# Year 1 English Curriculum and assessment plan

Example

L	evel description	C
3	he English curriculum is built around the 3 interrelated strands of Language, Literature and Literacy. Teaching and learning programs should balance and integrate all 3 strands. Together, the strands focus on developing students' knowledge, understanding and skills in listening, reading, viewing, speaking, writing and creating. Learning in English is recursive and cumulative, uilding on concepts, skills and processes developed in earlier years.	lr a fo
In	Year 1, students learn that language is communicated in ways that meet the needs of diverse learners. They learn to interact with familiar audiences for different purposes.	b
	tudents engage with a variety of texts for enjoyment. They listen to, read and view spoken, written and multimodal texts. Texts may include picture books, various types of stories, rhyming erse, poetry, non-fiction, various types of information texts, short films and animations, dramatic performances, and texts used by students as models for constructing their own texts.	d v
	ne range of literary texts for Foundation to Year 10 comprises the oral narrative traditions and literature of First Nations Australians, and classic and contemporary literature from wide-ranging ustralian and world authors, including texts from and about Asia.	A th
su in st	ear 1 students develop their reading in a text-rich environment through engagement with a range of texts. This range includes literature that expands and reflects their world and texts that upport learning in English and across the curriculum. Some students will continue to practise their reading with decodable texts that align with phonic development. These texts systematically troduce words with grapheme-phoneme correspondences. Developing readers engage with authentic texts that support and extend them as independent readers. These texts include raightforward sequences of events and everyday happenings with recognisably realistic or imaginary characters. Informative texts, with illustrations and diagrams, present a small amount of ew content about familiar topics of interest and topics being studied in other learning areas. These texts use a small range of language features including simple and compound sentences, ome unfamiliar vocabulary, high-frequency words and other words that need to be decoded using developing phonic knowledge.	ir   a
	ear 1 students create short texts whose purposes may be imaginative, informative and persuasive. These texts may explain simple procedures, recount real or imagined events or operiences, report and describe learning area content, retell stories, express opinions, and describe real or imagined people, places or things for an audience.	

**Queensland QCAA** Queensland Curriculum Government **QCAA** Assessment Authority

# ACiQ v9.0

#### Context and cohort considerations

n Year 1, students continue to review, consolidate and develop foundational understanding and skills for reading, writing, interacting and speaking, building on what has been taught in Prep.

The units in this curriculum and assessment plan are designed to engage Year 1 learners and are written within the context of the level description. Additionally, the curriculum and assessment plan for his example assumes writing, speaking and nteracting are taught and assessed across learning areas.



