

(no-code)

understand how language expresses and personal and social identities

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Elaborations

- understanding local and discussing their connection with personal and social identities
- developing dialogue that reveals character in comics, cartoons and animations

Students learn to:

understand how language expresses and creates personal and social identities

(AC9E7LA01)

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

Reflecting on culture and cultural diversity

- Examine cultural perspectives and world views

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

Snapshot – Communicate responsively

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

Content description

AC9E7LA01

Continuum extract

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

- select strategies for open, flexible and focused communication in unfamiliar settings, considering their effect on building understanding
- 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 – Examine cultural perspectives and world views

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

Content description

AC9E7LA01

Continuum extract

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

- examine the factors that influence cultural perspectives presented within intercultural contexts
- 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 – Communicate responsively

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

Content description

AC9E7LA01

Continuum extract

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

- select strategies for open, flexible and focused communication in unfamiliar settings, considering their effect on building understanding
- 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

AC9E7LA02

recognise language used to evaluate including visual and , and how evaluations of a can be substantiated by reference to the and other sources

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Elaborations

- building knowledge about words of evaluation, including words to express emotional responses to , judgement of characters and their actions, and appreciation of the qualities of
- analysing how can be used to assess the qualities of a or persuasive ; for example, its impact on the reader or the 's skill in the use of language
- recognising how is used to critically assess the validity of evidence and the reliability of sources

Students learn to:

recognise language used to evaluate texts including visual and multimodal texts, and how evaluations of a text can be substantiated by reference to the text and other sources

(AC9E7LA02)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

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

Speaking and listening

- Listening

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

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Picture book

WS02 - My place

Snapshot – Listening

Literacy: Speaking and listening: Listening

Content description

AC9E7LA02

Learning progression extract

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

- responds to moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- responds to texts with unfamiliar content
- identifies main ideas of a spoken text using supporting details
- identifies purpose and intended audience of a spoken text
- infers layered meaning from texts (e.g. musical overlay that creates mood)
- asks relevant questions to extend understanding

- describes language and audio features of the text
- 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 – Identify, process and evaluate information

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

Content description

AC9E7LA02

Continuum extract

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

- identify and examine relevant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- compare information and opinion that can be verified against claims based on personal preference
- 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

Resource – WS01 - Picture book

By the end of Year 7, students interact with others, and listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal texts including literary texts. With different purposes and for audiences, they discuss, express and expand ideas with evidence. They adopt text structures to organise, develop and link ideas. They adopt language features including literary devices, and/or multimodal features and features of voice.

They read, view and comprehend texts created to inform, influence and/or engage audiences. They identify how ideas are portrayed and how texts are influenced by contexts. They identify the aesthetic qualities of texts. They identify how text structures, language features including literary devices and visual features shape meaning.

They create written and/or multimodal texts, including literary texts, for different purposes and audiences, expressing and expanding on ideas with evidence. They adopt text structures to organise, develop and link ideas. They adopt language features including literary devices, and/or multimodal features.

AC9E7LA02

recognise language used to evaluate texts including visual and multimodal texts, and how evaluations of a text can be substantiated by reference to the text and other sources

AC9E7LA03

identify and describe how texts are structured differently depending on their purpose and how

language features vary in texts

AC9E7LA04

understand that the cohesion of texts relies on devices that signal structure and guide readers, such as overviews and initial and concluding paragraphs

AC9E7LA05

understand how complex and compound-complex sentences can be used to elaborate, extend and explain ideas

AC9E7LA06

understand how consistency of tense through verbs and verb groups achieves clarity in sentences

AC9E7LA07

analyse how techniques such as vectors, angle and/or social distance in visual texts can be used to create a perspective

AC9E7LA08

investigate the role of vocabulary in building specialist and technical knowledge, including terms that have both everyday and technical meanings

AC9E7LA09

understand the use of punctuation including colons and brackets to support meaning

AC9E7LE02

form an opinion about characters, settings and events in texts, identifying areas of agreement and difference with others' opinions and justifying a response

AC9E7LE03

explain the ways that literary devices and language features such as dialogue, and images are used to create character, and to influence emotions and opinions in different types of texts

AC9E7LE04

discuss the aesthetic and social value of literary texts using relevant and appropriate metalanguage

AC9E7LE05

discuss the aesthetic and social value of literary texts using relevant and appropriate metalanguage

AC9E7LE06

identify and explain how literary devices create layers of meaning in texts including poetry

AC9E7LE07

create and edit literary texts that experiment with language features and literary devices encountered in texts

AC9E7LY01

explain the effect of current technology on reading, creating and responding to texts including media texts

AC9E7LY03

analyse the ways in which language features shape meaning and vary according to audience and purpose

AC9E7LY04

explain the structure of ideas such as the use of taxonomies, cause and effect, extended metaphors and chronology

AC9E7LY06

plan, create, edit and publish written and multimodal texts, selecting subject matter, and using text structures, language features, literary devices and visual features as appropriate to convey information, ideas and opinions in ways that may be imaginative, reflective, informative, persuasive and/or analytical

AC9E7LY08

understand how to use spelling rules and word origins; for example, Greek and Latin roots, base words, suffixes, prefixes and spelling patterns to learn new words and how to spell them

Resource – WS02 - My place

Page not found

We can't find this page. Sorry for the inconvenience.

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

AC9E7LA03

identify and describe how texts are structured differently depending on their purpose and how language features vary in texts

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Elaborations

- examining the structures of book or film reviews and how they might move from description of to summary of the and then to judgement of the
- recognising the social of a persuasive and how the is reflected in the and by the ; for example, analysing the structure and of advertising posters
- describing the structure and of , arguments, discussions, creative and analytical responses to , films or popular media, and discussing how the structure and language serves the of the

Students learn to:

identify and describe how texts are structured differently depending on their purpose and how language features vary in texts

language features vary in texts

(AC9E7LA03)

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 - Picture book

WS02 - My place

Snapshot – Understanding texts

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Understanding texts

Content description

AC9E7LA03

Learning progression extract

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

Comprehension

- reads and views some moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- accurately retells a text including most relevant details
- identifies main idea and related or supporting ideas in moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- evaluates the accuracy within and across texts on the same topic
- explains how authors use evidence and supporting detail to build and verify ideas
- draws inferences and verifies using textual evidence

Processes

- monitors reading for meaning using grammatical and contextual knowledge (see Fluency)

- explains how textual features support the text's purpose
- identifies and explains techniques used to present perspective (e.g. emotive or descriptive language, order in which ideas are presented)
- predicts the development of ideas based on a partial read (e.g. predicts the final chapter of a narrative, drawing on understanding of the textual features in the previous chapters)
- uses prior knowledge and context to read unknown words (e.g. uses morphemic knowledge of "explosion" to decode "explosive" and uses context and knowledge of metaphorical use of language to understand "explosive outburst")
- uses knowledge of cohesive devices to track meaning throughout a text (e.g. connectives such as "however", "on the other hand") (see Grammar)
- uses knowledge of the features and conventions of the type of text to build meaning (e.g. recognises that the beginning of a persuasive text may introduce the topic and the line of argument)
- identifies language features used to present opinions or points of view
- skims and scans texts for key words to track the development of ideas
- uses sophisticated punctuation to support meaning (e.g. commas to separate clauses in complex sentences)

Vocabulary

- uses knowledge of prefixes and suffixes to read and interpret unfamiliar words
- identifies how technical and discipline-specific words develop meaning in texts
- analyses the effect of antonyms, synonyms and idiomatic language
- understands precise meaning of words with similar connotations (e.g. "generous", "kind-hearted", "charitable")

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

AC9E7LA04

understand that the of relies on devices that signal structure and guide readers, such as overviews and initial and concluding paragraphs

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Elaborations

- comparing and analysing the structure of such as digital news sites or print media, identifying strategies used to
- identifying how foreshadow how a will unfold; for example, identifying the topic , openers and

Students learn to:

understand that the cohesion of texts relies on devices that signal structure and guide readers, such as overviews and initial and concluding paragraphs

(AC9E7LA04)

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 - Picture book

WS02 - My place

Snapshot – Grammar

Literacy: Writing: Grammar

Content description

AC9E7LA04

Learning progression extract

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

Grammatical accuracy

- writes generally accurate simple, compound and complex sentences with few run-on sentences and dangling clauses (e.g. "Because he was afraid.")

