



Senior Subject
Information

SUBJECT SELECTION **HANDBOOK**



Learning through determination,
creativity and enthusiasm

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Principal's Introduction

Dear Parents and Students,

Our world is, and will continue to be, a rapidly changing one. Successful young people will be confident in themselves, creative, independent learners, self-directed, ethical, spiritually centred and emotionally intelligent. They will be effective communicators who are literate and numerate, able to collaborate and to operate confidently in the interconnected and globalised 21st century. For our world to survive and thrive they will need to be responsible citizens and global contributors ready to act for a just and caring society. This is what the education of the young women and men of Carmel College is about, supported by a priority on a safe and secure environment with high expectations, and a Catholic ethos which allows for student growth in faith, strong values and a sense of service to others. Students are encouraged to both develop their abilities in the areas of school life and studies in which they excel, as well as aiming for improvement in challenge areas.

The latter part of Year 10 is a crucial time for students as they consider more deeply their future directions. This handbook is designed to provide some of the information available and should be used in conjunction with other help support and advice.

With a new senior secondary system in Queensland the questions can be numerous and the information can seem overwhelming, but the essential question remains the same: "What do I want from my schooling and how am I going to do that?"

Now is the time to consider this question carefully. Decisions made may have a significant impact, both in the short and longer term. While advice should be sought from as many sources as possible, the final decisions must rest with the student.

The curriculum at Carmel is holistic, offering the opportunity to grow socially, emotionally, spiritually and intellectually. A growth mindset, grit, learning from mistakes, collaboration and communication: not only are these the ingredients for success in learning at Carmel College, they are also the keys to success in the 21st century. I look forward to working with parents and teachers over their senior years in supporting the growth and learning of the young people we teach.

Stephen Adair
Principal

Important Information

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 Senior Education Profile see: www.qcaa.qld.edu.au/senior/certificates-

Statement of results

Students are issued with a statement of results in 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.

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

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

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

Applied syllabuses

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

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

Vocational education and training (VET)

- Students can access VET programs through the school if it:
- Is a registered training organisation (RTO)
- Has a third-party arrangement with an external provider who is an RTO.
- Offers opportunities for students to undertake school-based apprenticeships or traineeships.

Australian Tertiary Admission Rank (ATAR) eligibility

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

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

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

English requirement

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

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

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

As English is a prerequisite for university study it is expected that all ATAR students will study General English. Please note that Units 3 and 4 are studied in combination and both need satisfactory completion to attain the QCE points.

General syllabuses

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.

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 General 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

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

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

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

The Senior External Examination is for:

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

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

For more information about the Senior External Examination, see: www.qcaa.qld.edu.au/senior/see.

Assessment

The Senior External Examination consists of individual subject examinations that are held once each year in Term 4. Important dates and the examination timetable are published in the Senior Education Profile (SEP) calendar, available at: <https://www.qcaa.qld.edu.au/senior/sep-calendar>.

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

Queensland Certificate of Education (QCE)

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

The QCE allows students to choose from a wide range of learning options to suit their interests and career goals. There are many learning options available and hundreds of subject and course combinations that may lead to a QCE.

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.

QCE requirements

The QCE is awarded to students when they have met all the [QCE requirements](#), either at the completion of Year 12, or after they have left school. Students who do not meet the QCE requirements at the end of Year 12 can continue to work towards their certificate — up to seven years after finishing Year 12.

QCE pathway planning

Most students will plan their QCE pathways in Year 10, when choosing senior courses of study. Your involvement in helping your child make important decisions about their future education, training and employment is vital to the success of this plan.

How to Qualify for a QCE

Students working towards a QCE can choose from a wide range of learning options to suit their interests and career goals.

To receive a QCE, students must achieve the set amount of learning, in the set standard, in a set pattern, while meeting literacy and numeracy requirements.

Set Amount

- 20 credits from learning options, including:
 - [QCAA subjects or courses](#)
 - [vocational education and training qualifications](#)
 - non-Queensland studies
 - [Recognised studies](#).

Set Standard

- Satisfactory completion, grade of C or better, competency or qualification completion, pass or equivalent.

Set Pattern

- 12 credits from completed Core courses of study and 8 credits from any combination of:
 - [Core courses of study](#)
 - [Preparatory courses of study \(maximum 4\)](#)
 - [Complementary courses of study \(maximum 8\)](#).

Literacy and numeracy requirements

Students must meet [literacy and numeracy requirements](#) through one of the available learning options.

ATAR

From 2020, the Australian Tertiary Admission Rank (ATAR) replaced the Overall Position (OP) as the standard pathway to tertiary study for Queensland Year 12s.

The ATAR is the primary mechanism used nationally for tertiary admissions and indicates a student's position relative to other students.

QTAC will calculate ATARs for Queensland school leavers.

What is the difference between ATAR and OP?

- The ATAR is a finer grained rank order of students than the OP.
- It's a number between 0.00 and 99.95 with increments of 0.05, whereas the OP consists of 25 bands.
- The ATAR is commonly used in other states and territories.

Calculating ATARs

The Queensland Tertiary Admissions Centre (QTAC) will be responsible for calculating students' ATARs.

QTAC will calculate ATARs based on either:

- A student's best 5 General subject results, or
- A student's best results in a combination of 4 General subject results, plus 1 VET qualification at Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) Certificate III level or above.

If a student is eligible for an ATAR in both categories, QTAC will use their highest ATAR.

English as a requirement for ATAR eligibility

To be eligible for an ATAR, students must satisfactorily complete a QCAA English subject. While students must meet this standard to be eligible to receive an ATAR, it won't be mandatory for a student's English result to be included in the calculation of their ATAR.

ATAR eligible combinations at Carmel College

6 General Subjects

5 General Subjects plus 1 Applied subject or 1 Certificate

4 General Subjects plus 1 Certificate III or above

Senior Schooling

What is different when you go onto senior schooling?

1. School work

Generally speaking there will be more to do. You will be required to do more individual research and assignment work. In all subjects there will be more emphasis on “process” type responses. While “content” plays an important part, it is expected, in some subjects, that you know certain basics so that you can do the problem solving.

2. Committing to a 2-year program

This means that when you sign up for your classes and courses at the end of grade 10 at your SET plan interview you are expected to make no changes throughout year 11 and 12.

3. Homework

Students going into Senior School will need to do the equivalent of 2 to 3 hours homework or study per night in order to optimise their chances of results which reflect their potential.

4. Demands on your time

Students need to carefully budget their time. As well as homework commitments, students also need to balance their time with sporting, cultural, faith and social activities. Family commitments also need to be given the appropriate time.

5. Part-time work

Some students may seek part-time work. The important thing here is for students to realise that their first priority is to their school work and that, if study/homework time is lost during the week due to work, this needs to be given high priority at another time during the week or on weekends.

5. Peer pressure

Some may find there is peer pressure from working friends, from friends who don't care about their studies, or from those who are more intent on having a good time than on being successful. It is important to set short and long term goals and to prioritise those goals to ensure that you are able to reach your true potential by the end of Year 12.

The most important advice we can give to any young person is SET YOUR GOALS HIGH AND WORK HARD TO ENSURE YOU GET THERE.

Balancing Part-Time/Casual Work and School

The State Government has recognised what we in education have known for a long time: that for students to be successful at their studies, they need to limit the amount of time devoted to part-time work.

Students spend approximately 30 hours at school each week (not counting travel time). It is recommended that a minimum of 12½ - 15 hours of home study is required for students to achieve their potential in their senior studies. Education is therefore their full-time job.

We also recognise that students must achieve balance in their lives. It is important to spend time exercising (whether in organised sporting activities or otherwise), and time relaxing with and socialising with their friends and families.

There are also many benefits to engaging in casual work. Again though, this must be in balance. If a student is spending more time engaged in part-time work than in the home component of their full-time job (i.e. study), then they are not doing themselves and their chances of achieving their potential justice. It is a concern to us when we learn that some students are working in their part-time or casual jobs for in excess of 20 hours each week. If they then add the 30 hours spent at school and the minimum time recommended for home study, they would be "working" in excess of 60 hours each week - difficult for many adults to cope with, yet alone our young people who are also coping with the physiological and psychological changes which occur during adolescence.

Be further aware of the pressures from some fast food companies that operate 24 hours a day for students to work the graveyard shift. The impacts of part-time work are greatly increased when the student attends school in a sleep-deprived state.

Below are two Acts of Parliament (laws) designed to reduce working hours for students in compulsory education. Although these laws do not apply to students in Years 11 and 12, we strongly believe that parents should consider the guidelines set out below when monitoring the part-time or casual work that your child engages in throughout their senior studies. In addition, parents may need to be aware that employers may look to students who are not covered by the legislation below to fill shifts which younger students cannot. Again, we recommend parents closely monitor their child's part-time or casual work commitments in this regard.

Child Employment Act (Feb 2006)

- Applies to compulsory schooling;
- No child to work in school hours;
- Parents to sign employment agreement;
- No more than 12 hours/week during term and 38 hours/week during holidays;
- Not to work after 10.00 pm or before 6.00 am;
- No more than 4 hours on a school day.

Education Bill (2006)

"It is a parent's obligation to ensure that their compulsory aged child is not employed at a time when they are required to attend school for their educational program."

There are high penalties for non-compliance.

Compulsory Subjects

For Year 11 all students must make a selection from each of the following lines:

Line 1: Study of Religion OR Religion and Ethics

Line 2: English OR Literature OR Essential English*

Line 3: General Mathematics OR Mathematical Methods OR Essential Mathematics*

Students must then make three (3) other choices from the subjects available. **Therefore, a total of six (6) subjects will be CHOSEN.**

A reminder the College recommends that students who wish to be ATAR Eligible should select 5 or 6 General subjects.

It is strongly recommended that any student following a Vocational Pathway study at least two subjects which incorporate a VET qualification. All ATAR-ineligible students must study one VET qualification.

* It is expected that students who studied English Literacy in Year 10 will transition to Essential English unless otherwise negotiated with the relevant Curriculum Leader.

* It is expected that students who studied Essential Mathematics in Year 10 will transition to Essential Mathematics unless otherwise negotiated with the relevant Curriculum Leader.

Mathematics is a unique and powerful intellectual discipline that is used to investigate patterns, order, generality and uncertainty. It is a way of thinking in which problems are explored and solved through observation, reflection and logical reasoning. It uses a concise system of communication, with written, symbolic, spoken and visual components. Mathematics is creative, requires initiative and promotes curiosity in an increasingly complex and data-driven world. It is the foundation of all quantitative disciplines.

To prepare students with the knowledge, skills and confidence to participate effectively in the community and the economy requires the development of skills that reflect the demands of the 21st century. Students undertaking Mathematics will develop their critical and creative thinking, oral and written communication, information & communication technologies (ICT) capability, ability to collaborate, and sense of personal and social responsibility — ultimately becoming lifelong learners who demonstrate initiative when facing a challenge. The use of technology to make connections between mathematical theory, practice and application has a positive effect on the development of conceptual understanding and student disposition towards mathematics.

Mathematics teaching and learning practices range from practising essential mathematical routines to develop procedural fluency, through to investigating scenarios, modelling the real world, solving problems and explaining reasoning. When students achieve procedural fluency, they carry out procedures flexibly, accurately and efficiently. When factual knowledge and concepts come to mind readily, students are able to make more complex use of knowledge to successfully formulate, represent and solve mathematical problems. Problem-solving helps to develop an ability to transfer mathematical skills and ideas between different contexts. This assists students to make connections between related concepts and adapt what they already know to new and unfamiliar situations. With appropriate effort and experience, through discussion, collaboration and reflection of ideas, students should develop confidence and experience success in their use of mathematics.

The major domains of mathematics in Essential Mathematics are Number, Data, Location and time, Measurement and Finance. Teaching and learning builds on the proficiency strands of the P–10 Australian Curriculum. Students develop their conceptual understanding when they undertake tasks that require them to connect mathematical concepts, operations and relations. They will learn to recognise definitions, rules and facts from everyday mathematics and data, and to calculate using appropriate mathematical processes.

Students will benefit from studies in Essential Mathematics because they will develop skills that go beyond the traditional ideas of numeracy. This is achieved through a greater emphasis on estimation, problem-solving and reasoning, which develops students into thinking citizens who interpret and use mathematics to make informed predictions and decisions about personal and financial priorities. Students will see mathematics as applicable to their employability and lifestyles, and develop leadership skills through self-direction and productive engagement in their learning. They will show curiosity and imagination, and appreciate the benefits of technology. Students will gain an appreciation that there is rarely one way of doing things and that real-world mathematics requires adaptability and flexibility.

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:

- recall mathematical knowledge
- use mathematical knowledge
- communicate mathematical knowledge
- evaluate the reasonableness of solutions
- justify procedures and decisions
- solve mathematical problems.

Structure

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

Assessment

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

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

Summative Assessments

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

Mathematics is a unique and powerful intellectual discipline that is used to investigate patterns, order, generality and uncertainty. It is a way of thinking in which problems are explored and solved through observation, reflection and logical reasoning. It uses a concise system of communication, with written, symbolic, spoken and visual components. Mathematics is creative, requires initiative and promotes curiosity in an increasingly complex and data-driven world. It is the foundation of all quantitative disciplines.

To prepare students with the knowledge, skills and confidence to participate effectively in the community and the economy requires the development of skills that reflect the demands of the 21st century. Students undertaking Mathematics will develop their critical and creative thinking, oral and written communication, information & communication technologies (ICT) capability, ability to collaborate, and sense of personal and social responsibility — ultimately becoming lifelong learners who demonstrate initiative when facing a challenge. The use of technology to make connections between mathematical theory, practice and application has a positive effect on the development of conceptual understanding and student disposition towards mathematics.

Mathematics teaching and learning practices range from practising essential mathematical routines to develop procedural fluency, through to investigating scenarios, modelling the real world, solving problems and explaining reasoning. When students achieve procedural fluency, they carry out procedures flexibly, accurately and efficiently. When factual knowledge and concepts come to mind readily, students are able to make more complex use of knowledge to successfully formulate, represent and solve mathematical problems. Problem-solving helps to develop an ability to transfer mathematical skills and ideas between different contexts. This assists students to make connections between related concepts and adapt what they already know to new and unfamiliar situations. With appropriate effort and experience, through discussion, collaboration and reflection of ideas, students should develop confidence and experience success in their use of mathematics.

The major domains of mathematics in General Mathematics are Number and algebra, Measurement and geometry, Statistics and Networks and matrices, building on the content of the P–10 Australian Curriculum. Learning reinforces prior knowledge and further develops 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.

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. It incorporates a practical approach that equips learners for their needs as future citizens. Students will learn to ask appropriate questions, map out pathways, reason about complex solutions, set up models and communicate in different forms. They will experience the relevance of mathematics to their daily lives, communities and cultural backgrounds. They will develop the ability to understand, analyse and take action regarding social issues in their world. When students gain skill and self-assurance, when they understand the content and when they evaluate their success by using and transferring their knowledge, they develop a mathematical mindset.

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:

- recall mathematical knowledge
- use mathematical knowledge
- communicate mathematical knowledge
- evaluate the reasonableness of solutions
- justify procedures and decisions
- solve mathematical problems.

Structure

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

Assessment

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

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

Summative Assessments

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

Mathematics is a unique and powerful intellectual discipline that is used to investigate patterns, order, generality and uncertainty. It is a way of thinking in which problems are explored and solved through observation, reflection and logical reasoning. It uses a concise system of communication, with written, symbolic, spoken and visual components. Mathematics is creative, requires initiative and promotes curiosity in an increasingly complex and data-driven world. It is the foundation of all quantitative disciplines.

