This will be the final year for students to complete the internationally recognised South Australian Certificate of Education (SACE). When choosing subjects it is important to consider the following: the courses at university or TAFE that you are interested in; the subjects you like and are good at; and your personal interests.

For SACE completion only at Year 12, students need to complete three Stage 2 subjects. If you are considering going to university, then you will need to complete four and a half Stage 2 subjects, so that you qualify for an Australian Tertiary Admission Rank (ATAR).

For further information, please visit: http://www.sace.sa.edu.au/ (the SACE Board), and http://www.satac.edu.au/ (SATA information for university).

**Stage 2 subjects:**

- Agricultural Production
- Biology
- Business Innovation
- Chemistry
- Chinese (Background Speakers)
- Creative Arts (Film Making)
- Dance
- Design, Technology and Engineering – Material Solutions
- Design, Technology and Engineering – Textiles
- Drama
- English
- English as an Additional Language (EAL)
- English Literary Studies
- Essential English
- Essential Mathematics
- Food and Hospitality
- French (Continuers)
- General Mathematics
- Health and Wellbeing
- Mathematical Methods
- Modern History
- Music Explorations
- Music Performance – Ensemble
- Music Performance – Solo
- Music Studies
- Nutrition
- Outdoor Education
- Philosophy
- Physical Education
- Physics
- Psychology
- Specialist Mathematics
- Sports Science and Technology
- Visual Arts – Art or Design
- VET Options
- Workplace Practices
- University Courses
Agricultural Production

Credit: 20

Learning Area: Science

Students analyse innovative research in farming methods and the role of technology in developing more efficient production processes. They develop their social capability and ethical and intercultural understanding by examining local and global concerns about the sustainability of future supplies of food and other plant and animal materials.

Agricultural Production focuses on the techniques, procedures and processes used in agricultural production and on developing an understanding of the relevant agricultural concepts. Students explore aspects of agricultural production that are important in their local area. The topics in Stage 2 Agricultural Production provide the framework for developing integrated programs of learning through which students extend their skills, knowledge and understanding of the three strands of science in the context of agricultural principles and practices.

Content:
The topics for Stage 2 Agricultural Production are:
• Animal production
• Plant production
• Resource management
• Agribusiness

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
<th>30%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production Investigation</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

External assessment:
Production Investigation
The Production Investigation is a report of a maximum of 2000 words. Students design and conduct investigations based on questions related to agriculture and horticulture.

The Production Investigation is double marked, first by the students’ teacher, and second by an external assessor appointed by the SACE Board. The teacher and the external assessor make a decision about the quality of the investigation with reference to performance standards.

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the students’ completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the students’ learning by:
• referring to the performance standards
• assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.

Biology

Credits: 20

Learning Area: Science

In Biology, students investigate biological systems and their interactions, from the perspectives of energy, control, structure and function, change and exchange in microscopic cellular structures and processes, through to macroscopic ecosystem dynamics. These investigations allow students to extend the skills, knowledge and understanding that enable them to explore and explain everyday observations, find solutions to biological issues and problems, and understand how biological science impacts on their lives, society and the environment.

They apply their understanding of the interconnectedness of biological systems to evaluate the impact of human activity on the natural world. They inquire into and explain biological phenomena and draw evidence-based conclusions from their investigations into biology-related issues, developments and innovations.

The topics for Stage 2 Biology are:
• DNA and proteins
• Cells as the basis of life
• Homeostasis
• Evolution

The focus capabilities for this subject are communication and learning.

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
<th>30%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investigations Folio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills and Applications Tasks</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination (2 hours) (Online)</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The examination consists of:
• multiple-choice questions
• short-answer questions
• extended response questions (two).

Questions will cover all themes and threads and also include experimental skills. The examination will be marked by external assessors with reference to performance standards.

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
• referring to the performance standards
• assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.
**Business Innovation**

**Credits:** 20

**Learning Area:** Business, Enterprise and Technology

Students ‘learn through doing’ in Business Innovation, using design thinking and assumption-based planning processes to anticipate, find and solve problems. They learn in an environment in which risk is encouraged, where ideas are built up rather than broken down, and fear of failure is replaced with the opportunity to iterate as initial assumptions about problems, customers or solutions are refined. Integral to this is the opportunity for students to work collaboratively in uncertain environments to identify problems or customer needs, generate and explore ideas and solutions, and make decisions based on incomplete information. Students engage with complex, dynamic, real-world problems to identify and design, test, iterate and communicate viable business solutions.

**Content:**
Students explore at least two of the following:
- Designing business
- Sustaining business
- Transforming business

Through these contexts, students develop and apply their understanding of innovation, decision-making and project management, financial literacy and information management as well as global, local and digital perspectives.

**Assessment:**
Students should provide evidence of their learning through six assessment types, including the external assessment component. Students undertake four business skills tasks, one business model and one business plan and pitch.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School-based assessment</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Skills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Model</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Plan and Pitch</td>
<td>30%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**External assessment:**
The business plan may be presented in multimodal, oral or written form. It should be to a maximum of 10 minutes if oral, or 1700 words if written, or the equivalent if multimodal. The pitch should be a maximum of two minutes and presented in multimodal format.

**Performance standards:**
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.

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**Chemistry**

**Credits:** 20

**Learning Area:** Science

Students develop and extend their understanding of how the physical world is chemically constructed, the interaction between human activities and the environment, and the use that human beings make of the planet’s resources. They explore examples of how scientific understanding is dynamic and develops with new evidence, which may involve the application of new technologies. Students consider examples of benefits and risks of chemical knowledge to the wider community, along with the capacity of chemical knowledge to inform public debate on social and environmental issues. The study of Chemistry helps students to make informed decisions about interacting with and modifying nature, and explore options such as green or sustainable chemistry, which seeks to reduce the environmental impact of chemical products and processes.

**Content:**
The topics for Stage 2 Chemistry are:
- Monitoring the environment
- Managing chemical processes
- Organic and biological chemistry
- Managing resources

**Assessment:**
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School-based assessment</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigations Folio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills and Applications</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination (2 hours)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**External assessment:**
Students are assessed on their knowledge and understanding of the key ideas and the intended student learning in the five topics and the investigation skills. Students are given a sheet containing a periodic table, standard SI prefixes, and a table showing the relative activities of a number of metals. The examination will be marked by external assessors with reference to performance standards.

**Performance standards:**
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.
Chinese (Background Speakers)

Credits: 20

Learning Area: Languages

Chinese at background speakers’ level is organised around four prescribed themes and a number of prescribed contemporary issues. These themes have been selected to enable students to extend their understanding of the interdependence of language, culture and identity.

In this subject, students are expected to develop and apply linguistic and intercultural knowledge, understanding and skills to:
- interact with others to exchange and explain information, opinions and ideas in Chinese
- create texts in Chinese to express ideas, opinions and perspectives on contemporary issues
- analyse, evaluate and respond to texts that are in Chinese
- examine relationships between language, culture and identity, and reflect on the ways in which culture influences communication.

