Eamon Hannan – Principal

Reconciliation Week
This week as a school and a nation we celebrate Reconciliation Week where we remember and reaffirm our national commitment to reconciliation with the indigenous people of Australia. We also commemorate and honour in particular the Stolen Generations who suffered at the hands of policies of state and federal governments over many years. This week on 26th May Sorry Day remembers the handing down of the report into the Stolen Generations.

On 27th May we celebrate the 45th anniversary of the 1967 referendum which removed discriminatory clauses from the Australian Constitution. In particular Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people had the rights of full citizenship for the first time. On 3rd June we celebrate the handing down of the Mabo decision in 1992. The key feature of this decision was an acknowledgement that Australia was not terra nullius - that is that Australia was not “no one’s land” prior to European settlement.

So this week in particular when we acknowledge the Yubira people and indigenous elders past, present and future who have lived, learned and celebrated on the land where we work, we celebrate significant gains that have been wrought for indigenous people in Australia. We acknowledge their full rights to citizenship and their long 40000 plus year heritage and connection with the land of Australia. We also acknowledge and commit ourselves to closing the gap that still exists between indigenous and non-indigenous communities especially with regard to life expectancy and educational and health outcomes.

This year the focus of National Reconciliation Week is Recognition. In this recognition we align ourselves with the indigenous people of Australia and acknowledge their significance to our country, their many achievements and recognise that more needs to happen for true reconciliation in our nation.

Debutante’s Ball
Once again the Debutante’s Ball was a great occasion for our young people. Our Bishop Fr Brian spoke to the young people about how the “Father will dance” in celebration over them. We are grateful for the support that Fr Brian gives to this evening every year and also to the priests of the district who always give this evening great support. This year is the last occasion that Bishop Brian will attend the Mackay Catholic Debutante Ball as he is retiring. Fr Brian indicated that next year he might be on a beach on the Sunshine Coast instead.

The Catholic community also is pleased with the support regularly offered to this event by local state members Tim Mulherin, and Ted Malone and we welcomed the new member for Whitsunday and St Patrick’s CBC old boy Jason Costigan for the first time as well as our newly elected mayor Deidre Comerford. Mrs Berenice Wright who was ball secretary and all members of the ball committee are to be thanked for a great job well done.

The students worked hard over several months to learn the dances and the protocols. On the night they presented very well and had a great time.
Weekend Masses

**Walkerston**
- **Saturday Vigil Mass**
  - 6:00 pm St John’s
- **Sunday**
  - 7:30 am Eton

**Marian**
- **Saturday Vigil Mass**
  - 6:00 pm Holy Rosary
- **Sunday**
  - 9:00 am Mirani

**Northside Cluster**
- **Saturday Vigil Mass**
  - 6:00 pm St Joseph’s
  - 6:00 pm St Brigid’s
- **Sunday**
  - 7:30 am St Brendan’s
  - 9:00 am St Joseph’s

**Southside Cluster**
- **Saturday Vigil Mass**
  - 6:00 pm St Francis Xavier
  - 6:00 pm St Mary’s
- **Sunday**
  - 7:00 am St Patrick’s
  - 7:00 am St Therese’s
  - 9:00 am St Michael’s
  - 9:00 am St Francis Xavier
  - 9:30 am St Francis of Assisi
  - 6:00 pm St Patrick’s

Exams

Friday next week Yr 11 Mathematics exams begin our exam period. On that day there will also be a special intensive practice for year 12 students doing the QCS test. The official exam block begins on Thursday 14th June. All students are reminded to observe exam period regulations. The college reserves the right to call students in to work at school if students have incomplete assessment or for other reasons.

Year 11 VET students have their first opportunity for work placement. These students are reminded that work placement is their first priority. This means that students will have to sit any exams that occur during the exam period in the allocated evening timeslot for their exam.

Students really need to be focused on their studies at present. Assignments are finishing but exams are coming up presently. Students should take advantage of the opening hours of the library. It is open before and after school every day except for Friday afternoon. Mr Geoghegan also opens the library on Saturdays for Saturday School. If students are having difficulty focusing on their studies at home I strongly urge them to use the library facilities. In addition many teachers are holding tutorial sessions at different times.

Technology interruptions

Anyone who knows me knows that I love technology and am always keen to find out about the latest and greatest piece of software or hardware. However, our use of technology needs to be appropriate. Mr Geoghegan writes about this at length further inside this newsletter but I would like to make a few quick points here. In a recent article entitled *Don’t Panic! A hitch-hiker’s guide to teaching the digital native*, Brisbane based researcher, Jacqui Kirkman makes reference to Jordan Grafman from the cognitive neuroscience section at the US National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke who says,

> The more you multitask, the less deliberative you become; the less you’re able to think and reason out a problem and the more you’re willing to rely on stereotypical solutions.

She also makes reference to Don Tapscott who in his 2009 book *Grown Up Digital* quotes University of Michigan psychologist David Meyer:

> You can’t think deeply about a subject, analyze it, or develop a creative idea if you’re constantly distracted by an e-mail message, a new site, or a cell phone call.

In other words Mum and Dad you are right if you have been thinking that Facebook and other messaging interruptions are interfering with study. Your student will not produce work of any depth or standard whilst multitasking. Study for exams and the creation of quality senior standard assignments takes prolonged focus study episodes. Senior level assignments cannot be stereotypical and need to be highly creative.

I strongly recommend that students refrain from multitasking and turn off messaging, turn their phones off and work in dedicated bursts of at least 20 to 30 minutes at a time. Talented students can turn these 30 minute bursts into an hour or more.

