English Level 3 map – example

**Use this curriculum area map to identify where achievement standards and content descriptions are explicitly addressed within your school’s teaching and learning units. This template will help you to both map the Victorian Curriculum F–10 Version 2.0 and audit your current teaching and learning units.**

# Instructions

1. Enter your details in the footer on page 1.
2. Look over the Curriculum Mapping tables on page 2 onwards. Read the information and important notes, below.
3. Enter the title of your teaching and learning units into each part of the mapping table. Indicate each teaching and learning unit’s connections to the curriculum by checking the box of the relevant content description(s) and writing the number(s) of the connected achievement standard extract. Refer to the VCAA ‘Connections between the achievement standards and content descriptions’ support resource if necessary.
4. Check that all content descriptions have been covered at least once.
5. Detail any comments, notes and actions.
6. Complete the Check of Achievement Standard Coverage table.
7. Complete the Assessment, Analysis of Curriculum Coverage and Next Steps sections on the final page.

**About the achievement standards in English:**

In English, achievement standards are organised via the language modes (Speaking and Listening, Reading and Viewing, and Writing). At every level there are 5 key achievement standard extracts, each beginning ‘When …’ (see the diagram, right). The 5 achievement standard extracts can be connected to content descriptions across the 3 strands of Language, Literature and Literacy. For more information about how the achievement standards and content descriptions are connected in English Version 2.0, see [Learning in English](https://f10.vcaa.vic.edu.au/learning-areas/english/english/introduction).

The VCAA has published tables that help map these connections for you; see the ‘Connections between the achievement standards and content descriptions’ support resources.

**Important notes:**

* Refer to the VCAA ‘Connections between the achievement standards and content descriptions’ support resource (see [Learning in English](https://f10.vcaa.vic.edu.au/learning-areas/english/english/introduction)) before completing the mapping table in this document.
* Some content descriptions connect to more than one language mode so, in some teaching and learning units, you might connect some content descriptions to more than one achievement standard extract.
* Make sure you use the Check of Achievement Standard Coverage table to check that you are assessing all the achievement standard extracts.



*Connecting the achievement standards and sub-strands*

# Curriculum Mapping

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| **Achievement standard (AS), with numbered extracts** |
| **Speaking and Listening** | **Reading and Viewing** | **Writing** |
| 1. When interacting with others, students extend topic-specific and appropriate vocabulary and use cooperation strategies and interaction skills to contribute to discussions.They explore the language of evaluation and emotion. | 3. When reading and viewing, students engage with a range of different types of texts for meaning. They read using phonic, morphemic and vocabulary knowledge; grammatical knowledge such as subject–verb agreement and tense; and knowledge of apostrophe use. They read multisyllabic words with more complex letter patterns. | 5. When creating written and spoken texts to inform, narrate, explain or argue, students use ideas and details from previously encountered texts, learnt topics or topics of interest, and they include appropriate multimodal elements. They re-read their texts and edit for meaning, structure and grammatical choices.They use text structures to begin to develop paragraphs for different purposes. They use grammar and punctuation to appropriately represent processes and connections, including using modal verbs. They extend their use of topic-specific vocabulary, such as technical words, and adopt and adapt language features from texts.They write texts using letters that are joined, accurately formed and consistent in size. They spell multisyllabic words using phonic and morphemic knowledge, and high-frequency words. |
| 2. When speaking to an audience, students deliver short spoken texts, exploring topics and text types, including multimodal or digital elements, and using features of voice. | 4. When demonstrating understanding of texts, they discuss connections between the experiences of characters in texts and their own personal experiences to build literal and inferred meanings. They share personal preferences for texts. They explore how different types of texts across the curriculum, both print and digital, use different structures for purpose and navigation. They identify literary devices, such as rhythm and onomatopoeia, and describe how images and sound can extend meaning. |

