

(no-code)

recognise how language empowers relationships and roles

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Elaborations

- identifying the various communities to which students belong and how language reinforces membership of these communities; for example, the intimate language of family members, the jargon of teenage groups, the technicality of some online communities, the language specific to recreational groups and the interaction patterns of the classroom

- exploring language used by First Nations Australian to reinforce relationships to and with others; for example, “Hello” in Turrabul language is “Galang nguruindhau”

Students learn to:

recognise how language empowers relationships and roles

(AC9E9LA01)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Navigating intercultural contexts

- Consider responses to intercultural contexts

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Communicate responsively

Navigating intercultural contexts

- Consider responses to intercultural contexts

Culture

- First Nations Australian societies are diverse and have distinct cultural expressions such as language, customs and beliefs. As First Nations Peoples of Australia, they have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural expressions, while also maintaining the right to control, protect and develop culture as Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property.

- The First Peoples of Australia (Aboriginal Peoples) belong to the world’s oldest continuous cultures. First Nations Australians demonstrate resilience in the maintenance, practice and revitalisation of culture despite the many historic and enduring impacts of colonisation, and continue to celebrate and share the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures.

People

- The significant and ongoing contributions of First Nations Australians and their histories and cultures are acknowledged locally, nationally and globally.

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Macbeth oral presentation

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

AC9E9LA01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- select and use strategies for open, flexible and focused communication, including understanding how cultural perspectives and world views affect communication within, between and across cultural and linguistic groups
- apply communication strategies in culturally and linguistically diverse contexts, understanding

how language and culture are interrelated or connected

Snapshot – Consider responses to intercultural contexts

Intercultural Understanding: Navigating intercultural contexts: Consider responses to intercultural contexts

Content description

AC9E9LA01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- analyse how cultural representations in a range of intercultural contexts influence self-awareness of culturally appropriate behaviour
- apply learning to improve communication outcomes in unfamiliar intercultural contexts, considering and developing alternative responses

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Communicate responsively

Content description

AC9E9LA01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- select and use strategies for open, flexible and focused communication, including understanding how cultural perspectives and world views affect communication within, between and across cultural and linguistic groups
- apply communication strategies in culturally and linguistically diverse contexts, understanding how language and culture are interrelated or connected

Snapshot – Consider responses to intercultural contexts

Intercultural Understanding: Navigating intercultural contexts: Consider responses to intercultural contexts

Content description

AC9E9LA01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- analyse how cultural representations in a range of intercultural contexts influence self-awareness of culturally appropriate behaviour
- apply learning to improve communication outcomes in unfamiliar intercultural contexts, considering and developing alternative responses

Resource – WS01 - Macbeth oral presentation

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Please use search to find another page or browse from the home page .

AC9E9LA02

understand how evaluation can be expressed directly and indirectly using devices such as , and

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Elaborations

- comparing that use in different ways; for example, print advertisements, editorials, talkback radio, podcasts and poetry, and identifying wording that appraises indirectly through evocative

language, and that direct readers' in particular ways

Students learn to:

understand how evaluation can be expressed directly and indirectly using devices s

evocative vocabulary and metaphor

(AC9E9LA02)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Reading and viewing

- Understanding texts

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Macbeth oral presentation

Snapshot – Understanding texts

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Understanding texts

Content description

AC9E9LA02

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Comprehension

- reads and views complex texts (see Text complexity)
- identifies the main themes or concepts in complex texts by synthesising key ideas or information
- summarises the text, identifying key details only
- draws inferences, synthesising clues and evidence across a text
- builds meaning by actively linking ideas from a number of texts or a range of digital sources
- distils information from a number of texts according to task and purpose (e.g. uses graphic organisers)
- identifies different interpretations of the text citing evidence from a text
- evaluates language features for relevance to purpose and audience
- analyses texts that have more than one purpose and explains how parts of the text support a particular purpose
- analyses the use of language appropriate to different types of texts (e.g. compare the use of pun in imaginative and persuasive texts)
- identifies techniques used to obscure author's purpose (e.g. inclusion or omission of content)

Processes

- uses processes such as predicting, confirming predictions, monitoring, and connecting relevant elements of the text to build or repair meaning
- uses knowledge of a broader range of cohesive devices to track meaning (e.g. word associations) (see Grammar)
- selects reading or viewing strategies appropriate to reading purpose (e.g. scans text for evidence)
- judiciously selects texts for learning area tasks and purposes

Vocabulary

- identifies language used to create tone or atmosphere
- analyses language and visual features in texts using metalanguage (e.g. cohesion, interpretation, figurative)
- applies knowledge of base words and word origins to understand the meaning of unfamiliar, discipline-specific words
- uses a range of context and grammatical cues to understand unfamiliar words
- interprets complex figurative language (e.g. euphemisms, hyperbole)

Comprehension

- reads and views complex or some highly complex texts (see Text complexity)
- interprets abstract concepts integrating complex ideas
- analyses how language features are used to support the point of view in a text (e.g. the strategic use of images such as a cartoon in an editorial)
- draws inferences using evidence from the text and discounting possible inferences that are not supported by the text
- applies and articulates criteria to evaluate the language structures and features for relevance to purpose and audience
- evaluates the reasoning and evidence in a persuasive text
- explains how context (e.g. time, place, situation) influences interpretations of a text
- analyses the author's perspectives in complex or some highly complex texts
- analyses the techniques authors use to position readers
- recognises when ideas or evidence have been omitted from a text to position the reader

Processes

- automatically integrates a range of processes such as predicting, confirming predictions, monitoring and connecting relevant elements of the text, to build meaning
- describes how sophisticated cohesive devices establish patterns of meaning (e.g. "class" – "subclass")
- navigates extended texts including complex digital texts

Vocabulary

- demonstrates an understanding of nuances and subtleties in words of similar meaning (e.g. "frustrated", "discouraged", "baffled")
- verifies interpretations of unfamiliar words using grammatical and contextual cues

Comprehension

- reads and views highly complex texts (see Text complexity)
- interprets symbolism in texts, providing evidence to justify interpretation
- judiciously selects and synthesises evidence from multiple texts to support ideas and arguments
- analyses the credibility and validity of primary and secondary sources
- evaluates the use of devices such as analogy, irony, rhetoric and satire, and how they contribute to an author's individual style
- analyses the cumulative impact of use of language features and vocabulary across texts
- explains assumptions, beliefs and implicit values in texts (e.g. "economic growth is always desirable")
- evaluates the social, moral and ethical positions taken in texts

Processes

- strategically adjusts the processes of reading and viewing to build meaning according to the demands of tasks and texts
- identifies subtle contradictions and inconsistencies in texts

Vocabulary

- interprets complex, formal and impersonal language in academic texts
- uses lexical cues to interpret unfamiliar vocabulary
- demonstrates self-reliance in exploration and application of word learning strategies

AC9E9LA03

examine how adapt and subvert and by experimenting with spoken, written, visual and elements, and their combination

Elaborations

- comparing the use of linear and non-linear in a range of short stories, and determining the and effect of the different structures
- comparing the opening paragraphs of different public such as feature , and determining the and effect of the different structures and

Students learn to:

**examine how authors adapt and subvert text structures and language features by ex
spoken, written, visual and multimodal elements, and their combination**

(AC9E9LA03)

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Macbeth oral presentation

AC9E9LA04

investigate a range of cohesive devices that condense information in , including , and devices that link, and ideas, including

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Elaborations

- sequencing and developing an argument using language structures that suggest conclusions ("therefore", "moreover" and "so") or give reasons ("since", "because") or suggest conditionals ("if ... then")

Students learn to:

investigate a range of cohesive devices that condense information in texts, including nominalisation, and devices that link, expand and develop ideas, including text con

(AC9E9LA04)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Writing

- Grammar

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Macbeth oral presentation

Snapshot – Grammar

Literacy: Writing: Grammar

Content description

AC9E9LA04

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Grammatical accuracy

- makes few grammatical errors, such as inappropriate tense selections or lack of agreement between subject and verb

Group and word level

- uses an extended range of verbs and verb groups for a particular effect (e.g. characterisation - "howls", "was trembling"; and expressing causality – "results in")
- adjusts tense in a text if required (e.g. uses simple present tense to represent "timeless" happenings (e.g. "bears hibernate in winter") and uses continuous present tense when referring to an ongoing event (e.g. "bears are becoming extinct")
- creates elaborated noun groups to build richer description by extending the noun group/phrase (e.g. "that naughty, little cattle dog, with the crooked tail, that ran away last week")
- uses possessive pronouns (e.g. "his", "hers", "theirs") and relative pronouns (e.g. "who", "which", "whom")
- uses adverbials to represent a greater range of circumstances (e.g. time – "subsequently"; place – "in their environment"; manner – "excitedly"; reason – "due to several factors")

Sentence level

- selects simple, compound and complex sentences to express and connect ideas, occasionally manipulating the structure for emphasis, clarity or effect
- uses subordinating conjunctions (e.g. "even though" in "Even though a storm was predicted, the search and rescue mission still went ahead.")

Whole text level

- uses cohesive devices to alert the reader about how the text is unfolding (e.g. foreshadowing the key points at the beginning, reinforcing the key points with topic sentences, and linking back to key points in the conclusion)

Grammatical accuracy

- writes well-structured texts, rarely making grammatical errors

Group and word level

- presents elaborated verb groups that capture nuances and complex expressions of time and probability (e.g. "he was thought to have been arriving late"; "the errors could be attributed to faulty equipment")
- selects from succinct noun groups/phrases through to highly elaborated noun groups/phrases for effect, clarity or complexity of description
- uses nominalisations to create concise noun groups/phrases
- intentionally uses a wide array of adverbials to represent a greater variety of circumstances (e.g. "with whom?" "to what extent?" "how much?" "in what role?" "by what means?" "in what manner?" "compared to what?")
- maintains subject-verb agreement in complex sentences

Sentence level

- crafts both compact and lengthy sentences with challenging structures, such as embedded/relative clauses, non-finite clauses, interrupting clauses, nominalisations, passive voice
- makes more sophisticated connections between ideas by creating complex sentences expressing relationships of cause, reason, concession

Whole text level

- uses a wide range of cohesive devices such as text connectives that link sentences and paragraphs, and patterns of meaning (e.g. part–whole, class–subclass, compare–contrast, cause and effect)

AC9E9LA05

identify how vary structures creatively for effects, such as intentionally using a on its own or a fragment

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Elaborations

- identifying the effects of using an interrupting inside another ; for example, "His friend, who had left home the previous year, suddenly returned.", intentionally using a on its own; for example, "If you see what I mean." or using a fragment; for example, "Breathtaking!"

