English

Year 2 Level Description

The English curriculum is built around the three interrelated strands of Language, Literature and Literacy. Teaching and learning programs should balance and integrate all three strands. Together the strands focus on developing students' knowledge, understanding and skills in listening, reading, viewing, speaking, writing and creating. Learning in English builds on concepts, skills and processes developed in earlier years, and teachers will revisit and strengthen these as needed

In Year 2, students communicate with peers, teachers, students from other classes, and community members.

ret spoken, written and mu he primary purpose is to entertain, as well as texts designed to inform and persuade. These encompass traditional oral texts, picture books, various types of print and digital stories, simple chapter books, rhyming verse, poetry, non-fiction, film, multimodal texts, dramatic performances, and texts used by students as models for constructing their own work.

The range of literary texts for Foundation to Year 10 comprises Australian literature, including the oral narrative traditions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, as well as the contemporary literature of these two cultural groups, and classic and contemporary world literature, including texts from and about Asia.

Literary texts that support and extend Year 2 students as independent readers involve sequences of events that span several pages and present unusual happenings within a framework of familiar experiences. Informative texts present new content about topics of interest and topics being studied in other areas of the curriculum. These texts include language features such as varied sentence structures, some unfamiliar vocabulary, a significant number of highfrequency sight words and words that need to be decoded phonically, and a range of punctuation conventions, as well as illustrations and diagrams that both support and extend the printed text.

dents create a range of imaginative, informative and persuasive texts including imaginative retellings, reports, performances, poetry and expositions.

silent letters,

common sound-letter combinations (ACELA1474)

Dannielle Williams - Year 2

Term 2 Week 7

Language	Literature	Literacy
Language Variation and Change	Literature and Context	Texts in Context
□ 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) Language for Interaction □ 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) □ Identify language that can be used for appreciating texts and the qualities of people and things (ACELA1462) Text Structure and Organisation □ Understand that different types of texts have identifiable text structures and language features that help the text serve its purpose (ACELA1463) □ Understand how texts are made cohesive through resources, for example word associations, synonyms, and antonyms (ACELA1464) □ Recognise that capital letters signal proper nouns and commas are used to separate items in lists (ACELA1465) □ Know some features of text organisation including page and screen layouts, alphabetical order, and different types of diagrams, for example timelines (ACELA1466) Expressing and Developing Ideas □ 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) □ 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) □ 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) □ 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) □ Understand how to use digraphs, long vowels blend	□ Discuss how depictions of characters in print, sound and images reflect the contexts in which they were created (ACELT1587) Responding to Literature □ Compare opinions about characters, events and settings in and between texts (ACELT1589) □ Identify aspects of different types of literary texts that entertain, and give reasons for personal preferences (ACELT1590) Examining Literature □ Discuss the characters and settings of different texts and explore how language is used to present these features in different ways (ACELT1591) □ Identify, reproduce and experiment with rhythmic, sound and word patterns in poems, chants, rhymes and songs (ACELT1592) Creating Literature □ Create events and characters using different media that develop key events and characters from literary texts (ACELT1593)	□ Discuss different texts on a similar topic, identifying similarities and differences between the texts (ACELY1665) Interacting with Others □ Listen for specific purposes and information, including instructions, and extend students' own and others' ideas in discussions (ACELY1666) □ Use interaction skills including initiating topics, making positive statements and voicing disagreement in an appropriate manner, speaking clearly and varying tone, volume and pace appropriately (ACELY169) □ Rehearse and deliver short presentations on familiar and new topics (ACELY1667) Interpreting, Analysing, Evaluating □ Identify the audience of imaginative, informative and persuasive texts (ACELY1668) □ 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) □ 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) Creating Texts □ Create short imaginative, informative and persuasive texts using growing knowledge of text structures and language features for familiar and some less isamiliar audiences, selecting print and multimodal elements appropriate to the audience and purpose (ACELY1671) □ Reread and edit text for spelling, sentence-boundary punctuation and text structure (ACELY1672) □ Write legibly and with growing fluency using unjoined upper case and lower lass letters (ACELY1673) □ Construct texts featuring print, visual and audio elements using software, including word processing programs (ACELY1674)