Group and word level

- uses a wide range of verbs and verb groups (e.g. uses thinking, feeling and perceiving verbs to represent inner processes; uses saying verbs to represent interaction)
- employs a range of tenses to represent processes
- maintains subject-verb agreement in simple and compound sentences
- uses adjectives in noun groups/phrases to include details of participants, give opinion and classify (e.g. "that naughty, little cattle dog")
- uses adverbials to present more surrounding details for time, place, manner and reason

Sentence level

- writes simple and compound sentences correctly including a range of sentence types (e.g. command, question, exclamation)
- writes complex sentences using conjunctions (e.g. "when", "because")

Whole text level

- uses cohesive devices (e.g. word groups – repetition, synonyms and antonyms; signposting devices – headings and subheadings; text connectives – "however", "on the other hand", "therefore")
- uses determiners to support cohesion (e.g. "this hat", "those apples")
- uses well-structured paragraphs with topic sentences

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)

AC9E7LA05

understand how complex and compound-complex can be used to elaborate, extend and explain ideas

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Elaborations

- identifying and experimenting with a range of structures and discussing the effect of these in the expression and development of ideas
- consolidating knowledge of simple, compound and , recognising that a simple can express sophisticated ideas and a need not express “complex” ideas
- examining the addition of ideas using a complex-compound ; for example, “When dinosaurs roamed the earth, weather patterns shifted significantly and as a result vegetation depleted.”

Students learn to:

understand how complex and compound-complex sentences can be used to elaborate ideas

(AC9E7LA05)

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 - Picture book

WS02 - My place

Snapshot – Grammar

Literacy: Writing: Grammar

Content description

AC9E7LA05

Learning progression extract

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

Grammatical accuracy

- writes generally accurate simple, compound and complex sentences with few run-on sentences and dangling clauses (e.g. "Because he was afraid.")

Group and word level

- uses a wide range of verbs and verb groups (e.g. uses thinking, feeling and perceiving verbs to represent inner processes; uses saying verbs to represent interaction)
- employs a range of tenses to represent processes
- maintains subject-verb agreement in simple and compound sentences
- uses adjectives in noun groups/phrases to include details of participants, give opinion and classify (e.g. "that naughty, little cattle dog")
- uses adverbials to present more surrounding details for time, place, manner and reason

Sentence level

- writes simple and compound sentences correctly including a range of sentence types (e.g. command, question, exclamation)
- writes complex sentences using conjunctions (e.g. "when", "because")

Whole text level

- uses cohesive devices (e.g. word groups – repetition, synonyms and antonyms; signposting devices – headings and subheadings; text connectives – "however", "on the other hand", "therefore")
- uses determiners to support cohesion (e.g. "this hat", "those apples")
- uses well-structured paragraphs with topic sentences

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)

AC9E7LA06

understand how consistency of through and achieves clarity in

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Elaborations

- identifying and discussing how is maintained in compound, complex and compound-complex
- identifying and discussing different forms of and their use to maintain consistency of in different ; for example, "I organise the cake stall every week, and I am running the meeting this weekend, as well."

Students learn to:

understand how consistency of tense through verbs and verb groups achieves clarity

(AC9E7LA06)

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 - Picture book

Snapshot – Grammar

Literacy: Writing: Grammar

Content description

AC9E7LA06

Learning progression extract

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

Grammatical accuracy

- writes comprehensible sentences that may contain inaccuracies such as misuse of prepositions (e.g. "they should of waited") and past tense irregular verbs (e.g. "he goed to the shop")

Group and word level

- uses simple adverbials to give details such as time, place and manner (e.g. "in the afternoon", "nearby", "quickly")
- uses simple present, past and future tenses accurately to represent processes
- uses adjectives in noun groups/phrases to build more accurate descriptions of participants (e.g. "the spotted dog")
- uses a broader range of prepositions to indicate direction or position (e.g. "across", "towards", "through")
- uses articles accurately (e.g. "a", "an", "the")

Sentence level

- writes simple sentences correctly
- writes compound sentences to make connections between ideas using coordinating conjunctions (e.g. "and", "but", "so")

Whole text level

- writes a few sentences about a related idea
- groups related ideas into paragraphs

Grammatical accuracy

- writes generally accurate simple, compound and complex sentences with few run-on sentences and dangling clauses (e.g. "Because he was afraid.")

Group and word level

- uses a wide range of verbs and verb groups (e.g. uses thinking, feeling and perceiving verbs to represent inner processes; uses saying verbs to represent interaction)
- employs a range of tenses to represent processes
- maintains subject-verb agreement in simple and compound sentences

- uses adjectives in noun groups/phrases to include details of participants, give opinion and classify (e.g. "that naughty, little cattle dog")
- uses adverbials to present more surrounding details for time, place, manner and reason

Sentence level

- writes simple and compound sentences correctly including a range of sentence types (e.g. command, question, exclamation)
- writes complex sentences using conjunctions (e.g. "when", "because")

Whole text level

- uses cohesive devices (e.g. word groups – repetition, synonyms and antonyms; signposting devices – headings and subheadings; text connectives – "however", "on the other hand", "therefore")
- uses determiners to support cohesion (e.g. "this hat", "those apples")
- uses well-structured paragraphs with topic sentences

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)

AC9E7LA07

analyse how techniques such as vectors, angle and/or social distance in visual can be used to a

Elaborations

- comparing how are created in animations and advertisements
- comparing how different advertisements advertise the same product, using techniques to different for effect
- analysing how the illustrations in picture books, graphic novels and advertisements use size, colour, angle, proximity, vector and to influence the reader

Students learn to:

analyse how techniques such as vectors, angle and/or social distance in visual text

create a perspective

(AC9E7LA07)

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 - Picture book

WS02 - My place

AC9E7LA08

investigate the role of vocabulary in building specialist and technical knowledge, including terms that have both everyday and technical meanings

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Elaborations

- recognising vocabulary used to represent high utility, abstract academic ; for example, “factor”, “hypothesise”, “issue” and “critique”
- identifying vocabulary used to about a topic; for example, using terms for poetic devices and words to explain the effects of the devices in poems

Students learn to:

investigate the role of vocabulary in building specialist and technical knowledge, in that have both everyday and technical meanings

(AC9E7LA08)

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 - Picture book

WS02 - My place

Snapshot – Understanding texts

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Understanding texts

Content description

AC9E7LA08

Learning progression extract

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

Comprehension

- reads and views elementary texts (see Text complexity)
- locates information or details embedded in the text
- identifies the main idea in an elementary text
- identifies the purpose of a broad range of informative, imaginative and persuasive texts (e.g. advertisements, diary entry)
- draws inferences and identifies supporting evidence in the text
- monitors the development of ideas using language and visual features (e.g. topic sentences, key verbs, graphs)
- recognises that texts can present different points of view
- distinguishes between fact and opinion in texts
- compares and contrasts texts on the same topic to identify how authors represent the same ideas differently

Processes

- integrates phonic knowledge, word recognition skills, grammatical and contextual knowledge to read elementary texts (see Phonic knowledge and word recognition and Fluency)
- identifies language features that signal purpose in an elementary text (e.g. diagrams, dialogue)
- uses strategies to predict and confirm meaning (e.g. uses sentence structure to predict how ideas will be developed)

- navigates texts using common signposting devices such as headings, subheadings, paragraphs, navigation bars and links