Unit 1 — Building ideas with sentences	Unit 2 — Playing by the rules	Unit 3 — Book club	Unit 4 — Thi
Duration: 10 weeks	Duration: 10 weeks	Duration: 10 weeks	Duration: 10
The sentence is a key building block for writing and representing the world. In this unit, students are supported to read a range of authentic texts, including those with an informative purpose (e.g. simple biographies) and/or imaginative purpose (e.g. picture books, simple poems). Students build on their knowledge of structure and language features (including vocabulary, punctuation and sound patterns) from Prep, and use learnt phonic knowledge, phrasing and fluency. Students are supported to use comprehension strategies (especially summarising) when working individually and in small groups to identify literal meanings (e.g. through sequencing images of events from a text) and infer. Students are also supported to monitor meaning. The texts read by students are used to explore and model the use of simple sentences and their parts, and punctuation including full stops, question marks, exclamation marks and capital letters for proper nouns. Students continue to systematically develop their phonic and word knowledge to read decodable texts, practising and/or reviewing previously learnt phonic and word knowledge, as required. Reading continues to be assessed through observations in student-teacher conferences and on-going, formative assessment. Through modelling and guided practice, students learn to write simple recounts (based on sequenced images), practising the use and editing of simple sentences, vocabulary, spelling, punctuation and handwriting. At first, sentences may be written collaboratively, but students also practise writing sentences by themselves. Collaborative work is supported by explicit development of interaction skills such as turn-taking, speaking clearly and active listening behaviours.	Agreed rules can allow children (and adults) to interact respectfully. When these rules are written down, they are easily shared and displayed. To begin the unit, students are supported to use their developing phonic and word knowledge and comprehension skills when they read and view stories (and/or real-life accounts) of characters interacting in a range of social situations. Opportunities exist to connect to the HPE curriculum through selected texts that explore social situations when characters might seek or deny permission respectfully when sharing possessions/personal space, or promote fair play in games. In pairs and small groups using developing interaction skills, students make connections between the depiction of characters and events in social situations, and to personal experience. As required, students may continue to read decodable texts and are supported to use punctuation to read with developing phrasing and fluency. Some students identified by the teacher may also review and practise previously learnt phonic and word knowledge and comprehension strategies. Reading continues to be assessed through observations in student-teacher conferences and on-going, formative assessment. Additionally, students read examples of sets of rules (also known as a protocols) as models for their own writing, describing some similarities and differences (including purposes, structure and features) between protocols, stories and/or instructions. Using the structure of a protocol and guided by the teacher, students practise writing several grammatically correct simple sentences (including for providing information, giving commands and exclaiming), using topic-specific vocabulary, appropriate punctuation, spelling and unjoined upper- and lower-case letters. Students may also use images to contribute meaning to the set of rules.	<ul> <li>Book clubs provide an opportunity to meet people around a common love of stories.</li> <li>After sufficient explanation and modelling, students are organised into book club groups based on student preferences and teacher knowledge of the students and their needs.</li> <li>Then, independently and in whole class shared reading, students read several, authentic short stories (including in verse) by a selection of Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander authors, and by wide-ranging Australian and world authors including from Asia. In doing so, students are supported to draw on previously learnt and new: phonic and word knowledge; context and grammatical knowledge to monitor meaning; and vocabulary and context knowledge to identify literal meaning and infer meaning about plot, characters and setting.</li> <li>Students may continue to read decodable texts to consolidate previous phonic and word knowledge, and to practise new phonic and word knowledge. Reading continues to be assessed through observations in student-teacher conferences and on-going, formative assessment.</li> <li>Drawing on interaction skills developed in Semester 1 and consolidated in this unit, students are supported to use language to express opinions when discussing how language and images are used in the stories read.</li> <li>Students make connections to their own experiences when discussing the stories' plot, character and setting.</li> <li>Throughout the unit, the teacher will observe students working in groups, offering support and prompting as needed.</li> </ul>	Stories, include worlds different might like or of In this unit, stu- with strong ch During and af activities to be events. For ex- they embody support stude and thoughts gesture. Some student consolidate and other students independently observations formative asse As preparation (printed) letter read and disc teacher, stude language feat opinions. Stude relevant langui including com handwriting. If year and after own email in the

### - This is what I think

#### n: 10 weeks

ncluding those on film, allow us to escape into fferent from our own, and meet characters we or dislike.

hit, students will view a short film and/or animation ing characters (human and/or anthropomorphic). Ind after viewing, students engage in a variety of to better understand the setting, characters and For example, structured drama activities in which body characters and enact specific scenes may students to understand how a character's feelings ghts can be inferred from facial expression and

udents continue to read decodable texts to ate and practise phonic and word knowledge, while dents continue to read authentic texts dently. Reading continues to be assessed through ions in student-teacher conferences and on-going, e assessment.

aration for their written task, several models of letters and/or emails expressing an opinion are discussed by students. With guidance from the students identify and describe structure and e features, including reviewing language to express . Students should also review the use of other, language features learnt earlier in the year, compound sentences, punctuation, spelling and ing. Drawing on all they have learnt throughout the after sufficient guided practice, students write their ail in role as a character from a story.