ACELA1470) (ACELT1591) (ACELY1668) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Histories and Cultures (ACELA1460) (ACELT1587) (ACELT1590) (ACELT1592) □ Asia and Australia's Engagement with Asia (ACELA1460) (ACELT1587) (ACELT1590) (ACELT1591) (ACELT1592)

Compiled by Kimberley Bassan and Dannielle Williams, 2014.

Year 2 Achievement Standard

Receptive modes (listening, reading and viewing)

By the end of Year 2, students understand how similar texts share characteristics by identifying text structures and language features used to describe characters, settings and

They read texts that contain varied sentence structures, some unfamiliar vocabulary, a significant number of high frequency sight words and images that provide additional e. They identify literal and implied meaning. main ideas and supporting detail. Students make connections between texts by comparing content. They listen for particular purposes. They listen for and manipulate sound combinations and rhythmic sound patterns.

Productive modes (speaking, writing and creating)

When discussing their ideas and experiences, students use everyday language features and topic-specific vocabulary. They explain their preferences for aspects of texts using other texts as comparisons. They create texts that show how images support the meaning of the text.

Students create texts, drawing on their own experiences, their imagination and information they have learned. They use a variety of strategies to engage in group and class discussions and make presentations. They accurately spell familiar words and attempt to spell less familiar words and use punctuation accurately. They legibly write unjoined

First Steps Resources/Links

Language
ACELA1460 (RRB 59-68, 104-105) (RMD CU) (RRB 18-68, 75-101) (VMD UoT & CU) (SLRB 101-

127) (SLMD CU)
ACELA1461 (SLRB 101-127, 144-146) (SLMD CU, Con)

ACELA1462 (RRB 87-94) (RMD CU, Con)

ACELA1463 (WRB 38-136) (WMD UoT) (SLRB 46-99) (SLMD UoT) (VRB 18-68) (VMD UoT)

ACELA1464 (WRB 195-196) (WMD Con) (RRB 88-94) (RMD Con)

ACELA1465 (WRB 185-187) (WMD Con)
ACELA1466 (VRB 18-68) (VMD UoT) (RRB 95-105) (RMD Con) (WRB 38-136) (WMD UoT)

ACELA1467 (WRB 190-192) (WMD Con)

ACELA1468 (WRB 183-189) (WMD Con) (RRB 87-94) (RMD Con) ACELA1469 (RRB 68) (RMD CU) (VRB 40-44) (VMD UoT & Con)

ACELA1470 (RRB 58, 87-94) (RMD Con & CU) (SLRB 137-141) (SLMD Con) (WMD CU)

ACELA1471 (RRB 73-86) (RMD Con & P&S) (WRB pg. 160-182) (WMD Con & P&S)

ACELA1472 (RMD Con) (WMD Con)

ACELA1474 (RRB pg. 73-86) (RMD Con) (WMD Con)

ACELT1587 (RRB pg. 59-68) (RMD CU) (WRB pg. 138-158) (WMD CU) (VRB pg. 74-101) (VMD CU) ACELT1589 (RRB pg. 59-68) (RMD CU)

ACELT1590 (RRB pg. 59-68) (RMD CU) (WRB pg. 48-73) (WMD UoT) (VRB pg. 40-53) (VMD UoT)

ACELT1591 (RRBook pg. 59-68) (RMD CU) (VRB pg. 18-68 & 88-93) (VMD UoT & CU)

ACELT1592 (WRB pg. 48-60) (WMD UoT) (RRB pg. 76) (RMD CU) (SLRB pg. 98-99) (SLMD UoT)

ACELT1593 (SLRB pg. 94-99, 143-146 & 165-186) (SLMD UoT, Con & P&S) (WRB pg. 38-136)

