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| **CURRICULUM AREA: Health and Physical Education *toward* Level 8 Achievement standard***Step 1: Identify the* ***Curriculum area*** *and the achievement standard level students will be working toward* |
| **Context:**Students assess health information and services that support young people to manage changes and transitions as they grow older. Students explore help-seeking scenarios young people may encounter and sharing strategies for dealing with each situation. The teaching and learning plan focuses on the areas of relationships and sexuality, and mental health and well-being.The content descriptions explicitly covered will be: Evaluate strategies to manage personal, physical and social changes that occur as they grow older [(VCHPEP124)](http://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Curriculum/ContentDescription/VCHPEP124)Examine barriers to seeking support and evaluate strategies to overcome these [(VCHPEP125)](http://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au/Curriculum/ContentDescription/VCHPEP125) |
| **Health and Physical Education Level 6 Achievement Standard** | **Example of Indicative Progress toward Level 8 Achievement Standard** | **Health and Physical Education Level 8 Achievement Standard** |
| By the end of Level 6, students investigate developmental changes and transitions. They understand the influences people and places have on personal identities. They recognise the influence of emotions on behaviours and discuss factors that influence how people interact. They describe their own and others’ contributions to health, physical activity, safety and wellbeing. They describe the key features of health-related fitness and the significance of physical activity participation to health and wellbeing. They examine how community wellbeing is supported by celebrating diversity and connecting to the natural and built environment.*Step 2: Complete the contextual information. The* ***Context*** *is drawn from teacher’s teaching and learning plan and could include: short statements on what is envisaged for students to know and be able to do, the main learning activities and assessment tasks, and/or a brief outline of the unit or lessons. Reference could also be made to the content descriptions they are intended to be covered.*Students demonstrate skills to work collaboratively and play fairly. They access and interpret health information. They explain and apply strategies to enhance their own and others’ health, safety and wellbeing at home, at school and in the community. They perform specialised movement skills and propose and combine movement concepts and strategies to achieve movement outcomes and solve movement challenges. They apply the elements of movement when composing and creating movement sequences.*Step 3: Highlight the specific elements of the achievement standard that are being targeted in this context.* | **In Health and Physical Education, indicative progression towards the level 8 achievement standard may be when students:*** identify information and services in their local community and make some recommendations about their suitability for young people
* identify barriers to accessing health information and services related to mental health and/or relationships and sexuality and with some research suggest strategies to overcome these.

*Step 4: Develop a description of what a student would be expected to do/demonstrate as they move from one achievement standard to the next.* | By the end of Level 8, students investigate strategies and resources to manage changes and transitions and their impact on identities. Students evaluate the benefits of relationships on wellbeing and respecting diversity. They analyse factors that influence emotional responses. They gather and analyse health information. They investigate strategies that enhance their own and others’ health, safety and wellbeing. They investigate and apply movement concepts and strategies to achieve movement and fitness outcomes. They examine the cultural and historical significance of physical activities and examine how connecting to the environment can enhance health and wellbeing.Students explain personal and social skills required to establish and maintain respectful relationships and promote fair play and inclusivity. They justify actions that promote their own and others’ health, safety and wellbeing at home, at school and in the community. Students demonstrate control and accuracy when performing specialised movement skills. They apply and refine movement concepts and strategies to suit different movement situations. They apply the elements of movement to compose and perform movement sequences. |

**Annotated Example of Indicative Progress**

Previous level’s achievement standard as a starting point of comparison

Previous level’s achievement standard as a starting point of comparison

An important aspect of curriculum planning is being able to articulate what student progress looks like, using the achievement standards in the curriculum continuum. To support teachers to tie together what is being taught and how progress between achievement standards is described and demonstrated, the notion of “indicative progress” emerged.

