



Government of **Western Australia**
School Curriculum and Standards Authority

ENGLISH

GENERAL COURSE

Year 11 syllabus

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This syllabus is effective from 1 January 2020.

Users of this syllabus are responsible for checking its currency.

Syllabuses are formally reviewed by the School Curriculum and Standards Authority on a cyclical basis, typically every five years.

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Content

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Rationale | 1 |
| Aims | 2 |
| Organisation | 3 |
| Structure of the syllabus | 3 |
| Organisation of content | 4 |
| Progression from the Year 7–10 curriculum | 5 |
| Representation of the general capabilities | 5 |
| Representation of the cross-curriculum priorities | 7 |
| Unit 1 | 8 |
| Unit description | 8 |
| Unit content..... | 8 |
| Unit 2 | 10 |
| Unit description | 10 |
| Unit content..... | 10 |
| School-based assessment | 12 |
| Grading | 13 |
| Appendix 1 – Grade descriptions Year 11 | 14 |
| Appendix 2 – Glossary | 16 |

Rationale

The English General course focuses on consolidating and refining the skills and knowledge needed by students to become competent, confident and engaged users of English in everyday, community, social, further education, training and workplace contexts. The English General course is designed to provide students with the skills that will empower them to succeed in a wide range of post-secondary pathways.

The course develops students' language, literacy and literary skills to enable them to communicate successfully both orally and in writing and to enjoy and value using language for both imaginative and practical purposes.

Students comprehend, analyse, interpret and evaluate the content, structure and style of a wide variety of oral, written, multimodal, digital and media texts. Students learn how the interaction of structure, language, audience and context helps to shape how the audience makes meaning. Both independently and collaboratively, they apply their knowledge to create analytical, imaginative, interpretive and persuasive texts in different modes and media.

Aims

All senior secondary English courses aim to develop students' ability to:

- listen, speak, read, view and write
- create texts for a range of purposes, audiences and contexts
- understand and appreciate different uses of language.

In addition, the English General course aims to develop students' ability to:

- use and apply language and information effectively, confidently and creatively in vocational, community and academic contexts and enhance their broader communication skills
- understand the ways in which text structure, stylistic features and register combine to make meaning and influence responses
- be proficient in comprehending and creating a range of written, oral, multimodal and digital forms
- work collaboratively, interacting confidently and effectively with others in everyday, community, social and applied learning contexts.

Organisation

This course is organised into a Year 11 syllabus and a Year 12 syllabus. The cognitive complexity of the syllabus content increases from Year 11 to Year 12.

Structure of the syllabus

The Year 11 syllabus is divided into two units, each of one semester duration, which are typically delivered as a pair. The notional time for each unit is 55 class contact hours.

Unit 1

Unit 1 focuses on students comprehending and responding to the ideas and information presented in texts. Students:

- employ a variety of strategies to assist comprehension
- read, view and listen to texts to connect, interpret and visualise ideas
- learn how to respond personally and logically to texts by questioning, using inferential reasoning and determining the importance of content and structure
- consider how organisational features of texts help the audience to understand the text
- learn to interact with others in a range of contexts, including everyday, community, social, further education, training and workplace contexts
- communicate ideas and information clearly and correctly in a range of contexts
- apply their understanding of language through the creation of texts for different purposes.

Unit 2

Unit 2 focuses on interpreting ideas and arguments in a range of texts and contexts. Students:

- analyse text structures and language features and identify the ideas, arguments and values expressed
- consider the purposes and possible audiences of texts
- examine the connections between purpose and structure and how a text's meaning is influenced by the context in which it is created and received
- integrate relevant information and ideas from texts to develop their own interpretations
- learn to interact effectively in a range of contexts
- create texts using persuasive, visual and literary techniques to engage audiences in a range of modes and media.

Each unit includes:

- a unit description – a short description of the focus of the unit
- learning outcomes – a set of statements describing the learning expected as a result of studying the unit
- unit content – the content to be taught and learned.

Organisation of content

Content descriptions in each unit in the English General course are grouped under an organising framework consisting of:

- comprehension strategies
- language and textual analysis
- using information
- creating texts
- communicating and interacting with others.