(WMD UoT & Con) (VRB pg. 18-68 & 144-148) (VMD UoT & Con)

*Literacy*ACELY1665 (RRB pg. 68, 104-105, 116 & 141-143) (RMD CU, Con & P&S) (VRB pg. 100 & 144-148)

(VMD UoT & Con)

ACELY1666 (SLRB pg. 46-52 & 187-201) (SLMD UoT, Con & P&S)

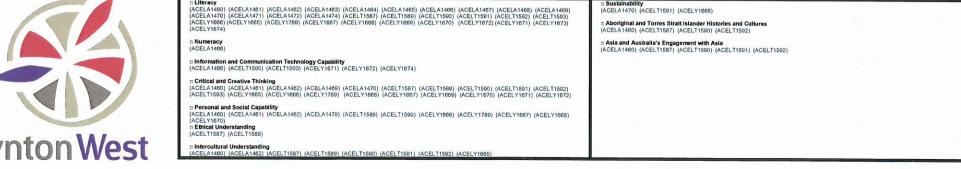
ACELY1689 (SLRB pg. 133-146) (SLMD Con)
ACELY1687 (SLRB pg. 46-99, 133-146 & 165-186) (SLMD UoT, Con & P&S)
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ACELY1669 (RRB pg. 30-36, 59-68, ch 3 & 113-123) (RMD Con & P&S) (VMD UoT & P&S)
ACELY1670 (RRB pg. 59-68, 95-105, 113-123) (RMD UoT, Con & P&S) (VRB pg. 18-68, 144-148)

&156-157) (VMD UoT & P&S)

ACELY1671 (WRB pg 38-136 & Ch 2&3) (WMD UoT, CU, Con & P&S) (VRB pg. 18-68, 88-94, 100, 144-148 & 156-157) (VMD UoT, CU, Con & P&S)

ACELY1672 (WRB pg. 185-192 & 223-228) (WMD Con & P&S)

ACELY1674 (VRB pg. 18-68 & 144-148) (VMD UoT & Con)



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Compiled by Kimberley Bassan and Dannielle Williams, 2014.

				English Block			
	Previewing the Day	Print Walk	Spelling	Reading	Writing	Handwriting	Plenary
Monday	Roll Jobs Timetable Charlie and the Chocolate Factory	Homonyms Investigation- on butchers paper show children two sentences using the word tie. Have them come up with a meaning for homonym.	Words Their Way Week one matrix spelling activities	Click Clack Moo Cows That Type prediction activity. In pairs use an iPad to record each other predicting what the story will be about.	Persuasive writing- 2 reasons why you should be able to bring your dinosaur to school and 2 reasons why you should not be able to bring your dinosaur to school- draft.	Group One (Kim) dddddd DDDD words silly sentence picture Group Two (Dannii) Punctuation focus	Share reasons why you should be able to bring your dinosaur to school.
Tuesday	Roll Timetable Charlie and the Chocolate Factory	Homonyms Create a homonym anchor chart with examples given by children.	Words Their Way Week one matrix spelling activities	Read Click Clack Moo Cows That Type. In the same pairs as yesterday using the same iPad record your retell of the story.	Persuasive writing- 2 reasons why you should be able to bring your dinosaur to school and 2 reasons why you should not be able to bring your dinosaur to school- good copy.		Share reasons why you should not be able to bring your dinosaur to school.
Wednesday	What are we doing today? (Timetable- Smart Notebook) Charlie and the Chocolate Factory	Homonyms Create a homonym Popplet in small groups (4).	Words Their Way Week one matrix spelling activities	Read Click Clack Moo Cows That Type. Using the recordings from Monday and Tuesday (QR codes) children to complete a venn diagram comparing their prediction to their retell.	Children to write a persuasive reply to the ducks from the farmer, in their writing book.		Authors Chair In groups of 4 children to share their writing, other children to give constructive feedback about their writing.
Thursday	Roll Timetable Charlie and the Chocolate Factory			Language Experience In groups of 4 children are to pla Clack Moo Cows That Type. Per	n and rehearse a retell of Click form these plays to the class.		In small groups what were the main events of the story.
Friday	Roll Timetable Charlie and the Chocolate Factory	Homonyms Children to create tie homonyms. On 2 ties write the word and meaning. On second tie write the other meaning.	Words Their Way Week one matrix spelling activities	In pairs, using an iPad, record each other reading 2 pages of Click Clack Moo Cows That Type. Children will then complete a self evaluation of their reading- fluency, pace, volume, clarity and expression.	Creative writing. Children choose a topic to write about. Their goal is to use correct punctuation.	Group One (Kim) eeeeee EEEEE words silly sentence picture Group Two (Dannii) Punctuation focus	2 antonyms before recess.

