

Senior Subject Guide

Urangan State High School

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Introduction

The purpose of this guide is to support schools through the provision of a resource that guides students and parents/carers in Years 11 and 12 subject selection. It includes a comprehensive list of all Queensland Curriculum and Assessment Authority (QCAA) subjects that form the basis of a school's curriculum offerings.

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

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

Senior Education Profile

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

- Senior Statement
- Queensland Certificate of Education (QCE)
- Queensland Certificate of Individual Achievement (QCIA).

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

Senior Statement

The Senior Statement is a transcript of a student's learning account. It shows all QCE-contributing studies and the results achieved that may contribute to the award of a QCE.

If a student has a Senior Statement, then they have satisfied the completion requirements for Year 12 in Queensland.

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 five types of senior subject syllabuses — Applied, General, General (Extension), General (Senior External Examination) and Short Course. Results in Applied and General 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.

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.

For more information about specific subjects, schools, students and parents/carers are encouraged to access the relevant senior syllabuses at www.qcaa.qld.edu.au/senior/subjects-from-2024 and, for Senior External Examinations, www.qcaa.qld.edu.au/senior/see

Applied and Applied (Essential) 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.

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 (Extension) syllabuses

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

Extension courses offer more challenge than the related General courses and build on the studies students have already undertaken in the subject.

General (Senior External Examination) syllabuses

Senior External Examinations are suited to:

- students in the final year of senior schooling (Year 12) who are unable to access particular subjects at their school
- students less than 17 years of age who are not enrolled in a Queensland secondary school, have not completed Year 12 and do not hold a Queensland Certificate of Education (QCE) or Senior Statement
- adult students at least 17 years of age who are not enrolled at a Queensland secondary school.

Short Course syllabuses

Short Courses are developed to meet a specific curriculum need and are suited to students who are interested in pathways beyond senior secondary schooling that lead to vocational education and training and establish a basis for further education and employment.

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.

Applied and Applied (Essential) 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
- 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 digital literacy.

General syllabuses and Short Course syllabuses

In addition to literacy and numeracy, General syllabuses and Short Course 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 digital literacy.

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.

QCE eligibility

To receive a QCE, students must achieve 20 credits of learning, at the set standard, in a set pattern, while meeting literacy and numeracy requirements. Contributing courses of study include QCAA-developed subjects or courses, vocational education and training (VET) qualifications and other recognised courses. Typically, students will study six subjects/courses across Years 11 and 12. Many students choose to include vocational education and training (VET) courses in their QCE pathway and some may also wish to extend their learning through university courses or other recognised study. In some cases, students may start VET or other courses in Year 10.

Students can find more information about QCE eligibility requirements, example pathways and how to plan their QCE on the myQCE website at <https://myqce.qcaa.qld.edu.au/your-qce-pathway/planning-your-pathway>.

Australian Tertiary Admission Rank (ATAR) eligibility

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

- best five scaled 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 C 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.

Applied and Applied (Essential) syllabuses

Syllabuses are designed for teachers to make professional decisions to tailor curriculum and assessment design and delivery to suit their school context and the goals, aspirations and abilities of their students within the parameters of Queensland's senior phase of learning.

In this way, the syllabus is not the curriculum. The syllabus is used by teachers to develop curriculum for their school context. The term *course of study* describes the unique curriculum and assessment that students engage with in each school context. A course of study is the product of a series of decisions made by a school to select, organise and contextualise units, integrate complementary and important learning, and create assessment tasks in accordance with syllabus specifications.

It is encouraged that, where possible, a course of study is designed such that teaching, learning and assessment activities are integrated and enlivened in an authentic applied setting.

Course structure

Applied and Applied (Essential) syllabuses are four-unit courses of study.

The syllabuses contain QCAA-developed units as options for schools to select from to develop their course of study.

Units and assessment have been written so that they may be studied at any stage in the course. All units have comparable complexity and challenge in learning and assessment. However, greater scaffolding and support may be required for units studied earlier in the course.

Each unit has been developed with a notional time of 55 hours of teaching and learning, including assessment.

Curriculum

Applied syllabuses set out only what is essential while being flexible so teachers can make curriculum decisions to suit their students, school context, resources and expertise.

Schools have autonomy to decide:

- which four units they will deliver
- how and when the subject matter of the units will be delivered
- how, when and why learning experiences are developed, and the context in which the learning will occur
- how opportunities are provided in the course of study for explicit and integrated teaching and learning of complementary skills such as literacy, numeracy and 21st century skills
- how the subject-specific information found in this section of the syllabus is enlivened through the course of study.

Giving careful consideration to each of these decisions can lead teachers to develop units that are rich, engaging and relevant for their students.

Assessment

Applied syllabuses set out only what is essential while being flexible so teachers can make assessment decisions to suit their students, school context, resources and expertise.

Applied syllabuses contain assessment specifications and conditions for the two assessment instruments that must be implemented with each unit. These specifications and conditions ensure comparability, equity and validity in assessment.

Schools have autonomy to decide:

- specific assessment task details within the parameters mandated in the syllabus
- assessment contexts to suit available resources
- how the assessment task will be integrated with teaching and learning activities
- how authentic the task will be.

Teachers make A–E judgments on student responses for each assessment instrument using the relevant instrument-specific standards. In the final two units studied, the QCAA uses a student's results for these assessments to determine an exit result.

More information about assessment in Applied senior syllabuses is available in [Section 7.3.1](#) of the *QCE and QCIA policy and procedures handbook*.

Essential English and Essential Mathematics — Common internal assessment

For the two Applied (Essential) syllabuses, 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 of these subjects 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.

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 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.

General (Extension) syllabuses

Course overview

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

Extension syllabuses are courses of study that consist of two units (Units 3 and 4).

Subject matter, learning experiences and assessment increase in complexity across the two units as students develop greater independence as learners.

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

Note: In the case of Music Extension, this subject has three syllabuses, one for each of the specialisations — Composition, Musicology and Performance.

Assessment

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 (Extension) 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%.

Short Course syllabuses

Course overview

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

Short Courses are available in:

- Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Languages
- Career Education
- Literacy
- Numeracy.

Assessment

Short Course syllabuses use two summative school-developed assessments to determine a student's exit result. Schools develop these assessments based on the learning described in the syllabus. Short Courses do not use external assessment.

Short Course syllabuses provide instrument-specific standards for the two summative internal assessments. The instrument-specific standards describe the characteristics evident in student responses and align with the identified assessment objectives. Assessment objectives are drawn from the topic objectives and are contextualised for the requirements of the assessment instrument.

QCAA senior syllabuses

English

Applied

- Essential English

General

- English
- Literature

General (Extension)

- English & Literature Extension

Short Course

- Literacy

Health and Physical Education

Applied

- Sport & Recreation

General

- Health
- Physical Education

Humanities and Social Sciences

Applied

- Business Studies
- Tourism

General

- Accounting
- Ancient History
- Business
- Geography
- Legal Studies
- Modern History

Vocational Qualifications

- Cert III Early Childhood Education and Care
- Cert III Dance
- Cert III Visual Arts
- Cert IV Music

Mathematics

Applied

- Essential Mathematics

General

- General Mathematics
- Mathematical Methods
- Specialist Mathematics

Short Course

- Numeracy

Sciences

Applied

- Science in Practice

General

- Biology
- Chemistry
- Marine Science
- Physics
- Psychology

Technologies

Applied

- Building & Construction Skills
- Engineering Skills
- Fashion
- Furnishing Skills
- Hospitality Practices
- Industrial Graphics Skills
- Information & Communication Technology

General

- Digital Solutions

The Arts

Applied

- Drama in Practice
- Visual Arts in Practice

General

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

General (Extension)

- Music Extension

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): • Spoken persuasive response	25%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Examination — extended response	25%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Written response for a public audience	25%	Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination — extended response	25%

Literature

General senior subject

General

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

English & Literature Extension

General senior subject

General

English & Literature Extension is an extension of both the English (2025) and the Literature (2025) syllabuses and should be read in conjunction with those syllabuses. To study English & Literature Extension, students should have completed Units 1 and 2 of either English or Literature. In Year 12, students undertake Units 3 and 4 of English & Literature Extension concurrently with, or after, Units 3 and 4 of English and/or Units 3 and 4 of Literature. The English & Literature Extension course offers more challenge than other English courses and builds on the literature study students have already undertaken.