Students learn to:

identify how authors vary sentence structures creatively for effects, such as intentionally using a on its own or a sentence fragment

(AC9E9LA05)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Writing

- Grammar

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Snapshot – Grammar

Literacy: Writing: Grammar

Content description

AC9E9LA05

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Grammatical accuracy

- makes few grammatical errors, such as inappropriate tense selections or lack of agreement between subject and verb

Group and word level

- uses an extended range of verbs and verb groups for a particular effect (e.g. characterisation - "howls", "was trembling"; and expressing causality – "results in")
- adjusts tense in a text if required (e.g. uses simple present tense to represent "timeless" happenings (e.g. "bears hibernate in winter") and uses continuous present tense when referring to an ongoing event (e.g. "bears are becoming extinct")
- creates elaborated noun groups to build richer description by extending the noun group/phrase (e.g. "that naughty, little cattle dog, with the crooked tail, that ran away last week")
- uses possessive pronouns (e.g. "his", "hers", "theirs") and relative pronouns (e.g. "who", "which", "whom")
- uses adverbials to represent a greater range of circumstances (e.g. time – "subsequently"; place – "in their environment"; manner – "excitedly"; reason – "due to several factors")

Sentence level

- selects simple, compound and complex sentences to express and connect ideas, occasionally manipulating the structure for emphasis, clarity or effect
- uses subordinating conjunctions (e.g. "even though" in "Even though a storm was predicted, the search and rescue mission still went ahead.")

Whole text level

- uses cohesive devices to alert the reader about how the text is unfolding (e.g. foreshadowing the key points at the beginning, reinforcing the key points with topic sentences, and linking back to key points in the conclusion)

Grammatical accuracy

- writes well-structured texts, rarely making grammatical errors

Group and word level

- presents elaborated verb groups that capture nuances and complex expressions of time and probability (e.g. "he was thought to have been arriving late"; "the errors could be attributed to faulty equipment")
- selects from succinct noun groups/phrases through to highly elaborated noun groups/phrases for effect, clarity or complexity of description
- uses nominalisations to create concise noun groups/phrases
- intentionally uses a wide array of adverbials to represent a greater variety of circumstances (e.g. "with whom?" "to what extent?" "how much?" "in what role?" "by what means?" "in what manner?" "compared to what?")
- maintains subject-verb agreement in complex sentences

Sentence level

- crafts both compact and lengthy sentences with challenging structures, such as embedded/relative clauses, non-finite clauses, interrupting clauses, nominalisations, passive voice
- makes more sophisticated connections between ideas by creating complex sentences expressing relationships of cause, reason, concession

Whole text level

- uses a wide range of cohesive devices such as text connectives that link sentences and paragraphs, and patterns of meaning (e.g. part–whole, class–subclass, compare–contrast, cause and effect)

AC9E9LA06

understand how abstract and can be used to summarise ideas in

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Elaborations

- exploring sections of academic and technical , and analysing the use of abstract ; for example, "the previous argument", "the prologue", to summarise and distil information, structure the argument and summarise preceding explanations

Students learn to:

understand how abstract nouns and nominalisation can be used to summarise idea

(AC9E9LA06)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Reading and viewing

- Understanding texts

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Macbeth oral presentation

Snapshot – Understanding texts

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Understanding texts

Content description

AC9E9LA06

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Comprehension

- reads and views complex texts (see Text complexity)
- identifies the main themes or concepts in complex texts by synthesising key ideas or information
- summarises the text, identifying key details only
- draws inferences, synthesising clues and evidence across a text
- builds meaning by actively linking ideas from a number of texts or a range of digital sources
- distils information from a number of texts according to task and purpose (e.g. uses graphic organisers)
- identifies different interpretations of the text citing evidence from a text
- evaluates language features for relevance to purpose and audience
- analyses texts that have more than one purpose and explains how parts of the text support a particular purpose
- analyses the use of language appropriate to different types of texts (e.g. compare the use of pun in imaginative and persuasive texts)
- identifies techniques used to obscure author's purpose (e.g. inclusion or omission of content)

Processes

- uses processes such as predicting, confirming predictions, monitoring, and connecting relevant elements of the text to build or repair meaning
- uses knowledge of a broader range of cohesive devices to track meaning (e.g. word associations) (see Grammar)
- selects reading or viewing strategies appropriate to reading purpose (e.g. scans text for evidence)
- judiciously selects texts for learning area tasks and purposes

Vocabulary

- identifies language used to create tone or atmosphere
- analyses language and visual features in texts using metalanguage (e.g. cohesion, interpretation, figurative)
- applies knowledge of base words and word origins to understand the meaning of unfamiliar, discipline-specific words
- uses a range of context and grammatical cues to understand unfamiliar words
- interprets complex figurative language (e.g. euphemisms, hyperbole)

Comprehension

- reads and views complex or some highly complex texts (see Text complexity)
- interprets abstract concepts integrating complex ideas
- analyses how language features are used to support the point of view in a text (e.g. the strategic

use of images such as a cartoon in an editorial)

- draws inferences using evidence from the text and discounting possible inferences that are not supported by the text
- applies and articulates criteria to evaluate the language structures and features for relevance to purpose and audience
- evaluates the reasoning and evidence in a persuasive text
- explains how context (e.g. time, place, situation) influences interpretations of a text
- analyses the author's perspectives in complex or some highly complex texts
- analyses the techniques authors use to position readers
- recognises when ideas or evidence have been omitted from a text to position the reader

Processes

- automatically integrates a range of processes such as predicting, confirming predictions, monitoring and connecting relevant elements of the text, to build meaning
- describes how sophisticated cohesive devices establish patterns of meaning (e.g. "class" – "subclass")
- navigates extended texts including complex digital texts

Vocabulary

- demonstrates an understanding of nuances and subtleties in words of similar meaning (e.g. "frustrated", "discouraged", "baffled")
- verifies interpretations of unfamiliar words using grammatical and contextual cues

Comprehension

- reads and views highly complex texts (see Text complexity)
- interprets symbolism in texts, providing evidence to justify interpretation
- judiciously selects and synthesises evidence from multiple texts to support ideas and arguments
- analyses the credibility and validity of primary and secondary sources
- evaluates the use of devices such as analogy, irony, rhetoric and satire, and how they contribute to an author's individual style
- analyses the cumulative impact of use of language features and vocabulary across texts
- explains assumptions, beliefs and implicit values in texts (e.g. "economic growth is always desirable")
- evaluates the social, moral and ethical positions taken in texts

Processes

- strategically adjusts the processes of reading and viewing to build meaning according to the demands of tasks and texts
- identifies subtle contradictions and inconsistencies in texts

Vocabulary

- interprets complex, formal and impersonal language in academic texts
- uses lexical cues to interpret unfamiliar vocabulary
- demonstrates self-reliance in exploration and application of word learning strategies

AC9E9LA07

analyse how symbols in still and moving augment meaning

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Elaborations

- investigating the use of symbols; for example, specific seasons, weather and colours in , films and picture books, and evaluating their contribution to viewers' understanding, recognising that visual and verbal symbols have different meanings for different groups and cultures
- understanding the use of symbols by First Nations Australians, where a symbol may have many meanings or have different meanings across First Nations Australian groups; for example, artwork enables First Nations Australians from a particular to identify symbols and interpret the artwork

Students learn to:

analyse how symbols in still and moving images augment meaning

(AC9E9LA07)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Analysing

- Interpret concepts and problems

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Analysing

- Interpret concepts and problems

Analysing

- Interpret concepts and problems

Culture

- First Nations Australian societies are diverse and have distinct cultural expressions such as language, customs and beliefs. As First Nations Peoples of Australia, they have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural expressions, while also maintaining the right to control, protect and develop culture as Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property.
- The First Peoples of Australia (Aboriginal Peoples) belong to the world's oldest continuous cultures. First Nations Australians demonstrate resilience in the maintenance, practice and revitalisation of culture despite the many historic and enduring impacts of colonisation, and continue to celebrate and share the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures.

Country/Place

- First Nations communities of Australia maintain a deep connection to, and responsibility for, Country/Place and have holistic values and belief systems that are connected to the land, sea, sky and waterways.