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Speaking and

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At the end of this learning sequence students will be able to:
□ Identify a homonym.
□ Write legibly.
□ Read with fluency, phrasing, appropriate tone and volume.
□ Use appropriate punctuation.
□ Self evaluate their reading- set goals.
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	Assessment
□ Anecdotal Notes	
□ Formative Assessment	
□ Summative Assessment	
□ Diagnostic Assessment	
□ Checklist	News- Tuesday and Friday
□ Matrix	
□ Conference	
□ Video	Language Experience- Thursday
□ Photographic	
□ Peer assessment	
□ Self Assessment	Reading- Friday
□ Work Sample	Writing- Monday
□ Other	

Receptive Listening, Reading and Viewing	
chievement Standards List	Suggested Evidence
Understand how similar texts share characteristics i dentifying text structures and language features ed to describe characters, settings and events.	
Read texts that contain varied sentence structures, me unfamiliar vocabulary, a significant number of gh frequency sight words and images that provide iditional information.	Self assessment Video
Monitor meaning and self correct using context, rior knowledge, punctuation, language and phonic nowledge.	
Identify literal and implied meaning, main ideas and upporting detail.	
Make connections between texts by comparing content.	
Listen for particular purposes.	
Listen for and manipulate sound combinations and hythmic sound patterns.	

Achievement Standard					
Productive Speaking, Writing and Creating					
Achievement Standards List	Suggested Evidence				
When discussing their ideas and experiences, students use everyday language features and topic specific vocabulary.					
Explain their preferences for aspects of texts using other texts as comparisons.					
Create texts that show how images support the meaning of the text.					
Create texts drawing on their own experiences, their imagination and information they have learned.	Work Sample				
Use a variety of strategies to engage in group and class discussions and make presentations.					
Accurately spell familiar words and attempt to spell less familiar words and use punctuation correctly.	Work Sample				
They legibly write unjoined upper and lowercase letters.					
Correctly form all upper and lower case letters.					

English

Year 2 Level Description

The English curriculum is built around the three interrelated strands of Language, Literature and Literacy. Teaching and learning programs should balance and integrate all three strands. Together the strands focus on developing students' knowledge, understanding and skills in listening reading, viewing, speaking, writing and creating. Learning in English builds on concepts, skills and processes developed in earlier years, and teachers will revisit and strengthen these as

In Year 2, students communicate with peers. teachers, students from other classes, and community members.

Students engage with a variety of texts for enjoyment. They listen to, read, view and interpret spoken, written and multimodal texts in which the primary purpose is to entertain, as well as texts designed to inform and persuade. These encompass traditional oral texts, picture books. various types of print and digital stories, simple chapter books, rhyming verse, poetry, non-fiction, film, multimodal texts, dramatic performances, and texts used by students as models for constructing their own work.

The range of literary texts for Foundation to Year 10 comprises Australian literature, including the oral narrative traditions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, as well as the contemporary literature of these two cultural groups, and classic and contemporary world literature, including texts from and about Asia

Literary texts that support and extend Year 2 students as independent readers involve sequences of events that span several pages and present unusual happenings within a framework of familiar experiences. Informative texts present new content about topics of interest and topics being studied in other areas of the curriculum These texts include language features such as varied sentence structures, some unfamiliar vocabulary, a significant number of highfrequency sight words and words that need to be decoded phonically, and a range of punctuation conventions, as well as illustrations and diagrams that both support and extend the printed text.