Assessment:
The following assessment types enable students to demonstrate their learning in Stage 2 locally assessed languages at background speakers’ level:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School-based assessment</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-depth Study</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination (3 hours)</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students should provide evidence of their learning through eight to ten assessments, including the external assessment component. Students undertake:
- three to five assessments for the folio
- one oral presentation in Chinese; one written response to the topic in Chinese; and one reflective response in English for the in-depth study
- one oral examination
- one written examination.

External assessment:
Oral Examination (15–30 minutes); Written Examination (3 hours)
The three-hour written examination has three sections:
- Section 1: Listening and Responding
- Section 2: Reading and Responding
- Section 3: Writing in Chinese

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.

Creative Arts (Film Making)

Credits: 20

Learning Area: The Arts

Students study the work of film makers in order to gain in-depth knowledge of the nature of their work and their roles and responsibilities within the creative arts. Broad areas of study include film making in the context of a creative art form, film-making concepts, development and planning, production processes and practice. Students will develop specific skills and knowledge in a range of film and media-related areas depending on the negotiated topics and focus of their major assessment tasks. These could include cinematography, sound design, lighting, screen writing, editing, animation, CGI, documentary, narrative, music video, etc.

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School-based assessment</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inquiry</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Product:
Students negotiate with their teacher to develop and present two products. One product may be connected to the other product, or the products may be unrelated, and enable students to explore and develop different knowledge, skills and understanding. Students also prepare and present a folio of evidence used to support the investigation, development, production and evaluation of the product(s). The folio may be presented in written, oral or multimodal form, and should be a maximum of 2000 words if written, or a maximum of 12 minutes for an oral presentation, or the equivalent in multimodal form, and in a maximum of twenty A3 pages. Students must be prepared to complete some aspects of this assessment outside of timetabled lessons given the nature of the film-making process.

Inquiry:
Students investigate an area in film making that is of interest to them, or that is closely connected to their product. They undertake an inquiry to a maximum of 2000 words if written, or a maximum of 12 minutes for an oral presentation, or the equivalent in multimodal form.

External assessment:
Students investigate, plan and complete between eight and twelve practical skill examples, each developing or extending a specific skill or technique relating to an area of film making. The examples are supported by a folio of evidence to a maximum of 2000 words if written, or a maximum of 12 minutes for an oral presentation, or the equivalent in multimodal form. The folio should demonstrate the Creative Arts processes of investigation, development, production and evaluation.

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.
Dance

Credits: 20

Learning Area: The Arts

Dance students develop a creative, technical and physical understanding and appreciation of dance as an art form. They develop self-discipline, self-esteem and confidence. Through the analysis of dance theatre performance, students learn about the choreography of local and international dance artists. They have the opportunity to explore a range of global dance traditions, influences and perspectives. The focus capabilities for this subject are communication, citizenship and learning.

Content:
Dance consists of three areas of study:
• Skills development (choreography and technique with folio)
• Dance perspectives
• Group production

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
<th>Practical Skills</th>
<th>Written Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td>Performance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

External assessment:
Students are assessed on a dance performance, or an off-stage role, which could include, for example, choreographer, publicity and promotion, stage manager, stage crew, lighting designer, costumer and make-up, sound technician. Performers are assessed on performance in a group production, with time on stage of approximately 15 minutes. All students must be seen in a solo, duo or trio capacity for at least one minute consecutively. This may occur within group choreography. Students being assessed in an off-stage role must conduct a 10- to 15-minute presentation following the performance. External assessors with reference to the performance standards will mark the group production.

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, based on the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
• referring to the performance standards
• assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.

Design, Technology and Engineering – Material Solutions

Credits: 20

Learning Area: Business Enterprise and Technology

In Design, Technology and Engineering – Material Solutions, students use design thinking to engineer solutions for the development of products or systems. The subject provides a flexible framework that encourages students to be creative, innovative and enterprising in their chosen context. They apply critical problem-solving skills and incorporate technologies to address design problems and challenges. This subject incorporates the transfer of interdisciplinary skills and knowledge and promotes individualised and inquiry-based learning. Design, Technology and Engineering – Material Solutions provides opportunities for students to apply engineering processes and use new and evolving technologies.

Content:
Students use an iterative design process to explore possible solutions to a problem or opportunity. They investigate and analyse the purpose, design features, materials and production techniques used in diverse situations, including industry, community and tertiary organisations. This information is used to create a design brief that provides the basis for the development of potential solutions. The importance of the design process as a preliminary to the realisation process is emphasised, as is ongoing evaluation of the solution and vice versa.

A solution in this subject is an outcome of the design and realisation process in relation to the chosen context. A solution could be fully realised or a model, prototype, system, part, process (i.e., procedures to output a product) or product. Students analyse influences on a solution, including ethical, legal, economic and/or sustainability issues. They consider the practical implication of these issues on society or design solutions. Students apply appropriate skills, processes, procedures and techniques whilst implementing safe work practices in the creation of the solution.

Student learning for this course is reported for the following context: Design, Technology and Engineering — Material Solutions.

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
<th>Specialised Skills Tasks</th>
<th>Design Process and Prototype/Product</th>
<th>External assessment</th>
<th>Resource Study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Specialised Skills Task:
• Specialised Skills Task A
• Specialised Skills Task B

Design Process

External assessment:
Resource Study
• Part 1 – Resource Investigation
• Part 2 – Issue Exploration
Design, Technology and Engineering – Textiles

Credits: 20

Learning Area: Business Enterprise and Technology

In Design, Technology and Engineering – Textiles, students use design thinking to engineer solutions for the development of products or systems. The subject provides a flexible framework that encourages students to be creative, innovative and enterprising in their chosen context. They apply critical problem-solving skills and incorporate technologies to address design problems and challenges. This subject incorporates the transfer of interdisciplinary skills and knowledge and promotes individualised and inquiry-based learning. Design, Technology and Engineering – Textiles provides opportunities for students to apply engineering processes and use new and evolving technologies.

Content:
Students use an iterative design process to explore possible solutions to a problem or opportunity. They investigate and analyse the purpose, design features, materials and production techniques used in diverse situations, including industry, community and tertiary organisations. This information is used to create a design brief that provides the basis for the development of potential solutions. The importance of the design process as a preliminary to the realisation process is emphasised, as is ongoing evaluation of the solution and vice versa.

A solution in this subject is an outcome of the design and realisation process in relation to the chosen context. A solution could be fully realised or a model, prototype, system, part, process (i.e., procedures to output a product or product). Students analyse influences on a solution, including ethical, legal, economic and/or sustainability issues. They consider the practical implication of these issues on society or design solutions. Students apply appropriate skills, processes, procedures and techniques whilst implementing safe work practices in the creation of the solution.

Student learning for this course is reported for the following context: Design, Technology and Engineering — Industry and Entrepreneurial Solutions.