The language modes

The processes of listening, speaking, reading, viewing and writing, also known as language modes, are interrelated. Classroom contexts that address particular content descriptions will necessarily draw from more than one of these modes in order to support students' effective learning. To acknowledge these interrelationships, content descriptions incorporate the processes of listening, speaking, reading, viewing and writing in an integrated and interdependent way.

Texts

Teachers will use an array of material in class. Texts include literary texts, fiction and non-fiction, media texts, everyday texts and workplace texts, from increasingly complex and unfamiliar settings, ranging from the everyday language of personal experience to more abstract, specialised and technical language drawn from a range of contexts.

Texts provide important opportunities for learning about aspects of human experience and about aesthetic appeal. Texts can be written, spoken (dialogues, speeches, monologues, conversations, radio programs, interviews, lectures), multimodal (picture books, graphic novels, web pages, films, television programs, performances, advertisements, cartoons, music videos, computer games, maps) and in print or digital/online (books, CD-ROMs, websites, computer games, social networking sites, email, SMS, apps).

Texts are structured for particular purposes, for example, to retell, to instruct, to entertain, to explain and to argue. Teachers may select whole texts and/or parts of texts depending on units of study, cohorts and level of difficulty.

Texts include:

- fiction – novels, short stories, fables, fairy tales, plays, poems, song lyrics, films, television programs, comic books, computer games
- non-fiction – biographies, journals, essays, speeches, reference books, news reports, documentaries, photographs, diagrams
- media texts – newspaper articles, magazine articles, editorials, websites, CD-ROMs, advertisements, documentaries, photographs, television programs, radio programs
- everyday texts – brochures, recipes, instructions, diagrams, timetables, notices, blogs, films, television programs, comic books, computer games, manuals
- workplace texts – reports, minutes, application forms, safety regulations, technical manuals, pamphlets, memos, letters and on-line digital texts.

Suggested text list

This course has a suggested text list which can be found at <http://wace1516.scsa.wa.edu.au/english/>. Teachers may substitute comparable works for any of these.

Progression from the Year 7–10 curriculum

This syllabus draws upon, develops and emphasises different knowledge, understandings, skills and processes related to the strands of Language, Literature and Literacy used in the Year 7–10 curriculum. The emphasis differs according to the nature of each course. While each English syllabus places a different emphasis on the three strands, each syllabus is expected to advance skills in each of the strands. In the English General course, although literary texts remain an important component of the course, the primary focus is on the development and demonstration of literacy and language skills in everyday, social and community contexts.

Representation of the general capabilities

The general capabilities encompass the knowledge, skills, behaviours and dispositions that will assist students to live and work successfully in the twenty-first century. Teachers may find opportunities to incorporate the capabilities into the teaching and learning program for the English General course. The general capabilities are not assessed unless they are identified within the specified unit content.

Literacy

Literacy is important in the development of the skills and strategies needed to express, interpret, and communicate complex information and ideas. In the English General course, students apply, extend and refine their repertoire of literacy skills and practices as they examine how meaning is communicated and as they engage in creative response and argument. Students compare texts and consider them in relation to their contexts and purposes, and they consider how texts are created for specific purposes, contexts and audiences.

Numeracy

Students use numeracy in the English General course when they practise and apply the skills of interpreting and analysing, comparing and contrasting, making connections, posing and proving arguments, making inferences and problem solving as they create and respond to a range of texts. For example, students use numeracy skills when they create and interpret sequences and spatial information in non-fiction texts or consider timing and sequence when developing photo stories. They draw conclusions from statistical information, interpret and use quantitative data as evidence in persuasive texts and evaluate the use of statistics in media and other reports.

Information and communication technology capability

There are opportunities in the English General course to engage with information and communication technology (ICT) through digital and multimodal texts. For example, students explore the effects of sound and image as they consider how ideas are communicated in digital texts. They use digital technologies when they access, manage and use information and when creating their own texts. They develop skills in reading, viewing and responding to digital and multimodal texts and analysing the effects of the use of different media on meaning and interpretation.

