ACiQ v9.0

Years 3–6 multi-age English Curriculum and assessment plan

Example

Context and cohort considerations

Students are in a combined Years 3–6 class, with at least one student in each year level. Students engage in English during English lessons as well as across the study of all learning areas throughout the day. Students have access to technology allowing them to research topics of interest and to film and edit videos.

Level description — Year 3

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 3, students use spoken, written or visual communication to interact with familiar audiences for a purpose.

Students engage with a variety of texts for enjoyment. They listen to, read and view spoken, written and multimodal texts. Texts may include oral texts, picture books, various types of print and digital texts, chapter books, rhyming verse, poetry, non-fiction, film, multimodal texts, dramatic performances, and texts used by students as models for constructing their own work.

In Year 3, students engage with a range of texts that support and extend them as independent readers. Informative texts include content of increasing complexity and technicality about topics of interest and topics being studied in other areas of the curriculum. Literary texts may describe events that extend over several pages, unusual happenings within a framework of familiar experiences and may include images that extend meaning. These texts use language features including varied sentence structures, some unfamiliar vocabulary, a significant number of high-frequency words that can be decoded using phonic and morphemic knowledge, a variety of punctuation conventions, and illustrations and diagrams that support and extend the printed text.

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 wide-ranging Australian and world authors, including texts from and about Asia.

Year 3 students create imaginative, informative and persuasive types of texts, which may include narratives, procedures, performances, reports, reviews, poetry and argument for particular purposes and audiences.

Level description — Year 4

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 4, 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 oral texts, picture books, various types of print and digital texts, short novels of different genres, rhyming verse, poetry, non-fiction, film, multimodal texts, dramatic performances, and texts 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 wide-ranging Australian and world authors, including texts from and about Asia.

Literary texts that support and extend students in Year 4 as independent readers may describe sequences of events that develop over chapters and unusual happenings within a framework of familiar experiences. Informative texts include content of increasing complexity and technicality about topics of interest and topics being studied in other areas of the curriculum. These texts use language features including varied sentence structures, some unfamiliar vocabulary that may include English words derived from other languages, a significant number of high-frequency words, words that need to be decoded using phonic and morphemic knowledge, a variety of punctuation conventions, and illustrations and diagrams that support and extend the printed text.

Year 4 students create a range of imaginative, informative and persuasive types of texts that may include narratives, performances, reports, reviews, poetry and arguments for particular purposes and audiences.

Level description — Year 5

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 5, 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 wide-ranging Australian and world authors, including texts from and about Asia.

Literary texts that support and extend students in Year 5 as independent readers may include complex sequences of events, elaborated events including flashbacks and shifts in time, and a range of characters. These texts may explore themes of interpersonal relationships and ethical dilemmas in real-world and imagined settings. Informative texts may supply 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 may include complex sentences, unfamiliar technical vocabulary, figurative language, and information presented in various types of images and graphics. Texts may reveal that the English language is dynamic and changes over time.

Year 5 students create a range of imaginative, informative and persuasive types of texts that may include narratives, procedures, performances, reports, reviews, poetry, arguments and explanations for particular purposes and audiences.

From Year 5 onwards, students continue to develop legible handwriting.

Level description — Year 6

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 wide-ranging 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.





Unit 1 — Persuade me	Unit 2 — Tell me a story	Unit 3 — Face the facts	Unit 4 — Movie time!
Duration: 10 weeks	Duration: 10 weeks	Duration: 10 weeks	Duration: 10 weeks
Texts by First Nations Australian and wide-ranging Australian authors and illustrators explore Country and its diverse landscapes and peoples. In this unit, students read and listen to texts (e.g. picture books for Years 3—4 and a novel for Years 5—6), focusing on the portrayal of characters, settings and events that will form the basis for students' persuasive responses. As students engage with texts, they continue to develop their knowledge of the English language and how it works. Students may discuss how the authors (and illustrators for Years 3—4) use language and illustrations to portray characters, settings and/or events. Students use comprehension strategies to build literal and inferred meaning and may discuss the effects of literary devices used in the texts. Additionally, the texts may be used to express and develop ideas, which may include how verbs are used to represent different processes (Year 3) and how verbs are carefully selected to expand and sharpen ideas (Year 6). In preparation for their own persuasive responses, students listen to and view a range of persuasive speeches. Students investigate how they can deduce the audience and purpose of texts by exploring choices of structure, language features and features of voice. These persuasive speech examples may be used as models for students' own responses. Additionally, during the unit, students engage in short persuasive activities (spoken and written) which may include opportunities to develop interacting skills. During writing activities, students practise creating sentences, e.g. simple and compound for Year 3 and the inclusion of complex sentences for Years 4, 5 and 6. Years 3—4 students may also practise handwriting; Years 5—6 students may also continue to develop legible handwriting. In addition to the discussion and comprehension of persuasive texts, Years 3—4 students continue to read a range of texts using phonic, semantic and grammatical knowledge to read accurately and fluently, re-reading and self-correcting when required. Y	Imaginative writing, including short stories and narrative poetry use pictures painted with words, revealing how the beauty of language can be used to illustrate cultural, historical and social contexts, reflecting a range of human experiences. In this unit, students engage in their own short story or imaginative writing. Students read and view a range of short stories and narrative poems by various authors, reflecting students' interests and preferences. As they read these stories, students apply phonic and word knowledge learnt. Students take part in discussions focusing on how stories engage readers as they introduce character/s, setting and plot tensions to audiences. In doing this, students may also explore the effects of literary devices used in the short stories (including sound devices for Years 3–4 and imagery, simile, metaphor and personification (including objects of interest in the story) for Years 5–6). Opportunities are also provided for students to extend their vocabulary as they comment on the language features and ideas within the short stories and narrative poems. Students partake in a variety of short, imaginative writing activities, using various prompts to ignite their creativity. During these writing activities, students practise specific grammatical skills, including creating clauses. Understanding different sentence types assists students to sharpen their written expression. Similarly, this unit offers students opportunities to develop punctuation usage. Apostrophes may be taught to Year 3, while punctuation to mark dialogue will be important for Year 4 students. This unit provides additional opportunities for Years 3–4 students to practise handwriting; Years 5–6 students may also continue to develop legible handwriting. While comprehension of imaginative texts is extended, Years 3–4 students continue to read a range of texts using phonic, semantic and grammatical knowledge to read accurately and fluently, re-reading and self-correcting when required. Years 5–6 students read texts for	Students' own topics of interest foster curiosity and drive them to engage with critical and creative thinking skills as they explore, question and understand ideas. In this unit, students engage with a range of print and/or multimodal informative texts (including informative children's magazines and other texts from across the curriculum) to support their understanding of topics and expand experiences to read for literal and implied meaning. Students explore how these informative texts use different language features and structures from texts studied in Units 1 and 2. They consider the purpose and layout features of these informative texts, focusing on how images extend the meaning. Images may include figures and graphs for Year 6 students. Additionally, students explore how these texts can be used to engage and inform audiences and use topic-specific and technical vocabulary and content. In preparation for the creation of their own written multimodal informative text, students engage in short informative writing activities. These are opportunities to refine sentence structure and punctuation usage explored in previous units. As students create these texts, they examine the inclusion of still images and how they enhance text and practise using language to express and develop their ideas. Students may also begin to research and consider a range of topics of interest that may be suitable for an informative children's magazine. Students use comprehension strategies when listening to and viewing informative texts. Years 3–4 students continue to read a range of texts using phonic, semantic and grammatical knowledge to read accurately and fluently, re-reading and self-correcting when required. Years 5–6 students read texts for specific purposes, monitoring meaning.	Combining visual and auditory artistry, short films use dialogue, imagery, sound and visual film techniques to engage audiences. In this unit, students explore the world of dynamic and captivating storytelling by a range of First Nations and wide-ranging Australian storytellers through a range of short films with literary elements, as they prepare for their creation of a spoken multimodal film review. During the unit, students enjoy viewing a range of age-appropriate, teacher-selected short films. Students consider how the different contexts, language and images are used and reflect on how literal and inferred meaning is shaped in the films. During interacting activities, they discuss and draw conclusions about how the main characters, settings and events are portrayed, based on the director's selection of language features (e.g. dialogue and music) and visual features (e.g. backgrounds and characters' expressions). As students prepare for their own spoken multimodal film review, they view a range of short film reviews, identifying the language features and text structures used. The short film review examples act as models for students' recorded reviews. In pairs or small groups, students practise using similar text structures, language features, visual features and features of voice used for a review for an audience of primary years students. In doing so, students explore how language varies according to the degree of formality appropriate for an audience. During the unit, Years 3–4 students continue to read a range of texts using phonic, semantic and grammatical knowledge to read accurately and fluently, re-reading and self-correcting when required. Years 5–6 students read texts for specific purposes, monitoring meaning.