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School-based assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialised Skills Tasks</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design Process and Product</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Study</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specialised Skills Task:
- Specialised Skills Task A
- Specialised Skills Task B

Design Process

External assessment:
- Resource Study
  - Part 1 – Resource Investigation
  - Part 2 – Issue Exploration

Drama

Credits: 20

Learning Area: The Arts

In Drama, students participate in the planning, rehearsal and performance of dramatic work. Students participate in creative problem-solving; they generate, analyse and evaluate ideas. Students develop personal interpretations of texts. They develop their curiosity and imagination, creativity, individuality, self-identity, self-esteem and confidence. The focus capabilities for this subject are communication, citizenship, personal development and learning.

Content:
Group production:
Students apply the dramatic process to develop their individual and collaborative contributions to a whole-class group production. They develop their learning and skills throughout the production process and during the final performances in one or more roles, e.g., actor, designer, production/stage manager. They keep records of development through video, photographs and verbal reflection throughout the process. After the production, each student assembles and presents evidence of their learning and skills development in one of three creative choices:
- A short video documentary in the style of ‘The Making of Our Group Production’ narrated by the student and including rehearsal video footage, interviews and excerpts
- An oral presentation – video recorded by the student
- A video essay

Each student demonstrates their creativity, critical thinking, analysis and evaluation through their choice of presenting their evidence. Each student produces and presents the video of their learning of up to 15 minutes in duration (in mp4 format), in one of the aforementioned three ways: a short video documentary; an oral presentation; a video essay.

Evaluation and creativity:
Students create a written or oral reflection and evaluation, which integrates their dramatic learning from two drama events they have experienced. The first event will be a series of masterclasses and workshops delivered at our school by Windmill Theatre Company or Act-Now Theatre Company. The second event is a production by State Theatre Company SA. Students may include other drama events by negotiation with the teacher. Each student analyses, reflects on and evaluates the ideas, techniques, skills, choices and artistic impact of the events on their own individual development as either an actor, designer or director. Each student explicitly draws links and makes connections between aspects and key moments of the events, and their own specific development as a dramatic artist. A reflection and evaluation of up to 1000 words if written, or six minutes if oral, or multimodal. Students submit their final product in either PDF or mp4 video form.

Each student develops a concept (or vision) as director, designer, actor or producer of their hypothetical production of our shared text. (Or they may negotiate another drama text from the Suggested List.) In small groups of their own choosing, they experiment practically with their staging ideas through selected scene excerpts, aiming to explore the artistic workability of their concept (or vision).

They rehearse and present an oral presentation of their concept (or vision) including well-chosen examples in the form of a pitch to their hypothetical cast and crew, on day one of their process. (If the role of producer is selected, students may conceive a pitch and plan for a national tour of the hypothetical production.) The project can be a 1000-word essay or up to six minutes of oral presentation, video recorded by the student and presented to the teacher in mp4 video format.
Creative presentation:
Students form small groups of between two and five, and collaborate to conceive, plan and produce a creative dramatic presentation. As a small dramatic company, or a small ensemble within a whole-class company, they individually and collaboratively apply the knowledge, understanding and skills that they have learned, including dramatic theory and processes, to generate a shared dramatic intention and create a dramatic product in a presentation as an ensemble. In their group, students can choose from a range of roles, including actor, designer, director, filmmaker and scriptwriter.

Students video their product and provide it in mp4 format for assessment. Students are reminded that they are not obliged to use all of the allocated video time for their group size. They should let the form, ideas and style of their dramatic product determine the length of their final presentation.

Each student provides a justification of their creative decision-making, both collaboratively and individually, through analysis and evaluation of processes and creative choices in the development and finalisation of their dramatic presentation. Students are encouraged to be creative with the way they present their individual justification, and may choose from one of the following options:
- An oral analysis in the style of a ‘director’s/actor’s/etc. commentary’, audio recorded and synchronised in real-time with the final video of the presentation.
- A short documentary film in the style of ‘the making of...’. The documentary film should include images and or video footage from the development and refinement of the outcome as an ensemble.
- A video essay that creatively documents, analyses and evaluates process and outcomes.

Assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School-based assessment</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Production</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation and Creativity</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creative Presentation</td>
<td>30%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.

English
Credits: 20
Learning Area: English

In Stage 2 English, students analyse the interrelationship of author, text and audience, with an emphasis on how language and stylistic features shape ideas and perspectives in a range of contexts. They consider social, cultural, economic, historical and/or political perspectives in texts and their representation of human experience and the world.

Students explore how the purpose of a text is achieved through application of text conventions and stylistic choices to position the audience to respond to ideas and perspectives. An understanding of purpose, audience and context is applied in students’ own creation of imaginative, interpretive, analytical and persuasive texts that may be written, oral and/or multimodal. Students have opportunities to reflect on their personal values and those of other people by responding to aesthetic and cultural aspects of texts from the contemporary world, from the past, and from Australian and other cultures.

Content:
Responding to texts:
Students demonstrate a critical understanding of the language features, stylistic features and conventions of particular text types and identify the ideas and perspectives conveyed by texts. This includes how language conventions influence interpretations of texts, and how omissions and emphases influence the reading and meaning of a text. Students reflect on the purpose of the text and the audience for whom it was produced. The evaluation of the different ideas, perspectives and/or aspects of culture represented in texts is achieved through the analysis of purpose, context and language features through, for example, comparing a feature article or the reporting of current events from different newspapers in diverse cultural communities. Students may also evaluate the use of language features to create meaning, and consider how their own perspectives might influence their responses. When responding to texts, students compare and contrast the distinctive features of text types from the same or different contexts. Students compare the contexts in which texts are created and experienced. They also consider how the conventions of text types can be challenged or manipulated. Students focus primarily on a shared reading of a variety of texts, but may also include an independently chosen text. Texts may be treated separately or linked.

Creating texts:
Students create a range of texts for a variety of purposes. By experimenting with innovative and imaginative language features, stylistic features and text conventions, students develop their personal voice and perspectives. They demonstrate their ability to synthesise ideas and opinions, and develop complex arguments. Accurate spelling, punctuation, syntax and use of conventions should be evident across the range of created texts. Students benefit from modelling their own texts on examples of good practice in the same text type. In creating texts, students extend their skills in self-editing and drafting.

Assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responding to Texts</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating Texts</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Analysis (essay)</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
External assessment:
Students complete a written comparative analysis of two texts and evaluate how the language features, stylistic features and conventions in these texts are used to represent ideas, perspectives and/or aspects of culture, and to influence audiences. These texts can be selected from one or more of the following categories: extended texts, poetry, drama, film, media. In completing their comparative analysis, students may draw on learning from, but must not use, texts read or viewed in other parts of the assessment program. However, students may use texts that are similar in type and purpose. The comparative analysis must be a product of independent study, but it is appropriate for teachers to advise and support students in choosing texts to compare. Students must not complete the comparative analysis as a shared exercise. The comparative analysis should be a maximum of 2000 words.

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated his or her learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.