Not all of this study need be done using technology. In fact I strongly encourage the use of pen and paper. I read with interest of a new iPad application called Paper which effectively mimicked you guessed it – paper. You get to use a pen or pencil and an eraser on a blank background on your iPad. Or we could actually use real paper and a pen.

Technology has its place, it is alluring, it is attention seeking and it can be a complete distraction. Even as I write this on a little MacBookAir (that I love) a little email icon keeps jumping calling me away from my work. As users of technology we all, as life long learners, need to find a way to regain the intense focus that is required for really productive work.
Study Methods

Last week I suggested to students that they use written summarizing methods for revision. Another very effective method for students’ revision is to create mindmaps.

Here is one example of a student mindmap from http://www.study-skills-for-all-ages.com/mind-mapping.html. This form of study can help students who are more spatial or visual in their learning style. Some students in addition to using different colours could also incorporate symbols or drawings in their mindmap.

It is about engaging with the study material in different ways and for our students to work out what is their best form of study.

School Review and Improvement Surveys

Thank you to all parents, staff and students who participated in our online survey which is now completed. The survey forms a key part of this validation phase of the school review and improvement process. Students would be aware that every section of the college has surveyed them in one form or other in recent months. A team is collating these results and feedback to celebrate our successes and suggest improvements that we can continue to pursue.

Mass readings for Sunday


Lesley Fraser - Assistant to the Principal: APRE

National Sorry Day is an Australia-wide observance held on the 26th of May each year. This day gives people the chance to come together and share the steps toward healing for the Stolen Generations, their families and communities.

The first National Sorry Day was held on May 26, 1998, which was one year after the tabling of a report about the removal of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from their families. The report, known as Bringing Them Home, acknowledged that Indigenous children were forcibly separated from their families in the name of assimilation during the 1950’s and 1960’s.

These children are known as the “stolen Generations”, and were brought up in institutions or fostered to non-Indigenous families. This removal was official government policy in Australia until 1969.

A reappraisal of the removal and placement practice was forced in the 1980’s, due to welfare and community groups who spoke out about the discrimination of Indigenous people in the governments’ social welfare practices. In the 1980 the family tracing and reunion agency Link-Up Aboriginal Corporation was established, and today there a similar services now in existence throughout Australia.

On February 13, 2008, Australia’s Prime Minister at the time Kevin Rudd tabled a motion in Parliament, apologizing to Australia’s Indigenous people, particularly the Stolen Generations and their families and communities, for the laws and policies that inflicted profound grief, suffering and loss. This apology included a proposal for a policy commission to close the gap

For local parish news, events and other catholic information you can follow Fr Andrew on Twitter@FrAndrewPP
between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians in matters such as life expectancy, educational achievement, and economic opportunity. This Event is seen by many as a step forward in Reconciliation.

We offer a prayer in the name of National Sorry Day

**Sorry Day Prayer,**

let us pray;

Almighty and loving God, you who created ALL people in your image,

Lead us to seek your compassion as we listen to the stories of our past.

You gave your only Son, Jesus, who died and rose again so that sins will be forgiven.

We place before you the pain and anguish of dispossession of land, language, lore, culture and family kinship that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have experienced.

We live in faith that all people will rise from the depths of despair and hopelessness.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families have endured the pain and loss of loved ones, through the separation of children from their families.

We are sorry and ask God’s forgiveness. Touch the hearts of the broken, homeless and inflicted and heal their spirits. In your mercy and compassion walk with us as we continue our journey of healing to create a future that is just and equitable. Lord, you are our hope.

Amen.

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**Edna Galvin – Assistant to the Principal: Curriculum**

**WRITTEN EXAM – ALL STUDENTS**

During the exam block all students, with the exception of the Year 12 Industry Placement group, will be completing a written test. For the Year 12 QCS group this will be important practice for the Core Skills test as well as feedback to the QCS staff to see how the students are progressing. For ALL other students it is a most important check on their written literacy. The students have already undertaken a test on their reading literacy and this is the next step in collecting data to assist our students to write and communicate more effectively. Literacy remains a most important aspect of all workplaces – regardless of what technologies are invented in the future, literacy will remain a most vital life and workplace skill.

**Exam rules**

As exams are just around the corner – please ensure that students are now increasing their study. Exam rules for Year 11 and 12 are quite strict. Students must be in attendance at the correct time or provide a medical certificate. The college exam requirements are as follows:

1. Read your exam timetable carefully and note all exams. This is YOUR responsibility.
2. Turn up in plenty of time – half hour before most exams or at 8.25 am for morning exams.
3. Wear full academic uniform.
4. Phone the college if you are going to be late or are ill. Illness will usually require a medical certificate to be presented when you return to school. You will still be required to complete the exam.
5. Bring all necessary equipment – spare pens, calculators, rulers, erasers, extra batteries etc in a clear container. You will not be allowed to borrow anything during the exams. Do not bring other materials into the exam.
6. When called over the PA, line up in classes in alphabetical order so that rolls can be marked. This order is also the order that you will sit in for the exam. Follow teacher directions.
7. Dispose of any study notes before you enter the exam room.
8. Once you enter the exam room you must remain silent and not communicate with any other student in any way. TO DISRUPT AN EXAM IS A SERIOUS BREACH OF THE COLLEGE BEHAVIOUR CODE.
9. During perusal, you may not write your answers, but, in some subjects, you may be able to write notes on the exam. Remember perusal means read thoroughly, not skim.
10. Read the whole paper during perusal and ask questions at that time.
11. Do not ask teachers how to answer questions – they cannot tell you and it wastes your valuable time.
12. At St Patrick’s you may not leave the exam room until the set time, ie the end of the exam.
13. No food is to be taken into exam rooms and water bottles must be kept on the floor.
14. If you wish to speak to a supervisor you must stand in your place. Do NOT raise your hand.
15. MP3s, iPods, Mobile Phones etc are strictly forbidden in the exam room at all times.
16. We are under State and National requirements for the qualifications gained by senior assessment including exams – these require the college to conduct exams under strict, secure, ethical conditions.
17. Rearranging an exam can only be done under very exceptional circumstances which MUST be disclosed to the Administration of the college – it is not desirable because of the reasons stated above.
18. SCHOOL NOTICES will be posted on noticeboards each day. Please check these for any important information.