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| **CURRICULUM AREA – Languages/ Non-Roman Alphabet Languages F-10 Sequence *toward* Level 2 Achievement Standard** |
| **Context:****Context Description:**  |
|  | **Example of Indicative Progress toward Level 2 Achievement Standard** | **Non-Roman Alphabet Languages Level 2 Achievement Standard** |
| In **Non-Roman Alphabet Languages**, indicative progression towards the Level 2 achievement standard may be when students: | By the end of Level 2:* Students interact with teachers and peers through action-related talk and play.
* They introduce themselves and their family and exchange greetings, farewells, and express thanks.
* They use simple repetitive language when participating in shared activities and simple exchanges, respond to simple instructions and imitate frequently used classroom language.
* When speaking, they reproduce distinctive sounds and letters of the language being studied.
* Students identify specific words, such as names of people, places, or objects in simple spoken and written texts and respond to imaginative experiences.
* They present information about themselves, their family, friends and possessions using gestures and modelled language.
* They create simple texts, such as captions to images, using familiar words, phrases and sentence patterns.
* They use vocabulary related to their classroom and family.
* They recognise questions and commands and use short sentences with appropriate language structures to communicate about themselves, their family and classroom.
* They translate frequently used words and simple phrases relating to their immediate environment, using visual cues and identifying similarities and differences.
* They give examples of ways the language being studied sounds and looks different from other languages that they bring to the classroom.
* Students identify how letters of the language being studied alphabet are represented in words and read.
* They identify features of familiar texts, such as songs, labels and captions.
* They recognise that different titles and greetings are used to address people in different situations.
* They list the different languages that are spoken in Australia.
* They identify similarities and differences between the language being studied and their own language and culture.
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| Previous level’s achievement standard as a starting point of comparison Previous level’s achievement standard as a starting point of comparison **CURRICULUM AREA – Languages/ Non-Roman Alphabet Languages F-10 Sequence *toward* Level 4 Achievement**  |
| **Context:****Content Descriptions:** |
| **Non-Roman Alphabet Languages Level 2 Achievement Standard**  | **Example of Indicative Progress toward Level 4 Achievement Standard** | **Non-Roman Alphabet Languages Level 4 Achievement Standard** |
| By the end of Level 2:* Students interact with teachers and peers through action-related talk and play.
* They introduce themselves and their family and exchange greetings, farewells, and express thanks.
* They use simple repetitive language when participating in shared activities and simple exchanges, respond to simple instructions and imitate frequently used classroom language.
* When speaking, they reproduce distinctive sounds and letters of the language being studied.
* Students identify specific words, such as names of people, places, or objects in simple spoken and written texts and respond to imaginative experiences.
* They present information about themselves, their family, friends and possessions using gestures and modelled language.
* They create simple texts, such as captions to images, using familiar words, phrases and sentence patterns.
* They use vocabulary related to their classroom and family.
* They recognise questions and commands and use short sentences with appropriate language structures to communicate about themselves, their family and classroom.
* They translate frequently used words and simple phrases relating to their immediate environment, using visual cues and identifying similarities and differences.
* They give examples of ways the language being studied sounds and looks different from other languages that they bring to the classroom.
* Students identify how letters of the language being studied alphabet are represented in words and read.
* They identify features of familiar texts, such as songs, labels and captions.
* They recognise that different titles and greetings are used to address people in different situations.
* They list the different languages that are spoken in Australia.
* They identify similarities and differences between the language being studied and their own language and culture.
 | In **Non-Roman Alphabet Languages**, indicative progression towards the Level 4 achievement standard may be when students: | By the end of Level 4:* Students interact with the teacher and peers to share simple information about aspects of their lives, such as school, home and everyday routines.
* They use formulaic expressions when participating in classroom routines, collaborative activities and simple transactional exchanges, such as praising and encouraging others, asking for assistance, seeking clarification, requesting permission.
* They use features of pronunciation when asking questions and making statements and exclamation, including use of the accent mark if applicable.
* Students locate information related to everyday contexts and routines and use simple statements and support materials to present information about themselves, others, home and school.