Unit 1 — Building ideas with sentences	S	Unit 2 — Playing by the rules		Unit 3 — Book club		Unit 4 — This is what I think				
Assessment 1 — Written recount	Term/week	Assessment 3 — Multimodal set of rules	Term/week	Assessment 5 — Interacting and speaking	Term/week	Assessment 7 — Written opinion	Term/week			
<ul> <li>Description: Students recount a shared text, informative (e.g. simple biography) or imaginative (e.g. story). Using provided images, students sequence real or imagined events and write simple sentences about the images.</li> <li>Technique: Extended response</li> <li>Mode: Written</li> <li>Conditions:</li> <li>up to 50 words</li> </ul>	Week 8	<ul> <li>Description: Students create (including edit) a written set of rules (e.g. a protocol) for either: seeking/denying permission respectfully when sharing possessions/personal space; or promoting fair play in games. The protocols may be accompanied by relevant drawings.</li> <li>Technique: Extended response</li> <li>Mode: Written</li> <li>Conditions: <ul> <li>up to 50 words</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Week 8	Description: During the unit, students are observed interacting in small group discussions with their peers and teacher about a story they have read or viewed. As they interact, they make connections between the depiction of characters, settings and events.         At a point in time, each student will create a short spoken/signed text to share a connection between an aspect of the story and personal experience. This may be pre-recorded.         Techniques:         • Observed demonstration (interacting)         • Extended response (short spoken text)         Mode: Spoken/signed         Conditions:         • up to 45 seconds	Week 9	<ul> <li>Description: In role as a story character or real-life person, students create (including edit) a letter or email to express an opinion. For example, students can provide reasons for the likes, dislikes and/or preferences of the chosen character or person.</li> <li>Technique: Extended response</li> <li>Mode: Written</li> <li>Conditions:</li> <li>up to 50 words</li> </ul>	Week 8			
Assessment 2 — Reading	Weeks 7–10	Assessment 4 — Reading	Weeks 7–10	Assessment 6 — Reading	Weeks 7–10	Assessment 8 — Reading	Weeks 7–10			
<ul> <li>Description: Throughout the unit students read aloud words, sentences and short passages from teacher selected texts to demonstrate they:</li> <li>blend short vowels, common long vowels, consonants and digraphs to read one-syllable words</li> <li>read one- and two-syllable words with common letter patterns, and an increasing number of high-frequency words.</li> <li>This task complements other, on-going formative assessment of students' phonic and word knowledge.</li> <li>Technique: Observed demonstration</li> <li>Mode: Spoken in a conference with the teacher</li> <li>Conditions:</li> <li>time as required</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Description: Throughout the unit students read aloud words, sentences and short passages from teacher selected texts to demonstrate they:</li> <li>use sentence boundary punctuation to read with developing phrasing and fluency.</li> <li>The teacher listens to guided discussions that provide an opportunity for students to identify text structures and language features of narratives.</li> <li>Students identified by the teacher may have another opportunity to demonstrate phonic and word knowledge from Term 1. This task complements other, ongoing formative assessment of students' phonic and word knowledge.</li> <li>Technique: Observed demonstration</li> <li>Mode: Spoken in a conference with the teacher</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Description: Throughout the unit students read aloud words, sentences and short passages from teacher selected texts to demonstrate they identify structures of informative texts, and their language and visual features.</li> <li>Students identified by the teacher may have another opportunity to demonstrate phonic and word knowledge from Terms 1 and 2.</li> <li>This task complements other, on-going formative assessment of students' phonic and word knowledge and comprehension strategies.</li> <li>Technique: Observed demonstration</li> <li>Mode: Spoken in a conference with the teacher</li> <li>Conditions:</li> <li>time as required</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Description: Throughout the unit students read aloud words, sentences and short passages from teacher selected texts, and demonstrate they can monitor meaning.</li> <li>Students identified by the teacher may have another opportunity to demonstrate phonic and word knowledge and aspects of comprehension from Terms 1, 2 and 3.</li> <li>This task complements other, on-going formative assessment of students' phonic and word knowledge and comprehension strategies.</li> <li>Technique: Observed demonstration</li> <li>Mode: Spoken in a conference with the teacher</li> <li>Conditions:</li> <li>time as required</li> </ul>				