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Macbeth oral presentation

Snapshot – Interpret concepts and problems

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

Content description

AC9E9LA07

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- identify the relevant aspects of a concept or problem, recognising gaps or missing elements necessary for understanding by using approaches and strategies suitable for the context
- identify the objective and subjective aspects of a complex concept or problem, with sensitivity to context

Snapshot – Interpret concepts and problems

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

Content description

AC9E9LA07

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- identify the relevant aspects of a concept or problem, recognising gaps or missing elements necessary for understanding by using approaches and strategies suitable for the context
- identify the objective and subjective aspects of a complex concept or problem, with sensitivity to context

Snapshot – Interpret concepts and problems

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

Content description

AC9E9LA07

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- identify the relevant aspects of a concept or problem, recognising gaps or missing elements

necessary for understanding by using approaches and strategies suitable for the context

- identify the objective and subjective aspects of a complex concept or problem, with sensitivity to context

AC9E9LA08

analyse how vocabulary choices contribute to , mood and

Elaborations

- identifying the words used to nuanced meaning; for example, identifying the words that a sarcastic in a
- identifying how the vocabulary used in a contributes to its stylistic effectiveness

Students learn to:

analyse how vocabulary choices contribute to style, mood and tone

(AC9E9LA08)

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Macbeth oral presentation

AC9E9LA09

understand punctuation for referencing and citing others for formal and informal

Elaborations

- understanding who to and how to cite in essays, reviews and academic assignments, and when it is appropriate to use direct quotations or to report sources more generally

Students learn to:

understand punctuation conventions for referencing and citing others for formal and purposes

(AC9E9LA09)

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

AC9E9LE01

analyse the representations of people and places in , drawn from historical, social and cultural , by First Nations Australian, and wide-ranging Australian and world

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Elaborations

- exploring and comparing representations of of characters; for example, exploring the associated with authority, community and family in literature drawn from different cultures and times
- exploring how by First Nations Australian reflect unique ways of being, knowing, thinking and doing
- exploring the way wide-ranging Australian novels, poems and films represent water and characters' relationships with water

Students learn to:

analyse the representations of people and places in literary texts, drawn from historical and cultural contexts, by First Nations Australian, and wide-ranging Australian and

(AC9E9LE01)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Reflecting on culture and cultural diversity

- Examine cultural perspectives and world views

Reading and viewing

- Understanding texts

Culture

- The First Peoples of Australia (Aboriginal Peoples) belong to the world's oldest continuous cultures. First Nations Australians demonstrate resilience in the maintenance, practice and revitalisation of culture despite the many historic and enduring impacts of colonisation, and continue to celebrate and share the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures.

Country/Place

- First Nations communities of Australia maintain a deep connection to, and responsibility for, Country/Place and have holistic values and belief systems that are connected to the land, sea, sky and waterways.

People

- The significant and ongoing contributions of First Nations Australians and their histories and cultures are acknowledged locally, nationally and globally.

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Understanding ethical concepts and perspectives

- Explore ethical concepts

Reflecting on culture and cultural diversity

- Examine cultural perspectives and world views

Culture

- First Nations Australians' ways of life reflect unique ways of being, knowing, thinking and doing.

People

- Australia has 2 distinct First Nations Peoples; each encompasses a diversity of nations across Australia. Aboriginal Peoples are the first peoples of Australia and have occupied the Australian continent for more than 60,000 years. Torres Strait Islander Peoples are the First Nations Peoples of the Torres Strait and have occupied the region for over 4,000 years.
- The significant and ongoing contributions of First Nations Australians and their histories and cultures are acknowledged locally, nationally and globally.

Systems

- All life forms, including human life, are connected through Earth's systems (geosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere) on which they depend for their wellbeing and survival.

Snapshot – Examine cultural perspectives and world views

Intercultural Understanding: Reflecting on culture and cultural diversity: Examine perspectives and world views

Content description

AC9E9LE01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- analyse the reasons, experiences and understandings that inform diverse cultural perspectives and world views in a range of intercultural contexts
- evaluate how common and conflicting values within and across cultural and linguistic groups affect the presentation of cultural perspectives and world views

Snapshot – Understanding texts

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Understanding texts

Content description

AC9E9LE01

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Comprehension

- reads and views complex texts (see Text complexity)

- identifies the main themes or concepts in complex texts by synthesising key ideas or information
- summarises the text, identifying key details only
- draws inferences, synthesising clues and evidence across a text
- builds meaning by actively linking ideas from a number of texts or a range of digital sources
- distils information from a number of texts according to task and purpose (e.g. uses graphic organisers)
- identifies different interpretations of the text citing evidence from a text
- evaluates language features for relevance to purpose and audience
- analyses texts that have more than one purpose and explains how parts of the text support a particular purpose
- analyses the use of language appropriate to different types of texts (e.g. compare the use of pun in imaginative and persuasive texts)
- identifies techniques used to obscure author's purpose (e.g. inclusion or omission of content)

Processes

- uses processes such as predicting, confirming predictions, monitoring, and connecting relevant elements of the text to build or repair meaning
- uses knowledge of a broader range of cohesive devices to track meaning (e.g. word associations) (see Grammar)
- selects reading or viewing strategies appropriate to reading purpose (e.g. scans text for evidence)
- judiciously selects texts for learning area tasks and purposes

Vocabulary

- identifies language used to create tone or atmosphere
- analyses language and visual features in texts using metalanguage (e.g. cohesion, interpretation, figurative)
- applies knowledge of base words and word origins to understand the meaning of unfamiliar, discipline-specific words
- uses a range of context and grammatical cues to understand unfamiliar words
- interprets complex figurative language (e.g. euphemisms, hyperbole)

Comprehension

- reads and views complex or some highly complex texts (see Text complexity)
- interprets abstract concepts integrating complex ideas
- analyses how language features are used to support the point of view in a text (e.g. the strategic use of images such as a cartoon in an editorial)
- draws inferences using evidence from the text and discounting possible inferences that are not supported by the text
- applies and articulates criteria to evaluate the language structures and features for relevance to purpose and audience
- evaluates the reasoning and evidence in a persuasive text
- explains how context (e.g. time, place, situation) influences interpretations of a text
- analyses the author's perspectives in complex or some highly complex texts
- analyses the techniques authors use to position readers
- recognises when ideas or evidence have been omitted from a text to position the reader

Processes

- automatically integrates a range of processes such as predicting, confirming predictions, monitoring and connecting relevant elements of the text, to build meaning
- describes how sophisticated cohesive devices establish patterns of meaning (e.g. "class" – "subclass")
- navigates extended texts including complex digital texts

Vocabulary

- demonstrates an understanding of nuances and subtleties in words of similar meaning (e.g. "frustrated", "discouraged", "baffled")
- verifies interpretations of unfamiliar words using grammatical and contextual cues

Comprehension

- reads and views highly complex texts (see Text complexity)
- interprets symbolism in texts, providing evidence to justify interpretation

- judiciously selects and synthesises evidence from multiple texts to support ideas and arguments
- analyses the credibility and validity of primary and secondary sources
- evaluates the use of devices such as analogy, irony, rhetoric and satire, and how they contribute to an author's individual style
- analyses the cumulative impact of use of language features and vocabulary across texts
- explains assumptions, beliefs and implicit values in texts (e.g. "economic growth is always desirable")
- evaluates the social, moral and ethical positions taken in texts

Processes

- strategically adjusts the processes of reading and viewing to build meaning according to the demands of tasks and texts
- identifies subtle contradictions and inconsistencies in texts

Vocabulary

- interprets complex, formal and impersonal language in academic texts
- uses lexical cues to interpret unfamiliar vocabulary
- demonstrates self-reliance in exploration and application of word learning strategies

Snapshot – Explore ethical concepts

Ethical Understanding: Understanding ethical concepts and perspectives: Explore

Content description

AC9E9LE01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- analyse the similarities and differences between ethical concepts, such as integrity, loyalty and equality, in a range of situations and contexts
- evaluate the consistency in meaning of ethical concepts, such as trust, freedom and rights and responsibilities, in a range of situations and contexts

Snapshot – Examine cultural perspectives and world views

Intercultural Understanding: Reflecting on culture and cultural diversity: Examine perspectives and world views

Content description

AC9E9LE01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- analyse the reasons, experiences and understandings that inform diverse cultural perspectives and world views in a range of intercultural contexts
- evaluate how common and conflicting values within and across cultural and linguistic groups affect the presentation of cultural perspectives and world views

AC9E9LE02

present a personal response to a comparing initial impressions and subsequent analysis of the whole

-
-

Elaborations

- interrogating and making judgements about a , comparing others' ideas against the student's own and reaching an independent decision or consensus about the interpretations and ideas expressed
- Students learn to:

present a personal response to a literary text comparing initial impressions and subsequent analysis of the whole text

(AC9E9LE02)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Analysing

- Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Speaking and listening

- Speaking

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Analysing

- Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Macbeth oral presentation

Snapshot – Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Content description

AC9E9LE02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks by connecting evidence from within and across discipline areas to provide reasons and evaluate arguments for choices made
- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks, using analysis of complex evidence and arguments before making recommendations

Snapshot – Speaking

Literacy: Speaking and listening: Speaking

Content description

AC9E9LE02

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Crafting ideas

- creates spoken texts which explore and interpret concepts drawn from research or learning area content
- selects voice appropriate to purpose (e.g. third person to create distance and authority or first person to achieve personal connection)
- develops complex ideas or a central theme across a spoken text
- uses language features according to purpose, to impact the audience (e.g. uses more complex connectives such as "consequently", "accordingly" to explain)
- rephrases or clarifies to repair or refine meaning
- uses language structures and features appropriate to learning area content
- uses technologies and visual and audio resources to enhance meaning and effect in presentations

Vocabulary

- selects vocabulary to intensify and sharpen the focus (e.g. "scarcely", "absolutely", "real", "simply")
- uses a range of evaluative language to express opinions or convey emotion (e.g. "significant benefits", "devastating consequences")
- uses a range of emotive language appropriate to topic, purpose and audience
- uses rich, evocative, descriptive language
- uses figurative language (e.g. "hungry for success")

Crafting ideas

- creates complex and creative spoken texts which analyse and evaluate issues drawn from research or learning area content
- includes a range of alternative viewpoints in spoken texts, where appropriate
- controls and manipulates a sophisticated range of language features to affect the audience
- uses a range of rhetorical devices and humour to engage an audience
- references and quotes authorities or statistics to add authority (e.g. "according to a recent OECD

report")

- delivers spoken text flexibly, allowing for questions and maintaining the flow of ideas

Snapshot – Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Content description

AC9E9LE02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks by connecting evidence from within and across discipline areas to provide reasons and evaluate arguments for choices made
- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks, using analysis of complex evidence and arguments before making recommendations

Resource – WS01 - Macbeth oral presentation

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AC9E9LE03

analyse how features of influence readers' preference for

•

Elaborations

- reflecting on and discussing responses to literature including characterisation, setting details, plot events, and used to achieve particular effects, and collaboratively formulating a list of factors that distinguish value

Students learn to:

analyse how features of literary texts influence readers' preference for texts

(AC9E9LE03)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Reading and viewing

- Understanding texts

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Snapshot – Understanding texts