* They respond to imaginative texts by talking about favourite elements, acting out events and making simple statements about characters.
* They perform and create short imaginative texts, using formulaic expressions and modelled language.
* Students use vocabulary related to school, home and everyday routines and describe people, objects or events using adjectives and adverbs.
* They use appropriate grammar and syntax in simple spoken and written texts.
* They translate and interpret common words and frequently used language relating to familiar environments and create simple bilingual resources for the classroom, such as picture dictionaries and captions.
* Students identify and write letters of the alphabet of the language being studied, and recognise sound-letter relationships.
* They identify the structure and linguistic features of texts used in familiar contexts, such as stories, songs, recipes and conversations.
* They provide examples of how language use varies according to the context and the purpose of the exchange.
* They recognise that languages change over time, and that languages influence each other, providing examples of words in the language being studied that are borrowed from other languages.
* They compare the language being studied and English, identifying similarities and differences, particularly in vocabulary, behaviours and expressions related to cultural practices such as special occasions.
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| Previous level’s achievement standard as a starting point of comparison Previous level’s achievement standard as a starting point of comparison **CURRICULUM AREA – Languages/ Non-Roman Alphabet Languages F-10 Sequence *toward* Level 6 Achievement**  |
| **Context:****Context Description:**  |
| **Non-Roman Alphabet Languages Level 4 Achievement Standard**  | **Example of Indicative Progress toward Level 6 Achievement Standard** | **Non-Roman Alphabet Languages Level 6 Achievement Standard** |
| By the end of Level 4:* Students interact with the teacher and peers to share simple information about aspects of their lives, such as school, home and everyday routines.
* They use formulaic expressions when participating in classroom routines, collaborative activities and simple transactional exchanges, such as praising and encouraging others, asking for assistance, seeking clarification, requesting permission.
* They use features of pronunciation when asking questions and making statements and exclamation, including use of the accent mark if applicable.
* Students locate information related to everyday contexts and routines and use simple statements and support materials to present information about themselves, others, home and school.
* They respond to imaginative texts by talking about favourite elements, acting out events and making simple statements about characters.
* They perform and create short imaginative texts, using formulaic expressions and modelled language.
* Students use vocabulary related to school, home and everyday routines and describe people, objects or events using adjectives and adverbs.
* They use appropriate grammar and syntax in simple spoken and written texts.
* They translate and interpret common words and frequently used language relating to familiar environments and create simple bilingual resources for the classroom, such as picture dictionaries and captions.
* Students identify and write letters of the alphabet of the language being studied, and recognise sound-letter relationships.
* They identify the structure and linguistic features of texts used in familiar contexts, such as stories, songs, recipes and conversations.
* They provide examples of how language use varies according to the context and the purpose of the exchange.
* They recognise that languages change over time, and that languages influence each other, providing examples of words in the language being studied that are borrowed from other languages.
* They compare the language being studied and English, identifying similarities and differences, particularly in vocabulary, behaviours and expressions related to cultural practices such as special occasions.
 | In **Non-Roman Alphabet Languages**, indicative progression towards the Level 6 achievement standard may be when students: | By the end of Level 6:* Students use the spoken and written language being studied to exchange personal information, describe feelings and express preferences.
* When participating in collaborative activities, transactions and classroom routines, they ask and respond to questions, plan collaboratively, and make suggestions and statements.
* When interacting, students use key features of pronunciation and intonation, including accents where appropriate.
* They obtain and compare information from a range of texts related to aspects of daily life and events.
* They present information about their personal world in different formats.
* They express their feelings about the storyline and characters encountered in texts and create and perform simple imaginative texts using familiar language.
* They use tenses in combination with appropriate grammatical elements to construct and expand sentences and apply basic rules of spelling and punctuation, such as question marks, capital letters, commas, exclamation marks and speech marks. (6)
* They translate and interpret simple texts, identifying words that are not easily translated and create bilingual texts for the classroom and school community.