Sean Geoghegan – Assistant to the Principal: Student Welfare

Folly!

In 2007 Kevin Donnelly, writer for the Australian, raised the profile of two German-based researchers who concluded that using computers does little, if anything, to improve student performance. The researchers also argued that: “the mere availability of computers at home is negatively related to student performance in math and reading, and the availability of computers at school is unrelated to student performance.” Nobody appeared to take any notice.

In 2008 an article entitled “Scaling the Digital Divide: Home Computer Technology and Student Achievement” from Duke University in the USA proceeded to make further startling claims which were backed by proper research. It said:

“students who gain access to a home computer between 5th and 8th grade tend to witness a persistent decline in reading and math test scores” and

“Consistent with this effect, the introduction of high-speed internet service is associated with significantly lower math and reading test scores.” Nobody appeared to take any notice.

What is more, Australia-wide testing, together with local longitudinal studies, have proven that this is not just an American or European phenomenon. NAPLAN testing, as well as renewed emphasis on literacy and numeracy, is the result of a nation-wide response to counter this deeply worrying trend. So at least on this level – there is recognition of the problem. Why then has no-one made any attempt to join the dots? Can anyone explain to me why in the face of these bald facts 1) Literacy is declining among schoolchildren and 2) Computers are largely responsible for this condition, are we continuing to do everything to further promote their use in schools? I find the disconnect in logic absolutely terrifying.

I am horrified at the money, and time, that has been wasted, on promoting the ubiquitous use of computers in schools because it has been so clearly counter-productive. Computers have demonstrated the law of unintended effect. What can our kids do now that that they could not do twenty years ago? As someone who, by choice, has never left the classroom I can tell you that they can do less than their predecessors. Computers do NOT enhance or develop the cognitive processes valued and assessed at our level of education. Children can of course play games, make power-points that impress adults, communicate unceasingly and unrelentingly
with friends (and strangers) 24/7, cut-and-paste and plagiarise from dubious sites to compile essays and assignments that are not the product of their own sustained thinking, and of course, access porn. Their general knowledge and overall awareness of global events has declined substantially from that of earlier generations, as has their reading comprehension and imagination. Cognitively they can do less, at the same age, as previous generations. They have more show, but less substance. Children, exposed to these devices, have done with them what children will do, and this is the reality that we as adults must face. They have not used them as we adults hoped they would. The question is, are we the adults going to learn from this? It would appear not.

‘One-to-one’ computing is promoted by all comers, with governments across the world very often at the forefront. Frankly I’m ashamed that in the adverts used to promote the expansion of the National Broadband Network, teachers are being used to make claims that are patently untrue. Giving even faster internet access to schools and homes is simply going to accelerate and further entrench those deeply damaging trends. For centuries we assumed the earth was flat. We were wrong. A belief, even ardently held, does not make it so. Why, in the face of clear evidence to the contrary, are we clinging to the belief that computers are good for education? They are good for many things, but if education has to do with developing higher order thinking, and not just the use of tools, then access ought to be limited. Long ago we recognised that neither the hammer saw nor lathe would improve algebra and thus had no place in a Maths class. What has come over us? Have we decided that the real business of education is to be placed in the ‘too hard’ basket? Fortunately for those who have vested financial and political interests in continuing the expenditure, I and others like me, have little influence. I do hope that others will join us in saying “the Emperor has no clothes.” (If any kid out there reads this, better ask your parents what that children’s story was about)

REMINDER: INFORMATION NIGHT

For the SOUTH AFRICA TRIP will take place on Monday the 4th of June at 7pm in the College Hall. All travellers must attend.

Bianca Johnston – Cultural Coordinator

CATS – A CELEBRATION

Can you believe it has been a month since the CATS were purring and causing a havoc in the St Patrick’s Hall. Time has come to stop, celebrate and recognise the team of helpers, cast members, musicians, volunteers, staff and artists who contributed to the production and made is such a success.

On Friday 1st June, the students involved in the production (cast members, student band members and student helpers) are invited to attend the CATS preview DVD viewing of the College production and share in celebratory BBQ. Students are to gather in the hall for the commencement of the DVD presentation at 3:30pm.

On Sunday 3rd June, the parents, staff and adult helpers are invited to attend a celebrative gathering from 4:00pm. All adults wishing to attend this function, are required to RSVP to the College by this Friday. (Ph: 49447200)

The College would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who made this musical production possible. The memory has just begun.

Celebration venue: St Patrick’s Hall, River Street
Southern Cluster Sacrament of Confirmation Service:

Last Wednesday night, singers of the College recently lead the music at the Parishes of Southern Cluster Confirmation Service. The students represented the college with pride and created harmonious sounds that added to the celebration and the meaning of the service. Thank you to Damien Agius, Charles Langfield, Joshua Rillera, Jennifer Galea, Isabella Erba, Mr Peter Scott and Mrs Bernice Wright for sharing your musical gifts.