English as an Additional Language (EAL)

Credits: 20

Learning Area: English

Students examine and analyse texts that they use and respond to in an English-speaking environment for social and academic purposes. They work independently and collaboratively, to solve problems by using contextual clues to predict and confirm the meaning of a text. They learn when and how to use a strategy such as asking questions to monitor their understanding of texts.

The focus capabilities for this subject are communication, citizenship, personal development, work and learning. Students undertake tasks within the following areas of study: Issue analysis, Investigative study, Text study, Listening comprehensions, Text production and Letter writing.

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School-based assessment</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic Literacy Study</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responses to Texts</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination (160 minutes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

External assessment:
Students complete an examination divided into two sections:
- Section 1: Comprehending Multimodal Texts
- Section 2: Written Paper

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.

English Literary Studies

Credits: 20

Learning Area: English

Stage 2 English Literary Studies focuses on the skills and strategies of critical thinking needed to interpret texts. Through shared and individual study of texts, students encounter different opinions about texts, have opportunities to exchange and develop ideas, find evidence to support a personal view, learn to construct logical and convincing arguments, and consider a range of critical interpretations of texts.

English Literary Studies focuses on ways in which literary texts represent culture and identity, and on the dynamic relationship between authors, texts, audiences and contexts. Students develop an understanding of the power of language to represent ideas, events and people in particular ways, and of how texts challenge or support cultural perceptions.

Students produce responses that show the depth and clarity of their understanding. They extend their ability to sustain a reasoned critical argument by developing strategies that allow them to weigh alternative opinions against each other. By focusing on the creativity and craft of the authors, students develop strategies to enhance their own skills in creating texts and put into practice the techniques they have observed.

Content:
Responding to texts:
Through their study of literary texts, students understand how readers are influenced to respond to their own and others’ cultural experiences, and how the expectations of audiences shape perceptions of texts and their significance. Students make comparisons between texts in different literary forms and mediums and from different traditions. Students observe ways in which Australian authors represent culture, place and identity as well as ways in which perspectives in texts from other times and cultures may be read and interpreted by a contemporary Australian audience. Students observe how interpretations of texts may vary over time, and develop an understanding of literary texts in their historical and cultural contexts.

Creating texts:
Students create texts that enable them to apply the knowledge, skills and understanding developed through their study of literary texts in a range of forms. Students experiment with and adapt content, medium, form, style, point of view and language to create their own texts. Students draw on their knowledge and experience of genre and literary devices to experiment with elements of style and voice to achieve specific effects in their own texts.
In their texts they understand and apply literary conventions for different audiences and contexts, and may experiment with conventions and reinterpret ideas and perspectives. In creating their own texts, students show their understanding of ways in which the expectations and values of audiences shape a text by adapting form, personal style, language and content to engage and position the audience.

**Assessment:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School-based assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responding to Texts</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating Texts</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Analysis (essay)</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical Reading: 90-minute online exam</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**External assessment:**
The external assessment is divided into two sections: Part A and Part B.

**Part A:** A comparative text study that compares one of the texts studied in the shared studies with another text individually chosen by the student, in a response of a maximum of 1500 words. This response is a critical essay, in which the two texts are discussed in relation to each other. Students frame their own question and develop their response during the year, and submit the completed response for external assessment.

**Part B:** A critical reading of one or more short texts. The short texts may be in a variety of forms (e.g., prose, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, texts with graphic or visual elements, or excerpts from film or soundtracks). The critical reading is a 90-minute examination developed by the SACE Board and is completed online.

**Performance standards:**
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:

- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.

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**Essential English**

**Credits:** 20

**Learning Area:** English

In this Stage 2 subject, students respond to and create texts in and for a range of personal, social, cultural, community and/or workplace contexts.

Students understand and interpret information, ideas and perspectives in texts and consider ways in which language choices are used to create meaning.

**Content:**

- **Responding to texts:** Students respond to a range of texts that instruct, engage, challenge, inform and connect readers. They consider information, ideas and perspectives represented in the chosen texts. Texts for this study will have a direct connection with the chosen context. The reading of these texts clarifies and extends students’ comprehension of the processes, issues or concerns of individuals or communities. Students reflect on ways in which texts may be interpreted through identifying the effect of language choice. Students consider how perspectives are represented in texts to influence specific audiences. For some texts, students have an opportunity to identify facts, opinions, supporting evidence and bias.

- **Creating texts:** Students create procedural, imaginative, analytical, interpretive or persuasive texts appropriate to a context. To create some texts it will be necessary for students to gather different points of view. For these texts, it will be important for students to determine the relevance of source material to context and topic. Students learn that authors observe various conventions of style, content, vocabulary, register and format, and that some authors ignore or deliberately challenge these conventions. Students should be aware of the stylistic features and textual conventions of various forms. When creating their own procedural, imaginative, analytical, persuasive and/or interpretive texts, students are encouraged to consider the intended purpose of the text, the representation of ideas and issues, and the possible response of the audience.

Students create a persuasive text that advocates for an issue, cause or process relevant to a context in which the student is living, studying and/or working. Students extend their literacy skills to equip them for work, future learning and participation in civic life. They develop appropriate vocabulary and use accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar. Students use strategies for planning, drafting, revising, editing and proofreading, and, where necessary, appropriate referencing.

**Language study:**
The language study focuses on the use of language by people in a context outside of the classroom. Students consider the use of language in their chosen context, including the communication of information, ideas and perspectives. Students reflect on the strategies and language used to communicate in a specific context. Although this is an independent study, teachers may advise and support students in choosing a focus for study as well as to provide a structure for the completion of the study.
**Assessment:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School-based assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responding to Texts</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating Texts</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>External assessment</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Study</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Performance standards:**
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:

- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.

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**Essential Mathematics**

**Credits:** 20

**Learning Area:** Mathematics

Essential Mathematics offers senior secondary students the opportunity to extend their mathematical skills in ways that apply to practical problem-solving in everyday and workplace contexts. Students apply their mathematics to diverse settings, including everyday calculations, financial management, business applications, measurement and geometry, and statistics in social contexts.

In Essential Mathematics, there is an emphasis on developing students’ computational skills and expanding their ability to apply their mathematical skills in flexible and resourceful ways. This subject is intended for students planning to pursue a career in a range of trades or vocations.

The focus capabilities for this subject are literacy, numeracy, information and communication technology (ICT), critical and creative thinking, personal and social, ethical understanding, intercultural understanding.

**Content:**

Essential Mathematics consists of five topics:

- Topic 1: Scales, plans, models
- Topic 2: Optimisation
- Topic 3: Measurement
- Topic 4: Statistics
- Topic 5: Investments and loans

**Assessment:**

Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School-based assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills and Applications Tasks</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folio</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>External assessment</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination (2 hours)</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**External assessment: Examination (2 hours)**

Examinations are set by the SACE Board and are conducted at the end of the academic year. The examinations are externally marked with reference to performance standards.

