What is it that we want our students to know, understand, do and communicate KUDCO?						
Year Level: Six	Semester: Two	Subject: English		Ratie McClue, Shane C · & Tom Penberthy	follins, Craig Elliot, Linda	
Essential Learning What is the essential learning? Describe in student friendly vocabulary.	Example-Rigor What does proficient student work look like? Provide an example and/or description.	Prior Skills Needed What prior knowledge, skills and/or vocabulary are needed for a student to master this essential learning?	Common Assessments What assessment/s will be used to measure student mastery?	When taught? When will this essential learning be taught?	Application Skills What will we do when students have already learned this essential learning?	
Comprehension 3: Author Study - About the Text I can analyse and evaluate the effectiveness of different author's craft choices. Learning Targets: Describe, and discuss similarities and differences between texts, and evaluate characteristics that define an author's individual style. Analyse and explain the language choices that an author makes, to achieve a particular effect within non-fiction texts	Analyse and explain author's choices through using two or more of the author's texts, including those by the same author or illustrator Identify characteristics that define the author's individual style, such as:	Knowledge of and how to identify: Author's purpose Text structures and features Writing craft Connections between multiple authors I can identify how: - Author's use illustrations to make stories more exciting, moving and absorbing - an author's use of character development and plot tension hold their readers' attention. GUARANTEED VOCAB: Analyse	Venn Diagram for two texts by same author Critique of an author's body of work 1:1 Reading Conferences Anecdotal notes	HOW TAUGHT: Picture story books - allows us to read multiple texts from author Short Stories Or Larger novels - class book club	Hold verbal debates about author the link between author craft and purpose and its effectiveness. (linking comprehension 2 and 3) Recognise when an author innovates on a standard text structure. (links comprehension 3 to genre) Explaining the possible relationship between an author's choices and the features of a text, such as identifying which group would be the most likely target of the information in an advertisement, and justifying why	
Analyse and explain the language choices that an author makes, to achieve a particular effect within fictional texts	Non Fiction Texts - Journalistic Texts - Persuasive Texts (adverts/Marketing) ** think about concept EL - Magazines/Publications - Use of Images	Symbolism Hypothesise Derived SUPPORTIVE VOCAB: interpret		Or Personal Author Study - based on personal reading choices	on the basis of textual features EXTENSION students: Smaller book club opportunities COnference to observe their	

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	 Figures - Tables - Diagrams - 	.1 .		questioning/discussion
Identify a variety of language	- Figures - Tables - Diagrams - Maps - Graphs	synthesise		questioning/discussion
features within a range of texts.	- Timelines	implied		Short story novels & complex
	Timelines			questions
		COGNITIVE VERBS:		
	Analyse choices that are made makes over	hypothesise		
	language features, images and vocabulary	interpret		
	,	synthesise		
	Analyse strategies authors use to influence			
	readers e.g. identify how authors use			
	language to position the reader and give			
	reasons			
	Compare texts that have same purpose but have different features and achieve a			
	different effect (eg. Horrible histories, The			
	timig explainer			
	Author Study of:			
Comprehension 4: Personal	Develop personal preferences for reading	Knowledge of 'Just Right' books	1:1 conferences - Use of	Same learning targets but with
	choices, based on:	and how to choose them.	discussion rubric	higher reading level (more
I can evaluate and explain my	Genre type		Book reviews	complex texts)
personal reading choices by using	* *			
evidence from within, beyond and	Known Authors		,	
about the text I am reading.	Book length	content.	,	
	Complexity of text	Evacriones in colocting own	Book club discussion &	
Learning Targets:			documentation	
		reading material		
			Franciskal Edda Carda	
	reading choices.			
	To reflect we are and as discrete		Log Questions	
	•			
Form and explain an	0			
· ·	·			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Garc			
	To reflect on their reading choices and look			
personal reading choices by using evidence from within, beyond and about the text I am reading. Learning Targets: I can think critically and relate author craft, language choice and text connections to the opinion I hold	thing explainer Author Study of: Shaun Tan / Gary Crew Patricia Polacco /Allen Say Develop personal preferences for reading choices, based on: Genre type Author craft & style Known Authors Book length	= =	discussion rubric Book reviews Reading Wishlist (and progress) Book club discussion &	