	Unit 1 — Persuade me	Unit 2 — Tell me a story	Unit 3 — Face the facts	Unit 4 — Movie time!
	Assessment 1 — Spoken <mark>p<u>ersuasive</u></mark>	Assessment 3 — Written <u>imaginative</u>	Assessment 5 — Written <u>informative</u>	Assessment 7 — Spoken informative
	Description: Speech persuading why a character from the	Description: Letter as a character from a short story	Description: Digital magazine page about a topic of	Description: Review of a short film
	book should be everyone's favourite	describing a setting Technique: Extended response	interest Technique: Extended response	Technique: Extended response
	Technique: Extended response	Mode: Written	Mode: Written multimodal	Mode: Spoken multimodal
?	Mode: Spoken	Conditions: 100–150 words	Conditions: 100–150 words	Conditions: 1–1.5 minutes
בם	Conditions: 1–1.5 minutes		<u></u>	
_	Assessment 2 — Reading	Assessment 4 — Reading	Assessment 6 — Reading	Assessment 8 — <u>Interacting</u>
	Description: Reading conference	Description: Small group reading	Description: Small group reading	Description: Small group reading with interaction
	Technique: Observed demonstration	Technique: Observed demonstration	Technique: Observed demonstration	Technique: Observed demonstration
	Mode: Spoken	Mode: Spoken	Mode: Spoken	Mode: Spoken
	Conditions: Time as required	Conditions: Time as required	Conditions: Time as required	Conditions: Time as required
	Assessment 1 — Spoken persuasive	Assessment 3 — Written imaginative	Assessment 5 — Written informative	Assessment 7 — Spoken informative
	Description: Speech about how the book would be better if	Description: Short story with setting provided from a short	Description: Digital magazine page about a topic of	Description: Review of a short film
	a change was made to the setting or character	story studied	interest	Technique: Extended response
	Technique: Extended response	Technique: Extended response	Technique: Extended response	Mode: Spoken multimodal
t	Mode: Spoken	Mode: Written	Mode: Written multimodal	Conditions: 1.5–2 minutes
rear	Conditions: 1.5–2 minutes	Conditions: 150–200 words	Conditions: 150–200 words	
-	Assessment 2 — Reading	Assessment 4 — Reading	Assessment 6 — Reading	Assessment 8 — Interacting
	Description: Reading conference	Description: Small group reading	Description: Small group reading	Description: Small group reading with interaction
	Technique: Observed demonstration	Technique: Observed demonstration	Technique: Observed demonstration	Technique: Observed demonstration
	Mode: Spoken	Mode: Spoken	Mode: Spoken	Mode: Spoken
	Conditions: Time as required	Conditions: Time as required	Conditions: Time as required	Conditions: Time as required
	Assessment 1 — Spoken persuasive	Assessment 2 — Written imaginative	Assessment 3 — Written informative	Assessments 4 and 5 — Spoken informative with
	Description: Speech to advocate for a character to return for	Description: Short story about an object from a short story	Description: Digital magazine page about a topic of	interacting
n	the novel's sequel	studied	interest	Description: Review of a short film and interacting
7 D	Technique: Extended response	Technique: Extended response	Technique: Extended response	share ideas
-	Mode: Spoken	Mode: Written	Mode: Written multimodal	Technique: Extended response and short respons
	Conditions: 2–2.5 minutes	Conditions: 200–300 words	Conditions: 200–300 words	Mode: Spoken multimodal
_				Conditions: 2–2.5 minutes and 1–1.5 minutes
	Assessment 1 — Spoken persuasive	Assessment 2 — Written <u>imaginative</u>	Assessment 3 — Written <u>informative</u>	Assessments 4 and 5 — Spoken informative with
	Description: Pitch to a director to include a critical scene	Description: Short story adapting characters, settings or	Description: Digital magazine page about a topic of	interacting
٥	from the novel in the film version	events from a story studied	interest Technique, Extended recononce	Description: Response describing similarities and differences of two short films and interacting to sha
_	Technique: Extended response Mode: Spoken	Technique: Extended response	Technique: Extended response Mode: Written multimodal	ideas
ā		Mode: Written	woue. Willen mullimodal	1
rear		Conditional 200, 400 words	Conditional 200, 400 words	Technique: Extended response and short respons
ם	Conditions: 2.5–3 minutes	Conditions: 300–400 words	Conditions: 300–400 words	Technique: Extended response and short response Mode: Spoken multimodal

