

Achievement Standards		Foundation–Senior Secondary LENSES					
Lens	Foundation	Level 2	Level 4	Level 6	Level 8	Level 10	Senior Secondary
Scripture	By the end of Foundation, students retell some stories about Jesus from the Bible.	By the end of Level 2, students recognise that the Bible is a sacred book for Christians. They describe some of the stories about God: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. They know that the Bible consists of two main sections, the Old and New Testaments. They identify some books, authors, and settings in the Bible. They know that the Bible contains important messages for Christians.	By the end of Level 4, students recognise that the Bible is an important collection of books written by different people over hundreds of years. They identify some Bible stories central to Jewish and Christian faith. They demonstrate an understanding that Scripture contains messages and teachings for people, past and present.	By the end of Level 6, students identify some Scripture texts central to Judaism and Christianity. They name some of the covenants that God made with the Jewish people in the Old Testament. They know that the four Gospels provide an inspired witness to the person and life of Jesus, the fulfillment of God's relationship with the world. They explain some of the similarities and differences between the four Gospels and reasons for these. Students can locate books and passages in the Old and New Testaments. They identify different genres in Scripture.	By the end of Level 8, students know that the Bible is a collection of sacred books, inspired by the Holy Spirit and written in a variety of literary forms. They recognise that an authentic interpretation of Scripture requires an understanding of its cultural, historical, and geographical settings. They recognise that Scripture informs Christian Tradition and its lived expression. They know that the Gospels are faith documents written by believers for believers. They identify some covenants in the Old Testament central to the Hebrew/Israelite people's relationship with God.	By the end of Level 10, students identify the authors' intentions, mindful of the context of time and culture, genre, and literary features. They know that Old Testament prophets called for the people of Israel to return to their covenant with God and they identify some key stories about them. They know that for Christians these covenantal origins are fulfilled in Jesus, the new covenant, the promised one of God, the Messiah. Students provide examples of ways believers can be nourished and inspired by Scripture to make a positive impact in the world.	By the end of Level 12, students analyse, interpret, and respond to a range of Scripture passages in light of contemporary biblical scholarship. They identify how Scripture informs Christian Tradition and its lived expression. They understand that the lived experience and history of the Jewish people is interpreted in light of an understanding of their covenantal relationship with God.
Tradition	By the end of Foundation, students express something about their family, school and the wider community they belong to. Students know that the Church, including their school, teaches people about Jesus. They know that the Church is a community of people who follow Jesus.	By the end of Level 2, students describe some experiences in families, schools and Church communities that may help them know more about God.	By the end of Level 4, students explain some of the ways that Catholic Tradition is shared and celebrated. They recognise that people may celebrate beliefs through other religious traditions and ways of life.	By the end of Level 6, students provide examples which demonstrate how the Catholic Tradition has been and continues to be passed on. They describe some key teachings of the Church as outlined in the Nicene Creed and Apostles' Creed.	By the end of Level 8, students identify something about the Catholic Tradition and how this may help some people to find the meaning of life. They provide examples from the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, as expressed through the lived Tradition of the Church, that help Christians to live life to the full.	By the end of Level 10, students recognise that Tradition is the transmission of the message of Jesus Christ and describe some ways it can be expressed. They describe how Tradition can support the ongoing renewal and unity of the Church. Students identify commonly held truths within Tradition. They recognise that being a member of the Church invites a response to accept the wisdom of the faith community, expressed through Tradition.	By the end of Level 12, students explain ways in which Tradition helps the Church community, in a particular time and place, to understand the meaning and implication of Scripture. Students provide examples of ways in which Tradition brings forth the depth and meaning of all that the Church has received in Christ. They explain how the lived Tradition has changed over time, while always aspiring to reach the fullness of divine truth.

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Christian Prayer and Liturgy	By the end of Foundation, students recognise that when people pray, they are with God in a special way. Students share informal prayers and some traditional prayers. They identify some of the words, gestures and actions involved in the Mass.	By the end of Level 2, students know that Jesus prayed. They describe prayer as having a conversation with God at any time, in any place and in many different ways. They recognise that prayer may involve ritual, symbol, and silence. Students share informal prayers and pray some traditional prayers. They identify some of the words, gestures and actions used in the Mass.	By the end of Level 4, students describe ways and times people celebrate and pray together and on their own. They know different types of prayer and forms of praying and understand that prayer and celebration can help people grow in their relationship with God. They identify the Mass as the most important celebration for the Church community and explain some of the words, symbols, actions, and gestures of the parts of the Mass. Students provide examples from Scripture of Jesus praying. They compose a variety of informal prayers. They identify how the Christian community prepares for the liturgical seasons of Easter and Christmas through Lent and Advent. They name some of the ways that Mary is honoured and celebrated by the Church.	By the end of Level 6, students identify how prayer is experienced and expressed within Catholic communities and other religious traditions. They recognise that Scripture is a source of inspiration, healing, and reconciliation. They know that Scripture is part of communal and individual prayer life. They identify and explain some of the words, actions, gestures, symbols, and prayers in liturgical celebrations. Students describe the origins and significance of some traditional Christian prayers. They identify and create different types of prayers and name different forms of prayer.	By the end of Level 8, students define prayer and liturgy and explain the importance of each to the worshipping community. Students identify and explain the types and forms of prayer, both personal and communal, in Christian and other religious traditions.	By the end of Level 10, students recognise that prayer is an expression of people’s relationship with God and that prayer and liturgy are each central to the life and mission of the Church. They explain how prayer and reflection can support wise decision-making. They identify some of the prayers and rituals used in other cultures and religious traditions.	By the end of Level 12, students describe how prayer and liturgy celebrate the life and faith experience of individuals and communities. They define spirituality and recognise that there are different spiritualities and life philosophies, some with rituals and prayers.
Religion and Society				By the end of level 6, students explain ways in which Catholics and those of other religious traditions celebrate and live out their core beliefs.	By the end of Level 8, students explain the role religion plays in society and the connection between religious freedom and human rights. Students identify the beliefs, characteristics and lived experience of Catholics, and people of other cultural and religious traditions. They explain what it means to be Catholic in a contemporary world.	By the end of Level 10, students describe the factors which influence spirituality, and personal and communal codes of ethics and morality. They recognise the importance of ecumenism in developing Christian unity through dialogue. They identify key aspects of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander spiritualities, beliefs and practices. They explain how these contribute to the development of an Australian spirituality. They identify how Christian beliefs about life, death, and the end of time can inform questions about the meaning of life.	By the end of Level 12, students identify how the Catholic Tradition, and other religious traditions, respond to the ultimate questions of life. They explain how different traditions and communities support people in their search for meaning. They critically examine the implications of encountering and entering into dialogue with the ‘other’.