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Understanding texts

Content description

AC9E9LE03

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Comprehension

- reads and views complex texts (see Text complexity)
- identifies the main themes or concepts in complex texts by synthesising key ideas or information
- summarises the text, identifying key details only
- draws inferences, synthesising clues and evidence across a text

- builds meaning by actively linking ideas from a number of texts or a range of digital sources
- distils information from a number of texts according to task and purpose (e.g. uses graphic organisers)
- identifies different interpretations of the text citing evidence from a text
- evaluates language features for relevance to purpose and audience
- analyses texts that have more than one purpose and explains how parts of the text support a particular purpose
- analyses the use of language appropriate to different types of texts (e.g. compare the use of pun in imaginative and persuasive texts)
- identifies techniques used to obscure author's purpose (e.g. inclusion or omission of content)

Processes

- uses processes such as predicting, confirming predictions, monitoring, and connecting relevant elements of the text to build or repair meaning
- uses knowledge of a broader range of cohesive devices to track meaning (e.g. word associations) (see Grammar)
- selects reading or viewing strategies appropriate to reading purpose (e.g. scans text for evidence)
- judiciously selects texts for learning area tasks and purposes

Vocabulary

- identifies language used to create tone or atmosphere
- analyses language and visual features in texts using metalanguage (e.g. cohesion, interpretation, figurative)
- applies knowledge of base words and word origins to understand the meaning of unfamiliar, discipline-specific words
- uses a range of context and grammatical cues to understand unfamiliar words
- interprets complex figurative language (e.g. euphemisms, hyperbole)

Comprehension

- reads and views complex or some highly complex texts (see Text complexity)
- interprets abstract concepts integrating complex ideas
- analyses how language features are used to support the point of view in a text (e.g. the strategic use of images such as a cartoon in an editorial)
- draws inferences using evidence from the text and discounting possible inferences that are not supported by the text
- applies and articulates criteria to evaluate the language structures and features for relevance to purpose and audience
- evaluates the reasoning and evidence in a persuasive text
- explains how context (e.g. time, place, situation) influences interpretations of a text
- analyses the author's perspectives in complex or some highly complex texts
- analyses the techniques authors use to position readers
- recognises when ideas or evidence have been omitted from a text to position the reader

Processes

- automatically integrates a range of processes such as predicting, confirming predictions, monitoring and connecting relevant elements of the text, to build meaning
- describes how sophisticated cohesive devices establish patterns of meaning (e.g. "class" – "subclass")
- navigates extended texts including complex digital texts

Vocabulary

- demonstrates an understanding of nuances and subtleties in words of similar meaning (e.g. "frustrated", "discouraged", "baffled")
- verifies interpretations of unfamiliar words using grammatical and contextual cues

Comprehension

- reads and views highly complex texts (see Text complexity)
- interprets symbolism in texts, providing evidence to justify interpretation
- judiciously selects and synthesises evidence from multiple texts to support ideas and arguments
- analyses the credibility and validity of primary and secondary sources
- evaluates the use of devices such as analogy, irony, rhetoric and satire, and how they contribute

to an author's individual style

- analyses the cumulative impact of use of language features and vocabulary across texts
- explains assumptions, beliefs and implicit values in texts (e.g. "economic growth is always desirable")
- evaluates the social, moral and ethical positions taken in texts

Processes

- strategically adjusts the processes of reading and viewing to build meaning according to the demands of tasks and texts
- identifies subtle contradictions and inconsistencies in texts

Vocabulary

- interprets complex, formal and impersonal language in academic texts
- uses lexical cues to interpret unfamiliar vocabulary
- demonstrates self-reliance in exploration and application of word learning strategies

AC9E9LE04

analyse and evaluate the qualities and appeal of an author's literary

•

Elaborations

- comparing created by the same to determine literary , assessing their appeal and presenting comparisons to others

Students learn to:

analyse texts and evaluate the aesthetic qualities and appeal of an author's literary

(AC9E9LE04)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Analysing

- Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Analysing

- Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Macbeth oral presentation

Snapshot – Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Content description

AC9E9LE04

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks by connecting evidence from within and across discipline areas to provide reasons and evaluate arguments for choices made
- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks, using analysis of complex evidence and arguments before making recommendations

Snapshot – Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Content description

AC9E9LE04

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks by connecting evidence from within and

across discipline areas to provide reasons and evaluate arguments for choices made

- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks, using analysis of complex evidence and arguments before making recommendations

AC9E9LE05

analyse the effect of , and such as extended , , allegory, and

•

Elaborations

- examining how different make use of devices such as , and explaining the effect of these choices on
- identifying examples of in a range of poems and considering how they contribute to meaning and influence the emotional responses of the

Students learn to:

analyse the effect of text structures, language features and literary devices such as metaphor, metonymy, allegory, symbolism and intertextual references

(AC9E9LE05)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Reading and viewing

- Understanding texts

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Macbeth oral presentation

Snapshot – Understanding texts

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Understanding texts

Content description

AC9E9LE05

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Comprehension

- reads and views complex or some highly complex texts (see Text complexity)
- interprets abstract concepts integrating complex ideas
- analyses how language features are used to support the point of view in a text (e.g. the strategic use of images such as a cartoon in an editorial)
- draws inferences using evidence from the text and discounting possible inferences that are not supported by the text
- applies and articulates criteria to evaluate the language structures and features for relevance to purpose and audience
- evaluates the reasoning and evidence in a persuasive text
- explains how context (e.g. time, place, situation) influences interpretations of a text
- analyses the author's perspectives in complex or some highly complex texts
- analyses the techniques authors use to position readers
- recognises when ideas or evidence have been omitted from a text to position the reader

Processes

- automatically integrates a range of processes such as predicting, confirming predictions, monitoring and connecting relevant elements of the text, to build meaning
- describes how sophisticated cohesive devices establish patterns of meaning (e.g. "class" – "subclass")
- navigates extended texts including complex digital texts

Vocabulary

- demonstrates an understanding of nuances and subtleties in words of similar meaning (e.g. "frustrated", "discouraged", "baffled")
- verifies interpretations of unfamiliar words using grammatical and contextual cues

Comprehension

- reads and views highly complex texts (see Text complexity)
- interprets symbolism in texts, providing evidence to justify interpretation
- judiciously selects and synthesises evidence from multiple texts to support ideas and arguments
- analyses the credibility and validity of primary and secondary sources
- evaluates the use of devices such as analogy, irony, rhetoric and satire, and how they contribute to an author's individual style
- analyses the cumulative impact of use of language features and vocabulary across texts
- explains assumptions, beliefs and implicit values in texts (e.g. "economic growth is always desirable")
- evaluates the social, moral and ethical positions taken in texts

Processes

- strategically adjusts the processes of reading and viewing to build meaning according to the demands of tasks and texts
- identifies subtle contradictions and inconsistencies in texts

Vocabulary

- interprets complex, formal and impersonal language in academic texts
- uses lexical cues to interpret unfamiliar vocabulary
- demonstrates self-reliance in exploration and application of word learning strategies

AC9E9LE06

and , that may be a hybrid, that with , and for and

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-

Elaborations

- taking an existing short , poem, or speech in print form and creating a short film
- adapting traditional and contemporary literature through textual intervention, prequel or sequel
- editing by checking for run-on , ensuring that detail or is used for effect, and ensuring paragraphs are linked in ways that the

Students learn to:

create and edit literary texts, that may be a hybrid, that experiment with text structure, language features and literary devices for purposes and audiences

(AC9E9LE06)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Generating

- Create possibilities

Writing

- Creating texts

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Generating

- Create possibilities

Creating and exchanging

- Create, communicate and collaborate

Generating

- Create possibilities

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Macbeth oral presentation

Snapshot – Create possibilities

Critical and Creative Thinking: Generating: Create possibilities

Content description

AC9E9LE06

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- create possibilities by adapting, combining or elaborating on new and known ideas, and proposing a range of different or creative combinations
- create possibilities by connecting or adapting complex ideas and proposing innovative and detailed variations or combinations

Snapshot – Creating texts

Literacy: Writing: Creating texts

Content description

AC9E9LE06

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Crafting ideas

- creates imaginative texts with less predictable features to emotionally and intellectually engage the reader (e.g. writes to convey character perspective)
- includes relevant, rich, evocative description
- uses literary techniques such as dialogue and vivid description, to carry the plot, develop character and create a sense of place and atmosphere
- intentionally selects structural features (e.g. includes an unpredictable ending or circular plot)
- generates, selects and crafts ideas to support a theme
- selects text form or type to effectively support ideas (e.g. adventure story, short video which provides a fictional representation of a real event)

Text forms and features

- uses language features to engage reader (e.g. uses sensory imagery to build atmosphere)
- uses a range of figurative devices to effectively impact the reader (e.g. well-crafted metaphor)
- includes visual and audio resources to evoke mood or atmosphere of text
- varies sentence structure for effect (see Grammar)

Vocabulary

- uses words that create connotations (e.g. "startled", "dismayed")
- uses language that evokes an emotional response (e.g. "a piercing scream echoed through the valley")

Crafting ideas

- creates sustained texts that develop more abstract themes or concepts in imaginative ways
- uses structural features flexibly to organise ideas strategically (e.g. deliberate repetition to reinforce a point or create a rhythmic flow)
- develops an imaginative text around a theme or social issue

Text forms and features

- uses stylistic features for effect (e.g. narrates from an omniscient point of view)
- uses recurring imagery for cohesion
- uses language to create humour (e.g. irony, satire)
- uses complementary noun and verb groups (e.g. "Through narrowed eyes she scrutinised the haggard face.") (see Grammar)

Vocabulary

- uses vocabulary for precision (e.g. "shrouded" for "covered")
- uses figurative language to create subtle and complex meaning (e.g. "offering a silent prayer to the deaf sky")

Snapshot – Create possibilities

Critical and Creative Thinking: Generating: Create possibilities

Content description

AC9E9LE06

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- create possibilities by adapting, combining or elaborating on new and known ideas, and proposing a range of different or creative combinations
- create possibilities by connecting or adapting complex ideas and proposing innovative and detailed variations or combinations

Snapshot – Create, communicate and collaborate

Digital Literacy: Creating and exchanging: Create, communicate and collaborate

Content description

AC9E9LE06

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- select and control advanced features of appropriate digital tools to independently create content and effectively communicate and collaborate with wider groups
- select and control the features of digital tools to purposefully create content and effectively communicate and collaborate, inclusive of diverse groups

Snapshot – Create possibilities

Critical and Creative Thinking: Generating: Create possibilities

Content description

AC9E9LE06

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- create possibilities by adapting, combining or elaborating on new and known ideas, and proposing a range of different or creative combinations
- create possibilities by connecting or adapting complex ideas and proposing innovative and detailed variations or combinations

AC9E9LY01

analyse how representations of people, places, events and reflect

-
-

Elaborations

- examining the representation of public figures in media and recognising how these vary in different
- identifying and analysing how news is conveyed in ; for example, analysing representations of an event at a particular time reported in the media
- comparing from different time periods and analysing the used to represent individuals or groups

Students learn to:

analyse how representations of people, places, events and concepts reflect context

(AC9E9LY01)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Analysing

- Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Reading and viewing

- Understanding texts

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Analysing

- Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Analysing

- Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Inquiring

- Identify, process and evaluate information

Analysing

- Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Related content

This content description can be taught with the following content descriptions from other learning areas.