Vocabulary

- interprets creative use of figurative language (e.g. metaphor, simile, onomatopoeia)
- interprets unfamiliar words using grammatical knowledge, morphological knowledge and etymological knowledge
- describes the language and visual features of texts using metalanguage (e.g. grammatical terms such as "cohesion", "tense", "noun groups/phrases")
- recognises how synonyms are used to enhance a text (e.g. "transport", "carry", "transfer")
- draws on knowledge of word origin to work out meaning of discipline-specific terms (e.g. "universe")
- recognises how evaluative and modal words are used to influence the reader (e.g. "important", "should", "dirty")

Comprehension

- reads and views some moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- accurately retells a text including most relevant details
- identifies main idea and related or supporting ideas in moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- evaluates the accuracy within and across texts on the same topic
- explains how authors use evidence and supporting detail to build and verify ideas
- draws inferences and verifies using textual evidence

Processes

- monitors reading for meaning using grammatical and contextual knowledge (see Fluency)
- explains how textual features support the text's purpose
- identifies and explains techniques used to present perspective (e.g. emotive or descriptive language, order in which ideas are presented)
- predicts the development of ideas based on a partial read (e.g. predicts the final chapter of a narrative, drawing on understanding of the textual features in the previous chapters)
- uses prior knowledge and context to read unknown words (e.g. uses morphemic knowledge of "explosion" to decode "explosive" and uses context and knowledge of metaphorical use of language to understand "explosive outburst")
- uses knowledge of cohesive devices to track meaning throughout a text (e.g. connectives such as "however", "on the other hand") (see Grammar)
- uses knowledge of the features and conventions of the type of text to build meaning (e.g. recognises that the beginning of a persuasive text may introduce the topic and the line of argument)
- identifies language features used to present opinions or points of view
- skims and scans texts for key words to track the development of ideas
- uses sophisticated punctuation to support meaning (e.g. commas to separate clauses in complex sentences)

Vocabulary

- uses knowledge of prefixes and suffixes to read and interpret unfamiliar words
- identifies how technical and discipline-specific words develop meaning in texts
- analyses the effect of antonyms, synonyms and idiomatic language
- understands precise meaning of words with similar connotations (e.g. "generous", "kind-hearted", "charitable")

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)

AC9E7LA09

understand the use of punctuation including and brackets to support meaning

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Elaborations

- examining the impact of information added to when and brackets are used

Students learn to:

understand the use of punctuation including colons and brackets to support meaning

(AC9E7LA09)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

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

Writing

- Punctuation

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 - Picture book

WS02 - My place

Snapshot – Punctuation

Literacy: Writing: Punctuation

Content description

AC9E7LA09

Learning progression extract

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

- uses complex punctuation conventions (e.g. colons, semicolons, brackets)
- uses punctuation conventions for quotations and referencing
- uses punctuation to clarify meaning in complex sentences, drawing on their knowledge of sentence structure (e.g. commas before introductory words, phrases or clauses; semicolons; colons; and dashes) (see Grammar)

AC9E7LE01

identify and explore ideas, points of , characters, events and/or issues in , drawn from historical, social and/or cultural , by First Nations Australian, and wide-ranging Australian and world

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-

Elaborations

- exploring ideas about heroism in by wide-ranging world
- discussing the similarities and differences in character representations in film adaptations of novels and
- exploring representations of characters and events in by First Nations Australians
- exploring depictions of the city or the bush in Australian poems and short stories from different eras

Students learn to:

identify and explore ideas, points of view, characters, events and/or issues in literar drawn from historical, social and/or cultural contexts, by First Nations Australian, a ranging Australian and world authors

(AC9E7LE01)

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

- Develop multiple perspectives

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

Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity

- Develop multiple perspectives

Analysing

- Interpret concepts and problems

Culture

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

World views

- World views are formed by experiences at personal, local, national and global levels, and are linked to individual, community, business and political actions for sustainability.

Snapshot – Develop multiple perspectives

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Deve perspectives

Content description

AC9E7LE01

Continuum extract

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

- examine how cultural beliefs or practices influence their own perspectives, and those of others, when discussing unfamiliar topics
- consider multiple perspectives held on unfamiliar topics, identifying commonality and difference, and describe how perspectives may be influenced by cultural beliefs and practices
- analyse unfamiliar topics and develop respectful responses, reconciling different cultural perspectives

Snapshot – Understanding texts

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Understanding texts

Content description

AC9E7LE01

Learning progression extract

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

Comprehension

- reads and views some moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- accurately retells a text including most relevant details
- identifies main idea and related or supporting ideas in moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- evaluates the accuracy within and across texts on the same topic
- explains how authors use evidence and supporting detail to build and verify ideas
- draws inferences and verifies using textual evidence

Processes

- monitors reading for meaning using grammatical and contextual knowledge (see Fluency)
- explains how textual features support the text's purpose
- identifies and explains techniques used to present perspective (e.g. emotive or descriptive language, order in which ideas are presented)
- predicts the development of ideas based on a partial read (e.g. predicts the final chapter of a narrative, drawing on understanding of the textual features in the previous chapters)
- uses prior knowledge and context to read unknown words (e.g. uses morphemic knowledge of "explosion" to decode "explosive" and uses context and knowledge of metaphorical use of language to understand "explosive outburst")
- uses knowledge of cohesive devices to track meaning throughout a text (e.g. connectives such as "however", "on the other hand") (see Grammar)
- uses knowledge of the features and conventions of the type of text to build meaning (e.g. recognises that the beginning of a persuasive text may introduce the topic and the line of argument)
- identifies language features used to present opinions or points of view
- skims and scans texts for key words to track the development of ideas
- uses sophisticated punctuation to support meaning (e.g. commas to separate clauses in complex sentences)

Vocabulary

- uses knowledge of prefixes and suffixes to read and interpret unfamiliar words
- identifies how technical and discipline-specific words develop meaning in texts
- analyses the effect of antonyms, synonyms and idiomatic language
- understands precise meaning of words with similar connotations (e.g. "generous", "kind-hearted", "charitable")

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

Snapshot – Explore ethical concepts

Ethical Understanding: Understanding ethical concepts and perspectives: Explore

Content description

AC9E7LE01

Continuum extract

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

- identify and describe ethical concepts, such as truth and justice, and explain how perspectives may vary according to the situation or context
- 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 – Develop multiple perspectives

Intercultural Understanding: Engaging with cultural and linguistic diversity: Develop perspectives

Content description

AC9E7LE01

Continuum extract

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

- examine how cultural beliefs or practices influence their own perspectives, and those of others, when discussing unfamiliar topics
- consider multiple perspectives held on unfamiliar topics, identifying commonality and difference, and describe how perspectives may be influenced by cultural beliefs and practices
- analyse unfamiliar topics and develop respectful responses, reconciling different cultural perspectives

Snapshot – Interpret concepts and problems

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

Content description

AC9E7LE01

Continuum extract

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

- identify the relevant and significant aspects of a concept or problem, understanding that approaches may change depending on the subject or learning area
- 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

AC9E7LE02

form an opinion about characters, settings and events in texts, identifying areas of agreement and difference with others' opinions and justifying a response

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-

Elaborations

- establishing forums and criteria for discussing the relative merits of characters, settings and events in
- comparing personal opinions on and justifying responses in discussions which may include referencing behaviours such as integrity and loyalty

Students learn to:

form an opinion about characters, settings and events in texts, identifying areas of agreement and difference with others' opinions and justifying a response

(AC9E7LE02)

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

- Interacting

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

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Picture book

WS02 - My place

Snapshot – Draw conclusions and provide reasons

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

Content description

AC9E7LE02

Continuum extract

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

- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks, using discipline knowledge to provide reasons and evaluate arguments for choices made
- 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 – Interacting

