



# Senior Curriculum Handbook

The purpose of this handbook is to support families through the provision of a resource that guides students and parents/carers in Years 11 and 12 subject selection.

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# Introduction

The purpose of this handbook is to support families through the provision of a resource that guides students and parents/carers in Years 11 and 12 subject selection.

Schools design curriculum programs that provide a variety of opportunities for students while catering to individual schools' contexts, resources, students' pathways and community expectations.

The information contained in this booklet is a summary of the approved General, Applied, Senior External Examinations and Short Courses syllabuses. Schools that require further detail about any subject should access the syllabuses from the QCAA portal.

Before distribution, it is recommended that schools review, delete and add to the information to personalise the subject guide for each school context.



# Xavier Senior Schooling Policy and Expectations (Years 10-12) 2020-2021

Xavier Catholic College has high expectations of success for all students and a commitment to justice for all members of its community.

At Xavier it is our belief that educational success results from a partnership between teachers, parents and students. For this partnership to be productive it is important that the requirements for success and justice in these areas are clear to all. A focused commitment to learning and improving is the key to success. Our Ignatian charism refers to the *Magis* – ‘the more’. In a learning context, we challenge our students and staff to strive to do more, be more – an aspiration and inspiration. This policy clearly outlines the roles and responsibilities of the College, our students and families. We need all parties to be working together to achieve the best possible outcome for our all our graduates.

We are committed to providing a breadth of quality teaching and learning opportunities for students in the senior phase of schooling. It is our expectation that graduates from Xavier will:

- achieve valued and recognised qualifications;
- have achieved the highest result they possibly can (striving for the Magis); and
- engage productively in the world of study and work.

## 1. The College will:

### a. Work with students and families to develop a learning plan

- During Year 10, we will undertake a rigorous Student Education and Training Plan (SETP) process working with students and parents
- This plan will be monitored and reviewed at key junctures
- All students must remain eligible for a QCE regardless of the chosen course of study.

### b. Provide structures and systems to execute this plan

- Preparation of subject selection guidelines and processes
- Provide a range of high quality academic and vocational study options
- Establish and communicate pre-requisites for senior subjects. These are published in this Curriculum Handbook and applied in such a way to take account of the needs, abilities (based on evidence) and circumstances of each student
- Publish assessment calendar

### c. Provide support and monitoring

- Implement individual tracking and management processes for students who are at risk of not meeting QCE requirements and/or not meeting their SET plan goals and targets. If the student does not achieve the agreed outcomes of this process, the school may require him/her to amend or change subjects or courses.

## 2. Our students will:

### a. be ready to learn and work

- attend school each day as required and be punctual – to school and class
- be prepared for lessons, actively involved in classes and classwork and contribute to class activities in a productive way
- wear the school uniform with pride and comply with our dress standards for a professional learning environment

### b. engage productively in the learning process

- students are expected to make the best use of the learning experiences provided in the pursuit of academic success
- be attentive in class and complete all set tasks and assessment
- develop quality study and assessment habits

### c. be responsible for acting on feedback to improve and balance school work with other commitments

- Senior students are expected to take responsibility for their own learning
- set goals for achievement at key junctures
- complete homework, revise classwork and study
- complete drafts and present assessment when it is due
- balance their primary occupation as students with part time work, sport and other commitments

## 3. Parents/Carers will:

- Participate in Student Education and Training (SET) Plan process
- Communicate with staff if they feel support is needed for their son/daughter
- Attend parent teacher interviews as requested
- Support student learning by working collaboratively with the school

### **Compliance with this Policy is expected of all senior students at Xavier College**

Non-compliance with this Policy may result in a review of enrolment with the student, his/her family and the Principal (or his/her delegate).

The Xavier Catholic College **Assessment Guidelines** are accessible on the Parent Portal.

# Choosing Subjects

DO choose subjects:

- that you are good at
- that are prerequisites for a course or career
- that you enjoy or are interested in
- that will help your career and employment goals
- that will help you develop skills, knowledge and attitudes useful in life

DO check out subjects that you intend to study by:

- reading each outline carefully
  - talking to the key teachers for each subject
  - attending the Subject Selection Evening and asking questions
  - looking at text books, websites and curriculum materials used in this subject
- 

DON'T choose subjects:

- that you have struggled with or disliked in the past
- because you think they will be easy or 'a bludge' (they're not!)
- because your friends are doing them
- if you have not researched beyond the subject name eg. choosing Digital Solutions because you like computers
- because someone tells you to do it because you're good at it (it's your pathway NOT theirs!)
- because you like / dislike the teacher

*AM I making good subject choices?*

- I     Interests
- A     Abilities
- M     Motivation

This table could be useful in determining your initial choice of subjects: (YES/NO)

