

# Australian Curriculum: English

## Year views (F-10)

- This document presents the curriculum with content descriptions and achievement standards for each year.
- These documents are based on the Australian Curriculum as published as version 5.0 on 20/05/2013.
- The content description codes are hyperlinked to the Australian Curriculum Website where the elaborations and links to the General Capabilities and Cross-Curriculum Priorities can be viewed.
- Note that the Achievement Standards are presented in the modes view, i.e. organised by reading and viewing, writing, speaking and listening.

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### Australian Curriculum: English (Foundation Year)

Sub-strands	nds Content Descriptions	Achievement Standard (organised by reading and viewing, writing, speaking and listening)
Language variation and	• Understand that English is one of many languages spoken in Australia and that different languages may be spoken by family, classmates and community (ACELA1426)	Reading and viewing
change		By the end of the Foundation year, students use predicting
Language for interaction	<ul> <li>Explore how language is used differently at home and school depending on the relationships between people (ACELA1428)</li> <li>Understand that language can be used to explore ways of expressing needs, likes and dislikes (ACELA1429)</li> </ul>	and questioning strategies to make meaning from texts. The
		recall one or two events from texts with familiar topics. The
Text structure and	• Understand that texts can take many forms, can be very short (for example an exit sign) or quite long (for example an information book or a film) and that stories and informative texts have different purposes (ACELA1430)	understand that there are different types of texts and that these can have similar characteristics. They identify
organisation	<ul> <li>Understand that some language in written texts is unlike everyday spoken language (ACELA1431)</li> <li>Understand that punctuation is a feature of written text different from letters; recognise how capital letters are used for names, and that capital letters and full stops signal the</li> </ul>	connections between texts and their personal experience.
Expressing and developing	beginning and end of sentences (ACELA1432)  • Understand concepts about print and screen, including how books, film and simple digital texts work, and know some features of print, for example directionality (ACELA1433)	They read short predictable texts with familiar vocabulary a
<u> </u>	Recognise that sentences are key units for expressing ideas (ACELA1435)	supportive images, drawing on their developing knowledge
Expressing and developing ideas	<ul> <li>Recognise that texts are made up of words and groups of words that make meaning (ACELA1434)</li> <li>Explore the different contribution of words and images to meaning in stories and informative texts (ACELA1786)</li> </ul>	concepts about print and sound and letters. They identify the
	<ul> <li>Understand the use of vocabulary in familiar contexts related to everyday experiences, personal interests and topics taught at school (ACELA1437)</li> </ul>	letters of the English alphabet and use the sounds represen
	<ul> <li>Know that spoken sounds and words can be written down using letters of the alphabet and how to write some high-frequency sight words and known words (ACELA1758)</li> <li>Know how to use onset and rime to spell words (ACELA1438)</li> </ul>	by most letters.
Sound and letter	<ul> <li>Recognise rhymes, syllables and sounds (phonemes) in spoken words (ACELA1439)</li> <li>Recognise the letters of the alphabet and know there are lower and upper case letters (ACELA1440)</li> </ul>	Writing
knowledge	Heedgride the letters of the diphaset and those the lower and apper case letters (NeED 12 116)	When writing, students use familiar words and phrases and
	• Identify some familiar texts and the contexts in which they are used (ACELY1645)	images to convey ideas. Their writing shows evidence of sou
Texts in context		and letter knowledge, beginning writing behaviours and
Interacting with others	<ul> <li>Listen to and respond orally to texts and to the communication of others in informal and structured classroom situations (ACELY1646)</li> <li>Use interaction skills including listening while others speak, using appropriate voice levels, articulation and body language, gestures and eye contact (ACELY1784)</li> <li>Deliver short oral presentations to peers (ACELY1647)</li> </ul>	experimentation with capital letters and full stops. They correctly form known upper- and lower-case letters.
Interpreting, analysing and evaluating	(ACELY1649)	Speaking and listening  They listen to and use appropriate language features to
_	Use comprehension strategies to understand and discuss texts listened to, viewed or read independently (ACELY1650)      Create the orthogonal and report ideas and average and the read and the rea	
Creating texts	<ul> <li>Create short texts to explore, record and report ideas and events using familiar words and phrases and beginning writing knowledge (ACELY1651)</li> <li>Participate in shared editing of students' own texts for meaning, spelling, capital letters and full stops (ACELY1652)</li> </ul>	respond to others in a familiar environment. They listen for
	<ul> <li>Produce some lower case and upper case letters using learned letter formations (ACELY1653)</li> </ul>	rhyme, letter patterns and sounds in words. Students
	Construct texts using software including word processing programs (ACELY1654)	understand that their texts can reflect their own experience
Literature and context	Recognise that texts are created by authors who tell stories and share experiences that may be similar or different to students' own experiences (ACELT1575)	They identify and describe likes and dislikes about familiar
Literature and context	ntext	texts, objects, characters and events. In informal group and
Responding to literature	<ul> <li>Respond to texts, identifying favourite stories, authors and illustrators (ACELT1577)</li> <li>Share feelings and thoughts about the events and characters in texts (ACELT1783)</li> </ul>	whole class settings, students communicate clearly. They re
Examining literature	<ul> <li>Identify some features of texts including events and characters and retell events from a text (ACELT1578)</li> <li>Recognise some different types of literary texts and identify some characteristic features of literary texts, for example beginnings and endings of traditional texts and rhyme in poetry (ACELT1785)</li> </ul>	events and experiences with peers and known adults. They identify and use rhyme, letter patterns and sounds in words
5	Replicate the rhythms and sound patterns in stories, rhymes, songs and poems from a range of cultures (ACELT1579)	
Creating literature	• Retell familiar literary texts through performance, use of illustrations and images (ACELT1580)	
General Capabilities	Cross-Curriculum Priorities Notes:	
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures	
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Creating literature  General Capabilities  Literacy  Numeracy  Information and communication technolo  Critical and creative thinking  Ethical behaviour  Personal and social capability	• Retell familiar literary texts through performance, use of illustrations and images (ACELT1580)  Cross-Curriculum Priorities  • Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures  • Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia  • Sustainability  Notes:	

