

**Prince of Peace
Senior Subject Guide
As at 9th May 2018**

Message from the Head of Campus

The transition from Year 10 to 11 is an important step. This "Course Planning Guide" provides information about course structure and subject choices for Year 11 and 12, so that you can make informed choices as you prepare for Year 11. A glossary is provided with this booklet to explain some terminology used in the senior phase learning.

The subject selection process gives students the opportunity to make choices and decisions about their future, based on their interests and long term career goals. This process is aided by information from various sources; however, subject selection is not something that someone else can do for the students, the decisions are ultimately theirs. In order to provide the students with the opportunity to make informed subject selection decisions, the students have engaged in purposeful learning in careers, and have experienced many of the subjects they are considering for further study.

Students should weigh their subject selection against three criteria:

- Choose subjects they need as mandatory prerequisites for their future study ambitions at University and/or TAFE
- Choose subjects that they are good at
- Choose subjects that they like

Compulsory subjects within the Senior Phase of Learning include:

- English/Essential English
- General Mathematics, Essential Mathematics or Mathematical Methods
- Religion and Ethics (Applied)

Students then have a choice of four elective subjects. For information on each subject choice, please refer to the subject descriptors.

Units 1 and 2 which are completed in year are foundational units for Units 3 and 4. We want to ensure that students are well prepared for Units 3 and 4 so subject changes will be limited.

The subjects you choose represent an important educational decision and one that should be considered carefully. Years 11 and 12 represent an exciting challenge and important investment in your future.

I wish you well in the decision making that lies ahead.

Michelle Nisbet

Head of Campus (7-12)

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Senior Education Profile

Students in Queensland are issued with a Senior Education Profile (SEP) upon completion of senior studies. This profile may include a:

- statement of results
- Queensland Certificate of Education (QCE)
- Queensland Certificate of Individual Achievement (QCIA).

For more information about the SEP see: www.qcaa.qld.edu.au/senior/certificates-qualifications/sep.

Statement of results

Students are issued with a statement of results in the December following the completion of a QCAA-developed course of study. A new statement of results is issued to students after each QCAA-developed course of study is completed.

A full record of study will be issued, along with the QCE qualification, in the first December or July after the student meets the requirements for a QCE.

Queensland Certificate of Education (QCE)

Students may be eligible for a Queensland Certificate of Education (QCE) at the end of their senior schooling. Students who do not meet the QCE requirements can continue to work towards the certificate post-secondary schooling. The QCAA awards a QCE in the following July or December, once a student becomes eligible. Learning accounts are closed after nine years; however, a student may apply to the QCAA to have the account reopened and all credit continued.

Queensland Certificate of Individual Achievement (QCIA)

The Queensland Certificate of Individual Achievement (QCIA) reports the learning achievements of eligible students who complete an individual learning program. At the end of the senior phase of learning, eligible students achieve a QCIA. These students have the option of continuing to work towards a QCE post-secondary schooling.

Senior subjects

The QCAA develops four types of senior subject syllabuses — General, Applied, Senior External Examinations and Short Courses. Results in General and Applied subjects contribute to the award of a QCE and may contribute to an Australian Tertiary Admission Rank (ATAR) calculation, although no more than one result in an Applied subject can be used in the calculation of a student's ATAR.

Extension subjects are extensions of the related General subjects and are studied either concurrently with, or after, Units 3 and 4 of the General course.

Typically, it is expected that most students will complete these courses across Years 11 and 12. All subjects build on the P-10 Australian Curriculum.

General syllabuses

General subjects are suited to students who are interested in pathways beyond senior secondary schooling that lead primarily to tertiary studies and to pathways for vocational education and training and work. General subjects include Extension subjects.

Applied syllabuses

Applied subjects are suited to students who are primarily interested in pathways beyond senior secondary schooling that lead to vocational education and training or work.

Senior External Examination

The Senior External Examination consists of individual subject examinations provided across Queensland in October and November each year by the QCAA.

Short Courses

Short Courses are developed to meet a specific curriculum need and are suited to students who are interested in pathways beyond senior secondary schooling that lead to vocational education and training and establish a basis for further education and employment. They are informed by, and articulate closely with, the requirements of the Australian Core Skills Framework (ACSF). A grade of C in Short Courses aligns with the requirements for ACSF Level 3.

For more information about the ACSF see: <https://www.education.gov.au/australian-core-skills-framework>.

Underpinning factors

All senior syllabuses are underpinned by:

- literacy — the set of knowledge and skills about language and texts essential for understanding and conveying content
- numeracy — the knowledge, skills, behaviours and dispositions that students need to use mathematics in a wide range of situations, to recognise and understand the role of mathematics in the world, and to develop the dispositions and capacities to use mathematical knowledge and skills purposefully.

General syllabuses and Short Courses

In addition to literacy and numeracy, General syllabuses and Short Courses are underpinned by:

- 21st century skills — the attributes and skills students need to prepare them for higher education, work and engagement in a complex and rapidly changing world. These include critical thinking, creative thinking, communication, collaboration and teamwork, personal and social skills, and information & communication technologies (ICT) skills.

Applied syllabuses

In addition to literacy and numeracy, Applied syllabuses are underpinned by:

- applied learning — the acquisition and application of knowledge, understanding and skills in real-world or lifelike contexts
- community connections — the awareness and understanding of life beyond school through authentic, real-world interactions by connecting classroom experience with the world outside the classroom
- core skills for work — the set of knowledge, understanding and non-technical skills that underpin successful participation in work.

Vocational education and training (VET)

Students can access VET programs through the school if it:

- is a registered training organisation (RTO)
- has a third-party arrangement with an external provider who is an RTO
- offers opportunities for students to undertake school-based apprenticeships or traineeships.

Australian Tertiary Admission Rank (ATAR) eligibility

The calculation of an Australian Tertiary Admission Rank (ATAR) will be based on a student's:

- best five General subject results or
- best results in a combination of four General subject results plus an Applied subject result or a Certificate III or higher VET qualification.

The Queensland Tertiary Admissions Centre (QTAC) has responsibility for ATAR calculations.

English requirement

Eligibility for an ATAR will require satisfactory completion of a QCAA English subject.

Satisfactory completion will require students to attain a result that is equivalent to a Sound Level of Achievement in one of five subjects — English, Essential English, Literature, English and Literature Extension or English as an Additional Language.

While students must meet this standard to be eligible to receive an ATAR, it is not mandatory for a student's English result to be included in the calculation of their ATAR.

A GUIDE TO CHOOSING SUBJECTS

DO CHOOSE SUBJECTS

- you believe you will enjoy
- in which you expect to do well
- which will assist you in your further study
- which give you skills, knowledge and attitudes useful to you in life
- match your interests

DON'T CHOOSE SUBJECTS

Because:

- another person says they are good or bad
- your friends are, or are not taking them
- you like or dislike a teacher
- you think it is only for boys or only for girls.
- you think it will be good for your ATAR

CHANGING SUBJECTS

- Select subjects carefully as external exams are based on Semester 3 and 4 work it is imperative that you have the foundational knowledge (Semester 1 and 2) to best prepared to do your best.
- Occasionally, it may be necessary to adjust a student's academic program, this change will be done in consultation with the student and the family and will include examining impact on ATAR. Each change of subject requires the approval of the Head of Senior Campus,
- There is often very limited choice when changing subjects. Not all subjects will be available.
- There is a small window at the beginning of the year/semester to facilitate subject changes.

ACADEMIC ADVISORS AND CURRICULUM LEADERS

Listed here are College staff who may be able to provide information and guidance regarding student subject choices.

Careers Counsellor/Vocational Education – Mr Heath Stewart

| COMPULSORY SUBJECTS | | |
|---------------------|--|------------------------------|
| AREA OF INTEREST | CURRICULUM LEADER | Subject |
| English | Elizabeth Edwards eedwards@princeofpeace.qld.edu.au | English Essential English |
| Christian Studies | Richard Stevens rstevens@princeofpeace.qld.edu.au | Religion and Ethics (SAS) |

| ELECTIVE SUBJECTS | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| AREA OF INTEREST | CURRICULUM LEADER | Subjects |
| Mathematics | Jonathan Klupp jklupp@princeofpeace.qld.edu.au | General Mathematics Mathematical Methods Specialist Mathematics Applied Essential Mathematics |
| Science | Pat Corbin pcorbin@princeofpeace.qld.edu.au | Chemistry Physics Biology VET Certificate II in Sampling & Measurement (Yr 11) Certificate III in Laboratory Skills (Yr 12) |
| Languages | Brett Brookes bbrookes@princeofpeace.qld.edu.au | Indonesian |
| Business | Cathy Walsh cwalsh@princeofpeace.qld.edu.au | Accounting Legal Studies Business Management |
| The Arts | Zac Von Hoff zvhoff@princeofpeace.qld.edu.au Cassandra Croucher ccroucher@princeofpeace.qld.edu.au Kaylene Simpson ksimpson@princeofpeace.qld.edu.au | Drama Music Visual Art |
| Humanities and Social Sciences | Heath Stewart hstewart@princeofpeace.qld.edu.au | Geography Modern History Ancient History |
| Health and Physical Education | Samantha Davids sdavids@princeofpeace.qld.edu.au | Physical Education |
| Technology | Michael Gauldie mgauldie@princeofpeace.qld.edu.au | Design Digital Solutions Engineering Building & Construction Skills Hospitality Practices |

GUIDELINES FOR STUDENTS AND PARENTS/CARERS

All Year 10 students are required to develop a **Senior Education Training (SET) Plan** to help them structure their learning around their abilities, interests and ambitions. It should map out what, where and how the student will study during the senior phase of learning (Years 11-12). The SET plan needs to be agreed by the student, their parents/carers or carers, and the school and should be updated when required.

As part of the process for creating the SET Plans, interviews for each student will be held in early Term 4 during which students can discuss the choice of subjects with a teacher, curriculum leader and/or Careers Counsellor from the College. From that interview with the Careers Counsellor, the signed SET Plan will be retained by the College and subject choices can be finalised at this stage. Newly enrolled students will be required to attend an interview at a convenient time.

Parents/carers are welcome to arrange an interview with the Careers Counsellor.