* They compare ways of communicating in the language being studied and English to identify similarities and differences and suggest how culture influences language use.
* Students identify and reproduce orally and in writing letters and sounds of the language being studied.
* They identify the relationship between language choices, and the audience and purpose of different text types.
* They describe the importance of register in different contexts and situations.
* They appreciate the dynamic nature of the language being studied, identifying changes that have occurred due to new technologies and knowledge.
* They describe ways that identity and the nature of communication are directly related to language and culture.
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| Previous level’s achievement standard as a starting point of comparison Previous level’s achievement standard as a starting point of comparison **CURRICULUM AREA – Languages/ Non-Roman Alphabet Languages F-10 Sequence *toward* Level 8 Achievement**  |
| **Context:****Context Description:**  |
| **Non-Roman Alphabet Languages Level 6 Achievement Standard**  | **Example of Indicative Progress toward Level 8 Achievement Standard** | **Non-Roman Alphabet Languages Level 8 Achievement Standard** |
| By the end of Level 6:* Students use the spoken and written language being studied to exchange personal information, describe feelings and express preferences.
* When participating in collaborative activities, transactions and classroom routines, they ask and respond to questions, plan collaboratively, and make suggestions and statements.
* When interacting, students use key features of pronunciation and intonation, including accents where appropriate.
* They obtain and compare information from a range of texts related to aspects of daily life and events.
* They present information about their personal world in different formats.
* They express their feelings about the storyline and characters encountered in texts and create and perform simple imaginative texts using familiar language.
* They use tenses in combination with appropriate grammatical elements to construct and expand sentences and apply basic rules of spelling and punctuation, such as question marks, capital letters, commas, exclamation marks and speech marks.
* They translate and interpret simple texts, identifying words that are not easily translated and create bilingual texts for the classroom and school community.
* They compare ways of communicating in the language being studied and English to identify similarities and differences and suggest how culture influences language use.
* Students identify and reproduce orally and in writing letters and sounds of the language being studied.
* They identify the relationship between language choices, and the audience and purpose of different text types.
* They describe the importance of register in different contexts and situations.
* They appreciate the dynamic nature of the language being studied, identifying changes that have occurred due to new technologies and knowledge.
* They describe ways that identity and the nature of communication are directly related to language and culture.
 | In **Non-Roman Alphabet Languages**, indicative progression towards the Level 8 achievement standard may be when students: | By the end of Level 8:* Students use the written and spoken language being studied to initiate and sustain classroom interactions to carry out transactions and to exchange information, ideas, thoughts and feelings about people, objects, places and events.
* They ask and respond to open-ended questions and use rehearsed and spontaneous language to engage in discussions, negotiate, make decisions and arrangements, and offer opinions.
* They apply appropriate pronunciation and rhythm in the spoken language being studied to a range of sentence types, including, if applicable, use of the accent mark for both intonation and meaning.
* They locate and interpret information and ideas on topics of interest from a range of texts and communicate information, views and ideas using different modes of presentation.
* They share their response to different imaginative texts by expressing feelings and opinions and describing ways in which ideas, characters, places and events are represented.
* Students create imaginative texts about people, places and experiences to entertain others.
* They use grammatical features to construct compound and complex sentences and link ideas and sentences.
* They apply rules of punctuation and spelling to their own written constructions.
* They translate and interpret texts, identifying and explaining words with particular cultural significance in the language being studied and create bilingual texts for the school and wider community, providing subtitles, captions or commentaries to assist meaning.
* They explain why communication with others involves shared responsibility for making meaning, and identify the choices and adjustments they make when participating in intercultural interactions.
* They analyse the structure and linguistic features of different text types to identify their relationship with audience and purpose.
* They analyse language use in different contexts, including formal and informal, explaining the impact of purpose, audience and social setting.
* They explain the dynamic nature of the language being studied from ancient to modern times, and suggest reasons for change.
* They understand how language use reflects cultural ideas, assumptions and perspectives and recognise that what is considered normal in communication varies across cultures.