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|  | **Strand** | **Language** |
|  | **Sub-strand** | **Language for interacting with others** | **Text structure and organisation** | **Language for expressing and developing ideas** |
|  | **Content description (CD)** | understand that cooperation with others depends on shared understanding of social conventions, including turn-taking language, which vary according to the degree of formality VC2E3LA01 | understand how the language of evaluation and emotion can be varied to be more or less forceful VC2E3LA02 | describe how different types of texts across the curriculum have different language features and structures depending on purposesVC2E3LA03 | understand that paragraphs are a key organisational feature of the stages of written texts, grouping related information together VC2E3LA04 | identify the purpose of layout features in print and digital texts and the words used for navigation VC2E3LA05 | understand that a clause is a unit of grammar usually containing a subject and a verb that need to agree VC2E3LA06 | understand how verbs represent different processes for doing, feeling, thinking, saying and relating VC2E3LA07 | understand that verbs are anchored in time through tense VC2E3LA08 |
| **Teaching and learning unit** | **Semester/Year** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** |
| **3.1 Identity – Healthy Me, Healthy You**Informative: letter writing – request an apology | 1, 2024 |[x]  1 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[x]  5 |[ ]   |[ ]   |
| **3.2 Identity – Healthy Me, Healthy You**Narrative: reader’s theatre | 1, 2024 |[ ]   |[x]  1, 3, 4 |[x]  3 ,4, 5 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[x]  3 ,4, 5 |[x]  3 ,4, 5 |[x]  5 |
| **3.3 Change – *Iceberg* (Text)**Informative: explore language features and structural elements through narrative text | 1, 2024 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[x]  4, 5 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |
| 3.4 Change – The Cycle of LifeInformative: scientific reports | 1, 2024 |[ ]   |[x]  3, 4  |[x]  3, 4 |[x]  5 |[x]  3, 4 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |
| **3.5 Place and Time – Going Places**Narrative: exploring language and social conventions through poetry and prose | 2, 2024 |[ ]   |[x]  1, 3 |[x]  3, 5 |[x]  5 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[x]  3, 5 |[x]  3, 5 |
| 3.6 Place and Time – *Our Dreaming* (Text)Narrative text study: characters, settings, and events | 2, 2024 |[ ]   |[x]  3, 4 |[x]  3, 4 |[x]  5 |[ ]   |[x]  3, 4, 5 |[x]  3, 4, 5 |[ ]   |
| 3.7 Science and Innovation – Heat it Up!Persuasive: letters | 2, 2024 |[ ]   |[x]  1, 3 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[x]  3, 5 |[ ]   |
| 3.8 Science and Innovation – Back to the Future!Informative: oral explanation presentation and written report | 2, 2024 |[x]  2, 3, 4 |[x]  2, 3, 4 |[x]  3, 4, 5 |[x]  5 |[x]  3, 4 |[ ]   |[x]  5 |[ ]   |

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|  | **Strand** | **Language continued** |
|  | **Sub-strand** | **Language for expressing and developing ideas** |
|  | **Content description (CD)** | understand how modal verbs indicate obligation, probability and possibility VC2E3LA09 | identify how images and sound extend the meaning of a text VC2E3LA10 | extend topic-specific and technical vocabulary and know that words can have different meanings in different contexts VC2E3LA11 | understand that apostrophes signal missing letters in contractions, and how apostrophes are used to show singular and plural possession in regular and irregular nouns VC2E3LA12 |
| **Teaching and learning unit** | **Semester/Year** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** |
| **3.1 Identity – Healthy Me, Healthy You**Informative: letter writing – request an apology | 1, 2024 |[x]  3, 4 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[x]  5 |
| **3.2 Identity – Healthy Me, Healthy You**Narrative: reader’s theatre | 1, 2024 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |
| **3.3 Change – *Iceberg* (Text)**Informative: explore language features and structural elements through narrative text | 1, 2024 |[ ]   |[x]  4, 5 |[x]  2, 4, 5 |[ ]   |
| 3.4 Change – The Cycle of LifeInformative: scientific reports | 1, 2024 |[ ]   |[x]  3, 4, 5 |[x]  1, 3, 4, 5 |[ ]   |
| **3.5 Place and Time – Going Places**Narrative: exploring language and social conventions through poetry and prose | 2, 2024 |[x]  3, 5 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |
| 3.6 Place and Time – *Our Dreaming* (Text)Narrative text study: characters, settings, and events | 2, 2024 |[ ]   |[x]  5 |[ ]   |[ ]   |
| 3.7 Science and Innovation – Heat it Up!Persuasive: letters | 2, 2024 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[x]  1, 3, 5 |[ ]   |
| 3.8 Science and Innovation – Back to the Future!Informative: oral explanation presentation and written report | 2, 2024 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[x]  2, 3, 4 |[x]  5 |