The following may guide students and parents/carers in this process:

- consider career ambitions, past achievements, interests
 - refer to the career development booklet
- research subjects of interest
 - read this guide carefully
 - talk to Curriculum Leaders, Teachers in charge of subjects, subject teachers
 - look at books and materials used in the subject
 - listen carefully at subject selection information talks
- consider the different senior studies pathways
 - ATAR
 - Vocational Education and Training (VET)
- determine tertiary prerequisites or employment skills
- discuss subjects with Pastoral Care Teachers, Subject Teachers and LifeLong Learning Teachers.
- submit Subject Preferences
- complete Senior Education Training Plan (SET) Plan
- attend SET Plan interview with parents/carers and Careers Counsellor
- Review Subject Preferences

General syllabuses

Structure

The syllabus structure consists of a course overview and assessment.

General syllabuses course overview

General syllabuses are developmental four-unit courses of study.

Units 1 and 2 provide foundational learning, allowing students to experience all syllabus objectives and begin engaging with the course subject matter. It is intended that Units 1 and 2 are studied as a pair. Assessment in Units 1 and 2 provides students with feedback on their progress in a course of study and contributes to the award of a QCE.

Students should complete Units 1 and 2 before starting Units 3 and 4.

Units 3 and 4 consolidate student learning. Assessment in Units 3 and 4 is summative and student results contribute to the award of a QCE and to ATAR calculations.

Extension syllabuses course overview

Extension subjects are extensions of the related General subjects and include external assessment. Extension subjects are studied either concurrently with, or after, Units 3 and 4 of the General course of study.

Extension syllabuses are courses of study that consist of two units (Units 3 and 4). Subject matter, learning experiences and assessment increase in complexity across the two units as students develop greater independence as learners.

The results from Units 3 and 4 contribute to the award of a QCE and to ATAR calculations.

Assessment

Units 1 and 2 assessments

Schools decide the sequence, scope and scale of assessments for Units 1 and 2. These assessments should reflect the local context. Teachers determine the assessment program, tasks and marking guides that are used to assess student performance for Units 1 and 2.

Units 1 and 2 assessment outcomes provide feedback to students on their progress in the course of study. Schools should develop at least *two* but no more than *four* assessments for Units 1 and 2. At least *one* assessment must be completed for *each* unit.

Schools report satisfactory completion of Units 1 and 2 to the QCAA, and may choose to report levels of achievement to students and parents/carers using grades, descriptive statements or other indicators.

Units 3 and 4 assessments

Students complete a total of *four* summative assessments — three internal and one external — that count towards the overall subject result in each General subject.

Schools develop *three* internal assessments for each senior subject to reflect the requirements described in Units 3 and 4 of each General syllabus.

The three summative internal assessments need to be endorsed by the QCAA before they are used in schools. Students' results in these assessments are externally confirmed by QCAA assessors. These confirmed results from internal assessment are combined with a single result from an external assessment, which is developed and marked by the QCAA. The external assessment result for a subject contributes to a determined percentage of a

students' overall subject result. For most subjects this is 25%; for Mathematics and Science subjects it is 50%.

Instrument-specific marking guides

Each syllabus provides instrument-specific marking guides (ISMGs) for summative internal assessments.

The ISMGs describe the characteristics evident in student responses and align with the identified assessment objectives. Assessment objectives are drawn from the unit objectives and are contextualised for the requirements of the assessment instrument.

Schools cannot change or modify an ISMG for use with summative internal assessment.

As part of quality teaching and learning, schools should discuss ISMGs with students to help them understand the requirements of an assessment task.

External assessment

External assessment is summative and adds valuable evidence of achievement to a student's profile. External assessment is:

- common to all schools
- administered under the same conditions at the same time and on the same day
- developed and marked by the QCAA according to a commonly applied marking scheme.

The external assessment contributes a determined percentage (see specific subject guides — assessment) to the student's overall subject result and is not privileged over summative internal assessment.

Applied syllabuses

Structure

The syllabus structure consists of a course overview and assessment.

Applied syllabuses course overview

Applied syllabuses are developmental four-unit courses of study.

Units 1 and 2 of the course are designed to allow students to begin their engagement with the course content, i.e. the knowledge, understanding and skills of the subject. Course content, learning experiences and assessment increase in complexity across the four units as students develop greater independence as learners.

Units 3 and 4 consolidate student learning. Results from assessment in Applied subjects contribute to the award of a QCE and results from Units 3 and 4 may contribute as a single input to ATAR calculation.

A course of study for Applied syllabuses includes core topics and elective areas for study.

Assessment

Applied syllabuses use *four* summative internal assessments from Units 3 and 4 to determine a student's exit result.

Schools should develop at least *two* but no more than *four* internal assessments for Units 1 and 2 and these assessments should provide students with opportunities to become familiar with the summative internal assessment techniques to be used for Units 3 and 4.

Applied syllabuses do not use external assessment.

Instrument-specific standards matrixes

For each assessment instrument, schools develop an instrument-specific standards matrix by selecting the syllabus standards descriptors relevant to the task and the dimension/s being assessed. The matrix is shared with students and used as a tool for making judgments about the quality of students' responses to the instrument. Schools develop assessments to allow students to demonstrate the range of standards.

Essential English and Essential Mathematics – Common internal assessment

Students complete a total of *four* summative internal assessments in Units 3 and 4 that count toward their overall subject result. Schools develop *three* of the summative internal assessments for each senior subject and the other summative assessment is a common internal assessment (CIA) developed by the QCAA.

The CIA for Essential English and Essential Mathematics is based on the learning described in Unit 3 of the respective syllabus. The CIA is:

- developed by the QCAA
- common to all schools

- delivered to schools by the QCAA
- administered flexibly in Unit 3
- administered under supervised conditions
- marked by the school according to a common marking scheme developed by the QCAA

The CIA is not privileged over the other summative internal assessment.

Summative internal assessment – instrument-specific standards

The Essential English and Essential Mathematics syllabuses provide instrument-specific standards for the three summative internal assessments in Units 3 and 4.

The instrument-specific standards describe the characteristics evident in student responses and align with the identified assessment objectives. Assessment objectives are drawn from the unit objectives and are contextualised for the requirements of the assessment instrument.

Senior External Examinations

Senior External Examinations course overview

A Senior External Examination syllabus sets out the aims, objectives, learning experiences and assessment requirements for each of these subjects.

Results are based solely on students' demonstrated achievement in examinations. Work undertaken before an examination is not assessed.

The Senior External Examination is for:

- low candidature subjects not otherwise offered as a General subject in Queensland
- students in their final year of senior schooling who are unable to access particular subjects at their school
- adult students (people of any age not enrolled at a Queensland secondary school)
 - to meet tertiary entrance or employment requirements
 - for personal interest

Senior External Examination results may contribute credit to the award of a QCE and contribute to ATAR calculations.

For more information about the Senior External Examination, see:

www.qcaa.qld.edu.au/senior/see.

Assessment

The Senior External Examination consists of individual subject examinations that are held once each year in Term 4. Important dates and the examination timetable are published in the Senior Education Profile (SEP) calendar, available at:

<https://www.qcaa.qld.edu.au/senior/sep-calendar>.

Results are based solely on students' demonstrated achievement in the examinations. Work undertaken before an examination is not assessed. Results are reported as a mark and grade of A–E. For more information about results, see the QCE and QCIA policy and procedures handbook, Section 10.

Short Courses

Course overview

Short Courses are one-unit courses of study. A Short Course includes topics and subtopics. Results contribute to the award of a QCE. Results do not contribute to ATAR calculations.

Short Courses are available in:

- Literacy
- Numeracy
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Languages
- Career Education

Assessment

A Short Course uses two summative school-developed assessments to determine a student's exit result. Short Courses do not use external assessment.

The Short Course syllabus provides instrument-specific standards for the two summative internal assessments.

QCAA senior syllabuses potentially offered at Prince of Peace

| Mathematics | Technologies | Languages |
|--|--|---|
| General <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Mathematics • Mathematical Methods • Specialist Mathematics Applied <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential Mathematics | General <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design • Digital Solutions • Engineering Applied <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Technology Skills • Hospitality Practices | Senior External Examination only <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesian |
| English | Health and Physical Education | The Arts |
| General <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English Applied <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential English | General <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Education Applied <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport & Recreation | General <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drama • Music • Visual Art |
| Humanities | Science | |
| General <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounting • Ancient History • Business • Geography • Legal Studies • Modern History Applied <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social & Community Studies | General <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biology • Chemistry • Physics VET <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate II Sampling and Measurement (Year 11) • Certificate III Laboratory Skills (Year 12) | |

NB. At this stage we are putting out this extended list to determine demand

General Mathematics

General senior subject

General

General Mathematics' major domains are Number and algebra, Measurement and geometry, Statistics, and Networks and matrices, building on the content of the P-10 Australian Curriculum.

General Mathematics is designed for students who want to extend their mathematical skills beyond Year 10 but whose future studies or employment pathways do not require calculus.

Students build on and develop key mathematical ideas, including rates and percentages, concepts from financial mathematics, linear and non-linear expressions, sequences, the use of matrices and networks to model and solve authentic problems, the use of trigonometry to find solutions to practical problems, and the exploration of real-world phenomena in statistics.

Students engage in a practical approach that equips learners for their needs as future citizens. They learn to ask appropriate questions, map out pathways, reason about complex solutions, set up models and communicate in different forms. They experience the relevance of mathematics to their daily lives, communities and cultural backgrounds. They develop the ability to understand, analyse and take action regarding social issues in their world.

Pathways

A course of study in General Mathematics can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of business, commerce, education, finance, IT, social science and the arts.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- select, recall and use facts, rules, definitions and procedures drawn from Number and algebra, Measurement and geometry, Statistics, and Networks and matrices
- comprehend mathematical concepts and techniques drawn from Number and algebra, Measurement and geometry, Statistics, and Networks and matrices
- communicate using mathematical, statistical and everyday language and conventions
- evaluate the reasonableness of solutions
- justify procedures and decisions by explaining mathematical reasoning
- solve problems by applying mathematical concepts and techniques drawn from Number and algebra, Measurement and geometry, Statistics, and Networks and matrices.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|---|---|---|--|
| Money, measurement and relations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer arithmetic • Shape and measurement • Linear equations and their graphs | Applied trigonometry, algebra, matrices and univariate data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications of trigonometry • Algebra and matrices • Univariate data analysis | Bivariate data, sequences and change, and Earth geometry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bivariate data analysis • Time series analysis • Growth and decay in sequences • Earth geometry and time zones | Investing and networking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loans, investments and annuities • Graphs and networks • Networks and decision mathematics |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Problem-solving and modelling task | 20% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Examination | 15% |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Examination | 15% | | |
| Summative external assessment (EA): 50% • Examination | | | |

Mathematical Methods

General senior subject

General

Mathematical Methods' major domains are Algebra, Functions, relations and their graphs, Calculus and Statistics.