AC9HH9S03

Snapshot – Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Content description

AC9E9LY01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks by connecting evidence from within and across discipline areas to provide reasons and evaluate arguments for choices made
- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks, using analysis of complex evidence and arguments before making recommendations

Snapshot – Understanding texts

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Understanding texts

Content description

AC9E9LY01

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Comprehension

- reads and views complex texts (see Text complexity)
- identifies the main themes or concepts in complex texts by synthesising key ideas or information
- summarises the text, identifying key details only
- draws inferences, synthesising clues and evidence across a text
- builds meaning by actively linking ideas from a number of texts or a range of digital sources
- distils information from a number of texts according to task and purpose (e.g. uses graphic organisers)
- identifies different interpretations of the text citing evidence from a text
- evaluates language features for relevance to purpose and audience
- analyses texts that have more than one purpose and explains how parts of the text support a particular purpose
- analyses the use of language appropriate to different types of texts (e.g. compare the use of pun in imaginative and persuasive texts)
- identifies techniques used to obscure author's purpose (e.g. inclusion or omission of content)

Processes

- uses processes such as predicting, confirming predictions, monitoring, and connecting relevant elements of the text to build or repair meaning
- uses knowledge of a broader range of cohesive devices to track meaning (e.g. word associations) (see Grammar)
- selects reading or viewing strategies appropriate to reading purpose (e.g. scans text for evidence)
- judiciously selects texts for learning area tasks and purposes

Vocabulary

- identifies language used to create tone or atmosphere
- analyses language and visual features in texts using metalanguage (e.g. cohesion, interpretation, figurative)

- applies knowledge of base words and word origins to understand the meaning of unfamiliar, discipline-specific words
- uses a range of context and grammatical cues to understand unfamiliar words
- interprets complex figurative language (e.g. euphemisms, hyperbole)

Comprehension

- reads and views complex or some highly complex texts (see Text complexity)
- interprets abstract concepts integrating complex ideas
- analyses how language features are used to support the point of view in a text (e.g. the strategic use of images such as a cartoon in an editorial)
- draws inferences using evidence from the text and discounting possible inferences that are not supported by the text
- applies and articulates criteria to evaluate the language structures and features for relevance to purpose and audience
- evaluates the reasoning and evidence in a persuasive text
- explains how context (e.g. time, place, situation) influences interpretations of a text
- analyses the author's perspectives in complex or some highly complex texts
- analyses the techniques authors use to position readers
- recognises when ideas or evidence have been omitted from a text to position the reader

Processes

- automatically integrates a range of processes such as predicting, confirming predictions, monitoring and connecting relevant elements of the text, to build meaning
- describes how sophisticated cohesive devices establish patterns of meaning (e.g. "class" – "subclass")
- navigates extended texts including complex digital texts

Vocabulary

- demonstrates an understanding of nuances and subtleties in words of similar meaning (e.g. "frustrated", "discouraged", "baffled")
- verifies interpretations of unfamiliar words using grammatical and contextual cues

Comprehension

- reads and views highly complex texts (see Text complexity)
- interprets symbolism in texts, providing evidence to justify interpretation
- judiciously selects and synthesises evidence from multiple texts to support ideas and arguments
- analyses the credibility and validity of primary and secondary sources
- evaluates the use of devices such as analogy, irony, rhetoric and satire, and how they contribute to an author's individual style
- analyses the cumulative impact of use of language features and vocabulary across texts
- explains assumptions, beliefs and implicit values in texts (e.g. "economic growth is always desirable")
- evaluates the social, moral and ethical positions taken in texts

Processes

- strategically adjusts the processes of reading and viewing to build meaning according to the demands of tasks and texts
- identifies subtle contradictions and inconsistencies in texts

Vocabulary

- interprets complex, formal and impersonal language in academic texts
- uses lexical cues to interpret unfamiliar vocabulary
- demonstrates self-reliance in exploration and application of word learning strategies

Snapshot – Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Content description

AC9E9LY01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks by connecting evidence from within and across discipline areas to provide reasons and evaluate arguments for choices made

- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks, using analysis of complex evidence and arguments before making recommendations

Snapshot – Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Content description

AC9E9LY01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks by connecting evidence from within and across discipline areas to provide reasons and evaluate arguments for choices made
- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks, using analysis of complex evidence and arguments before making recommendations

Snapshot – Identify, process and evaluate information

Critical and Creative Thinking: Inquiring: Identify, process and evaluate information

Content description

AC9E9LY01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- identify and clarify significant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- evaluate the accuracy, validity and relevance of the information and opinion to the topic of study
- identify and clarify significant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- evaluate the information selected to determine bias and reliability

Snapshot – Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Content description

AC9E9LY01

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks by connecting evidence from within and across discipline areas to provide reasons and evaluate arguments for choices made
- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks, using analysis of complex evidence and arguments before making recommendations

AC9E9LY02

to spoken texts that have different purposes and audiences, analysing how position listeners to respond in particular ways, and use interacting skills to present and discuss opinions regarding these

-
-

Elaborations

- discussing how stereotypes are created through language and how they position listeners to respond
- using effective strategies for dialogue and discussion in a range of formal and informal , including speaking clearly and coherently and for an appropriate length of time, presenting an opinion and listening to the opinions of others

Students learn to:

listen to spoken texts that have different purposes and audiences, analysing how position listeners to respond in particular ways, and use interacting skills to present opinions regarding these texts

(AC9E9LY02)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Speaking and listening

- Listening

Social management

- Collaboration

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Social management

- Collaboration

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Macbeth oral presentation

Snapshot – Listening

Literacy: Speaking and listening: Listening

Content description

AC9E9LY02

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

- responds to complex texts (see Text complexity)
- identifies and analyses how spoken language is used for different effects
- explains the use of intonation, pausing, rhythm and phrasing to give emphasis and weight to ideas
- selects appropriate listening strategies for planned and unplanned situations (e.g. records and organises information from a text in a table or with detailed notes)
- explains how vocabulary is used for impact on the target audience
- responds to highly complex texts (see Text complexity)
- identifies and paraphrases key points of a speaker's arguments
- describes how listening skills should be applied, according to purpose
- evaluates strategies used by the speaker to elicit emotional responses
- explains any shift in direction, line of argument or purpose made by the speaker
- adopts and re-uses complex abstractions heard in texts
- explains how speakers' language can be inclusive or alienating (e.g. a speaker using language which is only readily understood by certain user groups such as teenagers or people involved in particular pastimes)

Snapshot – Collaboration

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Collaboration

Content description

AC9E9LY02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- appreciate diverse perspectives in a range of collaborative contexts, and demonstrate negotiation skills to improve ways of working and outputs
- devise strategies for collaborative work and outputs in a range of contexts, building on the perspectives, experiences and capabilities of group members

Snapshot – Collaboration

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Collaboration

Content description

AC9E9LY02

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- appreciate diverse perspectives in a range of collaborative contexts, and demonstrate negotiation skills to improve ways of working and outputs
- devise strategies for collaborative work and outputs in a range of contexts, building on the

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AC9E9LY03

analyse and evaluate how are used to represent a of an issue, event, situation, individual or group

-
-

Elaborations

- analysing the use of language in the coverage of a contentious issue in a range of news and social media
- explaining how use to represent ideas and convey opinions
- comparing a range of advocacy, campaign or inspirational speeches from films or media and identifying that influence the listener

Students learn to:

analyse and evaluate how language features are used to represent a perspective of situation, individual or group

(AC9E9LY03)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Reading and viewing

- Understanding texts

Social awareness

- Empathy

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Social awareness

- Empathy

Social awareness

- Empathy

Social awareness

- Empathy

Futures

- Sustainable futures require individuals to seek information, identify solutions, reflect on and evaluate past actions, and collaborate with and influence others as they work towards a desired change.

Related content

This content description can be taught with the following content descriptions from other learning areas.

