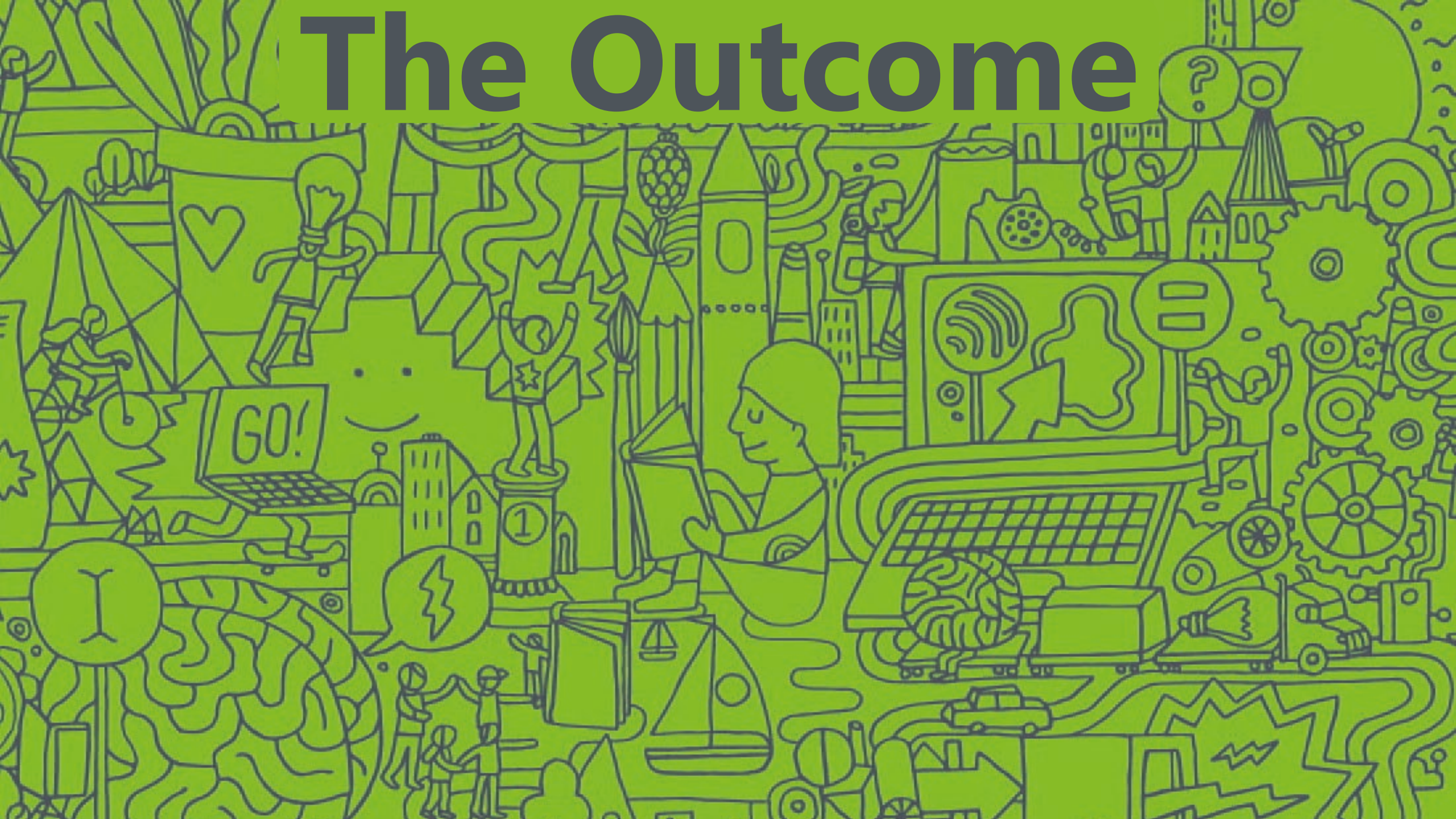


The Outcome



What's it all worth?

Assessed at school

- Folio = 30%
- Outcome = 40%

Assessed externally

- Evaluation = 30%

What's it all worth?