Mathematical Methods enables students to see the connections between mathematics and other areas of the curriculum and apply their mathematical skills to real-world problems, becoming critical thinkers, innovators and problem-solvers.

Students learn topics that are developed systematically, with increasing levels of sophistication, complexity and connection, and build on algebra, functions and their graphs, and probability from the P-10 Australian Curriculum. Calculus is essential for developing an understanding of the physical world. The domain Statistics is used to describe and analyse phenomena involving uncertainty and variation. Both are the basis for developing effective models of the world and solving complex and abstract mathematical problems.

Students develop the ability to translate written, numerical, algebraic, symbolic and graphical information from one representation to another. They make complex use of factual knowledge to successfully formulate, represent and solve mathematical problems.

Pathways

A course of study in Mathematical Methods can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of natural and physical sciences (especially physics and chemistry), mathematics and science education, medical and health sciences (including human biology, biomedical science, nanoscience and forensics), engineering (including chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering, avionics, communications and mining), computer science (including electronics and software design), psychology and business.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- select, recall and use facts, rules, definitions and procedures drawn from Algebra, Functions, relations and their graphs, Calculus and Statistics
- comprehend mathematical concepts and techniques drawn from Algebra, Functions, relations and their graphs, Calculus and Statistics
- communicate using mathematical, statistical and everyday language and conventions
- evaluate the reasonableness of solutions
- justify procedures and decisions by explaining mathematical reasoning
- solve problems by applying mathematical concepts and techniques drawn from Algebra, Functions, relations and their graphs, Calculus and Statistics.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|---|--|---|---|
| Algebra, statistics and functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arithmetic and geometric sequences and series 1 • Functions and graphs • Counting and probability • Exponential functions 1 • Arithmetic and geometric sequences | Calculus and further functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exponential functions 2 • The logarithmic function 1 • Trigonometric functions 1 • Introduction to differential calculus • Further differentiation and applications 1 • Discrete random variables 1 | Further calculus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The logarithmic function 2 • Further differentiation and applications 2 • Integrals | Further functions and statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further differentiation and applications 3 • Trigonometric functions 2 • Discrete random variables 2 • Continuous random variables and the normal distribution • Interval estimates for proportions |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Problem-solving and modelling task | 20% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Examination | 15% |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Examination | 15% | | |
| Summative external assessment (EA): 50% • Examination | | | |

Specialist Mathematics

General senior subject

General

Specialist Mathematics' major domains are Vectors and matrices, Real and complex numbers, Trigonometry, Statistics and Calculus.

Specialist Mathematics is designed for students who develop confidence in their mathematical knowledge and ability, and gain a positive view of themselves as mathematics learners. They will gain an appreciation of the true nature of mathematics, its beauty and its power.

Students learn topics that are developed systematically, with increasing levels of sophistication, complexity and connection, building on functions, calculus, statistics from Mathematical Methods, while vectors, complex numbers and matrices are introduced. Functions and calculus are essential for creating models of the physical world. Statistics are used to describe and analyse phenomena involving probability, uncertainty and variation. Matrices, complex numbers and vectors are essential tools for explaining abstract or complex relationships that occur in scientific and technological endeavours.

Student learning experiences range from practising essential mathematical routines to developing procedural fluency, through to investigating scenarios, modelling the real world, solving problems and explaining reasoning.

Pathways

A course of study in Specialist Mathematics can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of science, all branches of mathematics and statistics, computer science, medicine, engineering, finance and economics.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- select, recall and use facts, rules, definitions and procedures drawn from Vectors and matrices, Real and complex numbers, Trigonometry, Statistics and Calculus
- comprehend mathematical concepts and techniques drawn from Vectors and matrices, Real and complex numbers, Trigonometry, Statistics and Calculus
- communicate using mathematical, statistical and everyday language and conventions
- evaluate the reasonableness of solutions
- justify procedures and decisions, and prove propositions by explaining mathematical reasoning
- solve problems by applying mathematical concepts and techniques drawn from Vectors and matrices, Real and complex numbers, Trigonometry, Statistics and Calculus.

Structure

Specialist Mathematics is to be undertaken in conjunction with, or on completion of, Mathematical Methods.

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|--|--|---|--|
| Combinatorics, vectors and proof <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combinatorics • Vectors in the plane • Introduction to proof | Complex numbers, trigonometry, functions and matrices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex numbers 1 • Trigonometry and functions • Matrices | Mathematical induction, and further vectors, matrices and complex numbers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proof by mathematical induction • Vectors and matrices • Complex numbers 2 | Further statistical and calculus inference <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration and applications of integration • Rates of change and differential equations • Statistical inference |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|---|-----|--|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): | 20% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): | 15% |
| • Problem-solving and modelling task | | | |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): | 15% | • Examination | |
| • Examination | | | |
| Summative external assessment (EA): 50% | | | |
| • Examination | | | |

Essential Mathematics

Applied senior subject

Applied

Essential Mathematics' major domains are Number, Data, Location and time, Measurement and Finance.

Essential Mathematics benefits students because they develop skills that go beyond the traditional ideas of numeracy.

Students develop their conceptual understanding when they undertake tasks that require them to connect mathematical concepts, operations and relations. They learn to recognise definitions, rules and facts from everyday mathematics and data, and to calculate using appropriate mathematical processes.

Students interpret and use mathematics to make informed predictions and decisions about personal and financial priorities. This is achieved through an emphasis on estimation, problem-solving and reasoning, which develops students into thinking citizens.

Pathways

A course of study in Essential Mathematics can establish a basis for further education and employment in

the fields of trade, industry, business and community services. Students learn within a practical context

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- select, recall and use facts, rules, definitions and procedures drawn from Number, Data, Location and time, Measurement and Finance
- comprehend mathematical concepts and techniques drawn from Number, Data, Location and time, Measurement and Finance
- communicate using mathematical, statistical and everyday language and conventions
- evaluate the reasonableness of solutions
- justify procedures and decisions by explaining mathematical reasoning
- solve problems by applying mathematical concepts and techniques drawn from Number, Data, Location and time, Measurement and Finance.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|---|---|--|--|
| Number, data and graphs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental topic: Calculations • Number • Representing data • Graphs | Money, travel and data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental topic: Calculations • Managing money • Time and motion • Data collection | Measurement, scales and data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental topic: Calculations • Measurement • Scales, plans and models • Summarising and comparing data | Graphs, chance and loans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental topic: Calculations • Bivariate graphs • Probability and relative frequencies • Loans and compound interest |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. Schools develop three summative internal assessments and the common internal assessment (CIA) is developed by the QCAA.

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|---|---|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem-solving and modelling task | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem-solving and modelling task |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common internal assessment (CIA) | Summative internal assessment (IA4): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination |

English focuses on the study of both literary texts and non-literary texts, developing students as independent, innovative and creative learners and thinkers who appreciate the aesthetic use of language, analyse perspectives and evidence, and challenge ideas and interpretations through the analysis and creation of varied texts.

Students are offered opportunities to interpret and create texts for personal, cultural, social and aesthetic purposes. They learn how language varies according to context, purpose and audience, content, modes and mediums, and how to use it appropriately and effectively for a variety of purposes. Students have opportunities to engage with diverse texts to help them develop a sense of themselves, their world and their place in it.

Students communicate effectively in Standard Australian English for the purposes of responding to and creating texts. They make choices about generic structures, language, textual features and technologies for participating actively in literary analysis and the creation of texts in a range of modes, mediums and forms, for a variety of purposes and audiences. They explore how literary and non-literary texts shape perceptions of the world, and consider ways in which texts may reflect or challenge social and cultural ways of thinking and influence audiences.

Pathways

A course of study in English promotes open-mindedness, imagination, critical awareness and intellectual flexibility — skills that prepare students for local and global citizenship, and for lifelong learning across a wide range of contexts.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- use patterns and conventions of genres to achieve particular purposes in cultural contexts and social situations
- establish and maintain roles of the writer/speaker/signer/designer and relationships with audiences
- create and analyse perspectives and representations of concepts, identities, times and places
- make use of and analyse the ways cultural assumptions, attitudes, values and beliefs underpin texts and invite audiences to take up positions
- use aesthetic features and stylistic devices to achieve purposes and analyse their effects in texts
- select and synthesise subject matter to support perspectives
- organise and sequence subject matter to achieve particular purposes
- use cohesive devices to emphasise ideas and connect parts of texts
- make language choices for particular purposes and contexts
- use grammar and language structures for particular purposes
- use mode-appropriate features to achieve particular purposes.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|--|---|--|--|
| Perspectives and texts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examining and creating perspectives in texts • Responding to a variety of non-literary and literary texts • Creating responses for public audiences and persuasive texts | Texts and culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examining and shaping representations of culture in texts • Responding to literary and non-literary texts, including a focus on Australian texts • Creating imaginative and analytical texts | Textual connections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring connections between texts • Examining different perspectives of the same issue in texts and shaping own perspectives • Creating responses for public audiences and persuasive texts | Close study of literary texts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging with literary texts from diverse times and places • Responding to literary texts creatively and critically • Creating imaginative and analytical texts |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|--|-----|--|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Extended response — written response for a public audience | 25% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Extended response — imaginative written response | 25% |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Extended response — persuasive spoken response | 25% | Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination — analytical written response | 25% |

Essential English

Applied senior subject

Applied

Essential English develops and refines students' understanding of language, literature and literacy to enable them to interact confidently and effectively with others in everyday, community and social contexts. Students recognise language and texts as relevant in their lives now and in the future and learn to understand, accept or challenge the values and attitudes in these texts.

Students engage with language and texts to foster skills to communicate confidently and effectively in Standard Australian English in a variety of contemporary contexts and social situations, including everyday, social, community, further education and work-related contexts. They choose generic structures, language, language features and technologies to best convey meaning. They develop skills to read for meaning and purpose, and to use, critique and appreciate a range of contemporary literary and non-literary texts.

Students use language effectively to produce texts for a variety of purposes and audiences and engage creative and imaginative thinking to explore their own world and the worlds of others. They actively and critically interact with a range of texts, developing an awareness of how the language they engage with positions them and others.