Intercultural understanding

### Australian Curriculum: English (Year 1)

	Sub-strands	Conte	ent Descriptions	Achievement Standard (organised by reading and viewing, writing, speaking and listening)		
	Language variation and change	<ul> <li>Understand that people use different systems of communication to cated with others (ACELA1443)</li> </ul>	to different needs and purposes and that many people may use sign systems to communicate	Reading and viewing  By the end of Year 1, students understand the different		
Language	Language for interaction	<ul> <li>Understand that language is used in combination with other means of communication, for example facial expressions and gestures to interact with others (ACELA1444)</li> <li>Understand that there are different ways of asking for information, making offers and giving commands (ACELA1446)</li> <li>Explore different ways of expressing emotions, including verbal, visual, body language and facial expressions (ACELA1787)</li> </ul>		purposes of texts. They make connections to personal experience when explaining characters and main events in		
	Text structure and organisation	emotion or give commands (ACELA1449)		short texts. They identify the language features, images and vocabulary used to describe characters and events. Students read aloud, with developing fluency and intonation, short texts with some unfamiliar vocabulary, simple and compound		
	Expressing and developing ideas	<ul> <li>(ACELA1451)</li> <li>Explore differences in words that represent people, places and things (nowhen, where and how (adverbs) (ACELA1452)</li> <li>Compare different kinds of images in narrative and informative texts and Understand the use of vocabulary in everyday contexts as well as a grow in different contexts (ACELA1454)</li> <li>Know that regular one-syllable words are made up of letters and commo high-frequency words (ACELA1778)</li> </ul>	ng number of school contexts, including appropriate use of formal and informal terms of address in letter clusters that correspond to the sounds heard, and how to use visual memory to write	sentence boundary punctuation and directionality to make meaning. They recall key ideas and recognise literal and		
	Sound and letter knowledge	Manipulate sounds in spoken words including phoneme deletion and sub-	Recognise and know how to use morphemes in word families for example 'play' in 'played' and 'playing' (ACELA1455)  Manipulate sounds in spoken words including phoneme deletion and substitution (ACELA1457)  Recognise sound–letter matches including common vowel and consonant digraphs and consonant blends (ACELA1458)  Understand the variability of sound–letter matches (ACELA1458)			
	Texts in context	Respond to texts drawn from a range of cultures and experiences (ACELY)	use capital letters and full stops. They correctly form all upper- and lower-case letters.			
	Interacting with others		s, showing interest, and contributing ideas, information and questions (ACELY1656) of others, speaking clearly and using appropriate volume and pace (ACELY1788) guage, for example opening statements (ACELY1657)	Speaking and listening		
Literacy	Interpreting, analysing and evaluating	<ul> <li>Describe some differences between imaginative informative and persuas</li> <li>Read supportive texts using developing phrasing, fluency, contextual, ser prediction, monitoring meaning and rereading (ACELY1659)</li> <li>Use comprehension strategies to build literal and inferred meaning abou growing knowledge of context, text structures and language features (AC</li> </ul>	They listen to others when taking part in conversations using appropriate language features. They listen for and reproduce letter patterns and letter clusters. Students understand how characters in texts are developed and give reasons for			
	Creating texts	<ul> <li>appropriate multimodal elements, for example illustrations and diagrams</li> <li>Reread student's own texts and discuss possible changes to improve mea</li> <li>Write using unjoined lower case and upper case letters (ACELY1663)</li> </ul>	t's own texts and discuss possible changes to improve meaning, spelling and punctuation (ACELY1662)			
a	Literature and context	Discuss how authors create characters using language and images (ACEL <sup>-</sup> )	They interact in pair, group and class discussions, taking turns when responding. They make short presentations of a few			
atur	Responding to literature	<ul> <li>Discuss characters and events in a range of literary texts and share perso</li> <li>Express preferences for specific texts and authors and listen to the opinion</li> </ul>	connected sentences on familiar and learned topics.			
Literature	Examining literature		ure and explore some features of characters in different texts (ACELT1584) and inventing sound patterns including alliteration and rhyme (ACELT1585)			
	Creating literature	Recreate texts imaginatively using drawing, writing, performance and dig	ital forms of communication (ACELT1586)			
Genera	al Capabilities	Cross-Curriculum Priorities	Notes:			

- Literacy
- Numeracy
- Information and communication technology (ICT) capability
- Critical and creative thinking
- Ethical behaviour
- Personal and social capability
- Intercultural understanding

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures
   Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia
- Sustainability

### Australian Curriculum: English (Year 2)

Sub	o-strands	Content Descriptions	Achievement Standard (organised by reading and viewing, writing, speaking and listening)		
Language v	variation and	<ul> <li>Understand that spoken, visual and written forms of language are different modes of communication with different features and their use varies according to the audience, purpose, context and cultural background (ACELA1460)</li> </ul>	Reading and viewing  By the end of Year 2 students understand how similar texts		
Language	for interaction	<ul> <li>Understand that language varies when people take on different roles in social and classroom interactions and how the use of key interpersonal language resources varies depending on context (ACELA1461)</li> <li>Identify language that can be used for appreciating texts and the qualities of people and things (ACELA1462)</li> </ul>	share characteristics by identifying text structures and language features used to describe characters, settings and		
Text struct organisation		<ul> <li>Understand that different types of texts have identifiable text structures and language features that help the text serve its purpose (ACELA1463)</li> <li>Understand how texts are made cohesive through resources, for example word associations, synonyms, and antonyms (ACELA1464)</li> <li>Recognise that capital letters signal proper nouns and commas are used to separate items in lists (ACELA1465)</li> <li>Know some features of text organisation including page and screen layouts, alphabetical order, and different types of diagrams, for example timelines (ACELA1466)</li> </ul>	events. They read texts that contain varied sentence structures, some unfamiliar vocabulary, a significant number of high frequency sight words and images that provide		
Expressing ideas	g and developing	<ul> <li>Understand that simple connections can be made between ideas by using a compound sentence with two or more clauses usually linked by a coordinating conjunction (ACELA1467)</li> <li>Understand that nouns represent people, places, concrete objects and abstract concepts; that there are three types of nouns: common, proper and pronouns; and that noun groups/phrases can be expanded using articles and adjectives (ACELA1468)</li> <li>Identify visual representations of characters' actions, reactions, speech and thought processes in narratives, and consider how these images add to or contradict or multiply the meaning of accompanying words (ACELA1469)</li> <li>Understand the use of vocabulary about familiar and new topics and experiment with and begin to make conscious choices of vocabulary to suit audience and purpose (ACELA1470)</li> <li>Understand how to use digraphs, long vowels, blends and silent letters to spell words, and use morphemes and syllabification to break up simple words and use visual memory to write irregular words (ACELA1471)</li> <li>Recognise common prefixes and suffixes and how they change a word's meaning (ACELA1472)</li> </ul>	additional information. They monitor meaning and self-corre using context, prior knowledge, punctuation, language and phonic knowledge. They identify literal and implied meaning main ideas and supporting detail. Students make connection between texts by comparing content.  Writing		
Sound and knowledge		Recognise most sound–letter matches including silent letters, vowel/consonant digraphs and many less common sound–letter combinations (ACELA1474)	<ul> <li>Students create texts that show how images support the meaning of the text. They accurately spell familiar word</li> <li>attempt to spell less familiar words and use punctuation</li> </ul>		
Texts in co	ontext g with others	<ul> <li>Discuss different texts on a similar topic, identifying similarities and differences between the texts (ACELY1665)</li> <li>Listen for specific purposes and information, including instructions, and extend students' own and others' ideas in discussions (ACELY1666)</li> <li>Use interaction skills including initiating topics, making positive statements and voicing disagreement in an appropriate manner, speaking clearly and varying tone, volume</li> </ul>	accurately. They legibly write unjoined upper- and lower-calletters.		
		<ul> <li>and pace appropriately (ACELY1789)</li> <li>Rehearse and deliver short presentations on familiar and new topics (ACELY1667)</li> </ul>	Speaking and listening		
Interpreting evaluating	ng, analysing and	<ul> <li>Identify the audience of imaginative, informative and persuasive texts (ACELY1668)</li> <li>Read less predictable texts with phrasing and fluency by combining contextual, semantic, grammatical and phonic knowledge using text processing strategies, for example monitoring meaning, predicting, rereading and self-correcting (ACELY1669)</li> <li>Use comprehension strategies to build literal and inferred meaning and begin to analyse texts by drawing on growing knowledge of context, language and visual features and print and multimodal text structures (ACELY1670)</li> </ul>	manipulate sound combinations and rhythmic sound pat When discussing their ideas and experiences, students u		
Creating to	exts	<ul> <li>Create short imaginative, informative and persuasive texts using growing knowledge of text structures and language features for familiar and some less familiar audiences, selecting print and multimodal elements appropriate to the audience and purpose (ACELY1671)</li> <li>Reread and edit text for spelling, sentence-boundary punctuation and text structure (ACELY1672)</li> <li>Write legibly and with growing fluency using unjoined upper case and lower case letters (ACELY1673)</li> <li>Construct texts featuring print, visual and audio elements using software, including word processing programs (ACELY1674)</li> </ul>	everyday language features and topic-specific vocabulary.  They explain their preferences for aspects of texts using otl texts as comparisons. They create texts that show how ima support the meaning of the text. Students create texts,		
Literature	and context	Discuss how depictions of characters in print, sound and images reflect the contexts in which they were created (ACELT1587)	drawing on their own experiences, their imagination and		
Respondir	ng to literature	<ul> <li>Compare opinions about characters, events and settings in and between texts (ACELT1589)</li> <li>Identify aspects of different types of literary texts that entertain, and give reasons for personal preferences (ACELT1590)</li> </ul>	information they have learned. Students use a variety of strategies to engage in group and class discussions and mak		
Responding Examining	g literature	<ul> <li>Discuss the characters and settings of different texts and explore how language is used to present these features in different ways (ACELT1591)</li> <li>Identify, reproduce and experiment with rhythmic, sound and word patterns in poems, chants, rhymes and songs (ACELT1592)</li> </ul>	presentations.		
Creating li	iterature	Create events and characters using different media that develop key events and characters from literary texts (ACELT1593)			
General Capabilitie Literacy	es	Cross-Curriculum Priorities  • Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures  • Asia and Australia's ongagement with Asia			