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	Unit 1 — Persuade me		Unit 2 — Tell me a story		Unit 3 — Face the facts		Unit 4 — Movie time!			
	Assessment 1 — Spoken persuasive	Term/ week	Assessment 3 — Written imaginative	Term/ week	Assessment 5 — Written informative	Term/ week	Assessments 7 and 8 — Spoken informative with interacting	Term/ week		
Assessment	Description: Based on the picture book studied in class, students plan, create, rehearse and deliver a persuasive speech in which they express their opinions about why a character should be everyone's favourite. Technique: Extended response Mode: Spoken Conditions: • 1–1.5 minutes Description: Throughout the unit, students read aloud from teacher-selected texts to monitor reading fluoney, using phonic	Term 1 Week 8 Term/ week Term 1 Ongoing	Description: Students plan, create, edit and publish a letter (or similar text) as a character from a story or narrative poem studied, describing a place they have enjoyed visiting and including relevant details from the short story/narrative poem. Technique: Extended response Mode: Written Conditions: • 100–150 words Handwriting Technique: Observed demonstration Mode: Written Assessment 4 — Reading Description: Throughout the unit, students read aloud from teacher-selected texts and take part in guided discussions to	Term 2 Week 8 Term/ week Term 2 Ongoing	Description: Students plan, create, edit and publish a page for a children's magazine (print or digital) in which they relate ideas including relevant details from a topic of interest to inform readers. The page will include images, illustrations and/or diagrams to support the written features of the text. Technique: Extended response Mode: Written multimodal Conditions: • 100–150 words Assessment 6 — Reading Description: Throughout the unit, students read aloud from teacher-selected texts and take part in guided discussions to demonstrate	Term 3 Week 5 Term/ week Term 3 Week 8	Part A Description: In small groups, students interact with others, relating ideas, expressing opinions, preferences and appreciation, and including relevant details from the short films studied. Technique: Observed demonstration Mode: Spoken/signed Conditions: Time as required Part B Description: Students plan, create, rehearse and deliver a review video in which they describe how a short film uses language features and images to portray the main character. This task can also be completed face-to-face. Technique: Extended response	Term 4 Week 7		
Ass	monitor reading fluency, using phonic, morphemic and grammatical knowledge to read multisyllabic words with more complex letter patterns. This task complements other, ongoing formative assessment of students' phonic and word knowledge. Technique: Observed demonstration Mode: Spoken in a reading conference Conditions: • Time as required		take part in guided discussions to demonstrate they: comprehend texts, recognising their purpose and audience describe how stories are developed through characters and/or events describe text structure and language features of narratives. Some students identified by the teacher may have another opportunity to demonstrate phonic and grammatical knowledge from Term 1. This task complements other, ongoing formative assessment of students' phonic and word knowledge. Technique: Observed demonstration Mode: Spoken Conditions: Time as required		take part in guided discussions to demonstrate they identify literal meaning and inferred meaning and describe the language features of texts including topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices, and how visual features extend meaning. Some students identified by the teacher may have another opportunity to demonstrate phonic and grammatical knowledge from Term 1 and Term 2. This task complements other, ongoing formative assessment of students' phonic and word knowledge. Technique: Observed demonstration Mode: Spoken Conditions: • Time as required		Mode: Spoken multimodal Conditions: • 1–1.5 minutes			
Achievement standard	By the end of Year 3, students interact with oth listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal tincluding stories. They relate ideas; express oppreferences and appreciation of texts; and included relevant details from learnt topics, topics of interests. They group, logically sequence and link in	exts inion, ide rest or	By the end of Year 3, students interact with other listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal to including stories. They relate ideas; express op preferences and appreciation of texts; and inclured relevant details from learnt topics, topics of intest texts. They group, logically sequence and link in	exts inion, ude rest or	By the end of Year 3, students interact with other listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal terincluding stories. They relate ideas; express opin preferences and appreciation of texts; and including relevant details from learnt topics, topics of intertexts. They group, logically sequence and link ideas in the state of the sequence and link ideas in the sequence and	exts nion, de est or	listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal texts including stories. They relate ideas; express opinion preferences and appreciation of texts; and include relevant details from learnt topics, topics of interest			

Unit 3 — Face the facts Unit 4 — Movie time! Unit 1 — Persuade me Unit 2 — Tell me a story They use language features including topic-specific vocabulary and/or visual features and features of voice. They read, view and comprehend texts, recognising their purpose and audience. They identify literal meaning and explain inferred meaning. They describe how stories are developed through characters and/or events. They describe how texts are structured and presented. They describe the language features of texts including topicdescribe the language features of texts including topicdescribe the language features of texts including topicdescribe the language features of texts including topicspecific vocabulary and literary devices, and how visual specific vocabulary and literary devices, and how visual specific vocabulary and literary devices, and how visual specific vocabulary and literary devices, and how visual features extend meaning. They read fluently, using phonic, morphemic and grammatical knowledge to read multisyllabic words with more complex letter patterns. They create written and/or multimodal texts including stories to inform, narrate, explain or argue for audiences, stories to inform, narrate, explain or argue for audiences, stories to inform, narrate, explain or argue for audiences, stories to inform, narrate, explain or argue for audiences, relating ideas including relevant details from learnt topics, topics of interest or texts. They use text structures topics of interest or texts. They use text structures topics of interest or texts. They use text structures topics of interest or texts. They use text structures including paragraphs and language features including compound sentences, topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices and/or visual features. They write texts using letters that are accurately formed and consistent in using letters that are accurately formed and consistent in using letters that are accurately formed and consistent in using letters that are accurately formed and consistent in size. They spell multisyllabic words using phonic and morphemic knowledge and high-frequency words. morphemic knowledge and high-frequency words. morphemic knowledge and high-frequency words. morphemic knowledge and high-frequency words.