The college, parish, families and the southern cluster schools, would like to thank the staff and students for contributing to the service.

Annual Comedy Night:

Yes it is here again, the year 12 Drama students comedy night. It promises to be a night of fun, frivolity and fabulous entertainment. The year 12’s will be presenting as part of their senior assessment and ‘they need you’ so come along and enjoy the evening. A light supper will follow.

*Date:*  6<sup>th</sup> June, 2012  
*Time:*  7:30pm  
*Venue:*  The Performing Arts Centre (PAC – C35A)
Co-Curricular Arts Calender:

**Wednesday 6th June:**
Handbell workshop / rehearsal with Debbie Rice 3:00pm – 5:30pm
Year 12 Drama Comedy Night 7:30pm (PAC)

**Friday 8th - Sunday 10th June:**
Handbell ringers participate in Handbell workshops and Concert

**Tuesday 10th – Friday 20th July:**
Secondary Schools Choral Festival (Concert Friday evening)

**Tuesday 17th July:**
Stage Band perform at Matsura Welcome Function at MECC

**Thursday 19th – Saturday 21st July:**
Halliday Bay Co-Curricular Arts Camp

**Friday 17th – 19th August:**
Mackay Orchestra and Band Competition (Stage Band, Percussion and Handbells)

**Sunday 9th September:**
Choir, Handbells, Percussion, Stage Band and music students perform at Holy Trinity Church Concert Series.

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**Brendon Brauer – Sport**

**State Titles**
A number of St Pat’s students will represent the Capricornia Region at state titles events this week. Good luck to the following students;

**Capricornia Open Boys Squash 19yrs (Townsville)**
Damien Van Der Berg
Lucas Neilsen

**Capricornia Rugby Union 18yrs (Surfers Paradise)**
Samuel Hansen

**State Selection**
Following last week’s 19yrs Boys Hockey state titles, two St Patrick’s students have been selected in the Queensland 16yrs team that will now compete at the national titles in Hobart on August 11-18. Grade 11 students Sean Gibbs and Cameron Forsyth gained selection after both boys starred in the championship winning Capricornia team. Grade 11 student, Rhys McBride was selected as a shadow player which is a great achievement as well.

**Capricornia Cross Country Trials**
Good luck to all St Pat’s students who are competing at the Capricornia cross country trials next Monday. These trials will be held at the Sarina Golf Club which will be an advantage for our runners having competed on the course at the recent Mackay District trials. St Pat’s will be represented by, Sean Nicoll, Lachlan Pierpoint, Dom McDermott, Sophie Webb-Smith, Daniel Coleman and Tomas Richards.

**Important Dates**

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 4</td>
<td>Capricornia Cross Country trials (Sarina)</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 25</td>
<td>QISSN (Netball) and Confraternity Shield (Rugby League) Carnival</td>
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Bernadette Guthrie - Lawn Bowls

The 2012 All Schools Cup Challenge Qualifying round was played on Sunday 27th May at South Suburban Bowls Club and St. Patrick’s Team of Lachlan Walker and Bradley Dunn finished the day as Mackay’s number one team. This places them well for the semi-finals and finals, scheduled for this Sunday 3rd June.

The team played consistently well through the rounds, scoring three wins. Round one’s win against North Mackay SHS had St. Pats scoring 19 to 1 in the first set and 11 to 3 in the second. The second game against the favourites, Mackay SHS A team went to a tie breaker. Going down 9 to 4 in the first set the boys remained focused and won the second set, 9 to 7. The tie breaker of three ends was a strong tussle, but at each end, St. Pats were scoring a point and this was all that was needed to take the game. The final game of the day required Bradley and Lachlan, to win by a large margin. This was necessary as another school was also undefeated in their pool. The team delivered with 15 to 5 and 20 to 4 wins against Mackay Christian College and earned the number one title for the day.

Supporters are most welcomed for the final series. This will be played this weekend; Starting 12.30pm to 5:00pm.

Netball Draw for Wednesday 6 June

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Umpire Duty</th>
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<tr>
<td>3:45 pm</td>
<td>HSC Blue v MNSHS Suns</td>
<td>SPC Black/SPC Red</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MSHS A v SPC Blue</td>
<td>Mercy Firsts/Mirani Maestro</td>
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<td></td>
<td>HSC Stars v Sarina A</td>
<td>MNSHS B/SPC Gold</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:35 pm</td>
<td>MNSHS Diamonds v SPC White</td>
<td>HSC Blue/MNSHS Suns</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mirani Matrix v PSHS</td>
<td>MNSHS Elevens/SPC Green</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mercy Firsts v Mirani Maestro</td>
<td>MNSHS A/SPC Blue</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MSHS B v SPC Gold</td>
<td>HSC Stars/Sarina A</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:25 pm</td>
<td>SPC Black v SPC Red</td>
<td>MNSHS Diamonds/SPC White</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MNSHS Eleven v SPC Green</td>
<td>Mirani Matrix/PSHS</td>
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Janelle Agius – Year Coordinator

Year 12 Formal

The Year 12 Formal will be held at the Mackay Entertainment and Convention Centre on Saturday July 28. The set up theme for the tables and decorations for the evening will be “Masquerade”. Please note it is optional if students wish to wear masks. Tickets for the formal will be available for purchase from Tuesday 22nd May until June 15th at the St Patrick’s College office; cost is $110.00. No tickets will be sold after June 15th due to MECC catering restrictions. Any student with special dietary requirements is asked to contact Mrs Agius by July 14.