- Numeracy
- Information and communication technology (ICT) capability
- Critical and creative thinking
- Ethical behaviour
- Personal and social capability
- Intercultural understanding

- Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia
- Sustainability

#### Based on Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA) materials ( v5.0 May 2013)

### Australian Curriculum: English (Year 3)

	Sub-strands	Content Descriptions	Achievement Standard (organised by reading and viewing, writing, speaking and listening)	
	Language variation and change	Understand that languages have different written and visual communication systems, different oral traditions and different ways of constructing meaning (ACELA1475)	Reading and viewing  By the end of Year 3, students understand how content car	
	Language for interaction	<ul> <li>Understand that successful cooperation with others depends on shared use of social conventions, including turn-taking patterns, and forms of address that vary according to the degree of formality in social situations (ACELA1476)</li> <li>Examine how evaluative language can be varied to be more or less forceful (ACELA1477)</li> </ul>	organised using different text structures depending on the purpose of the text. They understand how language features	
Language	Text structure and organisation	<ul> <li>Understand how different types of texts vary in use of language choices, depending on their purpose and context (for example, tense and types of sentences) (ACELA1478)</li> <li>Understand that paragraphs are a key organisational feature of written texts (ACELA1479)</li> <li>Know that word contractions are a feature of informal language and that apostrophes of contraction are used to signal missing letters (ACELA1480)</li> <li>Identify the features of online texts that enhance navigation (ACELA1790)</li> </ul>	images and vocabulary choices are used for different effects.  They read texts that contain varied sentence structures, a range of punctuation conventions, and images that provide	
La	Expressing and developing ideas	<ul> <li>Understand that a clause is a unit of grammar usually containing a subject and a verb and that these need to be in agreement (ACELA1481)</li> <li>Understand that verbs represent different processes (doing, thinking, saying, and relating) and that these processes are anchored in time through tense (ACELA1482)</li> <li>Identify the effect on audiences of techniques, for example shot size, vertical camera angle and layout in picture books, advertisements and film segments (ACELA1483)</li> <li>Learn extended and technical vocabulary and ways of expressing opinion including modal verbs and adverbs (ACELA1484)</li> <li>Understand how to use sound-letter relationships and knowledge of spelling rules, compound words, prefixes, suffixes, morphemes and less common letter combinations, for example 'tion' (ACELA1485)</li> <li>Recognise high frequency sight words (ACELA1486)</li> </ul>	additional information. They identify literal and implied meaning connecting ideas in different parts of a text. They select information, ideas and events in texts that relate to their own lives and to other texts.	
	Texts in context	Identify the point of view in a text and suggest alternative points of view (ACELY1675)	Writing	
	Interacting with others	<ul> <li>Listen to and contribute to conversations and discussions to share information and ideas and negotiate in collaborative situations (ACELY1676)</li> <li>Use interaction skills, including active listening behaviours and communicate in a clear, coherent manner using a variety of everyday and learned vocabulary and appropriate tone, pace, pitch and volume (ACELY1792)</li> <li>Plan and deliver short presentations, providing some key details in logical sequence (ACELY1677)</li> </ul>	Their texts include writing and images to express and developing in some detail experiences, events, information, ideas and characters. They demonstrate understanding of grammar and choose vocabulary and punctuation appropriate to the	
Literacy	Interpreting, analysing and evaluating	<ul> <li>Identify the audience and purpose of imaginative, informative and persuasive texts (ACELY1678)</li> <li>Read an increasing range of different types of texts by combining contextual, semantic, grammatical and phonic knowledge, using text processing strategies, for example monitoring, predicting, confirming, rereading, reading on and self-correcting (ACELY1679)</li> <li>Use comprehension strategies to build literal and inferred meaning and begin to evaluate texts by drawing on growing knowledge of context, text structures and language features (ACELY1680)</li> </ul>	purpose and context of their writing. They use knowledge sounds and high frequency words to spell words accurate checking their work for meaning. They write using joined letters that are accurately formed and consistent in size.	
	Creating texts	<ul> <li>Plan, draft and publish imaginative, informative and persuasive texts demonstrating increasing control over text structures and language features and selecting print, and multimodal elements appropriate to the audience and purpose (ACELY1682)</li> <li>Reread and edit texts for meaning, appropriate structure, grammatical choices and punctuation (ACELY1683)</li> <li>Write using joined letters that are clearly formed and consistent in size (ACELY1684)</li> <li>Use software including word processing programs with growing speed and efficiency to construct and edit texts featuring visual, print and audio elements (ACELY1685)</li> </ul>	Speaking and listening  Students listen to others' views and respond appropriately.	
	Literature and context	Discuss texts in which characters, events and settings are portrayed in different ways, and speculate on the authors' reasons (ACELT1594)	They understand how language features are used to link and	
αJ	Responding to literature	<ul> <li>Draw connections between personal experiences and the worlds of texts, and share responses with others (ACELT1596)</li> <li>Develop criteria for establishing personal preferences for literature (ACELT1598)</li> </ul>	sequence ideas. They understand how language can be used	
Literature	Examining literature	<ul> <li>Discuss how language is used to describe the settings in texts, and explore how the settings shape the events and influence the mood of the narrative (ACELT1599)</li> <li>Discuss the nature and effects of some language devices used to enhance meaning and shape the reader's reaction, including rhythm and onomatopoeia in poetry and prose (ACELT1600)</li> </ul>	to express feelings and opinions on topics. They create a rang of texts for familiar and unfamiliar audiences. They contribut actively to class and group discussions, asking questions,	
Ë	Creating literature	<ul> <li>Create imaginative texts based on characters, settings and events from a students' own and other cultures using visual features, for example perspective, distance and angle (ACELT1601)</li> <li>Create texts that adapt language features and patterns encountered in literary texts, for example characterisation, rhyme, rhythm, mood, music, sound effects and dislocated (ACELT1701)</li> </ul>	providing useful feedback and making presentations.	
3enera		dialogue (ACELT1791)  Cross-Curriculum Priorities  Notes:	<u> </u>	
<ul><li>Litera</li><li>Num</li><li>Infor</li><li>Critic</li><li>Ethic</li><li>Perso</li></ul>	acy	<ul> <li>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures</li> <li>Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia</li> </ul>		

