

Information for parents

THE AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM – YEARS 1 AND 2



Foundation

Years 1–2

Years 3–4

Years 5–6

Years 7–8

Years 9–10

THE AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM

The Australian Curriculum is designed to develop:

- successful learners
- confident and creative individuals
- active and informed young people who are ready to take their place in society.

It sets the goal for what all students should learn as they progress through their school life – wherever they live in Australia and whatever school they attend.

The Australian Curriculum with its eight learning areas provides a modern curriculum for every student in Australia. Included in the content of learning areas are seven general capabilities intended to help prepare young Australians to learn, live and work in the 21st century. There are three cross-curriculum priorities that are also a focus across the learning areas.

The Australian Curriculum is flexible so that teachers can plan the learning for all their students, also taking into account their local school community.

For more information, see our fact sheet: *The Australian Curriculum – an overview for parents.*



YEARS 1 AND 2

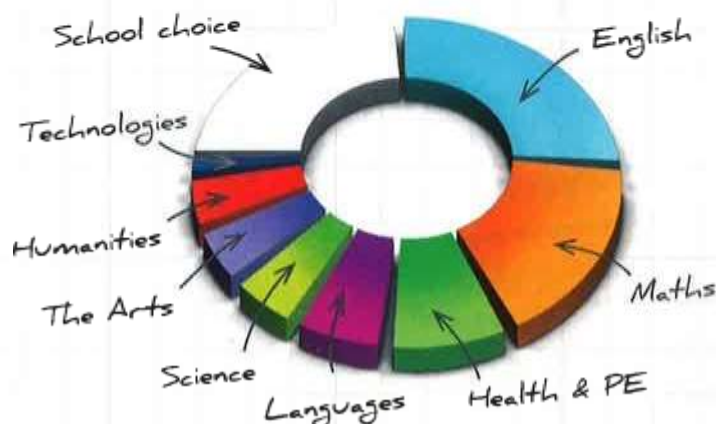


Priority is given to the important areas of literacy and numeracy development.

English and Mathematics are the core subjects for this, however, literacy and numeracy are found in all subjects.

By the end of Year 2, students have a much stronger understanding of themselves and have begun to connect with the wider community.

Years 1–2 Learning Areas



Foundation

Years 1–2

Years 3–4

Years 5–6

Years 7–8

Years 9–10

English

The English curriculum for Years 1 and 2 places a strong focus on the development of literacy. Students listen to and enjoy texts that entertain, inform and persuade, such as picture books, non-fiction and film. Students grow into more independent readers, learn to create a range of different texts and become more confident when they communicate.

Typically, students will:

- ▶ listen to, read, view and talk about simple information books, stories, films and some online texts
- ▶ independently read books and discuss what they have read or viewed with other students, teachers or family members
- ▶ sound out or recognise words
- ▶ use simple punctuation, such as capital letters and full stops
- ▶ write about their experiences, tell a story or talk about topics they have covered in the class
- ▶ spell a number of common words correctly and write in sentences
- ▶ add pictures to what they write
- ▶ produce their texts using computers or other devices
- ▶ listen and give talks to the class about a topic they are interested in
- ▶ develop readable handwriting.

Creates a short informative text for a specific purpose.



Which character did you choose to make? Why?
I chose the *very hungry caterpillar* because I like *very hungry caterpillar*.
How did you use Eric Carle's techniques to create your character?
I painted my caterpillar green because the *very hungry caterpillar* is green. I washed out the white shapes. I had to overlap the caterpillar on each other. I mixed white and dark green to gether to make light green.

Mathematics

Mathematics in Years 1 and 2 places a strong focus on the development of numeracy. Students are introduced to mathematical symbols and language to communicate and explain mathematical ideas; they pose basic mathematical questions and develop simple strategies to investigate and solve simple problems.

Typically, students will:

- ▶ describe number sequences and locate numbers on a number line
- ▶ represent simple fractions using pictures
- ▶ learn about Australian money
- ▶ describe and draw shapes and objects, and use units to measure length
- ▶ learn to tell the time from an analogue clock, and use a calendar to determine the date
- ▶ describe the outcome of a chance event
- ▶ collect and investigate data collected from simple problems.