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|  | **Strand** | **Literature** |
|  | **Sub-strand** | **Literature and contexts** | **Engaging with and responding to literature** | **Examining literature** | **Creating literature** |
|  | **Content description (CD)** | discuss characters, settings and events in different contexts in literary texts by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander authors and illustrators and a wide range of Australian and world authors and illustrators VC2E3LE01 | discuss connections between personal experiences and character experiences in a range of literary texts and give reasons for personal preferences VC2E3LE02 | discuss how an author uses language and illustrations to build plots and portray characters and settings in literary texts, and explore how mood is created through settings and events VC2E3LE03 | identify and discuss some literary devices, including rhythm and onomatopoeia in poetry and prose, and discuss the ways that they shape the reader’s reaction VC2E3LE04 | create texts, using or adapting language features, characters, settings, plot structures and ideas from literary texts they have encounteredVC2E3LE05 |
| **Teaching and learning unit** | **Semester/Year** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** |
| **3.1 Identity – Healthy Me, Healthy You**Informative: letter writing – request an apology | 1, 2024 |[x]  1 |[x]  1, 3, 4 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |
| **3.2 Identity – Healthy Me, Healthy You**Narrative: reader’s theatre | 1, 2024 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[x]  3, 4 |[ ]   |[ ]   |
| **3.3 Change – *Iceberg* (Text)**Informative: explore language features and structural elements through narrative text | 1, 2024 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[x]  3, 4 |[x]  3, 4 |[x]  5 |
| 3.4 Change – The Cycle of LifeInformative: scientific reports | 1, 2024 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |
| **3.5 Place and Time – Going Places**Narrative: exploring language and social conventions through poetry and prose | 2, 2024 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[x]  3, 4 |[x]  3, 4 |[x]  5 |
| 3.6 Place and Time – *Our Dreaming* (Text)Narrative text study: characters, settings, and events | 2, 2024 |[x]  1, 3, 4, 5 |[x]  1, 3, 4 |[x]  3, 4 |[ ]   |[ ]   |
| 3.7 Science and Innovation – Heat it Up!Persuasive: letters | 2, 2024 |[ ]   |[x]  1, 3 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |
| 3.8 Science and Innovation – Back to the Future!Informative: oral explanation presentation and written report | 2, 2024 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |

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|  | **Strand** | **Literacy** |
|  | **Sub-strand** | **Interacting with others** | **Phonic and word knowledge** | **Building fluency and making meaning** | **Texts in context** |
|  | **Content description (CD)** | use interaction skills to contribute to conversations and discussions to share text- or topic-based information and ideas VC2E3LY01 | deliver spoken texts to an audience using features of voice VC2E3LY02 | understand how to apply knowledge of phoneme–grapheme correspondences, syllables, and blending and segmenting to fluently read and write multisyllabic words with more complex letter patterns VC2E3LY03 | understand how to apply knowledge of common base words, prefixes, suffixes and generalisations for adding a suffix to a base word to read and comprehend new multimorphemic words VC2E3LY04 | use phoneme–grapheme relationships and less common letter patterns to spell words VC2E3LY05 | recognise and know how to write most high-frequency words, including some homophones VC2E3LY06 | read different types of texts using phonic, semantic and grammatical knowledge to read accurately and fluently for meaning, re-reading and self-correcting when required VC2E3LY07 | discuss how texts with similar purposes can be created for different audiencesVC2E3LY08 |
| **Teaching and learning unit** | **Semester/Year** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** |
| **3.1 Identity – Healthy Me, Healthy You**Informative: letter writing – request an apology | 1, 2024 |[x]  1 |[ ]   |[x]  3, 4, 5 |[x]  1, 5 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |
| **3.2 Identity – Healthy Me, Healthy You**Narrative: reader’s theatre | 1, 2024 |[ ]   |[x]  1 |[x]  3, 4 |[x]  3, 4, 5 |[x]  3, 4 |[ ]   |[x]  3, 4 |[x]  1, 5 |
| **3.3 Change – *Iceberg* (Text)**Informative: explore language features and structural elements through narrative text | 1, 2024 |[ ]   |[x]  2 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[x]  2, 5 |
| 3.4 Change – The Cycle of LifeInformative: scientific reports | 1, 2024 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[x]  1, 3, 4, 5 |[ ]   |[x]  1, 3, 4, 5 |[x]  3, 4 |[x]  5 |
| **3.5 Place and Time – Going Places**Narrative: exploring language and social conventions through poetry and prose | 2, 2024 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |
| 3.6 Place and Time – *Our Dreaming* (Text)Narrative text study: characters, settings, and events | 2, 2024 |[x]  1 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[x]  3, 4, 5 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |
| 3.7 Science and Innovation – Heat it Up!Persuasive: letters | 2, 2024 |[x]  1 |[x]  1 |[x]  3, 5 |[x]  1, 3, 5 |[ ]   |[x]  3, 5 |[ ]   |[x]  1, 5 |
| 3.8 Science and Innovation – Back to the Future!Informative: oral explanation presentation and written report | 2, 2024 |[ ]   |[x]  2 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[x]  3, 4, 5 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |

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|  | **Strand** | **Literacy continued** |
|  | **Sub-strand** | **Analysing, interpreting and evaluating** | **Creating texts** |
|  | **Content description (CD)** | identify the purpose and audience of different types of texts through the use of language features and/or images in the texts VC2E3LY09 | use comprehension strategies, such as visualising, predicting, connecting, summarising, monitoring and questioning, to analyse texts by drawing on a growing knowledge of context, text structures and language features to build literal and inferred meanings VC2E3LY10 | create narrative, informative and persuasive texts, written and spoken, with ideas grouped in simple paragraphs, using topic-specific and precise vocabulary and multimodal elements as appropriate VC2E3LY11 | re-read and edit texts for meaning, appropriate structure, grammatical choices and punctuation VC2E3LY12 | write words using joined letters that are clearly formed and consistent in size VC2E3LY13 |
| **Teaching and learning unit** | **Semester/Year** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** | **CD** | **AS no.** |
| **3.1 Identity – Healthy Me, Healthy You**Informative: letter writing – request an apology | 1, 2024 |[ ]   |[x]  3, 4 |[x]  1, 5 |[ ]   |[ ]   |
| **3.2 Identity – Healthy Me, Healthy You**Narrative: reader’s theatre | 1, 2024 |[x]  3, 4 |[ ]   |[x]  1 |[x]  5 |[x]  5 |
| **3.3 Change – *Iceberg* (Text)**Informative: explore language features and structural elements through narrative text | 1, 2024 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[ ]   |[x]  5 |[ ]   |
| 3.4 Change – The Cycle of LifeInformative: scientific reports | 1, 2024 |[x]  3, 4 |[ ]   |[x]  1, 5 |[ ]   |[ ]   |
| **3.5 Place and Time – Going Places**Narrative: exploring language and social conventions through poetry and prose | 2, 2024 |[x]  4 |[x]  4 |[x]  1, 5 |[ ]   |[ ]   |
| 3.6 Place and Time – *Our Dreaming* (Text)Narrative text study: characters, settings, and events | 2, 2024 |[x]  3, 4 |[x]  3, 4 |[ ]   |[ ]   |[x]  5 |
| 3.7 Science and Innovation – Heat it Up!Persuasive: letters | 2, 2024 |[x]  3 |[ ]   |[x]  1, 5 |[ ]   |[ ]   |
| 3.8 Science and Innovation – Back to the Future!Informative: oral explanation presentation and written report | 2, 2024 |[x]  3, 4 |[x]  3, 4 |[x]  2, 5 |[x]  5 |[ ]   |