By offering students the opportunity to specialise in the theorised study of literature, English & Literature Extension provides students with ways they might understand themselves and the potential that literature has to expand the scope of their experiences. The subject assists students to ask critical questions about cultural assumptions, implicit values and differing world views encountered in an exploration of social, cultural and textual understandings about literary texts and the ways they might be interpreted and valued.

In English & Literature Extension, students apply different theoretical approaches to analyse and evaluate a variety of literary texts and different ways readers might interpret these texts. They synthesise different interpretations and relevant theoretical approaches to produce written and spoken extended analytical and evaluative texts. The nature of the learning in this subject provides opportunities for students to work independently on intellectually challenging tasks.

Pathways

A course of study in English & Literature Extension can establish a basis for further education and employment in a range of fields, and can lead to a range of careers in areas where understanding social, cultural and textual influences on ways of viewing

the world is a key element, such as law, journalism, media, arts, curating, education, policy and human resources. It also provides a good introduction to the academic disciplines and fields of study that involve the application of methodologies based on theoretical understandings.

Objectives

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

- demonstrate understanding of literary texts studied to develop interpretation/s
- demonstrate understanding of different theoretical approaches to exploring meaning in texts
- demonstrate understanding of the relationships among theoretical approaches
- apply different theoretical approaches to literary texts to develop and examine interpretations
- analyse how different genres, structures and textual features of literary texts support different interpretations
- use appropriate patterns and conventions of academic genres and communication, including correct terminology, citation and referencing conventions
- use textual features in extended analytical responses to create desired effects for specific audiences
- evaluate theoretical approaches used to explore different interpretations of literary texts
- evaluate interpretations of literary texts, making explicit the theoretical approaches that underpin them
- synthesise analysis of literary texts, theoretical approaches and interpretations with supporting evidence.

Structure

To study English & Literature Extension, students should have completed Units 1 and 2 of either English or Literature. In Year 12, students undertake Units 3 and 4 of English & Literature Extension concurrently with, or after, Units 3 and 4 of English and/or Units 3 and 4 of Literature.

Unit 3	Unit 4
Ways of reading <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Readings and defences• Defence of a complex transformation	Exploration and evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extended academic research paper• Theorised exploration of texts

Assessment

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).

Unit 3		Unit 4	
Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reading and defence	20%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Academic research paper	35%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Defence of a complex transformation	20%	Summative external assessment (EA): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examination — extended response	25%

This syllabus is currently being revised. The *Senior subject guide* will be updated after the syllabus is released in Semester 2 2024. Please monitor QCAA memos to be notified when the syllabus is released.

Literacy is a one-unit course of study, developed to meet a specific curriculum need. It is informed by the Australian Core Skills Framework (ACSF) Level 3.

Literacy is integral to a person's ability to function effectively in society. It involves the integration of speaking, listening and critical thinking with reading and writing.

Students learn strategies to develop and monitor their own learning, select and apply reading and oral strategies to comprehend and make meaning in texts, demonstrate the relationships between ideas and information in texts, evaluate and communicate ideas and information, and learn and use textual features and conventions.

Students identify and develop a set of knowledge, skills and strategies needed to shape language according to purpose, audience and context. They select and apply strategies to comprehend and make meaning in a range of texts and text types, and communicate ideas and information in a variety of modes. Students understand and use textual features and conventions, and demonstrate the relationship between ideas and information in written, oral, visual and multimodal texts.

Pathways

A course of study in Literacy may establish a basis for further education and employment

in the fields of trade, industry, business and community services. Students will learn within a practical context related to general employment and successful participation in society, drawing on the literacy used by various professional and industry groups.

Objectives

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

- evaluate and integrate information and ideas to construct meaning from texts and text types
- select and apply reading strategies that are appropriate to purpose and text type
- communicate relationships between ideas and information in a style appropriate to audience and purpose
- select vocabulary, grammatical structures and conventions that are appropriate to the text
- select and use appropriate strategies to establish and maintain spoken communication
- derive meaning from a range of oral texts
- plan, implement and adjust processes to achieve learning outcomes
- apply learning strategies.

Structure and assessment

Schools develop *two* assessment instruments to determine the student's exit result.

Topic 1: Personal identity and education	Topic 2: The work environment
One assessment consisting of two parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• an extended response — written (Internal assessment 1A)• a student learning journal (Internal assessment 1B).	One assessment consisting of two parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• an extended response — short response (Internal assessment 2A)• a reading comprehension task (Internal assessment 2B).

Sport & Recreation

Applied senior subject

Applied

Sport and recreation activities are a part of the fabric of Australian life and are an intrinsic part of Australian culture. These activities can encompass social and competitive sport, aquatic and community recreation, fitness and outdoor recreation. For many people, sport and recreation activities form a substantial component of their leisure time. Participation in sport and recreation can make positive contributions to a person's wellbeing.

Sport and recreation activities also represent growth industries in Australia, providing many employment opportunities, many of which will be directly or indirectly associated with hosting Commonwealth, Olympic and Paralympic Games. The skills developed in Sport & Recreation may be oriented toward work, personal fitness or general health and wellbeing. Students will be involved in learning experiences that allow them to develop their interpersonal abilities and encourage them to appreciate and value active involvement in sport and recreational activities, contributing to ongoing personal and community development throughout their lives.

Sport is defined as activities requiring physical exertion, personal challenge and skills as the primary focus, along with elements of competition. Within these activities, rules and patterns of behaviour governing the activity exist formally through organisations. Recreation activities are defined as active pastimes engaged in for the purpose of relaxation, health and wellbeing and/or enjoyment and are recognised as having socially worthwhile qualities. Active recreation requires physical exertion and human activity. Physical activities that meet these classifications can include active play and minor games, challenge and adventure activities, games and sports, lifelong physical activities, and

rhythmic and expressive movement activities.

Active participation in sport and recreation activities is central to the learning in Sport & Recreation. Sport & Recreation enables students to engage in sport and recreation activities to experience and learn about the role of sport and recreation in their lives, the lives of others and the community.

Engagement in these activities provides a unique and powerful opportunity for students to experience the challenge and fun of physical activity while developing vocational, life and physical skills.

Each unit requires that students engage in sport and/or recreation activities. They investigate, plan, perform and evaluate procedures and strategies and communicate appropriately to particular audiences for particular purposes.

Pathways

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

Objectives

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

- Investigate activities and strategies to enhance outcomes
- plan activities and strategies to enhance outcomes
- perform activities and strategies to enhance outcomes
- evaluate activities and strategies to enhance outcomes.

Structure

Sport & Recreation is a four-unit course of study. This syllabus contains 12 QCAA-developed units as options for schools to select from to develop their course of study.

Unit option	Unit title
Unit option A	Aquatic recreation
Unit option B	Athlete development and wellbeing
Unit option C	Challenge in the outdoors
Unit option D	Coaching and officiating
Unit option E	Community recreation
Unit option F	Emerging trends in sport, fitness and recreation
Unit option G	Event management
Unit option H	Fitness for sport and recreation
Unit option I	Marketing and communication in sport and recreation
Unit option J	Optimising performance
Unit option K	Outdoor leadership
Unit option L	Sustainable outdoor recreation

Assessment

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

Technique	Description	Response requirements
Performance	Students investigate, plan, perform and evaluate activities and strategies to enhance outcomes in the unit context.	<p>Performance Performance: up to 4 minutes</p> <p>Planning and evaluation One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 3 minutes, 6 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media • Spoken: up to 3 minutes, or signed equivalent • Written: up to 500 words
Project	Students investigate, plan, perform and evaluate activities and strategies to enhance outcomes in the unit context.	<p>Investigation and session plan One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 3 minutes, 6 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media • Spoken: up to 3 minutes, or signed equivalent • Written: up to 500 words <p>Performance Performance: up to 4 minutes</p>

		<p>Evaluation</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 3 minutes, 6 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media• Spoken: up to 3 minutes, or signed equivalent• Written: up to 500 words
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Health

General senior subject

General

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%

Physical Education

General senior subject

General

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%

Business Studies provides opportunities for students to develop practical business knowledge and skills for use, participation and work in a range of business contexts. Exciting and challenging career opportunities exist in a range of business contexts.