**Performance standards:**
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:

- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.
Food and Hospitality

Credits: 20

Learning Area: Health and Physical Education

Students focus on the impact of the food and hospitality industry on Australian society and examine the contemporary and changing nature of the industry. Students develop relevant knowledge and skills as consumers and/or as industry workers. The focus capabilities for this subject are communication, learning or work.

Content:
Students study topics within the following five areas of study:
- Contemporary and future issues – internet vs cookbook for brunch
- Economic and environmental influences – contemporary high tea
- Political and legal influences – Scotch ‘Eats’!
- Sociocultural influences – great ‘Aussie’ pie
- Technological influences – celebration food art and signature desserts

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Practical Activity</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Activity</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigation</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

External assessment:
The Investigation is a piece of writing of up to a maximum of 2000 words. Students identify a relevant contemporary issue related to an area of study, which is stated as a research question or hypothesis.

The Investigation is double marked, first by the student’s teacher and second by an external assessor appointed by the SACE Board. The teacher and the external assessor make a decision about the quality of the investigation with reference to the performance standards.

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.

French (Continuers)

Credits: 20

Learning Area: Languages

Continuers’ level French is designed for students who have studied the language for 400 to 500 hours by the time they have completed Stage 2, or who have an equivalent level of knowledge. In French, students interact with others to share information, ideas, opinions and experiences. They create texts in the specific language to express information, feelings, ideas and opinions. They analyse texts to interpret meaning, and examine relationships between language, culture and identity, and reflect on the ways in which culture influences communication. French at continuers’ level consists of three themes and a number of prescribed topics and suggested subtopics.

Themes:
- The individual
- The French-speaking communities
- The changing world

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Folio</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-depth Study</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination (3 hours)</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

External assessment:
The oral examination will take 10–15 minutes and consists of two sections:
- Conversation
- Discussion

The written examination will take three hours and consists of three sections:
- Listening and responding
- Reading and responding
- Writing in French

The examinations will be marked by external assessors with reference to performance standards.

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.
General Mathematics

Credits: 20

Learning Area: Mathematics

General Mathematics extends students’ mathematical skills in ways that apply to practical problem-solving. A problem-based approach is integral to the development of mathematical models and the associated key concepts in the topics. These topics cover a diverse range of applications of mathematics, including personal financial management, the statistical investigation process, modelling using linear and non-linear functions, and discrete modelling using networks and matrices.

Successful completion of this subject at Stage 2 prepares students for entry to tertiary courses requiring a non-specialised background in mathematics.

Content:
General Mathematics consists of five topics:
- Topic 1: Modelling with linear relationships
- Topic 2: Modelling with matrices
- Topic 3: Statistical models
- Topic 4: Financial models
- Topic 5: Discrete models

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
<th>40%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skills and Applications Tasks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematical Investigation</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination (2 hours)</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examinations are set by the SACE Board and conducted at the end of the academic year. The examinations are externally marked with reference to performance standards.

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.

Health and Wellbeing

Credits: 20

Learning Area: Health and Physical Education

Students focus on the health and wellbeing of individuals. Students develop the knowledge, skills and understanding required to explore and understand influences and make decisions regarding health and wellbeing. They consider the role of health and wellbeing in different contexts and explore ways of promoting positive outcomes for individuals, communities and global society.

Health and wellbeing is influenced by diverse social and cultural attitudes, beliefs and practices. An understanding of the health and wellbeing status of individuals, communities and global societies incorporates, for example, health determinants and strategies to improve lifestyle decisions. Students may explore principles and frameworks relating to health and wellbeing.

In Health and Wellbeing, student agency is promoted through providing opportunities to make responsible choices and decisions in a rapidly changing world. Students explore and develop skills as agents and advocates for change and consider moral and ethical perspectives. Students evaluate current trends and issues that impact health and wellbeing. They reflect on personal and community actions to promote and improve sustainable outcomes for individuals, communities and global society. Teachers select from the concepts of Health literacy, Health determinants, Social equity and Health promotion. They may be considered through the lens of individual, community and global contexts.

Content:
Stage 2 Health and Wellbeing is a 20-credit subject that consists of the following concepts:
- Health literacy
- Health determinants
- Social equity
- Health promotion

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
<th>40%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initiative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folio</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inquiry</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

External assessment:
The investigation is a maximum of 2000 words, if written, or 10 minutes for an oral presentation.

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.
Mathematical Methods

Credits: 20

Learning Area: Mathematics

Mathematical Methods develops an increasingly complex and sophisticated understanding of calculus and statistics. By using functions and their derivatives and integrals, and by mathematically modelling physical processes, students develop a deep understanding of the physical world through a sound knowledge of relationships involving rates of change. Students use statistics to describe and analyse phenomena that involve uncertainty and variation.

Mathematical Methods provides the foundation for further study in mathematics, economics, computer sciences and the sciences. It prepares students for courses and careers that may involve the use of statistics, such as health or social sciences. When studied together with Specialist Mathematics, this subject can be a pathway to engineering, physical science and laser physics.

Content:
Mathematical Methods consists of six topics:
- Topic 1: Further differentiation and applications
- Topic 2: Discrete random variables
- Topic 3: Integral calculus
- Topic 4: Logarithmic functions
- Topic 5: Continuous random variables and the normal distribution
- Topic 6: Sampling and confidence intervals

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skills and Applications Tasks</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematical Investigation</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>External assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Examination (2 hours)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

External assessment
Examinations are set by the SACE Board and conducted at the end of the academic year. The examinations are externally marked with reference to performance standards.

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.

Modern History

Credit: 20

Learning Area: Humanities and Social Sciences

Content:
Students research and review sources within a framework of inquiry and critical analysis, and make sense of a complex and rapidly changing world by connecting past and present. Through the study of past events, actions and phenomena since c.1750, students gain an insight into human nature and the ways in which individuals and societies function.

Students study:
- the making of the modern world
- one modern nation case study
- an individual history study

Topics:
- The struggle for peace in the Middle East
- The Soviet Union and Russia

The focus capabilities for this subject are communication, citizenship, personal development, learning and work.

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Folio</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historical Study</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>External assessment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Examination (Online) (2 hours)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

External assessment:
Examination (2 hours). The examination consists of two parts:
- Part 1: Modern World
- Part 2: Sources Analysis

The examination will be marked by external assessors with reference to the performance standards.

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.
Music Explorations

Credits: 20

Learning Area: The Arts

Music Explorations consists of the following strands:

- Understanding music
- Creating music
- Responding to music

Content:
Students explore and experiment with musical styles, influences, techniques and/or music production, as they develop their understanding of music. They develop and apply their musical understanding as they explore how others create, present and/or produce music, and experiment with their own creations. Contexts for study may include aspects of the music industry, such as recording studios, performance rehearsal spaces or instrument crafting workshops. Students respond to and discuss their own and others’ works, and synthesise their findings to make connections between the music they study and their own creative works.