To prepare students with the knowledge, skills and confidence to participate effectively in the community and the economy requires the development of skills that reflect the demands of the 21st century. Students undertaking Mathematics will develop their critical and creative thinking, oral and written communication, information & communication technologies (ICT) capability, ability to collaborate, and sense of personal and social responsibility — ultimately becoming lifelong learners who demonstrate initiative when facing a challenge. The use of technology to make connections between mathematical theory, practice and application has a positive effect on the development of conceptual understanding and student disposition towards mathematics.

Mathematics teaching and learning practices range from practising essential mathematical routines to develop procedural fluency, through to investigating scenarios, modelling the real world, solving problems and explaining reasoning. When students achieve procedural fluency, they carry out procedures flexibly, accurately and efficiently. When factual knowledge and concepts come to mind readily, students are able to make more complex use of knowledge to successfully formulate, represent and solve mathematical problems. Problem-solving helps to develop an ability to transfer mathematical skills and ideas between different contexts. This assists students to make connections between related concepts and adapt what they already know to new and unfamiliar situations. With appropriate effort and experience, through discussion, collaboration and reflection of ideas, students should develop confidence and experience success in their use of mathematics.

The major domains of mathematics in Mathematical Methods are Algebra, Functions, relations and their graphs, Calculus and Statistics. Topics 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. The ability to translate written, numerical, algebraic, symbolic and graphical information from one representation to another is a vital part of learning in Mathematical Methods.

Students who undertake Mathematical Methods will 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. Through solving problems and developing models, they will appreciate that mathematics and statistics are dynamic tools that are critically important in the 21st century.

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:

- recall mathematical knowledge
- use mathematical knowledge
- communicate mathematical knowledge
- evaluate the reasonableness of solutions
- justify procedures and decisions
- solve mathematical problems.

Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Surds, algebra, functions and probability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surds and quadratic functions • Binomial expansion and cubic functions • Functions and relations • Trigonometric functions • Probability 	Calculus and further functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exponential functions • Logarithms and logarithmic functions • Introduction to differential calculus • Applications of differential calculus • Further differentiation 	Further calculus and introduction to statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiation of exponential and logarithmic functions • Differentiation of trigonometric functions and differentiation rules • Further applications of differentiation • Introduction to integration • Discrete random variables 	Further calculus, trigonometry and statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further integration • Trigonometry • Continuous random variables and the normal distribution • Sampling and proportions • Interval estimates for proportions

Assessment

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

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

Summative Assessments

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

***NOTE THAT STUDENTS UNDERTAKING SPECIALIST MATHS MUST ALSO BE UNDERTAKING MATHS METHODS AND SPECIALIST MATHS WILL COUNT AS ONE OF THEIR ELECTIVES.**

Mathematics is a unique and powerful intellectual discipline that is used to investigate patterns, order, generality and uncertainty. It is a way of thinking in which problems are explored and solved through observation, reflection and logical reasoning. It uses a concise system of communication, with written, symbolic, spoken and visual components. Mathematics is creative, requires initiative and promotes curiosity in an increasingly complex and data-driven world. It is the foundation of all quantitative disciplines.

To prepare students with the knowledge, skills and confidence to participate effectively in the community and the economy requires the development of skills that reflect the demands of the 21st century. Students undertaking Mathematics will develop their critical and creative thinking, oral and written communication, information & communication technologies (ICT) capability, ability to collaborate, and sense of personal and social responsibility — ultimately becoming lifelong learners who demonstrate initiative when facing a challenge. The use of technology to make connections between mathematical theory, practice and application has a positive effect on the development of conceptual understanding and student disposition towards mathematics.

Mathematics teaching and learning practices range from practising essential mathematical routines to develop procedural fluency, through to investigating scenarios, modelling the real world, solving problems and explaining reasoning. When students achieve procedural fluency, they carry out procedures flexibly, accurately and efficiently. When factual knowledge and concepts come to mind readily, students are able to make more complex use of knowledge to successfully formulate, represent and solve mathematical problems. Problem-solving helps to develop an ability to transfer mathematical skills and ideas between different contexts. This assists students to make connections between related concepts and adapt what they already know to new and unfamiliar situations. With appropriate effort and experience, through discussion, collaboration and reflection of ideas, students should develop confidence and experience success in their use of mathematics.

The major domains of mathematical knowledge in Specialist Mathematics are Vectors and matrices, Real and complex numbers, Trigonometry, Statistics and Calculus. Topics 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.

Students who undertake Specialist Mathematics will 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.

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:

- recall mathematical knowledge
- use mathematical knowledge
- communicate mathematical knowledge
- evaluate the reasonableness of solutions
- justify procedures and decisions
- solve mathematical problems.

Structure

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

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Combinatorics, proof, vectors and matrices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combinatorics • Introduction to proof • Vectors in the plane • Algebra of vectors in two dimensions • Matrices 	Complex numbers, further proof, trigonometry, functions and transformations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex numbers • Complex arithmetic and algebra • Circle and geometric proofs • Trigonometry and functions • Matrices and transformations 	Further complex numbers, proof, vectors and matrices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further complex numbers • Mathematical induction and trigonometric proofs • Vectors in two and three dimensions • Vector calculus • Further matrices 	Further calculus and statistical inference <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration techniques • Applications of integral calculus • Rates of change and differential equations • Modelling motion • Statistical inference

Assessment

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

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

Summative Assessments

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

The subject 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. The subject encourages students to recognise language and texts as relevant in their lives now and in the future and enables them to understand, accept or challenge the values and attitudes in these texts.

Students have opportunities to engage with language and texts through a range of teaching and learning experiences 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
- skills to choose generic structures, language, language features and technologies to best convey meaning
- skills to read for meaning and purpose, and to use, critique and appreciate a range of contemporary literary and non-literary texts
- effective use of language to produce texts for a variety of purposes and audiences
- creative and imaginative thinking to explore their own world and the worlds of others
- active and critical interaction with a range of texts, and an awareness of how language positions both them and others
- empathy for others and appreciation of different perspectives through a study of a range of texts from diverse cultures, including Australian texts by Aboriginal writers and/or Torres Strait Islander writers
- enjoyment of contemporary literary and non-literary texts, including digital texts.

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 suit particular purposes and audiences
- use appropriate roles and relationships with audiences
- construct and explain representations of identities, places, events and/or concepts
- make use of and explain opinions and/or ideas in texts, according to purpose
- 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 language choices according to register informed by purpose, audience and context
- use mode-appropriate language features to achieve particular purposes across modes.

Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Language that works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to texts • Creating texts 	Texts and human experiences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to texts • Creating texts 	Language that influences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating and shaping perspectives on community, local and global issues in texts • Responding to texts that seek to influence audiences 	Representations and popular culture texts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to popular culture texts • Creating representations of Australian identities, places, events and concepts

Assessment

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

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

Summative Assessments

Unit 3	Unit 4
Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spoken response	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multimodal response
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Common internal assessment (CIA)	Summative internal assessment (IA4): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Written response

The subject 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 have opportunities to engage with language and texts through a range of teaching and learning experiences to foster:

- skills to communicate effectively in Standard Australian English for the purposes of responding to and creating literary and non-literary texts
- skills to 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
- enjoyment and appreciation of literary and non-literary texts, the aesthetic use of language, and style
- creative thinking and imagination, by exploring how literary and non-literary texts shape perceptions of the world and enable us to enter the worlds of others
- critical exploration of ways in which literary and non-literary texts may reflect or challenge social and cultural ways of thinking and influence audiences

empathy for others and appreciation of different perspectives through studying a range of literary and non-literary texts from diverse cultures and periods, including Australian texts by Aboriginal writers and/or Torres Strait Islander writers.

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

Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Perspectives and texts <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Texts in contexts• Language and textual analysis• Responding to and creating texts	Texts and culture <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Texts in contexts• Language and textual analysis• Responding to and creating texts	Textual connections <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conversations about issues in texts• Conversations about concepts in texts.	Close study of literary texts <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creative responses to literary texts• Critical responses to literary texts

Assessment

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

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

Summative assessments

Unit 3		Unit 4	
Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spoken persuasive response	25%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examination — extended response	25%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Written response for a public audience	25%	Summative external assessment (EA): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examination — extended response	25%

The subject 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 have opportunities to engage with language and texts through a range of teaching and learning experiences to foster:

- skills to communicate effectively in Standard Australian English for the purposes of responding to and creating literary texts
- skills to 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
- enjoyment and appreciation of literary texts and the aesthetic use of language, and style
- creative thinking and imagination by exploring how literary texts shape perceptions of the world and enable us to enter the worlds of others
- critical exploration of ways in which literary texts may reflect or challenge social and cultural ways of thinking and influence audiences
- empathy for others and appreciation of different perspectives through studying a range of literary texts from diverse cultures and periods, including Australian texts by Aboriginal writers and/or Torres Strait Islander writers.

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

Assessment

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

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

Summative Assessments

Unit 3		Unit 4	
Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1):	25%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3):	25%
• Examination — extended response		• Imaginative response	
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2):	25%	Summative external assessment (EA):	25%
• Imaginative response		• Examination — extended response	

A sense of purpose and personal integrity are essential for participative and contributing members of society. Religion & Ethics allows students to explore values and life choices and the ways in which these are related to beliefs and practices as they learn about religion, spirituality and ethics. In addition, it enables students to learn about and reflect on the richness of religious, spiritual and ethical worldviews.

In this syllabus, religion is understood as a faith tradition based on a common understanding of beliefs and practices. In a religious sense, beliefs are tenets, creeds or faiths; religious belief is belief in a power or powers that influence human behaviours. Ethics refers to a system of moral principles; the rules of conduct or approaches to making decisions for the good of the individual and society. Both religion and ethics prompt questions about values, the determination of a moral course of action, and what personal and community decisions can be considered when confronted with situations requiring significant decisions.

Religion & Ethics enhances students' understanding of how personal beliefs, values, spiritual and moral identity are shaped and influenced by factors such as family, culture, gender and social issues. It allows for flexible courses of study that recognise the varied needs and interests of students through exploring topics such as the meaning of life, purpose and destiny, life choices, moral and ethical issues and social justice.

Religion & Ethics focuses on the personal, relational and spiritual perspectives of human experience. It enables students to investigate and critically reflect on the role and function of religion and ethics in society and to communicate principles and ideas relevant to their lives and the world.

Learning experiences should be practical and experiential in emphasis and access the benefits of networking within the community. Schools may consider involvement with religious communities, charities, welfare and service groups and organisations. The syllabus enables students to interact with the ideas and perspectives of members of the wider community who may express beliefs and values different from their own.

Students develop effective decision-making skills and learn how to plan, implement and evaluate inquiry processes and outcomes, resulting in improved 21st century, literacy and numeracy skills. They examine religion and ethics information and apply their understanding and skills related to community contexts. The knowledge and skills developed in Religion & Ethics provide students with the ability to participate effectively in the changing world around them as active and engaged citizens dealing with religious, spiritual and ethical issues.

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.

Objectives

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

- explain religions, spiritual and ethical principles and practices
- examine religions, spiritual and ethical information
- apply religious, spiritual and ethical knowledge
- communicate responses
- evaluate projects.

Structure

Religion & Ethics is a four-unit course of study. This syllabus contains six QCAA-developed units as options for schools to select from to develop their course of study.

Unit option	Unit title
Unit option A	Australian identity
Unit option B	Social justice
Unit option C	Meaning, purpose and expression
Unit option D	World religions and spiritualities
Unit option E	Peace
Unit option F	Sacred stories

Assessment

Students complete two assessment tasks for each unit. The assessment techniques used in Religion & Ethics are:

Technique	Description	Response requirements
Project	Students provide a view on a scenario.	Product/Plan/Campaign One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 5 minutes, or 6 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media• Spoken: up to 4 minutes, or signed equivalent• Written: up to 600 words Evaluation One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 4 minutes, or 4 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media• Spoken: up to 3 minutes, or signed equivalent• Written: up to 400 words
Investigation	Students investigate a question, opportunity or issue to develop a response.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 7 minutes, or 10 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media• Spoken: up to 7 minutes, or signed equivalent• Written: up to 1000 words
Extended response	Students respond to stimulus related to a scenario.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 7 minutes, or 10 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media• Spoken: up to 7 minutes, or signed equivalent• Written: up to 1000 words

Study of Religion is the investigation and study of religious traditions and how religion has influenced, and continues to influence, people's lives. As religions are living traditions, a variety of religious expressions exists within each tradition. Religious beliefs and practices also influence the social, cultural and political lives of people and nations. 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 modern society.

In this subject, students study the five major world religions of Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism; and Australian Aboriginal spiritualities and Torres Strait Islander religion. Each tradition is explored through the lens of the nature and purpose of religion, sacred texts that offer insights into life, and the rituals that mark significant moments and events in the religion itself and in the lives of adherents. Nature and purpose of religion, sacred texts, and rituals provide the foundations for understanding religious ethics and the ways religion functions in society and culture.

Throughout the course of study, students engage with an inquiry approach to learning about religions, their central beliefs and practices, and their influence on individuals, groups and society. As a result, a logical and critical approach to understanding the influence of religion should be developed, with judgments supported through valid and reasoned argument. This contributes to the development of a range of transferable thinking and processing skills that will help students to live and work successfully in the 21st century.

Study of Religion allows students to 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. The subject contributes to students becoming informed citizens, as religion continues to function as a powerful dimension of human experience. Through recognising the factors that contribute to different religious expressions, students develop empathy and respect for the ways people think, feel and act religiously, as well as a critical awareness of the religious diversity that exists locally and globally.

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:

- explain features and expressions of religious traditions
- analyse perspectives about religious expressions
- evaluate the significance and influence of religion
- communicate meaning to suit purpose.

Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Religion, meaning and purpose <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and purpose of religion • Sacred texts 	Religion and ritual <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifecycle rituals • Calendrical rituals 	Religious ethics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social ethics • Personal ethics 	Religion — rights and relationships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion and the nation–state • Human existence and rights

Assessment

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

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

Summative Assessments

Unit 3		Unit 4	
Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examination — extended response	25%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investigation — inquiry response	25%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investigation — inquiry response	25%	Summative external assessment (EA): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examination — short response	25%

Business is multifaceted. It is a contemporary discipline with representation in every aspect of society including individuals, community and government. Business, as a dynamic and evolving discipline, is responsive to environmental changes such as emerging technologies, globalisation, sustainability, resources, economy and society.

The study of business is relevant to all individuals in a rapidly changing, technology-focused and innovation-driven world. Through studying Business, students are challenged academically and exposed to authentic practices. The knowledge and skills developed in Business will allow students to contribute meaningfully to society, the workforce and the marketplace and prepare them as potential employees, employers, leaders, managers and entrepreneurs of the future.

Students investigate the business life cycle from the seed to post-maturity stage and develop skills in examining business data and information. Students learn business concepts, theories and strategies relevant to leadership, management and entrepreneurship. A range of business environments and situations is explored. Through this exploration, students investigate the influence of and implications for strategic development in the functional areas of finance, human resources, marketing and operations.

Learning in Business integrates an inquiry approach with authentic case studies. Students become critical observers of business practices by applying an inquiry process in undertaking investigations of business situations. They use a variety of technological, communication and analytical tools to comprehend, analyse and interpret business data and information. Students evaluate strategies using business criteria that are flexible, adaptable and underpinned by communication, leadership, creativity and sophistication of thought.

This multifaceted course creates a learning environment that fosters ambition and success, while being mindful of social and ethical values and responsibilities. Opportunity is provided to develop interpersonal and leadership skills through a range of individual and collaborative activities in teaching and learning. Business develops students' confidence and capacity to participate as members or leaders of the global workforce through the integration of 21st century skills.

Business allows students to engage with the dynamic business world (in both national and global contexts), the changing workforce and emerging digital technologies. It addresses contemporary implications, giving students a competitive edge in the workplace as socially responsible and ethical members of the business community, and as informed citizens, employees, consumers and investors.