A course of study in Business Studies focuses on business essentials and communication skills delivered through business contexts. Students explore business concepts and develop business practices to produce solutions to business situations.

Business practices provide the foundation of an organisation to enable it to operate and connect with its customers, stakeholders and community. The business practices explored in this course of study could include working in administration, working in finance, working with customers, working in marketing, working in events, and entrepreneurship.

In a course of study, students develop their business knowledge and understanding through applying business practices in business contexts, such as retail, health services, entertainment, tourism, travel and mining. Schools may offer a range of situations and experiences to engage in authentic learning experiences through connections within the school, local community or organisations, businesses and professionals outside of the school. These situations and experiences provide students with opportunities to develop skills important

in the workplace to successfully participate in future employment.

Students develop effective decision-making skills and learn how to plan, implement and evaluate business practices, solutions and outcomes, resulting in improved literacy, numeracy and 21st century skills. They examine business information and apply their knowledge and skills related to business situations. The knowledge and skills developed in Business Studies enables students to participate effectively in the business world and as citizens dealing with issues emanating from business activities.

Pathways

A course of study in Business Studies can establish a basis for further education and employment in office administration, data entry, retail, sales, reception, small business, finance administration, public relations, property management, events administration and marketing.

Objectives

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

- explain business concepts, processes and practices
- examine business information
- apply business knowledge
- communicate responses
- evaluate projects.

Structure

Business Studies 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	Working in administration
Unit option B	Working in finance
Unit option C	Working with customers
Unit option D	Working in marketing
Unit option E	Working in events
Unit option F	Entrepreneurship

Assessment

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

Technique	Description	Response requirements
Extended response	Students respond to stimulus related to a business scenario about the unit context.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 7 minutes, 10 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media • Spoken: up to 7 minutes, or signed equivalent • Written: up to 1000 words
Project	Students develop a business solution for a scenario about the unit context.	Action plan One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 5 minutes, 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, 4 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media • Spoken: up to 3 minutes, or signed equivalent • Written: up to 400 words

Tourism

Applied senior subject

Applied

Tourism is one of the world's largest industries and one of Australia's most important industries, contributing to gross domestic product and employment.

The term 'tourism industry' describes the complex and diverse businesses and associated activities that provide goods and services to tourists who may be engaging in travel for a range of reasons, including leisure and recreation, work, health and wellbeing, and family.

This subject is designed to give students opportunities to develop a variety of intellectual, technical, creative, operational and workplace skills. It enables students to gain an appreciation of the role of the tourism industry and the structure, scope and operation of the related tourism sectors of travel, hospitality and visitor services.

In Tourism, students examine the sociocultural, environmental and economic aspects of tourism, as well as opportunities and challenges across global, national and local contexts. Tourism provides opportunities for Queensland students to develop understandings that are geographically and culturally significant to them by, for example, investigating tourism activities related to local Aboriginal communities and Torres Strait Islander communities and tourism in their own communities.

The core of Tourism focuses on the practices and approaches of tourism and tourism as an industry; the social,

environmental, cultural and economic impacts of tourism; client groups and their needs and wants, and sustainable approaches in tourism. The core learning is embedded in each unit. The objectives allow students to develop and apply tourism-related knowledge through learning experiences and assessment in which they plan projects, analyse challenges and opportunities, make decisions, and reflect on processes and outcomes.

Pathways

A course of study in Tourism can establish a basis for further education and employment in businesses and industries such as tourist attractions, cruising, gaming, government and industry organisations, meeting and events coordination, caravan parks, marketing, museums and galleries, tour operations, wineries, cultural liaison, tourism and leisure industry development, and transport and travel.

Objectives

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

- explain tourism principles, concepts and practices
- examine tourism data and information
- apply tourism knowledge
- communicate responses
- evaluate projects.

Structure

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

Unit option	Unit title
Unit option A	Tourism and travel
Unit option B	Tourism marketing
Unit option C	Tourism trends and patterns
Unit option D	Tourism regulation
Unit option E	Tourism industry and careers

Assessment

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

Technique	Description	Response requirements
Investigation	Students investigate a unit related context by collecting and examining data and information.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 7 minutes, 10 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media• Spoken: up to 7 minutes, or signed equivalent• Written: up to 1000 words
Project	Students develop a traveller information package for an international tourism destination.	Product One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 3 minutes, 6 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media• Spoken: up to 3 minutes, or signed equivalent• Written: up to 500 words Evaluation One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 3 minutes, 4 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media• Spoken: up to 3 minutes, or signed equivalent• Written: up to 500 words

Accounting

General senior subject

General

Accounting is a universal discipline, encompassing the successful management of financial resources of the public sector, businesses, and individuals. It is foundational to all organisations across all industries and assists in discharging accountability and financial control. Accounting is a way of systematically organising, critically analysing and communicating financial data and information for decision-making. The overarching context for this syllabus is the real-world expectation that accounting involves processing transactions to develop financial statements and reports to stakeholders. Digital technologies are integral to accounting, enabling real-time access to vital financial information.

When students study this subject, they develop an understanding of the essential role accounting plays in the successful performance of any organisation. Students learn fundamental accounting concepts in order to develop an understanding of accrual accounting, accounting for GST, managerial and accounting controls, internal and external financial statements, and analysis. Students are then ready for more complex utilisation of knowledge, allowing them to synthesise data and other financial information, evaluate practices of financial management, solve authentic accounting problems and make and communicate recommendations.

Accounting is for students with a special interest in business, commerce, entrepreneurship and the personal

management of financial resources. The numerical, literacy, technical, financial, critical thinking, decision-making and problem-solving skills learned in Accounting enrich the personal and working lives of students. Problem-solving and the use of authentic and diversified accounting contexts provide opportunity for students to develop an understanding of the ethical attitudes and values required to participate more effectively and responsibly in a changing business environment.

Pathways

A course of study in Accounting can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of accounting, business, management, banking, finance, law, economics and commerce.

Objectives

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

- comprehend accounting concepts, principles and processes
- synthesise accounting principles and processes
- analyse and interpret financial data and information
- evaluate practices of financial management to make decisions and propose recommendations
- create responses that communicate meaning.

Structure

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Real-world accounting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to accounting • Accounting for today's businesses 	Financial reporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End-of-period reporting for today's businesses • Performance analysis of a sole trader business 	Managing resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash management • Managing resources for a sole trader business 	Accounting — the big picture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully classified financial statement reporting and analysis for a sole trader business • Complete accounting process for a sole trader business • Performance analysis of a public company

Assessment

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

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

Summative assessments

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

Ancient History

General senior subject

General

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 from 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
<p>Investigating the Ancient World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging up the past • Features of ancient societies 	<p>Personalities in their time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personality from the Ancient World 1 • Personality from the Ancient World 2 	<p>Reconstructing the Ancient World</p> <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 	<p>People, power and authority</p> <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%

Business

General senior subject

General

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

General senior subject

General

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%

Modern History

General senior subject

General

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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African-American civil rights movement since 1954 (judgment in <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> delivered) • Environmental movement since the 1960s (<i>Silent Spring</i> 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrorism, anti-terrorism and counter-terrorism since 1984 (Brighton Hotel bombing takes place). <p>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.</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 response	25%

Essential Mathematics

Applied senior subject

Applied

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

General Mathematics

General senior subject

General

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):	15%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3):	15%
• Examination — short response		• Examination — short response	
Summative external assessment (EA): 50%			
• Examination — combination response			

Mathematical Methods

General senior subject

General

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):	15%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3):	15%
• Examination — short response		• Examination — short response	
Summative external assessment (EA): 50%			
• Examination — combination response			

Specialist Mathematics

General senior subject

General

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			

This syllabus is currently being revised. The *Senior subject guide* will be updated after the syllabus is released in Semester 2 2024. Please monitor QCAA memos to be notified when the syllabus is released.

Numeracy is a one-unit course of study, developed to meet a specific curriculum need. It is informed by the Australian Core Skills Framework (ACSF) Level 3.

Numeracy is integral to a person's ability to function effectively in society. Students learn strategies to develop and monitor their own learning, identify and communicate mathematical information in a range of texts and real-life contexts, use mathematical processes and strategies to solve problems, and reflect on outcomes and the appropriateness of the mathematics used.