For their creative works, students explore and experiment with selected elements appropriate to the instrumentation and style chosen. In developing and extending their musical literacy, students focus on contemporary music notation and terminology appropriate to their chosen style of music.

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
<th>30%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Musical Literacy</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explorations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creative Connections</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

External assessment:
Students provide evidence of their learning through five assessments, including the external assessment component. Students complete:

- three musical literacy tasks
- one portfolio of explorations
- one creative connections task

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:

- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.

Music Performance – Ensemble

Credits: 10

Learning Area: The Arts

Music Performance – Ensemble consists of the following strands:

- Understanding music
- Creating music (performance)
- Responding to music

Content:
Students develop and extend their practical music-making skills through performing works in an ensemble. They apply their musical understanding, skills and techniques in refining and performing music.

Students create music for ensemble performance for a range of purposes and contexts, and choose one or more instruments (voice, acoustic and/or electronic) as appropriate to the focus of their learning. They may perform in:

- a small ensemble of two or more performers
- an orchestra
- a band
- a choir or vocal ensemble
- a performing arts production (as a singer or instrumentalist in an ensemble).

Students develop and extend their practical music-making skills, and use initiative in collaborating with other musicians to create and refine ensemble performances. They develop and apply an understanding of, and responsiveness to, how each part, including their own, contributes to the effectiveness of the whole ensemble. In creating performances, students extend their specific technical and performance-related skills on their chosen instrument(s), and apply this contextual learning to refine their musical expression. They experiment with the manipulation of musical elements appropriate to the performance context. A performance may include improvisation. As students develop and refine their performances, they synthesise their musical understanding, skills and techniques. They reflect on and evaluate their learning, and critique and make refinements to their performances, throughout the development process.

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
<th>30%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Performance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance and Discussion</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Portfolio</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

External assessment:
Students provide evidence of their learning through four assessments, including the external assessment component. Students complete:

- one performance or set of performances
- one performance or set of performances and a discussion
- one performance portfolio

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:

- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.
Music Performance – Solo

Credits: 10

Learning Area: The Arts

Music Performance – Solo consists of the following strands:

- Understanding music
- Creating music (performance)
- Responding to music

Content:
Students develop and extend their practical music-making skills through performing works for instrument(s) and/or voice. They apply their musical understanding, skills, technique and accuracy in refining and performing music, and in developing stage presence and skills in engaging an audience.

Students create music for solo performance for a range of purposes and contexts, and may choose instruments (voice, acoustic and/or electronic) and notation as appropriate to the focus of their learning. They may perform either solo or as a soloist with an accompanist, or backing musicians or backing track, minus one.

In creating performances, students extend their specific technical and performance-related skills on their chosen instrument(s), and apply this contextual learning to refine their musical expression. They apply their knowledge and understanding of musical elements to create an expressive and stylistically appropriate performance. A performance may include improvisation. As students develop and refine their performances, they synthesise their musical understanding, skills and techniques. They reflect on and evaluate their learning, and critique and make refinements to their performances, throughout the development process.

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
<th>30%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Performance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance and Discussion</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Portfolio</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students provide evidence of their learning through four assessments, including the external assessment component. Students complete:

- one performance or set of performances
- one performance or set of performances and a discussion
- one performance portfolio.

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:

- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.

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Music Studies

Credits: 20

Learning Area: The Arts

Music Studies consists of the following strands:

- Understanding music
- Creating music
- Responding to music

Content:
Students develop an understanding of selected musical works and styles, including how composers manipulate elements of music, and applying this understanding to creating their own music as performances or compositions. They develop and apply their musical literacy skills and express their musical ideas through responding to their own works, interpreting musical works, and/or manipulating musical elements. Students synthesise the findings of their study, and express their musical ideas through their creative works, responses and reflections. Students research, analyse and interpret musical works from one or more styles and/or genres. They focus on stylistic and/or technical elements, through aural recognition and/or reading scores.

Suggested areas of study may include, but are not limited to:

- stylistic characteristics of different musical epochs (e.g., Baroque period, 20th Century)
- music of a particular culture
- film scores
- art songs
- concept albums
- works for a particular ensemble grouping (opera, symphony, concerto, music theatre, popular genres)
- music for games
- blues
- jazz.

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
<th>40%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Creative Works</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musical Literacy</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students provide evidence of their learning through five assessments, including the external assessment component. Students complete:

- one portfolio of creative works
- three musical literacy tasks
- one examination (2 hours).

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:

- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.
### Nutrition

**Credits:** 20  
**Learning Area:** Science

The study of Nutrition enables students to understand the role of nutrients in the body as well as on social and environmental issues related to nutrition.

Students investigate methods of food production and distribution that affect the quantity and quality of food, and consider the ways in which these methods and associated technologies influence the health of individuals and communities. Students work individually and collaboratively to reflect on the nature of work in research sciences and, in particular, the field of nutrition.

The study of Nutrition encourages students to think about the role of nutrition in their own futures and, more broadly, about its importance in social, economic and cultural development in Australia and the rest of the world.

**Content:**  
Students undertake the study of all four core topics and one optional topic.

- Core topics:  
  - The fundamentals of human nutrition
  - Diet, lifestyle, and health
  - Food selection and dietary evaluation
  - Food, nutrition, and the consumer

- Optional topics:  
  - Global nutrition and ecological sustainability
  - Global hunger

**Assessment:**  
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School-based assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigations Folio</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills and Applications Tasks</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination (2 hours) (Online)</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Performance standards:**  
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:

- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.

### Outdoor Education

**Credits:** 20  
**Learning Area:** Health and Physical Education

Through experiential learning and the study of three focus areas: Conservation and sustainability; Human connections with nature; and Personal growth, safety and development, students develop skills, knowledge and understanding of safe and sustainable outdoor experiences, in the key areas of preparation and planning; managing risk; leadership and decision-making, and self-reliance skills. They engage in direct and personal experiences in a variety of natural environments to reflect on their study of natural areas and their potential to promote personal development, group development, health and wellbeing, environmental learning, sustainable living and social justice.

**Content:**  
Students study all three focus areas:

- Conservation and sustainability
- Human connections with nature
- Personal growth, safety and development

These focus areas are developed through involvement in activities and journeys in natural environments. Students provide evidence of their learning through four or five assessments, including the external assessment component.

**Assessment:**  
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School-based assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About Natural Environments (one or two tasks)</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experiences in Natural Environments (two tasks)</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connections with Natural Environments</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**External assessment:**  
Students undertake one task, based on their understanding of and experiences in natural environments. Students independently choose an area of interest to further explore the connections they have made with natural environments. This task is double marked, first by the students’ teacher and second by an external assessor appointed by the SACE Board. The teacher and the external assessor make a decision about the quality of the investigation with reference to the performance standards.