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 situations and environments.
- explain business concepts and strategies.
- analyse and interpret business situations.
- evaluate business strategies.
- create responses that communicate meaning to suit audience, context and purpose.

Structure

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

Assessment

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

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

Summative assessments

Unit 3		Unit 4	
Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1):	25%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3):	25%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination — combination response 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility report 	
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2):	25%	Summative external assessment (EA):	25%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business report 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination — combination response 	

The discipline of economics is integral to every aspect of our lives: our employment opportunities, business operations and living standards. The subject challenges us to use evidence and be innovative when solving problems in a world of complex global relationships and trends, where a knowledge of economic forces and flows leads to better decisions. In Economics, decision-making is core: how to allocate and distribute scarce resources to maximise well-being.

Economic literacy is essential for understanding current issues to make informed judgments and participate effectively in society. Students develop knowledge and cognitive skills to comprehend, apply analytical processes and use economic knowledge. They examine data and information to determine validity and consider economic policies from various perspectives. Economic models and analytical tools are used to investigate and evaluate outcomes to make decisions. In the process, students appreciate ideas, viewpoints and values underlying economic issues.

The field of economics is typically divided into two: microeconomics being the study of individuals, households and businesses; and macroeconomics, the study of economy-wide phenomena. Within this context, students study opportunity costs, economic models and the market forces of demand and supply. These concepts are applied to real-world issues of how and why markets may be modified, and the effects of government strategies and interventions. The final units of the course dissect and interpret the complex nature of international economic relationships and the dynamics of Australia's place in the global economy. This segues to Australian economic management, as students analyse trends and evaluate economic policies.

Curiosity is essential when studying Economics — how can we best use and allocate resources and production, and what are the consequences of trade-offs? Accordingly, learning is centred on an inquiry approach that facilitates reflection and metacognitive awareness. Intellectual rigour is sharpened by the appraisal of a variety of often-contradictory data and information, which tests the role of assumptions in economic models, ideas and perspectives.

In the 21st century, the study of economics develops the transferable skills of critical thinking and questioning of assumptions. As students develop intellectual flexibility, digital literacy and economic thinking skills, they increase the tertiary pathways and opportunities in the workplace open to them.

Economics is based on possibility and optimism. It appeals to students from Humanities and Business, and those interested in the broader relevance of Mathematics, Technology and Science because of their connections with economic forces. The subject positions students to think deeply about the challenges that confront individuals, business and government, and provides students with tools to think creatively beyond what is known and predictable.

Economics is an excellent complement for students who want to solve real-world science or environmental problems and participate in government policy debates. It provides a competitive advantage for career options where students are aiming for management roles and developing their entrepreneurial skills to create business opportunities as agents of innovation.

Pathways

A course of study in Economics can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of economics, econometrics, management, data analytics, business, accounting, finance, actuarial science, law and political science.

Objectives

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

- comprehend economic concepts, principles and models
- analyse economic issues
- evaluate economic outcomes
- create responses that communicate economic meaning to suit the intended purpose.

Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Markets and models <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basic economic problem • Economic flows • Market forces 	Modified markets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Markets and efficiency • Case options of market measures and strategies 	International economics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International trade • Global economic issues 	Contemporary macroeconomics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macroeconomic objectives and theory • Economic indicators and past budget stances • Economic management

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): • Examination — extended response	25%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Investigation	25%	Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination — combination response	25%

Ancient History is concerned with studying people, societies and civilisations of the Ancient World, from the development of the earliest human communities to the end of the Middle Ages. Students explore the interaction of societies and the impact of individuals and groups on ancient events and ways of life, enriching their appreciation of humanity and the relevance of the ancient past. Ancient History illustrates the development of some of the distinctive features of modern society which shape our identity, such as social organisation, systems of law, governance and religion. Ancient History highlights how the world has changed, as well as the significant legacies that continue into the present. This insight gives context for the interconnectedness of past and present across a diverse range of societies. Ancient History aims to have students think historically and form a historical consciousness. A study of the past is invaluable in providing students with opportunities to explore their fascination with, and curiosity about, stories of the past and the mysteries of human behaviour.

Throughout the course of study, students develop an understanding of historical issues and problems by interrogating the surviving evidence of ancient sites, societies, individuals, events and significant historical periods. Students investigate the problematic nature of evidence, pose increasingly complex questions about the past and develop an understanding of different and sometimes conflicting perspectives on the past. A historical inquiry process is integral to the study of Ancient History. Students use the skills of historical inquiry to investigate the past. They devise historical questions and conduct research, analyse historical sources and evaluate and synthesise evidence from sources to formulate justified historical arguments. Historical skills form the learning and subject matter provides the context. Learning in context enables the integration of historical concepts and understandings into four units of study: Investigating the Ancient World, Personalities in their times, Reconstructing the Ancient World, and People, power and authority.

A course of study in Ancient History empowers students with multi-disciplinary skills in analysing and evaluating textual and visual sources, constructing arguments, challenging assumptions, and thinking both creatively and critically. Ancient History students become knowledge creators, productive and discerning users of technology, and empathetic, open-minded global citizens.

Pathways

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

Objectives

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

- devise historical questions and conduct research.
- comprehend terms, concepts and issues.
- analyse evidence from historical sources.
- evaluate evidence from historical sources.
- synthesise evidence from historical sources.
- communicate to suit purpose.

Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Investigating the Ancient World <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging up the past • Features of ancient societies 	Personalities in their time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personality from the Ancient World 1 • Personality from the Ancient World 2 	Reconstructing the Ancient World <p>Schools select two of the following historical periods to study in this unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thebes — East and West, from the 18th to the 20th Dynasty • The Bronze Age Aegean • Assyria from Tiglath Pileser III to the fall of the Empire • The Ancient Levant — First and Second Temple Period • Persia from Cyrus II to Darius III • Fifth Century Athens (BCE) • Macedonian Empire from Philip II to Alexander III • Rome during the Republic • Early Imperial Rome from Augustus to Nero • Pompeii and Herculaneum • Later Han Dynasty and the Three Kingdoms • The Celts and/or Roman Britain • The Medieval Crusades • Classical Japan until the end of the Heian Period 	People, power and authority <p>Schools select one of the following historical periods to study in this unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Egypt — New Kingdom Imperialism • Ancient Greece — the Persian Wars • Ancient Greece — the Peloponnesian War • Ancient Carthage and/or Rome — the Punic Wars • Ancient Rome — Civil War and the breakdown of the Republic • Ancient Rome — the Augustan Age • Ancient Rome — Imperial Rome until the fall of the Western Roman Empire • Ancient Rome — the Byzantine Empire <p>Schools select one of the personality options that has been nominated by the QCAA for the external assessment. Schools will be notified of the options at least two years before the external assessment is implemented.</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): • Examination — extended response	25%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Investigation	25%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Investigation	25%	Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination — short responses	25%

Modern History is a discipline-based subject where students examine traces of humanity's recent past so they may form their own views about the Modern World since 1750. Through Modern History, students' curiosity and imagination is invigorated while their appreciation of civilisation is broadened and deepened. Students consider different perspectives and learn that interpretations and explanations of events and developments in the past are contestable and tentative. Modern History distinguishes itself from other subjects by enabling students to empathise with others and make meaningful connections between what existed previously, and the world being lived in today — all of which may help build a better tomorrow.

Modern History has two main aims. First, Modern History seeks to have students gain historical knowledge and understanding about some of the main forces that have contributed to the development of the Modern World. Second, Modern History aims to have students engage in historical thinking and form a historical consciousness in relation to these same forces. Both aims complement and build on the learning covered in the Australian Curriculum: History 7–10. The first aim is achieved through the thematic organisation of Modern History around four of the forces that have helped to shape the Modern World — ideas, movements, national experiences and international experiences. In each unit, students explore the nature, origins, development, legacies and contemporary significance of the force being examined. The second aim is achieved through the rigorous application of historical concepts and historical skills across the syllabus. To fulfil both aims, engagement with a historical inquiry process is integral and results in students devising historical questions and conducting research, analysing, evaluating and synthesising evidence from historical sources, and communicating the outcomes of their historical thinking.

Modern History benefits students as it enables them to thrive in a dynamic, globalised and knowledge-based world. Through Modern History, students acquire an intellectual toolkit consisting of literacy, numeracy and 21st century skills. This ensures students of Modern History gain a range of transferable skills that will help them forge their own pathways to personal and professional success, as well as 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:

- devise historical questions and conduct research.
- comprehend terms, concepts and issues.
- analyse evidence from historical sources.
- evaluate evidence from historical sources.
- synthesise evidence from historical sources.
- communicate to suit purpose.

Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
<p>Ideas in the Modern World</p> <p>Schools select two of the following topics to study in this unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian Frontier Wars, 1788–1930s (First Fleet arrives in Australia – Caledon Bay Crisis ends) • Age of Enlightenment, 1750s–1789 (Encyclopédie published – French Revolution begins) • Industrial Revolution, 1760s–1890s (Spinning Jenny invented – Kinetoscope developed) • American Revolution, 1763–1783 (French and Indian War ends – Treaty of Paris signed) • French Revolution, 1789–1799 (Estates General meets – New Consulate established) • Age of Imperialism, 1848–1914 (Second Anglo-Sikh War begins – World War I begins) • Meiji Restoration, 1868–1912 (Meiji Government established – Emperor Meiji dies) • Boxer Rebellion and its aftermath, 1900–1911 (Boxer militancy in Pingyuan begins – overthrow of the Qing Dynasty) • Russian Revolution, 1905–1920s (Bloody Sunday takes place – Russian Civil War ends) • Xinhai Revolution and its aftermath, 	<p>Movements in the Modern World</p> <p>Schools select two of the following topics to study in this unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment of First Nations Australians since 1938 (first Day of Mourning protest takes place) • Independence movement in India, 1857–1947 (Sepoy Rebellion begins – Indian Independence Act 1947 becomes law) • Workers' movement since the 1860s (Great Shoemakers Strike in New England begins) • Women's movement since 1893 (Women's suffrage in New Zealand becomes law) • May Fourth Movement in China and its aftermath, 1919–1930s (Student protests at Beijing University begin – the New Life Movement begins) • Independence movement in Algeria, 1945–1962 (demonstrations in Setif begin – Algerian independence declared) • Independence movement in Vietnam, 1945–1975 (Vietnamese independence declared – Saigon falls to North Vietnamese forces) • Anti-apartheid movement in South Africa, 1948–1991 (apartheid laws start – apartheid laws end) 	<p>National experiences in the Modern World</p> <p>Schools select two of the following topics to study in this unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia since 1901 (Federation of Australia) • United Kingdom since 1901 (Edwardian Era begins) • France, 1799–1815 (Coup of 18 Brumaire begins – Hundred Days end) • New Zealand since 1841 (separate colony of New Zealand established) • Germany since 1914 (World War I begins) • United States of America, 1917–1945 (entry into World War I – World War II ends) • Soviet Union, 1920s–1945 (Russian Civil War ends – World War II ends) • Japan since 1931 (invasion of Manchuria begins) • China since 1931 (invasion of Manchuria begins) • Indonesia since 1942 (Japanese occupation begins) • India since 1947 (Indian Independence Act of 1947 becomes law) • Israel since 1917 (announcement of the Balfour Declaration) • South Korea since 1948 (Republic of Korea begins). 	<p>International experiences in the Modern World</p> <p>Schools select one of the following topics to study in this unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian engagement with Asia since 1945 (World War II in the Pacific ends) • Search for collective peace and security since 1815 (Concert of Europe begins) • Trade and commerce between nations since 1833 (Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Siam and the United States of America signed) • Mass migrations since 1848 (California Gold Rush begins) • Information Age since 1936 (On Computable Numbers published) • Genocides and ethnic cleansings since the 1930s (Holocaust begins) • Nuclear Age since 1945 (first atomic bomb detonated) • Cold War and its aftermath, 1945–2014 (Yalta Conference begins – Russo-Ukrainian War begins) • Struggle for peace in the Middle East since 1948 (Arab-Israeli War begins) • Cultural globalisation since 1956 (international broadcast of the 1956 Summer Olympics in Melbourne takes place) • Space exploration since the 1950s (publication of articles focused on space travel) • Rights and recognition of First Peoples since 1982 (United Nations Working Group on

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
1911–1916 (Wuchang Uprising begins – death of Yuan Shikai) • Iranian Revolution and its aftermath, 1977–1980s (anti-Shah demonstrations take place – Iran becomes an Islamic Republic) • Arab Spring since 2010 (Tunisian Revolution begins) • Alternative topic for Unit 1.	• African-American civil rights movement since 1954 (judgment in Brown v. Board of Education delivered) • Environmental movement since the 1960s (Silent Spring published) • LGBTQIA+ civil rights movement since 1969 (Stonewall Riots begin) • Pro-democracy movement in Myanmar (Burma) since 1988 (People Power Uprising begins) • Alternative topic for Unit 2.		Indigenous Populations established) • Terrorism, anti-terrorism and counter-terrorism since 1984 (Brighton Hotel bombing takes place). Schools select one of the topic options that has been nominated by the QCAA for the external assessment and has not been studied in Topic 1. Schools will be notified of the topic options at least two years before the external assessment is implemented.

Note that topic 1 from either Unit 1 or 2 must be studied (in bold)

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 — extended response	25%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Investigation	25%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Investigation	25%	Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination — short response	25%

Geography teaches us about the significance of 'place' and 'space' in understanding our world. These two concepts are foundational to the discipline, with the concepts of environment, interconnection, sustainability, scale and change building on this foundation. By observing and measuring spatial, environmental, economic, political, social and cultural factors, geography provides a way of thinking about contemporary challenges and opportunities.

Teaching and learning in Geography are underpinned by inquiry, through which students investigate places in Australia and across the globe. When students think geographically, they observe, gather, organise, analyse and present data and information across a range of scales.

Fieldwork is central to the study of Geography. It provides authentic opportunities for students to engage in real-world applications of geographical skills and thinking, including the collection and representation of data. Fieldwork also encourages participation in collaborative learning and engagement with the world in which students live.

Spatial technologies are also core components of contemporary geography. These technologies provide a real-world experience of Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM), allowing students to interact with particular geographic phenomena through dynamic, three-dimensional representations that take the familiar form of maps. The skills of spatial visualisation, representation and analysis are highly valued in an increasingly digital and globalised world.

In Geography, students engage in a range of learning experiences that develop their geographical skills and thinking through the exploration of geographical challenges and their effects on people, places and the environment. Students are exposed to a variety of contemporary problems and challenges affecting people and places across the globe, at a range of scales. These challenges include responding to risk in hazard zones, planning sustainable places, managing land cover transformations and planning for population change.

This course of study enables students to appreciate and promote a more sustainable way of life. Through analysing and applying geographical knowledge, students develop an understanding of the complexities involved in sustainable planning and management practices. Geography aims to encourage students to become informed and adaptable so they develop the skills required to interpret global concerns and make genuine and creative contributions to society. It contributes to their development as global citizens who recognise the challenges of sustainability and the implications for their own and others' lives.

Pathways

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

Objectives

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

- explain geographical processes.
- comprehend geographic patterns.
- analyse geographical data and information.
- apply geographical understanding.
- propose action.
- communicate geographical understanding using appropriate forms of geographical communication.

Structure

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

Assessment

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

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

Summative Assessments

Unit 3		Unit 4	
Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Examination — combination response	25%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Data report	25%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Field report	25%	Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination — combination response	25%

Legal Studies focuses on the interaction between society and the discipline of law. 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. An understanding of legal processes and concepts enables citizens to be better informed and able to constructively question and contribute to the improvement of laws and legal processes. This is important as the law is dynamic and evolving, based on values, customs and norms that are challenged by technology, society and global influences.