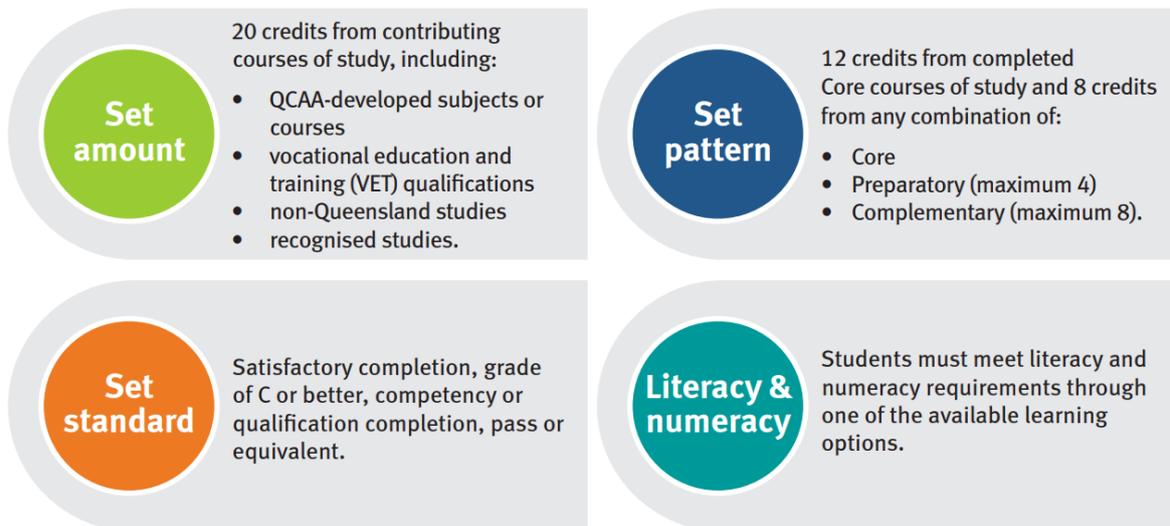
	Religion Choice	English Choice	Maths Choice	Elective Choice 1	Elective Choice 2	Elective Choice 3
<b>SUBJECT</b>						
Do my Year 10 results and teacher recommendations indicate that I am likely to succeed in this subject?						
Do I find this subject or think I will find this subject interesting and enjoyable?						
Do I need this subject as a prerequisite, assumed, or recommended subject for courses I may wish to do in the future?						
Will the knowledge, skills or beliefs I learn be useful for a job or an aspect of life in my future that will be important?						

# The Queensland Certificate of Education

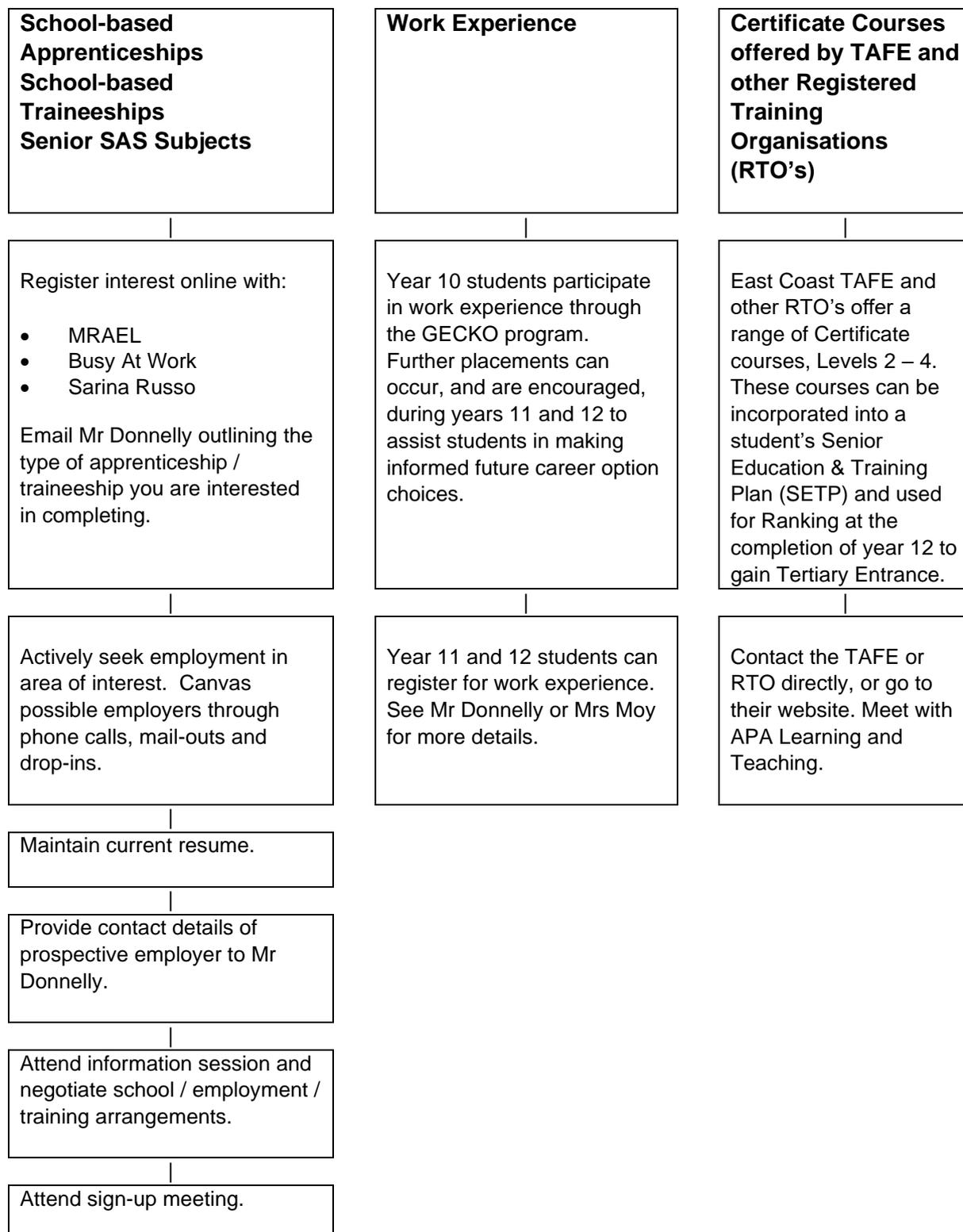
The Queensland Certificate of Education (QCE) is Queensland's senior secondary schooling qualification. It is internationally recognised and provides evidence of senior schooling achievements.