### Australian Curriculum: English (Year 4)

	Sub-strands		Content Descriptions		Achievement Standard (organised by reading and viewing, writing, speaking and	
	Language variation and		Australian English is one of many social dialects used in Australia, and that v	hile it originated in England it has been influenced by many other	listening)  Reading and viewing	
	change languages (ACELA1487)				By the end of Year 4, students understand that texts have	
	Language for interaction	• Understand that social interactions influence the way people engage with ideas and respond to others for example when exploring and clarifying the ideas of others, summarising students' own views and reporting them to a larger group (ACELA1488)			different structures depending on the purpose and audience.	
			etween the language of opinion and feeling and the language of factual repo	ting or recording (ACELA1489)	They explain how language features, images and vocabulary	
4.	Text structure and		y in complexity and technicality depending on the approach to the topic, the made cohesive through the use of linking devices including pronoun referen		are used to engage the interest of audiences. They describe	
Language	organisation	<ul> <li>Recognise how quotation</li> </ul>	marks are used in texts to signal dialogue, titles and quoted (direct) speech (	ACELA1492)	literal and implied meaning connecting ideas in different texts	
		Identify features of online	texts that enhance readability including text, navigation, links, graphics and	ayout (ACELA1793)	They express preferences for particular texts, and respond to	
Lan	Expressing and developing ideas	<ul> <li>Understand that the meaning of sentences can be enriched through the use of noun groups/phrases and verb groups/phrases and prepositional phrases (ACELA1493)</li> <li>Investigate how quoted (direct) and reported (indirect) speech work in different types of text (ACELA1494)</li> <li>Understand how adverbs and prepositional phrases work in different ways to provide circumstantial details about an activity (ACELA1495)</li> </ul>			others' viewpoints.	
		<ul> <li>Explore the effect of choice texts (ACELA1496)</li> </ul>	es when framing an image, placement of elements in the image, and salience	e on composition of still and moving images in a range of types of	Writing	
			ry from a range of sources into students' own texts including vocabulary enc rategies for spelling words, including spelling rules, knowledge of morphemic		Students use language features to create coherence and add	
		including double letters (A			detail to their texts. They understand how to express an	
				(107)	opinion based on information in a text. They create texts that show understanding of how images and detail can be used to	
	Texts in context	Identify and explain langu	Identify and explain language features of texts from earlier times and compare with the vocabulary, images, layout and content of contemporary texts (ACELY1686)			
	Interacting with others	• Interpret ideas and information in spoken texts and listen for key points in order to carry out tasks and use information to share and extend ideas and information				
	<ul> <li>Use interaction skills such as acknowledging another's point of view and linking students' response to the topic, using familiar and new vocabulary and a range of vocal</li> </ul>			ideas for different audiences. They demonstrate understanding of grammar, select vocabulary from a range of		
			, pitch and volume to speak clearly and coherently (ACELY1688)  r presentations incorporating learned content and taking into account the particular purposes and audiences (ACELY1689)		resources and use accurate spelling and punctuation, editing	
SC S			cures used in imaginative, informative and persuasive texts to meet the purp		their work to improve meaning.	
Literacy	Interpreting, analysing and	<ul> <li>Read different types of te</li> </ul>				
5	evaluating	<ul> <li>cross checking and review</li> <li>Use comprehension strate (ACELY1692)</li> </ul>	Speaking and listening			
	Creating texts	<ul> <li>Plan, draft and publish im increasing control over te</li> </ul>	Students listen for key points in discussions. They use languag			
		<ul> <li>Reread and edit for mean</li> </ul>	features to create coherence and add detail to their texts.			
		<ul><li>Write using clearly-forme</li><li>Use a range of software in</li></ul>	They understand how to express an opinion based on			
		(ACELY1696)     Make connections between	information in a text. They create texts that show			
	Literature and context	,			understanding of how images and detail can be used to exten key ideas. Students create structured texts to explain ideas for	
ē	Responding to literature		es with others, sharing responses and expressing a point of view (ACELT1603) ribe the effects of ideas, text structures and language features of literary tex	different audiences. They make presentations and contribute		
Literature	Examining literature	Discuss how authors and development and plot ter	Ilustrators make stories exciting, moving and absorbing and hold readers' int sion (ACELT1605)	erest by using various techniques, for example character	actively to class and group discussions, varying language	
Lite		<ul> <li>Understand, interpret and neologisms and puns (AC</li> </ul>	experiment with a range of devices and deliberate word play in poetry and (ELT1606)	other literary texts, for example nonsense words, spoonerisms,	according to context.	
	Creating literature	Create literary texts that explore students' own experiences and imagining (ACELT1607)			_	
Greating merutane		Create literary texts by de	veloping storylines, characters and settings (ACELT1794)			
	al Capabilities		Cross-Curriculum Priorities	Notes:		
Liter Num	•		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures			
Infor	rmation and communication technology	(ICT) capability	Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia			
	cal and creative thinking cal behaviour		Sustainability			
	onal and social capability					
	rcultural understanding					

### Australian Curriculum: English (Year 5)

	Sub-strands	Content Descriptions	Achievement Standard (organised by reading and viewing, writing, speaking an
		Understand that the pronunciation, spelling and meanings of words have histories and change over time (ACELA1500)	listening)  Reading and viewing
	Language variation and	onderstand that the promaneution, spenning and meanings of words have histories and change over time (recently 1990)	
	change	Understand that patterns of language interaction vary across social contexts and types of texts and that they help to signal social roles and relationships (ACELA1501)	By the end of Year 5, students explain how text structures
	Language for interaction	assist in understanding the text. They understand how	
			language features, images and vocabulary influence
	Text structure and	Understand how texts vary in purpose, structure and topic as well as the degree of formality (ACELA1504)	interpretations of characters, settings and events. They
ge	organisation	<ul> <li>Understand that the starting point of a sentence gives prominence to the message in the text and allows for prediction of how the text will unfold (ACELA1505)</li> <li>Understand how the grammatical category of possessives is signalled through apostrophes and how to use apostrophes with common and proper nouns (ACELA1506)</li> </ul>	analyse and explain literal and implied information from a
E T		• Investigate how the organisation of texts into chapters, headings, subheadings, home pages and sub-pages for online texts and according to chronology or topic can be	variety of texts. They describe how events, characters and
Language		used to predict content and assist navigation (ACELA1797)	settings in texts are depicted and explain their own respor
Ľ	Expressing and developing	<ul> <li>Understand the difference between main and subordinate clauses and that a complex sentence involves at least one subordinate clause (ACELA1507)</li> <li>Understand how noun groups/phrases and adjective groups/phrases can be expanded in a variety of ways to provide a fuller description of the person, place, thing or idea</li> </ul>	to them.
	ideas	<ul> <li>(ACELA1508)</li> <li>Explain sequences of images in print texts and compare these to the ways hyperlinked digital texts are organised, explaining their effect on viewers' interpretations</li> </ul>	
		(ACELA1511)	Writing
		<ul> <li>Understand the use of vocabulary to express greater precision of meaning, and know that words can have different meanings in different contexts (ACELA1512)</li> <li>Understand how to use banks of known words, as well as word origins, prefixes and suffixes, to learn and spell new words (ACELA1513)</li> </ul>	Students use language features to show how ideas can be
		Recognise uncommon plurals, for example 'foci' (ACELA1514)	extended. They develop and explain a point of view about
		Show how ideas and points of view in texts are conveyed through the use of vocabulary, including idiomatic expressions, objective and subjective language, and that these	text. They create a variety of sequenced texts for different
	Texts in context	can change according to context (ACELY1698)	purposes and audiences. When writing, they demonstrate
	Later and a second second	Clarify understanding of content as it unfolds in formal and informal situations, connecting ideas to students' own experiences and present and justify a point of view	
	Interacting with others	<ul> <li>(ACELY1699)</li> <li>Use interaction skills, for example paraphrasing, questioning and interpreting non-verbal cues and choose vocabulary and vocal effects appropriate for different audie</li> </ul>	understanding of grammar, select specific vocabulary and
		and purposes (ACELY1796)	accurate spelling and punctuation, editing their work to
ζ		Plan, rehearse and deliver presentations for defined audiences and purposes incorporating accurate and sequenced content and multimodal elements (ACELY1700)      Identify and applies characteristic text structures and language feet uses used in imaginating information and paragraphic text to most the purpose of the text (ACELY1701).	provide structure and meaning.
Literacy	Interpreting, analysing and	<ul> <li>Identify and explain characteristic text structures and language features used in imaginative, informative and persuasive texts to meet the purpose of the text (ACELY1701)</li> <li>Navigate and read texts for specific purposes applying appropriate text processing strategies, for example predicting and confirming, monitoring meaning, skimming and</li> </ul>	
ij	evaluating	scanning (ACELY1702)	Speaking and listening
_		<ul> <li>Use comprehension strategies to analyse information, integrating and linking ideas from a variety of print and digital sources (ACELY1703)</li> <li>Plan, draft and publish imaginative, informative and persuasive print and multimodal texts, choosing text structures, language features, images and sound appropriate to</li> </ul>	Students listen and ask questions to clarify content. They u
	Creating texts	purpose and audience (ACELY1704)	language features to show how ideas can be extended. The
		<ul> <li>Reread and edit student's own and others' work using agreed criteria for text structures and language features (ACELY1705)</li> <li>Develop a handwriting style that is becoming legible, fluent and automatic (ACELY1706)</li> </ul>	develop and explain a point of view about a text selecting
		Use a range of software including word processing programs with fluency to construct, edit and publish written text, and select, edit and place visual, print and audio	
		elements (ACELY1707)  • Identify aspects of literary texts that convey details or information about particular social, cultural and historical contexts (ACELT1608)	information, ideas and images from a range of resources.
	Literature and context		create a variety of sequenced texts for different purposes
a	Responding to literature	<ul> <li>Present a point of view about particular literary texts using appropriate metalanguage, and reflecting on the viewpoints of others (ACELT1609)</li> <li>Use metalanguage to describe the effects of ideas, text structures and language features on particular audiences (ACELT1795)</li> </ul>	audiences. They make presentations and contribute active
בו		Use metalanguage to describe the effects of ideas, text structures and language features on particular audiences (ACELT1795)	class and group discussions, taking into account other
Literature	Examining literature	<ul> <li>Recognise that ideas in literary texts can be conveyed from different viewpoints, which can lead to different kinds of interpretations and responses (ACELT1610)</li> <li>Understand, interpret and experiment with sound devices and imagery, including simile, metaphor and personification, in narratives, shape poetry, songs, anthems and odes (ACELT1611)</li> </ul>	perspectives.
	Creating literature	Create literary texts using realistic and fantasy settings and characters that draw on the worlds represented in texts students have experienced (ACELT1612)	
		Create literary texts that experiment with structures, ideas and stylistic features of selected authors (ACELT1798)	
	al Capabilities	Cross-Curriculum Priorities Notes:	
Liter Num		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures	
	rmation and communication technology	• Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia	
Criti	cal and creative thinking	• Sustainability	
	cal behaviour conal and social capability		
	rcultural understanding		
	Ç		