Legal Studies explores the role and development of law in response to current issues. The subject starts with the foundations of law and explores the criminal justice process through to punishment and sentencing. Students then study the civil justice system, focusing on contract law and negligence. With increasing complexity, students critically examine issues of governance that are the foundation of the Australian and Queensland legal systems, before they explore contemporary issues of law reform and change. The study finishes with considering Australian and international human rights issues. Throughout the course, students analyse issues and evaluate how the rule of law, justice and equity can be achieved in contemporary contexts.

The primary skills of inquiry, critical thinking, problem-solving and reasoning empower Legal Studies students to make informed and ethical decisions and recommendations. Learning is based on an inquiry approach that develops reflection skills and metacognitive awareness. Through inquiry, students identify and describe legal issues, explore information and data, analyse, evaluate to propose recommendations, and create responses that convey legal meaning. They improve their research skills by using information and communication technology (ICT) and databases to access research, commentary, case law and legislation. Students analyse legal information to determine the nature and scope of the legal issue and examine different or opposing views, which are evaluated against legal criteria. These are critical skills that allow students to think strategically in the 21st century.

Knowledge of the law enables students to have confidence in approaching and accessing the legal system and provides them with an appreciation of the influences that shape the system. Legal knowledge empowers students to make constructive judgments on, and knowledgeable commentaries about, the law and its processes. Students examine and justify viewpoints involved in legal issues, while also developing respect for diversity. Legal Studies satisfies interest and curiosity as students question, explore and discuss tensions between changing social values, justice and equitable outcomes.

Legal Studies enables students to appreciate how the legal system is relevant to them and their communities. The subject enhances students' abilities to contribute in an informed and considered way to legal challenges and change, both in Australia and globally.

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 to suit the intended purpose.

Structure

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

Assessment

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

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

Summative Assessments

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

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

In Unit 1, students will learn about and experience designing in the context of stakeholder-centred design. They will be introduced to the range and importance of stakeholders and how the design process is used to respond to their needs and wants. In Unit 2, students will learn about and experience designing in the context of commercial design, considering the role of the client and the influence of economic, social and cultural issues. They will use a collaborative design approach. In Unit 3, students will learn about and experience designing in the context of human-centred design. They will use designing with empathy as an approach as they respond to the needs and wants of a particular person. In Unit 4, students will learn about and experience designing in the context of sustainable design. They will explore design opportunities and design to improve economic, social and ecological sustainability.

The teaching and learning approach uses a design process grounded in the problem-based learning framework. This approach enables students to learn about and experience design through exploring needs, wants and opportunities; developing ideas and design concepts; using sketching and low-fidelity prototyping skills; and evaluating ideas. Students communicate design proposals to suit different audiences.

Students will learn how design has influenced the economic, social and cultural environment in which they live. They will understand the agency of humans in conceiving and imagining possible futures through design. Students will develop valuable 21st century skills in critical thinking, creative thinking, communication, collaboration and teamwork, personal and social skills, and information & communication technologies (ICT) skills. Collaboration, teamwork and communication are crucial skills needed to work in design teams and liaise with stakeholders. The design thinking students learn is broadly applicable to a range of professions and supports the development of critical and creative thinking.

Students will develop an appreciation of designers and their role in society. They will 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. Design equips students with highly transferrable, future-focused thinking skills relevant to a global context.

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 visual representation skills
- analyse needs, wants and opportunities using data
- devise ideas in response to design problems
- evaluate ideas to make refinements
- propose design concepts in response to design problems
- 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
Stakeholder-centred design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing for others 	Commercial design influences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to needs and wants 	Human-centred design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing with empathy 	Sustainable design influences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to opportunities

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): • Design challenge	20%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Project	25%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Project	30%	Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination — extended response	25%

Food & Nutrition is the study of food in the context of food science, nutrition and food technologies. Students explore the chemical and functional properties of nutrients to create food solutions that maintain the beneficial nutritive values. This knowledge is fundamental for continued development of a safe and sustainable food system that can produce high quality, nutritious solutions with an extended shelf life. The food system includes the sectors of production, processing, distribution, consumption, research and development. Waste management, sustainability and food protection are overarching principles that have an impact on all sectors of the food system. Students will actively engage in a food and nutrition problem-solving process to create food solutions that contribute positively to preferred personal, social, ethical, economic, environmental, legal, sustainable and technological futures.

Food & Nutrition is a developmental course of study. In Unit 1, students develop an understanding of the chemical and functional properties of vitamins, minerals and protein-based food, as well as sensory profiling, food safety, spoilage and preservation. In Unit 2, students explore consumer food drivers, sensory profiling, labelling and food safety, and the development of food formulations. In Unit 3, students develop knowledge about the chemical, functional and sensory properties of carbohydrate- and fat-based food, and food safety, food preservation techniques and spoilage. In Unit 4, students focus on the investigation of problems for nutrition consumer markets and develop solutions for these while improving safety, nutrition, transparency and accessibility, as well as considering the wider impacts and implications of solutions.

Using a problem-solving process in Food and Nutrition, students learn to apply their food science, nutrition and technologies knowledge to solve real-world food and nutrition problems. Students learn to explore complex, open-ended problems and develop food and nutrition solutions. They recognise and describe problems, determine solution success criteria, develop and communicate ideas and generate, evaluate and refine real-world-related solutions. Students justify their decision-making and acknowledge the societal, economic and environmental sustainability of their food and nutrition solutions. The problem-based learning framework in Food and Nutrition encourages students to become self-directed learners and develop beneficial collaboration and management skills.

Food & Nutrition is inclusive of students' needs, interests and aspirations. It challenges students to think about, respond to, and create solutions for contemporary problems in food and nutrition. Students will become enterprising individuals and make discerning decisions about the safe development and use of technologies in the local and global fields of food and nutrition.

In Food & Nutrition, students learn transferable 21st century skills that support their aspirations, including critical thinking, creative thinking, communication, collaboration and teamwork, personal and social skills, and information & communication technologies (ICT) skills. Students become adaptable and resilient through their problem-solving learning experiences. These skills enable students to innovate and collaborate with people in the fields of science, technology, engineering and health to create solutions to contemporary problems in food and nutrition.

Pathways

A course of study in Food & Nutrition can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of science, technology, engineering and health.

Objectives

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

- recognise and describe food and nutrition facts and principles
- explain food and nutrition ideas and problems
- analyse problems, information and data
- determine solution requirements and criteria
- synthesise information and data
- generate solutions to provide data to determine the feasibility of the solution
- evaluate and refine ideas and solutions to make justified recommendations for enhancement
- 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
Food science of vitamins, minerals and protein <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the food system • Vitamins and minerals • Protein 	Food drivers and emerging trends <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer food drivers • Sensory profiling • Food safety and labelling • Food formulation for consumers 	Food science of carbohydrate and fat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbohydrate • Fat 	Food solution development for nutrition consumer markets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation and reformulation for nutrition consumer markets • Nutrition consumer markets

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): • Food & Nutrition solution	25%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Food & Nutrition solution	25%	Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination — combination response	25%

The Health syllabus 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. Embedded in Health is the Health inquiry model that provides the conceptual framework for this syllabus.

The Health syllabus is developmental and becomes increasingly more complex across the four units through the use of the Health inquiry model. This syllabus is underpinned by a salutogenic (strengths-based) approach, which focuses on how health resources are accessed and enhanced. Resilience as a personal health resource in Unit 1, establishes key teaching and learning concepts, which build capacity for the depth of understanding over the course of study. Unit 2 focuses on the role and influence of peers and family as resources through one topic selected from two choices: Elective topic 1: Alcohol, or Elective topic 2: Body image. Unit 3 explores the role of the community in shaping resources through one topic selected from three choices: Elective topic 1: Homelessness, Elective topic 2: Transport safety, or Elective topic 3: Anxiety. The culminating unit challenges students to investigate and evaluate innovations that influence respectful relationships to help them navigate the post-schooling life course transition.

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.

Studying Health will highlight the value and dynamic nature of the discipline, alongside the purposeful processes and empathetic approach needed to enact change. The investigative skills required to understand complex issues and problems will enable interdisciplinary learning, and prepare students for further study and a diverse range of career pathways. The development of problem-solving and decision-making skills will serve to enable learning now and in the future.

The health industry is currently experiencing strong growth and is recognised as the largest industry for new employment in Australia, with continued expansion predicted due to ageing population trends. A demand for individualised health care services increases the need for health-educated people who can solve problems and contribute to improved health outcomes across the lifespan at individual, family, local, national and global levels. The preventive health agenda is future-focused to develop 21st century skills, empowering students to be critical and creative thinkers, with strong communication and collaboration skills equipped with a range of personal, social and ICT skills.

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 the Health inquiry model
- analyse and interpret information to draw conclusions about health-related topics and issues
- critique information to distinguish determinants that influence health status
- 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
- organise information for particular purposes
- 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
Resilience as a personal health resource	Peers and family as resources for healthy living <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol and other drugs (elective) • Body image (elective) 	Community as a resource for healthy living <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness (elective) • Transport safety (elective) • Anxiety (elective) 	Respectful relationships in the post-schooling transition

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

The Physical Education syllabus is developmental and becomes increasingly complex across the four units. In Unit 1, students develop an understanding of the fundamental concepts and principles underpinning their learning of movement sequences and how they can enhance movement from a biomechanical perspective. In Unit 2, students broaden their perspective by determining the psychological factors, barriers and enablers that influence their performance and engagement in physical activity. In Unit 3, students enhance their understanding of factors that develop tactical awareness and influence ethical behaviour of their own and others' performance in physical activity. In Unit 4, students explore energy, fitness and training concepts and principles to optimise personal performance.

Students learn experientially through three stages of an inquiry approach to ascertain relationships between the scientific bases and the physical activity contexts. Students 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 and authentic experiences in physical activities, students gather, analyse and synthesise data to devise strategies to optimise engagement and performance. They evaluate and justify strategies about and in movement by drawing on informed, reflective decision-making.

Physically educated learners develop the 21st century skills of critical thinking, creative thinking, communication, personal and social skills, collaboration and teamwork, and information and communication technologies skills through rich and diverse learning experiences about, through and in physical activity. Physical Education fosters an appreciation of the values and knowledge within and across disciplines, and builds on students' capacities to be self-directed, work towards specific goals, develop positive behaviours and establish lifelong active engagement in a wide range of pathways beyond school.

Pathways

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

Objectives

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

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

Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Motor learning, functional anatomy and biomechanics in physical activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor learning in physical activity • Functional anatomy and biomechanics in physical activity 	Sport psychology and equity in physical activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport psychology in physical activity • Equity — barriers and enablers 	Tactical awareness and ethics in physical activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tactical awareness in physical activity • Ethics and integrity in physical activity 	Energy, fitness and training in physical activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy, fitness and training integrated in physical activity

Assessment

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

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

Summative Assessments

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

Biology provides opportunities for students to engage with living systems. In Unit 1, students develop their understanding of cells and multicellular organisms. In Unit 2, they engage with the concept of maintaining the internal environment. In Unit 3, students study biodiversity and the interconnectedness of life. This knowledge is linked in Unit 4 with the concepts of heredity and the continuity of life.

Students will learn valuable skills required for the scientific investigation of questions. In addition, they will become citizens who are better informed about the world around them and who have the critical skills to evaluate and make evidence-based decisions about current scientific issues.

Biology aims to develop students':

- sense of wonder and curiosity about life
- respect for all living things and the environment
- understanding of how biological systems interact and are interrelated, the flow of matter and energy through and between these systems, and the processes by which they persist and change
- understanding of major biological concepts, theories and models related to biological systems at all scales, from subcellular processes to ecosystem dynamics
- appreciation of how biological knowledge has developed over time and continues to develop; how scientists use biology in a wide range of applications; and how biological knowledge influences society in local, regional and global contexts
- ability to plan and carry out fieldwork, laboratory and other research investigations, including the collection and analysis of qualitative and quantitative data and the interpretation of evidence
- ability to use sound, evidence-based arguments creatively and analytically when evaluating claims and applying biological knowledge
- ability to 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 ideas and findings
- apply understanding
- analyse data
- interpret evidence
- evaluate conclusions, claims and processes
- investigate phenomena.

Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Cells and multicellular organisms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cells as the basis of life • Exchange of nutrients and wastes • Cellular energy, gas exchange and plant physiology 	Maintaining the internal environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeostasis — thermoregulation and osmoregulation • Infectious disease and epidemiology 	Biodiversity and the interconnectedness of life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing biodiversity and populations • Functioning ecosystems and succession 	Heredity and continuity of life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genetics and heredity • Continuity of life on Earth

Assessment

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

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

Summative Assessments

Unit 3		Unit 4	
Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data test	10%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research investigation	20%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student experiment	20%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 50% <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examination — combination response			

Chemistry is the study of materials and their properties and structure. In Unit 1, students study atomic theory, chemical bonding, and the structure and properties of elements and compounds. In Unit 2, students explore intermolecular forces, gases, aqueous solutions, acidity and rates of reaction. In Unit 3, students study equilibrium processes and redox reactions. In Unit 4, students explore organic chemistry, synthesis and design to examine the characteristic chemical properties and chemical reactions displayed by different classes of organic compounds.

Chemistry aims to develop students':

- interest in and appreciation of chemistry and its usefulness in helping to explain phenomena and solve problems encountered in their ever-changing world
- understanding of the theories and models used to describe, explain and make predictions about chemical systems, structures and properties
- understanding of the factors that affect chemical systems and how chemical systems can be controlled to produce desired products
- appreciation of chemistry as an experimental science that has developed through independent and collaborative research, and that has significant impacts on society and implications for decision-making
- expertise in conducting a range of scientific investigations, including the collection and analysis of qualitative and quantitative data, and the interpretation of evidence
- ability to critically evaluate and debate scientific arguments and claims in order to solve problems and generate informed, responsible and ethical conclusions
- ability to communicate chemical understanding and findings to a range of audiences, including through the use of appropriate representations, language and nomenclature.

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 ideas and findings
- apply understanding
- analyse data
- interpret evidence
- evaluate conclusions, claims and processes
- investigate phenomena.

Structure

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

Assessment

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

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

Summative Assessments

Unit 3		Unit 4	
Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data test	10%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research investigation	20%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student experiment	20%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 50% <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examination — combination response			

Physics provides opportunities for students to engage with the classical and modern understandings of the universe. In Unit 1, students learn about the fundamental concepts of thermodynamics, electricity and nuclear processes. In Unit 2, students learn about the concepts and theories that predict and describe the linear motion of objects. Further, they will explore how scientists explain some phenomena using an understanding of waves. In Unit 3, students engage with the concept of gravitational and electromagnetic fields, and the relevant forces associated with them. Finally, in Unit 4, students study modern physics theories and models that, despite being counterintuitive, are fundamental to our understanding of many common observable phenomena.

Students will learn valuable skills required for the scientific investigation of questions. In addition, they will become citizens who are better informed about the world around them, and who have the critical skills to evaluate and make evidence-based decisions about current scientific issues.

Physics aims to develop students':

- appreciation of the wonder of physics and the significant contribution physics has made to contemporary society
- understanding that diverse natural phenomena may be explained, analysed and predicted using concepts, models and theories that provide a reliable basis for action
- understanding of the ways in which matter and energy interact in physical systems across a range of scales
- understanding of the ways in which models and theories are refined, and new models and theories are developed in physics; and how physics knowledge is used in a wide range of contexts and informs personal, local and global issues
- investigative skills, including the design and conduct of investigations to explore phenomena and solve problems, the collection and analysis of qualitative and quantitative data, and the interpretation of evidence
- ability to use accurate and precise measurement, valid and reliable evidence, and scepticism and intellectual rigour to evaluate claims
- ability to communicate physics understanding, findings, arguments and conclusions using appropriate representations, modes and genres.

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 ideas and findings
- apply understanding
- analyse data
- interpret evidence
- evaluate conclusions, claims and processes
- investigate phenomena.