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	its		Content descriptions		Un	its	
Language	1	2	3	4	Literature	1	2	3	4	Literacy	1	2	3	
Language for interacting with others understand that cooperation with others depends on shared understanding of social conventions, including turn-taking language, which vary according to the degree of formality AC9E3LA01				V	Literature and contexts discuss characters, events and settings in different contexts in literature by First Nations Australian, and wide-ranging Australian and world authors and illustrators AC9E3LE01	Ø	V		V	Texts in context recognise how texts can be created for similar purposes but different audiences AC9E3LY01			V	[
understand how the language of evaluation and emotion, such as modal verbs, can be varied to be more or less forceful AC9E3LA02	✓	✓	✓	V	Engaging with and responding to literature discuss connections between personal experiences and character experiences in literary texts and share personal preferences AC9E3LE02	Ø			✓	Interacting with others use interaction skills to contribute to conversations and discussions to share information and ideas AC9E3LY02				V
Text structure and organisation describe how texts across the curriculum use different language features and structures relevant to their purpose AC9E3LA03	✓	V	V	V	Examining literature discuss how an author uses language and illustrations to portray characters and settings in texts, and explore how the settings and events influence the mood of the narrative AC9E3LE03	Ø			✓	Analysing, interpreting and evaluating identify the audience and purpose of imaginative, informative and persuasive texts through their use of language features and/or images AC9E3LY03	V		Ø	5
understand that paragraphs are a key organisational feature of the stages of written texts, grouping related information together AC9E3LA04	\square	\square	V		discuss the effects of some literary devices used to enhance meaning and shape the reader's reaction, including rhythm and onomatopoeia in poetry and prose AC9E3LE04	Ø			V	read a range of texts using phonic, semantic and grammatical knowledge to read accurately and fluently, re-reading and self-correcting when required AC9E3LY04	Ø	☑	Ø	5

Calibration:

Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website

under the Assessment tab in the learning area.

Moderation

Expert:

Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website

under the Assessment tab in the learning area.



Content descriptions		U	nits		Content descriptions	Units				Content descriptions	Units			
identify the purpose of layout features in print and digital texts and the words used for navigation AC9E3LA05			✓		Creating literature create and edit imaginative texts, using or adapting language features, characters, settings, plot structures and ideas encountered in literary texts AC9E3LE05	viewing to build literal and inferred meaning, and begin to evaluate texts by drawing on a growing knowledge of context, text structures and languate features AC9E3LY05		features	I	V	V	V		
Language for expressing and developing ideas understand that a clause is a unit of grammar usually containing a subject and a verb that need to agree AC9E3LA06		✓	V							Creating texts plan, create, edit and publish imaginative, informative and persuasive written and multimodal texts, using visual features, appropriate form and layout, with ideas grouped in simple paragraphs, mostly correct tense, topic-specific vocabulary and correct spelling of most high-frequency and phonetically regular words AC9E3LY06		V	Ø	
understand how verbs represent different processes for doing, feeling, thinking, saying and relating AC9E3LA07	V	V	V	V						plan, create, rehearse and deliver short oral and/or multimodal presentations to inform, express opinions or tell stories, using a clear structure, details to elaborate ideas, topic-specific and precise vocabulary, visual features, and appropriate tone, pace, pitch and volume AC9E3LY07	✓			V
understand that verbs are anchored in time through tense AC9E3LA08	V	V	V	V						write words using joined letters that are clearly formed and consistent in size AC9E3LY08	V	✓		
identify how images extend the meaning of a text AC9E3LA09		V	V	V						Phonic and word knowledge understand how to apply knowledge of phoneme— grapheme (sound–letter) relationships, syllables, and blending and segmenting to fluently read and write multisyllabic words with more complex letter patterns AC9E3LY09	V	V	V	V
extend topic-specific and technical vocabulary and know that words can have different meanings in different contexts AC9E3LA10	V	V	V	V						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 AC9E3LY10	V	V	V	
understand that apostrophes signal missing letters in contractions, and apostrophes are used to show singular and plural possession AC9E3LA11		V	V							use phoneme–grapheme (sound–letter) relationships and less common letter patterns to spell words AC9E3LY11	V	Ø	Ø	
										recognise and know how to write most high frequency words including some homophones AC9E3LY12	V	V	V	

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Example

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Unit 1 —	Persuade me		Unit 2 — Tell me a story		Unit 3 — Face the facts		Unit 4 — Movie time!				
Assessm	ent 1 — Spoken persuasive	Term/ week	Assessment 3 — Written imaginative	Term/ week	Assessment 5 — Written informative	Term/ week	Assessments 7 and 8 — Spoken informative with interacting	Term/ week			
studied in rehearse a which they and inforn the setting Techniqu	on: Based on the picture book class, students plan, create, and deliver a persuasive speech in y share and extend ideas, opinions nation regarding how a change to g, or a character would improve it.	Term 1 Week 8	Description: Students plan, create, edit and publish a narrative, where they develop ideas using details from the setting of a short story or narrative poem studied during the term. Technique: Extended response Mode: Written Conditions:	Term 2 Week 8	Description: Students plan, create, edit and publish a page for a children's magazine (print or digital) in which they develop ideas using details from a topic of interest to inform readers. The page will include images, illustrations and/or diagrams to support the written features of the text. Technique: Extended response	Term 3 Week 5	Part A Description: In small groups, students interact with others, sharing and extending ideas, opinions and information, using relevant details about the short films studied. Technique: Observed demonstration Mode: Spoken/signed	Term 4 Week 7			
Mode: Sp			• 150–200 words		Mode: Written multimodal		Conditions:				
Condition					Conditions:		Time as required				
• 1.5–2 m	ninutes		Handwriting		• 150–200 words		·				
			Technique: Observed demonstration				Part B				
			Mode: Written				Description: Students plan, create, rehearse and deliver a review video in which they offer				
Assessm	ent.2 — Reading	Term/ week	Assessment 4 — Reading	Term/ week	Assessment 6 — Reading	Term/ week	their opinion about aspects of one of the short films studied, e.g. development of ideas through characters and events.				
from a tea they can r integrating and punct compleme assessme accuracy. Techniqu	e: Observed demonstration ooken in a reading conference	Term 1 Ongoing	Description: Throughout the unit, students read aloud from teacher-selected texts and take part in guided discussions to demonstrate they can: • describe how ideas are developed through characters and events • describe how texts reflect contexts • describe text structure and/or how language (including literary devices) and visual features shape meaning. Some students identified by the teacher may have another opportunity to demonstrate phonic and grammatical knowledge from Term 1. This task complements other, ongoing formative assessment of students' phonic and word knowledge. Technique: Observed demonstration Mode: Spoken Conditions: • Time as required	Term 2 Ongoing	Description: Students read and discuss short passages from a teacher-selected text. In small group discussions, they describe how ideas are developed through characters and events, and how language (including literary devices) and visual features shape meaning. Some students identified by the teacher may have another opportunity to demonstrate they can read fluently and accurately, integrating phonic, morphemic, grammatical and punctuation knowledge. This task complements other, ongoing formative assessment of students' fluency, accuracy and reading comprehension. Technique: Observed demonstration Mode: Spoken Conditions: • Time as required	Term 3 Ongoing	characteristics of narrative structure, use of language and visual features. This task can also be completed as a live speech. Technique: Extended response Mode: Spoken multimodal Conditions: • 1.5–2 minutes				
listen to al including s and inform from learn	the end of Year 4, students interact with others are to and create spoken and/or multimodal texts uding stories. They share and extend ideas, opin I information with audiences, using relevant detain learnt topics, topics of interest or texts. They use structures to organise and link ideas. They use		By the end of Year 4, students interact with other listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal to including stories. They share and extend ideas, and information with audiences, using relevant from learnt topics, topics of interest or texts. The text structures to organise and link ideas. They	exts opinions details ey use	By the end of Year 4, students interact with other listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal te including stories. They share and extend ideas, and information with audiences, using relevant of from learnt topics, topics of interest or texts. The structures to organise and link ideas. They use learnt topics is the structures to organise and link ideas.	exts opinions details ey use text	ners and texts s, opinion t details ney use / use				