Students identify, locate, act upon, interpret and communicate mathematical ideas and information. They represent these ideas and information in a number of ways, and draw meaning from them for everyday life and work activities. Students use oral and written mathematical language and representation to convey information and the results of problem-solving activities.

Pathways

A course of study in Numeracy may establish a basis for further education and

Structure and assessment

Schools develop *two* assessment instruments to determine the student's exit result.

Topic 1: Personal identity and education	Topic 2: The work environment
One assessment consisting of two parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• an extended response — oral mathematical presentation (Internal assessment 1A)• a student learning journal (Internal assessment 1B).	One assessment consisting of two parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• an examination — short response (Internal assessment 2A)• a student learning journal (Internal assessment 2B).

employment in the fields of trade, industry, business and community services. Students will learn within a practical context related to general employment and successful participation in society, drawing on the mathematics used by various professional and industry groups.

Objectives

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

- select and interpret mathematical information
- select from and use a variety of developing mathematical and problem-solving strategies
- use oral and written mathematical language and representation to communicate mathematically
- plan, implement and adjust processes to achieve learning outcomes
- apply learning strategies.

Science in Practice

Applied senior subject

Applied

Science in Practice provides opportunities for students to explore, experience and learn concepts and practical skills valued in multidisciplinary science, workplaces and other settings. Learning in Science in Practice involves creative and critical thinking; systematically accessing, capturing and analysing information, including primary and secondary data; and using digital technologies to undertake research, evaluate information and present data.

Science in Practice students apply scientific knowledge and skills in situations to produce practical outcomes. Students build their understanding of expectations for work in scientific settings and develop an understanding of career pathways, jobs and other opportunities available for participating in and contributing to scientific activities.

Projects and investigations are key features of Science in Practice. Projects require the application of a range of cognitive, technical and reasoning skills and practical-based theory to produce real-world outcomes. Investigations follow scientific inquiry methods to develop a deeper understanding of a particular topic or context and the link between theory and practice in real-world and/or lifelike scientific contexts.

By studying Science in Practice, students develop an awareness and understanding of life beyond school through authentic, real-world interactions to become responsible and informed citizens. They develop a strong personal, socially oriented, ethical outlook that assists with managing context, conflict and uncertainty. Students gain the ability to work effectively and respectfully with diverse teams to maximise understanding of concepts, while exercising flexibility, cultural awareness and a willingness to make necessary compromises to accomplish common goals. They learn to

communicate effectively and efficiently by manipulating appropriate language, terminology, symbols and diagrams associated with scientific communication.

The objectives of the course ensure that students apply what they understand to explain and execute procedures, plan and implement projects and investigations, analyse and interpret information, and evaluate procedures, conclusions and outcomes.

Workplace health and safety practices are embedded across all units and focus on building knowledge and skills in working safely, effectively and efficiently in practical scientific situations.

Pathways

A course of study in Science in Practice is inclusive and caters for a wide range of students with a variety of backgrounds, interests and career aspirations. It can establish a basis for further education and employment in many fields, e.g. animal welfare, food technology, forensics, health and medicine, the pharmaceutical industry, recreation and tourism, research, and the resources sector.

Objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study students should:

- describe ideas and phenomena
- execute procedures
- analyse information
- interpret information
- evaluate conclusions and outcomes
- plan investigations and projects.

Structure

Science in Practice 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	Consumer science
Unit option B	Ecology
Unit option C	Forensic science
Unit option D	Disease
Unit option E	Sustainability
Unit option F	Transport

Assessment

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

Technique	Description	Response requirements
Applied investigation	Students investigate a research question by collecting, analysing and interpreting primary or secondary information.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 7 minutes, 10 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media• Written: up to 1000 words
Practical project	Students use practical skills to complete a project in response to a scenario.	Completed project One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Product: 1• Performance: up to 4 minutes Documented process Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 5 minutes, 8 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media

Biology

General senior subject

General

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): • Data test	10%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Research investigation	20%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Student experiment	20%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 50% • Examination — combination response			

Chemistry

General senior subject

General

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): • Data test	10%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Research investigation	20%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Student experiment	20%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 50% • Examination — combination response			

Marine Science

General senior subject

General

Marine Science provides opportunities for students to study an interdisciplinary science focusing on marine environments and the consequences of human influences on ocean resources. In Unit 1, students develop their understanding of oceanography. In Unit 2, they engage with the concept of marine biology. In Unit 3, students study coral reef ecology, changes to the reef and the connectivity between marine systems. This knowledge is linked in Unit 4 with ocean issues and resource management where students apply knowledge from Unit 3 to consider the future of our oceans and techniques for managing fisheries. 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.

Marine Science aims to develop students':

- sense of wonder and curiosity about the complexity of marine life and a respect for all living things and the environment
- appreciation of global stewardship, which involves an understanding of the value systems associated with the marine environment and its importance in maintaining biological support systems
- interpretation of scientific evidence to make judgments and decisions about the effective management of the marine environment
- investigative skills that can be used to evaluate environmental issues and their potential to affect the fragility of marine environments
- understanding of how marine 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 marine science concepts, theories and models related to marine systems at all scales, from species to ecosystem
- appreciation of how marine knowledge has developed over time and continues to develop; how scientists use marine science in a wide range of applications; and how marine 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 marine science understanding, findings, arguments and conclusions using appropriate representations, modes and genres.

Pathways

A course of study in Marine Science can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of marine sciences, biotechnology, aquaculture, environmental rehabilitation, biosecurity, quarantine, conservation and sustainability.

Objectives

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

- describe 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
Oceanography <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ocean planet • The dynamic shore 	Marine biology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine ecology and biodiversity • Marine environmental management 	Marine systems — connections and change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reef and beyond • Changes on the reef 	Ocean issues and resource management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oceans of the future • Managing fisheries

Assessment

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

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

Summative assessments

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

Physics

General senior subject

General

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): • Data test	10%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Research investigation	20%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Student experiment	20%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 50% • Examination — combination response			

Psychology

General senior subject

General

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): • Data test	10%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Research investigation	20%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Student experiment	20%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 50%			
• Examination — combination response			

Building & Construction Skills

Applied senior subject

Applied

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 building and construction industries to construct structures. The building and construction industry transforms raw materials into structures wanted by society. This adds value for both enterprises and consumers. Australia has strong building and construction industries that continue to provide employment opportunities.

Building & Construction Skills includes the study of the building and construction industry's practices and production processes through students' application in, and through, trade learning contexts. Industry practices are used by building and construction enterprises to manage the construction of structures from raw materials. Production processes combine the production skills and procedures required to construct structures. Students engage in applied learning to demonstrate knowledge and skills 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 high-quality structures at a specific price and time.

Applied learning supports students' development of transferable 21st century, literacy and numeracy skills relevant to future employment opportunities in the domestic, commercial and civil construction industrial sectors. Students learn to interpret drawings and technical information, and

select and demonstrate safe practical production processes using hand and power tools, machinery and equipment. They communicate using oral, written and graphical modes and organise, calculate, plan, evaluate and adapt production processes and the structures they construct. The majority of learning is done through construction 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 Building & Construction Skills can establish a basis for further education and employment in civil, residential or commercial building and construction fields. These include roles such as bricklayer, plasterer, concreter, painter and decorator, carpenter, joiner, roof tiler, plumber, steel fixer, landscaper and electrician.

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 and procedures, and structures
- adapt plans, skills and procedures.

Structure

Building & Construction Skills 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	Site preparation and foundations
Unit option B	Framing and cladding
Unit option C	Fixing and finishing
Unit option D	Construction in the domestic building industry
Unit option E	Construction in the commercial building industry
Unit option F	Construction in the civil construction industry

Assessment

Students complete two assessment tasks for each unit. The assessment techniques used in Building & Construction Skills are:

Technique	Description	Response requirements
Practical demonstration	Students perform a practical demonstration for a unit context artefact and reflect on industry practices, and production skills and procedures.	<p>Practical demonstration Practical demonstration: the skills and procedures used in 3–5 production processes</p> <p>Documentation Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 3 minutes, 6 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media</p>
Project	Students construct a unit context structure and document the construction process.	<p>Structure Structure: 1 unit-specific structure constructed using the skills and procedures in 5–7 production processes</p> <p>Construction process Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 5 minutes, 8 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media</p>

Engineering Skills

Applied senior subject

Applied

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 the Australian manufacturing industry to produce products. The manufacturing industry transform 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.