Structure

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

Assessment

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

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

Summative assessments

Unit 3		Unit 4	
Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data test	10%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research investigation	20%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student experiment	20%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 50% <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examination — combination response			

Psychology provides opportunities for students to engage with concepts that explain behaviours and underlying cognitions. In Unit 1, students examine individual development in the form of the role of the brain, cognitive development, human consciousness and sleep. In Unit 2, students investigate the concept of intelligence, the process of diagnosis and how to classify psychological disorder and determine an effective treatment, and lastly, the contribution of emotion and motivation on the individual behaviour. In Unit 3, students examine individual thinking and how it is determined by the brain, including perception, memory, and learning. In Unit 4, students consider the influence of others by examining theories of social psychology, interpersonal processes, attitudes and cross-cultural psychology.

Psychology aims to develop students':

- interest in psychology and their appreciation for how this knowledge can be used to understand contemporary issues
- appreciation of the complex interactions, involving multiple parallel processes that continually influence human behaviour
- understanding that psychological knowledge has developed over time and is used in a variety of contexts, and is informed by social, cultural and ethical considerations
- ability to conduct a variety of field research and laboratory investigations involving collection and analysis of qualitative and quantitative data and interpretation of evidence
- ability to critically evaluate psychological concepts, interpretations, claims and conclusions with reference to evidence
- ability to communicate psychological understandings, findings, arguments and conclusions using appropriate representations, modes and genres.

Pathways

A course of study in Psychology can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of psychology, sales, human resourcing, training, social work, health, law, business, marketing and education.

Objectives

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

- describe ideas and findings
- apply understanding
- analyse data
- interpret evidence
- evaluate conclusions, claims and processes
- investigate phenomena.

Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Individual development <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The role of the brain• Cognitive development• Consciousness, attention and sleep	Individual behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intelligence• Diagnosis• Psychological disorders and treatments• Emotion and motivation	Individual thinking <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brain function• Sensation and perception• Memory• Learning	The influence of others <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social psychology• Interpersonal processes• Attitudes• Cross-cultural psychology

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">• Data test	10%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research investigation	20%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student experiment	20%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 50% <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examination — combination response			

The need to communicate is the foundation for all language development. People use language to achieve their personal communicative needs — to express, exchange, interpret and negotiate meaning, and to understand the world around them. The central goal for additional language acquisition is communication. Students do not simply learn a language — they participate in a range of interactions in which they exchange meaning and become active participants in understanding and constructing written, spoken and visual texts.

Additional language acquisition provides students with opportunities to reflect on their understanding of a language and the communities that use it, while also assisting in the effective negotiation of experiences and meaning across cultures and languages. Communicating with people from Japanese-speaking communities provides insight into the purpose and nature of language and promotes greater sensitivity to, and understanding of, linguistic structures, including the linguistic structures of English. As students develop the ability to explore cultural diversity and similarities between another language and their own, this engagement with other languages and cultures fosters intercultural understanding.

Language acquisition occurs in social and cultural settings. It involves communicating across a range of contexts for a variety of purposes, in a manner appropriate to context. As students experience and evaluate a range of different text types, they reorganise their thinking to accommodate other linguistic and intercultural knowledge and textual conventions. This informs their capacity to create texts for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences.

Central to the capacity to evaluate and create texts are the skills of critical and creative thinking, intellectual flexibility and problem-solving. Acquiring an additional language provides the opportunity to develop these interrelated skills, and requires students to use language in a meaningful way through the exchange of information, ideas and perspectives relevant to their life experiences.

For exchanges to be relevant and useful, additional language acquisition must position students at the centre of their own learning. When students communicate their own aspirations, values, opinions, ideas and relationships, the personalisation of each student's learning creates a stronger connection with the language. Activities and tasks are developed to fit within the student's life experience.

The ability to communicate in an additional language such as Japanese is an important 21st century skill. Students develop knowledge, understanding and skills that enable successful participation in a global society. Communication in an additional language expands students' horizons and opportunities as national and global citizens.

Additional language acquisition contributes to and enriches intellectual, educational, linguistic, metacognitive, personal, social and cultural development. It requires intellectual discipline and systematic approaches to learning, which are characterised by effective planning and organisation, incorporating processes of self-management and self-monitoring.

Pathways

A course of study in Japanese 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 Japanese to understand information, ideas, opinions and experiences
- identify tone, purpose, context and audience to infer meaning
- analyse and evaluate information and ideas to draw conclusions
- apply knowledge of language elements of Japanese to construct meaning
- structure, sequence and synthesise information to justify opinions and perspectives
- communicate using contextually appropriate Japanese.

Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
私の暮らし — My world <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family/carers • Peers • Education 	私達の世界をたんけんする — Exploring our world <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel and exploration • Social customs • Japanese influences around the world 	私達の社会、文化とアイデンティティー Our society; culture and identity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifestyles and leisure • The arts, entertainment and sports • Groups in society 	私の現在と将来 — My present; my future <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The present • Future choices

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	20%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Multimodal presentation and interview	30%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Examination — extended response	25%	Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination — combination response	25%

Dance uses the body as an instrument for expression and communication of ideas. It encourages the holistic development of a person, providing a way of knowing about oneself, others and the world. It is a means by which cultural heritage is preserved and translated through time.

Engaging in dance allows students to develop important, lifelong skills. Dance provides opportunities for students to critically examine and reflect on their world through higher order thinking and movement. Through studying Dance as both artist and as audience, students will develop a range of interrelated concepts, understanding and skills in dance as an art form and as a means of social inclusion. Students will study dance in various genres and styles, embracing a variety of cultural, societal and historical viewpoints integrating new technologies in all facets of the subject. Historical, current and emerging dance practices, works and artists are explored in global contexts and Australian contexts, including the dance of Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Students will learn about dance as it is now and explore its origins across time and cultures.

Exploring dance through the lens of making (choreography and performance) and responding engages students in creative and critical thinking. As students create and communicate meaning through dance they develop aesthetic and kinaesthetic intelligence in addition to personal and social skills. Self-confidence is developed alongside an awareness of, and respect for, the body. The study of this subject increases the quality of personal and physical wellbeing and fosters social inclusion through focused experiences of valued collaborative practice.

Pathways

This subject prepares young people for participation in the 21st century. Dance has the means to prepare students for future possibilities, with transversal skills and the capacity for flexible thinking and doing. The study of dance enables the application of critical thinking and literacy skills through which students create, demonstrate, express and reflect on meaning made through movement. Critical thinking and literacy skills are essential skills for the artist as both maker and audience, and learning in Dance prepares students to engage in a multimodal world. Dance develops individuals who are culturally intelligent, creative, and complex and critically reflective thinkers.

A course of study in Dance can establish a basis for further education and employment in the field of dance, and to broader areas in creative industries, cultural institutions, administration and management, health, communications, education, public relations, research, science and technology.

Objectives

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

- demonstrate an understanding of dance concepts and skills
- apply literacy skills
- organise and apply the dance concepts
- analyse and interpret dance concepts and skills
- apply technical skills
- realise meaning through expressive skills
- create dance to communicate meaning
- evaluate dance, justifying the use of dance concepts and dance skills.

Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Moving bodies How does dance communicate meaning for different purposes and in different contexts?	Moving through environments How does the integration of the environment shape dance to communicate meaning?	Moving statements How is dance used to communicate viewpoints?	Moving my way How does dance communicate meaning for me?

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): • Dance work	35%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Choreography	20%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 25% • Examination — extended response			

Drama interrogates the human experience by investigating, communicating and embodying stories, experiences, emotions and ideas that reflect the human experience. It allows students to look to the past with curiosity, and explore inherited traditions of artistry to inform their own artistic practice and shape their world as global citizens. Drama is created and performed in diverse spaces, including formal and informal theatre spaces, to achieve a wide range of purposes. Drama engages students in imaginative meaning-making processes and involves them using a range of artistic skills as they make and respond to dramatic works. The range of purposes, contexts and audiences provides students with opportunities to experience, reflect on, understand, communicate, collaborate and appreciate different perspectives of themselves, others and the world in which they live.

Across the course of study, students will develop a range of interrelated skills of drama that will complement the knowledge and processes needed to create dramatic action and meaning. They will 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. A study of a range of forms and styles in a variety of inherited traditions, current practice and emerging trends, including those from different cultures and contexts, forms a core aspect of the learning. Drama provides opportunities for students to learn how to engage with dramatic works as both artists and audience through the use of critical literacies.

In Drama, students engage in aesthetic learning experiences that develop the 21st century skills of critical thinking, creative thinking, communication, collaboration and teamwork, personal and social skills, and digital literacy. They learn how to reflect on their artistic, intellectual, emotional and kinaesthetic understanding as creative and critical thinkers and curious artists. Additionally, students will develop personal confidence, skills of inquiry and social skills as they work collaboratively with others.

Drama engages students in the making of and responding to dramatic works to help them realise their creative potential as individuals. Learning in Drama promotes a deeper and more empathetic understanding and appreciation of others and communities. Innovation and creative thinking are at the forefront of this subject, which contributes to equipping students with highly transferable skills that encourage them to imagine future perspectives and possibilities.

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, cultural institutions, administration and management, law, communications, education, public relations, research, science and technology. The understanding and skills built in Drama connect strongly with careers in which it is important to understand different social and cultural perspectives in a range of contexts, and to communicate meaning in functional and imaginative ways.

Objectives

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

- demonstrate skills of drama
- apply literacy skills
- interpret purpose, context and text
- manipulate dramatic languages
- analyse dramatic languages
- evaluate dramatic languages.

Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Share How does drama promote shared understandings of the human experience?	Reflect How is drama shaped to reflect lived experience?	Challenge How can we use drama to challenge our understanding of humanity?	Transform How can you transform dramatic practice?

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): • Practice-led project	35%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Dramatic concept	20%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 25% • Examination — extended response			

Music is a unique art form that uses sound and silence as a means of personal expression. It allows for the expression of the intellect, imagination and emotion and the exploration of values. Music occupies a significant place in everyday life of all cultures and societies, serving social, cultural, celebratory, political and educational roles.

The study of music combines the development of cognitive, psychomotor and affective domains through making and responding to music. The development of musicianship through making (composition and performance) and responding (musicology) is at the centre of the study of music.

Through composition, students use music elements and concepts, applying their knowledge and understanding of compositional devices to create new music works. Students resolve music ideas to convey meaning and/or emotion to an audience.

Through performance, students sing and play music, demonstrating their practical music skills through refining solo and/or ensemble performances. Students realise music ideas through the demonstration and interpretation of music elements and concepts to convey meaning and/or emotion to an audience.

In musicology, students analyse the use of music elements and concepts in a variety of contexts, styles and genres. They evaluate music through the synthesis of analytical information to justify a viewpoint.

In an age of change, Music has the means to prepare students for a future of unimagined possibilities; in Music, students develop highly transferable skills and the capacity for flexible thinking and doing. Literacy in Music is an essential skill for both musician and audience, and learning in Music prepares students to engage in a multimodal world. The study of Music provides students with opportunities for intellectual and personal growth, and to make a contribution to the culture of their community. Students develop the capacity for working independently and collaboratively, reflecting authentic practices of music performers, composers and audiences.

Pathways

A course of study in Music can establish a basis for further education and employment in the field of music, and more broadly, in creative industries, cultural institutions, administration and management, health, communications, education, public relations, research, science and technology. As more organisations value work-related creativity and diversity, the processes and practices of Music develop 21st century skills essential for many areas of employment. Specifically, the study of Music helps students develop creative and critical thinking, collaboration and communication skills, personal and social skills, and digital literacy — all of which is sought after in modern workplaces.

Objectives

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

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

Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Designs Through inquiry learning, the following is explored: How does the treatment and combination of different music elements enable musicians to design music that communicates meaning through performance and composition?	Identities Through inquiry learning, the following is explored: 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?	Innovations Through inquiry learning, the following is explored: How do musicians incorporate innovative music practices to communicate meaning when performing and composing?	Narratives Through inquiry learning, the following is explored: How do musicians manipulate music elements to communicate narrative when performing, composing and responding to music?

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	35%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Composition	20%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 25% • Examination — extended response			

Visual Art students have opportunities to construct knowledge and communicate personal interpretations by working as both artist and audience. In making artworks, students use their imagination and creativity to innovatively solve problems and experiment with visual language and expression. Students develop knowledge and skills when they create individualised responses and meaning by applying diverse art materials, techniques, technologies and processes. On their individual journey of exploration, students learn to communicate personal thoughts, feelings, ideas, experiences and observations. In responding to artworks, students investigate artistic expression and critically analyse artworks in diverse contexts. They consider meaning, purposes and theoretical approaches when ascribing aesthetic value and challenging ideas. Students interact with artists, artworks, institutions and communities to enrich their experiences and understandings of their own and others' art practices.

Visual Art uses an inquiry learning model, developing critical and creative thinking skills and individual responses through developing, researching, reflecting and resolving. Through making and responding, resolution and display of artworks, students 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.

Pathways

This subject prepares young people for participation in the 21st century by fostering curiosity and imagination, and teaching students how to generate and apply new and creative solutions when problem-solving in a range of contexts. This learnt ability to think in divergent ways and produce creative and expressive responses enables future artists, designers and craftspeople to innovate and collaborate with the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics to design and manufacture images and objects that enhance and contribute significantly to our daily lives.

Visual Art prepares students to engage in a multimodal, media-saturated world that is reliant on visual communication. Through the critical thinking and literacy skills essential to both artist and audience, learning in Visual Art empowers young people to be discriminating, and to engage with and make sense of what they see and experience.

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, and more broadly, in creative industries, cultural institutions, advertising, administration and management, communication, education, public relations, health, research, 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 influences
- justify viewpoints
- experiment in response to stimulus
- create visual responses using knowledge and understanding of art media
- realise responses to communicate meaning.

Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Art as lens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept: lenses to explore the material world • Contexts: personal and contemporary • Focus: people, place, objects 	Art as code <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept: art as a coded visual language • Contexts: formal and cultural • Focus: codes, symbols, signs and art conventions 	Art as knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept: constructing knowledge as artist and audience • Contexts: contemporary, personal, cultural and/or formal • Focus: student-directed 	Art as alternate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept: evolving alternate representations and meaning • Contexts: contemporary, personal, cultural and/or formal • Focus: student-directed

Assessment

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

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

Summative Assessments

Unit 3		Unit 4	
Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Investigation — inquiry phase 1	20%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Project — inquiry phase 3	30%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Project — inquiry phase 2	25%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 25% • Examination — extended response			

Film, Television & New Media uses an inquiry learning model, developing critical thinking skills and creative capabilities through the exploration of five key concepts that operate in the contexts of production and use. The key concepts of technologies, representations, audiences, institutions and languages are drawn from a range of contemporary media theories and practices. Students will creatively apply film, television and new media key concepts to individually and collaboratively make moving-image media products, and will investigate and respond to moving-image media content and production contexts.

Film, television and new media are our primary sources of information and entertainment. They are important channels for educational and cultural exchange, and are fundamental to our self-expression and representation as individuals and as communities. Engaging meaningfully in local and global participatory media cultures enables us to understand and express ourselves. Through making and responding to moving-image media products, students will 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.

By studying Film, Television & New Media, students will develop knowledge and skills in creative thinking, communication, collaboration, planning, critical analysis, and digital and ethical citizenship. They will develop the necessary critical and creative skills to reflect on and appreciate Australian and global cultures and make sense of what they see and experience. Film, Television & New Media will equip students for a future of unimagined possibilities with highly transferable and flexible thinking and communication skills.