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	engage with new/different authors and genres Pick out books they want to read using goodreads and trips to the library. To use the library effectively as a source of new reading material.			
Genres: I can create detailed texts	I can identify and use the structures	Identify a range of genres,	Timed writing pieces -	- To create hybrid texts that
for a range of purposes and	and language features of:	based on their key features	focusing on a	adapt or combine aspects of
audiences.	Persuasive/ArgumentativeInformation	and determine their	particular genre or text structure.	more than one genre Investigate and experiment
Learning Targets:	reports/explanation	purpose.	Assessed against	with the way I can convey my
I can select an appropriate genre	- Procedural	Investigate how sentence	proficiency scale.	ideas to suit a specific purpose
to reflect a particular purpose	- Narratives	structure can be used in a	,	and audience
	- Poetry	variety of ways to elaborate,	Writing conferences.	- Incorporate a theme into my
I can Identify and implement a	- Hybrid texts (also include:	extend and explain ideas	Writing samples.	narrative for my audience to
specific structure/features suited	Historical fiction)		G	infer
to my writing genre (a given genre)	- Recounts (biography) - Memoirs	Understand that cohesive	Students to annotate their work with the	- Evaluate and provide
I create paragraphs that begin with	- iviemoirs	links can be made in texts by omitting or replacing words	edits and revisions	feedback on the work of my peers based on agreed criteria
a topic sentence and follow with	I understand that structure of my text	officing of replacing words	they have made so we	- Independently make and
relevant detail.	matches the genre that we are writing	Use a range of punctuation	assess how well they	justify editorial choices based
	(as recorded on PS).	to effectively create meaning	revise & edit.	on agreed criteria
I can elaborate, extend on and		within my sentences		
explain my ideas	I can adapt a narrative to a screenplay/			
Lean review and edit my own and	script.	I can identify and explain the different stages of the		Year 7 Understand that the
I can revise and edit my own and others' work, using agreed criteria	identifying and exploring news reports	writing process:		coherence of more complex
to prepare it for publishing for a	of the same	Plan, draft, revise, edit and		texts relies on devices that
specific audience.	event, and discuss the language	publish		signal text structure and guide
	choices and point of			readers, for example
	view of the writers	I can plan and draft		overviews, initial and
		imaginative, informative and		concluding paragraphs and
	I can write a paragraph containing:	persuasive texts that utilise		topic sentences, indexes or
	topic sentencecomplex and detailed sentences	the correct text structure and features.		site maps or breadcrumb trails for online texts (VCELA380)
	complex and actualed sentences	una reacures.		ioi omine texts (Vellasou)

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Using aspects of texts in imaginative recreations such as re-situating a character from a text in a new situation imagining a character's life events (for example misadventures organised retrospectively to be presented as a series of flashbacks in scripted monologue supported by single images), making a sequel or prequel or rewriting an ending creating character's life events (for example misadventures organised retrospectively to be presented as a series of flashbacks in scripted monologue supported by single images), making a sequel or prequel or rewriting an ending creating chapters for an autobiography, short story or diary	I can articulate my understanding of the guaranteed and supportive vocabulary.	- all sentences are related (relevant) to the topic sentence I can use the ARMS & CUPS procedure/criteria to revise and edit my work effectively and that of my peers. Edit for meaning by removing repetition, refining ideas,reordering sentences and adding or substituting words for impact (VCELY388)		experimenting with different narrative structures such as the epistolary form, flashback, multiple perspectives transforming familiar print narratives into short video or film narratives, drawing on knowledge of the type of text and possible adaptations necessary to a new mode drawing on literature and life experiences to create a poem, for example ballad, series of haiku
Companitive Manalesses		Think ARMS A - Add - Sentences - Words - Detail Detail Names, Place Nouns, Start of Sentences - Nouns, Start of Sentences U- Usage - nouns and verbs match - tenses M - Nove - Words, sentences - Paragraphs - Paragraphs - Punctuation - Full staps Commas question + exclamat - tion! S- Spellung - Check All spallings Dictionary - Mare - A - 90'		imaginative recreations such as re-situating a character from a text in a new situation imagining a character's life events (for example misadventures organised retrospectively to be presented as a series of flashbacks in scripted monologue supported by single images), making a sequel or prequel or rewriting an ending creating chapters for an autobiography, short story or