	Unit 1 — Persuade me	Unit 2 — Tell me a story	Unit 3 — Face the facts	Unit 4 — Movie time!
	language features including subjective and objective language, topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices, and/or visual features and features of voice.	language features including subjective and objective language, topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices, and/or visual features and features of voice.	features including subjective and objective language, topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices, and/or visual features and features of voice.	language features including subjective and objective language, topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices, and/or visual features and features of voice.
	They read, view and comprehend texts created to inform, influence and/or engage audiences. They describe how ideas are developed including through characters and events and how texts reflect contexts. They describe the characteristic features of different text structures. They describe how language features including literary devices and visual features shape meaning. They read fluently and accurately, integrating phonic, morphemic, grammatical and punctuation knowledge. They create written and/or multimodal texts including stories for purposes and audiences, where they develop ideas using details from learnt topics, topics of interest or texts. They use paragraphs to organise and link ideas. They use language features including complex sentences, topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices and/or visual features. They write texts using clearly formed letters with developing fluency. They spell words including multisyllabic and multimorphemic words with irregular spelling patterns, using phonic, morphemic and grammatical knowledge.	They read, view and comprehend texts created to inform, influence and/or engage audiences. They describe how ideas are developed including through characters and events and how texts reflect contexts. They describe the characteristic features of different text structures. They describe how language features including literary devices and visual features shape meaning. They read fluently and accurately, integrating phonic, morphemic, grammatical and punctuation knowledge. They create written and/or multimodal texts including stories for purposes and audiences, where they develop ideas using details from learnt topics, topics of interest or texts. They use paragraphs to organise and link ideas. They use language features including complex sentences, topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices and/or visual features. They write texts using clearly formed letters with developing fluency. They spell words including multisyllabic and multimorphemic words with irregular spelling patterns, using phonic, morphemic and grammatical knowledge.	They read, view and comprehend texts created to inform, influence and/or engage audiences. They describe how ideas are developed including through characters and events and how texts reflect contexts. They describe the characteristic features of different text structures. They describe how language features including literary devices and visual features shape meaning. They read fluently and accurately, integrating phonic, morphemic, grammatical and punctuation knowledge. They create written and/or multimodal texts including stories for purposes and audiences, where they develop ideas using details from learnt topics, topics of interest or texts. They use paragraphs to organise and link ideas. They use language features including complex sentences, topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices and/or visual features. They write texts using clearly formed letters with developing fluency. They spell words including multisyllabic and multimorphemic words with irregular spelling patterns, using phonic, morphemic and grammatical knowledge.	They read, view and comprehend texts created to inform, influence and/or engage audiences. They describe how ideas are developed including through characters and events and how texts reflect contexts. They describe the characteristic features of different text structures. They describe how language features including literary devices and visual features shape meaning. They read fluently and accurately, integrating phonic, morphemic, grammatical and punctuation knowledge. They create written and/or multimodal texts including stories for purposes and audiences, where they develop ideas using details from learnt topics, topics of interest or texts. They use paragraphs to organise and link ideas. They use language features including complex sentences, topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices and/or visual features. They write texts using clearly formed letters with developing fluency. They spell words including multisyllabic and multimorphemic words with irregular spelling patterns, using phonic, morphemic and grammatical knowledge.
Moderation	Calibration: Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website under the Assessment tab in the learning area.	Expert: Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website under the Assessment tab in the learning area.	Consensus: Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website under the Assessment tab in the learning area.	Consensus: Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website under the Assessment tab in the learning area.

Content descriptions		Uı	nits		Content descriptions		Un	its		Content descriptions		Un	its	
Language	1	2	3	4	Literature	1	2	3	4	Literacy	1	2	3	4
Language for interacting with others explore language used to develop relationships in formal and informal situations AC9E4LA01	V			V	Literature and contexts recognise similar storylines, ideas and relationships in different contexts in literary texts by First Nations Australian, and wide-ranging Australian and world authors AC9E4LE01	lar storylines, ideas and relationships at texts in literary texts by First Nations id wide-ranging Australian and world Compare texts from different times with similar purposes and audiences to identify similarities and differences in their depictions of events AC9E4LY01								
identify the subjective language of opinion and feeling, and the objective language of factual reporting AC9E4LA02	V		V	V	Engaging with and responding to literature describe the effects of text structures and language features in literary texts when responding to and sharing opinions AC9E4LE02	Ø			V	Interacting with others listen for key points and information to carry out tasks and contribute to discussions, acknowledging another opinion, linking a response to the topic, and sharing and extending ideas and information AC9E4LY02				I
Text structure and organisation identify how texts across the curriculum have different language features and are typically organised into characteristic stages depending on purposes AC9E4LA03	V	✓	V	V	Examining literature discuss how authors and illustrators make stories engaging by the way they develop character, setting and plot tensions AC9E4LE03	V	V		V	Analysing, interpreting and evaluating identify the characteristic features used in imaginative, informative and persuasive texts to meet the purpose of the text AC9E4LY03	V	V	V	V