The formal begins with a family function at 6.45pm and will end at 11.30pm. Students will not be permitted to leave before this time. Booking times for the official photographer are available in 5 minute time slots from 3.30pm on the day of the formal. These bookings can only be made through Mrs Agius. After receipt of a $10 deposit, students are to go to Mrs Agius office to fill out a timeslot. A flyer containing more detailed information about the photographer is attached to this newsletter. Students will also be handed information.
JCU Experience

Year 12 students are invited to attend the JCU Experience in Townsville on July 9 and 10. We will travel by bus and stay at a JCU residential college. Students have the opportunity to experience living in college, find out about university life, support systems etc, and will visit two faculties of their choice to find out about courses, facilities and ask questions. This has always been a valuable trip to help students decide on their future. The cost is only $70 which is for accommodation and some meals, and JCU are generously subsidising the cost of travel. Interested students please collect information and application package from the Counsellor’s office and return by Thursday 31 May.

University OPEN DAYS

Most Universities have open days where students and parents can have a look around facilities, find out about courses and talk to academics. Unfortunately all the Brisbane unis have theirs on different weekends...but you might like to take the opportunity to make a trip. Information can be found on the individual university web sites.

- TEXPO , Brisbane, July 21-22
- QUT Kelvin Grove Campus, July 29, [www.qut.edu.au](http://www.qut.edu.au)
- UQ St Lucia Campus, August 5, [www.uq.edu.au](http://www.uq.edu.au)
- CQUniversity Noosa Campus, August 5, [www.cquni.edu.au](http://www.cquni.edu.au)
- USC Fraser Coast Campus, August 5, [www.usq.edu.au](http://www.usq.edu.au)
- UQ Ipswich campus, August 8, [www.uq.edu.au](http://www.uq.edu.au)
- JMC Academy, Brisbane, July 11, [www.jmcacademy.edu.au](http://www.jmcacademy.edu.au)
- USC Sippy Downs, August 12, [www.usc.edu.au](http://www.usc.edu.au)
- Griffith Uni, Gold Coast, Nathan and Southbank campuses, August 12, [www.gu.edu.au](http://www.gu.edu.au)
- Bond, Gold Coast, August 19, [www.bond.edu.au](http://www.bond.edu.au)
- CQuin Mackay Campus, August 19, [www.cquni.edu.au](http://www.cquni.edu.au)
- JCU Cairns Campus, August 19, [www.jcu.edu.au](http://www.jcu.edu.au)
- QUT Caboolture Campus, August 19, [www.qut.edu.au](http://www.qut.edu.au)
- UQ Gatton Campus, August 19, [www.uq.edu.au](http://www.uq.edu.au)
- USQ Toowoomba Campus, August 19, [www.usq.edu.au](http://www.usq.edu.au)
- JCU Townsville Campus, August 26, [www.jcu.edu.au](http://www.jcu.edu.au)
- USQ Springfield Campus, August 26, [www.usq.edu.au](http://www.usq.edu.au)
- CQUni Rockhampton Campus, August 26, [www.cquni.edu.au](http://www.cquni.edu.au)

Relay for Life

Once again we had a very successful, if not cold, Relay for Life with 11 teachers participating in our team to raise over $3000 for Cancer Council Queensland. We were pleased to see so many St Pat’s students there, doing their bit for a great cause. Hopefully this will be a foundation for future charity volunteer work for them. Nine of our students also helped set up and serve afternoon tea for the cancer Survivors and their carers, celebrating with others on this special day. Thank you to those students. We also remembered those who have passed away, but recommitted to fight back with determination.
Emmanuel Kindergarten, Mt Pleasant
is now accepting Expressions of Interest for 2013 and beyond

We welcome expressions of interest from families wishing to enrol their child at our new kindergarten centre, to be opened at the commencement of the school year, 2013. Expression of Interest application forms may be obtained by emailing kindergarten@rok.catholic.edu.au or by phoning the Diocesan Catholic Education Office Rockhampton 4931 3753. Alternatively, families may collect copies of the forms from the adjoining Emmanuel Catholic Primary School, Baxter Drive, Mt Pleasant, Mackay, 4740.

"It's our time"..... to lend support to St. Joseph’s Cathedral Rockhampton Restoration Appeal. 
Visit ...... www.cathedralappeal.org.au

Diocesan Youth Festival August 25 – 26
For students in Years 11 and 12
Being held in Rockhampton at St Joseph’s Cathedral and The Cathedral College

Following the success of last year’s festival, the Diocesan Youth Festival for 2012 has been scheduled for the weekend of August 25 – 26, with an invitation to students in Years 11 and 12 to come along. Music, Keynote speakers, Shared conversations, Entertainment, Games, Prayer and Eucharist. No registration fee for students from Catholic Colleges.

Further information will be distributed in coming weeks to Colleges across the Diocese, keep watching this space!

DATE CLAIMER
THE CELEBRATION OF
ST JOSEPH’S CATHEDRAL COMPLETION OF RESTORATION WORKS
1ST & 2ND SEPTEMBER 2012
Further details will follow

DATE CLAIMER
THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST FRANCIS XAVIER CHURCH IS THURSDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER 2012.

There will be a celebratory Mass on that day, followed by a function in St Francis Hall. All are very welcome to attend. More details will follow in the weeks to come.

Mark Gibbs (Organising committee member)
MORE DETAILS LATER
Have you got your tickets yet for Mercy College’s

DEAR EDWINA MUSICAL

Bring the family and friends for an entertaining evening of song and dance for the whole family.

Tickets are available from the finance office - phone 4969 4199.