Students create a range of imaginative, informative and persuasive texts including imaginative retellings, reports, performances, poetry and expositions.

Term ____ Week __

- Year 2

		1
Language	Literature	Literacy
Language Variation and Change	Literature and Context	Texts in Context
Language Variation and Change □ 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) Language for Interaction □ 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) □ Identify language that an be used for appreciating texts and the qualities of people and things (ACELA1462) Text Structure and Organisation □ Understand that different types of texts have identifiable text structures and language features that help the text serve its purpose (ACELA1463) □ Understand that different types of texts have identifiable text structures and language features that help the text serve its purpose (ACELA1463) □ Understand how texts are made cohesive through resources, for example word associations, synonyms, and antonyms (ACELA1464) □ Recognise that capital letters signal proper nouns and commas are used to separate items in lists (ACELA1465) □ Know some features of text organisation including page and screen layouts, alphabetical order, and different types of diagrams, for example timelines (ACELA1466) □ 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) □ 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) □ 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) □ 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(ACELA1469) □ Understand tha	Literature and Context Discuss how depictions of characters in print, sound and images reflect the contexts in which they were created (ACELT1587) Responding to Literature Compare opinions about characters, events and settings in and between texts (ACELT1589) dentify aspects of different types of literary texts that entertain, and give reasons for personal preferences (ACELT1590) Examining Literature Discuss the characters and settings of different texts and explore how language is used to present texts and explore how language is used to present testes entertain different ways (ACELT1591) Identify, reproduce and experiment with rhythmic, sound and word patterns in poems, chants, rhymes and songs (ACELT1592) Creating Literature Create events and characters using different media that develop key events and characters from literary texts (ACELT1593)	Texts in Context Discuss different texts on a similar topic, identifying similarities and differences between the texts (ACELY1665) Interacting with Others Listen for specific purposes and information, including instructions, and extend students' own and others' ideas in discussions (ACELY1666) Use interaction skills including initiating topics, making positive statements and voicing disagreement in an appropriate manner, speaking dearly and varying tone, volume and pace appropriate manner, speaking dearly and varying tone, volume and pace appropriate manner, speaking dearly and varying tone, volume and pace appropriate manner, speaking dearly and varying tone, volume and pace appropriate manner, speaking dearly and varying tone, volume and pace appropriate manner. Interpreting, Analysing, Evaluating Identify the audience of imaginative, informative and persuasive texts (ACELY1668) 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) 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) Creating Texts Creating Texts 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) Reread and edit text for spelling, sentence-boundary punctuation and text structure (ACELY1671) Write legibly and with growing fluency using unjoined upper case and lower case letters (ACELY1672) Write legibly and with growing fluency using unjoined upper case and lower case letters (ACELY1672)
silent letters, vowel/consonant digraphs and many less common sound–letter combinations (ACELA1474)		



Cross-Curriculum Priorities General Capabilities CLEMPAGO (ACELA1401) (ACELA1402) (ACELA1402) (ACELA1403) (ACELA103) (ACELA1 Sustainability ACELA1470) (ACELT1591) (ACELY1668) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Histories and Cultures (ACELA1460) (ACELT1587) (ACELT1590) (ACELT1592) Asia and Australia's Engagement with Asia (ACELA1460) (ACELT1587) (ACELT1590) (ACELT1591) (ACELT1592) Information and Communication Technology Capability (ACELA1466) (ACELT1590) (ACELT1593) (ACELY1671) (ACELY1672) (ACELY1674) □ Critical and Creative Thinking (ACELA1469) (ACELA1469) (ACELA1469) (ACELA1469) (ACELA1470) (ACELT1589) (ACELT1589) (ACELT1590) (ACELT1591) (ACELT1592) (ACELT1593) (ACELT1658) (ACELT1658) (ACELY1668) (ACELY1669) (ACELY1669) (ACELY1669) (ACELY1671) (ACELY1672) □ Personal and Social Capability (ACELA1460) (ACELA1461) (ACELA1462) (ACELA1470) (ACELT1589) (ACELT1590) (ACELY1688) (ACELY1789) (ACELY1687) (ACELY1688) □ Intercultural Understanding (ACELA1462) (ACELA1462) (ACELT1587) (ACELT1589) (ACELT1590) (ACELT1591) (ACELT1592) (ACELT1592) (ACELT1593)

