

How to measure the health of a beach (Excursion).

Economics and Business	Geography	Science	Maths
Biology	Biology AND Earth and Environmental Science		Earth and Environmental Science

Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Senior		
ACHGK045 The influence of environmental quality on the liveability of places.	ACHGK050 The geomorphic processes that produce landforms, including a case study of at least one landform.	ACHGS006 Reflect on their learning to suggest ways that they can look after a familiar place.	ACHGK073 The application of human-environment systems thinking to understanding the causes and likely consequences of the environmental change being investigated.	ACHGE003 Collect geographical information incorporating ethical protocols from a range of primary and secondary sources.	ACHGE005 Evaluate the reliability, validity and usefulness of geographical sources and information.	ACHGE006 Analyse geographical information and data from a range of primary and secondary sources and a variety of perspectives to draw reasoned conclusions and make generalisations.
ACSHE119 Scientific knowledge changes as new evidence becomes available, and some scientific discoveries have significantly changed people's understanding of the world.	ACHGK051 The human causes and effects of landscape degradation.	ACSHE228 The values and needs of contemporary society can influence the focus of scientific research.	ACHGK074 The application of geographical concepts and methods to the management of the environmental change being investigated.	ACHGE010 Applies generalisations to evaluate alternative responses to geographical issues at a variety of scales.	ACHGE011 Proposes individual and collective action, taking into account environmental, social and economic factors; and predicts the outcomes of the proposed action.	ACSBL001 ACSES001 Identify, research and construct questions for investigation; propose hypotheses; and predict possible outcomes.
ACSHE134 Scientific knowledge changes as new evidence becomes available, and some scientific discoveries have significantly changed people's understanding of the world.	ACSHE134 Scientific knowledge changes as new evidence becomes available, and some scientific discoveries have significantly changed people's understanding of the world.		ACHGK075 The application of environmental economic and social criteria in evaluating management responses to the change.	ACSBL003 ACSES003 Conduct investigations, including using ecosystem surveying techniques, safely, competently and methodically for the collection of valid and reliable data.	ACSBL005 ACSES005 Interpret a range of scientific and media texts and evaluate processes, claims and conclusions by considering the quality of available evidence; use reasoning to construct scientific arguments.	ACSBL007 ACSES007 Communicate to specific audiences and for specific purposes using appropriate language, genres and modes, including compilations of field data and research reports.

ACSHE230
The values and needs of contemporary society can influence the focus of scientific research.

ACSBL009
ACES009
Development of complex models and/or theories often requires a wide range of evidence from multiple individuals and across disciplines.

ACSBL010
ACES010
Advances in science understanding in one field can influence other areas of science, technology and engineering.

ACSBL013
Scientific knowledge can enable scientists to offer valid explanations and make reliable predictions.

ACSBL015
Biodiversity includes the diversity of species and ecosystems; measures of biodiversity rely on classification and are used to make comparisons across spatial and temporal scales.

ACSBL019
Ecosystems are diverse, composed of varied habitats and can be described in terms of their component species, species interactions and the abiotic factors that make up the environment.

ACSBL020
Relationships and interactions between species in ecosystems include predation, competition, symbiosis and disease.

ACSBL021
In addition to biotic factors, abiotic factors including climate and substrate can be used to describe and classify environments.

ACSBL024
Keystone species play a critical role in maintaining the structure of the community; the impact of a reduction in numbers or the disappearance of keystone species on an ecosystem is greater than would be expected based on their relative abundance or total biomass.

ACSBL028
Human activities (for example, over-exploitation, habitat destruction, monocultures, pollution) can reduce biodiversity and can impact on the magnitude, duration and speed of ecosystem change.

ACSES027

In any one location, the characteristics (for example, temperature, surface water, substrate, organisms, available light) and interactions of the atmosphere, geosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere give rise to unique and dynamic communities.