Literacy: Speaking and listening: Interacting

Content description

AC9E7LE02

Learning progression extract

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

- critically evaluate ideas and claims made by a speaker
- explains new learning from interacting with others
- appropriately presents an alternative point to the previous speaker
- initiates interactions confidently in group and whole-class discussions
- poses pertinent questions to make connections between a range of ideas
- uses open questions to prompt a speaker to provide more information
- clarifies task goals and negotiates roles in group learning
- monitors discussion to manage digression from the topic
- identifies and articulates the perspective of a speaker, to move a conversation forward
- interacts within school context or the broader community, adjusting language and responses to suit purpose and audience
- synthesises ideas from group discussion into a common theme or hypothesis
- poses problems, hypothesises and formulates questions about abstract ideas in group situations
- restates different views and makes suggestions to negotiate agreement
- poses questions to clarify assumptions made by the speaker
- questions others to evaluate accuracy of thinking or problem-solving processes
- uses language to align the listener with personal position (e.g. "of course", "as you can imagine", "obviously")
- interacts strategically and confidently with a broad range of interactional partners
- gives an extended explanation and evaluation of a complex concept, issue or process
- justifies a personal stance, after analysis of arguments on a particular issue, using evidence and elaboration in a group situation
- uses language strategically to subtly align others to own perspective as appropriate to audience and purpose

Snapshot – Explore ethical concepts

Ethical Understanding: Understanding ethical concepts and perspectives: Explor

Content description

AC9E7LE02

Continuum extract

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

- identify and describe ethical concepts, such as truth and justice, and explain how perspectives may vary according to the situation or context
- 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

Resource – WS01 - Picture book

By the end of Year 7, students interact with others, and listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal texts including literary texts. With different purposes and for audiences, they discuss, express and expand ideas with evidence. They adopt text structures to organise, develop and link ideas. They adopt language features including literary devices, and/or multimodal features and features of voice.

They read, view and comprehend texts created to inform, influence and/or engage audiences. They identify how ideas are portrayed and how texts are influenced by contexts. They identify the aesthetic qualities of texts. They identify how text structures, language features including literary devices and visual features shape meaning.

They create written and/or multimodal texts, including literary texts, for different purposes and audiences, expressing and expanding on ideas with evidence. They adopt text structures to organise, develop and link ideas. They adopt language features including literary devices, and/or multimodal features.

AC9E7LA02

recognise language used to evaluate texts including visual and multimodal texts, and how evaluations of a text can be substantiated by reference to the text and other sources

AC9E7LA03

identify and describe how texts are structured differently depending on their purpose and how language features vary in texts

AC9E7LA04

understand that the cohesion of texts relies on devices that signal structure and guide readers, such as overviews and initial and concluding paragraphs

AC9E7LA05

understand how complex and compound-complex sentences can be used to elaborate, extend and explain ideas

AC9E7LA06

understand how consistency of tense through verbs and verb groups achieves clarity in sentences

AC9E7LA07

analyse how techniques such as vectors, angle and/or social distance in visual texts can be used to create a perspective

AC9E7LA08

investigate the role of vocabulary in building specialist and technical knowledge, including terms that have both everyday and technical meanings

AC9E7LA09

understand the use of punctuation including colons and brackets to support meaning

AC9E7LE02

form an opinion about characters, settings and events in texts, identifying areas of agreement and

difference with others' opinions and justifying a response

AC9E7LE03

explain the ways that literary devices and language features such as dialogue, and images are used to create character, and to influence emotions and opinions in different types of texts

AC9E7LE04

discuss the aesthetic and social value of literary texts using relevant and appropriate metalanguage

AC9E7LE05

discuss the aesthetic and social value of literary texts using relevant and appropriate metalanguage

AC9E7LE06

identify and explain how literary devices create layers of meaning in texts including poetry

AC9E7LE07

create and edit literary texts that experiment with language features and literary devices encountered in texts

AC9E7LY01

explain the effect of current technology on reading, creating and responding to texts including media texts

AC9E7LY03

analyse the ways in which language features shape meaning and vary according to audience and purpose

AC9E7LY04

explain the structure of ideas such as the use of taxonomies, cause and effect, extended metaphors and chronology

AC9E7LY06

plan, create, edit and publish written and multimodal texts, selecting subject matter, and using text structures, language features, literary devices and visual features as appropriate to convey information, ideas and opinions in ways that may be imaginative, reflective, informative, persuasive and/or analytical

AC9E7LY08

understand how to use spelling rules and word origins; for example, Greek and Latin roots, base words, suffixes, prefixes and spelling patterns to learn new words and how to spell them

Resource – WS02 - My place

Page not found

We can't find this page. Sorry for the inconvenience.

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

AC9E7LE03

explain the ways that and such as dialogue, and are used to character, and to influence emotions and opinions in different

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Elaborations

- comparing the representation of a character's appearance in a novel and film version of the same
- explaining the impact and significance of in a

Students learn to:

**explain the ways that literary devices and language features such as dialogue, and i
to create character, and to influence emotions and opinions in different types of tex**

(AC9E7LE03)

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 - Picture book

WS02 - My place

Snapshot – Understanding texts

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Understanding texts

Content description

AC9E7LE03

Learning progression extract

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

Comprehension

- reads and views some moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- accurately retells a text including most relevant details
- identifies main idea and related or supporting ideas in moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- evaluates the accuracy within and across texts on the same topic
- explains how authors use evidence and supporting detail to build and verify ideas
- draws inferences and verifies using textual evidence

Processes

- monitors reading for meaning using grammatical and contextual knowledge (see Fluency)
- explains how textual features support the text's purpose
- identifies and explains techniques used to present perspective (e.g. emotive or descriptive language, order in which ideas are presented)
- predicts the development of ideas based on a partial read (e.g. predicts the final chapter of a narrative, drawing on understanding of the textual features in the previous chapters)
- uses prior knowledge and context to read unknown words (e.g. uses morphemic knowledge of "explosion" to decode "explosive" and uses context and knowledge of metaphorical use of language to understand "explosive outburst")
- uses knowledge of cohesive devices to track meaning throughout a text (e.g. connectives such as "however", "on the other hand") (see Grammar)
- uses knowledge of the features and conventions of the type of text to build meaning (e.g. recognises that the beginning of a persuasive text may introduce the topic and the line of argument)
- identifies language features used to present opinions or points of view
- skims and scans texts for key words to track the development of ideas
- uses sophisticated punctuation to support meaning (e.g. commas to separate clauses in complex sentences)

Vocabulary

- uses knowledge of prefixes and suffixes to read and interpret unfamiliar words
- identifies how technical and discipline-specific words develop meaning in texts
- analyses the effect of antonyms, synonyms and idiomatic language
- understands precise meaning of words with similar connotations (e.g. "generous", "kind-hearted", "charitable")

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

AC9E7LE04

discuss the and social value of using relevant and appropriate

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Elaborations

- determining criteria for evaluating the value of a and share opinions
- comparing a film adaptation of a using specific language for naming the , and of film and novels, and sharing opinions about the and social value of each

Students learn to:

discuss the aesthetic and social value of literary texts using relevant and appropriate

(AC9E7LE04)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

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

Speaking and listening

- Interacting

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 - Picture book

WS02 - My place

Snapshot – Interacting

Literacy: Speaking and listening: Interacting

Content description

AC9E7LE04

Learning progression extract

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

- critically evaluate ideas and claims made by a speaker
- explains new learning from interacting with others
- appropriately presents an alternative point to the previous speaker
- initiates interactions confidently in group and whole-class discussions
- poses pertinent questions to make connections between a range of ideas
- uses open questions to prompt a speaker to provide more information
- clarifies task goals and negotiates roles in group learning
- monitors discussion to manage digression from the topic
- identifies and articulates the perspective of a speaker, to move a conversation forward
- interacts within school context or the broader community, adjusting language and responses to suit purpose and audience
- synthesises ideas from group discussion into a common theme or hypothesis
- poses problems, hypothesises and formulates questions about abstract ideas in group situations
- restates different views and makes suggestions to negotiate agreement
- poses questions to clarify assumptions made by the speaker
- questions others to evaluate accuracy of thinking or problem-solving processes
- uses language to align the listener with personal position (e.g. "of course", "as you can imagine", "obviously")
- interacts strategically and confidently with a broad range of interactional partners
- gives an extended explanation and evaluation of a complex concept, issue or process
- justifies a personal stance, after analysis of arguments on a particular issue, using evidence and elaboration in a group situation
- uses language strategically to subtly align others to own perspective as appropriate to audience and purpose

AC9E7LE05

identify and explain the ways that characters, settings and events combine to meaning in

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-

Elaborations

- analysing and explaining the structure and features of short stories, discussing the and appeal of different authorial choices for structure
- exploring traditional stories from and discussing their features; for example, use of the oral , visual elements and verse to convey the

Students learn to:

identify and explain the ways that characters, settings and events combine to create narratives

(AC9E7LE05)

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

Knowing Asia and its diversity

- People of the Asia region are diverse in backgrounds, experiences, stories, religions, beliefs and perspectives.

