



What are we learning in the Australian Curriculum in Prep in Term Two?

Students will be taught a modified curriculum from the Australian Curriculum. This may effect how our ACJ program is delivered. For example on occasion Science lessons may need to be taught in English as Japanese vocabulary may be difficult to learn without continued Japanese language exposure.

Assessment and reporting for Term 2/Semester 1 will be adjusted by teachers to reflect the nature of learning over this time. The deparment will provide further advice regarding this issue.

Other curriculum areas will be taught in accordance with the Department of Education's guidelines. A timetable outlining how this will be done will be provided to parents.

English

Enjoying and retelling stories

Students will listen to and engage with a range of literary and non-literary texts with a focus on exploring how language is used to entertain through retelling events. They engage in multiple opportunities to learn about language, literature and literacy within the five contexts of learning - focused teaching and learning, play, real-life situations, investigations, and routines and transitions. Students will sequence events from a range of texts, including stories from Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and select a favourite story to retell to a small group of classmates. They will prepare for their spoken retelling by drawing events and writing familiar words.

Mathematics:

Number and place value — count to identify how many, recall forwards and backwards counting sequences, compare quantities, connect number names, numerals and quantities, represent quantities, partition quantities, subitise collections to five

Patterns and algebra — describe repeating patterns, continue repeating patterns, describe repeating patterns using number

Using units of measurement — compare the length of objects using direct comparison, compare the height of objects, describe the thickness and length of objects, compare the length of objects using indirect comparison, compare and order durations, order daily events

Shape — describe lines, describe familiar two-dimensional shapes, compare and sort objects based on shape and function, construct using familiar three-dimensional objects, explore two-dimensional shapes

Location and transformation — identify positions, describe movement, give and follow movement directions, explore locations

Data representation and interpretation — use questions to collect information.

Science

Our material world

Students examine familiar objects using their senses and understand that objects are made of materials that have observable properties. Through exploration, investigation and discussion, students learn how to describe the properties of the materials from which objects are made and how to pose scientific questions. Students observe and analyse the reciprocal connection between properties of materials, objects and their uses so that they recognise the scientific decision making that occurs in everyday life.