Engineering Skills includes the study of the manufacturing and engineering industry's practices and production processes through students' application in, and through trade learning contexts. Industry practices are used by manufacturing 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 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 future employment opportunities in the structural, transport and manufacturing engineering industrial sectors. Students

learn to interpret drawings and technical information, and select and demonstrate safe practical production processes using hand and power tools, machinery and equipment. They 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 Engineering Skills can establish a basis for further education and employment in engineering trades. With additional training and experience, potential employment opportunities may be found, for example, as a sheet metal worker, metal fabricator, welder, maintenance fitter, metal machinist, locksmith, air-conditioning mechanic, refrigeration mechanic or automotive mechanic.

Objectives

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

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

Structure

Engineering Skills 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	Fitting and machining
Unit option B	Welding and fabrication
Unit option C	Sheet metal working
Unit option D	Production in the structural engineering industry
Unit option E	Production in the transport engineering industry
Unit option F	Production in the manufacturing engineering industry

Assessment

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

Technique	Description	Response requirements
Practical demonstration	Students perform a practical demonstration when manufacturing a unit context artefact and reflect on industry practices, and production skills and procedures.	Practical demonstration Practical demonstration: the skills and procedures used in 3–5 production processes Documentation Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 3 minutes, 6 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media
Project	Students manufacture a unit context product that consists of multiple interconnected components and document the manufacturing process.	Product Product: 1 unit-specific product manufactured using the skills and procedures in 5–7 production processes Manufacturing process Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 5 minutes, 8 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media

Fashion

Applied senior subject

Applied

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

Furnishing Skills

Applied senior subject

Applied

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.

Furnishing Skills includes the study of the manufacturing and furnishing industry's practices and production processes through students' application in, and through trade learning contexts. Industry practices are used by furnishing 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 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 in manufacturing tasks supports students' development of transferable 21st century, literacy and numeracy skills relevant to future employment opportunities in the domestic, commercial and bespoke furnishing industries. Students learn to recognise and apply industry practices, interpret drawings and technical information and demonstrate

and apply safe practical production processes using hand/power tools and machinery. They 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 Furnishing Skills can establish a basis for further education and employment in the furnishing industry. With additional training and experience, potential employment opportunities may be found in furnishing trades as, for example, a furniture-maker, wood machinist, cabinet-maker, polisher, shopfitter, upholsterer, furniture restorer, picture framer, floor finisher or glazier.

Objectives

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

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

Structure

Furnishing Skills 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	Furniture-making
Unit option B	Cabinet-making
Unit option C	Interior furnishing
Unit option D	Production in the domestic furniture industry
Unit option E	Production in the commercial furniture industry
Unit option F	Production in the bespoke furniture industry

Assessment

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

Technique	Description	Response requirements
Practical demonstration	Students perform a practical demonstration when manufacturing a unit context artefact and reflect on industry practices, and production skills and procedures.	Practical demonstration Practical demonstration: the skills and procedures used in 3–5 production processes Documentation Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 3 minutes, 6 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media
Project	Students manufacture a product and document the manufacturing process.	Product Product: 1 unit-specific product manufactured using the skills and procedures in 5–7 production processes Manufacturing process Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 5 minutes, 8 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media

Hospitality Practices

Applied senior subject

Applied

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. The hospitality industry is important economically and socially in Australian society and is one of the largest employers in the country. It specialises in delivering products and services to customers and consists of different sectors, including food and beverage, accommodation, clubs and gaming. Hospitality offers a range of exciting and challenging long-term career opportunities across a range of businesses. The industry is dynamic and uses skills that are transferable across sectors and locations.

The Hospitality Practices syllabus emphasises the food and beverage sector, which includes food and beverage production and service. The subject includes the study of industry practices and production processes through real-world related application in the hospitality industry context. Production processes combine the production skills and procedures required to implement hospitality events. 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 collaborative learning experiences, students learn to perform production and service skills, and meet customer expectations of quality in event contexts.

Applied learning hospitality tasks supports student development of transferable 21st century, literacy and numeracy skills relevant to the hospitality industry and future employment opportunities. Students learn to

recognise and apply industry practices; interpret briefs and specifications; demonstrate and apply safe practical production processes; communicate using oral, written and spoken modes; develop personal attributes that contribute to employability; and organise, plan, evaluate and adapt production processes for the events they implement. The majority of learning is done through hospitality 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 Hospitality Practices can establish a basis for further education and employment in the hospitality sectors of food and beverage, catering, accommodation and entertainment. Students could pursue further studies in hospitality, hotel, event and tourism or business management, which allows for specialisation.

Objectives

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

- 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

Hospitality Practices 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	Culinary trends
Unit option B	Bar and barista basics
Unit option C	In-house dining
Unit option D	Casual dining
Unit option E	Formal dining
Unit option F	Guest services

Assessment

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

Technique	Description	Response requirements
Practical demonstration	Students produce and present an item related to the unit context in response to a brief.	<p>Practical demonstration Practical demonstration: menu item</p> <p>Planning and evaluation Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 5 minutes, 8 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media</p>
Project	Students plan and deliver an event incorporating the unit context in response to a brief.	<p>Practical demonstration Practical demonstration: delivery of event</p> <p>Planning and evaluation Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 5 minutes, 8 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media</p>
Investigation	Students investigate and evaluate practices, skills and processes.	<p>Investigation and evaluation One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 7 minutes, 10 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media • Written: up to 1000 words

Industrial Graphics Skills

Applied senior subject

Applied

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 used by Australian manufacturing and construction industries to produce products. The manufacturing and construction industries transform raw materials into products required by society. This adds value for both enterprises and consumers. Australia has strong manufacturing and construction industries that continue to provide employment opportunities.

Industrial Graphics Skills includes the study of industry practices and drawing production processes through students' application in, and through a variety of industry-related learning contexts. Industry practices are used by enterprises to manage drawing production processes and the associated manufacture or construction of products from raw materials. Drawing production processes include the drawing skills and procedures required to produce industry-specific technical drawings and graphical representations. Students engage in applied learning to demonstrate knowledge 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 of drawing standards.

Applied learning supports students' development of transferable 21st century, literacy and numeracy skills relevant to future employment opportunities in the building and construction, engineering and furnishing industrial sectors. Students learn

to interpret drawings and technical information, and select and demonstrate manual and computerised drawing skills and procedures. The majority of learning is done through drafting tasks that relate to business and industry. They work with each other to solve problems and complete practical work.

Pathways

A course of study in Industrial Graphics Skills can establish a basis for further education and employment in a range of roles and trades in the manufacturing industries. With additional training and experience, potential employment opportunities may be found in drafting roles such as architectural drafter, estimator, mechanical drafter, electrical drafter, structural drafter, civil drafter and survey drafter.

Objectives

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

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

Structure

Industrial Graphics Skills 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	Drafting for residential building
Unit option B	Computer-aided manufacturing drafting
Unit option C	Computer-aided drafting — modelling
Unit option D	Graphics for the construction industry
Unit option E	Graphics for the engineering industry
Unit option F	Graphics for the furnishing industry

Assessment

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

Technique	Description	Response requirements
Practical demonstration	Students perform a practical demonstration of drafting and reflect on industry practices, skills and drawing procedures.	Practical demonstration of drafting Drawings: the drafting skills and procedures used in 3–5 production processes Documentation Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 3 minutes, 6 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media
Project	Students draft in response to a provided client brief and technical information.	Unit-specific product Drawings: drawings drafted using the skills and procedures in 5–7 production processes Drawing process Multimodal (at least two modes delivered at the same time): up to 5 minutes, 8 A4 pages, or equivalent digital media

Information & Communication Technology

Applied senior subject

Applied

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

Digital Solutions

General senior subject

General

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

Students engage in problem-based learning that enables them to explore and develop ideas, generate digital solutions, and evaluate impacts, components and solutions. They understand that solutions enhance their world and benefit society. To generate digital solutions, students analyse problems and apply computational, design and systems thinking processes. Students understand that progress in the development of digital solutions is driven by people and their needs.