Adults: $25.00
Pensioners and students: $15.00
Children: $5.00

2012 MACKAY CATHOLIC SCHOOL’S

Spring Race Day
22 September 2012
1 pm – 5 pm
Ooralea Racecourse
Peak Downs Highway, Ooralea

Marquee Ticket — $50

Includes
Racecourse entry • Marquee entry
Glass of Champagne on arrival
Food • Live entertainment • Fashions on the Field
Lucky door prize
AND A GREAT TIME!

Tickets available from 16 July via the following schools:
MacKillop Catholic Primary
St Francis Xavier Catholic School
Emanuel Catholic Primary School
St Joseph’s Catholic Primary School
St Annes’s Catholic Primary School
St Mary’s Catholic Primary School
St Patrick’s College
Holy Spirit College
Mercy College Mackay

Join in the celebrations of the official opening of Mackay’s Ooralea Race Track!
Term 2 2012 Year 11 & 12 Exam Timetable

Students are asked to note the exam timetable below and see Mr Gibbs for alternative times if they have an exam clash. All students are required to be in attendance at least 15 minutes before the start of the exam with all materials. **All students are required in formal uniform. Exam materials must be in a clear plastic container.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Year 11 Exam</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Year 12 Exam</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friday 8 June</td>
<td>8.30</td>
<td>11maa (120min)</td>
<td>Friday 8 June</td>
<td>8.30</td>
<td>QCS &amp; Prepare for Work Day</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Normal classes rest of Year 11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday 14 June</td>
<td>8.45</td>
<td>11che (120min) 11eco (120min)</td>
<td>Thursday 14 June</td>
<td>8.45</td>
<td>12ENG (120min) 12ENC (90min)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>11eng (90min) 11enc (90min)</td>
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<td>12.00</td>
<td>12SOR (100min) 12REL (95min)</td>
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**Year 11 Industry Placement students to complete today’s exams 4-8pm**

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<th>Day</th>
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<tr>
<td>Friday 15 June</td>
<td>8.45</td>
<td>11bio (90min)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>11mab (120min)</td>
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<td>12.00</td>
<td>12MOD (120min) 12ITS (120min) 12ECO (120min)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday 18 June</td>
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<td>11acc (90min) 11jap reading (90min) 11mod (120min) 11anc (120min)</td>
<td>Monday 18 June</td>
<td>8.45</td>
<td>12MAR (110min) 12ACC (120min) 12MUS (135min)</td>
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<td>12.00</td>
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<td>11ipt (90min) 11leg (70min)</td>
<td>Tuesday 19 June</td>
<td>8.45</td>
<td>12PHY (120min) 12BCT (70min) 12ANC (90min) 12JAPWriting (60min)</td>
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<td>12.00</td>
<td>11mac (120min) 11mus (105min)</td>
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<td>12.00</td>
<td>12CHE (120min) 12MOD (120min)</td>
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<td>Wednesday 20 June</td>
<td>8.45</td>
<td>12MAC (120min) 12SC21 (90min)</td>
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<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday 21 June</td>
<td>SHOW HOLIDAY</td>
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**Term 2 Ends Friday 22nd June, students are required until then. (Only exception College requirements).**
Napoleon Bonaparte

One of the greatest military leaders in history and emperor of France, he conquered much of Europe. After the Revolution in 1789, France endured a decade of war and instability before Napoleon Bonaparte took power in 1799. Only thirty years old, Napoleon established a firm grip over the unruly and chaotic country, eventually crowning himself emperor in 1804. Born on the Mediterranean island of Corsica, Napoleon could not even speak French until he was nine. But the young army officer sided with the revolutionaries and won the confidence of those who took power after the king’s beheading. A series of military victories in Italy and Austria made Napoleon popular among the French public.

Under Napoleon, the French pursued an aggressive foreign policy, exporting their revolution to the rest of the continent. One by one, Napoleon’s armies toppled the ancient monarchies of Europe. The French believed the great ideals of their Republic – liberty, equality, and fraternity – were universal and should, if necessary be imposed by force. Indeed many European commoners greeted Napoleon’s troops as liberators from the tyranny of their kings and queens. The composer Ludwig van Beethoven, an early admirer of Napoleon dedicated his Third Symphony to the young emperor as his troops arrived in the composer’s native Germany.

Napoleon remade the legal code in France and proceeded to impose it on conquered territories in Europe. The Napoleonic Code, which set forth laws governing property and other civil matters, remains the basis for the legal system in much of western Europe to this day.

The downfall of the empire began with his invasion of Russia in 1812. Although he captured and occupied Moscow (something Hitler’s modern, mechanised army failed to accomplish in 1941), the Russian’s had burned and abandoned the city. In 1813, Napoleon was defeated by an international coalition consisting of Britain, Russia, Spain, Austria and many more states. He made a brief comeback but was defeated for good at the battle of Waterloo in 1815.

He was exiled to remote Saint Helena, a tiny island in the South Atlantic controlled by the British. He died on the island in 1821. An autopsy concluded he died of stomach cancer, although this claim has sparked significant debate, as some scholars have held that he was a victim of arsenic poisoning. In 1840, permission was obtained from the British to return...
Napoleon's remains were entombed in a porphyry sarcophagus in the crypt under the dome at Les Invalides in Paris.

Below Napoleon’s retreat from Moscow and his tomb in Les Invalides

Religion

Buddhism

Buddhism is often listed as the fourth largest religion in the world. It is exceeded in numbers only by Christianity, Islam and Hinduism. Estimates of the precise number of Buddhists in the world vary around 350 to 500 million.