Pathways

The processes and practices of Film, Television & New Media, such as project-based learning and creative problem-solving, develop transferable 21st century skills that are highly valued in many areas of employment. Organisations increasingly seek employees who demonstrate work-related creativity, innovative thinking and diversity. A course of study in Film, Television & New Media can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of film, television and media, and more broadly, in creative industries, cultural institutions, advertising, administration and management, communications, design, marketing, education, film and television, public relations, research, science and technology.

Objectives

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

- design moving-image media products
- create moving-image media products
- resolve film, television and new media ideas, elements and processes
- apply literacy skills
- analyse moving-image media products
- evaluate film, television and new media products, practices and viewpoints.

Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Foundation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technologies• Institutions• Languages	Stories <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Representations• Audiences• Languages	Participation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technologies• Audiences• Institutions	Artistry <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technologies• Representations• Languages

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">• Case study investigation	15%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stylistic production	35%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multi-platform content project	25%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 25% <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examination — extended response			

Technologies are an integral part of society as humans seek to create solutions to improve their own and others' quality of life. Technologies affect people and societies by transforming, restoring and sustaining the world in which we live. In an increasingly technological and complex world, it is important to develop the knowledge, understanding and skills associated with traditional and contemporary tools and materials used by Australian manufacturing industries to produce products. The manufacturing industry transforms raw materials into products wanted by society. This adds value for both enterprises and consumers. Australia has strong manufacturing industries that continue to provide employment opportunities.

Industrial Technology Skills includes the study of industry practices and production processes through students' application in and through trade learning contexts in a range of industrial sector industries, including building and construction, engineering and furnishing. Industry practices are used by industrial sector enterprises to manage the manufacture of products from raw materials. Production processes combine the production skills and procedures required to produce products. Students engage in applied learning to demonstrate knowledge and skills of the core learning in units that meet local needs, available resources and teacher expertise. Through both individual and collaborative learning experiences, students learn to meet customer expectations of product quality at a specific price and time.

Applied learning supports students' development of transferable 21st century, literacy and numeracy skills relevant to a variety of industries. Students learn to interpret drawings and technical information, select and demonstrate safe practical production processes using hand/power tools, machinery and equipment, communicate using oral, written and graphical modes, organise, calculate, plan, evaluate and adapt production processes and the products they produce. The majority of learning is done through manufacturing tasks that relate to business and industry. Students work with each other to solve problems and complete practical work.

Pathways

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

Objectives

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

- demonstrate practices, skills and procedures
- interpret drawings and technical information
- select practices, skills and procedures
- sequence processes
- evaluate skills, procedures and products
- adapt plans, skills and procedures.

Structure

Industrial Technology Skills is a four-unit course of study. This syllabus contains the four industrial sector syllabuses with QCAA-developed units as options for schools to select from to develop their course of study.

When selecting units to design a course of study in Industrial Technology Skills, the units must:

- be drawn from at least two industrial sector syllabuses and include no more than two units from each
- not be offered at the school in any other Applied industrial sector syllabus.

Assessment

Students complete two assessment tasks for each unit. The assessment techniques used in Industrial Technology Skills are:

Technique	Description	Response requirements
Practical demonstration	Available in the selected industrial sector syllabus.	
Project		

Technologies are an integral part of society as humans seek to create solutions to improve their own and others' quality of life. Technologies affect people and societies by transforming, restoring and sustaining the world in which we live. In an increasingly technological and complex world, it is important to develop the knowledge, understanding and skills associated with information technology to support a growing need for digital literacy and specialist information and communication technology skills in the workforce. Across business, industry, government, education and leisure sectors, rapidly changing industry practices and processes create corresponding vocational opportunities in Australia and around the world.

Information & Communication Technology includes the study of industry practices and ICT processes through students' application in and through a variety of industry-related learning contexts. Industry practices are used by enterprises to manage ICT product development processes to ensure high-quality outcomes, with alignment to relevant local and universal standards and requirements. Students engage in applied learning to demonstrate knowledge, understanding and skills in units that meet local needs, available resources and teacher expertise. Through both individual and collaborative learning experiences, students learn to meet client expectations and product specifications.

Applied learning supports students' development of transferable 21st century, literacy and numeracy skills relevant to information and communication technology sectors and future employment opportunities. Students learn to interpret client briefs and technical information, and select and demonstrate skills using hardware and software to develop ICT products. The majority of learning is done through prototyping 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 Information & Communication Technology can establish a basis for further education and employment in many fields, especially the fields of ICT operations, help desk, sales support, digital media support, office administration, records and data management, and call centres.

Objectives

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

- demonstrate practices, skills and processes
- interpret client briefs and technical information
- select practices and processes
- sequence processes
- evaluate processes and products
- adapt processes and products.

Structure

Information & Communication Technology is a four-unit course of study. This syllabus contains six QCAA-developed units as options for schools to select from to develop their course of study.

Unit option	Unit title
Unit option A	Robotics
Unit option B	App development
Unit option C	Audio and video production
Unit option D	Layout and publishing
Unit option E	Digital imaging and modelling
Unit option F	Web development

Assessment

Students complete two assessment tasks for each unit. The assessment techniques used in Information & Communication Technology are:

Technique	Description	Response requirements
Product proposal	Students produce a prototype for a product proposal in response to a client brief and technical information.	Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 3 minutes, 6 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media
Project	Students produce a product prototype in response to a client brief and technical information.	Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 5 minutes, 8 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media that includes a demonstration of the product prototype

Technologies have been an integral part of society as humans seek to create solutions to improve their own and others' quality of life. Technologies affect people and societies by transforming, restoring and sustaining the world in which we live. Advances in technology have enabled more efficient textile manufacture and garment production, and together with media and digital technologies, have made fashion a dynamic global industry that supports a wide variety of vocations, including fashion design, production, merchandising and sales.

Fashion is a significant part of life — every day, people make choices about clothing and accessories. Identity often shapes and is shaped by fashion choices, which range from purely practical to the highly aesthetic and esoteric.

In Fashion, students learn to appreciate the design aesthetics of others while developing their own personal style and aesthetic. They explore contemporary fashion culture; learn to identify, understand and interpret fashion trends; and examine how the needs of different markets are met. Students use their imagination to create, innovate and express themselves and their ideas. They design and produce fashion products in response to briefs in a range of fashion contexts.

Students learn about practices and production processes in fashion industry contexts. Practices are used by fashion businesses to manage the production of products. Production processes combine the production skills and procedures required to produce products. Students engage in applied learning to recognise, apply and demonstrate knowledge and skills in units that meet local needs, available resources and teacher expertise. Through both individual and, where possible, collaborative learning experiences, students learn to meet client expectations of quality and cost.

Applied learning in fashion tasks supports student development of transferable 21st century, literacy and numeracy skills relevant to domestic fashion industries and future employment opportunities. Students learn to recognise and apply practices; interpret briefs; demonstrate and apply safe practical production processes using relevant equipment; communicate using oral, written and spoken modes; and organise, plan, evaluate and adapt production processes and the products they produce. The majority of learning is done through production tasks that relate to 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 Fashion can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of design, personal styling, costume design, production manufacture, merchandising, and retail.

Objectives

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

- demonstrate practices, skills and processes
- interpret briefs
- select practices, skills and procedures
- sequence processes
- evaluate skills, procedures and products
- adapt production plans, techniques and procedures.

Structure

Fashion is a four-unit course of study. This syllabus contains six QCAA-developed units as options for schools to select from to develop their course of study.

Unit option	Unit title
Unit option A	Fashion designers
Unit option B	Historical fashion influences
Unit option C	Slow fashion
Unit option D	Collections
Unit option E	Industry trends
Unit option F	Adornment

Assessment

Students complete two assessment tasks for each unit. The assessment techniques used in Fashion are:

Technique	Description	Response requirements
Project	Students design and produce fashion garment/s, drawings, collections or items.	Fashion product Product: fashion garment/s Planning and evaluation Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 5 minutes, 8 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media
Practical demonstration	Students create/design and/or produce an outfit, garments, campaigns or extension lines.	Unit-specific product Product: inspiration/presentation board, awareness campaign that uses technology or marketing campaign Planning and evaluation Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 5 minutes, 8 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media

The arts are woven into the fabric of community. They have the capacity to engage and inspire students, enriching their lives, stimulating curiosity and imagination, and encouraging them to reach their creative and expressive potential. Arts subjects provide opportunities for students to learn problem-solving processes, design and create art, and use multiple literacies to communicate intention with diverse audiences.

In Visual Arts in Practice, students respond to authentic, real-world stimulus (e.g. problems, events, stories, places, objects, the work of artists or artisans), seeing or making new links between art-making purposes and contexts. They explore visual language in combination with media, technologies and skills to make artworks. Throughout the course, students are exposed to two or more art-making modes, selecting from 2D, 3D, digital (static) and time-based and using these in isolation or combination, as well as innovating new ways of working.

When responding, students use analytical processes to identify problems and develop plans or designs for artworks. They use reasoning and decision-making to justify their choices, reflecting and evaluating on the success of their own and others' art-making. When making, students demonstrate knowledge and understanding of visual features to communicate artistic intention. They develop competency with and independent selection of media, technologies and skills as they make experimental and resolved artworks, synthesising ideas developed throughout the responding phase.

Pathways

Learning in Visual Arts in Practice is connected to relevant industry practice and opportunities, promoting future employment and preparing students as agile, competent, innovative and safe workers who can work collaboratively to solve problems and complete project-based work in various contexts.

A course of study in Visual Arts in Practice can establish a basis for further education and employment in a range of fields, including creative industries, education, advertising and marketing, communications, humanities, health, recreation, science and technology.

Objectives

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

- use visual arts practices
- plan artworks
- communicate ideas
- evaluate artworks

Structure

Visual Arts in Practice is a four-unit course of study. This syllabus contains four QCAA-developed units as options for schools to combine in any order to develop their course of study.

Unit option	Unit title
Unit option A	Looking inwards (self)
Unit option B	Looking outwards (others)
Unit option C	Clients
Unit option D	Transform & extend

Assessment

Students complete two assessment tasks for each unit. The assessment techniques used in Visual Arts in Practice are:

Technique	Description	Response requirements
Project	Students make experimental or prototype artworks, or design proposals or stylistic experiments. They evaluate artworks, art style and/or practices that explore the focus of the unit. Students plan resolved artworks.	<p>Experimental folio</p> <p>Up to 8 experimental artworks: 2D, 3D, digital (static) and/or time-based</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Prototype artwork</p> <p>2D, 3D, digital (static) and/or time-based media: up to 4 artwork/s</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Design proposal</p> <p>Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 5 minutes, 8 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media, including up to 4 prototype artwork/s — 2D, 3D, digital (static) and/or time-based</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Folio of stylistic experiments</p> <p>Up to 8 experimental artworks: 2D, 3D, digital (static) and/or time-based</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Planning and evaluations</p> <p>One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 5 minutes, 8 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media • Written: up to 600 words • Spoken: up to 4 minutes, or signed equivalent
Resolved artwork	Students make a resolved artwork that communicates purpose and context relating to the focus of the unit.	<p>Resolved artwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2D, 3D, digital (static) and/or time-based media: up to 4 artwork/s

The arts are woven into the fabric of community. They have the capacity to engage and inspire students, enriching their lives, stimulating curiosity and imagination, and encouraging them to reach their creative and expressive potential. Arts subjects provide opportunities for students to learn problem-solving processes, design and create art, and use multiple literacies to communicate intention with diverse audiences.

Drama exists wherever people present their experiences, ideas and feelings through re-enacted stories. From ancient origins in ritual and ceremony to contemporary live and mediated presentation in formal and informal theatre spaces, drama gives expression to our sense of self, our desires, our relationships and our aspirations. Whether the purpose is to entertain, celebrate or educate, engaging in drama enables students to experience, reflect on, communicate and appreciate different perspectives of themselves, others and the world they live in.

Drama in Practice gives students opportunities to make and respond to drama by planning, creating, adapting, producing, performing, interpreting and evaluating a range of drama works or events in a variety of settings. A key focus of this syllabus is engaging with school and/or local community contexts and, where possible, interacting with practising artists.

As students gain practical experience in a number of onstage and offstage roles, they recognise the role drama plays and value the contribution it makes to the social and cultural lives of local, national and international communities.

Students participate in learning experiences in which they apply knowledge and develop creative and technical skills in communicating ideas and intention to an audience. They also learn essential workplace health and safety procedures relevant to the drama and theatre industry, as well as effective work practices and industry skills needed by a drama practitioner. Individually and in groups, where possible, they shape and express dramatic ideas of personal and social significance that serve particular purposes and contexts.

Pathways

Drama in Practice students identify and follow creative and technical processes from conception to realisation, which foster cooperation and creativity, and help students to develop problem-solving skills and gain confidence and resilience. Learning is connected to relevant industry practice and opportunities, promoting future employment, and preparing students as agile, competent, innovative, and safe workers who can work collaboratively to solve problems and complete project-based work in various contexts.

A course of study in Drama in Practice can establish a basis for further education and employment areas across a range of fields such as creative industries, education, venue and event management, marketing, communications, humanities, health, sciences and technology.

Objectives

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

- use drama practices
- plan drama works
- communicate ideas
- evaluate drama works.

Structure

Drama in Practice is a four-unit course of study. This syllabus contains four QCAA-developed units as options for schools to combine in any order to develop their course of study.

Unit option	Unit title
Unit option A	Collaboration
Unit option B	Community
Unit option C	Contemporary
Unit option D	Commentary

Assessment

Students complete two assessment tasks for each unit. The assessment techniques used in Drama in Practice are:

Technique	Description	Response requirements
Devising project	Students plan, devise and evaluate a scene for a purpose and context relevant to the unit.	<p>Devised scene Up to 4 minutes (rehearsed)</p> <p>Planning and evaluation of devised scene One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 5 minutes, 8 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media • Written: up to 600 words • Spoken: up to 4 minutes, or signed equivalent
Directorial project	Students plan, make and evaluate a director's brief for an excerpt of a published script relevant to the unit.	<p>Director's brief Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 5 minutes, 8 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media</p> <p>Planning and evaluation of the director's brief One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 5 minutes, 8 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media • Written: up to 600 words • Spoken: up to 4 minutes, or signed equivalent
Performance	Students perform an excerpt of a published script or a devised scene connected to the directorial or devising project.	<p>Performance Performance (live or recorded): up to 4 minutes</p>

Costs And VETIS Funding For Vocational Training

Vocational Education and Training in Schools (VETIS) is a program that enables students to gain nationally recognised qualifications while at school. Students learn skills and knowledge required for specific industries. VETIS courses at Carmel can be used in Years 11 and 12 and can count towards the Queensland Certificate of Education. Students can choose One VETIS eligible program in their senior years. All other qualifications must be full fee paying. Subsidised VETIS qualifications at Carmel College can be found in the guide handed out at the pathways EXPO. Please also note the admin fee associated with many of these programs – this is payable to Carmel College.

Certificate I in Construction

Certificate II in Construction Pathways



Registered training organisation (RTO):
Blue Dog Training (RTO Code: 31193) | www.bluedogtraining.com.au | Phone 07 3166 3960

QCE Credits: 4 (3 preparatory + up to 1 core)

Description

The dual construction qualification provides a pathway to the primary trades in the construction industry with the exception of plumbing.

The units of competency within the dual qualification cover essential work health and safety requirements, the industrial and work organisation structure, communication skills, work planning, and basic use of tools and materials and have core units of competency requirements that are required in most Certificate III qualifications. The dual qualification is built around a basic construction project unit that integrates the skills and embeds the facets of employability skills in context.

The qualification is suited to vocational education and training (VET) in Schools programs or learners with no previous connection to the construction industry or relevant employment history.

Typically commencing in Year 11 and delivered in the school workshops, during normal school hours as a part of the student's regular school timetable, the course is completed over a period of two (2) years. A student can only participate in a Blue Dog Training VETiS program with the permission of their school.

