# Year 6 English Curriculum and assessment plan

Example

Level description
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The English curriculum is built around the 3 interrelated strands of Language, Literature and Literacy. Together, the 3 strands focus on developing students' knowledge, understanding and skills in listening, reading, viewing, speaking, writing and creating. Learning in English is recursive and cumulative, building on concepts, skills and processes developed in earlier years.

In Year 6, students interact with audiences for different purposes.

Students engage with a variety of texts for enjoyment. They listen to, read, view and interpret spoken, written and multimodal texts. Texts may include film and digital texts, novels, poetry, non-fiction and dramatic performances. The features of these texts may be used by students as models for creating their own work.

The 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 wideranging Australian and world authors, including texts from and about Asia.

Literary texts that support and extend students in Year 6 as independent readers may include elaborated events including flashbacks and shifts in time, and a range of less predictable characters. These texts may support students' understanding of authors' styles. They may explore themes of interpersonal relationships and ethical dilemmas in real-world and imagined settings. Informative texts may include technical information and/or content about a wide range of topics of interest as well as topics being studied in other areas of the curriculum. Text structures may include chapters, headings and subheadings, tables of contents, indexes and glossaries. Language features include complex sentences, unfamiliar technical vocabulary, figurative and idiomatic language, and information presented in various types of images and graphics.

Year 6 students create a range of imaginative, informative and persuasive types of texts that may include narratives, procedures, performances, reports, reviews, poetry, expositions, explanations and discussions for particular purposes and audiences.



## ACiQ v9.0

#### Context and cohort considerations

In Year 6, students continue to develop their interacting, speaking, reading and writing skills, building on what has been taught in Year 5.

The units in this curriculum and assessment plan are designed to engage Year 6 learners and are written within the context of the level description. Additionally, the curriculum and assessment plan for this example is based on a year level plan where writing, speaking and interacting are taught and assessed across learning areas.



Unit 1 —Celebrating community	Unit 2 — Cinematic perspectives	Unit 3 — Tales and tunes	Unit 4 — Tea
Duration: 10 weeks	Duration: 10 weeks	Duration: 10 weeks	Duration: 10
As leaders in the school, and in their final year of primary, students have an opportunity to showcase an aspect of their school or community that they value. In this unit, students listen to, read, view and interpret a range of informative texts including texts about events, places, ceremonies that contribute to the identity of the school or community. At the start of the unit, students engage with informative texts about school and community calendar events and consider how these texts and the events contribute to the identity of the school/community. Text examples may include spoken, written and multimodal texts (e.g. posters, announcements, photographs, social media posts) and literary texts related to the context (e.g. cultural, significant places/events). Students read, view and interpret these texts, developing an understanding of how images and unfamiliar technical vocabulary may be used to present information. Students engage in opportunities for interaction in class where they discuss the school event/s attended during their time at school. They view, read and enjoy a range of online magazine articles, identifying and explaining how images, figures, tables contribute to the meaning of the articles. Students also examine how these online texts present ideas and events and consider how language varies at levels of formality. These online magazine articles act as models for students' own text.	When films that have been remade are compared to the originals, viewers can see that each film reflects the context in which it was created. The similarities and differences of these contexts are evident in the posters that advertise the films. Students read and view examples of posters promoting original films and their remakes. They examine the presentation of ideas (e.g. choice of emphasis on character as opposed to setting or one theme instead of another). In doing so students identify how vocabulary and images are used in these texts and how they reflect the context of the audience. In written paragraphs, students explain the similarities and differences between two posters in relation to framing, placement of elements, salience and composition of images, and they identify what the language — including images — may reveal about the context in which the posters were created. As part of the unit, students view a range of multimodal presentations and identify how ideas are organised, how topic-specific and technical vocabulary is used and how visual features, gestures and features of voice are used. Students also examine how these presentations demonstrate the way language varies as levels of formality increase. Spoken presentations may be used as models for students' own informative multimodal presentations comparing two film posters.	<ul> <li>Part A</li> <li>Novels and songs are great examples of how structures of storytelling may be presented differently yet still spark inspiration and stimulate the minds of audiences. They offer transformative encounters, guiding students through interesting characters and engaging events. Within this unit, students read a class novel and explore song lyrics that relate to the novel immersing themselves in various interactive activities related to these texts.</li> <li>Through interaction, students develop their social, speaking and listening skills when discussing how the novel presents ideas about characters, settings and events. Students also explore a range of songs, considering the similarities and differences of these musical tunes to the setting, character/s and events of the novel.</li> <li>Students take part in a small group interactive discussion (e.g. fishbowl-style) for an audience consisting of their teacher and peers. Prompts may be used to structure the interaction where students share, develop, explain and elaborate on ideas from a particular chapter of the novel and its reflection of a selected song.</li> <li>Part B</li> <li>Using what they have learnt about the characters, setting and events in the novel (Part A), students extend their opinions about the novel and songs and explore persuasive arguments used in a pitch.</li> <li>Students engage in short persuasive activities in which they provide examples of songs from Part A and consider which ones best present the setting, characters and/or events from selected points in the novel. Additionally, students are introduced to how songs are used to advertise films.</li> <li>Students view a range of film previews, exploring the songs selected to promote the film. Additionally, students view examples of persuasive pitch responses which can be used as models for the students' own pitches.</li> </ul>	Fables show I into exciting a read fables ar prepare to wri Students read range of cultu analyse how o mythical creat achieve their audiences. As explore the m have allowed with extracts f films, television similarities an Using the fable writing and ex fable. Student teacher, and o them to conce they may ada setting and/or lesson on mo screen time). create their ou