Pathways

A course of study in Essential English promotes open-mindedness, imagination, critical awareness and intellectual flexibility — skills that prepare students for local and global

citizenship, and for lifelong learning across a wide range of contexts.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- use patterns and conventions of genres to achieve particular purposes in cultural contexts and social situations
- use appropriate roles and relationships with audiences
- construct and explain representations of identities, places, events and concepts
- make use of and explain the ways cultural assumptions, attitudes, values and beliefs underpin texts and influence meaning
- explain how language features and text structures shape meaning and invite particular responses
- select and use subject matter to support perspectives
- sequence subject matter and use mode-appropriate cohesive devices to construct coherent texts
- make mode-appropriate language choices according to register informed by purpose, audience and context
- use language features to achieve particular purposes across modes.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p>Language that works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to a variety of texts used in and developed for a work context • Creating multimodal and written texts | <p>Texts and human experiences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to reflective and nonfiction texts that explore human experiences • Creating spoken and written texts | <p>Language that influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating and shaping perspectives on community, local and global issues in texts • Responding to texts that seek to influence audiences | <p>Representations and popular culture texts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to popular culture texts • Creating representations of Australian identifies, places, events and concepts |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. Schools develop three summative internal assessments and the common internal assessment (CIA) is developed by the QCAA.

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|--|---|
| <p>Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extended response — spoken/signed response | <p>Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extended response — Multimodal response |
| <p>Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common internal assessment (CIA) | <p>Summative internal assessment (IA4):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extended response — Written response |

Accounting

General senior subject

General

Accounting provides opportunities for students to develop an understanding of the essential role of organising, analysing and communicating financial data and information in the successful performance of any organisation.

Students learn fundamental accounting concepts in order to understand accrual accounting and managerial and accounting controls, preparing internal financial reports, ratio analysis and interpretation of internal and external financial reports. They synthesise financial data and other information, evaluate accounting practices, solve authentic accounting problems, make decisions and communicate recommendations.

Students develop numerical, literacy, technical, financial, critical thinking, decision-making and problem-solving skills. They develop an understanding of the ethical attitudes and values required to participate effectively and responsibly in a changing business environment.

Pathways

A course of study in Accounting can establish a basis for further education and

employment in the fields of accounting, business, management, banking, finance, law, economics and commerce.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- describe accounting concepts and principles
- explain accounting concepts, principles and processes
- apply accounting principles and processes
- analyse and interpret financial data and information to draw conclusions
- evaluate accounting practices to make decisions and propose recommendations
- synthesise and solve accounting problems
- create responses that communicate meaning to suit purpose and audience.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>Real world accounting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounting for a service business — cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and no GST End-of-month reporting for a service business | <p>Management effectiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounting for a trading GST business End-of-year reporting for a trading GST business | <p>Monitoring a business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing resources for a trading GST business — non-current assets Fully classified financial statement reporting for a trading GST business | <p>Accounting — the big picture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash management Complete accounting process for a trading GST business Performance analysis of a listed public company |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Examination — combination response | 25% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Project — cash management | 25% |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Examination — short response | 25% | Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination — short response | 25% |

Ancient History

General senior subject

General

Ancient History provides opportunities for students to study people, societies and civilisations of the past, from the development of the earliest human communities to the end of the Middle Ages. Students explore the interaction of societies, and the impact of individuals and groups on ancient events and ways of life, and study the development of some features of modern society, such as social organisation, systems of law, governance and religion.

Students analyse and interpret archaeological and written evidence. They develop increasingly sophisticated skills and understandings of historical issues and problems by interrogating the surviving evidence of ancient sites, societies, individuals and significant historical periods. They investigate the problematic nature of evidence, pose increasingly complex questions about the past and formulate reasoned responses.

Students gain multi-disciplinary skills in analysing textual and visual sources, constructing arguments, challenging

assumptions, and thinking both creatively and critically.

Pathways

A course of study in Ancient History can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of archaeology, history, education, psychology, sociology, law, business, economics, politics, journalism, the media, health and social sciences, writing, academia and research.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- comprehend terms, issues and concepts
- devise historical questions and conduct research
- analyse historical sources and evidence
- synthesise information from historical sources and evidence
- evaluate historical interpretations
- create responses that communicate meaning.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Investigating the ancient world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging up the past • Ancient societies — Slavery • Ancient societies — Art and architecture • Ancient societies — Weapons and warfare • Ancient societies — Technology and engineering • Ancient societies — The family • Ancient societies — Beliefs, rituals and funerary practices. | <p>Personalities in their time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hatshepsut • Akhenaten • Xerxes • Perikles • Alexander the Great • Hannibal Barca • Cleopatra • Agrippina the Younger • Nero • Boudica • Cao Cao • Saladin (An-Nasir Salah ad-Din Yusuf ibn Ayyub) • Richard the Lionheart • Alternative choice of personality | <p>Reconstructing the ancient world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thebes — East and West, 18th Dynasty Egypt • The Bronze Age Aegean • Assyria from Tiglath Pileser III to the fall of the Empire • Fifth Century Athens (BCE) • Philip II and Alexander III of Macedon • Early Imperial Rome • Pompeii and Herculaneum • Later Han Dynasty and the Three Kingdoms • The 'Fall' of the Western Roman Empire • The Medieval Crusades | <p>People, power and authority</p> <p>Schools choose one study of power from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Egypt — New Kingdom Imperialism • Ancient Greece — the Persian Wars • Ancient Greece — the Peloponnesian War • Ancient Rome — the Punic Wars • Ancient Rome — Civil War and the breakdown of the Republic <p>QCAA will nominate one topic that will be the basis for an external examination from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thutmose III • Rameses II • Themistokles • Alkibiades • Scipio Africanus • Caesar • Augustus |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): | 25% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): | 25% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination — essay in response to historical sources | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigation — historical essay based on research | |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): | 25% | Summative external assessment (EA): | 25% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent source investigation | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination — short responses to historical sources | |

Business

General senior subject

General

Business provides opportunities for students to develop business knowledge and skills to contribute meaningfully to society, the workforce and the marketplace and prepares them as potential employees, employers, leaders, managers and entrepreneurs.

Students investigate the business life cycle, develop skills in examining business data and information and learn business concepts, theories, processes and strategies relevant to leadership, management and entrepreneurship. They investigate the influence of, and implications for, strategic development in the functional areas of finance, human resources, marketing and operations.

Students use a variety of technological, communication and analytical tools to comprehend, analyse, interpret and synthesise business data and information. They engage with the dynamic business world (in both national and global contexts), the changing workforce and emerging digital technologies.

Pathways

A course of study in Business can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of business management, business development, entrepreneurship, business analytics, economics, business law, accounting and finance, international business, marketing, human resources management and business information systems.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- describe business environments and situations
- explain business concepts, strategies and processes
- select and analyse business data and information
- interpret business relationships, patterns and trends to draw conclusions
- evaluate business practices and strategies to make decisions and propose recommendations
- create responses that communicate meaning to suit purpose and audience.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|---|--|--|--|
| Business creation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamentals of business • Creation of business ideas | Business growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a business • Entering markets | Business diversification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competitive markets • Strategic development | Business evolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repositioning a business • Transformation of a business |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|--|-----|--|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Examination — combination response | 25% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Extended response — feasibility report | 25% |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Investigation — business report | 25% | Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination — combination response | 25% |

Geography

General senior subject

General

Geography focuses on the significance of 'place' and 'space' in understanding our world. Students engage in a range of learning experiences that develop their geographical skills and thinking through the exploration of geographical challenges and their effects on people, places and the environment.

Students investigate places in Australia and across the globe to observe and measure spatial, environmental, economic, political, social and cultural factors. They interpret global concerns and challenges including responding to risk in hazard zones, planning sustainable places, managing land cover transformations and planning for population change. They develop an understanding of the complexities involved in sustainable planning and management practices.

Students observe, gather, organise, analyse and present data and information across a range of scales. They engage in real-world applications of geographical skills and thinking, including the collection and representation of data.

Pathways

A course of study in Geography can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of urban and environmental design, planning and management; biological and environmental science; conservation and land management; emergency response and hazard management; oceanography, surveying, global security, economics, business, law, engineering, architecture, information technology, and science.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- explain geographical processes
- comprehend geographic patterns
- analyse geographical data and information
- apply geographical understanding
- synthesise information from the analysis to propose action
- communicate geographical understanding.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|---|--|---|--|
| Responding to risk and vulnerability in hazard zones <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural hazard zones • Ecological hazard zones | Planning sustainable places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to challenges facing a place in Australia • Managing the challenges facing a megacity | Responding to land cover transformations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land cover transformations and climate change • Responding to local land cover transformations | Managing population change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population challenges in Australia • Global population change |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Examination — combination response | 25% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Investigation — data report | 25% |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Investigation — field report | 25% | Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination — combination response | 25% |

Legal Studies

General senior subject

General

Legal Studies focuses on the interaction between society and the discipline of law and explores the role and development of law in response to current issues. Students study the legal system and how it regulates activities and aims to protect the rights of individuals, while balancing these with obligations and responsibilities.

Students study the foundations of law, the criminal justice process and the civil justice system. They critically examine issues of governance, explore contemporary issues of law reform and change, and consider Australian and international human rights issues.

Students develop skills of inquiry, critical thinking, problem-solving and reasoning to make informed and ethical decisions and recommendations. They identify and describe legal issues, explore information and data, analyse, evaluate to make decisions or propose recommendations, and create responses that convey legal meaning. They question, explore and discuss tensions between changing social

values, justice and equitable outcomes.

Pathways

A course of study in Legal Studies can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of law, law enforcement, criminology, justice studies and politics. The knowledge, skills and attitudes students gain are transferable to all discipline areas and post-schooling tertiary pathways. The research and analytical skills this course develops are universally valued in business, health, science and engineering industries.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- comprehend legal concepts, principles and processes
- select legal information from sources
- analyse legal issues
- evaluate legal situations
- create responses that communicate meaning.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|---|---|--|---|
| Beyond reasonable doubt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal foundations • Criminal investigation process • Criminal trial process • Punishment and sentencing | Balance of probabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil law foundations • Contractual obligations • Negligence and the duty of care | Law, governance and change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance in Australia • Law reform within a dynamic society | Human rights in legal contexts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights • The effectiveness of international law • Human rights in Australian contexts |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Examination — combination response | 25% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Investigation — argumentative essay | 25% |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Investigation — inquiry report | 25% | Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination — combination response | 25% |

Modern History

General senior subject

General

Modern History provides opportunities for students to gain historical knowledge and understanding about some of the main forces that have contributed to the development of the Modern World and to think historically and form a historical consciousness in relation to these same forces.

Modern History enables students to empathise with others and make meaningful connections between the past, present and possible futures.

Students learn that the past is contestable and tentative. Through inquiry into ideas, movements, national experiences and international experiences they discover how the past consists of various perspectives and interpretations.