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	PURPOSE POINT OF VIEW DETAILS THIS VOCAB WAS ORIGINALLY LINKED WITH THE WRITING PROCESS LEARNING TARGET: Guaranteed Vocabulary: EDITORIAL CHOICES Cognitive Verbs: EXTEND JUSTIFY EXPLAIN			
EL: Craft: To understand how language features and craft choices can be used for a specific purpose in my writing. Learning Targets: I can use more descriptive vocabulary and expressive verbs in my writing to create shade of meaning, feeling and opinion I can create imagery in my writing through sensory language I can include purposeful dialogue, in order to enhance my writing	Content descriptors from Grade 6: Rhetorical devices Surprise elements Varying sentence type and length. I can name and use a variety of craft including: - Sensory imagery/ description - Personification - Repetition\Word choice (strong verbs, specific nouns, hyphenated adjectives, adverbs & adjectives) - I can evaluate my peer's writing and provide feedback on their use of literary devices. Editing for coherence, sequence, effective choice of: • Vocab: • Opening devices	I have experimented using various craft in my own writing appropriate to the context of my writing: - Strong leads - strong verbs - similes & metaphors - alliteration - onomatopoeia - repetition - characterisation - setting (time and place) - personification - technical language - complex sentences - verb tense - pronoun reference - verb group/phrases - adverb groups/phrases		Make specific choices in the level of modality that I use in my writing, based on its audience and purpose. This includes the level of certainty, probability or the obligation of the target audience to do or change something. 7 verbs/adverbs/ Modality - runs along with shades of meaning I can explain and justify my use of literary devices.

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	Dialogue> Purposeful dialogue that might show the type/style of relationship that characters share Description, humour and pathos, as appropriate. Knowing that verbs often represent actions and that the choice of more expressive verbs makes an action more vivid (for example 'She ate her lunch' compared to 'She gobbled up her lunch' - means she is starving, poor mannered, loves the food alot) identifying (for example from reviews) the ways in which evaluative language is used to assess the qualities of the various aspects of the work in question selecting and using sensory language to convey a vivid picture of places, feelings and events in a semi-structured verse form				screating dialogue in drama showing interruptions, asides and pauses for effect selecting vocabulary to influence meaning and to position and persuade the audience, for example adjusting language to show or acknowledge power Nominilsation
Handwriting: I can write using Victorian Modern Cursive script. Learning Targets:	I can form all my letters correctly, accurately and efficiently. I can join letters, using common entry and exit points: Ie: bottom joins (a, e, i, c, d, I etc)	I start all letters from the correct position and follow the correct formation. I can form my letters correctly. I can write using my own	Writing sample where students are asked to write a paragraph in joined writing or victorian modern cursive. Writing sessions when	T1 Weeks 3 ongoing	At all times I use Victorian Modern Cursive in a fluent, neat and efficient way.
I can write a paragraph using victorian modern cursive script.		personal style	students are required to write for at least 30 minutes.		

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I can demonstrate fluid joins from common entry & exit points I can join letters using bottom joins I can write for a period of 30 minutes (legible handwriting style).	abcdefghijklmn opgrsstuvwxyz fox burst little effort knee quits job away abcdefghijklmn opgurstuvwxyz quiet black yellow through joke life		Ongoing handwriting lessons with application time.	
Spelling: I can use a range of spelling strategies and the word's meaning to spell new words. Learning Targets: I can spell increasingly complex words, using my understanding of less common patterns and	SOUND: Investigate sounds with more extensive vocabulary according to children's writing needs. Use syllabification as a spelling strategy. VISUAL:	VIC CURRIC 5: spelling words that share common letter patterns but have different pronunciations. Synonyms. Understand how to use banks of known words, syllabification, spelling patterns, word origins, base words, prefixes and suffixes, to spell new words, including some uncommon plurals		Vr 7 Understand how to use spelling rules and word origins to learn new words and how to spell them (VCELA384)
plurals I can spell words using my understanding of common letter patterns and known generalisations.	Recognise common clusters of letters and make connections in writing Revise some spelling patterns according to children's writing needs Develop knowledge of less common letter patterns and spelling generalisations	I know what a base words is & this and a root word. I know what a prefix and a suff some common examples		Elaborations:
☐ I can use a range of reliable strategies to correct my own spelling ☐ I understand the purpose and importance of spelling words correctly and show effort during every writing	MEANING Use common plurals and less common plurals correctly Explore less common prefixes – auto, non, circum, be, en, co, contra, counter, dia, macro, micro, post, pro, octa, multi, fore, vice	I know the different vowel sour them (eg: long 'a' is spelt ay, ei I know all the consonant and vo corresponding letter combinati	gh, ai etc) owel sounds and the ons that make them	IDEAS: Differentiation Week 11 testing (words their way, spellodrome, studyladder, Google forms) EL content should be Year 6 - Bastow & How do we practise and test?