Learning in Digital Solutions provides students with opportunities to develop, generate and repurpose solutions that are relevant in a world where data and digital realms are transforming entertainment, education, business, manufacturing and many other industries. Australia's workforce and economy requires people who are able to collaborate, use creativity to be innovative and entrepreneurial, and transform traditional approaches in exciting new ways.

By using the problem-based learning framework, students develop confidence in dealing with complexity, as well as tolerance for ambiguity and persistence in working with difficult problems that may have many solutions. Students are able to communicate and work with others in order to achieve a common goal or solution. Students write computer programs to generate digital solutions that use data; require interactions with users and within systems; and affect

people, the economy and environments. Solutions are generated using combinations of readily available hardware and software development environments, code libraries or specific instructions provided through programming. Some examples of digital solutions include instructions for a robotic system, an instructional game, a productivity application, products featuring interactive data, animations and websites.

Digital Solutions prepares students for a range of careers in a variety of digital contexts. It develops thinking skills that are relevant for digital and non-digital real-world challenges. It prepares them to be successful in a wide range of careers and provides them with skills to engage in and improve the society in which we work and play. Digital Solutions develops the 21st century skills of critical and creative thinking, communication, collaboration and teamwork, personal and social skills, and information and communication technologies (ICT) skills that are critical to students' success in further education and life.

Pathways

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

Objectives

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

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

Structure

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

Assessment

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

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

Summative assessments

Unit 3		Unit 4	
Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Technical proposal	25%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Digital solution	25%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Digital solution	25%	Summative external assessment (EA): • Examination — combination response	25%

Drama in Practice

Applied senior subject

Applied

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>

Visual Arts in Practice

Applied senior subject

Applied

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 Up to 8 experimental artworks: 2D, 3D, digital (static) and/or time-based</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Prototype artwork 2D, 3D, digital (static) and/or time-based media: up to 4 artwork/s</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Design proposal 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 Up to 8 experimental artworks: 2D, 3D, digital (static) and/or time-based</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Planning and evaluations 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

Dance

General senior subject

General

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

General senior subject

General

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			

Film, Television & New Media

General senior subject

General

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): • Case study investigation	15%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Stylistic production	35%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Multi-platform content project	25%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 25% • Examination — extended response			

Music

General senior subject

General

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

Assessment

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

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

Summative assessments

Unit 3		Unit 4	
Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Performance	20%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Project	35%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Composition	20%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 25% • Examination — extended response			

Music Extension

General senior subject

General

The Music Extension syllabus should be read in conjunction with the Music syllabus. In Music Extension, students follow an individual program of study designed to continue the development of refined musicianship skills. Music Extension encourages students to investigate music concepts and ideas relevant to their specialisation.

In the **Composition specialisation** (making), students create and resolve new music works. They demonstrate use of music concepts and manipulate music concepts to express meaning and/or emotion to an audience through resolved compositions.

In the **Musicology specialisation** (responding), students investigate and analyse music works and ideas. They synthesise analytical information about music, and document sources and references about music to support research.

In the **Performance specialisation** (making), students realise music works, demonstrating technical skills and understanding. They make decisions about music, interpret music elements and concepts, and realise music ideas in their performances.

Music Extension prepares students for a future of unimagined possibilities, helping them to become self-motivated and emotionally aware. As a unique means of expression, music makes a profound contribution to personal, social and cultural identities. Students develop transversal skills, becoming adaptable and innovative problem-solvers and collaborative team members who make informed decisions. As enquirers, students develop their ability to analyse and critically evaluate. Literacy in Music Extension is an essential skill for composers, musicologists and performers, and learning in Music Extension prepares students to engage in a multimodal world.

Pathways

A course of study in Music Extension 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.

Objectives

Common objectives

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

- analyse music
- apply literacy skills
- evaluate music.

Specialist objectives

By the conclusion of the course of study, in addition to the common objectives, students who specialise in **composition** will also:

- apply compositional devices
- manipulate music elements and concepts
- resolve music ideas.

By the conclusion of the course of study, in addition to the common objectives, students who specialise in **musicology** will also:

- express meaning or ideas about music
- investigate music and ideas about music
- synthesise information.

By the conclusion of the course of study, in addition to the common objectives, students who specialise in **performance** will also:

- apply technical skills
- interpret music elements and concepts
- realise music ideas.

Structure

Unit 3	Unit 4
Explore <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key idea 1: Initiate best practice • Key idea 2: Consolidate best practice 	Emerge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key idea 3: Independent best practice

Assessment

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).

Note: The Summative external assessment (EA): Examination — extended response is the same assessment for all three specialisations.

Summative assessments — Composition specialisation

Unit 3		Unit 4	
Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Composition 1	20%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Composition project	35%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Composition 2	20%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 25% • Examination — extended response			

Summative assessments — Musicology specialisation

Unit 3		Unit 4	
Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Investigation 1	20%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Musicology project	35%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Investigation 2	20%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 25% • Examination — extended response			

Summative assessments — Performance specialisation

Unit 3		Unit 4	
Summative internal assessment 1 (IA1): • Performance 1	20%	Summative internal assessment 3 (IA3): • Performance project	35%
Summative internal assessment 2 (IA2): • Performance 2	20%		
Summative external assessment (EA): 25% • Examination — extended response			

Visual Art

General senior subject

General

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			

Vocational Certificates / Qualifications

Certificate IV in Music Industry (VMC)

CUA40915



RTO: 41549

Delivered in partnership with College of Sound and Music Production (COSAMP)

Mrs Liza Young

Staffroom 2

lyoun50@eq.edu.au

What experiences do I need before enrolling?

Students who are involved in the Instrumental Music Program and/or study Senior Music or Music Extension may be able to enrol in units in the Certificate IV in Music and gain credits for their work in these subjects. Students must have achieved at least a C in Junior Music to enrol in the subject.

Description/Outline: This qualification reflects the role of individuals who use well developed skills and a broad knowledge base in music performance, sound production or music business contexts. They apply solutions to a defined range of unpredictable problems, and analyse and evaluate information from a variety of sources. They may provide leadership and guidance to others and have limited responsibility for the output of others.

Urangan State High School has an Auspice agreement with COSAMP (College of Sound and Music Production). Urangan VET staff deliver course materials and assessment items developed by COSAMP.

COSAMP, RTO # 41549 is considered the RTO in regards to assessing and issuing Qualifications and Statements of Attainment.

Packaging Rules:

Total number of units = 14

4 core units plus

10 elective units, of which:

- at least 8 must be from the elective units listed at <https://training.gov.au/Training/Details/CUA40920> with no more than 3 of these units selected from Group E
- up to 2 may be from the remaining listed elective units (with the exception of Group E) or from this or any other currently endorsed Certificate III or above training package qualification or accredited course.

Elective units must be relevant to the work environment and the qualification, maintain the overall integrity of the AQF alignment, not duplicate the outcome of another unit chosen for the qualification, and contribute to a valid industry-supported vocational outcome.

Where relevant, the choice of elective units set out in the packaging rules above can serve to provide the qualification with one of the following specialisations. The rules to achieve a specialisation are detailed at qualification end.

- Performance
- Creation and Composition
- Sound Production
- Business

Course Competencies:

BSBESB301 Investigate business opportunities
CUACMP311 Implement copyright arrangements
CUAIND411 Extend expertise in specialist creative fields
CUAMCP311 Create simple musical compositions
CUAMCP312 Write song lyrics
CUAMPF313 Contribute to backup accompaniment as part of a group
CUAMPF314 Make music demos
CUAMPF411 Rehearse music for group performances
CUAMPF412 Develop and apply stagecraft skills
CUAMPF414 Perform music as part of a group
CUAMPF416 Perform music as a soloist
CUAMWB402 Manage feedback on creative practice
CUASOU317 Record and mix basic music demos
CUASOU419 Mix recorded music

Assessment: This is a competency-based course. Students will have multiple opportunities to demonstrate they can competently complete set activities over the course of study. Students will be assessed using a variety of techniques such as: observation, questioning, and development of a skills portfolio.

Late enrolments in Certificate courses: Students enrolling later than the start of the course or changing subjects during the course may not achieve sufficient competencies to be eligible for a certificate; however they may receive a statement of attainment. In these cases, students may receive partial credit towards their QCE. Late enrolment students must also meet USI requirements.