Critical and creative thinking

Critical and creative thinking is integral to the study and creation of texts in the English General course. Students analyse and evaluate issues and ideas presented in texts. In both thinking about and creating their own texts, they recognise and develop arguments, use evidence and draw reasoned conclusions. Students experiment with text structures and language features as they transform and adapt texts for different purposes, contexts and audiences. Students use critical thinking when they use their knowledge of language to analyse a range of texts in relation to their purpose, context, audience, structural and language features, and underlying and unstated assumptions. They investigate the ways language is used to position individuals and social and cultural groups. Creative thinking enables students to apply imaginative and inventive capacities in the creation of their own original works.

Personal and social capability

Students develop personal and social capability in the English General course by enhancing their communication skills, teamwork and capacity to empathise with and appreciate the perspectives of others. Close study of texts assists students to understand different personal and social experiences, perspectives and challenges. Students identify and express their own opinions, beliefs and responses by interacting with a range of texts. The English General course actively assists students in the development of communication skills needed for analysis, research and the expression of viewpoints and arguments. Students work collaboratively in teams and also independently as part of their learning and research endeavours.

Ethical understanding

In the English General course, ethical understanding is explored through the selection of texts for study, for example, when students engage with ethical dilemmas presented in texts, considering reasons for actions and the implications of decisions. They explore and question values, attitudes, perspectives and assumptions in texts, examining how they are presented, their impact on audiences and how they are reflected in their own responses. Through the study of the English General course, students come to appreciate and develop greater empathy for the rights and opinions of others. They develop increasingly advanced communication, research and presentation skills to express viewpoints.

Intercultural understanding

In the English General course, intercultural understanding encourages students to make connections between their own experiences and the experiences of others. Through the study of contemporary texts, texts from the past and texts from diverse cultures, students explore and analyse these connections. Students understand and can express the interdependence of language, culture, identity and values, particularly in the Australian context, and are able to appreciate and empathise with the cultural beliefs, attitudes and values of others. They study how cultural concepts, beliefs, practices and perspectives are represented in a range of textual forms and for a variety of purposes and audiences. They pay special attention to the contribution of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and Asian cultures to literature and other media in Australia.

Representation of the cross-curriculum priorities

The cross-curriculum priorities address contemporary issues which students face in a globalised world. Teachers may find opportunities to incorporate the priorities into the teaching and learning program for the English General course. The cross-curriculum priorities are not assessed unless they are identified within the specified unit content.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures

The English General course values the histories, cultures, traditions and languages of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, and their central place in contemporary Australian society and culture. Through the study of texts, students may be provided with opportunities to develop their understanding and appreciation of the diversity of cultures and histories of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and their contribution to Australian society. The suggested text list for the English General course includes a selection of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander literature.

Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia

There are strong social, cultural and economic reasons for Australian students to engage with Asia and with the contribution of Asian Australians to our society and heritage. It is through the study of texts from Asia that a creative and forward looking Australia can engage with our place in the region. Through story articulated in a range of media, students may be provided with opportunities to develop understanding of the diversity of Asia's peoples, environments and traditional and contemporary cultures. Texts relevant to this priority are included in the suggested text list.

Sustainability

The English General course provides the opportunity for the development of informed and reasoned points of view, discussion of issues, research and problem solving. In this context, teachers are encouraged to select texts and issues for discussion connected with sustainability. Through analysis of media articles, documentaries and digital texts, students have the opportunity to research and discuss this global issue and learn the importance of respecting and valuing a wide range of world views.

Unit 1

Unit description

Unit 1 focuses on students comprehending and responding to the ideas and information presented in texts. Students:

- employ a variety of strategies to assist comprehension
- read, view and listen to texts to connect, interpret and visualise ideas
- learn how to respond personally and logically to texts by questioning, using inferential reasoning and determining the importance of content and structure
- consider how organisational features of texts help the audience to understand the text
- learn to interact with others in a range of contexts, including everyday, community, social, further education, training and workplace contexts
- communicate ideas and information clearly and correctly in a range of contexts
- apply their understanding of language through the creation of texts for different purposes.

Learning outcomes

By the end of this unit, students:

- comprehend information, ideas and language in texts selected from everyday contexts
- understand language choices and the likely or intended effect of these choices in a range of texts
- create oral, written and multimodal texts appropriate for audience and purpose in everyday, community, social, further education, training and workplace contexts.

Unit content

This unit includes the knowledge, understandings and skills described below.