	Assessment 1 — Written recount         Description: Students recount a shared text, informative (e.g. simple biography) or imaginative (e.g. story). Using provided images, students sequence real or imagined events and write simple sentences about the images.         Technique: Extended response         Mode: Written         Conditions:         • up to 50 words         Assessment 2 — Reading         Description: Throughout the unit students read aloud words, sentences and short passages from teacher selected texts to demonstrate they:         • blend short vowels, common long vowels, consonants and digraphs to read one-syllable words         • read one- and two-syllable words with common letter patterns, and an increasing number of high-frequency words.         This task complements other, on-going formative assessment of students' phonic and word knowledge.         Technique: Observed demonstration         Mode: Spoken in a conference with the teacher	Description: Students recount a shared text, informative (e.g. simple biography) or imaginative (e.g. story). Using provided images, students sequence real or imagined events and write simple sentences about the images.Week 8Technique: Extended responseMode: WrittenWeittenConditions: • up to 50 wordsWeeks 7–10Description: Throughout the unit students read aloud words, sentences and short passages from teacher selected texts to demonstrate they: • blend short vowels, common long vowels, consonants and digraphs to read one- and two-syllable words with common letter patterns, and an increasing number of high-frequency words.Weeks complementsThis task complements other, on-going formative assessment of students' phonic and word knowledge.Technique: Observed demonstration Mode: Spoken in a conference with the teacher	Assessment 1 — Written recountTerm/weekAssessment 3 — Multimodal set of rulesDescription: Students recount a shared text, informative (e.g. simple biography) or imaginative (e.g. story). Using provided imagines, students sequence real or imagines, students sequence real or issentences about the images.Week 8Description: Students create (including edit) a written set of rules (e.g. a protocol) for either: seeking/denying permission respectfully when sharing possessions/personal space; or promoting fair play in games. The protocols may be accompanied by relevant drawings.Technique: Extended responseMode: WrittenConditions: • up to 50 wordsVeeks 7–10Assessment 2 — ReadingWeeks 7–10Description: Throughout the unit students read aloud words, sentences and short passages from teacher selected texts to demonstrate they: • blend short vowels, common long vowels, consonants and digraphs to read one-syllable words• read one-syllable words• read one-syllable words with common letter patterns, and an increasing number of high-frequency words.This task complements other, on-going formative assessment of students 'phonic and word knowledge.Students teal conference with the teacherConditions: • time as required• Technique: Observed demonstration Mode: Spoken in a conference with the teacher	Assessment 1 — Written recount         Term/week         Assessment 3 — Multimodal set of rules         Term/week           Description: Students recount a shared toxi, informative (e.g. simple biography) or imaginate versus and write simple sentences about the images.         Week 8         Description: Students create (including edit) a written set of rules (e.g. protocol) for either: seeking/denying permission respectfully when sharing promoting fair play in games. The protocols may be accompanied by relevant drawings.         