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Content descriptions		Ur	nits		Content descriptions		Ur	nits		Content descriptions		Un	its	
identify how text connectives including temporal and conditional words, and topic word associations are used to sequence and connect ideas AC9E4LA04	Ø	V	V	V	examine the use of literary devices and deliberate word play in literary texts, including poetry, to shape meaning AC9E4LE04	Ø	V		V	read different types of texts, integrating phonic, semantic and grammatical knowledge to read accurately and fluently, re-reading and self-correcting when needed AC9E4LY04	V	V	Ø	V
identify text navigation features of online texts that enhance readability including headlines, drop-down menus, links, graphics and layout AC9E4LA05			Ø		Creating literature create and edit literary texts by developing storylines, characters and settings AC9E4LE05		Ø			use comprehension strategies such as visualising, predicting, connecting, summarising, monitoring and questioning to build literal and inferred meaning, to expand topic knowledge and ideas, and evaluate texts AC9E4LY05	Ø	Ø	V	V
Language for expressing and developing ideas understand that complex sentences contain one independent clause and at least one dependent clause typically joined by a subordinating conjunction to create relationships, such as time and causality AC9E4LA06	Ø	Ø	Ø	☑						Creating texts plan, create, edit and publish written and multimodal imaginative, informative and persuasive texts, using visual features, relevant linked ideas, complex sentences, appropriate tense, synonyms and antonyms, correct spelling of multisyllabic words and simple punctuation AC9E4LY06		V	V	
investigate how quoted (direct) and reported (indirect) speech are used AC9E4LA07		V	V	V						plan, create, rehearse and deliver structured oral and/or multimodal presentations to report on a topic, tell a story, recount events or present an argument using subjective and objective language, complex sentences, visual features, tone, pace, pitch and volume AC9E4LY07	Ø			V
understand how adverb groups/phrases and prepositional phrases work in different ways to provide circumstantial details about an activity AC9E4LA08	Ø									write words using clearly formed joined letters, with developing fluency and automaticity AC9E4LY08		Ø		
understand past, present and future tenses and their impact on meaning in a sentence AC9E4LA09	\square	☑	☑	☑						Phonic and word knowledge understand how to use and apply phonological and morphological knowledge to read and write multisyllabic words with more complex letter combinations, including a variety of vowel sounds and known prefixes and suffixes AC9E4LY09	Ø	Ø	V	
explore the effect of choices when framing an image, placement of elements in the image and salience on composition of still and moving images in texts AC9E4LA10		✓	✓	✓						understand how to use knowledge of letter patterns, including double letters, spelling generalisations, morphological word families, common prefixes and suffixes, and word origins, to spell more complex words AC9E4LY10	Ø	V	Ø	
expand vocabulary by exploring a range of synonyms and antonyms, and using words encountered in a range of sources AC9E4LA11	V	V	V	V						read and write high-frequency words including homophones and know how to use context to identify correct spelling AC9E4LY11	V	V	\square	
understand that punctuation signals dialogue through quotation marks and that dialogue follows conventions for the use of capital letters, commas and boundary punctuation AC9E4LA12		V	V											

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	Unit 1 — Persuade me		Unit 2 — Tell me a story		Unit 3 — Face the facts		Unit 4 — Movie time!			
	Assessment 1 — Spoken persuasive	Term/ week	Assessment 2 — Written imaginative	Term/ week	Assessment 3 — Written informative	Term/ week	Assessments 4 and 5 — Spoken informative with interacting	Term/ week		
	Description: Based on the novel studied in class, students plan, create, rehearse and deliver a persuasive speech in which they advocate for a particular character to be included in the novel's proposed sequel. Students share, develop and expand on opinions to explain how ideas are developed	Term 1 Week 8	Description: Students plan, create, edit and publish a short story developing and expanding on ideas including an object of interest from one of the short stories or narrative poems studied. Technique: Extended response	Term 2 Week 8	Description: Students plan, create, edit and publish a page for a children's magazine (print or digital) in which they develop and expand on ideas with supporting details from a topic of interest to inform readers. The page will include images, illustrations and/or diagrams to support the written features of the text.	Term 3 Week 5	Part A Description: In small groups, students interact with others, sharing, developing and expanding on ideas and opinions, using supporting details from the short films studied. Technique: Short response	Term 4 Week 7		
	through characters and events.		Mode: Written		Technique: Extended response		Mode: Spoken			
	Technique: Extended response		Conditions:		Mode: Written multimodal		Conditions:			
	Mode: Spoken		• 200–300 words		Conditions:		• 1.5 minutes			
Assessment	Conditions: • 2–2.5 minutes				• 200–300 words		Part B			
Asses							Description: Students plan, create, rehearse and deliver a review video in which they explain how ideas and narrative elements are developed in one of the short films studied, including characters, settings and/or events.			
							This task can also be completed as a live speech.			
							Technique: Extended response			
							Mode: Spoken multimodal			
							Conditions:			
							• 2–2.5 minutes			
ent standard	By the end of Year 5, students interact with other listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal to including literary texts. For particular purposes a audiences, they share, develop and expand on opinions, using supporting details from topics of They use different text structures to organise, d and link ideas. They use language features including topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices, a multimodal features and features of voice.	exts and ideas and r texts. evelop uding	By the end of Year 5, students interact with oth listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal including literary texts. For particular purposes audiences, they share, develop and expand on opinions, using supporting details from topics of They use different text structures to organise, of and link ideas. They use language features included topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices, a multimodal features and features of voice.	texts and ideas and or texts. develop luding	By the end of Year 5, students interact with other listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal to including literary texts. For particular purposes a audiences, they share, develop and expand on opinions, using supporting details from topics or They use different text structures to organise, do and link ideas. They use language features inclutopic-specific vocabulary and literary devices, and multimodal features and features of voice.	exts and ideas and texts. evelop uding	By the end of Year 5, students interact with oth listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal tincluding literary texts. For particular purposes audiences, they share, develop and expand on opinions, using supporting details from topics of They use different text structures to organise, of and link ideas. They use language features incompletely topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices, a multimodal features and features of voice.	texts and ideas and or texts. develop sluding		
Achievement standa	They read, view and comprehend texts created influence and/or engage audiences. They explaideas are developed including through characte settings and/or events and how texts reflect con They explain how characteristic text structures the purpose of texts. They explain how languag including literary devices and visual features co the effect and meaning of a text.	Ind comprehend texts created to inform, engage audiences. They explain how led including through characters, rents and how texts reflect contexts. In characteristic text structures support the purpose of texts. They explain how language features devices and visual features contribute to			They read, view and comprehend texts created influence and/or engage audiences. They explaideas are developed including through characte settings and/or events and how texts reflect con They explain how characteristic text structures the purpose of texts. They explain how languagincluding literary devices and visual features conthe effect and meaning of a text.	influence and/or engage audiences. They explain how ideas are developed including through characters, settings and/or events and how texts reflect contexts. They explain how characteristic text structures supports the purpose of texts. They explain how language feat				

Year 3-6 (multi-age) English curriculum and assessment plan Queensland Curriculum & Assessment Authority Example December 2024 Page **10** of 15