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Picture book

WS02 - My place

Snapshot – Draw conclusions and provide reasons

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

Content description

AC9E7LE05

Continuum extract

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

- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks, using discipline knowledge to provide reasons and evaluate arguments for choices made
- 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

AC9E7LE05

Learning progression extract

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

Comprehension

- reads and views some moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- accurately retells a text including most relevant details
- identifies main idea and related or supporting ideas in moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)

- evaluates the accuracy within and across texts on the same topic
- explains how authors use evidence and supporting detail to build and verify ideas
- draws inferences and verifies using textual evidence

Processes

- monitors reading for meaning using grammatical and contextual knowledge (see Fluency)
- explains how textual features support the text's purpose
- identifies and explains techniques used to present perspective (e.g. emotive or descriptive language, order in which ideas are presented)
- predicts the development of ideas based on a partial read (e.g. predicts the final chapter of a narrative, drawing on understanding of the textual features in the previous chapters)
- uses prior knowledge and context to read unknown words (e.g. uses morphemic knowledge of "explosion" to decode "explosive" and uses context and knowledge of metaphorical use of language to understand "explosive outburst")
- uses knowledge of cohesive devices to track meaning throughout a text (e.g. connectives such as "however", "on the other hand") (see Grammar)
- uses knowledge of the features and conventions of the type of text to build meaning (e.g. recognises that the beginning of a persuasive text may introduce the topic and the line of argument)
- identifies language features used to present opinions or points of view
- skims and scans texts for key words to track the development of ideas
- uses sophisticated punctuation to support meaning (e.g. commas to separate clauses in complex sentences)

Vocabulary

- uses knowledge of prefixes and suffixes to read and interpret unfamiliar words
- identifies how technical and discipline-specific words develop meaning in texts
- analyses the effect of antonyms, synonyms and idiomatic language
- understands precise meaning of words with similar connotations (e.g. "generous", "kind-hearted", "charitable")

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

Snapshot – Draw conclusions and provide reasons

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

Content description

AC9E7LE05

Continuum extract

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

- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks, using discipline knowledge to provide reasons and evaluate arguments for choices made
- 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

AC9E7LE06

identify and explain how layers of meaning in including poetry

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Elaborations

- explaining the sound and rhythm of poetry using ; for example, "end and internal rhyme", "meter" and , and discussing how layers of meaning are created
- viewing or reading First Nations Australian films, and poetry, and explaining the layers of meaning created by

Students learn to:

identify and explain how literary devices create layers of meaning in texts including

(AC9E7LE06)

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 .

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 - Picture book

WS02 - My place

Snapshot – Understanding texts

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Understanding texts

Content description

AC9E7LE06

Learning progression extract

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

Comprehension

- reads and views some moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- accurately retells a text including most relevant details
- identifies main idea and related or supporting ideas in moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- evaluates the accuracy within and across texts on the same topic
- explains how authors use evidence and supporting detail to build and verify ideas
- draws inferences and verifies using textual evidence

Processes

- monitors reading for meaning using grammatical and contextual knowledge (see Fluency)
- explains how textual features support the text's purpose
- identifies and explains techniques used to present perspective (e.g. emotive or descriptive language, order in which ideas are presented)
- predicts the development of ideas based on a partial read (e.g. predicts the final chapter of a narrative, drawing on understanding of the textual features in the previous chapters)
- uses prior knowledge and context to read unknown words (e.g. uses morphemic knowledge of "explosion" to decode "explosive" and uses context and knowledge of metaphorical use of language to understand "explosive outburst")
- uses knowledge of cohesive devices to track meaning throughout a text (e.g. connectives such as "however", "on the other hand") (see Grammar)
- uses knowledge of the features and conventions of the type of text to build meaning (e.g. recognises that the beginning of a persuasive text may introduce the topic and the line of argument)
- identifies language features used to present opinions or points of view
- skims and scans texts for key words to track the development of ideas
- uses sophisticated punctuation to support meaning (e.g. commas to separate clauses in complex sentences)

Vocabulary

- uses knowledge of prefixes and suffixes to read and interpret unfamiliar words
- identifies how technical and discipline-specific words develop meaning in texts
- analyses the effect of antonyms, synonyms and idiomatic language
- understands precise meaning of words with similar connotations (e.g. "generous", "kind-hearted", "charitable")

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

AC9E7LE07

and that with and encountered in

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Elaborations

- using aspects of in imaginative recreations such as re-situating a character from a into a new situation
- creating a prequel using an imagined series of life events of a character presented as a series of flashbacks in a scripted monologue
- creating chapters for an autobiography, short or diary
- experimenting with different structures such as the epistolary form, flashback and multiple narrators
- experimenting with , variation, and word choice when creating a
- transforming familiar print into short video or film , drawing on knowledge of the type of and possible adaptations to setting for a new

Students learn to:

create and edit literary texts that experiment with language features and literary dev encountered in texts

(AC9E7LE07)

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

Generating

- Create possibilities

Generating

- Create possibilities

Generating

- Create possibilities

Generating

- Create possibilities

Generating

- Create possibilities

Creating and exchanging

- Create, communicate and collaborate

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Picture book

WS02 - My place

Snapshot – Create possibilities

Critical and Creative Thinking: Generating: Create possibilities

Content description

AC9E7LE07

Continuum extract

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

- create possibilities by changing, combining, or elaborating on new and known ideas in a variety of creative ways
- 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

AC9E7LE07

Learning progression extract

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

Crafting ideas

- creates imaginative texts for a broader range of learning area purposes (e.g. narrates a historical event)
- includes structural features appropriate to the type of text such as orientation, complication and resolution
- includes ideas which are relevant to the purpose of the text (e.g. includes ideas to develop simple narrative theme of good and evil)
- organises events into a sequence with a predictable ending

Text forms and features

- uses cohesive devices to link ideas (e.g. uses word associations such as repetition, synonyms and antonyms)
- uses pronouns to track multiple characters (e.g. "Peter and Leanne ... he ... they ... she ... them")
- maintains a point of view (e.g. writes predominantly in first person)
- uses complex noun groups/phrases to create more accurate description (e.g. "that tangy, lemon-scented aroma")
- selects visual and audio features to expand ideas in written texts (e.g. matches images to points in a text)
- uses simple figurative devices (e.g. simile)

Vocabulary

- uses a range of learnt topic words and words from other authors

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")

Snapshot – Create possibilities

Critical and Creative Thinking: Generating: Create possibilities

Content description

AC9E7LE07

Continuum extract

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

- create possibilities by changing, combining, or elaborating on new and known ideas in a variety of creative ways
- 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 possibilities

Critical and Creative Thinking: Generating: Create possibilities

Content description

AC9E7LE07

Continuum extract

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

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Snapshot – Create possibilities

Critical and Creative Thinking: Generating: Create possibilities

Content description

AC9E7LE07

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Snapshot – Create possibilities

Critical and Creative Thinking: Generating: Create possibilities

Content description

AC9E7LE07

Continuum extract

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- create possibilities by connecting or adapting complex ideas and proposing innovative and detailed variations or combinations

Snapshot – Create possibilities

Critical and Creative Thinking: Generating: Create possibilities

Content description

AC9E7LE07

Continuum extract

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Snapshot – Create possibilities

Critical and Creative Thinking: Generating: Create possibilities

Content description

AC9E7LE07

Continuum extract

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- 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

AC9E7LE07

Continuum extract

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

- select and control a variety of features in appropriate digital tools to create content and communicate and collaborate with trusted groups
- 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

AC9E7LY01

explain the effect of current technology on reading, creating and responding to including Elaborations

- investigating the influence of communicative technologies such as SMS, email and GIFs on written language
- analysing the impact of interactive elements of on such as magazines in a digital form
- identifying changes in topics considered to be newsworthy as a result of technological change

Students learn to:

explain the effect of current technology on reading, creating and responding to text media texts

(AC9E7LY01)

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 .

