Managing our coastline & Coastal processes (Incursion & 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
ACHGK041 The economic, cultural, spiritual and aesthetic value of water for people, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and peoples of the Asia region.	**ACHGK050** The geomorphic processes that produce landforms, including a case study of at least one landform.	**ACHGK069** The effects of people's travel, recreational, cultural or leisure choices on places, and the implications for the future of these places.	**ACHGK070** The human-induced environmental changes that challenge sustainability.	**ACHGE012** An overview of the nature of natural hazards (atmospheric, hydrological, and geomorphic) and ecological hazards.
ACHGK042 The causes, impacts and responses to an atmospheric or hydrological hazard.	**ACHGK051** The human causes and effects of landscape degradation.	**ACHGS069** Identify how geographical information systems (GIS) might be used to analyse geographical data and make predictions.	**ACHGK073** The application of human-environment systems thinking to understanding the causes and likely consequences of the environmental change being investigated.	**ACHGE014** The temporal and spatial distribution, randomness, magnitude, frequency and scale of spatial impact of natural and ecological hazards at a global scale.
ACHGS054 Reflect on their learning to propose individual and collective action in response to a contemporary geographical challenge, taking account of environmental, economic and social considerations, and predict the expected outcomes of their proposal.	**ACHGK052** The ways of protecting significant landscapes.	**ACSHE157** Scientific understanding, including models and theories, are contestable and are refined over time through a process of review by the scientific community.	**ACHGK075** The application of environmental economic and social criteria in evaluating management responses to the change.	**ACSBL008** **ACSES008** Science is a global enterprise that relies on clear communication, international conventions, peer review and reproducibility.
ACSHE120 Science and technology contribute to finding solutions to a range of contemporary issues; these solutions may impact on other areas of society and involve ethical considerations.	**ACHGK053** The causes, impacts and responses to a geomorphological hazard.	**ACSIS174** Communicate scientific ideas and information for a particular purpose, including constructing evidence-based arguments and using appropriate scientific language, conventions and representations.	**ACHGS078** Identify how geographical information systems (GIS) might be used to analyse geographical data and makepredictions.	**ACSBL009** **ACSES009** Development of complex models and/or theories often requires a wide range of evidence from multiple individuals and across disciplines.

ACSHE121 Science understanding influences the development of practices in areas of human activity such as industry, agriculture and marine and terrestrial resource management.	**ACHGS062** Reflect on their learning to propose individual and collective action in response to a contemporary geographical challenge, taking account of environmental, economic and social considerations, and predict the expected outcomes of their proposal.		**ACSIS208** Communicate scientific ideas and information for a particular purpose, including constructing evidence-based arguments and using appropriate scientific language, conventions and representations.	**ACSBL010** **ACSES010** Advances in science understanding in one field can influence other areas of science, technology and engineering.
ACSIS124 Identify questions and problems that can be investigated scientifically and make predictions based on scientific knowledge.	**ACSHE134** Scientific knowledge changes as new evidence becomes available, and some scientific discoveries have significantly changed people's understanding of the world.		**ACSSU189** Global systems, including the carbon cycle, rely on interactions involving the biosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere.	**ACSBL011** **ACSES011** The use of scientific knowledge is influenced by social, economic, cultural and ethical considerations.
	ACSHE135 Science and technology contribute to finding solutions to a range of contemporary issues; these solutions may impact on other areas of society and involve ethical considerations.			**ACSBL012** **ACSES012** The use of scientific knowledge may have beneficial and/or harmful and/or unintended consequences.
	ACSIS148 Communicate ideas, findings and solutions to problems using scientific language and representations using digital technologies as appropriate.			**ACSBL013** **ACSES013** Scientific knowledge can enable scientists to offer valid explanations and make reliable predictions.
	ACSSU153 Sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks contain minerals and are formed by processes that occur within Earth over a variety of timescales.			**ACSBL014** **ACSES014** Scientific knowledge can be used to develop and evaluate projected economic, social and environmental impacts and to design action for sustainability.
				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.

				ACSES020 Soil formation requires interaction between atmospheric, geologic, hydrologic and biotic processes; soil is composed of rock and mineral particles, organic material, water, gases and living organisms.