	Unit 1 — Persuade me	Unit 2 — Tell me a story	Unit 3 — Face the facts	Unit 4 — Movie time!
	They create written and/or multimodal texts, including literary texts, for particular purposes and audiences, developing and expanding on ideas with supporting details from topics or texts. They use paragraphs to organise, develop and link ideas. They use language features including complex sentences, tenses, topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices and/or multimodal features. They spell using phonic, morphemic and grammatical knowledge.	They create written and/or multimodal texts, including literary texts, for particular purposes and audiences, developing and expanding on ideas with supporting details from topics or texts. They use paragraphs to organise, develop and link ideas. They use language features including complex sentences, tenses, topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices and/or multimodal features. They spell using phonic, morphemic and grammatical knowledge.	They create written and/or multimodal texts, including literary texts, for particular purposes and audiences, developing and expanding on ideas with supporting details from topics or texts. They use paragraphs to organise, develop and link ideas. They use language features including complex sentences, tenses, topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices and/or multimodal features. They spell using phonic, morphemic and grammatical knowledge.	They create written and/or multimodal texts, including literary texts, for particular purposes and audiences, developing and expanding on ideas with supporting details from topics or texts. They use paragraphs to organise, develop and link ideas. They use language features including complex sentences, tenses, topic-specific vocabulary and literary devices and/or multimodal features. They spell using phonic, morphemic and grammatical knowledge.
Moderation	Calibration: Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website under the Assessment tab in the learning area.	Consensus: Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website under the Assessment tab in the learning area.	Calibration: Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website under the Assessment tab in the learning area.	Consensus: Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website under the Assessment tab in the learning area.

Content descriptions		Ur	nits		Content descriptions		Ur	nits		Content descriptions		Un	its	
Language	1	2	3	4	Literature	1	2	3	4	Literacy	1	2	3	4
Language for interacting with others understand that language is selected for social contexts and that it helps to signal social roles and relationships AC9E5LA01	Ø			✓	Literature and contexts identify aspects of literary texts that represent details or information about historical, social and cultural contexts in literature by First Nations Australian, and wide-ranging Australian and world authors AC9E5LE01	istorical, social and by First Nations Australian and world AC9E5LY01				✓	✓			
understand how to move beyond making bare assertions by taking account of differing ideas or opinions and authoritative sources AC9E5LA02	Ø		✓	V	Engaging with and responding to literature present an opinion on a literary text using specific terms about literary devices, text structures and language features, and reflect on the viewpoints of others AC9E5LE02	Ø			V	Interacting with others use appropriate interaction skills including paraphrasing and questioning to clarify meaning, make connections to own experience, and present and justify an opinion or idea AC9E5LY02				☑
Text structure and organisation describe how spoken, written and multimodal texts use language features and are typically organised into characteristic stages and phases, depending on purposes in texts AC9E5LA03	Ø	\square	✓	\sqrt	Examining literature recognise that the point of view in a literary text influences how readers interpret and respond to events and characters AC9E5LE03	Ø	V		V	Analysing, interpreting and evaluating explain characteristic features used in imaginative, informative and persuasive texts to meet the purpose of the text AC9E5LY03	V	V	V	
understand how texts can be made cohesive by using the starting point of a sentence or paragraph to give prominence to the message and to guide the reader through the text AC9E5LA04	Ø	V	V	V	examine the effects of imagery, including simile, metaphor and personification, and sound devices in narratives, poetry and songs AC9E5LE04	V	V		V	navigate and read texts for specific purposes, monitoring meaning using strategies such as skimming, scanning and confirming AC9E5LY04	V	\square	V	V
Language for expressing and developing ideas understand that the structure of a complex sentence includes a main clause and at least one dependent clause, and understand how writers can use this structure for effect AC9E5LA05	Ø	V	\sqrt	\sqrt	Creating literature create and edit literary texts, experimenting with figurative language, storylines, characters and settings from texts students have experienced AC9E5LE05		V			use comprehension strategies such as visualising, predicting, connecting, summarising, monitoring and questioning to build literal and inferred meaning to evaluate information and ideas AC9E5LY05	V	Ø	✓	

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Content descriptions		Un	nits		Content descriptions	Ur	nits	Content descriptions	Units			
understand how noun groups can be expanded in a variety of ways to provide a fuller description of a person, place, thing or idea AC9E5LA06	☑	V	V	V				Creating texts plan, create, edit and publish written and multimodal texts whose purposes may be imaginative, informative and persuasive, developing ideas using visual features, text structure appropriate to the topic and purpose, text connectives, expanded noun groups, specialist and technical vocabulary, and punctuation including dialogue punctuation AC9E5LY06		Ø	Ø	
explain how the sequence of images in print, digital and film texts has an effect on meaning AC9E5LA07			Ø	V				plan, create, rehearse and deliver spoken and multimodal presentations that include relevant, elaborated ideas, sequencing ideas and using complex sentences, specialist and technical vocabulary, pitch, tone, pace, volume, and visual and digital features AC9E5LY07	Ø			☑
understand how vocabulary is used to express greater precision of meaning, including through the use of specialist and technical terms, and explore the history of words AC9E5LA08	I	V	V					Phonic and word knowledge use phonic, morphemic and vocabulary knowledge to read and spell words that share common letter patterns but have different pronunciations AC9E5LY08		V	V	
use commas to indicate prepositional phrases, and apostrophes where there is multiple possession AC9E5LA09		Ø	V					build and spell new words from knowledge of known words, base words, prefixes and suffixes, word origins, letter patterns and spelling generalisations AC9E5LY09		V	V	
								explore less common plurals, and understand how a suffix changes the meaning or grammatical form of a word AC9E5LY10		V	V	

Year 3-6 (multi-age) English curriculum and assessment plan Queensland Curriculum & Assessment Authority Example December 2024 Page **12** of 15

