West Torrens Partnership (Draft 28/01/15)

Australian Curriculum English V7.3

Year 2

including word processing programs

Year Level Description

The English curriculum is built around the three interrelated strands of Language, Literature and Literacy. Together the strands focus on developing students' knowledge, understanding and skills in listening, reading, viewing, speaking, writing and creating. Learning in English builds on concepts, skills and processes developed in earlier years, and teachers will revisit and strengthen these as needed. Students engage with a variety of texts for enjoyment. They listen to, read, view and interpret spoken, written and multimodal texts in which the primary purpose is to entertain, as well as texts designed to inform and persuade. These encompass traditional oral texts, picture books, various types of print and digital stories, simple chapter books, rhyming verse, poetry, non-fiction, film, multimodal texts, dramatic performances, and texts used by students as models for constructing their own work.

Literary texts that support and extend Year 2 students as independent readers involve sequences of events that span several pages and present unusual happenings within a framework of familiar experiences. Informative texts present new content about topics of interest and topics being studied in other areas of the curriculum. These texts include language features such as varied sentence structures, some unfamiliar vocabulary, a significant number of high-frequency sight words and words that need to be decoded phonically, and a range of punctuation conventions, as well as illustrations and diagrams that both support and extend the printed text.

Students create a range of imaginative, informative and persuasive texts including imaginative retellings, reports, performances, poetry and expositions.

Achievement Standard

Receptive modes (listening, reading and viewing)

By the end of Year 2, students understand how similar texts share characteristics by identifying text structures and language features used to describe characters, settings and events. They read texts that contain varied sentence structures, some unfamiliar vocabulary, a significant number of high frequency sight words and images that provide additional information. They monitor meaning and self-correct using context, prior knowledge, punctuation, language and phonic knowledge. They identify literal and implied meaning, main ideas and supporting detail. Students make connections between texts by comparing content. They listen for particular purposes. They listen for and manipulate sound combinations and rhythmic sound patterns.

Productive modes (speaking, writing and creating)

common sound-letter combinations

When discussing their ideas and experiences, students use everyday language features and topic-specific vocabulary. They explain their preferences for aspects of texts using other texts as comparisons. They create texts that show how images support the meaning of the text. Students create texts, drawing on their own experiences, their imagination and information they have learned. They use a variety of strategies to engage in group and class discussions and make presentations. They accurately spell familiar words and attempt to spell less familiar words and use punctuation accurately. They legibly write unjoined upper- and lower-case letters.

Content Descriptors Literature Literacy Language • Understand that spoken, visual and written forms of language are different modes of communication with • Discuss different texts on a similar topic, identifying similarities and differences different features and their use varies according to the audience, purpose, context and cultural background between the texts Understand that language varies when people take on different roles in social and classroom interactions and • Listen for specific purposes and information, including instructions, and extend how the use of key interpersonal language resources varies depending on context students' own and others' ideas in discussions · Discuss how depictions of characters in print, Identify language that can be used for appreciating texts and the qualities of people and things Use interaction skills including initiating topics, making positive statements and sound and images reflect the contexts in which Understand that different types of texts have identifiable text structures and language features that help the voicing disagreement in an appropriate manner, speaking clearly and varying they were created text serve its purpose tone, volume and pace appropriately Understand how texts are made cohesive through resources, for example word associations, synonyms, and Compare opinions about characters, events and • Rehearse and deliver short presentations on familiar and new topics settings in and between texts • Identify the audience of imaginative, informative and persuasive texts • Recognise that capital letters signal proper nouns and commas are used to separate items in lists Read less predictable texts with phrasing and fluency by combining Identify aspects of different types of literary · Know some features of text organisation including page and screen layouts, alphabetical order, and different contextual, semantic, grammatical and phonic knowledge using text texts that entertain, and give reasons for types of diagrams, for example timelines processing strategies, for example monitoring meaning, predicting, rereading personal preferences Understand that simple connections can be made between ideas by using a compound sentence with two or and self-correcting Discuss the characters and settings of different more clauses usually linked by a coordinating conjunction Use comprehension strategies to build literal and inferred meaning and begin texts and explore how language is used to to analyse texts by drawing on growing knowledge of context, language and Understand that nouns represent people, places, concrete objects and abstract concepts; that there are three present these features in different ways visual features and print and multimodal text structures types of nouns: common, proper and pronouns; and that noun groups/phrases can be expanded using articles • Identify, reproduce and experiment with and adjectives Create short imaginative, informative and persuasive texts using growing rhythmic, sound and word patterns in poems, knowledge of text structures and language features for familiar and some less · Identify visual representations of characters' actions, reactions, speech and thought processes in narratives, and consider how these images add to or contradict or multiply the meaning of accompanying words chants, rhymes and songs familiar audiences, selecting print and multimodal elements appropriate to the audience and purpose • Understand the use of vocabulary about familiar and new topics and experiment with and begin to make Create events and characters using different Reread and edit text for spelling, sentence-boundary punctuation and text conscious choices of vocabulary to suit audience and purpose media that develop key events and characters structure Understand how to use digraphs, long vowels, blends and silent letters to spell words, and use morphemes from literary texts • Write legibly and with growing fluency using unjoined upper case and lower and syllabification to break up simple words and use visual memory to write irregular words case letters Recognise common prefixes and suffixes and how they change a word's meaning Construct texts featuring print, visual and audio elements using software, Recognise most sound-letter matches including silent letters, vowel/consonant digraphs and many less

Karly Hefferan, 2015 Source: http://www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/english/Curriculum/F-10