AC9HH9S06

Snapshot – Understanding texts

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Understanding texts

Content description

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Comprehension

- reads and views complex or some highly complex texts (see Text complexity)
- interprets abstract concepts integrating complex ideas
- analyses how language features are used to support the point of view in a text (e.g. the strategic use of images such as a cartoon in an editorial)
- draws inferences using evidence from the text and discounting possible inferences that are not supported by the text
- applies and articulates criteria to evaluate the language structures and features for relevance to purpose and audience
- evaluates the reasoning and evidence in a persuasive text
- explains how context (e.g. time, place, situation) influences interpretations of a text
- analyses the author's perspectives in complex or some highly complex texts
- analyses the techniques authors use to position readers
- recognises when ideas or evidence have been omitted from a text to position the reader

Processes

- automatically integrates a range of processes such as predicting, confirming predictions, monitoring and connecting relevant elements of the text, to build meaning
- describes how sophisticated cohesive devices establish patterns of meaning (e.g. "class" – "subclass")
- navigates extended texts including complex digital texts

Vocabulary

- demonstrates an understanding of nuances and subtleties in words of similar meaning (e.g. "frustrated", "discouraged", "baffled")
- verifies interpretations of unfamiliar words using grammatical and contextual cues

Comprehension

- reads and views highly complex texts (see Text complexity)
- interprets symbolism in texts, providing evidence to justify interpretation
- judiciously selects and synthesises evidence from multiple texts to support ideas and arguments
- analyses the credibility and validity of primary and secondary sources
- evaluates the use of devices such as analogy, irony, rhetoric and satire, and how they contribute to an author's individual style
- analyses the cumulative impact of use of language features and vocabulary across texts
- explains assumptions, beliefs and implicit values in texts (e.g. "economic growth is always desirable")
- evaluates the social, moral and ethical positions taken in texts

Processes

- strategically adjusts the processes of reading and viewing to build meaning according to the demands of tasks and texts
- identifies subtle contradictions and inconsistencies in texts

Vocabulary

- interprets complex, formal and impersonal language in academic texts
- uses lexical cues to interpret unfamiliar vocabulary
- demonstrates self-reliance in exploration and application of word learning strategies

Snapshot – Empathy

Personal and Social capability: Social awareness: Empathy

Content description

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- acknowledge the emotions, needs, cultures and backgrounds of different groups and compare with their own

- evaluate the effect of people's actions towards others' needs, emotions, cultures and backgrounds, acknowledging the influence empathy has on developing social awareness

Snapshot – Empathy

Personal and Social capability: Social awareness: Empathy

Content description

AC9E9LY03

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- acknowledge the emotions, needs, cultures and backgrounds of different groups and compare with their own
- evaluate the effect of people's actions towards others' needs, emotions, cultures and backgrounds, acknowledging the influence empathy has on developing social awareness

Snapshot – Empathy

Personal and Social capability: Social awareness: Empathy

Content description

AC9E9LY03

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- acknowledge the emotions, needs, cultures and backgrounds of different groups and compare with their own
- evaluate the effect of people's actions towards others' needs, emotions, cultures and backgrounds, acknowledging the influence empathy has on developing social awareness

Snapshot – Empathy

Personal and Social capability: Social awareness: Empathy

Content description

AC9E9LY03

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- acknowledge the emotions, needs, cultures and backgrounds of different groups and compare with their own
- evaluate the effect of people's actions towards others' needs, emotions, cultures and backgrounds, acknowledging the influence empathy has on developing social awareness

AC9E9LY04

analyse the organisation of ideas in paragraphs and extended , and evaluate its impact on meaning

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Elaborations

- evaluating techniques used in to organise ideas and evoke emotional responses, such as comparison, contrast, exaggeration, juxtaposition, the changing of chronological order, and the expansion and compression of time
- explaining whether the conveys meaning effectively, through the sequence of information and evidence

Students learn to:

analyse the organisation of ideas in paragraphs and extended texts, and evaluate its meaning

(AC9E9LY04)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Reading and viewing

- Understanding texts

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to

general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Snapshot – Understanding texts

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Understanding texts

Content description

AC9E9LY04

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Comprehension

- reads and views complex texts (see Text complexity)
- identifies the main themes or concepts in complex texts by synthesising key ideas or information
- summarises the text, identifying key details only
- draws inferences, synthesising clues and evidence across a text
- builds meaning by actively linking ideas from a number of texts or a range of digital sources
- distils information from a number of texts according to task and purpose (e.g. uses graphic organisers)
- identifies different interpretations of the text citing evidence from a text
- evaluates language features for relevance to purpose and audience
- analyses texts that have more than one purpose and explains how parts of the text support a particular purpose
- analyses the use of language appropriate to different types of texts (e.g. compare the use of pun in imaginative and persuasive texts)
- identifies techniques used to obscure author's purpose (e.g. inclusion or omission of content)

Processes

- uses processes such as predicting, confirming predictions, monitoring, and connecting relevant elements of the text to build or repair meaning
- uses knowledge of a broader range of cohesive devices to track meaning (e.g. word associations) (see Grammar)
- selects reading or viewing strategies appropriate to reading purpose (e.g. scans text for evidence)
- judiciously selects texts for learning area tasks and purposes

Vocabulary

- identifies language used to create tone or atmosphere
- analyses language and visual features in texts using metalanguage (e.g. cohesion, interpretation, figurative)
- applies knowledge of base words and word origins to understand the meaning of unfamiliar, discipline-specific words
- uses a range of context and grammatical cues to understand unfamiliar words
- interprets complex figurative language (e.g. euphemisms, hyperbole)

Comprehension

- reads and views complex or some highly complex texts (see Text complexity)
- interprets abstract concepts integrating complex ideas
- analyses how language features are used to support the point of view in a text (e.g. the strategic use of images such as a cartoon in an editorial)
- draws inferences using evidence from the text and discounting possible inferences that are not supported by the text
- applies and articulates criteria to evaluate the language structures and features for relevance to purpose and audience
- evaluates the reasoning and evidence in a persuasive text
- explains how context (e.g. time, place, situation) influences interpretations of a text
- analyses the author's perspectives in complex or some highly complex texts
- analyses the techniques authors use to position readers
- recognises when ideas or evidence have been omitted from a text to position the reader

Processes

- automatically integrates a range of processes such as predicting, confirming predictions,

monitoring and connecting relevant elements of the text, to build meaning

- describes how sophisticated cohesive devices establish patterns of meaning (e.g. "class" – "subclass")
- navigates extended texts including complex digital texts

Vocabulary

- demonstrates an understanding of nuances and subtleties in words of similar meaning (e.g. "frustrated", "discouraged", "baffled")
- verifies interpretations of unfamiliar words using grammatical and contextual cues

Comprehension

- reads and views highly complex texts (see Text complexity)
- interprets symbolism in texts, providing evidence to justify interpretation
- judiciously selects and synthesises evidence from multiple texts to support ideas and arguments
- analyses the credibility and validity of primary and secondary sources
- evaluates the use of devices such as analogy, irony, rhetoric and satire, and how they contribute to an author's individual style
- analyses the cumulative impact of use of language features and vocabulary across texts
- explains assumptions, beliefs and implicit values in texts (e.g. "economic growth is always desirable")
- evaluates the social, moral and ethical positions taken in texts

Processes

- strategically adjusts the processes of reading and viewing to build meaning according to the demands of tasks and texts
- identifies subtle contradictions and inconsistencies in texts

Vocabulary

- interprets complex, formal and impersonal language in academic texts
- uses lexical cues to interpret unfamiliar vocabulary
- demonstrates self-reliance in exploration and application of word learning strategies

AC9E9LY05

use such as visualising, , connecting, summarising, monitoring, questioning and inferring to compare and contrast ideas and opinions in and between

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Elaborations

- comparing and contrasting visual representations of ideas, issues or events in online news reporting
- comparing the representation of an event in print and digital sources, summarising their qualities, identifying opinions and analysing evidence
- summarising representing a current event comparing and contrasting ideas and opinions in and between

Students learn to:

use comprehension strategies such as visualising, predicting, connecting, summarising, questioning and inferring to compare and contrast ideas and opinions in and between

(AC9E9LY05)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Analysing

- Interpret concepts and problems

Inquiring

- Identify, process and evaluate information

Reading and viewing

- Understanding texts

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to

general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Inquiring

- Identify, process and evaluate information

Inquiring

- Identify, process and evaluate information

Inquiring

- Identify, process and evaluate information

Related content

This content description can be taught with the following content descriptions from other learning areas.

AC9HC9S03

AC9HE9S03

AC9HG9S03

AC9HH9S06

AC9HH9S07

AC9HP10P09

Snapshot – Interpret concepts and problems

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

Content description

AC9E9LY05

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- identify the relevant aspects of a concept or problem, recognising gaps or missing elements necessary for understanding by using approaches and strategies suitable for the context
- identify the objective and subjective aspects of a complex concept or problem, with sensitivity to context

Snapshot – Identify, process and evaluate information

Critical and Creative Thinking: Inquiring: Identify, process and evaluate information

Content description

AC9E9LY05

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- identify and clarify significant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- evaluate the accuracy, validity and relevance of the information and opinion to the topic of study
- identify and clarify significant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- evaluate the information selected to determine bias and reliability

Snapshot – Understanding texts

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Understanding texts

Content description

AC9E9LY05

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Comprehension

- reads and views complex texts (see Text complexity)
- identifies the main themes or concepts in complex texts by synthesising key ideas or information
- summarises the text, identifying key details only
- draws inferences, synthesising clues and evidence across a text
- builds meaning by actively linking ideas from a number of texts or a range of digital sources
- distils information from a number of texts according to task and purpose (e.g. uses graphic organisers)

- identifies different interpretations of the text citing evidence from a text
- evaluates language features for relevance to purpose and audience
- analyses texts that have more than one purpose and explains how parts of the text support a particular purpose
- analyses the use of language appropriate to different types of texts (e.g. compare the use of pun in imaginative and persuasive texts)
- identifies techniques used to obscure author's purpose (e.g. inclusion or omission of content)

Processes

- uses processes such as predicting, confirming predictions, monitoring, and connecting relevant elements of the text to build or repair meaning
- uses knowledge of a broader range of cohesive devices to track meaning (e.g. word associations) (see Grammar)
- selects reading or viewing strategies appropriate to reading purpose (e.g. scans text for evidence)
- judiciously selects texts for learning area tasks and purposes

Vocabulary

- identifies language used to create tone or atmosphere
- analyses language and visual features in texts using metalanguage (e.g. cohesion, interpretation, figurative)
- applies knowledge of base words and word origins to understand the meaning of unfamiliar, discipline-specific words
- uses a range of context and grammatical cues to understand unfamiliar words
- interprets complex figurative language (e.g. euphemisms, hyperbole)