Application

The learning program should develop trade-like skills but not attempt to develop trade-level skills. The qualification is suited to VET in Schools programs or learners with no previous connection to the construction industry or relevant employment history.

Eligibility - Cost

CPC10120 Certificate I in Construction is eligible for funding through the Department of Employment, Small Business and Training (DESBT) who provide funding for secondary school students to complete one (1) approved VETiS qualification while at school, referred to as 'employment stream' qualifications. This means that if a student is eligible, the course is provided to them fee-free. To be eligible to enrol in a Blue Dog Training VETiS program, students must:

- be currently enrolled in secondary school
- permanently reside in Queensland
- be an Australian citizen, Australian permanent resident (includes humanitarian entrant), temporary resident with the necessary visa and work permits on the pathway to permanent residency, or a New Zealand citizen
- not already completing or have already completed a funded VETiS course with another registered training organisation.

In situations where a student is not eligible for VETiS funding, under the DESBT funding arrangements, fee for service arrangements are available for students through Blue Dog Training. Fee for service cost = \$1200.

CPC20220 Certificate II in Construction Pathways is not currently eligible for funding through the Department of Employment, Small Business and Training (DESBT). This portion of the Dual Qualification is being delivered by Blue Dog Training as a pilot program and will **not incur a fee for service cost**.

Please refer to the Blue Dog Training Website for information on their refund policy.
https://bluedogtraining.com.au/storage/app/media/pdf_documents/policies/Student_Fee_Refund_Policy.pdf

Training and Assessment Delivery

The Blue Dog Training VETiS program is delivered at the student's school as part of their timetabled classes by Blue Dog Trainings qualified trainers and assessors.

Secondary school students are enrolled as a student with Blue Dog Training and their qualification or statement of attainment is issued by Blue Dog Training.

Training and assessment are via Blue Dog Training's blended mode of delivery which comprises both on-line training and face to face classroom-based training at the school workshop.

Blue Dog Training trainers and assessors attend the school on a structured basis throughout the school year.

Blue Dog Training are responsible for all training and assessment.

Unit Code	Unit Name	CPC10120	CPC20220
CPCCWHS1001*	Prepare to work safely in the construction industry	✓	
CPCCCM2005*	Use construction tools and equipment	✓	
CPCCOM1014	Conduct workplace communication	✓	
CPCCOM2001*	Read and interpret plans and specifications	✓	
CPCCCM2004*	Handle construction materials	✓	✓
CPCCCM1011	Undertake basic estimation and costing	✓	✓
CPCCOM1012	Work effectively and sustainably in the construction industry	✓	✓
CPCCOM1013	Plan and organise work	✓	✓
CPCCVE1011*	Undertake a basic construction project	✓	✓
CPCCWHS2001	Apply WHS requirements, policies and procedures in the construction industry	✓	✓
CPCCOM1015	Carry out measurements and calculations	✓	✓
CPCCCA2002*	Use carpentry tools and equipment		✓
CPCCCM2006	Apply basic levelling procedures		✓
CPCCWF2002*	Use wall and floor tiling tools and equipment		✓

Notes:

- Prerequisite units of competency - An asterisk (*) against a unit of competency code in the list above indicates there is a prerequisite requirement that must be met. Prerequisite unit(s) of competency must be assessed before assessment of any unit of competency with an asterisk.
- Elective units are subject to change prior to the commencement of the program. This is to ensure alignment to current industry practices.
- *Mandatory Workplace Health and Safety (WHS) training - The unit CPCCWHS1001 Prepare to work safely in the construction industry is designed to meet WHSQ regulatory authority requirements for General Construction Induction Training (GCIT) and must be achieved before access to any building and construction work site. Successful completion of this unit of competency as part of this Blue Dog Training VETiS program will result in the student being issued with a Workplace Health and Safety Queensland Construction Induction 'White Card'.

More information can be found about each of these individual qualifications at:

<https://training.gov.au/Training/Details/CPC10120>

<https://training.gov.au/Training/Details/CPC20220>

Certificate II in Engineering Pathways

MEM20422



Registered Training Organisation (RTO):
Blue Dog Training (RTO Code: 31193)
www.bluedogtraining.com.au
Phone 07 3166 3960

QCE Credits: 4

Description

The qualification MEM20422 provides students with an introduction to an engineering or related working environment.

Students gain skills and knowledge in a range of engineering and manufacturing tasks which will enhance their entry-level employment prospects for apprenticeships, traineeships or general employment in an engineering-related workplace.

Typically commencing in Year 11 and delivered in the school workshops, during normal school hours as a part of the student's regular school timetable, the course is completed over a period of two (2) years. A student can only participate in a Blue Dog Training VETiS program with the permission of their school.

Application

The learning program should develop trade-like skills but not attempt to develop trade-level skills. As an example, the outcome level of welding skills from this qualification is not about learning trade-level welding theory and practice; it is about being introduced to welding, how it can be used to join metal and having the opportunity to weld metal together. Similarly with machining, the outcome should be something produced on a lathe etc, not the theory and practice of machining. The focus should be on using engineering tools and equipment to produce or modify objects. These needs be done in a safe manner for each learner and those around them.

Eligibility - Cost

The Department of Employment, Small Business and Training (DESBT) provides funding for secondary school students to complete one (1) approved VETiS qualification while at school, referred to as 'employment stream' qualifications.

This means that if a student is eligible, the course is provided to them fee-free. To be eligible to enrol in a Blue Dog Training VETiS program, students must:

- be currently enrolled in secondary school
- permanently reside in Queensland
- be an Australian citizen, Australian permanent resident (includes humanitarian entrant), temporary resident with the necessary visa and work permits on the pathway to permanent residency, or a New Zealand citizen
- not already completing or have already completed a funded VETiS course with another registered training organisation.

In situations where a student is not eligible for VETiS funding, under the DESBT funding arrangements, fee for service arrangements are available for students through Blue Dog Training. Fee for service cost = \$1200.

Please refer to the Blue Dog Training Website for information on their refund policy.
https://bluedogtraining.com.au/storage/app/media/pdf_documents/policies/Student_Fee_Refund_Policy.pdf

Training and Assessment Delivery

The Blue Dog Training VETiS program is delivered at the student's school as part of their timetabled classes by Blue Dog Trainings qualified trainers and assessors.

Secondary school students are enrolled as a student with Blue Dog Training and their qualification or statement of attainment is issued by Blue Dog Training.

Training and assessment are via Blue Dog Training's blended mode of delivery which comprises both on-line training and face to face classroom-based training at the school workshop.

Blue Dog Training trainers and assessors attend the school on a structured basis throughout the school year.

Blue Dog Training are responsible for all training and assessment.

Core

MEM13015	Work safely and effectively in manufacturing and engineering
MEMPE005	Develop a career plan for the engineering and manufacturing industries
MEMPE006	Undertake a basic engineering project
MSMENV272	Participate in environmentally sustainable work practices

Elective

MEM11011*	Undertake manual handling
MEM16006*	Organise and communicate information
MEM16008*	Interact with computing technology
MEM18001*	Use hand tools
MEM18002*	Use power tools/hand held operations
MEMPE001	Use engineering workshop machines
MEMPE002	Use electric welding machines
MEMPE007	Pull apart and re-assemble engineering mechanisms

Elective units are subject to change prior to the commencement of the program. This is to ensure alignment to current industry practices.

Notes:

- Prerequisite units of competency - An asterisk (*) against a unit of competency code in the list above indicates there is a prerequisite requirement that must be met. Prerequisite unit(s) of competency must be assessed before assessment of any unit of competency with an asterisk.

More information about this qualification is available at:

<https://training.gov.au/Training/Details/MEM20422>

Certificate III in Hospitality Units from Certificate II in Hospitality embedded

Registered Training Organisation (RTO)
Training Direct Australia (RTO Code 32355)
National Registration Code SIT30616 and SIT20316
Non-school RTO

Stand Alone VET Subject



Description

This qualification provides a pathway to work in various hospitality settings, such as restaurants, hotels, motels, catering operations, clubs, pubs, cafés, and coffee shops.

Café attendant	BSBWOR203	Work effectively with others	Core
Waiter	SITHIND002	Source and use information on the hospitality industry	Core
	SITHIND004	Work effectively in hospitality service	Core

SITXCCS006	Provide service to customers	Core
SITXCOM002	Show social and cultural sensitivity	Core
SITXHRM001	Coach others in job skills	Core
SITXWHS001	Participate in safe work practices	Core
SITXFSA001	Use hygienic practices for food safety	Elective
SITXFSA002	Participate in safe food handling practices	Elective
SITHCCC002	Prepare and present simple dishes	Elective
SITHCCC003	Prepare and present sandwiches	Elective
SITHFAB002	Provide responsible service of alcohol	Elective
SITHFAB004	Prepare and serve non-alcoholic beverages	Elective
SITHFAB005	Prepare and serve espresso coffee	Elective
SITHFAB007	Serve food and beverage	Elective
SITXCCS003	Interact with customers	Core
SITHIND003	Use hospitality skills effectively	Core
To achieve SIT30616 Certificate III in Hospitality 15 units of competency must be completed.		

For eligible applicants, the Queensland Department of Employment, Small Business and Training can fund the training for the SIT20316 Certificate II in Hospitality component of the qualification through VETiS. If using VETiS funding for SIT20316 Certificate II in Hospitality, the additional 2 units listed above must be completed.

For more information on the VETiS, visit <https://desbt.qld.gov.au/training/providers/funded/vetis>

The remaining units will be charged on a Fee-For-Service basis.

For eligibility and more information on this program speak to a Training Direct Australia representative.

Training Direct Australia Payment Terms

(not including \$100 admin fee payable to Carmel College)

Certificate II

Is the student eligible for VETiS funding?

Yes - No fee to student

No - Cost to student: 12 Units @ \$115 per unit

Maximum \$1380.00 for full qualification

SIT30616 Certificate III in Hospitality with SIT20316 Certificate II in Hospitality embedded

Is the student eligible to receive VETiS Funding for SIT20316 Certificate II in Hospitality?

Yes - Cost to student is \$350

SIT30616 Certificate III in Hospitality Only – Non Funded

Cost to student: 15 Units @ \$115 per unit

Maximum \$1725 for full qualification

Invoicing

SIT20316 Certificate II in Hospitality - Students not eligible for VETiS funding - Itemised invoice sent to school or student/parent (as per the agreed payment terms) at the end of Term 2, 3 and 4 for unit/s of competency achieved by the student. Payment is required 14 days from the date on the invoice.

SIT30616 Certificate III in Hospitality with SIT20316 Certificate II in Hospitality embedded. - Students eligible to receive VETiS funding for SIT20316 Certificate II in Hospitality - Invoice for \$350.00 sent to school or student/parent (as per the agreed payment terms).

Invoice will be issued at the beginning of Term 1 when student enters Year 12, unless completing before this time. This fee is non-refundable. Payment is required 14 days from the date on the invoice.

If student withdraws from the qualification before this time, itemised invoice will be issued for unit/s of competency achieved by the student at \$70.00 per unit. Payment is required 14 days from the date on the invoice.

SIT30616 Certificate III in Hospitality only – Non-Funded - Itemised invoice sent to school or student/parent (as per the agreed payment terms) at the end of Term 2, 3 and 4 for unit/s of competency achieved by the student. Payment is required 14 days from the date on the invoice.

Certificate III in Business (In School Program)

Barrington College Australia
www.barringtoncollege.edu.au
schools@barringtoncollege.edu.au
RTO:45030 | CRICOS: 03552K



Why Study a BSB30120 Certificate III in Business?

Achieve a nationally accredited qualification while still at secondary school. Qualification provides students with ATAR equivalency and up to eight QCE points. Provides students with a strong foundation to commence studies in the BSB50120 Diploma of Business. Personalised study experience and innovative online learning platform. Competency-based learning that prepares students for the workplace and tertiary studies.

Program Overview

Your school in partnership with Barrington College Australia is pleased to offer senior students the opportunity to undertake BSB30120 Certificate III in Business study as part of their school curriculum. The course is taught at school by accredited business teachers alongside other school subjects.

Course Overview

This certificate award provides students with a broad range of practical business skills enabling employment opportunities for entry-level positions across the corporate sector and pathways into further study.

Course Duration 12 - 24 months with classes delivered at school alongside self-paced study.

Course Availability The course is available to students in Years 11 and 12.

Course Fees Domestic students Tuition fees (**not including \$100 admin fee payable to Carmel College**): \$1,450 Enrolment fee (non-refundable): \$250 Total: \$1,700 monthly instalment plan payment option is available for an additional charge of \$100.

Course Structure | 13 units

BSBCRT311 Apply critical thinking skills in a team environment

BSBPEF201 Support personal wellbeing in the workplace

BSBSUS211 Participate in sustainable work practices

BSBTWK301 Use inclusive work practices

BSBWHS311 Assist with maintaining workplace safety

BSBXCM301 Engage in workplace communication

BSBTEC302 Design and produce spreadsheets

BSBWRT311 Write simple documents

BSBTEC301 Design and produce business documents

BSBTEC303 Create electronic presentations

BSBPEF301 Organise personal work priorities

BSBOPS304 Deliver and monitor a service to customers.

Diploma of Business (Full Day Program)

Barrington College Australia
www.barringtoncollege.edu.au
schools@barringtoncollege.edu.au
RTO:45030 | CRICOS: 03552K

Stand Alone VET Subject

BARRINGTON COLLEGE
AUSTRALIA

Course Overview

The BSB50120 Diploma of Business provides students with a sound overview of the business sector and prepares them for employment. Opportunities across a range of business disciplines. The Diploma can also be used as a pathway into university and may provide academic credit towards undergraduate study. Students undertake Diploma of Business studies at school alongside their regular senior school curriculum.

Course Structure | 12 units

Core Units | 5 units

BSBCRT511 Develop Critical Thinking in Others
BSBFIN501 Manage Budgets and Financial Plans
BSBOPS501 Manage Business Resources
BSBXCM501 Lead Communication in the Workplace
BSBSUS511 Develop Workplace Policies and Procedures for Sustainability

Elective Units | 7 units

BSBHRM525 Manage Recruitment and Onboarding
BSBOPS504 Manage Business Risk
BSBPMG430 Undertake Project Work
BSBTWK503 Manage Meetings
BSBPEF502 Develop and Use Emotional Intelligence
BSBCMM411 Make Presentations
BSBMKG541 Identify and Evaluate Marketing Opportunities

Course Duration - Up to 18 months with classes delivered at your school campus alongside self-paced study (5-6 terms).

Course Availability - The course is available to in-school students.

Why Study a Diploma of Business?

- A recognised leader in the delivery of in-school vocational programs.
- Established university pathways.
- Qualification provides students with ATAR equivalency and up to eight QCE points.
- Potential academic credit towards university undergraduate degrees.
- Achieve a nationally accredited qualification while still at high school.
- Personalised study experience and strong student support.
- Competency-based learning that prepares students for the workplace and entrepreneurial pursuits.
- CRICOS-registered college for international students.

Course Fees Domestic Students

Tuition fee (**not including \$100 admin fee payable to Carmel College**): \$2,250

Enrolment fee (non-refundable): \$250

Total: \$2,500

Monthly instalment plan payment option is available for an additional charge of \$100.

Certificate II in Sport and Recreation Certificate III in Fitness

Stand Alone VET Subject

Registered Training Organisation (RTO)
College of Health and Fitness
RTO CODE 30798



Delivery Overview

If your heart is set on embarking on a new career in the fitness industry, at the College of Health and Fitness, you can take the first step by enrolling in the Certificate II in Sport and Recreation or the Certificate III in Fitness. This higher certificate 3 qualification reflects the role of group and gym fitness instructors who may plan and deliver group exercise sessions and develop gym-based programs for individuals where the level of personalised instruction and ongoing client monitoring is limited. The course prepares you for further studies, to gain nationally-recognised qualifications such as SIS40221 – Certificate IV in Fitness. Upon successful completion, certificate 3 students will achieve a maximum 8 QCE credits. Students can elect to only do the certificate 2 Sport and recreation but will receive a maximum of 4 QCE credits and a lower qualification.