Related content

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

AC9HH7S03

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Picture book

WS02 - My place

Resource – WS01 - Picture book

By the end of Year 7, students interact with others, and listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal texts including literary texts. With different purposes and for audiences, they discuss, express and expand ideas with evidence. They adopt text structures to organise, develop and link ideas. They adopt language features including literary devices, and/or multimodal features and features of voice.

They read, view and comprehend texts created to inform, influence and/or engage audiences. They identify how ideas are portrayed and how texts are influenced by contexts. They identify the aesthetic qualities of texts. They identify how text structures, language features including literary devices and visual features shape meaning.

They create written and/or multimodal texts, including literary texts, for different purposes and audiences, expressing and expanding on ideas with evidence. They adopt text structures to organise, develop and link ideas. They adopt language features including literary devices, and/or multimodal features.

AC9E7LA02

recognise language used to evaluate texts including visual and multimodal texts, and how evaluations of a text can be substantiated by reference to the text and other sources

AC9E7LA03

identify and describe how texts are structured differently depending on their purpose and how language features vary in texts

AC9E7LA04

understand that the cohesion of texts relies on devices that signal structure and guide readers, such as overviews and initial and concluding paragraphs

AC9E7LA05

understand how complex and compound-complex sentences can be used to elaborate, extend and explain ideas

AC9E7LA06

understand how consistency of tense through verbs and verb groups achieves clarity in sentences

AC9E7LA07

analyse how techniques such as vectors, angle and/or social distance in visual texts can be used to create a perspective

AC9E7LA08

investigate the role of vocabulary in building specialist and technical knowledge, including terms that have both everyday and technical meanings

AC9E7LA09

understand the use of punctuation including colons and brackets to support meaning

AC9E7LE02

form an opinion about characters, settings and events in texts, identifying areas of agreement and difference with others' opinions and justifying a response

AC9E7LE03

explain the ways that literary devices and language features such as dialogue, and images are used to create character, and to influence emotions and opinions in different types of texts

AC9E7LE04

discuss the aesthetic and social value of literary texts using relevant and appropriate metalanguage

AC9E7LE05

discuss the aesthetic and social value of literary texts using relevant and appropriate metalanguage

AC9E7LE06

identify and explain how literary devices create layers of meaning in texts including poetry

AC9E7LE07

create and edit literary texts that experiment with language features and literary devices encountered in texts

AC9E7LY01

explain the effect of current technology on reading, creating and responding to texts including media texts

AC9E7LY03

analyse the ways in which language features shape meaning and vary according to audience and purpose

AC9E7LY04

explain the structure of ideas such as the use of taxonomies, cause and effect, extended metaphors and chronology

AC9E7LY06

plan, create, edit and publish written and multimodal texts, selecting subject matter, and using text structures, language features, literary devices and visual features as appropriate to convey information, ideas and opinions in ways that may be imaginative, reflective, informative, persuasive and/or analytical

AC9E7LY08

understand how to use spelling rules and word origins; for example, Greek and Latin roots, base words, suffixes, prefixes and spelling patterns to learn new words and how to spell them

Resource – WS02 - My place

Page not found

We can't find this page. Sorry for the inconvenience.

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

AC9E7LY02

use when discussing and presenting ideas and information including evaluations of the features of spoken

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Elaborations

- participating in pair, group, class, school and/or community speaking and listening situations, including informal conversations, discussions, debates and
- using effective strategies for dialogue and discussion in a range of formal and informal , including speaking clearly and coherently and for an appropriate length, clarifying and rephrasing comments of others
- identifying key evidence supporting an argument in a discussion between 2 speakers
- choosing vocabulary and structures for and , adapting language choices to meet the perceived needs
- ensuring that ways of communicating for particular are acknowledged

Students learn to:

use interaction skills when discussing and presenting ideas and information including the features of spoken texts

(AC9E7LY02)

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

- Communication
- 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

Social management

- Communication

Social management

- Communication

Snapshot – Listening

Literacy: Speaking and listening: Listening

Content description

AC9E7LY02

Learning progression extract

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

- responds to moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- responds to texts with unfamiliar content
- identifies main ideas of a spoken text using supporting details
- identifies purpose and intended audience of a spoken text
- infers layered meaning from texts (e.g. musical overlay that creates mood)
- asks relevant questions to extend understanding
- describes language and audio features of the text
- 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 – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9E7LY02

Continuum extract

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

- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication
- devise strategies that apply effective verbal and non-verbal communication in response to feedback

Snapshot – Collaboration

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Collaboration

Content description

AC9E7LY02

Continuum extract

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

- coordinate contributions of group members, suggesting improvements to ways of working and collaborative outputs
- 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

AC9E7LY02

Continuum extract

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

- coordinate contributions of group members, suggesting improvements to ways of working and collaborative outputs
- 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 – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9E7LY02

Continuum extract

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

- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication
- devise strategies that apply effective verbal and non-verbal communication in response to feedback

Snapshot – Communication

Personal and Social capability: Social management: Communication

Content description

AC9E7LY02

Continuum extract

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

- apply skills to address factors that influence verbal and non-verbal communication
- demonstrate communication skills in a range of contexts, responding to the enablers of, and barriers to, effective verbal and non-verbal communication
- devise strategies that apply effective verbal and non-verbal communication in response to feedback

AC9E7LY03

analyse the ways in which shape meaning and vary according to and

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Elaborations

- explaining the relationship between , and and , such as identifying which group would be the most likely target for the information in an advertisement and justifying why
- examining depictions of the histories and cultures of First Nations Australians, discussing that shape meaning

Students learn to:

analyse the ways in which language features shape meaning and vary according to

(AC9E7LY03)

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 .

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.

Related content

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

AC9HH7S06

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Picture book

WS02 - My place

Snapshot – Understanding texts

Literacy: Reading and viewing: Understanding texts

Content description

AC9E7LY03

Learning progression extract

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

content.