Comprehension

- reads and views complex or some highly complex texts (see Text complexity)
- interprets abstract concepts integrating complex ideas
- analyses how language features are used to support the point of view in a text (e.g. the strategic use of images such as a cartoon in an editorial)
- draws inferences using evidence from the text and discounting possible inferences that are not supported by the text
- applies and articulates criteria to evaluate the language structures and features for relevance to purpose and audience
- evaluates the reasoning and evidence in a persuasive text
- explains how context (e.g. time, place, situation) influences interpretations of a text
- analyses the author's perspectives in complex or some highly complex texts
- analyses the techniques authors use to position readers
- recognises when ideas or evidence have been omitted from a text to position the reader

Processes

- automatically integrates a range of processes such as predicting, confirming predictions, monitoring and connecting relevant elements of the text, to build meaning
- describes how sophisticated cohesive devices establish patterns of meaning (e.g. "class" – "subclass")
- navigates extended texts including complex digital texts

Vocabulary

- demonstrates an understanding of nuances and subtleties in words of similar meaning (e.g. "frustrated", "discouraged", "baffled")
- verifies interpretations of unfamiliar words using grammatical and contextual cues

Comprehension

- reads and views highly complex texts (see Text complexity)
- interprets symbolism in texts, providing evidence to justify interpretation
- judiciously selects and synthesises evidence from multiple texts to support ideas and arguments
- analyses the credibility and validity of primary and secondary sources
- evaluates the use of devices such as analogy, irony, rhetoric and satire, and how they contribute to an author's individual style
- analyses the cumulative impact of use of language features and vocabulary across texts
- explains assumptions, beliefs and implicit values in texts (e.g. "economic growth is always

desirable")

- evaluates the social, moral and ethical positions taken in texts

Processes

- strategically adjusts the processes of reading and viewing to build meaning according to the demands of tasks and texts
- identifies subtle contradictions and inconsistencies in texts

Vocabulary

- interprets complex, formal and impersonal language in academic texts
- uses lexical cues to interpret unfamiliar vocabulary
- demonstrates self-reliance in exploration and application of word learning strategies

Snapshot – Identify, process and evaluate information

Critical and Creative Thinking: Inquiring: Identify, process and evaluate information

Content description

AC9E9LY05

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- identify and clarify significant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- evaluate the accuracy, validity and relevance of the information and opinion to the topic of study
- identify and clarify significant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- evaluate the information selected to determine bias and reliability

Snapshot – Identify, process and evaluate information

Critical and Creative Thinking: Inquiring: Identify, process and evaluate information

Content description

AC9E9LY05

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- identify and clarify significant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- evaluate the accuracy, validity and relevance of the information and opinion to the topic of study
- identify and clarify significant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- evaluate the information selected to determine bias and reliability

Snapshot – Identify, process and evaluate information

Critical and Creative Thinking: Inquiring: Identify, process and evaluate information

Content description

AC9E9LY05

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- identify and clarify significant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- evaluate the accuracy, validity and relevance of the information and opinion to the topic of study
- identify and clarify significant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- evaluate the information selected to determine bias and reliability

AC9E9LY06

plan, , and written and , organising, expanding and developing ideas, and selecting , , and for and in ways that may be imaginative, reflective, informative, persuasive, analytical and/or critical

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-

Elaborations

- developing an argument that has a series of sequenced and linked paragraphs, beginning with a

contention, followed by a series of supported points that a line of argument, and a conclusion that summarises the main line of argument

- creating informative that explain and analyse complex phenomena using well-chosen facts and precise language
- reviewing and editing their own and others' , which may involve using online applications, for accuracy of , spelling and punctuation, and to achieve particular and address specific by improving clarity and control of content through organising, developing, extending and linking ideas
- discussing choices of used in a with a peer, and evaluating the potential effect of each choice on an

Students learn to:

plan, create, edit and publish written and multimodal texts, organising, expanding a ideas, and selecting text structures, language features, literary devices and multim for purposes and audiences in ways that may be imaginative, reflective, informative analytical and/or critical

(AC9E9LY06)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Generating

- Create possibilities

Writing

- Creating texts
- Creating texts
- Creating texts

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Generating

- Create possibilities

Creating and exchanging

- Create, communicate and collaborate

Reflecting

- Think about thinking (metacognition)

Related content

This content description can be taught with the following content descriptions from other learning areas.

AC9HC9S05

AC9HE9S05

AC9HG9S06

AC9HH9S08

Snapshot – Create possibilities

Critical and Creative Thinking: Generating: Create possibilities

Content description

AC9E9LY06

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- create possibilities by adapting, combining or elaborating on new and known ideas, and proposing a range of different or creative combinations
- create possibilities by connecting or adapting complex ideas and proposing innovative and detailed variations or combinations

Snapshot – Creating texts

Literacy: Writing: Creating texts

Content description

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Crafting ideas

- creates informative texts that describe, explain and document (e.g. describe an artwork, document the materials and explain why it was created)
- selects structural elements to comprehensively and accurately represent the information (e.g. a fact sheet includes an opening statement, labelled diagrams and text boxes)
- orients the reader to the topic or concept using a definition or classification
- develops ideas with details and examples
- uses ideas derived from research
- uses written and visual supporting evidence

Text forms and features

- uses cohesive devices to link concepts across texts (e.g. uses lexical cohesion such as word associations and synonyms)
- uses cohesive devices to express cause and effect (e.g. uses text connectives such as "therefore", "subsequently")
- includes salient visual and audio features to expand on written information (e.g. creates graphs and other technical diagrams from authentic data)
- uses language to compare (e.g. "alternatively", "whereas")
- uses formatting appropriately to reference and label graphics

Vocabulary

- uses a range of learnt, technical and discipline-specific terms (e.g. "adapt", "survive")
- uses more sophisticated words to express cause and effect (e.g. "therefore", "subsequently")

Crafting ideas

- creates informative texts to explain and analyse (e.g. analyses how artists use visual conventions in artworks)
- creates texts to compare and contrast phenomena (e.g. identify the similarities and differences between species of animals)
- orients the reader clearly to the topic or concept (e.g. using a definition or classification in the opening paragraph)
- intentionally selects structural elements for effect (e.g. includes an effective conclusion that synthesises complex ideas)
- uses evidence and research including digital resources to expand upon information and elaborate concepts

Text forms and features

- varies sentence structure for effect (see Grammar)
- judiciously uses language, visual and audio features to emotionally or intellectually affect the reader
- uses more elaborate noun groups/phrases that include classifying adjectives and specific nouns (e.g. "mineral component of sedimentary rocks")
- creates cohesive flow by condensing previous information into a summarising noun (e.g. "A series of tumultuous events culminated in the outbreak of WWI - modern history's turning point.")
- uses passive voice and nominalisation to write succinctly (e.g. "the results were analysed") (see Grammar)

Vocabulary

- uses discipline-specific terminology to provide accurate and explicit information (e.g. "discipline metalanguage")
- uses a range of synonyms for frequently occurring words, in a longer text (e.g. "repair", "fix", "remedy")
- uses vocabulary to indicate and describe relationships (e.g. "additionally", "similarly")

Crafting ideas

- creates sustained, informative texts that precisely explain, analyse and evaluate concepts or abstract entities
- uses structural features flexibly to organise ideas strategically (e.g. includes a defined, cogent

conclusion or summation)

- creates texts with forms and features combined strategically for purpose (e.g. describes a historical event from the perspective of a secondary source)
- uses evidence and references
- creates succinct short-answer explanatory texts as well as complex, multi-staged extended texts

Text forms and features

- maintains tone appropriate to the audience
- uses extended noun groups/phrases including adjectival phrases (e.g. "a sturdy construction with modern design features") (see Grammar)

Vocabulary

- uses complex abstractions (e.g. "economic", "sociocultural")

Snapshot – Creating texts

Literacy: Writing: Creating texts

Content description

AC9E9LY06

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Crafting ideas

- creates persuasive texts that take a position and supports it with arguments (e.g. examines the benefits of physical activity to health and wellbeing)
- selects structural elements to suit the purpose (e.g. introduces an argument with a clearly articulated statement of position)
- includes 2 or more elaborated arguments
- develops a clear persuasive line through inclusion of a number of arguments with supporting points
- orients the reader to the persuasive premise of the text
- concludes by synthesising the arguments

Text forms and features

- uses cohesive devices to link arguments, evidence and reasons (e.g. uses text connectives such as "therefore", "furthermore")
- includes salient visual and audio features to complement written ideas
- uses vocabulary to position the reader (e.g. precise nouns and adjectives)
- uses a broader range of modal verbs and adverbs (e.g. "definitely")

Vocabulary

- uses words to express cause and effect (e.g. "consequently", "thus")
- selects vocabulary to persuade (e.g. uses words to introduce an argument such as "obviously")
- uses technical and topic specific words to add authority (e.g. "innovative design", "solution")

Crafting ideas

- creates persuasive texts to discuss, evaluate and review (e.g. evaluates and reviews design ideas)
- includes persuasive points with effective elaborations and supporting evidence
- intentionally selects structural elements for effect (e.g. includes an appropriate conclusion that sums up, recommends or reiterates)
- includes counter argument or refutation if appropriate
- uses evidence and research including digital resources to expand upon information and elaborate concepts

Text forms and features

- uses rhetorical devices such as rhetorical questions
- varies sentence structure for effect (see Grammar)
- judiciously uses language, visual and audio features to emotionally or intellectually affect the audience
- skilfully uses a range of cohesive devices to make connections between arguments (e.g. foreshadows key points in introduction and reinforces key points in topic sentences)
- judiciously selects evidence and language to strengthen arguments
- uses passive voice and nominalisation strategically to avoid stating the actor in the sentence (e.g. "an expectation of failure became common")

Vocabulary

- uses a range of synonyms for frequently occurring words, in a longer text (e.g. "impact", "consequence", "result")
- uses topic-specific vocabulary to add credibility and weight to arguments (e.g. "cadence", "interplanetary", "silt")
- uses language that evokes an emotional response (e.g. "Although they faced relentless opposition, the netballers triumphed.")
- uses words that create connotations (e.g. "miserly", "frugal")