### Australian Curriculum: English (Year 6)

	Sub-strands	Content Descriptions	Achievement Standard (organised by reading and viewing, writing, speaking and		
	Language variation and	Understand that different social and geographical dialects or accents are used in Australia in addition to Standard Australian English (ACELA1515)	Reading and viewing		
	change		By the end of Year 6, students understand how the use of te		
Language	Language for interaction	<ul> <li>Understand that strategies for interaction become more complex and demanding as levels of formality and social distance increase (ACELA1516)</li> <li>Understand the uses of objective and subjective language and bias (ACELA1517)</li> </ul>	structures can achieve particular effects. They analyse and explain how language features, images and vocabulary are used by different authors to represent ideas, characters and events. They compare and analyse information in different		
	Text structure and organisation	<ul> <li>Understand how authors often innovate on text structures and play with language features to achieve particular aesthetic, humorous and persuasive purposes and effects (ACELA1518)</li> <li>Understand that cohesive links can be made in texts by omitting or replacing words (ACELA1520)</li> <li>Understand the uses of commas to separate clauses (ACELA1521)</li> </ul>			
Lang	Expressing and developing ideas	<ul> <li>Investigate how complex sentences can be used in a variety of ways to elaborate, extend and explain ideas(ACELA1522)</li> <li>Understand how ideas can be expanded and sharpened through careful choice of verbs, elaborated tenses and a range of adverb groups/phrases(ACELA1523)</li> <li>Identify and explain how analytical images like figures, tables, diagrams, maps and graphs contribute to our understanding of verbal information in factual and persuasive texts (ACELA1524)</li> </ul>	texts, explaining literal and implied meaning. They select and use evidence from a text to explain their response to it.		
		<ul> <li>Investigate how vocabulary choices, including evaluative language can express shades of meaning, feeling and opinion (ACELA1525)</li> <li>Understand how to use banks of known words, word origins, base words, suffixes and prefixes, morphemes, spelling patterns and generalisations to learn and spell new words, for example technical words and words adopted from other languages (ACELA1526)</li> </ul>	Writing Students understand how language features and language patterns can be used for emphasis. They show how specific		
	Texts in context	Compare texts including media texts that represent ideas and events in different ways, explaining the effects of the different approaches (ACELY1708)	details can be used to support a point of view. They explain how their choices of language features and images are used.		
	Interacting with others	<ul> <li>Participate in and contribute to discussions, clarifying and interrogating ideas, developing and supporting arguments, sharing and evaluating information, experiences and opinions (ACELY1709)</li> <li>Use interaction skills, varying conventions of spoken interactions such as voice volume, tone, pitch and pace, according to group size, formality of interaction and needs and expertise of the audience (ACELY1816)</li> <li>Plan, rehearse and deliver presentations selecting and sequencing appropriate content and multimodal elements for defined audiences and purposes, making appropriate choices for modality and emphasis (ACELY1710)</li> </ul>	They create detailed texts elaborating upon key ideas for a range of purposes and audiences. They demonstrate understanding of grammar, make considered choices from		
Literacy	Interpreting, analysing and evaluating	<ul> <li>Analyse how text structures and language features work together to meet the purpose of a text (ACELY1711)</li> <li>Select, navigate and read texts for a range of purposes applying appropriate text processing strategies and interpreting structural features, for example table of contents, glossary, chapters, headings and subheadings (ACELY1712)</li> <li>Use comprehension strategies to interpret and analyse information and ideas, comparing content from a variety of textual sources including media and digital texts (ACELY1713)</li> <li>Analyse strategies authors use to influence readers (ACELY1801)</li> </ul>	expanding vocabulary, use, accurate spelling and punctuatio for clarity and make and explain editorial choices.  Speaking and listening		
	Creating texts	<ul> <li>Plan, draft and publish imaginative, informative and persuasive texts, choosing and experimenting with text structures, language features, images and digital resources appropriate to purpose and audience (ACELY1714)</li> <li>Reread and edit students' own and others' work using agreed criteria and explaining editing choices (ACELY1715)</li> <li>Develop a handwriting style that is legible, fluent and automatic and varies according to audience and purpose (ACELY1716)</li> <li>Use a range of software, including word processing programs, learning new functions as required to create texts (ACELY1717)</li> </ul>	Students listen to discussions, clarifying content and challenging others' ideas. They understand how language features and language patterns can be used for emphasis.  They show how specific details can be used to support a p		
	Literature and context	Make connections between students' own experiences and those of characters and events represented in texts drawn from different historical, social and cultural contexts (ACELT1613)	of view. They explain how their choices of language features and images are used. They create detailed texts, elaborating		
Literature	Responding to literature  Examining literature	<ul> <li>Analyse and evaluate similarities and differences in texts on similar topics, themes or plots (ACELT1614)</li> <li>Identify and explain how choices in language, for example modality, emphasis, repetition and metaphor, influence personal response to different texts (ACELT1615)</li> <li>Identify, describe, and discuss similarities and differences between texts, including those by the same author or illustrator, and evaluate characteristics that define an author's individual style (ACELT1616)</li> </ul>	on key ideas for a range of purposes and audiences. They make presentations and contribute actively to class and groundiscussions, using a variety of strategies for effect.		
Liter		<ul> <li>author's individual style (ACELT1616)</li> <li>Identify the relationship between words, sounds, imagery and language patterns in narratives and poetry such as ballads, limericks and free verse (ACELT1617)</li> </ul>	discussions, using a variety of strategies for effect.		
-	Creating literature	<ul> <li>Create literary texts that adapt or combine aspects of texts students have experienced in innovative ways (ACELT1618)</li> <li>Experiment with text structures and language features and their effects in creating literary texts, for example, using imagery, sentence variation, metaphor and word choice (ACELT1800)</li> </ul>			
Genera	al Capabilities	Cross-Curriculum Priorities Notes:			
<ul><li>Criti</li><li>Ethic</li><li>Pers</li></ul>	•	<ul> <li>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures</li> <li>Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia</li> <li>Sustainability.</li> </ul>			