Comprehension

- reads and views some moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- accurately retells a text including most relevant details
- identifies main idea and related or supporting ideas in moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- evaluates the accuracy within and across texts on the same topic
- explains how authors use evidence and supporting detail to build and verify ideas
- draws inferences and verifies using textual evidence

Processes

- monitors reading for meaning using grammatical and contextual knowledge (see Fluency)
- explains how textual features support the text's purpose
- identifies and explains techniques used to present perspective (e.g. emotive or descriptive language, order in which ideas are presented)
- predicts the development of ideas based on a partial read (e.g. predicts the final chapter of a narrative, drawing on understanding of the textual features in the previous chapters)
- uses prior knowledge and context to read unknown words (e.g. uses morphemic knowledge of "explosion" to decode "explosive" and uses context and knowledge of metaphorical use of language to understand "explosive outburst")
- uses knowledge of cohesive devices to track meaning throughout a text (e.g. connectives such as "however", "on the other hand") (see Grammar)
- uses knowledge of the features and conventions of the type of text to build meaning (e.g. recognises that the beginning of a persuasive text may introduce the topic and the line of argument)
- identifies language features used to present opinions or points of view
- skims and scans texts for key words to track the development of ideas
- uses sophisticated punctuation to support meaning (e.g. commas to separate clauses in complex sentences)

Vocabulary

- uses knowledge of prefixes and suffixes to read and interpret unfamiliar words
- identifies how technical and discipline-specific words develop meaning in texts
- analyses the effect of antonyms, synonyms and idiomatic language
- understands precise meaning of words with similar connotations (e.g. "generous", "kind-hearted", "charitable")

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

AC9E7LY04

explain the structure of ideas such as the use of taxonomies, cause and effect, extended and chronology

Elaborations

- identifying cause and effect in explanations and how these are used to convince an of a course of action

Students learn to:

explain the structure of ideas such as the use of taxonomies, cause and effect, extended and chronology

(AC9E7LY04)

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 - Picture book

WS02 - My place

AC9E7LY05

use such as visualising, , connecting, summarising, monitoring, questioning and inferring to analyse and summarise information and ideas

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Elaborations

- comparing the of ideas in formal and informal speeches and determining the reasons for the differences
- analysing including choice of , colour, composition and font in covers of different editions of books when the of a
- determining and summarising the key idea(s) of paragraphs and chapters in an extended

Students learn to:

use comprehension strategies such as visualising, predicting, connecting, summarising, questioning and inferring to analyse and summarise information and ideas

(AC9E7LY05)

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 .

Analysing

- Interpret concepts and problems

Inquiring

- Identify, process and evaluate information

Analysing

- Interpret concepts and problems

Inquiring

- Identify, process and evaluate information

Analysing

- Interpret concepts and problems

Inquiring

- Identify, process and evaluate information

Related content

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

AC9HC7S03

AC9HE7S03

AC9HG7S03

AC9HH7S06

AC9HH7S07

AC9HP8P09

Snapshot – Interpret concepts and problems

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

Content description

AC9E7LY05

Continuum extract

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

- identify the relevant and significant aspects of a concept or problem, understanding that approaches may change depending on the subject or learning area
- 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

AC9E7LY05

Continuum extract

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

- identify and examine relevant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- compare information and opinion that can be verified against claims based on personal preference
- 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

AC9E7LY05

Learning progression extract

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

Comprehension

- reads and views some moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- accurately retells a text including most relevant details
- identifies main idea and related or supporting ideas in moderately complex texts (see Text complexity)
- evaluates the accuracy within and across texts on the same topic
- explains how authors use evidence and supporting detail to build and verify ideas
- draws inferences and verifies using textual evidence

Processes

- monitors reading for meaning using grammatical and contextual knowledge (see Fluency)
- explains how textual features support the text's purpose
- identifies and explains techniques used to present perspective (e.g. emotive or descriptive language, order in which ideas are presented)
- predicts the development of ideas based on a partial read (e.g. predicts the final chapter of a narrative, drawing on understanding of the textual features in the previous chapters)
- uses prior knowledge and context to read unknown words (e.g. uses morphemic knowledge of "explosion" to decode "explosive" and uses context and knowledge of metaphorical use of language to understand "explosive outburst")
- uses knowledge of cohesive devices to track meaning throughout a text (e.g. connectives such as "however", "on the other hand") (see Grammar)
- uses knowledge of the features and conventions of the type of text to build meaning (e.g. recognises that the beginning of a persuasive text may introduce the topic and the line of argument)
- identifies language features used to present opinions or points of view
- skims and scans texts for key words to track the development of ideas
- uses sophisticated punctuation to support meaning (e.g. commas to separate clauses in complex sentences)

Vocabulary

- uses knowledge of prefixes and suffixes to read and interpret unfamiliar words
- identifies how technical and discipline-specific words develop meaning in texts
- analyses the effect of antonyms, synonyms and idiomatic language
- understands precise meaning of words with similar connotations (e.g. "generous", "kind-hearted",

"charitable")

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

Snapshot – Interpret concepts and problems

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

Content description

AC9E7LY05

Continuum extract

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

- identify the relevant and significant aspects of a concept or problem, understanding that approaches may change depending on the subject or learning area
- 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

AC9E7LY05

Continuum extract

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

- identify and examine relevant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- compare information and opinion that can be verified against claims based on personal preference
- 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 – Interpret concepts and problems

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

Content description

AC9E7LY05

Continuum extract

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

- identify the relevant and significant aspects of a concept or problem, understanding that approaches may change depending on the subject or learning area
- 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

AC9E7LY05

Continuum extract

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

- identify and examine relevant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- compare information and opinion that can be verified against claims based on personal preference
- 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 – Interpret concepts and problems

Critical and Creative Thinking: Analysing: Interpret concepts and problems

Content description

AC9E7LY05

Continuum extract

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

- identify the relevant and significant aspects of a concept or problem, understanding that approaches may change depending on the subject or learning area
- 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

AC9E7LY05

Continuum extract

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

- identify and examine relevant information and opinion from a range of sources, including visual information and digital sources
- compare information and opinion that can be verified against claims based on personal preference
- 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

AC9E7LY06

plan, , and written and , selecting , and using , , and as appropriate to convey information, ideas and opinions in ways that may be imaginative, reflective, informative, persuasive and/or analytical

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Elaborations

- compiling a portfolio of in a range of related to a particular concept, or ; for example, a class anthology of poems or stories
- using appropriate to scripts for interviews, , advertisements, radio , podcasts, digital and online reflections including vlogs
- editing for meaning by removing unnecessary , reordering and varying structures to refine ideas, adding or substituting words for impact, and reviewing accuracy of , spelling and punctuation
- tracking a word-processed document to jointly

Students learn to:

plan, create, edit and publish written and multimodal texts, selecting subject matter text structures, language features, literary devices and visual features as appropriate to convey information, ideas and opinions in ways that may be imaginative, reflective, informative and/or analytical

(AC9E7LY06)

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

Creating and exchanging

- Create, communicate and collaborate

Related content

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

AC9HC7S05

AC9HE7S05

AC9HG7S06

AC9HH7S08

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Picture book

WS02 - My place

Snapshot – Create possibilities

Critical and Creative Thinking: Generating: Create possibilities

Content description

AC9E7LY06

Continuum extract

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

- create possibilities by changing, combining, or elaborating on new and known ideas in a variety of creative ways
- 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

AC9E7LY06

Learning progression extract

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

Crafting ideas

- creates informative texts for a broader range of learning area purposes (e.g. explains a life cycle of a butterfly, recounts a process, describes an artwork)
- includes structural features appropriate to the type of text and task such as opening statements to define the topic and at least 2 body paragraphs
- includes ideas which are relevant to the topic and purpose of the text
- organises information into paragraphs to support the reader
- includes a relevant graphic to support the reader (e.g. diagram or photo)

Text forms and features

- uses cohesive devices to signpost sections of text (e.g. uses text connectives such as "finally",

"as a result", "in addition")

- uses present or timeless present tense consistently throughout text (e.g. "bears hibernate in winter") (see Grammar)
- selects visual and audio features to expand ideas in written texts (e.g. diagrams, tables, images)
- uses adjectives to create more accurate description (e.g. "the warm-blooded mammal") (see Grammar)

Vocabulary

- uses a range of technical and subject specific words to add detail and authority to information (e.g. "hibernate" instead of "sleep")

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")

Snapshot – Creating texts

Literacy: Writing: Creating texts

Content description

AC9E7LY06

Learning progression extract

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

Crafting ideas

- creates persuasive texts for a broader range of learning area purposes (e.g. designs a healthy food campaign)
- includes structural features appropriate to the type of text and task such as an introduction with a statement of position, body paragraphs and simple conclusion
- presents a position and supports it with one or a few simply stated arguments
- includes arguments and ideas which are relevant to the purpose of the text
- organises arguments into paragraphs to support the reader
- concludes by restating