Use strategies and skills for comprehending texts, including:

- predicting meaning by interpreting text structures, language features and aural and visual cues
- relating texts to personal life and other texts
- posing and answering questions that clarify meaning and promote deeper understanding of the text.

Consider the ways in which texts communicate ideas, attitudes and values, including:

- how social, community and workplace texts are constructed for particular purposes, audiences and contexts
- the ways text structures and written and visual language features are used to communicate information and influence audiences
- how written and visual language features shape audience response
- the use of narrative techniques, for example, characterisation and narrative point of view.

Use information for specific purposes and contexts by:

- locating and extracting information and ideas from texts, for example, skimming and scanning
- understanding how texts are structured to organise and communicate information
- using strategies and tools for collecting and processing information, for example, informational organisers.

Create a range of texts by:

- developing appropriate vocabulary and sentence structures and using accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar
- consolidating literacy skills for the workforce or further training
- using appropriate language, content and mode for different purposes and audiences in everyday, community, social, further education, training and workplace contexts
- using text structures and language features to communicate ideas and information in a range of media and digital technologies
- using strategies for planning, recording sources of information and proofreading.

Communicating and interacting with others by:

- communicating ideas and information clearly
- adapting listening behaviours to different contexts
- working collaboratively and cooperatively.

Unit 2

Unit description

Unit 2 focuses on interpreting ideas and arguments in a range of texts and contexts.

Students:

- analyse text structures and language features and identify the ideas, arguments and values expressed
- consider the purposes and possible audiences of texts
- examine the connections between purpose and structure and how a text's meaning is influenced by the context in which it is created and received
- integrate relevant information and ideas from texts to develop their own interpretations
- learn to interact effectively in a range of contexts
- create texts using persuasive, visual and literary techniques to engage audiences in a range of modes and media.

Learning outcomes

By the end of this unit, students:

- examine how the structure and language of texts varies in different modes and media
- understand reasons for language choices and their effects on audiences in a variety of texts and contexts
- create oral, written and multimodal texts for different purposes using appropriate communication strategies for interaction with others.

Unit content

This unit builds on the content covered in Unit 1.

This unit includes the knowledge, understandings and skills described below.

Use strategies and skills for comprehending texts, including:

- consolidating comprehension strategies
- identifying facts, opinions, supporting evidence and bias
- making inferences from content, text structures and language features
- summarising ideas and information presented in texts
- identifying similarities and differences between own response to texts and responses of others.

Consider the ways in which context, purpose and audience influence meaning, including:

- the ways in which main ideas, values and supporting details are presented in social, community and workplace texts
- the effects of media, types of texts and text structures on audiences
- the use of language features, such as tone, register and style to influence responses.

Using information for specific purposes and contexts by:

- locating and selecting information from a range of sources
- identifying the relevance and usefulness of each source depending on the context in which used
- using a range of strategies for finding information.

Create a range of texts:

- using appropriate vocabulary, sentence structures, accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar
- using persuasive, visual and literary techniques to engage audiences in a range of modes and media
- selecting text structures, including introductions and conclusions, paragraphs, topic sentences, connectives, and logical sequencing of ideas and events to communicate ideas in written texts
- planning, organising, drafting and presenting information or arguments for particular purposes and audiences.

Communicating and interacting with others by:

- speaking coherently and with confidence for different audiences and purposes
- being receptive to others' ways of thinking and learning
- evaluating the effectiveness of their own contribution to group tasks and activities
- interacting confidently with others.

School-based assessment

The Western Australian Certificate of Education (WACE) Manual contains essential information on principles, policies and procedures for school-based assessment that needs to be read in conjunction with this syllabus.

Teachers design school-based assessment tasks to meet the needs of students. The table below provides details of the assessment types for the English General Year 11 syllabus and the weighting for each assessment type.

Assessment table – Year 11

| Type of assessment | Weighting |
|---|-----------|
| <p>Responding</p> <p>Types of assessment will involve tasks in which students comprehend, engage with, interpret, analyse, compare, contrast, reflect on, appreciate and evaluate a range of texts and text forms for a variety of purposes and audiences.</p> <p>Students can respond in a range of text forms, including fiction and non-fiction, media texts, multimodal and digital texts.</p> | 40–60% |
| <p>Creating</p> <p>Students create sustained imaginative, interpretive and persuasive texts in a range of modes for a variety of purposes and audiences.</p> <p>Students can create a range of text forms, including fiction and non-fiction, media texts, multimodal and digital texts.</p> | 40–60% |

Teachers are required to use the assessment table to develop an assessment outline for the pair of units (or for a single unit where only one is being studied).