	Unit 1 — Persuade me		Unit 2 — Tell me a story		Unit 3 — Face the facts		Unit 4 — Movie time!	
	Assessment 1 — Spoken persuasive	Term/ week	Assessment 2 — Written imaginative	Term/ week	Assessment 3 — Written informative	Term/ week	Assessments 4 and 5 — Spoken informative	Term/ week
Assessment	Description: Based on the novel studied in class, students plan, create, rehearse and deliver a persuasive speech in which they share, develop, explain and elaborate on how ideas are developed through events, to persuade a director to include a critical scene from the novel in the film version. Technique: Extended response Mode: Spoken Conditions: • 2.5–3 minutes	Term 1 Week 8	Description: Students plan, create, edit and publish a short story developing and elaborating on ideas including adapting the plot structure, character/s and/or ideas from one of the short stories or narrative poems studied. Technique: Extended response Mode: Written Conditions: • 300–400 words	Term 2 Week 8	Description: Students plan, create, edit and publish a page for a children's magazine (print or digital) in which they develop, explain and elaborate on relevant ideas about a topic of interest to inform readers. The page will include images, illustrations and/or diagrams to support the written features of the text. Technique: Extended response Mode: Written multimodal Conditions: • 300–400 words	Term 3 Week 5	Part A Description: In small groups, students interact with others, sharing, developing, explaining and elaborating on ideas from the short films studied. Technique: Short response Mode: Spoken Conditions: 1.5 minutes Part B Description: Students plan, create, rehearse and deliver a review video in which they identify similarities and differences between two short films studied. This task can also be completed as a live speech. Technique: Extended response Mode: Spoken multimodal Conditions: 2.5–3 minutes	Term 4 Week 8
Achievement standard	By the end of Year 6, students interact with other listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal to including literary texts. For particular purposes a audiences, they share, develop, explain and elaideas from topics or texts. They use and vary testructures to organise, develop and link ideas. They are an an an an are land to arrow and literary devices and/or multimod features and features of voice. They read, view and comprehend different texts to inform, influence and/or engage audiences. They identify similarities and differences in how ideas presented and developed including through chasettings and/or events, and how texts reflect contributing including literary devices and visual features including literary devices and visual feating create written and/or multimodal texts, includerary texts, for particular purposes and audience developing, explaining and elaborating on relevation topics or texts. They use text structures an paragraphs to organise, develop and link ideas, and vary language features including sentence structures, topic-specific vocabulary and literary and/or multimodal features. They spell using phemorphemic and grammatical knowledge.	exts and borate on xt They use cific lal created hey are racters. ht text language attures luding ces, ant ideas d vary They use devices,	By the end of Year 6, students interact with oth listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal to including literary texts. For particular purposes audiences, they share, develop, explain and elaideas from topics or texts. They use and vary testructures to organise, develop and link ideas, and vary language features including topic-specyocabulary and literary devices and/or multimodifeatures and features of voice. They read, view and comprehend different texts to inform, influence and/or engage audiences, identify similarities and differences in how ideas presented and developed including through chasettings and/or events, and how texts reflect confluences to reflect purpose. They explain how features including literary devices and visual features including literary devices and visual features including explaining and elaborating on relevation topics or texts. They use text structures are paragraphs to organise, develop and link ideas and vary language features including sentence structures, topic-specific vocabulary and literary and/or multimodal features. They spell using phenorphemic and grammatical knowledge.	exts and aborate on ext They use cific dal s created They s are aracters, ontexts. ant text language atures cluding nces, vant ideas nd vary . They use y devices,	By the end of Year 6, students interact with other listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal to including literary texts. For particular purposes a audiences, they share, develop, explain and elai ideas from topics or texts. They use and vary testructures to organise, develop and link ideas. They are an an an an an an are laideas from topics or texts. They use and vary testructures to organise, develop and link ideas. They read, view and comprehend different texts to inform, influence and/or engage audiences. They read, view and comprehend different texts to inform, influence and/or engage audiences. They resented and developed including through chasettings and/or events, and how texts reflect conthey identify how texts have similar and different structures to reflect purpose. They explain how features including literary devices and visual featinfluence audiences. They create written and/or multimodal texts, incliterary texts, for particular purposes and audient developing, explaining and elaborating on relevation topics or texts. They use text structures an paragraphs to organise, develop and link ideas, and vary language features including sentence structures, topic-specific vocabulary and literary and/or multimodal features. They spell using phemorphemic and grammatical knowledge.	exts and borate on xt They use diffic al created they are racters, ntexts at text language attures duding ces, ant ideas d vary They use devices,	By the end of Year 6, students interact with othe listen to and create spoken and/or multimodal to including literary texts. For particular purposes a audiences, they share, develop, explain and ela ideas from topics or texts. They use and vary testructures to organise, develop and link ideas. If and vary language features including topic-spect vocabulary and literary devices and/or multimod features and features of voice. They read, view and comprehend different texts to inform, influence and/or engage audiences. If identify similarities and differences in how ideas presented and developed including through chasettings and/or events, and how texts reflect contract they identify how texts have similar and difference structures to reflect purpose. They explain how features including literary devices and visual featinfluence audiences. They create written and/or multimodal texts, incliterary texts, for particular purposes and audience developing, explaining and elaborating on relevation topics or texts. They use text structures and paragraphs to organise, develop and link ideas, and vary language features including sentence structures, topic-specific vocabulary and literary and/or multimodal features. They spell using phenorphemic and grammatical knowledge.	exts and aborate on ext They use cific dal s created They s are aracters, intext language atures cluding inces, ant ideas id vary They use



	Unit 1 — Persuade me	Unit 2 — Tell me a story	Unit 3 — Face the facts	Unit 4 — Movie time!
Moderation	Calibration: Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website under the Assessment tab in the learning area.	Expert: Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website under the Assessment tab in the learning area.	Consensus: Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website under the Assessment tab in the learning area.	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	nits		Content descriptions		Un	its	
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				☑	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	Texts in context 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	V		V	☑	Engaging with and responding to literature identify similarities and differences in literary texts on similar topics, themes or plots AC9E6LE02				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
Text structure and organisation 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	✓	Examining literature identify and explain characteristics that define an author's individual style AC9E6LE03		Ø		V	Analysing, interpreting and evaluating analyse how text structures and language features work together to meet the purpose of a text, and engage and influence audiences AC9E6LY03		Ø		V
understand that cohesion can be created by the intentional use of repetition, and the use of word associations AC9E6LA04	V	Ø	V	V	explain the way authors use sound and imagery to create meaning and effect in poetry AC9E6LE04		Ø			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	\square	V	V	Ø
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	V		Creating literature 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	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	V	☑						Creating texts 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		Ø	V	

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Content descriptions		Ur	nits		Content descriptions	Unit	S	Content descriptions			its	
identify and explain how images, figures, tables, diagrams, maps and graphs contribute to meaning AC9E6LA07			V	V				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	Ø			Ø
identify authors' use of vivid, emotive vocabulary, such as metaphors, similes, personification, idioms, imagery and hyperbole AC9E6LA08	Ø	V		V				Phonic and word knowledge use phonic knowledge of common and less common grapheme–phoneme relationships to read and write increasingly complex words AC9E6LY08	Ø	V	V	
understand how to use the comma for lists, to separate a dependent clause from an independent clause, and in dialogue AC9E6LA09		Ø	Ø					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	Ø	✓	V	

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

Cross-curriculum priorities		Units 1 2 3 □ ☑ □		
	1	2	3	4
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures		\checkmark		V
Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia				
Sustainability				

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