Costs/Levies: Students will be required to pay a fee of \$200 each year to cover the cost of excursions. Students, through their participation in the Shared Resource Scheme, have access to the photocopied class materials, internet, email facilities, required texts, software, hardware and other required equipment.

Course Materials: USB flash drive (4Gb), extra print credits as required.

Homework: All homework will be related to the work undertaken in class and will support the assessment tasks. Students are expected to review and reflect on work on a nightly basis. Access to the internet and OneDrive will also be an advantage for additional materials such as audio, videos, tasks sheets and revision resources.

Issuance of Qualifications / Statements of Attainment: COSAMP, RTO#41549 will issue Qualifications and Statements of Attainment in accordance with their management policies and procedures. Urangan State High School is not responsible for issuing any form of certificate for this course.

Certificate III in Dance (VDA)

CUA30120



RTO: 30449

Mrs Liza Young

Staffroom 2

lyoun50@eq.edu.au

What experiences do I need before enrolling?

Students are required to attend an audition, or provide another form of evidence where they demonstrate competence in at least one dance style at Certificate II level, to be eligible for entry into the course. We strongly recommend having a minimum previous education level of Year 10 for Dance at a secondary school, or equivalent from an external provider.

Description/Outline: This qualification reflects the role of a person working in a varied context in the live performance industry. Students will gain development in essential dance and performance skills and professional development of, and recognition in, the units within this qualification. The course is designed to provide the foundations for performers aspiring to become professional artists or teachers. There are performance opportunities each year which students will be asked to perform in. These include, but are not limited to, Dance Night, multi-arts events and graduation events.

Packaging Rules:

Students are required to demonstrate competency in 13 units. Six (6) core units plus seven (7) elective units must be completed to achieve the full certificate.

Course Competencies:

- CUACHR311 Develop basic dance composition skills
- CUADAN331 Integrate rhythm into movement activities
- CUAIND311 Work effectively in the creative arts industry
- CUAPRF317 Develop performance techniques
- CUAWHS311 Condition body for dance performance
- CUADAN315 Increase depth of jazz dance techniques
- CUADAN318 Increase depth of contemporary dance techniques
- CUADAN319 Increase depth of street dance techniques
- CUAPRF314 Develop audition techniques
- CUAPRF316 Develop basic musical theatre techniques
- CUACHR412 Create short dance pieces
- CUADTM311 Assist with dance teaching
- CUAIND314 Plan a career in the creative arts industry

Assessment: This is a competency-based course. Students will have multiple opportunities to demonstrate they can competently complete set activities over the course of study. Students will be assessed using a variety of techniques such as: observation, questioning, and development of a skills portfolio.

Late enrolments in Certificate courses: Students enrolling later than the start of the course or changing subjects during the course may not achieve sufficient competencies to be eligible for a certificate; however they may receive a statement of attainment. In these cases, students may receive partial credit towards their QCE. Late enrolment students must also meet USI requirements.

Costs/Levies: Students will be required to pay a fee of \$75 each year to cover the cost of industry professional workshops. Students, through their participation in the Shared Resource Scheme, have access to the photocopied class materials, internet, email facilities, required texts, software, hardware and other required equipment.

***Note: If students fail to make payment of Student Resource Scheme or associated course fees – their Certificate / Statement of Attainment will be withheld until all payments have been received in full.**

Course Materials: It is recommended student purchase a suitably sized USB to save resources and coursework where required.

Homework: All homework will be related to the work undertaken in class and will support the assessment tasks. Students are expected to review and reflect on work on a nightly basis. Access to the internet and OneDrive will also be an advantage for additional materials such as audio, videos, tasks sheets and revision resources.

Possible future pathways:

USI Requirements: A USI is your individual education number for life. It also gives you an online record of your vocational education and training (VET) undertaken in Australia. If you're at university, TAFE or doing other nationally recognised training, you need a USI. Without one, you are unable to receive your qualification or statement of attainment.

The RTO Manager reserves the right to withdraw students from a Vocational course if a USI number is not provided within the first four weeks of the course commencing. The RTO Manager will undertake a check at the commencement of week 5 and will withdraw any students who have not provided a USI number to be verified within school operating systems.

Issuance of Qualifications / Statements of Attainment: Students will have their course results finalised upon final date of training and assessing as indicated by the course trainer / assessor. Students will receive their Qualifications / Statements of Attainment as part of their Year 12 Leavers Ceremony packs.

****A Statement of Attainment will be provided for students who withdraw / exit the course early (with completion of at least one unit of competency) / transfer school.***

Certificate III in Visual Arts

CUA31125



RTO: 30449

Mrs Liza Young

Staffroom 2

lyoun50@eq.edu.au

What experiences do I need before enrolling?

There are no formal requirements for entry to this course however we strongly recommend having a minimum previous education level of Year 10 for Visual Arts and/or Media Arts or Pre-Senior Photography at a secondary school. An interest in photography is also essential.

Description/Outline: This qualification reflects the role of individuals who are developing a range of visual art skills and who take responsibility for own outputs in work and learning. Practice at this level is underpinned by the application of introductory art theory and history. Students will gain experience in studio and location photography, and digital imaging post-production. Photoshop and Lightroom will be a key feature of the course with opportunities to utilise the software to edit your images. The course is designed to equip you with the skills required to enter the photography industry as an assistant photographer or photography studio assistant. You'll also be equipped to continue on with your own practice as a photographer or move on to further studies in this area.

Packaging Rules:

Students are required to demonstrate competency in 12 units. Four (4) core units plus eight (8) elective units must be completed to achieve the full certificate.

Course Competencies:

BSBWHS211 Contribute to the health and safety of self and others
CUARES301 Apply knowledge of history and theory to own arts practice
CUAACD311 Produce drawings to communicate ideas
CUAPPR311 Produce creative work
CUADIG304 Create visual design components
CUADES301 Explore the use of colour
CUAPHI312 Capture photographic images
CUADIG303 Produce and prepare photo images
CUADIG315 Produce digital images
ICTICT215 Operate digital media technology packages
CUAPHI411 Capture images in response to a brief
CUAPHI412 Apply photo imaging lighting techniques

Assessment: This is a competency-based course. Students will have multiple opportunities to demonstrate they can competently complete set activities over the course of study. Students will be assessed using a variety of techniques such as: observation, questioning, and development of a skills portfolio.

Late enrolments in Certificate courses: Students enrolling later than the start of the course or changing subjects during the course may not achieve sufficient competencies to be eligible for a certificate; however they may receive a statement of attainment. In these cases, students may receive partial credit towards their QCE. Late enrolment students must also meet USI requirements.

Costs/Levies: Students will be required to pay a fee of \$75 each year to cover the cost of excursions. Students, through their participation in the Shared Resource Scheme, have access to the photocopied class materials, internet, email facilities, required texts, software, hardware and other required equipment.

***Note: If students fail to make payment of Student Resource Scheme or associated course fees – their Certificate / Statement of Attainment will be withheld until all payments have been received in full.**

Course materials: Students will need to provide a 2B graphite pencil, A4 visual diary, 32GB USB and 32GB SD Card. For students continuing with this course in Senior, it is recommended that they purchase a DSLR camera as specified by course trainer / assessor.

Homework: All homework will be related to the work undertaken in class and will support the assessment tasks. Students are expected to review and reflect on work on a nightly basis. Access to the internet and OneDrive will also be an advantage for additional materials such as audio, videos, task sheets and revision resources.

Possible future pathways:

USI Requirements: A USI is your individual education number for life. It also gives you an online record of your vocational education and training (VET) undertaken in Australia. If you're at university, TAFE or doing other nationally recognised training, you need a USI. Without one, you are unable to receive your qualification or statement of attainment.

The RTO Manager reserves the right to withdraw students from a Vocational course if a USI number is not provided within the first four weeks of the course commencing. The RTO Manager will undertake a check at the commencement of week 5 and will withdraw any students who have not provided a USI number to be verified within school operating systems.

Issuance of Qualifications / Statements of Attainment: Students will have their course results finalised upon final date of training and assessing as indicated by the course trainer / assessor. Students will receive their Qualifications / Statements of Attainment as part of their Year 12 Leavers Ceremony packs.