**Performance standards:**  
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:

- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-. 
Philosophy

Credits: 20

Learning Area: Humanities and Social Sciences

This subject further develops a knowledge base established during Stage 1 Philosophy, but note that there is no formal prerequisite. The Community of Inquiry becomes more student-led and leverages students’ understanding of various philosophers and their philosophical positions. Core elements of Stage 2 Philosophy include critical reasoning, questioning, students justifying their own philosophical position and argument analysis. Students build their capacity to be creative and independent critical thinkers who can articulate and justify philosophical positions and argue reasoned action.

Philosophy promotes respect for intellectual integrity as a human value and develops students’ skills to engage in philosophical argument.

Content:
The subject consists of two sections:
• Philosophical inquiry skills
• Key areas of philosophical study

The three key areas for study are: Ethics (rights and responsibilities); Epistemology (truth and knowledge); and Metaphysics (mind and body, existentialism). Students undertake an in-depth study of one topic from each key area.

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
<th>25%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argument Analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues Analysis</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>External assessment</th>
<th>30%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issues Study</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

External assessment:
The issues study is presented in written form, but it does not need to be in essay format and could include dialogue or any other written form. The study should be a maximum of 2000 words.

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
• referring to the performance standards
• assigning a grade between A+ and E-

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.

Physical Education

Credits: 20

Learning Area: Health and Physical Education

Students explore the participation in and performance of human physical activities. It is an experiencial subject in which students explore their physical capacities and investigate the factors that influence and improve participation and performance outcomes, which lead to greater movement confidence and competence. An integrated approach to learning in Physical Education supports an Arnoldian educational framework that promotes deep learning ‘in, through and about’ physical activity. The application of this framework ensures students make meaning of the cognitive and psychomotor processes fundamental to the learning of physical activity.

Content:
Physical Education consists of the following three areas:
• In movement: Energy sources affecting performance, effects of training on physical performance, impact of biomechanics on physical performance, practical application of learning theories, psychology of sporting performance, analysis of movement concepts and strategies.
• Through movement: Social psychology, psychology of sporting performance, barriers and enablers to physical activity.
• About movement: Energy sources affecting physical performance, physiological factors affecting physical performance, the effects of training on physical performance, technological developments in biomechanics, psychological motor-learning theories, the learning process, the learning journey.

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
<th>30%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement Analysis</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>External assessment</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Dynamics</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

External assessment:
Students undertake one group dynamics task, where they undertake two roles. The evidence for the evaluation and analysis of the group is a maximum of 12 minutes or a maximum of 2000 words.

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
• referring to the performance standards
• assigning a grade between A+ and E-

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.
Physics

Credits: 20

Learning Area: Science

In Physics, students understand how new evidence can lead to the refinement of existing models and theories and to the development of different, more complex ideas, technologies and innovations.

By exploring science as a human endeavour, students develop and apply their understanding of the complex ways in which science interacts with society, and investigate the dynamic nature of physics. They explore how physicists develop new understanding and insights, and produce innovative solutions to everyday and complex problems and challenges in local, national and global contexts.

Content:
The topics for Stage 2 Physics are:
- Motion and relativity
- Electricity and magnetism
- Light and atoms

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
<th>Investigations Folio</th>
<th>30%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skills and Applications Tasks</td>
<td></td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination (2 hours)</td>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

External assessment
Students are assessed on their knowledge and understanding of the key ideas and the intended student learning in the five topics and the investigation skills. Students are given a sheet containing a periodic table, standard SI prefixes, and a table showing the relative activities of a number of metals. The examination will be marked by external assessors with reference to performance standards.

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.

Psychology

Credits: 20

Learning Area: Science

The study of Psychology enables students to understand their own behaviours and the behaviours of others. It has direct relevance to their personal lives. Psychological knowledge can be applied to improve outcomes and the quality of experiences in various areas of life, such as education, intimate relationships, child rearing, employment and leisure.

Psychology builds on the scientific method by involving students in the collection and analysis of qualitative and quantitative data. By emphasising evidence-based procedures (i.e., observation, experimentation and experience), the subject allows students to develop useful skills in analytical and critical thinking, and in making inferences.

Content:
Topics:
- Introduction to psychology (compulsory)
- Social cognition
- Healthy minds
- Learning
- Personality
- Psychobiology of altered states of awareness

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
<th>Investigations Folio</th>
<th>30%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skills and Applications Tasks</td>
<td></td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination (2 hours)</td>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination (2 hours)</td>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

External assessment
The examination consists of short-answer and extended-response questions. The examination will be marked by external assessors with reference to performance standards.

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.
Specialist Mathematics

Credits: 20

Learning Area: Mathematics

Specialist Mathematics draws on and deepens students’ mathematical knowledge, skills and understanding, and provides opportunities for students to develop their skills in using rigorous mathematical arguments and proofs, and using mathematical models. It includes the study of functions and calculus. The subject leads to study in a range of tertiary courses, such as mathematical sciences, engineering, computer science, and physical sciences. Students envisaging careers in related fields will benefit from studying this subject.

Specialist Mathematics is designed to be studied in conjunction with Mathematical Methods. The focus capabilities for this subject are literacy, numeracy, information and communication technology (ICT), critical and creative thinking, personal and social, ethical understanding, intercultural understanding.

Content:
Specialist Mathematics consists of six topics:
- Topic 1: Mathematical induction
- Topic 2: Complex numbers
- Topic 3: Functions and sketching graphs
- Topic 4: Vectors in three dimensions
- Topic 5: Integration techniques and applications
- Topic 6: Rates of change and differential equations

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
<th>Skills and Applications Task</th>
<th>Mathematical Investigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

External assessment: Examination (2 hours)
Examinations are set by the SACE Board and conducted at the end of the academic year. The examinations are externally marked with reference to performance standards.

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.

Sports Science and Technology

Credits: 20

Learning Area: Science

Sports Science and Technology employs science inquiry skills and scientific methods. This subject has an interdisciplinary approach with a focus on science and engineering, supported through the application of technology, design, and mathematical thinking (STEM).

Students will apply an inquiry-based approach and use digital technologies, such as sensors, computer programs, video analysis and multimedia platforms, to investigate topics related to different sports and athletes’ performances in sports.

The focus capabilities for this subject are creative thinking, collaborative work, innovation and communication technology (ICT).

Content:
The topics studied relate to:
- Health and injuries
- Biomechanical analysis of movement
- Bioinformatics
- Adapted physical exercise
- Performance analysis
- Exercise physiology

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
<th>Inquiry Folio</th>
<th>50%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collaborative Inquiry</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

External assessment:
The individual inquiry has three parts: a design proposal; practical investigation; and a 1500-word report of the findings of the investigation.

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment type.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.
Visual Arts – Art or Design

Credits: 20

Learning Area: The Arts
In Visual Arts, students express ideas through practical work using drawings, sketches, diagrams, models, prototypes, photographs and/or audiovisual techniques leading to resolved pieces. Students have opportunities to research, understand and reflect upon visual artworks in their cultural and historical contexts.