Students gain a range of transferable skills that will help them become empathetic and critically-literate citizens who are equipped to embrace a multicultural, pluralistic, inclusive, democratic, compassionate and sustainable future.

Pathways

A course of study in Modern History can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of history, education, psychology, sociology, law, business, economics, politics, journalism, the media, writing, academia and strategic analysis.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- comprehend terms, issues and concepts
- devise historical questions and conduct research
- analyse historical sources and evidence
- synthesise information from historical sources and evidence
- evaluate historical interpretations
- create responses that communicate meaning.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Ideas in the modern world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian Frontier Wars, 1788–1930s • Age of Enlightenment, 1750s–1789 • Industrial Revolution, 1760s–1890s • American Revolution, 1763–1783 • French Revolution, 1789–1799 • Age of Imperialism, 1848–1914 • Meiji Restoration, 1868–1912 | <p>Movements in the modern world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian Indigenous rights movement since 1967 • Independence movement in India, 1857–1947 • Workers’ movement since the 1860s • Women’s movement since 1893 • May Fourth Movement in China, 1919 • Independence movement in Algeria, 1945–1962 | <p>National experiences in the modern world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia, 1914–1949 • England, 1707–1837 • France, 1799–1815 • New Zealand, 1841–1934 • Germany, 1914–1945 • United States of America, 1917–1945 • Soviet Union, 1920s–1945 • Japan, 1931–1967 • China, 1931–1976 • Indonesia, 1942–1975 • India, 1947–1974 • Israel, 1948–1993 | <p>International experiences in the modern world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian engagement with Asia since 1945 • Search for collective peace and security since 1815 • Trade and commerce between nations since 1833 • Mass migrations since 1848 • Information Age since 1936 • Genocides and ethnic cleansings since 1941 • Nuclear Age since 1945 • Cold War, 1945–1991 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boxer Rebellion, 1900–1901 • Russian Revolution, 1905–1920s • Xinhai Revolution, 1911–1912 • Iranian Revolution, 1977–1979 • Arab Spring since 2010 • Alternative topic for Unit 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independence movement in Vietnam, 1945–1975 • Anti-apartheid movement in South Africa, 1948–1991 • African-American civil rights movement, 1954–1968 • Environmental movement since the 1960s • LGBTIQ civil rights movement since 1969 • Pro-democracy movement in Myanmar (Burma) since 1988 • Alternative topic for Unit 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea, 1948–1972 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Struggle for peace in the Middle East since 1948 • Cultural globalisation since 1956 • Space exploration since 1957 • Rights and recognition of First Peoples since 1982 • Terrorism, anti-terrorism and counter-terrorism since 1984 |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examination — essay in response to historical sources | 25% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investigation — historical essay based on research | 25% |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Independent source investigation | 25% | Summative external assessment (EA): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examination — short responses to historical sources | 25% |

A possible study tour to Germany is being organised for 2020 in order to compliment the units studied in Modern History.

Social & Community Studies

Applied senior subject

Applied

Social & Community Studies focuses on personal development and social skills which lead to self-reliance, self-management and concern for others. It fosters appreciation of, and respect for, cultural diversity and encourages responsible attitudes and behaviours required for effective participation in the community and for thinking critically, creatively and constructively about their future.

Students develop personal, interpersonal, and citizenship skills, encompassing social skills, communication skills, respect for and interaction with others, building rapport, problem solving and decision making, self-esteem, self-confidence and resilience, workplace skills, learning and study skills.

Students use an inquiry approach in collaborative learning environments to investigate the dynamics of society and the benefits of working with others in the community. They are provided with opportunities to explore and refine personal values and lifestyle choices and to practise, develop and value social, community and workplace participation skills.

Pathways

A course of study in Social & Community Studies can establish a basis for further education and

employment, as it helps students develop the skills and attributes necessary in all workplaces.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students should:

- recognise and describe concepts and ideas related to the development of personal, interpersonal and citizenship skills
- recognise and explain the ways life skills relate to social contexts
- explain issues and viewpoints related to social investigations
- organise information and material related to social contexts and issues
- analyse and compare viewpoints about social contexts and issues
- apply concepts and ideas to make decisions about social investigations
- use language conventions and features to communicate ideas and information, according to purposes
- plan and undertake social investigations
- communicate the outcomes of social investigations, to suit audiences
- appraise inquiry processes and the outcomes of social investigations.

Structure

The Social and Community Studies course is designed around three core life skills areas which must be covered within every elective topic studied, and be integrated throughout the course.

| Core life skills | Elective topics | |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal skills — Growing and developing as an individual • Interpersonal skills — Living with and relating to other people • Citizenship skills — Receiving from and contributing to community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Arts and the community • Australia’s place in the world • Gender and identity • Health: Food and nutrition • Health: Recreation and leisure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Into relationships • Legally, it could be you • Money management • Science and technology • Today’s society • The world of work |

Assessment

For Social and Community Studies, assessment from Units 3 and 4 is used to determine the student’s exit result, and consists of four instruments from at least three different assessment techniques, including:

- one project or investigation
- one examination
- no more than two assessments from each technique.

| Project | Investigation | Extended response | Examination |
|---|---|---|--|
| A response to a single task, situation and/or scenario. | A response that includes locating and using information beyond students’ own knowledge and the data they have been given. | A technique that assesses the interpretation, analysis/examination and/or evaluation of ideas and information in provided stimulus materials. | A response that answers a number of provided questions, scenarios and/or problems. |
| At least two different components from the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • written: 500–900 words • spoken: 2½–3½ minutes • multimodal: 3–6 minutes • performance: continuous class time • product: continuous class time. | Presented in one of the following modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • written: 600–1000 words • spoken: 3–4 minutes • multimodal: 4–7 minutes. | Presented in one of the following modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • written: 600–1000 words • spoken: 3–4 minutes • multimodal: 4–7 minutes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60–90 minutes • 50–250 words per item on the test |

Design

General senior subject

General

Design focuses on the application of design thinking to envisage creative products, services and environments in response to human needs, wants and opportunities. Designing is a complex and sophisticated form of problem-solving that uses divergent and convergent thinking strategies that can be practised and improved. Designers are separated from the constraints of production processes to allow them to appreciate and exploit new innovative ideas.

Students learn how design has influenced the economic, social and cultural environment in which they live. They understand the agency of humans in conceiving and imagining possible futures through design. Collaboration, teamwork and communication are crucial skills needed to work in design teams and liaise with stakeholders. They learn the value of creativity and build resilience as they experience iterative design processes, where the best ideas may be the result of trial and error and a willingness to take risks and experiment with alternatives.

Students learn about and experience design through exploring needs, wants and opportunities; developing ideas and design concepts; using drawing and low-fidelity prototyping skills; and evaluating ideas and design concepts.

They communicate design proposals to suit different audiences.

Pathways

A course of study in Design can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of architecture, digital media design, fashion design, graphic design, industrial design, interior design and landscape architecture.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- describe design problems and design criteria
- represent ideas, design concepts and design information using drawing and low-fidelity prototyping
- analyse needs, wants and opportunities using data
- devise ideas in response to design problems
- synthesise ideas and design information to propose design concepts
- evaluate ideas and design concepts to make refinements
- make decisions about and use mode-appropriate features, language and conventions for particular purposes and contexts.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|--|---|--|--|
| Design in practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiencing design • Design process • Design styles | Commercial design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore — client needs and wants • Develop — collaborative design | Human-centred design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing with empathy | Sustainable design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore — sustainable design opportunities • Develop — redesign |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Examination — design challenge | 15% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Project | 25% |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Project | 35% | Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination — design challenge | 25% |

Digital Solutions

General senior subject

General

Digital Solutions enables students to learn about algorithms, computer languages and user interfaces through generating digital solutions to problems. Students engage with data, information and applications to create digital solutions that filter and present data in timely and efficient ways while understanding the need to encrypt and protect data. They understand computing's personal, local and global impact, and the issues associated with the ethical integration of technology into our daily lives.

Students use problem-based learning to write computer programs to create digital solutions that: use data; require interactions with users and within systems; and affect people, the economy and environments. They develop solutions using combinations of readily available hardware and software development environments, code libraries or specific instructions provided through programming.

Students create, construct and repurpose solutions that are relevant in a world where data and digital realms are transforming entertainment, education, business, manufacturing and many other industries.

Pathways

A course of study in Digital Solutions can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of science, technologies, engineering and mathematics.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- recognise and describe elements, components, principles and processes
- symbolise and explain information, ideas and interrelationships
- analyse problems and information
- determine solution requirements and criteria
- synthesise information and ideas to determine possible digital solutions
- generate components of the digital solution
- evaluate impacts, components and solutions against criteria to make refinements and justified recommendations
- make decisions about and use mode-appropriate features, language and conventions for particular purposes and contexts.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|--|---|---|--|
| Creating with code <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding digital problems • User experiences and interfaces • Algorithms and programming techniques • Programmed solutions | Application and data solutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data-driven problems and solution requirements • Data and programming techniques • Prototype data solutions | Digital innovation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interactions between users, data and digital systems • Real-world problems and solution requirements • Innovative digital solutions | Digital impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital methods for exchanging data • Complex digital data exchange problems and solution requirements • Prototype digital data exchanges |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Investigation — technical proposal | 20% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Project — folio | 25% |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Project — digital solution | 30% | Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination | 25% |

Engineering

General senior subject

General

Engineering includes the study of mechanics, materials science and control technologies through real-world engineering contexts where students engage in problem-based learning.

Students learn to explore complex, open-ended problems and develop engineered solutions. They recognise and describe engineering problems, determine solution success criteria, develop and communicate ideas and predict, generate, evaluate and refine prototype solutions.

Students justify their decision-making and acknowledge the societal, economic and environmental sustainability of their engineered solutions. The problem-based learning framework in Engineering encourages students to become self-directed learners and develop beneficial collaboration and management skills.