Compiled by Kimberley Bassan and Dannielle Williams, 2014.

Year 2 Achievement Standard

Receptive modes (listening, reading and viewing)

By the end of Year 2, students understand how similar texts share characteristics by identifying text structures and language features used to describe characters, settings and

They read texts that contain varied sentence structures, some unfamiliar vocabulary, a significant number of high frequency sight words and images that provide additional information. They monitor meaning and self-correct using context, prior knowledge, punctuation, language and phonic knowledge. They identify literal and implied meaning, main ideas and supporting detail. Students make connections between texts by comparing content. They listen for particular purposes. They listen for and manipulate sound combinations and rhythmic sound patterns

Productive modes (speaking, writing and creating)

When discussing their ideas and experiences, students use everyday language features and topic-specific vocabulary. They explain their preferences for aspects of texts using other texts as comparisons. They create texts that show how images support the meaning

Students create texts, drawing on their own experiences, their imagination and information they have learned. They use a variety of strategies to engage in group and class discussions and make presentations. They accurately spell familiar words and attempt to spell less familiar words and use punctuation accurately. They legibly write unjoined upper- and lower-case letters.

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Literature
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ACELY1672 (WRB pg. 185-192 & 223-228) (WMD Con & P&S)

ACELY1673 ACELY1674 (VRB pg. 18-68 & 144-148) (VMD UoT & Con)

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Links to First Steps 2nd Edition by Department of Education, Western



				English Block				
	Previewing the Day	Print Walk	Spelling	Reading	Writing	Handwriting	Plenary	Speaking and Listening
Monday								Procedures Description: Descri
Tuesday								□ Investigating language in a Communicative Environment □ Scaffolding □ Small-Group Inquiry Reading Procedures
Wednesday								□ Reading to Students □ Modelled Reading □ Language Experience □ Shared Reading □ Guided Reading □ Book Discussion Groups
Thursday								Writing Procedures Modelled Writing Language Experience
Friday								Shared Writing Interactive Writing Guided Writing Independent Writing Authors Chair
At the end of	this learning sequence students		Asses Anecdotal Notes	sment	Receptive Listening, Reading and Vie	Achievement Standard	Achieveme Productive Speaking, Writing and Creating Achievement Standards List	nt Standard Suggested Evidence

	Assessment
□ Anecdotal Notes	
□ Formative Assessment	
□ Summative Assessment	
□ Diagnostic Assessment	
□ Checklist	
□ Matrix	
□ Conference	
□ Video	
□ Photographic	
□ Peer assessment	
□ Self Assessment	
□ Work Sample	
□ Other	

Achievement Standard			
Suggested Evidence			

Achievement Standard	
Productive Speaking, Writing and Creating	
Achievement Standards List	Suggested Evidence
 When discussing their ideas and experiences, students use everyday language features and topic specific vocabulary. 	
Explain their preferences for aspects of texts using other texts as comparisons.	
Create texts that show how images support the meaning of the text.	
 Create texts drawing on their own experiences, their imagination and information they have learned. 	
Use a variety of strategies to engage in group and class discussions and make presentations.	
 Accurately spell familiar words and attempt to spell less familiar words and use punctuation correctly. 	
 They legibly write unjoined upper and lowercase letters. 	
Correctly form all upper and lower case letters.	