The assessment outline must:

- include a set of assessment tasks
- include a general description of each task
- indicate the unit content to be assessed
- indicate a weighting for each task and each assessment type
- include the approximate timing of each task (for example, the week the task is conducted, or the issue and submission dates for an extended task)
- include a speaking/listening assessment at least twice for the pair of units (or once for a single unit where only one is being studied).

In the assessment outline for the pair of units, each assessment type must be included at least twice. In the assessment outline where a single unit is being studied, each assessment type must be included at least once.

The set of assessment tasks must provide a representative sampling of the content for Unit 1 and Unit 2.

Assessment tasks not administered under test/controlled conditions require appropriate validation/authentication processes. Student work submitted to demonstrate achievement should only be accepted if the teacher can attest that, to the best of his/her knowledge, all uncited work is the student's own.

Grading

Schools report student achievement in terms of the following grades.

| Grade | Interpretation |
|----------|--------------------------|
| A | Excellent achievement |
| B | High achievement |
| C | Satisfactory achievement |
| D | Limited achievement |
| E | Very low achievement |

The teacher prepares a ranked list and assigns the student a grade for the pair of units (or for a unit where only one unit is being studied). The grade is based on the student's overall performance as judged by reference to a set of pre-determined standards. These standards are defined by grade descriptions and annotated work samples. The grade descriptions for the English General Year 11 syllabus are provided in Appendix 1. They can also be accessed, together with annotated work samples, through the Guide to Grades link on the course page of the Authority website at www.scsa.wa.edu.au

To be assigned a grade, a student must have had the opportunity to complete the education program, including the assessment program (unless the school accepts that there are exceptional and justifiable circumstances).

Refer to the WACE Manual for further information about the use of a ranked list in the process of assigning grades.

Appendix 1 – Grade descriptions Year 11

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|---|--|
| A | Language control Controls spelling, punctuation and grammar and uses appropriate vocabulary and sentence structures. |
| | Structure Uses text structures and language features to engage with all aspects of the task and clearly communicate ideas and information. |
| | Responding to texts Identifies and explains in appropriate detail how texts are constructed to communicate ideas, attitudes and values and persuade and engage audiences; supports opinion, argument and analysis with appropriate evidence. |
| | Creating texts Uses written, visual and multimodal techniques effectively for a variety of purposes, audiences and contexts and provides some sense of voice. |
| | Using information Locates relevant information and uses it effectively for different contexts, purposes and audiences. |
| | Communicating and interacting Works collaboratively and cooperatively; communicates ideas and information clearly. |
| B | Language control Controls most spelling, punctuation and grammar and often uses appropriate vocabulary and sentence structures. |
| | Structure Uses text structures and language features to engage with most aspects of the task and clearly communicate ideas and information. |
| | Responding to texts Identifies and often explains how texts are constructed to communicate ideas, attitudes and values and persuade and engage audiences; often supports opinion, argument and analysis with appropriate evidence. |
| | Creating texts Often uses written, visual and multimodal techniques effectively for a variety of purposes, audiences and contexts and often provides a sense of voice. |
| | Using information Locates relevant information and often uses it effectively for different contexts, purposes and audiences. |
| | Communicating and interacting Often works collaboratively and cooperatively; often communicates ideas and information clearly. |
| C | Language control Controls familiar spelling, punctuation and grammar and uses some appropriate vocabulary and sentence structures. |
| | Structure Uses some text structures and language to engage with aspects of the task and communicate ideas and information. |
| | Responding to texts Identifies and sometimes explains how texts are constructed to communicate ideas, attitudes and values and persuade and engage audiences; sometimes supports opinion, argument and analysis with appropriate evidence. |
| | Creating texts Sometimes uses written, visual and multimodal techniques effectively for a variety of purposes, audiences and contexts and sometimes provides a sense of voice. |
| | Using information Locates some relevant information and sometimes uses it effectively for different contexts, purposes and audiences. |
| | Communicating and interacting Sometimes works collaboratively and cooperatively; sometimes communicates ideas and information clearly. |