Assessed at school

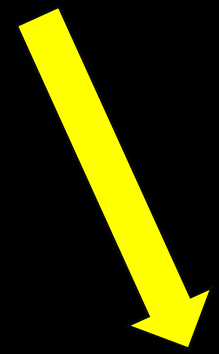
- Folio = 30%
- Outcome = 40%

Assessed externally

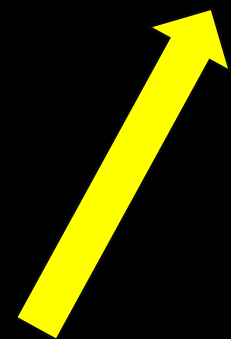
- Evaluation = 30%

Folio

How I got there



Outcome



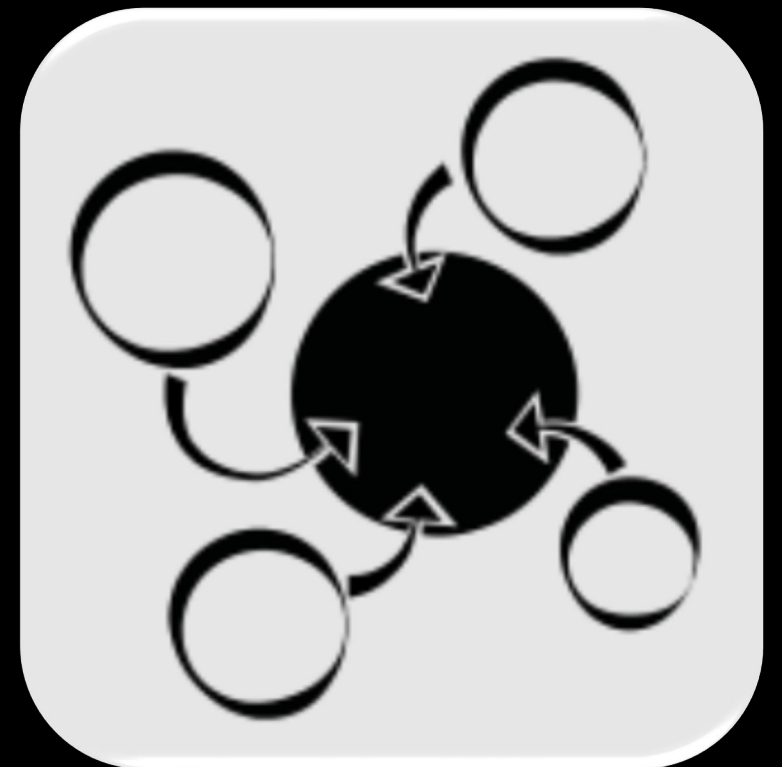
Evaluation

How did I go getting there?

Synthesis

- S1 Insightful synthesis of knowledge, skills, and ideas to produce a resolution to the research question.
- S2 Insightful and thorough substantiation of key findings relevant to the Research Outcome.
- S3 Clear and coherent expression of ideas.

The combination of components or elements to form a connected whole.

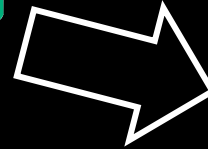
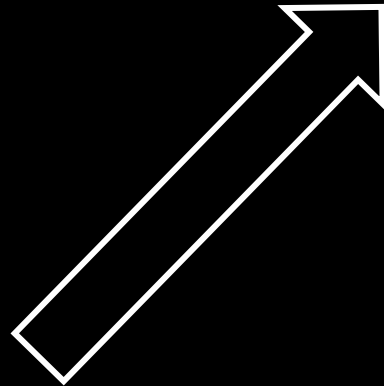


Folio

Key Findings

Knowledge

Skills



Outcome

Other research that you
didn't put in your folio

S1

S1 Insightful synthesis of knowledge, skills, and ideas to produce a resolution to the research question.

Putting all the things that you did in your research (not just in your folio) together as an answer to your research question.

It can take many forms:

- Essay
- Report
- Magazine
- Speech

S2

S2 Insightful and thorough substantiation of key findings relevant to the Research Outcome.

Providing evidence for answer. This will be using the key findings from your research and correctly referencing them.

- In text
- Foot notes
- End notes

S3

S3 Clear and coherent expression of ideas.

- Ideas are expressed clearly and you have correct spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Evidence of the Research Outcome must be:

- a maximum of 2000 words if written

Word count does not include your list of references or footnotes

Introduction – 200 words

Para 1 – 530ish words

Para 2 – 530ish words

Para 3 – 530ish words

Conclusion – 200 words

Introduction – 200 words

Para 1 – 400 words

Para 2 – 400 words

Para 3 – 400 words

Para 4 – 400 words

Conclusion – 200 words

Introduction

The relationship between a Guide Dog owner and their dog is fascinating. Owning a Guide Dog produces mostly positive outcomes for the owner, which is unsurprising given the well-known, beneficial nature of interaction between humans and dogs. The research conducted was focussed on visually impaired Australian citizens who are Guide Dog owners. This report identifies the social, psychological and practical impacts of owning a Guide Dog, from a range of primary and secondary sources.