# Check of Achievement Standard Coverage

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| **Achievement standard (AS), with numbered extracts** |
| **Speaking and Listening** | **Y/N** | **Reading and Viewing** | **Y/N** | **Writing** | **Y/N** |
| 1. When interacting with others, students extend topic-specific and appropriate vocabulary and use cooperation strategies and interaction skills to contribute to discussions.They explore the language of evaluation and emotion. |[x]  3. When reading and viewing, students engage with a range of different types of texts for meaning. They read using phonic, morphemic and vocabulary knowledge; grammatical knowledge such as subject–verb agreement and tense; and knowledge of apostrophe use. They read multisyllabic words with more complex letter patterns. |[x]  5. When creating written and spoken texts to inform, narrate, explain or argue, students use ideas and details from previously encountered texts, learnt topics or topics of interest, and they include appropriate multimodal elements. They re-read their texts and edit for meaning, structure and grammatical choices.They use text structures to begin to develop paragraphs for different purposes. They use grammar and punctuation to appropriately represent processes and connections, including using modal verbs. They extend their use of topic-specific vocabulary, such as technical words, and adopt and adapt language features from texts.They write texts using letters that are joined, accurately formed and consistent in size. They spell multisyllabic words using phonic and morphemic knowledge, and high-frequency words. | [x]  |
| 2. When speaking to an audience, students deliver short spoken texts, exploring topics and text types, including multimodal or digital elements, and using features of voice. |[x]  4. When demonstrating understanding of texts, they discuss connections between the experiences of characters in texts and their own personal experiences to build literal and inferred meanings. They share personal preferences for texts. They explore how different types of texts across the curriculum, both print and digital, use different structures for purpose and navigation. They identify literary devices, such as rhythm and onomatopoeia, and describe how images can extend meaning. |[x]   |  |

# Assessment

| **Teaching and learning unit** | **Assessment task name(s) and type(s)** | **AS no.** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **3.1 Identity – Healthy Me, Healthy You**Informative: letter writing – request an apology | Focus: structure of letter, use of boundary punctuation and apostrophes (contractions)Formative:* Writing pre-assessment – Letter of request (healthy lunch)
* Contractions – Use of formal language in letters (i.e. ‘would have’ instead of ‘would’ve’)

Summative:* Writing post-assessment – Letter to author (mentor text)

Focus: respond orally to the contributions of others through comments, recounts and summaries of information (mentor text) Observational/anecdotalSocial conventions in group and pair work  | 1, 3, 5 |
| **3.2 Identity – Healthy Me, Healthy You**Narrative: reader’s theatre | Focus: fluencyFormative and summative:* Use appropriate vocal tone to represent characters’ emotions, such as excitement, sadness, fear or joy.
* Use punctuation to pause correctly.
* Recognise that dialogue (quotation marks) in text reflects language of emotion – range and degree of force

Focus: sensing verbsObservational:* Vocabulary: Identification of sensing verbs through mentor text

Formative:* Use of sensing verbs to write a reader response to mentor text.
* Knowledge suffixes to indicate past and present tense.

Focus: identification of story themes (homelessness, change, migration)Formative:* Evidence in the text – vocabulary; connection to text, self, others; images.
 | 1, 3, 5 |
| **3.3 Change – *Iceberg* (Text)**Informative: explore language features and structural elements through narrative text | Focus: Informative narrative (VCAA Level 3 example assessment task)Summative:* ‘Stories that teach and make us think’ – Multimodal
* Choose a feature of the natural environment to portray as the main character and use personification and vivid verbs to describe the feature.
* Consider how the chosen natural feature and its surrounds change during the day, over the year or over its lifetime.
* Create a multimodal text that shows the changes that occur over time to the natural feature.

Focus: use digital tools to plan, sequence, compose and edit textsSummative:* Refine and add to the descriptive writing to create a spoken text script that adds meaning to the multimodal text.
* Rehearse reading the script using features of voice.
* Revise and edit texts based on peer feedback.
 | 2, 4, 5 |
| 3.4 Change – The Cycle of LifeInformative: scientific reports | Focus: headings and subheadings – digital and print Formative:* Assign relevant headings and subheadings to text using language and structure of mentor texts.

Focus: research through reading key information textsFormative:* Animal habitat and lifestyle profile.
* Use knowledge from mentor text to categorise key facts.
* Describe shallow and deep marine habitats and the adaptations of animals living there.