| | |
|---|---|
| D | <p>Language control Demonstrates limited control of spelling, punctuation and grammar and limited use of appropriate vocabulary and sentence structures.</p> |
| | <p>Structure Uses limited text structures and language features to engage with the task and communicate ideas and information.</p> |
| | <p>Responding to texts Sometimes identifies how texts are constructed to communicate ideas, attitudes and values and persuade and engage audiences; provides limited appropriate evidence.</p> |
| | <p>Creating texts Makes limited use of written, visual and multimodal techniques.</p> |
| | <p>Using information Locates limited relevant information and seldom uses it effectively.</p> |
| | <p>Communicating and interacting Seldom works collaboratively and cooperatively; infrequently communicates ideas and information clearly.</p> |
| E | <p>Does not meet the requirements of a D grade and/or has completed insufficient assessment tasks to be assigned a higher grade.</p> |

Appendix 2 – Glossary

This glossary is provided to enable a common understanding of the key terms in this syllabus.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Aesthetic | A sense of beauty or an appreciation of artistic expression. |
| Analyse | Consider in detail for the purpose of finding meaning or relationships, and identifying patterns, similarities and differences. |
| Appreciation | The act of discerning quality and value of literary texts. |
| Attitudes | An outlook or a specific feeling about something. Our values underlie our attitudes. Attitudes can be expressed by what we say, do and wear. |
| Audience | The group of readers, listeners or viewers that the writer, designer, filmmaker or speaker is addressing. Audience includes students in the classroom, an individual, the wider community, review writers, critics and the implied audience. |
| Author | The composer or originator of a work (for example, a novel, film, website, speech, essay, autobiography). |
| Comprehension strategies | Strategies and processes used by readers to make meaning from texts. Key comprehension strategies include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activating and using prior knowledge • identifying literal information explicitly stated in the text • making inferences based on information in the text and their own prior knowledge • predicting likely future events in a text • visualising by creating mental images of elements in a text • summarising and organising information from a text • integrating ideas and information in texts • critically reflecting on content, structure, language and images used to construct meaning in a text. |
| Context | The environment in which a text is responded to or created. Context can include the general social, historical and cultural conditions in which a text is responded to and created (the context of culture) or the specific features of its immediate environment (context of situation). The term is also used to refer to the wording surrounding an unfamiliar word that a reader or listener uses to understand its meaning. |
| Convention | An accepted practice that has developed over time and is generally used and understood, for example, the use of specific structural aspects of texts, such as in report writing with sections for introduction, background, discussion and recommendations. Conventions can be techniques, features or elements that belong to a genre. In order to belong to a particular genre, a text should adhere to, abide by or follow the conventions of that genre. |
| Digital technologies | The use of digital resources to effectively find, analyse, create, communicate, and use information in a digital context and incorporates the hardware of mobile phones, cameras, tablets, laptops and computers and the software to power these devices. |
| Digital texts | Audio, visual or multimodal texts produced through digital or electronic technology which may be interactive and include animations and hyperlinks (for example, DVDs, websites and e-literature). |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Evaluate | Evaluation of an issue or information that includes considering important factors and available evidence in making judgements that can be justified. |
| Everyday texts | Texts that are encountered in daily life (for example, recipes, instructions, diagrams, timetables, notices , blogs , films , television shows, comic books, computer games, manuals). |
| Form; forms of texts | The shape and structure of texts. Literary texts for example include a broad range of forms, such as novels, poetry, short stories, plays, fiction, multimodal texts, and non-fiction. (See Texts under Organisation of content). |
| Grammar | The language we use and the description of language as a system. In describing language, attention is paid to both structure (form) and meaning (function) at the level of the word, the sentence and the text. |
| Genre | The categories into which texts are grouped. The term has a complex history within literary theory and is often used to distinguish texts on the basis of their subject matter (for example, detective fiction, romance, science fiction, fantasy fiction), form and structure (for example, poetry, novels, biography, short stories). |
| Ideas | In this course, the word has an open meaning and can be interpreted as understandings, thoughts, notions, opinions, views or beliefs. |
| Interpretation | See Reading and Readings. |
| Intonation | The rise and fall of one’s voice when speaking; sometimes used for emphasis. |
