affetto, …, A presto* |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 75 words in Italian. You are on a homestay in Italy. Write a postcard to a friend describing how well you have settled in with your host family.

Sourced from 2010 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 13 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2010.

Write approximately 75 words in Italian. You are travelling in Italy and have visited Rome for the first time. Write a postcard to your Italian friend about this place.

Adapted from 2020 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2020.

Write approximately 75 words in Italian. You are on exchange in Italy and have just come home from your first shopping trip. Write a postcard to your Spanish-speaking friend at home, describing what happened.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

## Recount

Table 7 – information relating to ‘recount’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To inform or entertain * To retell past events or experiences for the reader's information or enjoyment | * Introduction or orientation (setting the scene, for example, who, what, where, when) * Series of events in chronological order with details * Closing statement that expresses an opinion regarding the events described | * First person or third person (depending on the requirement of the question) * Often written in past tense (imperfect, perfect) * Adjectives, for example, Il tempo era splendido, e il sole aveva un po’ di caldo, nonostante il freddo, Un campeggio spazioso con tutti i servizi, un viaggio avventuroso, incredibili attrazioni, Sono stato(a) molto motivato(a) per questa nuova avventura, ero molto frustrato(a) * Adverbs, for example, *per fortuna*/*fortunatamente*, felicemente, purtroppo, tristemente, freneticamente * Time connectives to put events in a chronological order, for example, come ogni mattina, ogni sera, innanzitutto, poi, quindi, quando, più tardi, durante questo tempo/periodo, dopo, proprio in quel momento, all’improviso, finalmente, alla fine, nel frattempo * Linking words, for example, *così*, perchè, inoltre, però, comunque, nonostante, ma * Evaluative language to summarise and/or reflect on the events and/or the experiences, for example, incredibile, spettacolare, favoloso(a), terribile, spaventoso(a)   Sample expressions:   * *Une giornata perfetta !, Le mie vacanze ideali sono quelli in cui il sole splende.* * *Le vacanze al mare/in montagna/all’estero sono stupende.* * *Le vacanze scolastiche sone un’occasione unica per vivere l'emozione, di conoscere la bellezza di luoghi diversi.* |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 200 words in Italian. Write a recount for a blog for Italian-speaking teenagers reflecting on a special family celebration.

Adapted from 2013 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2013.

Write approximately 200 words in Italy. You have been on exchange in Italy for 2 weeks staying with a host family and attending school. Write a recount for the school’s newsletter in which you reflect on the things that have impacted you the most about your experience so far.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

Write approximately 200 words in Italian. Your Italian class went on an excursion to an Italian restaurant. Write a recount for a blog for Australian students studying Italian in which you reflect on the experience.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

## Report

Table 8 – information relating to ‘report’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To classify, organise and describe information to draw a conclusion * To inform the reader about an issue * To present an evaluation of an issue or a social phenomenon | * General statement outlining the issue * Series of paragraphs – each paragraph presents a new topic sentence followed by facts and details * Concluding statement that sums up the topic and provides recommendations or advice where applicable | * Language may be factual, descriptive and/or evaluative, depending on context, purpose and audience * Usually present tense of verbs used * Descriptive and factual topic-specific vocabulary * Language of generalisation, for example, nella maggior parte dei casi, in generale, la grande maggioranza, in generale, in maniera generale * Linking verbs, for example, sembrare, diventire, restare * Language of comparison and contrast, for example, *dipende*, comunque, al contrario, dipende da, allo stesso modo, mentre, nonostante * Language of cause and effect, for example, ma, perché, poiché, come, dato che, dal fatto che, visto che, a causa di, grazie a, quindi * Words to introduce an explanation, for example, *così*, quindi, in altre parole, infatti, la prova suggerisce che… |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 200 words in Italian. You have just finished your HSC examinations. Write a report for a blog for Italian-speaking teenagers reflecting on the positive lifestyle strategies you used during your HSC year.

Adapted from 2018 Higher School Certificate Examination, Indonesian Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2018.

Write approximately 200 words in Italian. You have just come back from a 6 week exchange in Italy. Write a report for the youth exchange company about the difficulties you faced while there and how you overcame them.

Adapted from 2018 Higher School Certificate Examination, Indonesian Continuers, Section III, Question 13(b) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2018.

Write approximately 200 words in Italy. You have been on exchange in Italy for 6 months. Write a report for the school newsletter in which you reflect on the main differences between school and home life between Australia and Italy.

Developed by the Department of Education.