#### Teaching through tales

#### 10 weeks

how how moral lessons can be carefully woven ing and engaging stories. In this unit, students es and experiment with adapting stories as they to write their own fable.

read a selection of fables and similar tales from a cultures, using comprehension strategies to how elements of these texts (such as how animals, creatures and/or inanimate objects as characters) their purpose, to convey mora/ethical lessons to es. As they engage with these stories, students he moral messages and consider the qualities that wed fables to endure. Students may also engage acts from adaptations of fables for the screen (e.g. evision programs, computer games), identifying es and differences with the written versions.

e fables explored as models, students practise nd editing stages and phases of their own, original udents may use writing prompts provided by the and engage in other activities designed to support conceive original ideas for a fable. For example, v adapt elements (e.g. plot structure, characters, nd/or ideas) from existing fables to provide a n modern issues relevant to older children (e.g. me). Working independently, students ultimately eir own, complete fable.

	Unit 1 —Celebrating community		Unit 2 — Cinematic perspectives		Unit 3 — Tales and tunes		Unit 4 — Teaching through tales			
	Assessment	Term/week	Assessment	Term/week	Assessment	Term/week	Assessment	Term/week		
Assessment	Informative written-multimodal response Description: Students create an article for an online school magazine based on a chosen aspect of their school or community. The article is for a school community audience including students, parents, carers and teachers. The article may include relevant images and layout features to form part of the multimodal aspects of the article. Technique: Extended response Mode: Written-multimodal Conditions: • 300–400 words	Week 8	Assessment 1 — Informative spoken- multimodal response Description: Students create and deliver a multimodal presentation for a formal audience in which they identify the similarities and differences between two film posters, one promoting an original film and the other its remake. Technique: Extended response Mode: Spoken multimodal Conditions: • 2.5–3 minutes	Week 8	<ul> <li>Part A — Interacting</li> <li>Description: Students interact with others in a fishbowl discussion, explaining and elaborating on an appropriate song relevant to the ideas, setting, characters and/or events in selected chapters.</li> <li>Technique: Short response</li> <li>Mode: Spoken/signed</li> <li>Conditions: <ul> <li>1–1.5 minutes</li> </ul> </li> <li>Part B — Persuasive spoken response Description: Students create and deliver a pitch in which they persuade a director to use a particular song for a trailer for a film version of the novel.</li> <li>Students use comprehension strategies (e.g. prior knowledge) to connect and compare content from the class discussion in Part A.</li> <li>Technique: Extended response</li> <li>Mode: Spoken/signed</li> <li>Conditions: <ul> <li>2.5–3 minutes</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Week 8 Week 9	Assessment 1 — Imaginative written response Description: Students create a fable that communicates a moral/ethical lesson of their own choice. They can adapt the plot structure, characters and/or ideas from the original fable to create a new story for a modern audience. Technique: Extended response Mode: Written Conditions: • 300–400 words	Week 8		

	Unit 1 —Celebrating community	Unit 2 — Cinematic perspectives	Unit 3 — Tales and tunes	U
	By the end of Year 6, students interact with others, and listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal texts including literary texts. For particular purposes and audiences, they share, develop, explain and elaborate on ideas from topics or texts. They use and vary text structures to organise, develop and link ideas. They use and vary language features including topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices, and/or multimodal features and features of voice.	By the end of Year 6, students interact with others, and listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal texts including literary texts. For particular purposes and audiences, they share, develop, explain and elaborate on ideas from topics or texts. They use and vary text structures to organise, develop and link ideas. They use and vary language features including topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices, and/or multimodal features and features of voice.	By the end of Year 6, students interact with others, and listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal texts including literary texts. For particular purposes and audiences, they share, develop, explain and elaborate on ideas from topics or texts. They use and vary text structures to organise, develop and link ideas. They use and vary language features including topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices, and/or multimodal features and features of voice.	B lis in id st ar vo fe
Achievement standard	They read, view and comprehend different texts created to inform, influence and/or engage audiences. They identify similarities and differences in how ideas are presented and developed including through characters, settings and/or events, and how texts reflect contexts. They identify how texts have similar and different text structures to reflect purpose. They explain how language features including literary devices, and visual features influence audiences.	They read, view and comprehend different texts created to inform, influence and/or engage audiences. They identify similarities and differences in how ideas are presented and developed including through characters, settings and/or events, and how texts reflect contexts. They identify how texts have similar and different text structures to reflect purpose. They explain how language features including literary devices, and visual features influence audiences.	They read, view and comprehend different texts created to inform, influence and/or engage audiences. They identify similarities and differences in how ideas are presented and developed including through characters, settings and/or events, and how texts reflect contexts. They identify how texts have similar and different text structures to reflect purpose. They explain how language features including literary devices, and visual features influence audiences.	TI to id pr se TI st fe in
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uo	Calibration:	Conferencing:	Consensus:	С
Moderation	Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website under the Assessment tab in the learning area.	Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website under the Assessment tab in the learning area.	Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website under the Assessment tab in the learning area.	R