Entry Requirements

At enrolment, each student will be required to create (or simply supply if previously created) a [Unique Student Identifier \(USI\)](#). A USI creates an online record of all training and qualifications attained in Australia. Before you start this course, you will be required to complete a literacy and numeracy assessment. The course does include concepts and assessments that may be challenging, and students will be required to research broadly using online resources. Access to a computer and the internet is required.

Students must also find a suitable workplace to complete their work placement and have their logbook signed off. We assist students in finding a workplace to complete this requirement.

In 2025, students can elect to study the Certificate 2 as a standalone qualification or do the Certificate 3 Fitness with the certificate 3 embedded as the first year program. Students can only enrol in 1 of these programs.

Cert II in Sport and Recreation SIS20115

Core	Units
HLTWHS001	Participate in workplace health and safety
SISOFLD001	Assist in conducting recreation sessions
SISXCCS004	Provide quality service
SISXEMR003	Respond to emergency situations
SISXFAC006	Maintain activity equipment
SISXIND011	Maintain sport, fitness, and recreation industry knowledge
Electives	
BSBPEF301	Organise personal work priorities
BSBSUS211	Participate in sustainable work practices
HLTAID011	Provide First Aid
BSBXTW301	Work in a team

NB: There are 4 units in Cert II embedded in Cert III which have been highlighted

Cert III in Fitness SIS30321

Core	Units
BSBOPS304	Deliver and monitor a service to customers
BSBPEF301	Organise personal work priorities
HLTAID011	Provide First Aid
HLTWHS001	Participate in workplace health and safety
SISFFIT032	Complete pre-exercise screening and service orientation
SISFFIT033	Complete client fitness assessments
SISFFIT035	Plan group exercise sessions
SISFFIT036	Instruct group exercise sessions
SISFFIT040	Develop and instruct gym-based exercise programs for individual clients
SISFFIT047	Use anatomy and physiology knowledge to support safe and effective exercise
SISFFIT052	Provide healthy eating information
Electives	Units
BSBOPS403	Apply business risk management processes
BSBSUS211	Participate in sustainable work practices
BSBWHS332X	Apply infection prevention and control procedures to own work activities
BSBXTW301	Work in a team

Cost for the combined Certificate in Fitness is dependant on eligibility for VETIS funding. If a student is eligible for VETIS funding the cost of the government funding will be refunded upon successful completion of the entire program (minus the \$100 admin fee payable to Carmel College). If a student is not eligible for VETIS funding the full fee for the program is \$600 (not including the admin fee).

Certificate II in Health Support Services

HLT23221

Stand Alone VET Subject

Registered Training Organisation (RTO):
Mater Education (RTO Code: 31193)
www.matereducation.org.au
07 3163 1500



QCE Points: 4

Description and Application

The qualification HLT23221 provides students with an introduction to the health care sector.

Are you a senior high school student eager to pursue a career in health? Mater Education's Vocational Education and Training in Schools (VETiS) program gives you the opportunity to study on-site at Mater where you will learn about a range of roles in this dynamic industry and gain real-world experience working alongside qualified healthcare professionals in acute hospital settings.

The program has been designed by our expert team of educators, giving you knowledge and skills in some key foundation areas such as medical terminology, transportation of patients, making beds, and communication. **Over six months (two school terms)** the program sees students complete a HLT23221 Certificate II in Health Support Services, with the option for them to then obtain a HLT33115 Certificate III in Health Services Assistance via a **ten week (one term)** gap program—setting them up to launch their healthcare careers straight after completing Year 12.

Eligibility - Cost

The Department of Employment, Small Business and Training (DESBT) provides funding for secondary school students to complete one (1) approved VETiS qualification while at school, referred to as 'employment stream' qualifications.

VETiS qualifications are funded by the Queensland Government's VET Investment budget. VETiS funding allows students to undertake nationally recognised vocational education and training (VET) qualifications while they are still at school. The HLT23221 Certificate II in Health Support Services is listed on the Queensland Government's Priority Skills list for VETiS funded delivery by approved pre-qualified suppliers.

This means that if a student is eligible, the course is provided to them fee-free. To be eligible to enrol in a Mater Education VETiS program, students must:

- be currently enrolled in secondary school
- permanently reside in Queensland
- be an Australian citizen, Australian permanent resident (includes humanitarian entrant), temporary resident with the necessary visa and work permits on the pathway to permanent residency, or a New Zealand citizen
- not already completing or have already completed a funded VETiS course with another registered training organisation.

In situations where a student is not eligible for VETiS funding, under the DESBT funding arrangements, fee for service arrangements are available for students through Mater Education. Fee for service cost = \$3160 (invoiced to the partner school).

Please refer to the Mater Education for further information.

<https://www.matereducation.qld.edu.au/career-entry-qualifications/vetis>

Immunisations

Student will need to be immunised for the following communicable disease:

- COVID-19

Training and Assessment Delivery

The Mater Education VETiS program is delivered by qualified trainers and assessors at the student's school, where the student will attend class one day per week over two (2) Terms.

Secondary school students are enrolled as a student with Mater Education and their qualification or statement of attainment is issued by Mater Education.

Training and assessment are via Mater Education's mode of delivery which comprises both face to face classroom-based training and Simulated training conducted in a Simulated ward at the schools Health Hub.

Mater Education reports back to the school on a regular basis on student's progress throughout the duration of the course.

Mater Education is responsible for all training and assessment.

Qualification consists of 12 units: – 4 Core, 7 Electives and 1 Import

Core

CHCCOM005	Communicate and work effectively in community and health
CHCDIV001	Work with diverse people
HLTINF006	Apply basic principles and practices of infection prevention and control
HLTWHS001	Participate in workplace health and safety

Elective

CHCCCS020	Respond effectively to behaviours of concern
CHCCCS026	Transport individuals
CHCCCS010	Maintain a high standard of service
CHCCCS012	Prepare and maintain beds
HLTAID009	Provide Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (Import)
BSBOPS203	Deliver a service to customers
BSBPEF202	Plan and apply time management
HLTWHS005	Conduct manual tasks safely

NOTE: Elective units are subject to change to ensure alignment to current industry practices.

More information about this qualification is available at:

<https://training.gov.au/Training/Details/dbad97e5-42bd-4ebc-822e-5f770d8b6beb>

Certificate III in Health Services Assistance

HLT33115

Stand Alone VET Subject

Registered Training Organisation (RTO):
Mater Education (RTO Code: 31193)
www.matereducation.org.au
07 3163 1500



QCE Points: 2

To continue studying the Certificate III Health services assistance Gap Program, students must have successfully completed the Certificate II in Health Support Services.

Description and Application

The qualification HLT33115 provides students with knowledge and skill in developing team effectiveness, assisting patients with mobility, understanding medical terminology, and organisational skill required to work in the health care sector.

Are you looking to embark on a career in healthcare? Mater Education's Certificate III in Health Services Assistance course will arm you with the knowledge and skills needed to work in a range of assistant-style roles—from jobs as a patient care attendant or an assistant in nursing, through to orderly and wards person positions.

This hands-on course is delivered onsite at Mater Education's world-class clinical simulation facility and taught by our team of interprofessional education experts.

Delivered over ten-weeks (one term) gap program—setting them up to launch their healthcare careers straight after completing Year 12.

Key areas of learning and skills development include:

- interpreting and applying medical terminology
- anatomy and physiology
- working in health and community services
- team effectiveness
- organisational skills .

Graduates of the course will be able to work confidently in the following roles:

- assistant in nursing
- patient care attendant
- personal carer
- orderly
- wards person.

Eligibility – Cost

Certificate III Health Services Assistance Gap Program fee: \$750 (invoiced to the partner school)

Please refer to the Mater Education for further information.

<https://www.matereducation.qld.edu.au/career-entry-qualifications/vetis>

Training and Assessment Delivery

The Mater Education VETiS program is delivered by qualified trainers and assessors at the student's school, where the student will attend class one day per week over one (1) Term.

Secondary school students are enrolled as a student with Mater Education and their qualification or statement of attainment is issued by Mater Education.

Training and assessment are via Mater Education's mode of delivery which comprises both face to face classroom-based training and simulated training conducted in a Simulated ward at the schools Health Hub.

Mater Education reports back to the school on a regular basis on student's progress throughout the duration of the course.

Mater Education is responsible for all training and assessment.

Qualification consists of 15 units: – 7 core, 7 electives and 1 import

Core

CHCCOM005	Communicate and work effectively in community and health	Credit transfer
CHCDIV001	Work with diverse people	Credit transfer
HLTINF006	Apply basic principles and practices of infection prevention and control	Credit transfer
HLTWHS001	Participate in workplace health and safety	Credit transfer
BSBMED301	Interpret and apply medical terminology appropriately	To be Delivered
BSBWOR301	Organise personal work priorities and development	To be Delivered
HLTAAP001	Recognise healthy body systems	To be Delivered

Elective

CHCCCS020	Respond effectively to behaviours of concern	Credit transfer
CHCCCS026	Transport individuals	Credit transfer
CHCCCS010	Maintain a high standard of service	Credit transfer
CHCCCS012	Prepare and maintain beds	Credit transfer
HLTAID009	Provide Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	Credit transfer
BSBOPS203	Deliver a service to customers (Import)	Credit transfer
CHCCCS002	Assist with movement	To be Delivered
BSBFLM312	Contribute to team effectiveness	To be Delivered

NOTE: Elective units are subject to change to ensure alignment to current industry practices.

More information about this qualification is available at:

<https://training.gov.au/Training/Details/dbad97e5-42bd-4ebc-822e-5f770d8b6beb>

Certificate II in Engineering Pathways

(Embedded in Cert III Aviation – Remote Pilot)

Registered Training Organisation (RTO):
Skills Generation Pty Ltd (RTO Code: 41008)
MEM20422

Nationally recognised Certificate II Qualification.

This course is delivered by **Carmel College** as a third-party provider on behalf of Skills Generation (RTO 41008) and is designed in line with the competencies developed by Industry Skills Australia. MEM20422 Certificate II in Engineering Pathways is an entryway into the engineering/manufacturing sectors and has been contextualised to cater to students with an interest in emerging technologies, such as drones and robotics.

QCE - Successful completion of MEM20422 Certificate II in Engineering Pathways awards up to 4 QCE credits when all units of competency are completed.

ATAR - Not applicable.

Prerequisites – Not applicable

Application

Through the school's VET Coordinator / Careers Counsellor. A USI number will be required for enrolment purposes. To create or recover a student's USI number, please visit www.usi.gov.au. Students will need to use their full legal name in their application.

Delivery

This course is delivered over 4 school terms by teachers who are Skills Generation approved trainers/assessors. The course curriculum is divided into 4 modules:

1. Introduction to engineering pathways
2. Online assessment
3. Drone or robot building
4. The engineering workshop cluster

Students will undertake practical lessons in an appropriately equipped workshop. Theory lessons will take place in a classroom setting.

Assessment

Students undertake their theory studies through Skills Generation's online learning management system. Practical observations will take place in the workshop with teachers who are Skills Generation approved trainers/assessors. Coursework for this qualification includes written assessments, projects, and practical observation tasks. All content remains the intellectual property of Skills Generation.

Cost

The MEM20422 Certificate II in Engineering Pathways qualification is VETiS funded under the Queensland Government VET Investment Budget. If a student is not eligible for VETiS funding, please speak with the school's VET Coordinator regarding fee for service pricing.

Certificate III in Aviation (Remote Pilot)

Registered Training Organisation (RTO):
Skills Generation Pty Ltd (RTO Code: 41008)
AVI30419

Nationally recognised Certificate III Qualification.

This course is delivered by **Carmel College** as a third-party provider on behalf of Skills Generation (RTO 41008) and designed in line with the competencies developed by Industry Skills Australia. The AVI30419 Certificate III in Aviation (Remote Pilot) qualification is the industry standard for those wishing to enter the unmanned aerial vehicle industry and begin operating drones for business purposes. In addition to the Certificate III qualification, students will have the opportunity to undertake additional study to obtain their Civil Aviation Safety Authority Remote Pilot License (CASA RePL).

QCE - Successful completion of AVI30419 Certificate III in Aviation (Remote Pilot) awards up to 6 QCE credits when all units of competency are completed.

ATAR - This course can contribute to ATAR calculation upon successful completion.

Prerequisites – Not applicable

Application

Through the school's VET Coordinator / Careers Counsellor. A USI number will be required for enrolment purposes. To create or recover a student's USI number, please visit www.usi.gov.au. Students will need to use their full legal name in their application.

Delivery

This course is delivered over 4 school terms by teachers who are Skills Generation approved and CASA licensed trainers/assessors. Training is delivered in accordance with relevant regulatory requirements of CASA and national operating standards. Classes are timetabled by the school and may include after-hours attendance for flying practice. Attendance in the after-school component is mandatory if classes are scheduled at this time.

Assessment

Resources and assessments are submitted through Skills Generation's online learning management system. Students must have a fully charged laptop for every timetabled session. Course work includes written projects, online tests, and practical assessments of remote piloting skills. Practical observations will take place with teachers who are Skills Generation approved trainers/assessors. Students are required to manage their online submissions; as well as meeting the deadlines of their assessments. All content remains the intellectual property of Skills Generation.

Cost

The AVI30419 Certificate III in Aviation (Remote Pilot) qualification is VETiS funded under the Queensland Government VET Investment Budget. If a student is not eligible for VETiS funding, please speak with the school's VET Coordinator for a fee for service price. If this is completed as a VETiS funded course, the cost of the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) Remote Pilot License is covered by VETiS funding. If the student is ineligible for VETiS funding the cost of the CASA License is an additional \$600.00 per person.

Tafe@School

Students wishing to attend TAFE to gain a certificate qualification may do so after discussion with Mrs Thomas. Students apply directly to the TAFE and attend one day per week. Attending TAFE is a challenging but rewarding pathway and takes maturity and dedication as students will be required to maintain their on-site school studies while attending TAFE, it is for that reason that we generally do not recommend students intending on ATAR studies undertake TAFE study. Some TAFE courses may attract government VETIS funding but many courses require payment once enrolled.

Further information regarding TAFE applications, approximate costs and cut off dates will be provided during the course of set plan preparations.

Apprenticeships and Traineeships

Carmel College allows students to undertake school based apprenticeships and traineeships. These positions must be sourced by the student themselves and a specific process must be undertaken to meet legal and school requirements.

If you are considering undertaking an apprenticeship or traineeship it is recommended that you speak to Mrs Thomas to ensure your arrangements are suitable before committing to the process, we also recommend that students arrange with Ms Braddon to undertake work experience with the employer first to ensure that working conditions are acceptable.

External Courses

We often have requests for external courses not offered by Carmel College or TAFE QLD for example the Certificate 4 in Dance. If you are considering undertaking a course run by a registered training organisation please present your proposal with the relevant paperwork to Mrs Thomas before the end of the school year.

Learning and Teaching Leader List

If you require additional information about courses on offer please contact the relevant Learning and Teaching Leader

Business – Mrs Diana Platt

English - Mrs Jerusha Davis

Health and Physical Education – Mr Lachlan Reilly

Home Economics - Mrs Rachel Lax

Humanities - Mrs Diana Platt

Japanese - Mrs Rachel Ward

Mathematics - Mrs Theresa Geiger

Religious Education - Ms Nicole Wells

Science - Mr Peter Gooley

Technology - Mr Tony Hurley

The Arts - Ms Hailee Speck

If you require assistance with Senior Pathways, Vocational education or further clarification on this document please contact:

Mrs Tamara Thomas – Learning Pathways Leader