Week 8           Technique: Extended response         Mode: Written         Technique: Extended response         Mode: Written           Conditions: • up to 50 words         Weeks 7-10         Assessment 4 — Reading         Weeks 7-10           Description: Throughout the unit students read aloud words, sentences and short passages from teacher selected texts to demonstrate they: • Use sentence boundary purcluation to read one-sylable words         • use sentence boundary purcluation to read words, sentences and short passages from teacher selected texts to demonstrate they: • Use sentence boundary purcluation to read word-sylable words         • use sentence boundary purcluation to read words, sentences and short passages from teacher selected texts to demonstrate they: • Use sentence boundary purcluation to read word-sylable words         • use sentence boundary purcluation to read word knowledge.           This task complements other, on-going formative assessment of students' phonic and word knowledge.         Technique: Observed demonstrate phonic and word knowledge.           This task complements tother, pon- going formative assessment of students' phonic and wo	Assessment 1 — Written recount         Term/week         Assessment 3 — Multimodal set of rules         Term/week         Assessment 5 — Interacting and special protocol from the (e.g. simple biograph) or imaginative (e.g. strony). Using provided imaginase, students sequence real or imaginative (e.g. strony). Using provided imaginase, students acquire real or promoting fair play in games. The protocol from there seed, notice (e.g. strong).         Week 8         Description: Students acquire (e.g. strong).           Technique: Extanded response         Mode: Written         Technique: Extanded response         Note: A a point in time, acad student will create a short appoint (e.g. strong).         As a point in time, acad student will create a short appoint (e.g. strong).         As a point in time, acad student will create a short appoint (here acad a short appoint).           Conditions:         • up to 50 words         Technique: Extended response         Node: Written           Conditions:         • up to 50 words         Seessment 4 — Reading         Weeks 7-10         Assessment 4 — Reading           Description: Throughout the unit students read aloud words, sentences and short passages from techcer selected tasks to demonstrate they:         Seessment 4 — Reading         Weeks 7-10         Assessment 4 — Reading           Description: Throughout the unit students read aloud words, sentences and short passages from techcer selected tasks to demonstrate they:         Seessment 4 — Reading         Description: Throughout the unit students read aloud words, sentences and short passages from techcer selecter and short passages from techcer selecter and sh	Assessment 1 — Written recount         Tern/week         Assessment 3 — Multimodal set of Tube         Tern/week         Assessment 5 — Interacting and pearing interacting in many pearses statements recount a shared text, informative (or, a simple biography) or imaginative (or, simple biography) or imaginate developments and write simple sentences about the images.         Week 8         Tern/week         Assessment 5 — Interacting and permission respective discussions with the prosess and each body.         Week 3         Description: Students recently (or promoting fair play in games. The probability in a scompanied by relevant dawnings.         Assessment 5 — Interacting and each students read a hort spoken high cost barrer a statings and event.         Week 9           Conditions: • up to 50 words         Technique: Extended response Mode: Written         Technique: Extended response (hort spoken high cost barrer of promoting have play in games. The probability is a companied by relevant dawnings.         As a positive faith cost barrer of promoting have play in games. The probability is a companied by relevant dawnings.         As a positive faith a short spoken high cost barrer of promoting have cost on the cost of the dawnings.         Tern/week Assessment 5 — Interacting and events a short possessing have cost on the cost of the dawnings.         Tern/week Assessment 5 = Interacting and events a short possessing have cost on tho dawning have cost on the dawning have cost on tho daw	Assessment 1 — Written recount         Term/week         Assessment 3 — Interacting and speaking         Term/week         Assessment 7 — Written opinion           Description: Students recount a stated to date         Second to the second to t			