Counting on a Hundreds Chart

Count and colour the hundreds chart by 10's from different starting numbers.

100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10
91	81	71	61	51	41	31	21	11	1
92	82	72	62	52	42	32	22	12	2
93	83	73	63	53	43	33	23	13	3
94	84	74	64	54	44	34	24	14	4
95	85	75	65	55	45	35	25	15	5
96	86	76	66	56	46	36	26	16	6
97	87	77	67	57	47	37	27	17	7
98	88	78	68	58	48	38	28	18	8
99	89	79	69	59	49	39	29	19	9

Count and colour the hundreds chart by 10's from different starting numbers.

100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10
91	81	71	61	51	41	31	21	11	1
92	82	72	62	52	42	32	22	12	2
93	83	73	63	53	43	33	23	13	3
94	84	74	64	54	44	34	24	14	4
95	85	75	65	55	45	35	25	15	5
96	86	76	66	56	46	36	26	16	6
97	87	77	67	57	47	37	27	17	7
98	88	78	68	58	48	38	28	18	8
99	89	79	69	59	49	39	29	19	9

Demonstrates counting patterns

Foundation

Years 1–2

Years 3–4

Years 5–6

Years 7–8

Years 9–10

Health and Physical Education

Students start to learn more about themselves and explore their abilities. Through physical play with and without equipment, they learn skills like problem-solving and persistence, and become more confident and cooperative.

Typically, students will:

- ▶ practise what to do and how to get help when they feel uncomfortable or unsafe
- ▶ talk about similarities and differences in families
- ▶ talk about actions that make the classroom a healthy, safe and active place
- ▶ recognise and practise various emotional responses
- ▶ learn simple movement skills and understand how their body reacts to physical activity
- ▶ learn to take turns, share equipment and include others in games and activities.



Humanities and Social Sciences

In Years 1 and 2, experimentation, practice and play in personal and familiar situations aim to harness students' curiosity about people, places and how things work, to make sense of their world and develop history and geography knowledge and skills.

Typically, students will:

- ▶ investigate family life now and in past generations, and how families are diverse
- ▶ investigate natural and human-made features of places, how the world is represented on maps, and students' connections to other parts of the world
- ▶ explore changes in their lives and their environment, such as change of seasons and how people celebrate
- ▶ explore how technology affects people's lives at home, work, play and in other ways, now and in the past.

Science

In Years 1 and 2, students learn to investigate by observing and exploring the world around them and by posing and answering questions. They learn to organise their observations, look for patterns and make predictions about their world.

Typically, students will:

- ▶ learn about living things and the environment; look for patterns that occur in life cycles of living things
- ▶ explore how they can change or combine everyday materials
- ▶ examine how light and sound are produced
- ▶ investigate simple systems, including water systems, in our environment and how these affect the way we use water.

Foundation

Years 1–2

Years 3–4

Years 5–6

Years 7–8

Years 9–10

The Arts

Through various art forms, students, independently or in groups, participate to express and reflect their growing understanding of the world. They begin to learn arts technical skills.

Typically, students will:

- ▶ in Dance, dance alone and with others, being aware of the space and people around them
- ▶ in Drama, engage in role play and act out plays based on stories from the community
- ▶ in Music, listen to and create music and discuss how it makes them feel
- ▶ in Media Arts, discuss media images of characters and settings in community stories
- ▶ in Visual Arts, explore a variety of materials to create and display their art works for others to view.



Technologies

Through exploration, design and problem-solving, students learn how digital and other technologies work and how to create solutions with technologies.

Typically, students will:

in Design and Technologies

- ▶ design and safely make a product, for example, create a musical instrument using recycled materials
- ▶ explore how food and clothing are produced and how food can be prepared for healthy eating

in Digital Technologies

- ▶ represent data as pictures, symbols and diagrams
- ▶ break down a problem into parts and sequence the steps in finding a solution, for example, controlling a toy with digital technologies.

Languages

Students may have an opportunity to learn a language other than English.

Typically, when learning the language, students will:

- ▶ use simple words and phrases to respond to instructions and participate in shared learning experiences
- ▶ with visual support, read simple phrases and sentences that have familiar vocabulary, and write some words and simple sentences.
- ▶ gain insights into other cultures and ways of relating to the world.