| Issues | Matters of personal or public concern that are in dispute; things which directly or indirectly affect a person or members of a society and are considered to be problems. Many issues are raised in texts and it is for the reader/audience to identify these. |
| Language features | The features of language that support meaning (for example, sentence structure, noun group/phrase, vocabulary, punctuation, figurative language). Choices in language features and text structures together define a type of text and shape its meaning. These choices vary according to the purpose of a text, its subject matter, audience, and mode or medium of production. |
| Language patterns | The arrangement of identifiable repeated or corresponding elements in a text. These include patterns of repetition or similarity (for example, the repeated use of verbs at the beginning of each step in a recipe, or the repetition of a chorus after each verse in a song). The patterns may alternate (for example, the call and response pattern of some games, or the to and fro of a dialogue). Other patterns may contrast (for example, opposing viewpoints in a discussion, or contrasting patterns of imagery in a poem). The language patterns of a text contribute to the distinctive nature of its overall organisation and shape its meaning. |
| Literary texts | Literary texts refers to past and present texts across a range of cultural contexts that are valued for their form and style and are recognised as having enduring or artistic value. While the nature of what constitutes ‘literary texts’ is dynamic and evolving, they are seen as having personal, social, cultural and aesthetic appeal and potential for enriching students’ scope of experience. Literary texts include a broad range of forms, such as novels, poetry, short stories, plays, fiction, non-fiction and multimodal texts. |
| Media texts | Spoken, print, graphic or electronic communications with a public audience. They often involve numerous people in their construction and are usually shaped by the technology used in their production. The media texts studied in English courses can be found in newspapers and magazines and on television, film, radio, computer software and the internet. Media is the plural of medium. |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Medium | The means or channel of communication, such as the spoken word, print, graphics, electronic/digital forms. |
| Metalanguage | Language used to discuss language (for example, language used to discuss film or literary study, such as <i>mise-en-scène</i> , symbolism, characterisation, or language used to talk about grammatical terms, such as 'sentence', 'clause', 'conjunction'). |
| Mode | The various processes of communication: listening, speaking, reading/viewing and writing/creating. Modes are also used to refer to the semiotic (meaning-making) resources associated with these communicative processes, such as sound, print, image and gesture. |
| Mood | The atmosphere or feeling in a particular text. For example, a text might create a sombre, reflective, exhilarating or menacing mood or atmosphere depending on the imagery or other language used. |
| Multimodal text | Combination of two or more communication modes (for example, print, image and spoken text, as in film or computer presentations). |
| Narrative | A story of events or experiences, real or imagined. In literary theory, narrative includes the story (what is narrated) and the discourse (how it is narrated). |
| Narrative point of view | The ways in which a narrator may be related to the story. For example, the narrator might take the role of first or third person, omniscient or restricted in knowledge of events, reliable or unreliable in interpreting what happens. Texts can have multiple narrative points of view. |
| Perspective | A position from which things may be viewed or considered. People may have different perspectives on events or issues due to (for example) their age, gender, social position and beliefs and values. A perspective is more than an opinion; it is a viewpoint informed by one or more contexts. Texts through an embedded ideology can also present a particular perspective or be read from an ideological perspective. |
| Prose | Ordinary language used in speaking or writing, distinguished from poetry by its lack of a marked metrical structure. Short stories, novels, letters and essays are typically written in prose. |
| Reading | The process of making meaning of text. This process draws on a repertoire of social, cultural and cognitive resources. Reading occurs in different ways, for different purposes, in a variety of public and domestic settings. Reading is therefore a cultural, economic, ideological, political and psychological act. The term applies to the act of reading print texts or the act of viewing a film or static image. |
| Readings | <p>Readings are particular interpretations of a text. The classification of readings into alternative, resistant or dominant is quite arbitrary, depending on the ideology held by the reader.</p> <p>Alternative readings: readings that focus on the gaps and silences in texts to create meanings that vary from those meanings that seem to be foregrounded by the text.</p> <p>Dominant reading: is the reading that seems to be, for the majority of people in society, the natural or normal way to interpret a text. In a society where there are strongly competing discourses (i.e. most societies), the definition of what is a dominant reading depends on the ideology of the person making the decision.</p> |