The flexibility of the QCE means that students can choose from a wide range of learning options to suit their interests and career goals. Most students will plan their QCE pathway in Year 10 when choosing senior courses of study. The school will help them develop their individual plan and a QCAA learning account will be opened.

To receive a QCE, students must achieve the set amount of learning, at the set standard, in a set pattern, while meeting literacy and numeracy requirements. The QCE is issued to eligible students when they meet all the requirements, either at the completion of Year 12, or after they have left school.



# Vocational Education and Training (Vet) Options



# 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](http://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 via:

- a third-party arrangement with an external provider who is an RTO (normally TAFE)
- OR
- a school-based apprenticeship or traineeship.

## 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.

# 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](http://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.

# Subjects

## Mathematics

### General

- General Mathematics
- Mathematical Methods
- Specialist Mathematics

### Applied

- Essential Mathematics

## English

### General

- English
- Literature

### Applied

- Essential English

## Humanities

### General

- Business
- Legal Studies
- Modern History
- Study of Religion

### Applied

- Religion & Ethics

## Technologies

### General

- Design
- Digital Solutions

### Applied

- Engineering Skills
- Furnishing Skills
- Hospitality Practices

## Health and Physical Education

### General

- Health
- Physical Education

### Applied

- Early Childhood Studies
- Sport & Recreation

## Science

### General

- Biology
- Chemistry
- Marine Science
- Physics

### Applied

- Aquatic Practices

## Languages

### General

- French

## The Arts

### General

- Drama
- Film, Television & New Media
- Music
- Visual Art

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

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

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

## 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			

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

related to general employment and successful participation in society, drawing on the mathematics used by various professional and industry groups.

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

## 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"><li>• Problem-solving and modelling task</li></ul>	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Problem-solving and modelling task</li></ul>
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Common internal assessment (CIA)</li></ul>	Summative internal assessment (IA4): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Examination</li></ul>

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

## 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"> <li>Extended response — written response for a public audience</li> </ul>	25%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extended response — imaginative written response</li> </ul>	25%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extended response — persuasive spoken response</li> </ul>	25%	Summative external assessment (EA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examination — analytical written response</li> </ul>	25%

# Literature

General

Literature focuses on the study of 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 literary texts.

Students engage with language and texts through a range of teaching and learning experiences to foster the skills to communicate effectively. They make choices about generic structures, language, textual features and technologies to participate actively in the dialogue and detail of literary analysis and the creation of imaginative and analytical texts in a range of modes, mediums and forms.

Students explore how literary texts shape perceptions of the world and enable us to enter the worlds of others. They explore ways in which literary texts may reflect or challenge social and cultural ways of thinking and influence audiences.

## Pathways

A course of study in Literature 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
<b>Introduction to literary studies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ways literary texts are received and responded to</li> <li>• How textual choices affect readers</li> <li>• Creating analytical and imaginative texts</li> </ul>	<b>Texts and culture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ways literary texts connect with each other — genre, concepts and contexts</li> <li>• Ways literary texts connect with each other — style and structure</li> <li>• Creating analytical and imaginative texts</li> </ul>	<b>Literature and identity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relationship between language, culture and identity in literary texts</li> <li>• Power of language to represent ideas, events and people</li> <li>• Creating analytical and imaginative texts</li> </ul>	<b>Independent explorations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dynamic nature of literary interpretation</li> <li>• Close examination of style, structure and subject matter</li> <li>• Creating analytical and imaginative texts</li> </ul>

## 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"> <li>• Examination — analytical written response</li> </ul>	25%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extended response — imaginative written response</li> </ul>	25%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extended response — imaginative spoken/multimodal response</li> </ul>	25%	Summative external assessment (EA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examination — analytical written response</li> </ul>	25%

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

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

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
<b>Business creation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fundamentals of business</li> <li>• Creation of business ideas</li> </ul>	<b>Business growth</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of a business</li> <li>• Entering markets</li> </ul>	<b>Business diversification</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competitive markets</li> <li>• Strategic development</li> </ul>	<b>Business evolution</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repositioning a business</li> <li>• Transformation of a business</li> </ul>