Focus: write an information report – animal of choiceSummative:* Create an informative report, with ideas grouped in simple paragraphs, using topic-specific and precise vocabulary and multimodal elements as appropriate.
 | 1, 3, 5 |
| **3.5 Place and Time – Going Places**Narrative: exploring language and social conventions through poetry and prose | Focus: literary devices, including rhythm and onomatopoeia in proseFormative:* Pre-assessment – Adapt or change the beginning or ending paragraph of an imaginative text.

Summative:* Post-assessment – Create a narrative text using structure and language with ideas grouped in simple paragraphs, using topic-specific and precise vocabulary.

Focus: literary devices, including rhythm and onomatopoeia in poetryFormative:* Write simple sentences using onomatopoeia.
* Plan and write a narrative poem, which includes a setting, characters and a storyline, exploring imagery and wordplay.
 | 1, 3, 5 |
| 3.6 Place and Time – *Our Dreaming* (Text)Narrative text study: characters, settings, and events | Focus: explore characters and themes in cultural stories Anecdotal:* Verbally give reasons for thoughts and feelings about characters in text.

Focus: what are the themes in the text? Formative:* Choose a theme from the text and write a paragraph using vocabulary evidence (modal verbs, adverbs and adjectives).

Focus: compare and contrast how different texts present similar ideas or information Summative:* Discuss the different Gundungurra words from *Our Dreaming*.
* Compare to language in *Cheeky Animals*.
* How are the settings similar and different?
* Present information in a graphic organiser.
 | 1, 3, 5 |
| 3.7 Science and Innovation – Heat it Up!Persuasive: letters | Focus: reading/writing a glossaryFormative:* Compile a glossary to provide definitions of technical terms that relate to a particular subject matter or topic (Chemical Science).

Focus: text response – How can one person’s actions impact the world? Formative:* Using evidence from the mentor text, write response using compound and complex sentences.

Focus: write a persuasive letterFormative:* Pre-assessment – Letter of persuasion to supermarkets/retailers/families to convince them to not use plastic bags.

Summative:* Post-assessment – create a written persuasive text with ideas grouped in simple paragraphs, using topic-specific and precise vocabulary. Link to Chemical Science knowledge.
 | 1, 3, 5 |
| 3.8 Science and Innovation – Back to the Future!Informative: oral explanation presentation and written report | Focus: inferential and evaluative comprehensionFormative:* Text response – oral

Focus: text summarySummative:* Paragraph summary - written
* Use of topic sentences and concluding sentences.
* Use of transition words for cohesion and supporting details using subordinating and coordinating conjunctions.

Focus: write and present an explanation text Formative:* Pre-assessment – ‘How to’ paragraph (topic of choice)

Summative:* Post-assessment – create an explanation text, written and spoken, with ideas grouped in simple paragraphs, using topic-specific and precise vocabulary and multimodal elements as appropriate. Link to Design and Technologies unit.
 | 2, 3, 5 |

# Analysis of Curriculum Coverage

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| Refer to the Curriculum Mapping table:* Have you addressed all the achievement standard extracts?
* Have you addressed all the content descriptions?
* Where are there gaps in the content description coverage?

Refer to the Assessment table:* Has each achievement standard extract been addressed appropriately? Where are there gaps in the achievement standard coverage?
* Have students had the opportunity to show evidence that they are progressing towards the achievement standard?

Consider:* Are all content descriptions equal? Do you think they all take the same amount of time to teach?
* Is anything being over-taught?
* Is anything being missed completely or given insufficient attention?

All content descriptions were addressed and assessed over the course of the year. Achievement standard extract 4 was assessed only once.Phonic and word knowledge is an ongoing and purposeful part of the teaching and learning unit and assessment is targeted and specific to content explicitly taught.Moderation of assessment and data was monitored regularly and adjustments were considerate of identified learning outcomes.  |

# Next Steps

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| * What implications would gaps in achievement standard coverage have on assessment?
* What implications would gaps in content description coverage have on your teaching and learning units?
* How will you address any gaps?
* Use your completed curriculum area map to start populating or updating your curriculum area plan.

Consider inviting an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander author of text relating to history, geography and science to enrich students' experiences and outcomes.Ensure ongoing progress monitoring of phonic and word knowledge.Identify and document additional texts that were utilised during the English study unit.   |