Pathways

A course of study in Engineering can establish a basis for further education and employment in the field of engineering, including, but not limited to, civil, mechanical, mechatronic, electrical, aerospace, mining, process, chemical, marine, biomedical, telecommunications, environmental, micro-nano and systems. The study of engineering will also benefit students wishing to pursue post-school tertiary pathways that lead to careers in architecture, project management,

aviation, surveying and spatial sciences.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- recognise and describe engineering problems, concepts and principles
- symbolise and explain ideas and solutions
- analyse problems and information
- determine solution success criteria for engineering problems
- synthesise information and ideas to predict possible solutions
- generate prototype solutions to provide data to assess the accuracy of predictions
- evaluate and refine ideas and solutions to make justified recommendations
- make decisions about and use mode-appropriate features, language and conventions for particular purposes and contexts.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|--|---|---|--|
| Engineering fundamentals and society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering history • The problem-solving process in Engineering • Engineering communication • Introduction to engineering mechanics • Introduction to engineering materials | Emerging technologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emerging needs • Emerging processes and machinery • Emerging materials • Exploring autonomy | Statics of structures and environmental considerations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of the problem-solving process in Engineering • Civil structures and the environment • Civil structures, materials and forces | Machines and mechanisms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machines in society • Materials • Machine control |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): | 25% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): | 25% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project — folio | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project — folio | |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): | 25% | Summative external assessment (EA): | 25% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination | |

Hospitality Practices

Applied senior subject

Applied

Hospitality Practices develops knowledge, understanding and skills about the hospitality industry and emphasises the food and beverage sector, which includes food and beverage production and service.

Students develop an understanding of hospitality and the structure, scope and operation of related activities in the food and beverage sector and examine and evaluate industry practices from the food and beverage sector.

Students develop skills in food and beverage production and service. They work as individuals and as part of teams to plan and implement events in a hospitality context. Events provide opportunities for students to participate in and produce food and beverage products and perform service for customers in real-world hospitality contexts.

Pathways

A course of study in Hospitality Practices can establish a basis for further education and employment in the hospitality sectors of food and beverage, catering, accommodation and entertainment. Students could pursue further studies in hospitality, hotel, event and tourism or business

management, which allows for specialisation.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students should:

- explain concepts and ideas from the food and beverage sector
- describe procedures in hospitality contexts from the food and beverage sector
- examine concepts and ideas and procedures related to industry practices from the food and beverage sector
- apply concepts and ideas and procedures when making decisions to produce products and perform services for customers
- use language conventions and features to communicate ideas and information for specific purposes.
- plan, implement and justify decisions for events in hospitality contexts
- critique plans for, and implementation of, events in hospitality contexts
- evaluate industry practices from the food and beverage sector.

Structure

The Hospitality Practices course is designed around core topics embedded in a minimum of two elective topics.

| Core topics | Elective topics |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Navigating the hospitality industry • Working effectively with others • Hospitality in practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitchen operations • Beverage operations and service • Food and beverage service |

Assessment

For Hospitality Practices, assessment from Units 3 and 4 is used to determine the student's exit result, and consists of four instruments, including:

- at least two projects
- at least one investigation or an extended response.

| Project | Investigation | Extended response | Examination |
|---|--|--|--|
| A response to a single task, situation and/or scenario. | A response that includes locating and using information beyond students' own knowledge and the data they have been given. | A technique that assesses the interpretation, analysis/examination and/or evaluation of ideas and information in provided stimulus materials. | A response that answers a number of provided questions, scenarios and/or problems. |
| <p>A project consists of a product and performance component and one other component from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • written: 500–900 words • spoken: 2½–3½ minutes • multimodal: 3–6 minutes • product and performance: continuous class time | <p>Presented in one of the following modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • written: 600–1000 words • spoken: 3–4 minutes • multimodal: 4–7 minutes. | <p>Presented in one of the following modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • written: 600–1000 words • spoken: 3–4 minutes • multimodal: 4–7 minutes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60–90 minutes • 50–250 words per item |

Industrial Technology Skills

Applied senior subject

Applied

Industrial Technology Skills focuses on the practices and processes required to manufacture products in a variety of industries.

Students understand industry practices; interpret specifications, including technical information and drawings; demonstrate and apply safe, practical production processes with hand/power tools and machinery; communicate using oral, written and graphical modes; organise, calculate and plan production processes; and evaluate the products they create using predefined specifications.

Students develop transferable skills by engaging in manufacturing tasks that relate to business and industry, and that promote adaptable, competent, self-motivated and safe individuals who can work with colleagues to solve problems and complete practical work.

Pathways

A course of study in Industrial Technology Skills can establish a basis for further education and employment in manufacturing industries. Employment opportunities may be found in the industry areas of aeroskills, automotive, building and construction, engineering, furnishing, industrial graphics and plastics.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students should:

- describe industry practices in manufacturing tasks
- demonstrate fundamental production skills
- interpret drawings and technical information
- analyse manufacturing tasks to organise materials and resources
- select and apply production skills and procedures in manufacturing tasks
- use visual representations and language conventions and features to communicate for particular purposes
- plan and adapt production processes
- create products from specifications
- evaluate industry practices, production processes and products, and make recommendations.

Structure

The Industrial Technology Skills course is designed around:

- core topics, which are integrated throughout the course
- elective topics, organised in industry areas, and manufacturing tasks related to the chosen electives.

| Core topics | Industry area | Elective topics |
|--|---------------|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry practices • Production processes | Aeroskills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aeroskills mechanical • Aeroskills structures |
| | Automotive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automotive mechanical • Automotive body repair • Automotive electrical |

| | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| | Building and construction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bricklaying • Plastering and painting • Concreting • Carpentry • Tiling • Landscaping |
| | Engineering | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheet metal working • Welding and fabrication • Fitting and machining |
| | Furnishing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet-making • Furniture finishing • Furniture-making • Glazing and framing • Upholstery |
| | Industrial graphics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering drafting • Building and construction drafting • Furnishing drafting |
| | Plastics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thermoplastics fabrication • Thermosetting fabrication |

Assessment

For Industrial Technology Skills, assessment from Units 3 and 4 is used to determine the student's exit result, and this consists of four instruments, including:

- at least two projects
- at least one practical demonstration (separate to the assessable component of a project).

| Project | Practical demonstration | Examination |
|--|--|--|
| A response to a single task, situation and/or scenario. | A task that assesses the practical application of a specific set of teacher-identified production skills and procedures. | A response that answers a number of provided questions, scenarios and/or problems. |
| <p>A project consists of a product component and at least one of the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • written: 500–900 words • spoken: 2½–3½ minutes • multimodal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – non-presentation: 8 A4 pages max (or equivalent) – presentation: 3–6 minutes • product: continuous class time. | Students demonstrate production skills and procedures in class under teacher supervision. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60–90 minutes • 50–250 words per item |

Physical Education

General senior subject

General

Physical Education provides students with knowledge, understanding and skills to explore and enhance their own and others' health and physical activity in diverse and changing contexts.

Physical Education provides a philosophical and educative framework to promote deep learning in three dimensions: about, through and in physical activity contexts. Students optimise their engagement and performance in physical activity as they develop an understanding and appreciation of the interconnectedness of these dimensions.

Students learn how body and movement concepts and the scientific bases of biophysical, sociocultural and psychological concepts and principles are relevant to their engagement and performance in physical activity. They engage in a range of activities to develop movement sequences and movement strategies.

Students learn experientially through three stages of an inquiry approach to make connections between the scientific bases and the physical activity contexts. They recognise and explain concepts and principles about and through movement, and demonstrate and apply body and movement concepts to movement sequences and movement strategies.

Through their purposeful engagement in physical activities, students gather data to analyse, synthesise and devise strategies to optimise engagement and performance. They engage in reflective decision-making as they evaluate and

justify strategies to achieve a particular outcome.

Pathways

A course of study in Physical Education can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of exercise science, biomechanics, the allied health professions, psychology, teaching, sport journalism, sport marketing and management, sport promotion, sport development and coaching.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- recognise and explain concepts and principles about movement
- demonstrate specialised movement sequences and movement strategies
- apply concepts to specialised movement sequences and movement strategies
- analyse and synthesise data to devise strategies about movement
- evaluate strategies about and in movement
- justify strategies about and in movement
- make decisions about and use language, conventions and mode-appropriate features for particular purposes and contexts.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|---|---|---|--|
| Motor learning, functional anatomy, biomechanics and physical activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor learning integrated with a selected physical activity • Functional anatomy and biomechanics integrated with a selected physical activity | Sport psychology, equity and physical activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport psychology integrated with a selected physical activity • Equity — barriers and enablers | Tactical awareness, ethics and integrity and physical activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tactical awareness integrated with one selected 'Invasion' or 'Net and court' physical activity • Ethics and integrity | Energy, fitness and training and physical activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy, fitness and training integrated with one selected 'Invasion', 'Net and court' or 'Performance' physical activity |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Project — folio | 25% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Project — folio | 30% |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Investigation — report | 20% | Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination — combination response | 25% |

Sport & Recreation

Applied senior subject

Applied

Sport & Recreation provides students with opportunities to learn in, through and about sport and active recreation activities, examining their role in the lives of individuals and communities.

Students examine the relevance of sport and active recreation in Australian culture, employment growth, health and wellbeing. They consider factors that influence participation in sport and recreation, and how physical skills can enhance participation and performance in sport and recreation activities. Students explore how interpersonal skills support effective interaction with others, and the promotion of safety in sport and recreation activities. They examine technology in sport and recreation activities, and how the sport and recreation industry contributes to individual and community outcomes.

Students are involved in acquiring, applying and evaluating information about and in physical activities and performances, planning and organising activities, investigating solutions to individual and community challenges, and using suitable technologies where relevant. They communicate ideas and information in, about and through sport and recreation activities. They examine the effects of sport and recreation on individuals and communities, investigate the role of sport and recreation in maintaining good health, evaluate strategies to promote health and safety, and investigate personal and interpersonal skills to achieve goals.

Pathways

A course of study in Sport & Recreation can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of fitness, outdoor recreation and education, sports administration, community health and recreation and sport performance.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students should:

- demonstrate physical responses and interpersonal strategies in individual and group situations in sport and recreation activities
- describe concepts and ideas about sport and recreation using terminology and examples
- explain procedures and strategies in, about and through sport and recreation activities for individuals and communities
- apply concepts and adapt procedures, strategies and physical responses in individual and group sport and recreation activities
- manage individual and group sport and recreation activities
- apply strategies in sport and recreation activities to enhance health, wellbeing, and participation for individuals and communities
- use language conventions and textual features to achieve particular purposes
- evaluate individual and group physical responses and interpersonal strategies to improve outcomes in sport and recreation activities
- evaluate the effects of sport and recreation on individuals and communities
- evaluate strategies that seek to enhance health, wellbeing, and participation in sport and recreation activities and provide recommendations
- create communications that convey meaning for particular audiences and purposes.