## 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%

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

## 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"><li>• Examination — combination response</li></ul>	25%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Investigation — argumentative essay</li></ul>	25%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Investigation — inquiry report</li></ul>	25%	Summative external assessment (EA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Examination — combination response</li></ul>	25%

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><b>Ideas in the modern world</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Frontier Wars, 1788–1930s</li> <li>• Age of Enlightenment, 1750s–1789</li> <li>• Industrial Revolution, 1760s–1890s</li> <li>• American Revolution, 1763–1783</li> <li>• French Revolution, 1789–1799</li> <li>• Age of Imperialism, 1848–1914</li> </ul>	<p><b>Movements in the modern world</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Indigenous rights movement since 1967</li> <li>• Independence movement in India, 1857–1947</li> <li>• Workers’ movement since the 1860s</li> <li>• Women’s movement since 1893</li> <li>• May Fourth Movement in China, 1919</li> </ul>	<p><b>National experiences in the modern world</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia, 1914–1949</li> <li>• England, 1707–1837</li> <li>• France, 1799–1815</li> <li>• New Zealand, 1841–1934</li> <li>• Germany, 1914–1945</li> <li>• United States of America, 1917–1945</li> <li>• Soviet Union, 1920s–1945</li> <li>• Japan, 1931–1967</li> <li>• China, 1931–1976</li> </ul>	<p><b>International experiences in the modern world</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian engagement with Asia since 1945</li> <li>• Search for collective peace and security since 1815</li> <li>• Trade and commerce between nations since 1833</li> <li>• Mass migrations since 1848</li> <li>• Information Age since 1936</li> <li>• Genocides and ethnic cleansings since 1941</li> <li>• Nuclear Age since 1945</li> </ul>

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meiji Restoration, 1868–1912</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independence movement in Algeria, 1945–1962</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indonesia, 1942–1975</li> <li>• India, 1947–1974</li> <li>• Israel, 1948–1993</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold War, 1945–1991</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boxer Rebellion, 1900–1901</li> <li>• Russian Revolution, 1905–1920s</li> <li>• Xinhai Revolution, 1911–1912</li> <li>• Iranian Revolution, 1977–1979</li> <li>• Arab Spring since 2010</li> <li>• Alternative topic for Unit 1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independence movement in Vietnam, 1945–1975</li> <li>• Anti-apartheid movement in South Africa, 1948–1991</li> <li>• African-American civil rights movement, 1954–1968</li> <li>• Environmental movement since the 1960s</li> <li>• LGBTIQ civil rights movement since 1969</li> <li>• Pro-democracy movement in Myanmar (Burma) since 1988</li> <li>• Alternative topic for Unit 2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Korea, 1948–1972</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Struggle for peace in the Middle East since 1948</li> <li>• Cultural globalisation since 1956</li> <li>• Space exploration since 1957</li> <li>• Rights and recognition of First Peoples since 1982</li> <li>• Terrorism, anti-terrorism and counter-terrorism since 1984</li> </ul>

## 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 — essay in response to historical sources	25%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Investigation — historical essay based on research	25%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Independent source investigation	25%	Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination — short responses to historical sources	25%

Study of Religion investigates religious traditions and how religion has influenced, and continues to influence, people's lives. Students become aware of their own religious beliefs, the religious beliefs of others, and how people holding such beliefs are able to co-exist in a pluralist society.

Students study the five major world religions of Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism; and Australian Aboriginal spiritualities and Torres Strait Islander religion and their influence on people, society and culture. These are explored through sacred texts and religious writings that offer insights into life, and through the rituals that mark significant moments and events in the religion itself and the lives of adherents.

Students develop a logical and critical approach to understanding the influence of religion, with judgments supported through valid and reasoned argument. They develop critical thinking skills, including those of analysis, reasoning and evaluation, as well as communication skills that support further study and post-school participation in a wide range of fields.

## Pathways

A course of study in Study of Religion can establish a basis for further education and employment in such fields as anthropology, the arts, education, journalism, politics, psychology, religious studies, sociology and social work.

## Objectives

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

- describe the characteristics of religion and religious traditions
- demonstrate an understanding of religious traditions
- differentiate between religious traditions
- analyse perspectives about religious expressions within traditions
- consider and organise information about religion
- evaluate and draw conclusions about the significance of religion for individuals and its influence on people, society and culture
- create responses that communicate meaning to suit purpose.

## Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
<b>Sacred texts and religious writings</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sacred texts</li> <li>• Abrahamic traditions</li> </ul>	<b>Religion and ritual</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lifecycle rituals</li> <li>• Calendrical rituals</li> </ul>	<b>Religious ethics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social ethics</li> <li>• Ethical relationships</li> </ul>	<b>Religion, rights and the nation-state</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Religion and the nation-state</li> <li>• Religion and human rights</li> </ul>

## 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"><li>• Examination — extended response</li></ul>	25%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Investigation — inquiry response</li></ul>	25%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Investigation — inquiry response</li></ul>	25%	Summative external assessment (EA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Examination — short response</li></ul>	25%

Religion & Ethics focuses on the personal, relational and spiritual perspectives of human experience. Students investigate and critically reflect on the role and function of religion and ethics in society.