****A Statement of Attainment will be provided for students who withdraw / exit the course early (with completion of at least one unit of competency) / transfer school.***

Certificate III Early Childhood Education and Care (VEC)

CHC30113



Delivered in partnership with Cairns Training Academy
RTO #30857

Mr Nathan Spencer
Staffroom 12
nspen31@eq.edu.au

What experiences do I need before enrolling?

It is preferable for students to have completed Pre-senior Early Childhood Studies in Year 10 Semester 1. It is a compulsory requirement that students are enrolling in CHC30121 Certificate III in Early Childhood education and Care in Semester 2 Year 10 and continue in Years 11 & 12.

Description/Outline: This qualification reflects the role of educators in early childhood education and care who work in regulated children's education and care services in Australia. They support children's wellbeing, and development in the context of an approved learning framework. Educators use a range of well-developed skills and knowledge using discretion and judgment when carrying out their work in the context of established policies and procedures. They may work independently or under the guidance of others, though in some contexts that guidance may not be on-site. Early childhood educators work in long day care centres, family day care, pre-schools or kindergartens.

To achieve this qualification, the individual must have completed a total of least 160 hours of work in a regulated children's education and care service in Australia as detailed in the Assessment Requirements of units of competency. The total number of hours may be applied collectively across all units of competency that include the requirement for workplace hours.

Cairns Training Academy, RTO # 30857 is considered the RTO in regards to assessing and issuing Qualifications and Statements of Attainment.

Packaging Rules:

Total number of units = 17

- 15 core units
- 2 elective units, consisting of:
- 1 unit from the list outlined on <https://training.gov.au/Training/Details/CHC30121>
- 1 unit from the electives listed below, elsewhere in the CHC Community Services Training Package, or any other current Training Package or accredited course.

The selection of electives chosen must be guided by the job outcome sought, local sector requirements and the complexity of skills appropriate to the AQF level of this qualification.

Course Competencies:

CHCECE034 Use an approved learning framework to guide practice (Core)
HLTWHS001 Participate in work health and safety (Core)
CHCECE055 Meet legal and ethical obligations in children's education and Care (Core)
HLTFSE001 Follow basic food safety practices (Elective)
CHCECE031 Support Children's health, safety and wellbeing (Core)
CHCECE030 Support inclusion and diversity (Core)

CHCECE037 Support children to connect with the natural environment (Core)
HLTAID012 Provide First Aid in an education and care setting (Core)
CHCECE033 Develop positive and respectful relationships with children (Core)
CHCECE032 Nurture babies and toddlers (Core)
CHCECE035 Support the holistic learning and development of children (Core)
CHCECE036 Provide experiences to support children's play and learning (Core)
CHCECE038 Observe children to inform practice (Core)
CHCPRT001 Identify and respond to children and young people at risk (Core)
CHCECE054 Encourage understanding of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people culture (Core)
CHCECE056 Work effectively in children's education and care (Core)
CHCPRP003 Reflect on and improve own professional practice (Elective)

Assessment: This is a competency-based course. Students will have multiple opportunities to demonstrate they can competently complete set activities over the course of study. Students will be assessed using a variety of techniques such as: observation, questioning, and development of a skills portfolio.

Late enrolments in Certificate courses: Students enrolling later than the start of the course or changing subjects during the course may not achieve sufficient competencies to be eligible for a certificate; however they may receive a statement of attainment. In these cases, students may receive partial credit towards their QCE. Late enrolment students must also meet USI requirements.

Costs/Levies: The cost to complete the course at USHS is approximately \$1000, payable over the two and a half year period. This includes all learning materials, a uniform (shirt and hat) for practical placement and Senior First Aid certificate.

Practical Placement: It is mandatory that students complete 160 hours of practical placement. This will be organised by the school in consultation with students. Practical placement can be completed during school time, after school and in school holidays as negotiated.

Course materials: It is mandatory that students have a laptop, as all learning material provided by Cairns Training Academy is online.

Homework: Homework is recommended on a regular basis but will differ for each individual. Homework will be in the form of continuing module assessment.

Issuance of Qualifications / Statements of Attainment: Cairns Training Academy RTO#30857 will issue Qualifications and Statements of Attainment in accordance with their management policies and procedures. Urangan State High School is not responsible for issuing any form of certificate for this course.

TAFE in Schools Program

(Subject to annual changes in relation to course offerings)

East Coast TAFE presents some great opportunities for those students who know what they want to study and are focused on their career goals.

The TAFE in Schools program allows students to study their chosen vocational field, obtain structured work placement in their field of study, as well as work towards attaining their Queensland Certificate of Education (QCE) at the end of Year 12.

Students are not required to attend school on their allocated TAFE day.

Students study five subjects taught by Urangan State High School teachers at the Urangan State High School campus in Robert Street four days per week. Students also study a trade certificate through East Coast TAFE - RTO # 0418 one day per week on the East Coast TAFE campus in Urraween Road. Students are not required to attend school on their allocated TAFE day.

See [TAFE in Schools Program](#) website for details of courses available.

The East Coast TAFE campus provides a learning environment where students are treated with the maturity and respect of a tertiary learning institution. The classes are taught by an innovative group of progressively minded teachers dedicated to helping students become forward thinking young adults. The TAFE teachers have teaching and industry qualifications (they know their subject and how it relates to the modern working world) giving students an "insider's advantage" when they reach the workforce.

Students participating in a TAFE in School program benefit from the advantage of having a close relationship with their vocational teachers and the industry standard facilities located at the campus. These facilities include a fully operational gym, fitness centre, hairdressing salon, beauty salon, commercial kitchens, and restaurant and construction workshops.

For more information on the TAFE in Schools program, please contact Kimberly Vanzetta on 4197 0111 or email kvanz5@eq.edu.au.

Special Education Program

Maths (Real Life Maths)

SEM111/112

- Real Life Maths has a focus on acquiring mathematical skills that will not only be used in real-life mathematical situations, but skills that are also necessary for future career and vocational pathways. Mathematics is more meaningful when it is embedded in real life contexts and situations and when students are given the opportunity to become actively involved in learning. The SEP follows the new National Curriculum for this subject.

English (Everyday English)

SEE111/112

- Everyday English focuses on developing skills necessary for everyday reading, writing, speaking and viewing, as well as applying and converting these skills into the workplace. These processes will underpin future learning. Appropriateness of language use, words used for social, work-type and community communications and relevant sight words are part of the program. The SEP follows the new National Curriculum for this subject.

Civics

SEC111/112

- This program is designed to help young people develop the ability to make reasoned and informed decisions for the good of the community and as good citizens of a culturally diverse, democratic society in an independent world. Active participation in the school community and awareness of the attributes of the wider community, and what role the wider community may play in each student's lifelong journey is incorporated into the program.

Work Preparation

SEW111/112

- Students begin to explore their employment options as young adults preparing to exit school based education services. Students actively investigate relevant educational alternatives – including subjects offered, traineeships, TAFE courses etc. Students collaboratively plan their post compulsory school study program with consideration of their specific employment goals. Students develop workplace practices and skills to enhance their employment opportunities.

These skills and practices will reflect the individual student's direction, interest and ability. Students develop links with supported employment agencies and other relevant service providers. Emphasis on work experience placements and school based traineeships.

Life Skills

SEL111/112

- Life Skills is designed to equip students with the necessary skills to function successfully as autonomous individuals within the home and community. Students develop an understanding of practices that impact on their health, safety and independence. The aim is to provide exposure to many of the skills necessary to gain their own autonomy.
- Students may be asked periodically to contribute \$2 toward the cost of their group cooking or craft items.

Science

SES111/112

- Special Education Science incorporates the six main areas of – order and organisation, form and function, stability and change, systems, scale and measurement and matter and energy. Students develop their scientific knowledge, understanding and skills to make informed decisions about local, national and global issues. The wider benefit of the study of Science gives students the capability to investigate the natural world and changes made to it through human activity. The SEP follows the new National Curriculum for this subject.

Practical Program

SEP111/112

- Students need to acquire skills on how to access and develop leisure, recreation and personal interest pursuits. Exposure to hands on activities/skills that allow them to explore new areas of interest are the basis of this program.

There may be small amounts asked for through the semester if students are working on large projects that require additional resources.