Structure

The Sport & Recreation course is designed around core and elective topics.

| Core topics | Elective topics |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport and recreation in the community • Sport, recreation and healthy living • Health and safety in sport and recreation activities • Personal and interpersonal skills in sport and recreation activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active play and minor games • Challenge and adventure activities • Games and sports • Lifelong physical activities • Rhythmic and expressive movement activities • Sport and recreation physical activities |

Assessment

For Sport & Recreation, assessment from Units 3 and 4 is used to determine the student's exit result, and consists of four instruments, including:

- one project (annotated records of the performance is also required)
- one investigation, extended response or examination.

| Project | Investigation | Extended response | Performance | Examination |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| A response to a single task, situation and/or scenario. | A response that includes locating and using information beyond students' own knowledge and the data they have been given. | A technique that assesses the interpretation, analysis/examination and/or evaluation of ideas and information in provided stimulus materials. | A response involves the application of identified skill/s when responding to a task that involves solving a problem, providing a solution, providing instruction or conveying meaning or intent. | A response that answers a number of provided questions, scenarios and/or problems. |
| At least two different components from the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • written: 500–900 words • spoken: 2½–3½ minutes • multimodal: 3–6 minutes • performance: 2–4 minutes.* | Presented in one of the following modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • written: 600–1000 words • spoken: 3–4 minutes • multimodal: 4–7 minutes. | Presented in one of the following modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • written: 600–1000 words • spoken: 3–4 minutes • multimodal: 4–7 minutes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2–4 minutes* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60–90 minutes • 50–250 words per item |

* Evidence must include annotated records that clearly identify the application of standards to performance.

Biology

General senior subject

General

Biology provides opportunities for students to engage with living systems.

Students develop their understanding of cells and multicellular organisms. They engage with the concept of maintaining the internal environment. They study biodiversity and the interconnectedness of life. This knowledge is linked with the concepts of heredity and the continuity of life.

Students learn and apply aspects of the knowledge and skills of the discipline (thinking, experimentation, problem-solving and research skills), understand how it works and how it may impact society. They develop their sense of wonder and curiosity about life; respect for all living things and the environment; understanding of biological systems, concepts, theories and models; appreciation of how biological knowledge has developed over time and continues to develop; a sense of how biological knowledge influences society.

Students plan and carry out fieldwork, laboratory and other research investigations; interpret evidence; use sound, evidence-based arguments creatively and analytically when evaluating claims and applying biological knowledge; and communicate biological understanding, findings, arguments and conclusions

using appropriate representations, modes and genres.

Pathways

A course of study in Biology can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of medicine, forensics, veterinary, food and marine sciences, agriculture, biotechnology, environmental rehabilitation, biosecurity, quarantine, conservation and sustainability.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- describe and explain scientific concepts, theories, models and systems and their limitations
- apply understanding of scientific concepts, theories, models and systems within their limitations
- analyse evidence
- interpret evidence
- investigate phenomena
- evaluate processes, claims and conclusions
- communicate understandings, findings, arguments and conclusions.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|--|--|--|---|
| Cells and multicellular organisms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cells as the basis of life • Multicellular organisms | Maintaining the internal environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeostasis • Infectious diseases | Biodiversity and the interconnectedness of life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing biodiversity • Ecosystem dynamics | Heredity and continuity of life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNA, genes and the continuity of life • Continuity of life on Earth |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|--|-----|--|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Data test | 10% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Research investigation | 20% |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Student experiment | 20% | | |
| Summative external assessment (EA): 50% • Examination | | | |

Chemistry

General senior subject

General

Chemistry is the study of materials and their properties and structure.

Students study atomic theory, chemical bonding, and the structure and properties of elements and compounds. They explore intermolecular forces, gases, aqueous solutions, acidity and rates of reaction. They study equilibrium processes and redox reactions. They explore organic chemistry, synthesis and design to examine the characteristic chemical properties and chemical reactions displayed by different classes of organic compounds.

Students develop their appreciation of chemistry and its usefulness; understanding of chemical theories, models and chemical systems; expertise in conducting scientific investigations. They critically evaluate and debate scientific arguments and claims in order to solve problems and generate informed, responsible and ethical conclusions, and communicate chemical understanding and findings through the use of appropriate representations, language and nomenclature.

Students learn and apply aspects of the knowledge and skills of the discipline (thinking, experimentation, problem-solving and research skills),

understand how it works and how it may impact society.

Pathways

A course of study in Chemistry can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of forensic science, environmental science, engineering, medicine, pharmacy and sports science.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- describe and explain scientific concepts, theories, models and systems and their limitations
- apply understanding of scientific concepts, theories, models and systems within their limitations
- analyse evidence
- interpret evidence
- investigate phenomena
- evaluate processes, claims and conclusions
- communicate understandings, findings, arguments and conclusions.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chemical fundamentals – structure, properties and reactions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properties and structure of atoms • Properties and structure of materials • Chemical reactions – reactants, products and energy change | Molecular interactions and reactions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intermolecular forces and gases • Aqueous solutions and acidity • Rates of chemical reactions | Equilibrium, acids and redox reactions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical equilibrium systems • Oxidation and reduction | Structure, synthesis and design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properties and structure of organic materials • Chemical synthesis and design |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|--|-----|--|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Data test | 10% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Research investigation | 20% |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Student experiment | 20% | | |
| Summative external assessment (EA): 50% • Examination | | | |

Physics

General senior subject

General

Physics provides opportunities for students to engage with classical and modern understandings of the universe.

Students learn about the fundamental concepts of thermodynamics, electricity and nuclear processes; and about the concepts and theories that predict and describe the linear motion of objects. Further, they explore how scientists explain some phenomena using an understanding of waves. They engage with the concept of gravitational and electromagnetic fields, and the relevant forces associated with them. They study modern physics theories and models that, despite being counterintuitive, are fundamental to our understanding of many common observable phenomena.

Students develop appreciation of the contribution physics makes to society: understanding that diverse natural phenomena may be explained, analysed and predicted using concepts, models and theories that provide a reliable basis for action; and that matter and energy interact in physical systems across a range of scales. They understand how models and theories are refined, and new ones developed in physics; investigate phenomena and solve problems; collect and analyse data; and interpret evidence. Students use accurate and precise measurement, valid and reliable evidence, and scepticism and intellectual rigour to evaluate claims;

and communicate physics understanding, findings, arguments and conclusions using appropriate representations, modes and genres.

Students learn and apply aspects of the knowledge and skills of the discipline (thinking, experimentation, problem-solving and research skills), understand how it works and how it may impact society.

Pathways

A course of study in Physics can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of science, engineering, medicine and technology.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- describe and explain scientific concepts, theories, models and systems and their limitations
- apply understanding of scientific concepts, theories, models and systems within their limitations
- analyse evidence
- interpret evidence
- investigate phenomena
- evaluate processes, claims and conclusions
- communicate understandings, findings, arguments and conclusions.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|---|---|--|---|
| Thermal, nuclear and electrical physics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heating processes • Ionising radiation and nuclear reactions • Electrical circuits | Linear motion and waves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linear motion and force • Waves | Gravity and electromagnetism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gravity and motion • Electromagnetism | Revolutions in modern physics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special relativity • Quantum theory • The Standard Model |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|--|-----|--|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Data test | 10% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Research investigation | 20% |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Student experiment | 20% | | |
| Summative external assessment (EA): 50% • Examination | | | |

Laboratory Skills – Certificate II Sampling and Measurement and Certificate III Laboratory Skills VET

If there is sufficient interest we will deliver the Certificate II in Sampling and Measurement in Year 11 and Certificate III in Laboratory Skills in Year 12. It is anticipated that the course will be delivered on an afternoon and may include staying on campus until 5.00 one day a week (1.00-5.00 TBC). Both certificate courses will contribute to your QCE (a maximum of 8 points).

Certificate II in Sampling and Measurement (Year 11) (4 QCE Points)

Course overview

Start your science career with this entry-level course. There is a strong need for sample collection and laboratory skills across a variety of industries, from mining to food manufacturing and construction to veterinary sampling and pharmaceutical production. This qualification gives you the foundation-level skills to collect handle and transport samples.

You will get the practical skills and knowledge to record and present data, plan and conduct laboratory or field work, collect routine site samples, and perform basic tests. This will include skills such as

- Testing the purity of water in local creek systems
- Preparing and analysing microscopic slides of micro organisms, cells and tissues
- Collecting and analysing soil samples to determine their composition and identifying possible pollutants
- Using software to present and analyse data

Successful completion of this course will qualify you to gather samples required for a variety of industry testing situations. It will also give you the foundation skills necessary to complete further studies in either environmental sciences, health or trades.

Units

The successful achievement of this qualification requires you to complete all core units as given in the list below. You will also complete the four elective units as part of your study.

Core units

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| MSL912001 | Work within a laboratory or field workplace (induction) |
| MSL922001 | Record and present data |
| MSL943002 | Participate in laboratory or field workplace safety |
| MSMENV272 | Participate in environmentally sustainable work practices |

Elective units

MSL913002 Plan and conduct laboratory/field work

MSL952001 Collect routine site samples

MSL952002 Handle and transport samples or equipment

MSL973001 Perform basic tests

Certificate III in Laboratory Skills (Year 12) (8 QCE points) (subsidised subject levy will be charged)

Course Overview

This course will give you the practical skills and knowledge to perform culture media, basic tests, aseptic techniques, and microscopic examinations, as well as the ability to analyse and record data. Our highly experienced staff are still strongly embedded in the industry and will give you the one-on-one guidance you need to succeed.

Successful completion of this course will qualify you to work as a laboratory assistant in food technology, pathology (human and veterinarian), school laboratory technician or trade schools. It will also give you the foundation knowledge you need to undertake further studies in the field.

Units

The successful achievement of this qualification requires you to complete all core and 7 elective units from the list below.

Core units

MSL913001 Communicate with other people

MSL913002 Plan and conduct laboratory/field work

MSL922001 Record and present data

MSL933002 Contribute to the achievement of quality objectives

MSL943002 Participate in laboratory or field workplace safety

MSMENV272 Participate in environmentally sustainable work practices

Elective units

MSL904001 Perform standard calibrations

MSL954001 Obtain representative samples in accordance with sampling plan

MSL973001 Perform basic tests

MSL973002 Prepare working solutions

MSL973003 Prepare culture media

MSL973004 Perform aseptic techniques

MSL973007 Perform microscopic examination

Indonesian

General External Exam (100%)

Australia's engagement with Asia provides a context for all learning, and highlights the capacity for all students to be active and informed citizens building global communities. Research suggests that: "The knowledge of more than one language gives a person an edge in judgement and competence, by allowing them to see the world from a different perspective (Wesley,2009)." *Learning a language provides* opportunities to communicate sensitively and successfully with non-English speaking people; increases career and travel opportunities and aids in the development of literacy skills, critical thinking, reasoning, conceptualising, and problem solving. Knowledge of the Indonesian language and an understanding of its culture is a twenty first century skill for Australian students as they prepare to live and work in a global society.