Students investigate topics such as the meaning of life, spirituality, purpose and destiny, life choices, moral and ethical issues and justice and explore how these are dealt with in various religious, spiritual and ethical traditions. They examine how personal beliefs, values and spiritual identity are shaped and influenced by factors such as family, culture, gender, race, class and economic issues.

Students gain knowledge and understanding and develop the ability to think critically and communicate concepts relevant to their lives and the world in which they live.

## Pathways

A course of study in Religion & Ethics can establish a basis for further education and employment in any field. Students gain skills and attitudes that contribute to lifelong learning and the basis for engaging with others in diverse settings.

## Structure

The Religion & Ethics course is designed around core and elective topics. Each perspective of the core must be covered within every elective topic and integrated throughout the course.

Core topics	Elective topics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who am I? the personal perspective</li> <li>• Who are we? the relational perspective</li> <li>• Is there more than this? the spiritual perspective</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Australian scene</li> <li>• Ethics and morality</li> <li>• Good and evil</li> <li>• Heroes and role models</li> <li>• Indigenous Australian spiritualities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peace and conflict</li> <li>• Religion and contemporary culture</li> <li>• Religions of the world</li> <li>• Religious citizenship</li> <li>• Sacred stories</li> </ul>

## Objectives

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

- recognise and describe concepts, ideas and terminology about religion, beliefs and ethics
- identify and explain the ways religion, beliefs and ethics contribute to the personal, relational and spiritual perspectives of life and society
- explain viewpoints and practices related to religion, beliefs and ethics
- organise information and material related to religion, beliefs and ethics
- analyse perspectives, viewpoints and practices related to religion, beliefs and ethics
- apply concepts and ideas to make decisions about inquiries
- use language conventions and features to communicate ideas and information, according to purposes
- plan and undertake inquiries about religion, beliefs and ethics
- communicate the outcomes of inquiries to suit audiences
- appraise inquiry processes and the outcomes of inquiries.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning and purpose</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social justice</li> <li>• Spirituality</li> </ul>
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## Assessment

For Religion and Ethics, 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.
<p>At least two different components from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• written: 500–900 words</li> <li>• spoken: 2½–3½ minutes</li> <li>• multimodal: 3–6 minutes</li> <li>• performance: continuous class time</li> <li>• product: continuous class time.</li> </ul>	<p>Presented in one of the following modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• written: 600–1000 words</li> <li>• spoken: 3–4 minutes</li> <li>• multimodal: 4–7 minutes.</li> </ul>	<p>Presented in one of the following modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• written: 600–1000 words</li> <li>• spoken: 3–4 minutes</li> <li>• multimodal: 4–7 minutes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60–90 minutes</li> <li>• 50–250 words per item on the test</li> </ul>

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

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

## 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 Skills focuses on the underpinning industry practices and production processes required to create, maintain and repair predominantly metal products in the engineering manufacturing industry.

Students understand industry practices, interpret specifications, including technical information and drawings, demonstrate and apply safe and 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 Engineering Skills can establish a basis for further education and employment in engineering trades. With additional training and experience, potential employment opportunities may be found, for example, as a sheet metal worker, metal fabricator, welder, maintenance fitter, metal machinist, locksmith, air-conditioning

mechanic, refrigeration mechanic or automotive mechanic.

## 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 Engineering Skills course is designed around core and elective topics.

Core topics	Elective topics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Industry practices</li><li>• Production processes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fitting and machining</li><li>• Sheet metal working</li><li>• Welding and fabrication</li></ul>

## Assessment

For Engineering Skills, 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 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"> <li>• written: 500–900 words</li> <li>• spoken: 2½–3½ minutes</li> <li>• multimodal               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– non-presentation: 8 A4 pages max (or equivalent)</li> <li>– presentation: 3–6 minutes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• product: continuous class time.</li> </ul>	Students demonstrate production skills and procedures in class under teacher supervision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60–90 minutes</li> <li>• 50–250 words per item</li> </ul>

Furnishing Skills focuses on the underpinning industry practices and production processes required to manufacture furnishing products with high aesthetic qualities.

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 Furnishing Skills can establish a basis for further education and employment in the furnishing industry. With additional training and experience, potential employment opportunities may be found in furnishing trades as, for example,

a furniture-maker, wood machinist, cabinet-maker, polisher, shopfitter, upholsterer, furniture restorer, picture framer, floor finisher or glazier.

## 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 Furnishing Skills course is designed around core and elective topics.

Core topics	Elective topics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industry practices</li> <li>• Production processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabinet-making</li> <li>• Furniture finishing</li> <li>• Furniture-making</li> <li>• Glazing and framing</li> <li>• Upholstery</li> </ul>

## Assessment

For Furnishing Skills, 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 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"> <li>• written: 500–900 words</li> <li>• spoken: 2½–3½ minutes</li> <li>• multimodal               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– non-presentation: 8 A4 pages max (or equivalent)</li> <li>– presentation: 3-6 minutes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• product: continuous class time.</li> </ul>	Students demonstrate production skills and procedures in class under teacher supervision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60–90 minutes</li> <li>• 50–250 words per item</li> </ul>

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.