Text forms and features

- uses cohesive devices to link points in an argument (e.g. uses text connectives such as "however", "on the other hand")
- uses some rhetorical devices such as repetition
- uses adjectives to persuade (e.g. "dangerous behaviour")
- uses simple modal verbs and adverbs (e.g. "should", "will", "quickly")
- selects visual and audio features to expand argument in written texts (e.g. images, music)
- uses inclusive language (e.g. "we cannot allow this to happen")

Vocabulary

- uses a range of learnt topic words to add credibility to arguments

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")

Snapshot – Creating texts

Literacy: Writing: Creating texts

Content description

AC9E7LY06

Learning progression extract

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

Crafting ideas

- creates imaginative texts for a broader range of learning area purposes (e.g. narrates a historical event)
- includes structural features appropriate to the type of text such as orientation, complication and resolution
- includes ideas which are relevant to the purpose of the text (e.g. includes ideas to develop simple narrative theme of good and evil)
- organises events into a sequence with a predictable ending

Text forms and features

- uses cohesive devices to link ideas (e.g. uses word associations such as repetition, synonyms and antonyms)
- uses pronouns to track multiple characters (e.g. "Peter and Leanne ... he ... they ... she ... them")
- maintains a point of view (e.g. writes predominantly in first person)
- uses complex noun groups/phrases to create more accurate description (e.g. "that tangy, lemon-scented aroma")
- selects visual and audio features to expand ideas in written texts (e.g. matches images to points in a text)
- uses simple figurative devices (e.g. simile)

Vocabulary

- uses a range of learnt topic words and words from other authors

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")

Snapshot – Create possibilities

Critical and Creative Thinking: Generating: Create possibilities

Content description

AC9E7LY06

Continuum extract

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

- create possibilities by changing, combining, or elaborating on new and known ideas in a variety of creative ways
- 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

AC9E7LY06

Continuum extract

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

- select and control a variety of features in appropriate digital tools to create content and communicate and collaborate with trusted groups
- 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, communicate and collaborate

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

Content description

AC9E7LY06

Continuum extract

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

- select and control a variety of features in appropriate digital tools to create content and communicate and collaborate with trusted groups
- 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

AC9E7LY07

plan, , rehearse and deliver for and in ways that may be imaginative, reflective, informative, persuasive and/or analytical, by selecting , , and , and using including volume, , and

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Elaborations

- preparing a combining print, visual and audio elements to explore and interpret ideas, drawing on knowledge and research about ideas and opinions different from students' own
- selecting , such as , volume, and , for different and , recognising the effects these have on understanding and engagement
- monitoring ideas developed at each of creating a in a blog or journal
- sharing feedback with a peer while planning, creating and rehearsing a

Students learn to:

plan, create, rehearse and deliver presentations for purposes and audiences in way imaginative, reflective, informative, persuasive and/or analytical, by selecting text s language features, literary devices and visual features, and using features of voice i volume, tone, pitch and pace

(AC9E7LY07)

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

- Plan

Reflecting

- Think about thinking (metacognition)

Reflecting

- Think about thinking (metacognition)

Related content

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

AC9HC7S05

AC9HE7S05

AC9HG7S06

AC9HH7S08

Snapshot – Draw conclusions and provide reasons

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

Content description

AC9E7LY07

Continuum extract

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

- draw conclusions and make choices when completing tasks, using discipline knowledge to provide reasons and evaluate arguments for choices made
- 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

AC9E7LY07

Continuum extract

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

- create possibilities by changing, combining, or elaborating on new and known ideas in a variety of creative ways
- 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

AC9E7LY07

Learning progression extract

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

Crafting ideas

- creates detailed spoken texts on a broad range of learning area topics
- includes details and elaborations to expand ideas
- uses connectives to signal a change in relationship (e.g. "however", "although", "on the other hand") or to show causal relationships (e.g. "due to", "since") (see Grammar)
- uses a range of expressions to introduce an alternative point of view (e.g. "in my opinion", "he did not agree with")
- rehearses spoken text to accommodate time and technology
- controls tone, volume, pitch and pace to suit content and audience
- uses technologies or audio and visual features to enhance spoken text (e.g. videos a spoken presentation with music, sound effect enhancements)

Vocabulary

- uses a broader range of more complex noun groups/phrases to expand description (e.g. "protective, outer covering")
- selects more specific and precise words to replace general words (e.g. uses "difficult" or "challenging" for "hard")
- uses some rhetorical devices (e.g. "don't you agree?")

Crafting ideas

- creates spoken texts responsive to audience and a broad range of learning area topics, clearly articulating words and ideas

- organises more complex ideas or concepts logically, selecting details to accentuate key points
- speaks audibly and coherently to a less familiar audience for a sustained period
- shows increasing awareness of audience by moderating length, content and delivery of spoken texts
- adjusts register according to purpose and audience
- does research to prepare spoken texts
- uses a range of technology, and audio and visual resources to engage audience and enhance content

Vocabulary

- varies vocabulary to add interest and to describe with greater precision (e.g. uses topic-specific noun groups/phrases such as "exploitation of resources") (see Grammar)
- uses language creatively (e.g. "the moon shines bravely")
- uses sensory vocabulary to engage the audience (e.g. "a gasp of dismay")
- uses technical vocabulary to demonstrate topic knowledge (e.g. "deforestation")
- consistently uses a range of synonyms to add variety and precision to spoken text
- uses abstractions (e.g. "freedom", "fairness")

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")

Snapshot – Plan

Digital Literacy: Creating and exchanging: Plan

Content description

AC9E7LY07

Continuum extract

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

- select and use digital tools to develop and follow a plan to complete individual tasks and group projects
- use simple planning tools to develop and follow a plan to complete individual and collaborative projects
- use project management tools to develop and track a plan to complete individual and collaborative projects

Snapshot – Think about thinking (metacognition)

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

Content description

AC9E7LY07

Continuum extract

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

- identify and reflect on thinking and assumptions when completing activities or drawing conclusions
- invite alternative perspectives or feedback in order to improve future outcomes
- 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

Snapshot – Think about thinking (metacognition)

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

Content description

AC9E7LY07

Continuum extract

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

- identify and reflect on thinking and assumptions when completing activities or drawing conclusions
- invite alternative perspectives or feedback in order to improve future outcomes
- 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

AC9E7LY08

understand how to use spelling rules and ; for example, Greek and Latin roots, , , and spelling patterns to learn new words and how to spell them

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Students learn to:

understand how to use spelling rules and word origins; for example, Greek and Latin words, suffixes, prefixes and spelling patterns to learn new words and how to spell

(AC9E7LY08)

General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities

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

Writing

- Spelling

Resources

Work Samples

WS01 - Picture book

WS02 - My place

Snapshot – Spelling

Literacy: Writing: Spelling

Content description

AC9E7LY08

Learning progression extract

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

- uses less common prefixes and suffixes including those which require changes to the base word (e.g. "glamour" - "glamorous", "explain" - "explanation")
- spells multisyllabic words including some with more complex letter patterns (e.g. "democracy")
- uses knowledge of Latin and Greek word origins to explain spelling of technical words (e.g. "physical", "maritime", "vacuum")
- uses spelling rules and generalisations, morphemic, visual, phonological, etymological and orthographic knowledge to spell unfamiliar words
- spells a range of challenging words with less common letter groupings (e.g. "naive", "cadence")
- spells words with less common prefixes and suffixes (e.g. "im-precise" - "imprecise", "employ-ee" - "employee")

- spells less common plurals (e.g. "octopi")
- explains how spelling can be a support to both reading and writing
- explains the limitations of spell check features in digital communication
- uses spelling rules and generalisations, word origins and visual memory to spell unfamiliar words
- integrates spelling knowledge and spelling resources to spell complex, unfamiliar words (e.g. "photosynthesis")
- monitors spelling in own texts and makes appropriate corrections
- explains how spelling is used creatively in texts for particular effects (e.g. characterisation and humour and to represent accents and styles of speech)