Crafting ideas

- creates sustained, robust arguments on complex learning area topics (e.g. "Should bushrangers be afforded hero status?")
- uses structural features flexibly to organise ideas strategically (e.g. includes a defined, cogent summation or call to action)
- uses citation and referencing from authoritative sources
- anticipates reader knowledge and possible bias and accommodates these in development of arguments (e.g. "you may have thought that ...")
- positions the reader effectively by providing a clear thesis and relevant context (e.g. by previewing the arguments)
- strategically selects visual and audio resources to position the reader/viewer (e.g. a video clip of an authoritative source)

Text forms and features

- uses sophisticated evaluative language devices such as allusion, evocative vocabulary and extended metaphor

Vocabulary

- uses vocabulary for precision (e.g. "the underwhelming performance of the opening batters")

Snapshot – Creating texts

Literacy: Writing: Creating texts

Content description

AC9E9LY06

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Crafting ideas

- creates imaginative texts that experiment with textual features (e.g. reinterprets or creates alternative versions of songs or stories)
- selects structural elements to suit the purpose (e.g. uses a series of events to build a complication, includes an ending that resolves the complication)
- uses ideas that support a less familiar underpinning theme or concept (e.g. survival or heroism)
- uses actions and events to develop the character
- orients the reader to the imaginary premise (e.g. character/s and situation and may pre-empt the conclusion)
- creates a cohesive text by integrating narrative elements (e.g. character, setting and events)

Text forms and features

- uses cohesive devices to develop ideas across the text (e.g. uses lexical cohesion such as word associations and synonyms)
- includes salient visual and audio features to enhance the text
- intentionally tightens a text by leaving out words that can be readily inferred from the context (e.g. "Kokou must be hungry. But he was not [hungry].")
- selects a point of view appropriate to the purpose and audience
- uses figurative devices such as personification and metaphor (e.g. "the fairy lights danced along the street")

Vocabulary

- uses vivid and less predictable vocabulary to affect the reader (e.g. "stroll", "prowl" for "walk")
- uses words to create imagery (e.g. "the wind whistled and swirled around her")

- uses vocabulary to evoke humour (e.g. pun)

Crafting ideas

- creates imaginative texts with less predictable features to emotionally and intellectually engage the reader (e.g. writes to convey character perspective)
- includes relevant, rich, evocative description
- uses literary techniques such as dialogue and vivid description, to carry the plot, develop character and create a sense of place and atmosphere
- intentionally selects structural features (e.g. includes an unpredictable ending or circular plot)
- generates, selects and crafts ideas to support a theme
- selects text form or type to effectively support ideas (e.g. adventure story, short video which provides a fictional representation of a real event)

Text forms and features

- uses language features to engage reader (e.g. uses sensory imagery to build atmosphere)
- uses a range of figurative devices to effectively impact the reader (e.g. well-crafted metaphor)
- includes visual and audio resources to evoke mood or atmosphere of text
- varies sentence structure for effect (see Grammar)

Vocabulary

- uses words that create connotations (e.g. "startled", "dismayed")
- uses language that evokes an emotional response (e.g. "a piercing scream echoed through the valley")

Crafting ideas

- creates sustained texts that develop more abstract themes or concepts in imaginative ways
- uses structural features flexibly to organise ideas strategically (e.g. deliberate repetition to reinforce a point or create a rhythmic flow)
- develops an imaginative text around a theme or social issue

Text forms and features

- uses stylistic features for effect (e.g. narrates from an omniscient point of view)
- uses recurring imagery for cohesion
- uses language to create humour (e.g. irony, satire)
- uses complementary noun and verb groups (e.g. "Through narrowed eyes she scrutinised the haggard face.") (see Grammar)

Vocabulary

- uses vocabulary for precision (e.g. "shrouded" for "covered")
- uses figurative language to create subtle and complex meaning (e.g. "offering a silent prayer to the deaf sky")

Snapshot – Create possibilities

Critical and Creative Thinking: Generating: Create possibilities

Content description

AC9E9LY06

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- create possibilities by adapting, combining or elaborating on new and known ideas, and proposing a range of different or creative combinations
- create possibilities by connecting or adapting complex ideas and proposing innovative and detailed variations or combinations

Snapshot – Create, communicate and collaborate

Digital Literacy: Creating and exchanging: Create, communicate and collaborate

Content description

AC9E9LY06

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- select and control advanced features of appropriate digital tools to independently create content and effectively communicate and collaborate with wider groups
- select and control the features of digital tools to purposefully create content and effectively

communicate and collaborate, inclusive of diverse groups

Snapshot – Think about thinking (metacognition)

Critical and Creative Thinking: Reflecting: Think about thinking (metacognition)

Content description

AC9E9LY06

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- reflect on the thinking and processes used when completing activities or drawing conclusions
- invite alternative perspectives and feedback, and consider reasonable criticism to adjust thinking and approaches
- reflect on the thinking and processes used when completing activities and drawing conclusions
- identify possible limitations in their own positions by considering opposing viewpoints, reasonable criticism and feedback

AC9E9LY07

plan, , rehearse and deliver spoken and for and , using , and such as volume, , and , and organising, expanding and developing ideas in ways that may be imaginative, reflective, informative, persuasive, analytical and/or critical

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Elaborations

- using graphics and animations to accompany spoken ; for example, presenting a news item suitable for a current affairs program that uses with spoken to influence a viewer's response
- selecting such as , volume, and for their specific effects to or to persuade an
- choosing and adapting such as , and to meet the perceived needs of an when debating a topic, creating a voiceover for a media or presenting a seminar
- collaborating with peers to imaginative recreations of part of a or to represent a key idea in a

Students learn to:

plan, create, rehearse and deliver spoken and multimodal presentations for purpose using language features, literary devices and features of voice such as volume, tone, pace, and organising, expanding and developing ideas in ways that may be imaginative, informative, persuasive, analytical and/or critical

(AC9E9LY07)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

This content description connects to the following general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities.

Analysing

- Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Generating

- Create possibilities

Speaking and listening

- Speaking

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .

Creating and exchanging

- Create, communicate and collaborate

Reflecting

- Think about thinking (metacognition)

Related content

This content description can be taught with the following content descriptions from other learning areas.

AC9HC9S05

AC9HE9S05

AC9HG9S06

AC9HH9S08

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Macbeth oral presentation

Snapshot – Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Draw conclusions and provide reasons

Content description

AC9E9LY07

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks by connecting evidence from within and across discipline areas to provide reasons and evaluate arguments for choices made
- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks, using analysis of complex evidence and arguments before making recommendations

Snapshot – Create possibilities

Critical and Creative Thinking: Generating: Create possibilities

Content description

AC9E9LY07

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- create possibilities by adapting, combining or elaborating on new and known ideas, and proposing a range of different or creative combinations
- create possibilities by connecting or adapting complex ideas and proposing innovative and detailed variations or combinations

Snapshot – Speaking

Literacy: Speaking and listening: Speaking

Content description

AC9E9LY07

Learning progression extract

The following learning progression extract shows the alignment of the learning progression with this content.

Crafting ideas

- creates spoken texts which explore and interpret concepts drawn from research or learning area content
- selects voice appropriate to purpose (e.g. third person to create distance and authority or first person to achieve personal connection)
- develops complex ideas or a central theme across a spoken text
- uses language features according to purpose, to impact the audience (e.g. uses more complex connectives such as "consequently", "accordingly" to explain)
- rephrases or clarifies to repair or refine meaning
- uses language structures and features appropriate to learning area content
- uses technologies and visual and audio resources to enhance meaning and effect in presentations

Vocabulary

- selects vocabulary to intensify and sharpen the focus (e.g. "scarcely", "absolutely", "real", "simply")
- uses a range of evaluative language to express opinions or convey emotion (e.g. "significant benefits", "devastating consequences")
- uses a range of emotive language appropriate to topic, purpose and audience
- uses rich, evocative, descriptive language
- uses figurative language (e.g. "hungry for success")

Crafting ideas

- creates complex and creative spoken texts which analyse and evaluate issues drawn from research or learning area content
- includes a range of alternative viewpoints in spoken texts, where appropriate
- controls and manipulates a sophisticated range of language features to affect the audience
- uses a range of rhetorical devices and humour to engage an audience
- references and quotes authorities or statistics to add authority (e.g. "according to a recent OECD report")
- delivers spoken text flexibly, allowing for questions and maintaining the flow of ideas

Snapshot – Create, communicate and collaborate

Digital Literacy: Creating and exchanging: Create, communicate and collaborate

Content description

AC9E9LY07

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- select and control advanced features of appropriate digital tools to independently create content and effectively communicate and collaborate with wider groups
- select and control the features of digital tools to purposefully create content and effectively communicate and collaborate, inclusive of diverse groups

Snapshot – Think about thinking (metacognition)

Critical and Creative Thinking: Reflecting: Think about thinking (metacognition)

Content description

AC9E9LY07

Continuum extract

The following continuum extract shows the alignment of the continuum with this content.

- reflect on the thinking and processes used when completing activities or drawing conclusions
- invite alternative perspectives and feedback, and consider reasonable criticism to adjust thinking and approaches
- reflect on the thinking and processes used when completing activities and drawing conclusions
- identify possible limitations in their own positions by considering opposing viewpoints, reasonable criticism and feedback

AC9E9LY08

understand how spelling is used in for particular effects; for example, characterisation, humour and to represent and distinctive speech

Elaborations

- exploring the spelling of neologisms and their effect in such as online posts; for example, "selfie" and "Paralympics"
- analysing how spelling is used to represent the distinctive speech of a character by noting where have dropped letters from words to emulate the sound of spoken words

Students learn to:

understand how spelling is used in texts for particular effects; for example, characterisation, humour and to represent accents and distinctive speech

(AC9E9LY08)

Elaborations

Content elaborations provide suggestions of ways to teach the content description and connect it to general capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities. Content elaborations are optional .