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

## 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.

## 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"> <li>• written: 500–900 words</li> <li>• spoken: 2½–3½ minutes</li> <li>• multimodal: 3–6 minutes</li> <li>• product and performance: continuous class time</li> </ul>	<p>Presented in one of the following modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• written: 600–1000 words</li> <li>• spoken: 3–4 minutes</li> <li>• multimodal: 4–7 minutes.</li> </ul>	<p>Presented in one of the following modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• written: 600–1000 words</li> <li>• spoken: 3–4 minutes</li> <li>• multimodal: 4–7 minutes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60–90 minutes</li> <li>• 50–250 words per item</li> </ul>

Health provides students with a contextualised strengths-based inquiry of the various determinants that create and promote lifelong health, learning and active citizenship. Drawing from the health, behavioural, social and physical sciences, the Health syllabus offers students an action, advocacy and evaluation-oriented curriculum.

Health uses an inquiry approach informed by the critical analysis of health information to investigate sustainable health change at personal, peer, family and community levels.

Students define and understand broad health topics, which they reframe into specific contextualised health issues for further investigation.

Students plan, implement, evaluate and reflect on action strategies that mediate, enable and advocate change through health promotion.

## Pathways

A course of study in Health can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of health science, public health, health education, allied health, nursing and medical professions.

## Objectives

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

- recognise and describe information about health-related topics and issues
- comprehend and use health approaches and frameworks
- analyse and interpret information about health-related topics and issues
- critique information to distinguish determinants that influence health status
- organise information for particular purposes
- investigate and synthesise information to develop action strategies
- evaluate and reflect on implemented action strategies to justify recommendations that mediate, advocate and enable health promotion
- 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
<b>Resilience as a personal health resource</b>	<b>Peers and family as resources for healthy living</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alcohol (elective)</li> <li>• Body image (elective)</li> </ul>	<b>Community as a resource for healthy living</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homelessness (elective)</li> <li>• Road safety (elective)</li> <li>• Anxiety (elective)</li> </ul>	<b>Respectful relationships in the post-schooling transition</b>

## 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 — action research	25%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Investigation —analytical exposition	25%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Examination — extended response	25%	Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination	25%

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

## 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%

Early Childhood Studies focuses on learning about children aged from birth to five years.

Students explore play-based learning activities from two perspectives: they use theories about early childhood learning and devise play-based learning activities responsive to children's needs.

Students examine the interrelatedness of core concepts and ideas of the fundamentals and practices of early childhood learning. They plan, justify and evaluate play-based learning activities responsive to the needs of children as well as evaluating contexts in early childhood learning. This enables students to develop understanding of the multifaceted, diverse and significant nature of early childhood learning.

## Pathways

A course of study in Early Childhood Studies can establish a basis for further education and employment in health, community services and education. Work opportunities exist as early childhood educators, teacher's aides or assistants in a range of early childhood contexts.

## Structure

The Early Childhood Studies course is designed around core topics embedded in at least four elective topics.

Core topics	Elective topics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fundamentals of early childhood</li><li>• Practices in early childhood</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Play and creativity</li><li>• Literacy and numeracy skills</li><li>• Being in a safe place</li><li>• Health and physical wellbeing</li><li>• Indoor and outdoor learning environments</li></ul>

## Objectives

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

- describe concepts and ideas related to fundamentals of early childhood
- explain concepts and ideas of practices of early childhood learning.
- analyse concepts and ideas of the fundamentals and practices of early childhood learning
- apply concepts and ideas of the fundamentals and practices of early childhood learning
- use language conventions and features to communicate ideas and information for specific purposes
- plan and justify play-based learning activities responsive to children's needs
- evaluate play-based learning activities in response to children's needs
- evaluate contexts in early childhood learning.

## Assessment

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

- two projects
- two other assessments.

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"> <li>• written: 500–900 words</li> <li>• spoken: 2½–3½ minutes</li> <li>• multimodal: 3–6 minutes</li> <li>• performance: continuous class time</li> <li>• product: continuous class time.</li> </ul>	Presented in one of the following modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• written: 600–1000 words</li> <li>• spoken: 3–4 minutes</li> <li>• multimodal: 4–7 minutes.</li> </ul>	Presented in one of the following modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• written: 600–1000 words</li> <li>• spoken: 3–4 minutes</li> <li>• multimodal: 4–7 minutes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60–90 minutes</li> <li>• 50–250 words per item</li> </ul>

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

## 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"> <li>• written: 500–900 words</li> <li>• spoken: 2½–3½ minutes</li> <li>• multimodal: 3–6 minutes</li> <li>• performance: 2–4 minutes.*</li> </ul>	Presented in one of the following modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• written: 600–1000 words</li> <li>• spoken: 3–4 minutes</li> <li>• multimodal: 4–7 minutes.</li> </ul>	Presented in one of the following modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• written: 600–1000 words</li> <li>• spoken: 3–4 minutes</li> <li>• multimodal: 4–7 minutes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2–4 minutes*</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60–90 minutes</li> <li>• 50–250 words per item</li> </ul>

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

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

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

## 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			

Marine Science provides opportunities for students to study an interdisciplinary science focusing on marine environments and the consequences of human influences on ocean resources.