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|  **CURRICULUM AREA – Languages/ Non-Roman Alphabet Languages F-10 Sequence *toward* Level 10 Achievement** Previous level’s achievement standard as a starting point of comparison Previous level’s achievement standard as a starting point of comparison  |
| **Context:****Context Description:**  |
| **Non-Roman Alphabet Languages Level 8 Achievement Standard**  | **Example of Indicative Progress toward Level 10 Achievement Standard** | **Non-Roman Alphabet Languages Level 10 Achievement Standard** |
| By the end of Level 8:* Students use the written and spoken language being studied to initiate and sustain classroom interactions to carry out transactions and to exchange information, ideas, thoughts and feelings about people, objects, places and events.
* They ask and respond to open-ended questions and use rehearsed and spontaneous language to engage in discussions, negotiate, make decisions and arrangements, and offer opinions.
* They apply appropriate pronunciation and rhythm in the spoken language being studied to a range of sentence types, including, if applicable, use of the accent mark for both intonation and meaning.
* They locate and interpret information and ideas on topics of interest from a range of texts and communicate information, views and ideas using different modes of presentation.
* They share their response to different imaginative texts by expressing feelings and opinions and describing ways in which ideas, characters, places and events are represented.
* Students create imaginative texts about people, places and experiences to entertain others.
* They use grammatical features to construct compound and complex sentences and link ideas and sentences.
* They apply rules of punctuation and spelling to their own written constructions.
* They translate and interpret texts, identifying and explaining words with particular cultural significance in the language being studied and create bilingual texts for the school and wider community, providing subtitles, captions or commentaries to assist meaning.
* They explain why communication with others involves shared responsibility for making meaning, and identify the choices and adjustments they make when participating in intercultural interactions.
* They analyse the structure and linguistic features of different text types to identify their relationship with audience and purpose.
* They analyse language use in different contexts, including formal and informal, explaining the impact of purpose, audience and social setting.
* They explain the dynamic nature of the language being studied from ancient to modern times, and suggest reasons for change.
* They understand how language use reflects cultural ideas, assumptions and perspectives and recognise that what is considered normal in communication varies across cultures.
 | In **Non-Roman Alphabet Languages**, indicative progression towards the Level 10 achievement standard may be when students: | By the end of Level 10:* Students use the written and spoken language being studied to initiate, sustain and extend formal and informal interactions with teachers, peers and others in a range of settings.
* They use language spontaneously to respond to others, seek and give advice, contribute ideas and opinions, describe relationships, discuss aspirations, compare experiences and express opinions on issues of interest.
* They interact with others to take action, make decisions, negotiate, plan and organise events and complete transactions.
* They sustain and extend conversations by elaborating on opinions and ideas, expanding questions, and seeking and discussing responses and opinions.
* They apply appropriate pronunciation, rhythm and stress in the spoken language being studied in their interactions.
* They analyse and evaluate ideas and information obtained from multiple sources on a range of issues.
* They present information using different text types and modes of presentation to suit different audiences and to achieve different purposes.
* They share their responses to different imaginative texts by expressing and justifying opinions on language use, themes, moods and emotions.
* They manipulate language and use different techniques to produce imaginative texts for different audiences.
* Then creating texts, they use a variety of grammatical elements to shape meaning.
* They accurately apply rules of punctuation and spelling to their own written constructions.
* Students translate and analyse a range of texts, compare interpretations and explain differences.
* They create a range of bilingual texts that convey intended meaning for a variety of purposes and audiences.
* Students analyse a range of texts to identify cultural elements and perspectives and to explain the interrelationship between linguistic elements, context, purpose, audience and structure.
* They provide examples of how language use varies according to cultural contexts, explaining why interactions in the language being studied may differ from those in English or other languages.
* They explain why the language being studied, like other languages, is fluid and dynamic as well as solid and influential.
* They explain ways in which language and culture are interrelated and influence each other.
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