## Australian Curriculum: English (Year 7)

	Sub-strands		Content Descriptions		Achievement Standard (organised by reading and viewing, writing, speaking and listening)	
Language	Language variation and change	<ul> <li>Understand the way lange (ACELA1528)</li> </ul>	uage evolves to reflect a changing world, particularly in response to the use of	new technology for presenting texts and communicating	Reading and viewing  By the end of Year 7, students understand how text structure	
	Language for interaction		• Understand how language is used to evaluate texts and how evaluations about a text can be substantiated by reference to the text and other sources (ACELA1782)		can influence the complexity of a text and are dependent on audience, purpose and context. They demonstrate	
	Text structure and organisation	<ul> <li>structures such as taxono</li> <li>Understand that the cohe paragraphs and topic sen</li> </ul>	ow the text structures and language features of texts become more complex in mies, cause and effect, and extended metaphors (ACELA1531) rence of more complex texts relies on devices that signal text structure and gutences, indexes or site maps or breadcrumb trails for online texts (ACELA1763) inctuation to support meaning in complex sentences with phrases and embedden	ide readers, for example overviews, initial and concluding	understanding of how the choice of language features, ima and vocabulary affects meaning. They explain issues and id from a variety of sources, analysing supporting evidence ar	
	Expressing and developing ideas	<ul> <li>Recognise and understan of information (ACELA153</li> <li>Understand how modality</li> <li>Analyse how point of view</li> <li>Investigate vocabulary tyl knowledge through langu</li> <li>Understand how to use sy words and how to spell the</li> </ul>	implied meaning. They select specific details from texts to develop their own response, recognising that texts reflect different viewpoints.  Writing			
Literacy	Texts in context	· '	ffect of technological innovations on texts, particularly media texts (ACELY176)	5)	Students understand how the selection of a variety of language features can influence an audience. They underst how to draw on personal knowledge, textual analysis and other sources to express or challenge a point of view. They create texts showing how language features, text structure and images from other texts can be combined for effect. The	
	Interacting with others	rendition (ACELY1719)  Use interaction skills whe add interest and meaning	ideas, concepts and points of view in spoken texts to evaluate qualities, for ex- n discussing and presenting ideas and information, selecting body language, vo. (ACELY1804) r presentations, selecting and sequencing appropriate content and multimodal	oice qualities and other elements, (for example music and sound) to		
	Interpreting, analysing and evaluating	<ul> <li>Analyse and explain the ways text structures and language features shape meaning and vary according to audience and purpose (ACELY1721)</li> <li>Use prior knowledge and text processing strategies to interpret a range of types of texts (ACELY1722)</li> <li>Use comprehension strategies to interpret, analyse and synthesise ideas and information, critiquing ideas and issues from a variety of textual sources (ACELY1723)</li> <li>Compare the text structures and language features of multimodal texts, explaining how they combine to influence audiences (ACELY1724)</li> </ul>			and audiences. When creating and editing texts they demonstrate understanding of grammar, use a variety of me specialised vocabulary, use accurate spelling and punctuation	
	Creating texts	<ul> <li>Plan, draft and publish imaginative, informative and persuasive texts selecting aspects of subject matter and particular language, visual, and audio features to convey information and ideas (ACELY1725)</li> <li>Edit for meaning by removing repetition, refining ideas, reordering sentences and adding or substituting words for impact (ACELY1726)</li> <li>Consolidate a personal handwriting style that is legible, fluent and automatic and supports writing for extended periods (ACELY1727)</li> <li>Use a range of software, including word processing programs, to confidently create, edit and publish written and multimodal texts (ACELY1728)</li> </ul>			Speaking and listening  Students listen for and explain different perspectives in text	
	Literature and context	<ul> <li>Identify and explore ideas (ACELT1619)</li> </ul>	Identify and explore ideas and viewpoints about events, issues and characters represented in texts drawn from different historical, social and cultural contexts (ACELT1619)			
Literature	Responding to literature	<ul> <li>Reflect on ideas and opinions about characters, settings and events in literary texts, identifying areas of agreement and difference with others and justifying a point of view (ACELT1620)</li> <li>Compare the ways that language and images are used to create character, and to influence emotions and opinions in different types of texts (ACELT1621)</li> <li>Discuss aspects of texts, for example their aesthetic and social value, using relevant and appropriate metalanguage (ACELT1803)</li> <li>Recognise and analyse the ways that characterisation, events and settings are combined in narratives, and discuss the purposes and appeal of different approaches (ACELT1622)</li> </ul>			features can influence an audience. They understand how to draw on personal knowledge, textual analysis and other sources to express or challenge a point of view. They create texts showing how language features and images from other texts can be combined for effect. They create texts structure and coherent texts for a range purposes and audiences. They	
Litera	Examining literature					
	Creating literature	Create literary texts that a	<ul> <li>Create literary texts that adapt stylistic features encountered in other texts, for example, narrative viewpoint, structure of stanzas, contrast and juxtaposition (ACELT1625)</li> <li>Experiment with text structures and language features and their effects in creating literary texts, for example, using rhythm, sound effects, monologue, layout, navigation</li> </ul>		make presentations and contribute actively to class and gro discussions, using language features to engage the audience	
<ul> <li>General Capabilities</li> <li>Literacy</li> <li>Numeracy</li> <li>Information and communication technology (ICT) capability</li> <li>Critical and creative thinking</li> <li>Ethical behaviour</li> </ul>			<ul> <li>Cross-Curriculum Priorities</li> <li>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures</li> <li>Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia</li> <li>Sustainability</li> </ul>	Notes:		

• Intercultural understanding

### Australian Curriculum: English (Year 8)

	Sub-strands	Content Descriptions	Achievement Standard (organised by reading and viewing, writing, speaking ar
			listening)
	Language variation and	Understand the influence and impact that the English language has had on other languages or dialects and how English has been influenced in return (ACELA1540)	Reading and viewing
	change		By the end of Year 8, students understand how the selection
	Language for interaction	<ul> <li>Understand how conventions of speech adopted by communities influence the identities of people in those communities (ACELA1541)</li> <li>Understand how rhetorical devices are used to persuade and how different layers of meaning are developed through the use of metaphor, irony and parody (ACELA1542)</li> </ul>	of text structures is influenced by the selection of language
			mode and how this varies for different purposes and
	T1	Analyse how the text structures and language features of persuasive texts, including media texts, vary according to the medium and mode of communication (ACELA1543)	audiences. They explain how language features, images ar vocabulary are used to represent different ideas and issue
e O	Text structure and organisation	<ul> <li>Understand how cohesion in texts is improved by strengthening the internal structure of paragraphs through the use of examples, quotations and substantiation of claims</li> </ul>	texts. They interpret texts, questioning the reliability of
Languag	organisation	(ACELA1766)	sources of ideas and information. They select evidence fro
ಹ		Understand how coherence is created in complex texts through devices like lexical cohesion, ellipsis, grammatical theme and text connectives (ACELA1809)	the text to show how events, situations and people can b
E B		<ul> <li>Understand the use of punctuation conventions including colons, semicolons, dashes and brackets in formal and informal texts (ACELA1544)</li> </ul>	represented from different viewpoints.
	Expressing and developing	Analyse and examine how effective authors control and use a variety of clause structures, including clauses embedded within the structure of a noun group/phrase or clause (ACCIALLA).	Writing
	ideas	<ul> <li>clause (ACELA1545)</li> <li>Understand the effect of nominalisation in the writing of informative and persuasive texts (ACELA1546)</li> </ul>	
		<ul> <li>Investigate how visual and multimodal texts allude to or draw on other texts or images to enhance and layer meaning (ACELA1548)</li> </ul>	Students understand how the selection of language feature can be used for particular purposes and effects. They exp
		Recognise that vocabulary choices contribute to the specificity, abstraction and style of texts (ACELA1547)	the effectiveness of language choices they use to influence
		<ul> <li>Understand how to apply learned knowledge consistently in order to spell accurately and to learn new words including nominalisations (ACELA1549)</li> </ul>	audience. Through combining ideas, images and language
	Texts in context	Analyse and explain how language has evolved over time and how technology and the media have influenced language use and forms of communication (ACELY1729)	features from other texts students show how ideas can b
			expressed in new ways. They create texts for different
	Interacting with others	<ul> <li>Interpret the stated and implied meanings in spoken texts, and use evidence to support or challenge different perspectives (ACELY1730)</li> <li>Use interaction skills for identified purposes, using voice and language conventions to suit different situations, selecting vocabulary, modulating voice and using elements</li> </ul>	purposes selecting language to influence audience respo
		such as music, images and sound for specific effects (ACELY1808)	When creating and editing texts for specific effects, they
		Plan, rehearse and deliver presentations, selecting and sequencing appropriate content, including multimodal elements, to reflect a diversity of viewpoints (ACELY1731)	into account intended purposes and the needs and intere
Literacy	Interpreting, analysing and	<ul> <li>Analyse and evaluate the ways that text structures and language features vary according to the purpose of the text and the ways that referenced sources add authority to a text (ACELY1732)</li> </ul>	audiences. They demonstrate understanding of grammar select vocabulary for effect and use accurate spelling and
Ē	evaluating	<ul> <li>Apply increasing knowledge of vocabulary, text structures and language features to understand the content of texts (ACELY1733)</li> </ul>	punctuation.
٥		• Use comprehension strategies to interpret and evaluate texts by reflecting on the validity of content and the credibility of sources, including finding evidence in the text for the author's point of view (ACELY1734)	Speaking and listening
		• Explore and explain the ways authors combine different modes and media in creating texts, and the impact of these choices on the viewer/listener (ACELY1735)	, ,
	Creating texts	• Create imaginative, informative and persuasive texts that raise issues, report events, and advance opinions, using deliberate language and textual choices, and including digital elements as appropriate (ACELY1736)	Students listen for and identify different emphases in textusing that understanding to elaborate upon discussions.
		• Experiment with text structures and language features to refine and clarify ideas to improve the effectiveness of students' own texts (ACELY1810)	understand how the selection of language features can be
		<ul> <li>Use a range of software, including word processing programs to create, edit and publish texts imaginatively (ACELY1738)</li> </ul>	used for particular purposes and effects. They explain the
	Literature and context	• Explore the ways that ideas and viewpoints in literary texts drawn from different historical, social and cultural contexts may reflect or challenge the values of individuals and groups (ACELT1626)	effectiveness of language choices they use to influence t audience. Through combining ideas, images and languag
		• Explore the interconnectedness of Country and Place, People, Identity and Culture in texts including those by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander authors (ACELT1806)	features from other texts students show how ideas can b
are	Responding to literature	<ul> <li>Share, reflect on, clarify and evaluate opinions and arguments about aspects of literary texts (ACELT1627)</li> <li>Understand and explain how combinations of words and images in texts are used to represent particular groups in society, and how texts position readers in relation to those groups (ACELT1628)</li> </ul>	expressed in new ways. They create texts for different purposes selecting language to influence audience respo
ā		Recognise and explain differing viewpoints about the world, cultures, individual people and concerns represented in texts (ACELT1807)	They make presentations and contribute actively to class
Literature	Examining literature	<ul> <li>Recognise, explain and analyse the ways literary texts draw on readers' knowledge of other texts and enable new understandings and appreciation of aesthetic qualities (ACELT1629)</li> </ul>	group discussions, using language patterns for effect.
		Identify and evaluate devices that create tone, for example humour, wordplay, innuendo and parody in poetry, humorous prose, drama or visual texts (ACELT1630)	
		Interpret and analyse language choices, including sentence patterns, dialogue, imagery and other language features, in short stories, literary essays and plays (ACELT1767)	-
	Creating literature	• Create literary texts that draw upon text structures and language features of other texts for particular purposes and effects (ACELT1632)	
	10 1 11111	• Experiment with particular language features drawn from different types of texts, including combinations of language and visual choices to create new texts (ACELT1768)	
nera	l Capabilities	Cross-Curriculum Priorities Notes:	