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opportunity. Explore less common suffixes - ly, ist, er, or, ment, proof, the, ive, ship, hon, sion, ion, I know all the dependable rimes (at, ack) able, ible, ful, less, ness, es, r, ing, less, ous, cious, tious, ent, ant I know that syllables are broken up into consonants and Use contractions and homophones vowels *Spelling adopted from other correctly languages. They might buck trend of I can spell the Oxford 404 high frequency word list generalisation. Etymology Morphemic Strategy: Become increasingly familiar with word How words represent meaning origins: Latin - e.g. cide, port, pos, prim, -prefixes, suffixes, word origins, base words spec etc.; Greek - e.g. ology, sphere, scope, **Phonemic Strategy:** photos, mirro, geo, staph etc. I can use my letter-sound knowledge Understand what eponyms are e.g. fuschia, **Spelling Generalisations:** pasteurization spelling rules (i before e) Explore what acronyms are e.g. scuba, Visual strategy Qantas how words look & can check whether they 'look right' Connecting strategy I know that my knowledge of one word can help me spell words with the same sound: base/root words, word families Inquiry strategy I can use reference materials, such as dictionary, thesaurus (online and print) and peer review correctly. SPELLING STRATEGIES

Students listen to discussions, clarifying content and challenging others' ideas. They understand how language features and language patterns can be used for emphasis. They show how specific details can be used to support a point of view. They explain how their choices of language features and images are used. They create detailed texts, elaborating on key ideas for a range of purposes and audiences. They make presentations and contribute actively to class and group discussions, using a variety of strategies for effect.

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Presentations:

I can plan, rehearse and deliver presentations, selecting and sequencing appropriate content and multimodal elements for defined audiences and purposes.

Learning Targets:

I can use appropriate effect strategies for the presentation

I can defend the content of my presentation

I can verbally present to a small group

I can identify strengths in other public speakers (clarity, content and effect strategies)

I can make appropriate choices for modality and emphasis when planning, rehearsing and delivering a presentation. I can use the 'specific strategies' listed

above. (such as voice volume, tone, pitch and

pace, questions, statistics, humor...)

Multimodal modal - use of 'two or more communication modes' to make meaning. for example image, gesture, music, spoken language, and written language.

I can speak:

- accurately
- at an appropriate pace
- with ease (not stumbling over words and pausing unnecessarily)
- with appropriate expression
- pause for effect
- with appropriate volume for the task & audience

ROLE CARDS: These will also allow us to mark on listening

Challenger Clarifier Questioner I have participated in planning, rehearsing and delivering a group presentation.

I have watched presentations that involve multimodal elements.

I understand how to use punctuation to assist my fluency and expression when speaking aloud.

Rubric Anecdotal notes Individual and group

presentations for homework and classwork./Feedback Group Film Project Concept presentations (Geography and Science)

Sequence of tasks:

Listen/watch good public speakers - ID strengths

Students develop own rubric - ownership

Small tasks - instant feedback and presentation to class (not content driven - therefore more chance for all students to succeed)

Possible small tasks idea: https://www.teachthought. com/critical-thinking/10-te am-building-games-that-pr omote-critical-thinking/

Moving towards developing own presentation (content is important) to class

Plan, rehearse and deliver presentations, selecting and sequencing appropriate content and multimodal elements to promote a point of view or enable a new way of seeing.

I can apply verbal communication strategies automatically in a variety of situations and audiences:

-Special forms such as satire, parody, allegory and monologue.

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