Students develop their understanding of oceanography. They engage with the concept of marine biology. They study coral reef ecology, changes to the reef and the connectivity between marine systems. This knowledge is linked with ocean issues and resource management where students apply knowledge to consider the future of our oceans and techniques for managing fisheries.

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 Marine Science can establish a basis for further education and

employment in the fields of marine sciences, biotechnology, aquaculture, 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
<b>Oceanography</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An ocean planet</li> <li>• The dynamic shore</li> </ul>	<b>Marine biology</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine ecology and biodiversity</li> <li>• Marine environmental management</li> </ul>	<b>Marine systems — connections and change</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The reef and beyond</li> <li>• Changes on the reef</li> </ul>	<b>Ocean issues and resource management</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oceans of the future</li> <li>• Managing fisheries</li> </ul>

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

## 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			

Aquatic Practices provides opportunities for students to explore, experience and learn practical skills and knowledge valued in aquatic workplaces and other settings.

Students gain insight into the management of aquatic regions and their ecological and environmental systems, helping them to position themselves within a long and sustainable tradition of custodianship.

Students have opportunities to learn in, through and about aquatic workplaces, events and other related activities. Additional learning links to an understanding of the employment, study and recreational opportunities associated with communities who visit, live or work on and around our waterways.

## Pathways

A course of study in Aquatic Practices can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of recreation, tourism, fishing and aquaculture. The subject also provides a basis for participating in and contributing to community associations, events and activities, such as yacht and sailing club races and competitions and boating shows.

## Structure

The Aquatic Practices course is designed around:

- the four areas of study with the core topics for 'Safety and management practices' embedded in each of the four areas of study
- schools determine whether to include elective topics in a course of study.

Areas of study	Core topics	Elective topics
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental conditions</li> <li>• Ecosystems</li> <li>• Conservation and sustainability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizen science</li> </ul>
Recreational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entering the aquatic environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aquatic activities</li> </ul>

## Objectives

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

- describe concepts and ideas in aquatic contexts
- explain concepts and ideas in aquatic contexts
- demonstrate skills in aquatic contexts
- analyse information, situations and relationships in aquatic contexts
- apply knowledge, understanding and skills in aquatic contexts
- use language conventions and features appropriate to aquatic contexts to communicate ideas and information, according to purpose
- generate plans and procedures for activities in aquatic contexts
- evaluate the safety and effectiveness of activities in aquatic contexts
- make recommendations for activities in aquatic contexts.

Areas of study	Core topics	Elective topics
Commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aquaculture, aquaponics and aquariums</li> <li>• Boat building and marine engineering</li> </ul>
Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural understandings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical understandings</li> </ul>
Safety and management practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislation, rules and regulations for aquatic environments</li> <li>• Equipment maintenance and operations</li> <li>• First aid and safety</li> <li>• Management practices</li> </ul>	—

## Assessment

For Aquatic Practices, assessment from Units 3 and 4 is used to determine the student's exit result, and consists of four instruments, including no more than two assessment instruments from any one technique.

Project	Investigation	Extended response	Examination	Performance
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.	A technique that assesses physical demonstrations as outcomes of applying a range of cognitive, technical and physical skills.
At least two different components from the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• written: 500–900 words</li> <li>• spoken: 2½–3½ minutes</li> <li>• multimodal: 3–6 minutes</li> <li>• performance: continuous class time</li> <li>• product: continuous class time.</li> </ul>	Presented in one of the following modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• written: 600–1000 words</li> <li>• spoken: 3–4 minutes</li> <li>• multimodal: 4–7 minutes.</li> </ul>	Presented in one of the following modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• written: 600–1000 words</li> <li>• spoken: 3–4 minutes</li> <li>• multimodal: 4–7 minutes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60–90 minutes</li> <li>• 50–250 words per item</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• performance: continuous class time to develop and practice the performance.</li> </ul>

French provides students with the opportunity to reflect on their understanding of the French language and the communities that use it, while also assisting in the effective negotiation of experiences and meaning across cultures and languages. Students participate in a range of interactions in which they exchange meaning, develop intercultural understanding and become active participants in understanding and constructing written, spoken and visual texts.

Students communicate with people from French-speaking communities to understand the purpose and nature of language and to gain understanding of linguistic structures. They acquire language in social and cultural settings and communicate across a range of contexts for a variety of purposes.

Students experience and evaluate a range of different text types; reorganise their thinking to accommodate other linguistic and intercultural knowledge and textual conventions; and create texts for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences.

## Pathways

A course of study in French can establish a basis for further education and employment in many professions and industries, particularly those where the knowledge of

an additional language and the intercultural understanding it encompasses could be of value, such as business, hospitality, law, science, technology, sociology and education.