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| | Resistant reading: a way of reading or making meaning from a text which challenges or questions the assumptions underlying the text. Resistant readings employ a discourse different from the discourse that produces the dominant reading. |
| Register | The style of language, grammar, and words used for particular situations. The appropriate language register depends upon the audience (who), the topic (what), purpose (why) and location (where). |
| Representation | Representation refers to the way people, events, issues or subjects are presented in a text. The term implies that texts are not mirrors of the real world; they are constructions of reality. These constructions are partially shaped through the writer's use of conventions and techniques. |
| Rhetorical devices | Language techniques used in argument to persuade audiences (for example, rhetorical questions, repetition, propositions, figurative language). |
| Scanning | When reading, moving the eyes quickly down the page seeking specific words and phrases. Scanning is also used when readers first find a resource to determine whether it will answer their questions. |
| Skimming | To read quickly for main ideas in a text in order to provide a broad understanding or overview. |
| Standard Australian English (SAE) | The variety of spoken and written English language in Australia used in more formal settings, such as for official or public purposes, and recorded in dictionaries, style guides and grammars. While it is always dynamic and evolving, it is recognised as the 'common language' of Australians. |
| Style | The ways in which aspects of texts (such as words, sentences, images) are arranged and how they affect meaning. |
| Synthesise | Combine elements (information/ideas/components) into a coherent whole. |
| Text structure | The ways in which information is organised in different types of texts (for example, chapter headings, subheadings, tables of contents, indexes and glossaries, overviews, introductory and concluding paragraphs, sequencing, topic sentences, taxonomies, cause and effect). Choices in text structures and language features together define a text type and shape its meaning. |
| Theme | An idea, concern or argument developed in a text; a recurring element (for example, the subject of a text may be love, and its theme could be how love involves sacrifice). A work may have more than one theme. |
| Tone | Tone describes the way the 'voice' is delivered (for example, the tone of a voice or the tone in a passage of writing could be friendly or angry or persuasive). |

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| Types of texts | <p>Classifications of texts according to the particular purposes they are designed to achieve. In general, in the senior courses in the English curriculum, texts are classified as imaginative, interpretive, persuasive or analytical types of texts, although these distinctions are neither static nor discrete and particular texts can belong to more than one category.</p> <p>Analytical texts Texts whose primary purpose is to identify, examine and draw conclusions about the elements or components that make up other texts. Analytical texts develop an argument or consider or advance an interpretation. Examples of these texts include commentaries, essays in criticism, reflective or discursive responses and reviews.</p> <p>Imaginative texts Texts whose primary purpose is to entertain or provoke thought through their imaginative use of literary elements. They are recognised for their form, style and artistic or aesthetic value. These texts include novels, traditional tales, poetry, stories, plays, fiction for young adults and children, including picture books, and multimodal texts, such as film.</p> <p>Interpretive texts Texts whose primary purpose is to explain and interpret personalities, events, ideas, representations or concepts. They include autobiography, biography, feature articles, documentary, satire and allegory.</p> <p>Persuasive texts Texts whose primary purpose is to put forward a viewpoint and persuade a reader, viewer or listener. They form a significant part of modern communication in both print and digital environments. They include advertising, debates, arguments, discussions, polemics and essays and articles.</p> |
| Visual elements | Visual components of a text, such as composition, framing, representation of action or reaction, shot size, social distance and camera angle. |
| Voice | Voice, in a literary sense, is the distinct personality of a piece of writing. Voice can be created through the use of syntax, punctuation, vocabulary choices, persona and dialogue. Texts often contain ‘multiple voices’. These are the views, positions, ideas and perspectives of individuals or groups. It is important to recognise the various voices in a text, how they relate to one another, and how the creator of a text uses these to shape audience response. |
| Workplace texts | Texts that are typically used in the workplace for communication. These may include phone calls, informal and formal meetings, discussions, interviews, SMS, emails, memos, faxes, letters, pamphlets, diagrams, brochures, agendas, meeting minutes, instruction sheets, instructional videos, instructional presentations, circulars, advertising materials, instruction manuals, short reports, long reports, workplace contracts, workplace agreements, industrial agreements, industrial awards, industrial legislation and legal advice documents. |