The broad area of art includes both artistic and crafting methods and outcomes, including the development of ideas, research, analysis and experimentation with media and techniques, resolution and production. The broad area of design includes graphic and communication design, environmental design and product design. It emphasises defining the problem, problem-solving approaches, the generation of solutions and/or concepts and the skills to communicate resolutions. The focus capabilities for this subject are communication and personal development. Students can enrol in Visual Arts – Art or Visual Arts – Design but not in both.

Content:
For either Art or Design, the following three areas of study are covered:
- Visual thinking
- Practical resolution
- Visual arts in context

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
<th>40%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Folio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A copy of the student’s school-based assessments must be kept at the school for moderation purposes.

External assessment: Visual Study
A Visual Study is an exploration of, or experimentation with, one or more styles, ideas, concepts, methods, techniques or technologies based on research and analysis of the work of other practitioner(s). Students are to provide an A3 folio, with photographs of their visual explorations. Audiovisual electronic format may be necessary if the study idea is a practical application in three dimensions; for example, model making, sculpture, installation, performance, or body art. The A3 folio, should contain written or verbal material that should include introductory information, annotated comments, analysis, response, synthesis and conclusions. Students submit no more than twenty A3 pages (or equivalent) of Visual Study, integrated with no more than 2000 words or 12 minutes of recorded oral explanation. The Visual Study is double marked, first by the students’ teacher and second by an external assessor appointed by the SACE Board. The teacher and the external assessor make a decision about the quality of the Visual Study with reference to performance standards.

Performance standards:
The performance standards describe five levels of achievement: A to E. Each level of achievement describes the knowledge, skills and understanding that teachers and assessors refer to in deciding how well a student has demonstrated their learning, on the basis of the evidence provided. During the teaching and learning program, the teacher provides students with feedback on their learning, with reference to the performance standards. At the student’s completion of study of each school assessment type, the teacher makes a decision about the quality of the student’s learning by:
- referring to the performance standards
- assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment.

Vocational Education Training (VET) Options (External)

Credits: Vary according to the course
VET stands for Vocational Education Training and is offered to secondary school students to expand their opportunities and pathways post school.

Why study VET?
- Follow a passion or explore a specific area of interest not offered at Scotch.
- Potential for VET to count towards SACE completion. Students receive points at Stage 1 or 2 depending on the training units covered in the course.
- Often practically based and focused on vocational outcomes.
- Some courses can lead specifically to entry pathways into apprenticeships.
- Broader experience in the community through work placement.
- Work experience placements add to learning and valuable practical experience employers seek.

Challenges when studying a VET course
- Some VET courses are offered after school and others are run during the school day. Missing full days of school for a whole year is difficult for most students as it affects their other subjects.
- The location of courses can often cause transport and logistical difficulties compared with attending school.
- Some courses require placements on top of coursework, ranging from 30 to 120 hours. This can be challenging for busy students.
- Certificate 3 courses are equal in commitment to a Year 12 subject and require significant investment in time and effort to complete.

What courses are Scotch students generally enrolled in?
- Certificate 3 in Fitness – online or contact classes
- Certificate 2 in Hospitality
- Certificate 2 in Kitchen Operations
- Certificate 3 in Early Childhood Education and Care (one evening a week plus coursework), 120 hours or placement required; this is a work-ready course
- Certificate 2 & 3 in Retail Operations (work placements and coursework)
- Certificate 2 in Automotive Servicing – full day plus placements
- Certificate 2 in Construction (Doorways program), plus 3 weeks’ placement
- Certificate 3 in Business
- Certificate 2 in Electrotechnology (Apprenticeship pathway)
- School-based apprenticeships – Carpentry (Certificate 3)

What other courses are available?
Please explore the below for the most common courses:
- Inner South Curriculum Alliance
- Media Make Up
- Foundation Education (Only the Certificate 3 in Fitness is offered in SA)
- East Adelaide Cluster

There are other VET courses available all over Adelaide, and these can be considered on application.

Costs
- The average cost of VET courses is about $1700, but range from $1000 to $2800.
- Scotch will go into partnership with families on the cost: 50/50 on $1000 to $2800.
- Scotch offers Fashion from Year 10 to Stage 2, so do not fund fashion courses as this pathway is possible within the school.

For any further questions about possibilities in VET, please contact:
Mark Kelly – VET Coordinator
mkelly@scotch.sa.edu.au
Workplace Practices

Credits: 20

This subject is taught through Marden Senior College and can contribute towards an ATAR. It enables elite athletes/dancers to gain academic credit for their endeavours.

Content:
In Workplace Practices, students develop knowledge, skills and understanding of the nature, type and structure of the workplace. Students learn about the different kinds of work, industrial relations, legislation, safe and sustainable workplace practices and local, national and global issues in an industry and workplace context.

Tasks cover:
• Work in Australian society
• Industrial relations – WHS
• Keeping a journal
• Reflections and self-evaluation
• Either a practical or an issue investigation

Assessment:
Students demonstrate evidence of their learning through the following assessment types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-based assessment</th>
<th>25%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Folio</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reflection</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<tr>
<td>External assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigation – Practical or Issues</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Performance standards:
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• referring to the performance standards
• assigning a grade between A+ and E- for the assessment.

The student’s school assessment and external assessment are combined for a final result, which is reported as a grade between A+ and E-.

University Courses

SACE recognition of university studies means that you can go to university during Year 12 and have it count towards your SACE and ATAR. These types of programs offer high-achieving senior secondary students the opportunity to:
• experience university life
• explore a particular subject area in greater depth
• be challenged
• study more independently an extended range of subject options
• complete a topic/s for which they may gain credit within their university degree.

The university programs are open to Year 12 students from all schools in South Australia. However, it will suit students who have the maturity to adjust to a university learning environment. University study demands more independent learning through a student’s own reading, research, online work and writing.

Participation in the program requires considerable commitment and it is recommended that students seek guidance from their support network, including school and family, to ensure that they are able to manage all existing responsibilities, such as sport and work, while completing Year 12 studies successfully.

Adelaide University offers a variety of subjects through their Headstart program in the faculties of Commerce, Computer Science, Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences, Mathematics, Psychology and the Sciences.

If you are interested, please have a look at their website: http://www.adelaide.edu.au/headstart/

Flinders University offers a variety of courses through the Extension Studies program. The list of topics for 2020 are listed on their website, please follow the link below: https://www.flinders.edu.au/study/schools-teachers/extension-studies

For calculating an ATAR, the SACE Board has determined that university grades will be converted in the following way:
Adelaide University:
• High Distinction = 20.0
• Distinction = 19.8
• Credit = 18.0
• Pass = 15.8

Flinders University:
• High Distinction = 20.0
• Distinction = 19.8
• Credit = 18.0
• Pass = 15.8

Adelaide University enrolments close in February 2021, and Flinders University need to know by December 2020. If you are interested in looking at courses for 2021, then please see the Director of Teaching and Learning for more information.

Central Queensland University also offer a variety of online courses for students to study. For more information about the SUN program go to: https://www.cqu.edu.au/courses/study-areas/work-and-study-preparation/sun