	Unit 1 — Building ideas with sentences	Unit 2 — Playing by the rules	Unit 3 — Book club	Unit 4 –
	By the end of Year 1, students interact with others, and	By the end of Year 1, students interact with others, and	By the end of Year 1, students interact with others, and	By the en
	listen to and create short spoken texts including recounts	listen to and create short spoken texts including recounts	listen to and create short spoken texts including recounts	listen to a
	of stories. They share ideas and retell or adapt familiar	of stories. They share ideas and retell or adapt familiar	of stories. They share ideas and retell or adapt familiar	of stories
	stories, recount or report on events or experiences, and	stories, recount or report on events or experiences, and	stories, recount or report on events or experiences, and	stories, r
	express opinions using a small number of details from	express opinions using a small number of details from	express opinions using a small number of details from	express
	learnt topics, topics of interest or texts. They sequence	learnt topics, topics of interest or texts. They sequence	learnt topics, topics of interest or texts. They sequence	learnt top
	ideas and use language features including topic-specific	ideas and use language features including topic-specific	ideas and use language features including topic-specific	ideas an
	vocabulary and features of voice.	vocabulary and features of voice.	vocabulary and features of voice.	vocabula
Achievement standard	They read, view and comprehend texts, monitoring	They read, view and comprehend texts, monitoring	They read, view and comprehend texts, monitoring	They rea
	meaning and making connections between the depiction	meaning and making connections between the depiction	meaning and making connections between the depiction	meaning
	of characters, settings and events, and to personal	of characters, settings and events, and to personal	of characters, settings and events, and to personal	of charac
	experiences. They identify the text structures of familiar	experiences. They identify the text structures of familiar	experiences. They identify the text structures of familiar	experien
	narrative and informative texts, and their language	narrative and informative texts, and their language	narrative and informative texts, and their language	narrative
	features and visual features. They blend short vowels,	features and visual features. They blend short vowels,	features and visual features. They blend short vowels,	features
	common long vowels, consonants and digraphs to read	common long vowels, consonants and digraphs to read	common long vowels, consonants and digraphs to read	common
	one-syllable words. They read one- and two-syllable	one-syllable words. They read one- and two-syllable	one-syllable words. They read one- and two-syllable	one-sylla
	words with common letter patterns, and an increasing	words with common letter patterns, and an increasing	words with common letter patterns, and an increasing	words win
	number of high-frequency words. They use sentence	number of high-frequency words. They use sentence	number of high-frequency words. They use sentence	number
	boundary punctuation to read with developing phrasing	boundary punctuation to read with developing phrasing	boundary punctuation to read with developing phrasing	boundar
	and fluency.	and fluency.	and fluency.	and fluer
Ac	They create short written and/or multimodal texts	They create short written and/or multimodal texts	They create short written and/or multimodal texts	They cre
	including recounts of stories with events and characters.	including recounts of stories with events and characters.	including recounts of stories with events and characters.	including
	They report information and experiences, and express	They report information and experiences, and express	They report information and experiences, and express	They rep
	opinions. Ideas in their texts may be informative or	opinions. Ideas in their texts may be informative or	opinions. Ideas in their texts may be informative or	opinions
	imaginative and include a small number of details from	imaginative and include a small number of details from	imaginative and include a small number of details from	imaginat
	learnt topics, topics of interest or texts. They write simple	learnt topics, topics of interest or texts. They write simple	learnt topics, topics of interest or texts. They write simple	learnt top
	sentences with sentence boundary punctuation and	sentences with sentence boundary punctuation and	sentences with sentence boundary punctuation and	sentence
	capital letters for proper nouns. They use topic-specific	capital letters for proper nouns. They use topic-specific	capital letters for proper nouns. They use topic-specific	capital le
	vocabulary. They write words using unjoined upper-case	vocabulary. They write words using unjoined upper-case	vocabulary. They write words using unjoined upper-case	vocabula
	and lower-case letters. They spell most one- and two-	and lower-case letters. They spell most one- and two-	and lower-case letters. They spell most one- and two-	and lowe
	syllable words with common letter patterns and common	syllable words with common letter patterns and common	syllable words with common letter patterns and common	syllable v
	grammatical morphemes, and an increasing number of	grammatical morphemes, and an increasing number of	grammatical morphemes, and an increasing number of	grammat
	high-frequency words.	high-frequency words.	high-frequency words.	high-freq
u	Calibration:	Expert:	Consensus:	Consens
Moderation	Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website	Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website	Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website	Refer to
	under the Assessment tab in the learning area.	under the Assessment tab in the learning area.	under the Assessment tab in the learning area.	under the