- Numeracy
- Information and communication technology (ICT) capability
- Critical and creative thinking
- Ethical behaviour
- Personal and social capabilityIntercultural understanding

- Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia
- Sustainability

Based on Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA) materials ( v5.0 May 2013)

### Australian Curriculum: English (Year 9)

	Sub-strands	trands Content Descriptions		Achievement Standard		
	Sub-strailus		Content Descriptions		(organised by reading and viewing, writing, speaking and listening)	
	Language variation and	Understand that Standar	d Australian English is a living language within which the creation and loss of v	Reading and viewing		
	change				By the end of Year 9, students analyse the ways that text	
			d relationships are developed and challenged through language and interpers on can be expressed directly and indirectly using devices, for example allusion		structures can be manipulated for effect. They analyse and explain how images, vocabulary choices and language featur	
		G				
e.		Understand that authors	innovate with text structures and language for specific purposes and effects (	ACEL A1552)	distinguish the work of individual authors. They evaluate an	
<u>e</u>	Text structure and		e use of cohesive devices in texts, focusing on how they serve to signpost idea		integrate ideas and information from texts to form their ow	
ر اھ	organisation	ideas (ACELA1770)	e use of contestre defices in texts, focusing on how they serve to significant dec	s, to make connections and to band semantic associations between	interpretations. They select evidence from the text to analys	
Language		Understand how punctua	ation is used along with layout and font variations in constructing texts for diff	erent audiences and purposes (ACELA1556)	and explain how language choices and conventions are used	
	Expressing and developing	•	tively use the structures of sentences and clauses for particular effects(ACELA	·	influence an audience.	
	ideas		abstract nouns can be used to summarise preceding or subsequent stretches			
			use of symbols, icons and myth in still and moving images and how these augr		Writing	
			choices contribute to specificity, abstraction and stylistic effectiveness (ACELA		Students understand how to use a variety of language featu	
		<ul> <li>Understand how spelling (ACELA1562)</li> </ul>	is used creatively in texts for particular effects, for example characterisation	and humour and to represent accents and styles of speech	to create different levels of meaning. They understand how	
	Toyto in contoyt	Analyse how the constru-	ction and interpretation of texts, including media texts, can be influenced by o	cultural perspectives and other texts (ACELY1739)	interpretations can vary by comparing their responses to tex	
	Texts in context	,	,		to the responses of others. In creating texts students	
	Interacting with others		nstructed for different purposes, for example to entertain and to persuade, an	nd analyse how language features of these texts position listeners to	demonstrate how manipulating language features and image	
	meraeang marea	respond in particular way			can create innovative texts. They create texts that respond to	
			present and discuss an idea and to influence and engage an audience by selecting persuasive language, varying voice tone, pitch, and pace, and music and sound effects (ACELY1811)		issues interpreting and integrating ideas from other texts.	
		<ul> <li>Plan, rehearse and delive</li> </ul>	er presentations, selecting and sequencing appropriate content and multimod	al elements for aesthetic and playful purposes (ACELY1741)	They edit for effect, selecting vocabulary and grammar that	
<u>ج</u>	Interpreting, analysing and		valuate how different perspectives of an issue, event, situation, individuals or groups are constructed to serve specific purposes in texts		contribute to the precision and persuasiveness of texts and	
ğ	evaluating  • Apply an expanding vocabulary t		bulary to read increasingly complex texts with fluency and comprehension (ACELY1743) tegies to interpret and analyse texts, comparing and evaluating representations of an event, issue, situation or character in different texts		using accurate spelling and punctuation.	
Literacy						
<b>:</b>			legies to interpret and analyse texts, comparing and evaluating representation	is of an event, issue, situation or character in different texts	Speaking and listening	
		Explore and explain the contact the contact that the	combinations of language and visual choices that authors make to present info	rmation, opinions and perspectives in different texts (ACELY1745)	They listen for ways texts position an audience. They	
			understand how to use a variety of language features to			
	Creating texts	• Create imaginative informative and persuasive texts that present a point of view and advance or illustrate arguments, including texts that integrate visual, print and/or			create different levels of meaning. They understand how	
	· ·		s' own and others' texts to improve clarity and control over content, organisation, paragraphing, sentence structure, vocabulary and audio/ visual		interpretations can vary by comparing their responses to te	
			own and others texts to improve clarity and control over content, organisate	ion, paragraphing, sentence structure, vocabulary and addition visual	to the responses of others. In creating texts, students	
		<ul> <li>Use a range of software,</li> </ul>	Use a range of software, including word processing programs, flexibly and imaginatively to publish texts (ACFLY1748).			
	Literature and context	Interpret and compare he	ow representations of people and culture in literary texts are drawn from diffe	erent historical, social and cultural contexts (ACELT1633)	demonstrate how manipulating language features and imag can create innovative texts. They create texts that respond t	
		Present an argument about	out a literary text based on initial impressions and subsequent analysis of the	whole text (ACELT1771)	issues, interpreting and integrating ideas from texts. They	
	Responding to literature	Reflect on, discuss and ex	xplore notions of literary value and how and why such notions vary according	to context (ACELT1634)	make presentations and contribute actively to class and group	
ē		<ul> <li>Explore and reflect on pe (ACELT1635)</li> </ul>	ersonal understanding of the world and significant human experience gained for	rom interpreting various representations of life matters in texts	discussions, comparing and evaluating responses to ideas an	
5		· ,	ar and unfamiliar contexts, and discuss and evaluate their content and the ap	neal of an individual author's literary style (ACFLT1636)		
Literature	Examining literature	•	ent with the use and effect of extended metaphor, metonymy, allegory, icons,	• • •	issues.	
ţe			s on similar themes (ACELT1637)			
=		<ul> <li>Analyse text structures a</li> </ul>	nd language features of literary texts, and make relevant comparisons with ot	her texts (ACELT1772)		
	Creating literature		uding hybrid texts, that innovate on aspects of other texts, for example by using			
	or causing interestance		is that language features, image and sound can be adapted in literary texts, fo nd comedy, pun and hyperlink (ACELT1638)	r example the effects of stereotypical characters and settings, the		
	al Capabilities		Cross-Curriculum Priorities	Notes:		
<ul><li>Liter</li><li>Num</li></ul>	-		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures			
	rmation and communication technology	(ICT) capability	Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia			
	cal and creative thinking	( - )	Sustainability			
	cal behaviour					
Pers	onal and social capability					
	rcultural understanding			The state of the s		