The purpose of this research was to explore an area of disadvantage in society and gain a developed empathy for people in this situation. This report may also serve a purpose in providing information for those considering applying for a Guide Dog. ✓

Key findings are presented in three parts to address the question – namely, social impacts, psychological impacts and practical impacts. ✓

How does owning a Guide Dog impact people with vision impairment in Australia socially?

Social impacts were mostly seen to be of a positive nature, as revealed in the following:

Less insecurity

Progressing from insecurity to confidence is a large benefit of owning a Guide Dog,^{1,2,3,4,5} improving social experiences greatly.^{6,7,8,9} For people with vision impairments, there are always thoughts of looking and being different to everyone else,^{10,11} and this brings feelings of insecurity concerning their social standing.^{12,13} In social situations, however, the Guide Dog “gets the attention”¹⁴, and the focus of strangers is on the dog.^{15,16} This diverted attention allows for a more ‘normal’ interaction

¹ Branson, V. and Rutt, W., 1982, *Lead with a watchful eye*, Adelaide, Royal Guide Dogs for the Blind Association of Australia, p.26

² Audible, 2016, *Come Let Me Guide You*, <http://www.audible.com.au/pd/Biographies-Memoirs/Come-Let-Me-Guide-You-Audiobook/B017RYU5XI>, accessed 23/03/16

³ State of Victoria, 2012, *Vision loss - living with a guide dog*, <https://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/health/conditionsandtreatments/vision-loss-living-with-a-guide-dog>, accessed 15/02/2016

⁴ The Maitland Mercury, 2015, *Thornton mum relies on her guide dog*, <http://www.maitlandmercury.com.au/story/3262215/thornton-mum-relies-on-her-guide-dog/>, accessed 05/05/16

⁵ Merial Australia Pty Ltd, 2010, *The Extraordinary Magic Of A Guide Dog Partnership*, <http://www.seekingmedia.com.au/news.php?newsid=1165>, accessed 16/04/16

⁶ Green, P., 2016, Interviewed by Jordana Mansfield, Nourlunga, 07/06/16

⁷ Brace, M., 2010, *One Man and His Guide Dog*, <https://itunes.apple.com/au/podcast/one-man-and-his-guide-dog/id388942668?mt=2>, accessed 10/05/16

⁸ Lane, G., 2014, *There's More to a Dog Guide than Meets the Eye*, Adelaide, The Flinders University Of South Australia, p.63,96

⁹ Lifestyle Channel, 2016, *Me And My Guide Dog*, <http://www.lifestyle.com.au/tv/me-and-my-guide-dog/>, accessed 17/05/16

¹⁰ Richards, L., 2016, Interviewed by Jordana Mansfield, Newcastle, 01/06/16

¹¹ Guide Dogs SA/NT, 2016, *Alisha's Story*, <https://www.guidedogs.org.au/campaigns>, accessed 25/02/16

¹² Sapp, W., 2003, *Effective Education for Learners with Exceptionalities*, Europe, Emerald Group Publishing, Ltd., pp. 259

¹³ Muldoon, C., 2000, *Do Guide Dogs enhance feelings of social competence and social acceptance in Guide Dog users*, Adelaide, The Flinders University Of South Australia, pp.69-70

¹⁴ Green, P., 2016, Interviewed by Jordana Mansfield, Nourlunga, 07/06/16

¹⁵ State of Victoria, 2012, *Vision loss - living with a guide dog*, <https://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/health/conditionsandtreatments/vision-loss-living-with-a-guide-dog>, accessed 15/02/2016

¹⁶ Muldoon, C., 2000, *Do Guide Dogs enhance feelings of social competence and social acceptance in Guide Dog users*, Adelaide, The Flinders University Of South Australia, p.80

HOW DOES OWNING A GUIDE DOG IMPACT PEOPLE WITH VISION IMPAIRMENT IN AUSTRALIA SOCIALLY, PSYCHOLOGICALLY, AND PRACTICALLY?

Introduction

A brief overview of their whole answer

The relationship between a Guide Dog owner and their dog is fascinating. Owning a Guide Dog produces mostly positive outcomes for the owner, which is unsurprising given the well-known, beneficial nature of interaction between humans and dogs. The research conducted was focussed on visually impaired Australian citizens who are Guide Dog owners. This report identifies the social, psychological and practical impacts of owning a Guide Dog, from a range of primary and secondary sources.