Buddhism was founded in Northern India by Siddhartha Gautama in the sixth century BCE. However, Buddhists believe that there were countless Buddhas -- humans who have achieved enlightenment -- before him and that there will be many more after him. When Siddhartha Gautama attained enlightenment, he assumed the title Lord Buddha (one who has awakened). The essences of the Buddha’s teachings are contained in The Four Noble Truths which were the first teaching of Gautama Buddha after attaining Nirvana. In Buddhism, the purpose of life is to end suffering. The Buddha taught that humans suffer because they are continually striving after things that do not give lasting happiness.

1. Life as we know it ultimately is or leads to suffering in one way or another.
2. Suffering is caused by desire or craving. This is often expressed as clinging to the things that we consider the cause of happiness or unhappiness
3. Suffering ends when craving ends.
4. Reaching this liberated state is achieved by following the path laid out by the Buddha.

In contrast to Christianity, Judaism and Islam, classical Buddhism does not involve the recognition or worship of God. One general doctrine agreed upon by Buddhists is: "We do not believe that this world is created and ruled by a God." It also does not teach the existence of the human soul.
Buddhism later almost completely died out in India. However, by that time, it had become established in Sri Lanka. From there, it expanded across Asia, evolving into two or three main forms: Theravada Buddhism has been the dominant school of Buddhism in Thailand, Burma, Cambodia and Laos. Mahayana Buddhism is largely found in China, Japan, Korea, Tibet and Mongolia. To these might be added: Tibetan Buddhism. This developed largely in isolation from Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism because of the remoteness of Tibet. Zen Buddhism which has become popular in the West. The map below indicates where the highest concentrations of Buddhists are located.

**Philosophy/Psychology**

**Sigmund Freud**

Until the beginning of the twentieth century, European thinkers made virtually no significant contribution to the scientific study of human nature and human behaviour. For at least half a century after Charles Darwin published *The Origin of Species* we possessed no systematic theory which even attempted to explain the exceptionally violent nature of our own species, the extraordinary range and complexity of our behaviour or the depth and power of some of the most ordinary human emotions.

Freud made startling discoveries that were to revolutionise the thinking of the world about the mind of man. Five centuries before Christ, Heraclitus had said, ‘The soul of man is a far country, which cannot be approached or explored.’ But one man, Sigmund Freud, not only crossed the frontier of that far country, but penetrated its heartland, and through his writings and personal influence made the inner landscape available to all who dared follow. Freud didn't exactly invent the idea of the conscious versus unconscious mind, but he certainly was responsible for making it popular.

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) was a medical doctor who specialized in neurology. He spent most of his years in Vienna, though he moved to London near the end of his career because of the Nazis' anti-Semitism. Freud believed that personality has three structures: the id, the ego, and the superego. The id is the Freudian structure of personality that consists of instincts. In Freud’s view, the id is totally unconscious; it has no contact with reality.
As children experience the demands and constraints of reality, a new structure of personality emerges—the ego, the Freudian structure of personality that deals with the demands of reality. The ego is called the executive branch of personality because it uses reasoning to make decisions. The id and the ego have no morality. They do not take into account whether something is right or wrong.

The superego is the Freudian structure of personality that is the moral branch of personality. The superego takes into account whether something is right or wrong. Think of the superego as what we often refer to as our "conscience."

Remember that Freud considered personality to be like an iceberg; most of personality exists below our level of awareness, just as the massive part of an iceberg is beneath the surface of the water. Freud believed that most of the important personality processes occur below the level of conscious awareness. In examining people's conscious thoughts about their behaviours, we can see some reflections of the ego and the superego. Whereas the ego and superego are partly conscious and partly unconscious, the primitive id is the unconscious, the totally submerged part of the iceberg.

**Music**

**Gilbert and Sullivan**

Gilbert and Sullivan refers to the Victorian-era theatrical partnership of the librettist W. S. Gilbert (1836–1911) and the composer Arthur Sullivan (1842–1900). The two men collaborated on fourteen comic operas between 1871 and 1896, of which H.M.S. Pinafore, The Pirates of Penzance and The Mikado are among the best known.

In the past 125 years, Gilbert and Sullivan have influenced popular culture in the English-speaking world, and lines and quotations from the Gilbert and Sullivan operas have become part of the English language. The operas have influenced political style and discourse, literature, film and television, have been widely parodied by humourists, and have been quoted in legal rulings. Their operas have enjoyed broad and enduring international success and are still performed frequently throughout the English-speaking world. Gilbert and Sullivan introduced innovations in content and form that directly influenced the development of musical theatre through the 20th century.

Gilbert and Sullivan scored their first international hit with H.M.S. Pinafore (1878), satirising the rise of unqualified people to positions of authority and poking good-natured fun at the Royal Navy and the English obsession with social status. The Pirates of Penzance (1879) also poked fun at grand opera conventions, sense of duty, family obligation, the "respectability" of civilisation and the peerage, and the relevance of a liberal education. The story also revisits Pinafore's theme of unqualified people in positions of authority, in the person of the "modern Major-General" who has up-to-date knowledge about everything except the military. Patience (1881) satirised the aesthetic movement in general and its colourful poets, in particular, combining aspects of Algernon Charles Swinburne, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Oscar Wilde, James McNeill Whistler and others. Iolanthe (1882) an opera, poking fun at English law and the House of Lords and made much of the war between the sexes. The most successful of the Savoy Operas was The Mikado (1885), which made fun of English bureaucracy, thinly disguised by a Japanese setting. The influence of Gilbert and Sullivan— their wit and sense of irony, the send ups of politics and contemporary culture— goes beyond musical theatre to comedy in general.