Assumed knowledge, prior learning or experience

This syllabus is designed for candidates who wish to study Indonesian as an additional language and who have studied the P-10 Australian Curriculum: Indonesian or similar. Other candidates with less formal language learning experience may also be able to meet the requirements of the syllabus successfully.

Pathways

Indonesian is a General externally assessed subject suited to candidates who are interested in pathways that lead to tertiary studies, vocational education or work. A course of study in Indonesian can establish a basis for further education and employment in many professions and industries. For example, those which value the knowledge of an additional language and the intercultural understanding it encompasses, such as business, hospitality, law, science, technology, sociology and education.

Course structure

Indonesian is a course of study consisting of four units. Subject matter, learning experiences and assessment increase in complexity from Units 1 and 2 to Units 3 and 4.

Units 1 and 2 provide foundational learning, which allows candidates to experience all syllabus objectives and begin engaging with the course subject matter. It is expected that candidates should complete Units 1 and 2 before beginning Unit 3. It is recommended that Unit 3 be completed before Unit 4.

Units 3 and 4 consolidate candidate learning. Only the results from Units 3 and 4 will contribute to ATAR calculations.

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Unit 1 Duniaku</p> <p style="text-align: center;">My world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family/carers and friends • Lifestyle and leisure • Education <p style="text-align: center;">Assessment Formative internal assessment/s</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Unit 2 Menjelajahi dunia kita</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Exploring our world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel • Technology and media • The contribution of Indonesian culture to the world <p style="text-align: center;">Assessment Formative internal assessment/s</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Unit 3 Masyarakat kita</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Our society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roles and relationships • Socialising and connecting with my peers • Groups in society | <p style="text-align: center;">Unit 4 Masa depan saya</p> <p style="text-align: center;">My future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future pathways, plans and reflections • Responsibilities and moving on <p style="text-align: center;">Assessment Summative external assessment 1: Examination — extended response (25%) Summative external assessment 2: Examination — combination response (75%)</p> |
|---|---|--|--|

It is expected that candidates should have opportunities in Units 1 and 2 to experience and respond to the types of assessment they will encounter in Units 3 and 4.
For reporting, educational providers will use in-class formative assessments.

Objectives

1. comprehend Indonesian to understand information, ideas, opinions and experiences
2. identify tone, purpose, context and audience to infer meaning, values and attitudes
3. analyse and evaluate information and ideas to draw conclusions and justify opinions, ideas and perspectives
4. apply knowledge of Indonesian language elements, structures and textual conventions to convey meaning appropriate to context, purpose, audience and cultural conventions
5. structure, sequence and synthesise information to justify opinions, ideas and perspectives
6. use strategies to maintain communication and exchange meaning in Indonesian.

Formative assessments – Units 1 and 2

The sequencing, scope and scale of formative assessments for Units 1 and 2 are matters for each educational provider or individual candidate to decide. If this syllabus is delivered in a school setting, teachers are encouraged to use the A–E descriptors in the reporting standards to provide formative feedback to candidates and to report on progress.

Examiners are encouraged to use the A–E descriptors in the reporting standards to provide formative feedback to candidates and to report on progress.

Summative assessments – Units 3 and 4

Candidates will complete a total of *two* summative external assessments, both of which will count towards their final mark in this subject.

The summative external assessments provide the evidence of achievement for a candidate's profile. External assessment is:

- common to all candidates
- administered under the same conditions at the same time and on the same day
- developed and marked by the QCAA according to a commonly applied marking scheme.

The external assessments contribute 100% to the candidate's result in Indonesian.

Drama

General senior subject

General

Drama fosters creative and expressive communication. It interrogates the human experience by investigating, communicating and embodying stories, experiences, emotions and ideas that reflect the human experience. It engages students in imaginative meaning-making processes and involves them using a range of artistic skills as they make and respond to dramatic works.

Students experience, reflect on, understand, communicate, collaborate and appreciate different perspectives of themselves, others and the world in which they live. They learn about the dramatic languages and how these contribute to the creation, interpretation and critique of dramatic action and meaning for a range of purposes. They study a range of forms, styles and their conventions in a variety of inherited traditions, current practice and emerging trends, including those from different cultures and contexts.

Students learn how to engage with dramatic works as both artists and audience through the use of critical literacies. The study of drama develops students' knowledge, skills and understanding in the making of and responding to dramatic works to help them realise their creative and expressive potential as individuals. Students learn to pose and solve

problems, and work independently and collaboratively.

Pathways

A course of study in Drama can establish a basis for further education and employment in the field of drama, and to broader areas in creative industries and cultural institutions, including arts administration and management, communication, education, public relations, research and science and technology.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- demonstrate an understanding of dramatic languages
- apply literacy skills
- apply and structure dramatic languages
- analyse how dramatic languages are used to create dramatic action and meaning
- interpret purpose, context and text to communicate dramatic meaning
- manipulate dramatic languages to create dramatic action and meaning
- evaluate and justify the use of dramatic languages to communicate dramatic meaning
- synthesise and argue a position about dramatic action and meaning.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>Share</p> <p>How does drama promote shared understandings of the human experience?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultural inheritances of storytelling • oral history and emerging practices • a range of linear and non-linear forms | <p>Reflect</p> <p>How is drama shaped to reflect lived experience?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realism, including Magical Realism, Australian Gothic • associated conventions of styles and texts | <p>Challenge</p> <p>How can we use drama to challenge our understanding of humanity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theatre of Social Comment, including Theatre of the Absurd and Epic Theatre • associated conventions of styles and texts | <p>Transform</p> <p>How can you transform dramatic practice?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contemporary performance • associated conventions of styles and texts • inherited texts as stimulus |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|---|-----|--|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): | 20% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): | 35% |
| • Performance | | • Project — practice-led project | |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): | 20% | | |
| • Project — dramatic concept | | | |
| Summative external assessment (EA): 25% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination — extended response | | | |

Music

General senior subject

General

Music fosters creative and expressive communication. It allows students to develop musicianship through making (composition and performance) and responding (musicology).

Through composition, performance and musicology, students use and apply music elements and concepts. They apply their knowledge and understanding to convey meaning and/or emotion to an audience.

Students use essential literacy skills to engage in a multimodal world. They demonstrate practical music skills, and analyse and evaluate music in a variety of contexts, styles and genres.

Pathways

A course of study in Music can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of arts administration, communication, education, creative industries, public relations and science and technology.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- demonstrate technical skills
- explain music elements and concepts
- use music elements and concepts
- analyse music
- apply compositional devices
- apply literacy skills
- interpret music elements and concepts
- evaluate music to justify the use of music elements and concepts
- realise music ideas
- resolve music ideas.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Designs</p> <p>Through inquiry learning, the following is explored:</p> <p>How does the treatment and combination of different music elements enable musicians to design music that communicates meaning through performance and composition?</p> | <p>Identities</p> <p>Through inquiry learning, the following is explored:</p> <p>How do musicians use their understanding of music elements, concepts and practices to communicate cultural, political, social and personal identities when performing, composing and responding to music?</p> | <p>Innovations</p> <p>Through inquiry learning, the following is explored:</p> <p>How do musicians incorporate innovative music practices to communicate meaning when performing and composing?</p> | <p>Narratives</p> <p>Through inquiry learning, the following is explored:</p> <p>How do musicians manipulate music elements to communicate narrative when performing, composing and responding to music?</p> |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|---|-----|--|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): | 20% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): | 35% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated project | |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): | 20% | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition | | | |
| Summative external assessment (EA): 25% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination | | | |

Visual Art

General senior subject

General

Visual Art provides students with opportunities to understand and appreciate the role of visual art in past and present traditions and cultures, as well as the contributions of contemporary visual artists and their aesthetic, historical and cultural influences. Students interact with artists, artworks, institutions and communities to enrich their experiences and understandings of their own and others' art practices.

Students have opportunities to construct knowledge and communicate personal interpretations by working as both artist and audience. They use their imagination and creativity to innovatively solve problems and experiment with visual language and expression.

Through an inquiry learning model, students develop critical and creative thinking skills. They create individualised responses and meaning by applying diverse materials, techniques, technologies and art processes.

In responding to artworks, students employ essential literacy skills to investigate artistic expression and critically analyse artworks in diverse contexts. They consider meaning, purposes and theoretical approaches when ascribing aesthetic value and challenging ideas.

Pathways

A course of study in Visual Art can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of arts practice, design, craft, and information technologies; broader areas in creative industries and cultural institutions; and diverse fields that use skills inherent in the subject, including advertising, arts administration and management, communication, design, education, galleries and museums, film and television, public relations, and science and technology.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, students will:

- implement ideas and representations
- apply literacy skills
- analyse and interpret visual language, expression and meaning in artworks and practices
- evaluate art practices, traditions, cultures and theories
- justify viewpoints
- experiment in response to stimulus
- create meaning through the knowledge and understanding of materials, techniques, technologies and art processes
- realise responses to communicate meaning.

Structure

| Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p>Art as lens Through inquiry learning, the following are explored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept: lenses to explore the material world • Contexts: personal and contemporary • Focus: People, place, objects • Media: 2D, 3D, and time-based | <p>Art as code Through inquiry learning, the following are explored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept: art as a coded visual language • Contexts: formal and cultural • Focus: Codes, symbols, signs and art conventions • Media: 2D, 3D, and time-based | <p>Art as knowledge Through inquiry learning, the following are explored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept: constructing knowledge as artist and audience • Contexts: contemporary, personal, cultural and/or formal • Focus: student-directed • Media: student-directed | <p>Art as alternate Through inquiry learning, the following are explored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept: evolving alternate representations and meaning • Contexts: contemporary and personal, cultural and/or formal • Focus: continued exploration of Unit 3 student-directed focus • Media: student-directed |

Assessment

Schools devise assessments in Units 1 and 2 to suit their local context.

In Units 3 and 4 students complete four summative assessments. The results from each of the assessments are added together to provide a subject score out of 100. Students will also receive an overall subject result (A–E).

Summative assessments

| Unit 3 | | Unit 4 | |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Investigation — inquiry phase 1 | 15% | Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Project — inquiry phase 3 | 35% |
| Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Project — inquiry phase 2 | 25% | | |
| Summative external assessment (EA): 25% • Examination | | | |