## Script of an interview

Table 9 – information relating to ‘script of an interview’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To gain information about a topic or someone’s life or experience * To communicate ideas, opinions and attitudes | * Short introduction about the setting and purpose of the interview * Greeting and thanking the person for their time * Series of questions and responses * Conclusion | * First person *‘io’* and second person *‘t*u’ or *‘Lei*’ * Polite or informal register depending on context and audience * Question and response sequence, initials followed by a colon, for example, *A:…, B:…* * Language may be factual, descriptive, evaluative or emotive, depending on context, and purpose * Verbs in a range of tenses, depending on the context * Authentic idiomatic expressions * Use of conversation fillers, for example, *ma sì*, *ma no*, *naturalmente*, *in effetti*, *allora*, *certo*, d'accordo, come sai/sa, È un’idea fantastica, comunque, insomma, be’, dunque   Sample phrases for a formal interview:   * Grazie per il tempo di parlare con noi e di rispondere ad alcune domande sulla Sua vita. * Vorrei parlare di… * Cosa ne pensa di… ? * Può parlarci di una giornata tipica nella Sua vita ? * Parliamo della Sua carriera, Quanti film/canzoni/libri ha fatto/scritto ? * È impressionante! Ha progetti futuri? * Ha altri piani ? * Ora vorrei parlare di un altro argomento… * Vorrei passare al prossimo argomento. * È stato un piacere parlare con Lei. Grazie per il Suo tempo.   Sample phrases for an informal interview:   * *Ciao ! Buongiorno !, Come stai ?, Non ci vediamo da tanto tempo* * *Cosa c’è di nuovo?* * *Che bella sorpresa !* * *A più tardi/A presto !* * *Certo che sarò al festival, Ci vediamo lì* * *Perché non ?* * *Cosa ne pensi di… ?* * *Adesso vorrei parlare di…* * *Non dire così, Quello che hai detto non è vero.* * *Ti chiedo di essere più comprensivo(a).* * *Grazie per l’attenzione.* * *Prego, Buona giornata !* |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 200 words in Italian. You have interviewed an Italian exchange student for your school magazine. During the interview, the student reflected on his or her experiences at your school. Write the script of the interview.

Sourced from 2011 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2011.

Write approximately 200 words in Italian. While you were studying overseas, your host brother or sister interviewed you for their school magazine. In the interview, you reflected on life in Australia. Write the script of the interview.

Adapted from 2018 Higher School Certificate Examination, French Continuers, Section III, Question 13(b) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2018.

Write approximately 200 words in Italian. While on exchange in Italy, your teacher interviews you about your experience on exchange, your plans for the future and how you will use Italian. Write the script of the interview.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

## Script of a speech or talk

Table 10 – information relating to ‘script of a speech or talk’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To communicate ideas, points of view or opinions * To persuade * To inform * To welcome * To thank * To amuse or entertain | * Salutation * Short introduction to hook the audience * Body paragraphs that make informed judgements with details and/or examples to support * Short conclusion that accentuates the main idea of the speech | * Structure to introduce points of argument, for example, *in primo luogo vorrei parlare di…*, *inoltre…* * Language may be factual, descriptive, evaluative, persuasive or emotive, depending on context, purpose, and audience * First person * Use of pronoun *‘*noi’ at times to be inclusive of the audience * Facts and evidence used to explain and give credibility to the idea presented * Repetition to emphasise a particular idea * Short simple sentences used where appropriate to allow the audience to visualise the experience * Use of anecdote where appropriate (a short personal story) to illustrate and personalise the issue for a reader or listener * Salutations, for example, Buongiorno/buon pomeriggio a tutti. * Introductory statement, for example, Sono qui oggi per parlarvi di…, *Oggi parlerò di…* * Words or phrases to present a point of view, for example, *a questo* *proposito*, di questo punto di vista, a mio parere, personalmente * Emotive language to stimulate the feelings of the audience, for example, *ho sempre voluto*…, un semplice cambiamento, determinato(a), ispirato(a), entusiasta * Evaluative language to make a judgement of information, referring to the reasons for or against, for example, *straordinario(a)*, precioso(a), efficace, banale, distorto(a), problematico(a), irrealistico(a) * Modality expressions to encourage the audience to act or make a change, for example, *dobbiamo*, è ovvio/evidente/chiaro che…, è senza dubbio…, sono certo(a) che…, ad essere sincero(a)… * Rhetorical questions to get the audience thinking, for example, Quanti di noi comprendono veramente questa situazione ?, Cosa possiamo fare per migliorare … ? * Concluding remarks, for example, per concludere, in conclusione, finalemente, infine |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 200 words in Italian. You have been asked to address the school assembly to help persuade students to develop a healthier lifestyle. Write the script of your speech.

Sourced from 2014 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 13(b) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2014.

Write approximately 200 words in Italian. You are mentoring a group of junior students in their first year at your school. As their mentor, you are going to present a speech at an assembly in which you provide them with suggestions for adjusting to their new environment. Write the script of your speech.

Sourced from 2018 Higher School Certificate Examination, Italian Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2018.

Write approximately 200 wordsin Italian. You are living in Italy and have been involved in a volunteer program in your local area. You have been asked to speak about the program at a community gathering. Write the script of the speech in which you reflect on the most beneficial aspects of the program.

Adapted from 2023 Higher School Certificate Examination, Japanese Continuers, Section III, Question 13(b) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2023.

# References

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[Italian Continuers Stage 6 Syllabus](https://educationstandards.nsw.edu.au/wps/portal/nesa/11-12/stage-6-learning-areas/stage-6-languages/continuers/spanish-continuers-syllabus) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2009.

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1. # Written or spoken text created by students incorporating their own ideas (NESA 2009). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2.  The difference between a message and a note is that a message can vary in type, such as text message or social media post, whereas a note is generic. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)