The influence of Gilbert is discernible in a vein of British comedy that runs through John Betjeman's verse via Monty Python and Private Eye to... television series like Yes, Minister... where the emphasis is on wit, irony, and poking fun at the establishment from within it in a way which manages to be both disrespectful of authority and yet cosily comfortable and urbane.
William Shakespeare (1564-1616) is undoubtedly the most famous author in the English speaking world, and probably of all time. The test of his genius is the timeless quality of his work- his writing touches essential elements about human beings that are as true today as they were 400 years ago. Shakespeare was responsible for creating many expressions that are in daily use today, as well as over 3000 new words.

The works of William Shakespeare have been performed in countless hamlets, villages and cities. Yet, the personal history of William Shakespeare is somewhat a mystery. There is evidence that he married a woman eight years older than himself when she was already pregnant. He began his career probably as a stableboy looking after the horses of people attending the theatre.

Eventually he had his own plays published and his humble beginnings and basic education meant he was ridiculed by established university educated authors, particularly as he moved away from traditional play forms and established his own, popular style. He used a metrical pattern consisting of lines of unrhymed iambic pentameter, or blank verse to compose his plays. At the same time there are passages in all his plays using forms of poetry or simple prose.

With the exception of "Romeo and Juliet," William Shakespeare’s first plays were mostly histories written in the early 1590s. "Richard II" and "Henry VI," parts 1, 2, and 3 and "Henry V" dramatize the destructive results of weak or corrupt rulers and have been interpreted by drama historians as Shakespeare’s way of justifying the origins of the Tudor dynasty.

Shakespeare also wrote several comedies including the witty romance "A Midsummer Night's Dream," the romantic "Merchant of Venice," the wit and wordplay of "Much Ado About Nothing," the charming "As You Like It," and "Twelfth Night". Other plays were "Titus Andronicus," "The Comedy of Errors," "The Taming of the Shrew" and "The Two Gentlemen of Verona." There are many others.

Shakespeare’s plays can be generally categorised as comedies, tragedies or histories. He also wrote 154 sonnets. While reading his work can be challenging in the 21st century, persevering provides the reader with a rich store of insights into perennial human conditions.
Marie Curie was born in Warsaw, Poland in 1867 and was one of the most influential physicists of all time. In the course of her scientific studies, Marie became intrigued by two discoveries. Firstly, a German physicist, Wilhelm Roentgen discovered rays which could travel through wood and flesh. About the same time a French physicist named Henri Becquerel discovered that minerals containing uranium and thorium also gave off rays.

After years of investigation she identified two new elements, polonium and radium. She also found that radium could harm living flesh, which prompted her to investigate possible medical applications. She also established that the energy being given off by what she called radioactivity was a fundamental part of all atoms of matter.

In 1903, Marie and her husband Pierre received the Nobel Prize for Physics. Marie was the first woman to do so. In 1906 Pierre was tragically killed by being run over by a horse-drawn cart, and Marie continued her work alone, winning the Nobel Prize a second time in 1911.

X-rays had wartime applications. Eventually she established the Radium Institute which invented X-ray machines and ways radium could be used to kill diseased tissue, particularly with cancers.

Her daughter Irene also won a Nobel Prize in 1935 when she and her husband Frederic invented artificial radioactivity. Marie died of an anaemia normally associated with excessive exposure to radiation in 1934.
Expressionism is a term used in art, particularly painting, to describe the use of distortion and exaggeration for emotional effect. It was initially employed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. It is characterised by intense colour, agitated brushstrokes and disjointed space.

The artist is trying to depict not objective (what is really there) reality but instead the subjective (personal) emotions and responses that the art arouses in the viewer.

Unlike Impressionism, Expressionism attempts to focus more on the artist’s view of the world than the world itself. In other words he paints what he “sees” as the real meaning of the object or event and the goal is to provoke an intense emotional reaction in the viewer.

It is generally accepted that Expressionism began as an artistic movement in Germany and took some inspiration from artist such as Van Gogh, Gaugain and Cezanne. The most well-known expressionists include Max Beckmann, George Grosz Ernst Kirchner, the Czech Alfred Kubin and Norwegian Edvard Munch.
ACROSS

3. Teamed with Sullivan to create comic operas including HMS Pinafore.

5. He made the idea of the conscious versus unconscious mind popular.

9. In Buddhism the purpose of life is to end this.

11. One of the greatest military leaders of France who conquered most of Europe.

12. The ___ by Edvard Munch is a very famous expressionist painting.

13. One of the elements discovered by Marie Curie.

16. The island where Napoleon was exiled and subsequently died is Saint ___.

18. Undoubtedly the most famous author in the English speaking world.

20. One of the three structures of the mind.

21. The ___ had ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity.

22. In HMS Pinafore the creators satirised the rise of ___ people to positions of authority in the Royal Navy.

23. Founder of Buddhism in the sixth century BCE.

24. Shakespearean plays can be categorised as comedies, ___ or histories.

DOWN

1. Final battle that defeated Napoleon.

2. Country in which Marie Curie was born in 1867.

3. In contrast to other major world religions, Buddhism does not involve recognition or worship of ___.

4. Napoleon's downfall started with the invasion of this country.

6. The artistic expressionist movement began in this country.

7. Form of art which uses distortion and exaggeration for emotional effect.

8. One of the most influential physicists of all time.

10. The fourth largest religion in the world.

14. Part of the mind that is totally unconscious.

15. The id and the ego have none of this.

17. Disease that Marie Curie died from which is normally associated with excessive exposure to radiation.

19. Where Bonaparte was born.