#### Unit 4 — Teaching through tales

By the end of Year 6, students interact with others, and listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal texts including literary texts. For particular purposes and audiences, they share, develop, explain and elaborate on ideas from topics or texts. They use and vary text structures to organise, develop and link ideas. They use and vary language features including topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices, and/or multimodal features and features of voice.

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#### Consensus:

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

Content descriptions		Ur	nits		Content descriptions		Un	iits		Content descriptions		Ur	nits	
Language	1	2	3	4	Literature	1	2	3	4	Literacy	1	2	3	4
Language for interacting with others understand that language varies as levels of formality and social distance increase AC9E6LA01		Ø	V		Literature and contexts identify responses to characters and events in literary texts, drawn from historical, social or cultural contexts, by First Nations Australian, and wide-ranging Australian and world authors AC9E6LE01		V	V	V	<b>Texts in context</b> examine texts including media texts that represent ideas and events, and identify how they reflect the context in which they were created AC9E6LY01		V	V	
understand the uses of objective and subjective language, and identify bias AC9E6LA02		Ø	V		Engaging with and responding to literature identify similarities and differences in literary texts on similar topics, themes or plots AC9E6LE02		V	V	V	Interacting with others use interaction skills and awareness of formality when paraphrasing, questioning, clarifying and interrogating ideas, developing and supporting arguments, and sharing and evaluating information, experiences and opinions AC9E6LY02		V	V	
<b>Text structure and organisation</b> Explain how texts across the curriculum are typically organised into characteristic stages and phases depending on purposes, recognising how authors often adapt text structures and language features AC9E6LA03	V	Ø	V	V	<b>Examining literature</b> identify and explain characteristics that define an author's individual style AC9E6LE03		V	V	Ø	<b>Analysing, interpreting and evaluating</b> analyse how text structures and language features work together to meet the purpose of a text, and engage and influence audiences AC9E6LY03		V	V	
understand that cohesion can be created by the intentional use of repetition, and the use of word associations AC9E6LA04	Ø	Ø		V	explain the way authors use sound and imagery to create meaning and effect in poetry AC9E6LE04		V	V		select, navigate and read texts for a range of purposes, monitoring meaning and evaluating the use of structural features; for example, table of contents, glossary, chapters, headings and subheadings AC9E6LY04		V	V	
Language for expressing and developing ideas understand how embedded clauses can expand the variety of complex sentences to elaborate, extend and explain ideas AC9E6LA05	V	Ø	V	V	<b>Creating literature</b> create and edit literary texts that adapt plot structure, characters, settings and/or ideas from texts students have experienced, and experiment with literary devices AC9E6LE05				V	use comprehension strategies such as visualising, predicting, connecting, summarising, monitoring and questioning to build literal and inferred meaning, and to connect and compare content from a variety of sources AC9E6LY05		V	V	
understand how ideas can be expanded and sharpened through careful choice of verbs, elaborated tenses and a range of adverb groups AC9E6LA06	V	Ø	V	V						<b>Creating texts</b> plan, create, edit and publish written and multimodal texts whose purposes may be imaginative, informative and persuasive, using paragraphs, a variety of complex sentences, expanded verb groups, tense, topic-specific and vivid vocabulary, punctuation, spelling and visual features AC9E6LY06	V			V
identify and explain how images, figures, tables, diagrams, maps and graphs contribute to meaning AC9E6LA07	V	Ø								plan, create, rehearse and deliver spoken and multimodal presentations that include information, arguments and details that develop a theme or idea, organising ideas using precise topic-specific and technical vocabulary, pitch, tone, pace, volume, and visual and digital features AC9E6LY07		V	V	

Content descriptions	Units			Units Content descriptions Units		Jnits Content descriptions			Units				
identify authors' use of vivid, emotive vocabulary, such as metaphors, similes, personification, idioms, imagery and hyperbole AC9E6LA08				Ø					Phonic and word knowledge use phonic knowledge of common and less common grapheme–phoneme relationships to read and write increasingly complex words AC9E6LY08	V		3	Ø
understand how to use the comma for lists, to separate a dependent clause from an independent clause, and in dialogue AC9E6LA09	Ø	Ø		V					use knowledge of known words, word origins including some Latin and Greek roots, base words, prefixes, suffixes, letter patterns and spelling generalisations to spell new words including technical words AC9E6LY09	V		ו	V

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

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Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures

Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia

Sustainability

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Units									
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