## Objectives

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

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

## Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
<p><b>Ma vie</b> <b>My world</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family/carers and friends</li> <li>• Lifestyle and leisure</li> <li>• Education</li> </ul>	<p><b>L'exploration du monde</b> <b>Exploring our world</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Travel</li> <li>• Technology and media</li> <li>• The contribution of French culture to the world</li> </ul>	<p><b>Notre société</b> <b>Our society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roles and relationships</li> <li>• Socialising and connecting with my peers</li> <li>• Groups in society</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mon avenir</b> <b>My future</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finishing secondary school, plans and reflections</li> <li>• Responsibilities and moving on</li> </ul>

## 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 — short response	15%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Extended response	30%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Examination — combination response	30%	Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination — combination response	25%

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><b>Share</b> How does drama promote shared understandings of the human experience?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cultural inheritances of storytelling</li> </ul>	<p><b>Reflect</b> How is drama shaped to reflect lived experience?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Realism, including Magical Realism, Australian Gothic</li> </ul>	<p><b>Challenge</b> How can we use drama to challenge our understanding of humanity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theatre of Social Comment, including Theatre of the</li> </ul>	<p><b>Transform</b> How can you transform dramatic practice?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contemporary performance</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• oral history and emerging practices</li> <li>• a range of linear and non-linear forms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• associated conventions of styles and texts</li> </ul>	Absurd and Epic Theatre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• associated conventions of styles and texts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• associated conventions of styles and texts</li> <li>• inherited texts as stimulus</li> </ul>
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## 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): • Performance	20%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Project — practice-led project	35%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Project — dramatic concept	20%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 25% • Examination — extended response			

Film, Television & New Media fosters creative and expressive communication. It explores the five key concepts of technologies, representations, audiences, institutions and languages.

Students learn about film, television and new media as our primary sources of information and entertainment. They understand that film, television and new media are important channels for educational and cultural exchange, and are fundamental to our self-expression and representation as individuals and as communities.

Students creatively apply film, television and new media key concepts to individually and collaboratively make moving-image media products, and investigate and respond to moving-image media content and production contexts. Students develop a respect for diverse perspectives and a critical awareness of the expressive, functional and creative potential of moving-image media in a diverse range of global contexts. They develop knowledge and skills in creative thinking, communication, collaboration, planning, critical analysis, and digital and ethical citizenship.

## Pathways

A course of study in Film, Television & New Media can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of

information technologies, creative industries, cultural institutions, and diverse fields that use skills inherent in the subject, including advertising, arts administration and management, communication, design, education, film and television, and public relations.

## Objectives

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

- explain the features of moving-image media content and practices
- symbolise conceptual ideas and stories
- construct proposals and construct moving-image media products
- apply literacy skills
- analyse moving-image products and contexts of production and use
- structure visual, audio and text elements to make moving-image media products
- experiment with ideas for moving-image media products
- appraise film, television and new media products, practices and viewpoints
- synthesise visual, audio and text elements to solve conceptual and creative problems.

## Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
<p><b>Foundation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept: technologies</li> </ul> <p>How are tools and associated processes used to create meaning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept: institutions</li> </ul>	<p><b>Story forms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept: representations</li> </ul> <p>How do representations function in story forms?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept: audiences</li> </ul> <p>How does the relationship between story forms and</p>	<p><b>Participation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept: technologies</li> </ul> <p>How do technologies enable or constrain participation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept: audiences</li> </ul> <p>How do different contexts and purposes</p>	<p><b>Identity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept: technologies</li> </ul> <p>How do media artists experiment with technological practices?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept: representations</li> </ul>

<p>How are institutional practices influenced by social, political and economic factors?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept: languages</li> </ul> <p>How do signs and symbols, codes and conventions create meaning?</p>	<p>meaning change in different contexts?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept: languages</li> </ul> <p>How are media languages used to construct stories?</p>	<p>impact the participation of individuals and cultural groups?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept: institutions</li> </ul> <p>How is participation in institutional practices influenced by social, political and economic factors?</p>	<p>How do media artists portray people, places, events, ideas and emotions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept: languages</li> </ul> <p>How do media artists use signs, symbols, codes and conventions in experimental ways to create meaning?</p>
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## 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): • Case study investigation	15%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Stylistic project	35%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Multi-platform project	25%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 25% • Examination — extended response			

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 such as arts administration and management, music journalism, arts/music education, creative and performance industries, music/media advertising, music and voice therapy, music/entertainment law, and the recording industry.

## Objectives

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

- demonstrate technical skills
- explain the use of 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><b>Designs</b></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><b>Identities</b></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><b>Innovations</b></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><b>Narratives</b></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): • Performance	20%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Integrated project	35%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Composition	20%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 25%			
• Examination			

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
<b>Art as lens</b> Through inquiry learning, the following are explored:	<b>Art as code</b> Through inquiry learning, the following are explored:	<b>Art as knowledge</b> Through inquiry learning, the following are explored:	<b>Art as alternate</b> Through inquiry learning, the following are explored:

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