#### — This is what I think

e end of Year 1, students interact with others, and to and create short spoken texts including recounts ies. They share ideas and retell or adapt familiar s, recount or report on events or experiences, and es opinions using a small number of details from topics, topics of interest or texts. They sequence and use language features including topic-specific ulary and features of voice.

read, view and comprehend texts, monitoring ng and making connections between the depiction racters, settings and events, and to personal ences. They identify the text structures of familiar ive and informative texts, and their language es and visual features. They blend short vowels, on long vowels, consonants and digraphs to read /llable words. They read one- and two-syllable with common letter patterns, and an increasing er of high-frequency words. They use sentence ary punctuation to read with developing phrasing uency.

create short written and/or multimodal texts ing recounts of stories with events and characters. report information and experiences, and express ns. Ideas in their texts may be informative or native and include a small number of details from topics, topics of interest or texts. They write simple nees with sentence boundary punctuation and I letters for proper nouns. They use topic-specific ulary. They write words using unjoined upper-case wer-case letters. They spell most one- and twoe words with common letter patterns and common natical morphemes, and an increasing number of requency words.

#### ensus:

to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website the Assessment tab in the learning area.

Content descriptions		Ur	nits		Content descriptions	Units				Content descriptions		Un	its	
Language	1	2	3	4	Literature	1 2 3 4			4	Literacy	1	2	3	4
Language for interacting with others understand how language, facial expressions and gestures are used to interact with others when asking for and providing information, making offers, exclaiming, requesting and giving commands AC9E1LA01			Ø		Literature and contexts discuss how language and images are used to create characters, settings and events in literature by First Nations Australian, and wide- ranging Australian and world authors and illustrators AC9E1LE01	V	Ø	V	Ø	<b>Texts in context</b> discuss different texts and identify some features that indicate their purposes AC9E1LY01			V	
explore language to provide reasons for likes, dislikes and preferences AC9E1LA02					<b>Engaging with and responding to literature</b> discuss literary texts and share responses by making connections with students' own experiences AC9E1LE02		V	V	V	Interacting with others use interaction skills including turn-taking, speaking clearly, using active listening behaviours and responding to the contributions of others, and contributing ideas and questions AC9E1LY02			V	
<b>Text structure and organisation</b> explore how texts are organised according to their purpose, such as to recount, narrate, express opinion, inform, report and explain AC9E1LA03	V			V	<b>Examining literature</b> discuss plot, character and setting, which are features of stories AC9E1LE03	V	V	V	V	<b>Analysing, interpreting and evaluating</b> describe some similarities and differences between imaginative, informative and persuasive texts AC9E1LY03	Ø	V	V	V
explore how repetition, rhyme and rhythm create cohesion in simple poems, chants and songs AC9E1LA04					listen to and discuss poems, chants, rhymes and songs, and imitate and invent sound patterns including alliteration and rhyme AC9E1LE04			V		read decodable and authentic texts using developing phonic knowledge, phrasing and fluency, and monitoring meaning using context and grammatical knowledge AC9E1LY04		V	Ø	V
understand how print and screen texts are organised using features such as page numbers, tables of content, headings and titles, navigation buttons, swipe screens, verbal commands, links and images AC9E1LA05		Ø	Ø	V	<b>Creating literature</b> orally retell or adapt a familiar story using plot and characters, language features including vocabulary, and structure of a familiar text, through role-play, writing, drawing or digital tools AC9E1LE05	Ø		V	Ø	use comprehension strategies such as visualising, predicting, connecting, summarising and questioning when listening, viewing and reading to build literal and inferred meaning by drawing on vocabulary and growing knowledge of context and text structures AC9E1LY05	Ø	V	V	V
Language for expressing and developing ideas understand that a simple sentence consists of a single independent clause representing a single event or idea AC9E1LA06										<b>Creating texts</b> create and re-read to edit short written and/or multimodal texts to report on a topic, express an opinion or recount a real or imagined event, using grammatically correct simple sentences, some topic-specific vocabulary, sentence boundary punctuation and correct spelling of some one- and two-syllable words AC9E1LY06	V	V		V
understand that words can represent people, places and things (nouns, including pronouns), happenings and states (verbs), qualities (adjectives) and details such as when, where and how (adverbs) AC9E1LA07	V	Ø	Ø	V						create and deliver short oral and/or multimodal presentations on personal and learnt topics, which include an opening, middle and concluding statement; some topic-specific vocabulary and appropriate gesture, volume and pace AC9E1LY07			V	
compare how images in different types of texts contribute to meaning AC9E1LA08	V	V	V	V						write words using unjoined lower-case and upper- case letters AC9E1LY08	V	V		V

Content descriptions		Uı	nits	Content descriptions	Un	its		Content descriptions		Un	its	
recognise the vocabulary of learning area topics AC9E1LA09	Ø							Phonic and word knowledge segment words into separate phonemes (sounds) including consonant blends or clusters at the beginnings and ends of words (phonological awareness) AC9E1LY09	V	V	V	
understand that written language uses punctuation such as full stops, question marks and exclamation marks, and uses capital letters for familiar proper nouns AC9E1LA10								orally manipulate phonemes in spoken words by addition, deletion and substitution of initial, medial and final phonemes to generate new words (phonological awareness) AC9E1LY10	V		V	
								use short vowels, common long vowels, consonant blends and digraphs to write words, and blend these to read one- and two-syllable words AC9E1LY11	V	V	V	V
								understand that a letter can represent more than one sound and that a syllable must contain a vowel sound AC9E1LY12		V	V	V
							Ĩ	spell one- and two-syllable words with common letter patterns AC9E1LY13		V		V
								read and write an increasing number of high frequency words AC9E1LY14	V		V	V
								recognise and know how to use grammatical morphemes to create word families AC9E1LY15		V		V

General capabilities		Un	its	
	1	2	3	4
Critical and creative thinking			V	V
Digital literacy				
Ethical understanding				
Intercultural understanding				
Literacy		V		V
Numeracy				
Personal and social capability	V			V

Cross-curriculum priorities		Un	its	
	1	2	3	4
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures			Ø	
Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia				
Sustainability				

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