### Australian Curriculum: English (Year 10)

			Achievement Standard
	Sub-strands	Content Descriptions	(organised by reading and viewing, writing, speaking and listening)
	Language variation and	Understand that Standard Australian English in its spoken and written forms has a history of evolution and change and continues to evolve (ACELA1563)	Reading and viewing
	change		By the end of Year 10, students evaluate how text structures
	Language for interaction	Understand how language use can have inclusive and exclusive social effects, and can empower or disempower people (ACELA1564)  Lindowstand that records a construction of touch are influenced by the circular and the province and product of communication (ACELA1565).	can be used in innovative ways by different authors. They
	zangaage for interaction	Understand that people's evaluations of texts are influenced by their value systems, the context and the purpose and mode of communication (ACELA1565)	explain how the choice of language features, images and
a)		Compare the purposes, text structures and language features of traditional and contemporary texts in different media (ACELA1566)	vocabulary contributes to the development of individual styl
age	Text structure and	<ul> <li>Understand how paragraphs and images can be arranged for different purposes, audiences, perspectives and stylistic effects (ACELA1567)</li> </ul>	They develop and justify their own interpretations of texts.
gr	organisation	<ul> <li>Understand conventions for citing others, and how to reference these in different ways (ACELA1568)</li> </ul>	They evaluate other interpretations, analysing the evidence
Language			used to support them.
_	Expressing and developing	Analyse and evaluate the effectiveness of a wide range of sentence and clause structures as authors design and craft texts (ACELA1569)  Analyse how higher order concents are developed in complex texts through language features including naminalisation, clause combinations, technicality and obstructions.	Writing
	ideas	<ul> <li>Analyse how higher order concepts are developed in complex texts through language features including nominalisation, clause combinations, technicality and abstraction (ACELA1570)</li> </ul>	Students show how the selection of language features can
		<ul> <li>Evaluate the impact on audiences of different choices in the representation of still and moving images (ACELA1572)</li> </ul>	achieve precision and stylistic effect. They explain different
		Refine vocabulary choices to discriminate between shades of meaning, with deliberate attention to the effect on audiences (ACELA1571)	viewpoints, attitudes and perspectives through the
		<ul> <li>Understand how to use knowledge of the spelling system to spell unusual and technical words accurately, for example those based on uncommon Greek and Latin roots (ACELA1573)</li> </ul>	development of cohesive and logical arguments. They develo
	Texts in context	Analyse and evaluate how people, cultures, places, events, objects and concepts are represented in texts, including media texts, through language, structural and/or visual	their own style by experimenting with language features,
	TEALS III COILLEAL	choices (ACELY1749)	stylistic devices, text structures and images. They create a
	Interacting with others	<ul> <li>Identify and explore the purposes and effects of different text structures and language features of spoken texts, and use this knowledge to create purposeful texts that inform, persuade and engage (ACELY1750)</li> </ul>	wide range of texts to articulate complex ideas. They
		<ul> <li>Use organisation patterns, voice and language conventions to present a point of view on a subject, speaking clearly, coherently and with effect, using logic, imagery and</li> </ul>	demonstrate understanding of grammar, vary vocabulary
		rhetorical devices to engage audiences (ACELY1813)	choices for impact, and accurately use spelling and
Literacy		Plan, rehearse and deliver presentations selecting and sequencing appropriate content and multimodal elements to influence a course of action (ACELY1751)      ACELY1751      ACELY1752      ACELY1752      ACELY1752      ACELY1752      ACELY1753	punctuation when creating and editing texts.
e a	Interpreting, analysing and	<ul> <li>Identify and analyse implicit or explicit values, beliefs and assumptions in texts and how these are influenced by purposes and likely audiences (ACELY1752)</li> <li>Choose a reading technique and reading path appropriate for the type of text, to retrieve and connect ideas within and between texts (ACELY1753)</li> </ul>	
ij	evaluating	<ul> <li>Use comprehension strategies to compare and contrast information within and between texts, identifying and analysing embedded perspectives, and evaluating</li> </ul>	Speaking and listening
_		supporting evidence (ACELY1754)	Students listen for ways features within texts can be
	Creating texts	<ul> <li>Create sustained texts, including texts that combine specific digital or media content, for imaginative, informative, or persuasive purposes, and that reflect upon challenging and complex issues (ACELY1756)</li> </ul>	manipulated to achieve particular effects. They show how th
		• Review, edit and refine students' own and others' texts for control of content, organisation, sentence structure, vocabulary, and/or visual features, to achieve particular	selection of language features can achieve precision and
		purposes and effects (ACELY1757)	stylistic effect. They explain different viewpoints, attitudes a
		<ul> <li>Use a range of software, including word processing programs, confidently, flexibly and imaginatively to publish texts, considering the identified purpose and the characteristics of the user (ACELY1776)</li> </ul>	perspectives through the development of cohesive and logical
	Literature and context	Compare and evaluate a range of representations of individuals and groups in different historical, social and cultural contexts (ACELT1639)	arguments. They develop their own style by experimenting with language features, stylistic devices, text structures and
	Responding to literature	Reflect on, extend, endorse or refute others' interpretations of and responses to literature (ACELT1640)  Applying and explain how text structures, lenguage features and visual features of texts and the context in which texts are experienced may influence and increase response.	images. They create a wide range of texts to articulate
	25/200000000000000000000000000000000000	<ul> <li>Analyse and explain how text structures, language features and visual features of texts and the context in which texts are experienced may influence audience response (ACELT1641)</li> </ul>	complex ideas. They make presentations and contribute
ē		Evaluate the social, moral and ethical positions represented in texts (ACELT1812)	actively to class and group discussions building on others'
ıţn	Examining literature	• Identify, explain and discuss how narrative viewpoint, structure, characterisation and devices including analogy and satire shape different interpretations and responses to a text (ACELT1642)	ideas, solving problems, justifying opinions and developing
Literature		• Compare and evaluate how 'voice' as a literary device can be used in a range of different types of texts such as poetry to evoke particular emotional responses	and expanding arguments.
Lit		(ACELT1643)	
_		Analyse and evaluate text structures and language features of literary texts and make relevant thematic and inter-textual connections with other texts (ACELT1774)      Create literary texts that reflect an emerging copies of personal style and evaluate the effectiveness of these texts (ACELT1814).	
	Creating literature	<ul> <li>Create literary texts that reflect an emerging sense of personal style and evaluate the effectiveness of these texts (ACELT1814)</li> <li>Create literary texts with a sustained 'voice', selecting and adapting appropriate text structures, literary devices, language, auditory and visual structures and features and</li> </ul>	
		for a specific purpose and intended audience (ACELT1815)	
		Create imaginative texts that make relevant thematic and inter-textual connections with other texts (ACELT1644)    Contact   Contac	
	l Capabilities	Cross-Curriculum Priorities Notes:	
<ul><li>Litera</li><li>Num</li></ul>		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures	
	eracy mation and communication technology	(ICT) capability  • Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia	
	cal and creative thinking	• Sustainability	
	al behaviour onal and social capability		
- LG12(	cultural understanding		