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A clear three part structure for the rest of the outcome

Key findings are presented in three parts to address the question – namely, social impacts, psychological impacts and practical impacts.

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¹⁶ Muldoon, C., 2000, *Do Guide Dogs enhance feelings of social competence and social acceptance in Guide Dog users*, Adelaide, The Flinders

with others,¹⁷ including feelings of acceptance^{18,19} and being able to meet and converse with new people.^{20,21}

S1

A. J. J. J.

Increased participation

Feeling different is a major negative voiced by those with vision impairments,^{22,23} damaging their social interaction. As discussed in a recent Guide Dogs Australia newsletter, "long periods of loneliness or social isolation can have a negative impact on your physical, mental and social health."²⁴ Laura Richards, who has a vision impairment and is awaiting a Guide Dog says she "often [feels] different", especially when she is in very normal social environments.²⁵ Social situations then become less enjoyable and more avoided.^{26,27,28} However, these feelings of isolation within social situations are improved with a Guide Dog.^{29,30} Many Guide Dog owners express "increased feelings of acceptance and participation when [they are] with [their] guide dog".³¹ Peter Green, a Guide Dog owner, says this is because "a lot of questions are asked about how they're trained and what it was like without a Guide Dog and... what it is like now".³² Having these conversation points, encouraged by the presence of a Guide Dog, improves the quality and quantity of social interaction.³³ This was reinforced by the willingness of Peter to meet and be interviewed.³⁴

✓ S2

A. J. J. J.

Meeting new people and conversation

The opportunity to meet new people is improved greatly by the perceived approachability of a Guide Dog owner³⁵ (compared to someone with a cane)^{36,37,38}, and the conversation points that Guide

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¹⁸ Muldoon, C., 2000, *Do Guide Dogs enhance feelings of social competence and social acceptance in Guide Dog users*, Adelaide, The Flinders University Of South Australia, p.84

¹⁹ Lane, G., 2014, *There's More to a Dog Guide than Meets the Eye*, Adelaide, The Flinders University Of South Australia, p.63

²⁰ State of Victoria, 2012, *Vision loss - living with a guide dog*, <https://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/health/conditionsandtreatments/vision-loss-living-with-a-guide-dog>, accessed 15/02/2016

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²⁴ Guide Dogs Australia, 2015, *My Insight*, <https://www.guidedogs.org.au/my-insight>, accessed 02/02/16

²⁵ Richards, L., 2016, Interviewed by Jordana Mansfield, Newcastle, 01/06/16

²⁶ Muldoon, C., 2000, *Do Guide Dogs enhance feelings of social competence and social acceptance in Guide Dog users*, Adelaide, The Flinders University Of South Australia, pp.69,70,79

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FASHION

POSITIVE MENTAL THINKING!

WRITTEN AND DESIGNED BY
AMBER MCCOLL



**HOW CAN 'FASHION' BE THERAPEUTIC
TO THOSE WHO ARE SELF-CONSCIOUS
ABOUT THEIR BODY IMAGE?**

CONTENTS:

*4-9 Fashion Therapy
Article*

*10-13 Wear What
You Feel Comfortable
in*

*14-17 Don't be Con-
trolled by Others*

18-21 Be Unique



FASHION THERAPY:

We uncover the truth about the effects of fashion on ourselves and others through fashion therapy.

It is said that Fashion is the 'go-to' when we have experienced events that effect our emotions and is there for when we need it most. But have we really been paying attention to how fashion can affect us and how much we rely on fashion in our everyday lives?

What does Fashion Therapy mean?

Fashion therapy is the practice of dressing with a purpose, the purpose to express your authentic self, which will elevate your mood and promote a healthy self-image. Fashion therapy improves your mood and attitude towards yourself and others. But this effect doesn't last forever. The key ingredient to fashion therapy is to develop a wardrobe that is expressive of your personality and character. There is something in us that must be expressed, like a talent, strength or an endearing personality trait THAT IS our purpose.

Fashion therapy begins with identifying what style of clothing best describes the persons personality and character. Fashion might bring people closer together, but it is our own STYLE that makes us unique and our clothing choices personal. Style is



personal. Fashion is universal. Although used interchangeably, style refers to the individual, whereas fashion refers to society. So, YOUR wardrobe should suit YOUR personality and character.

What are the impacts of society on fashion therapy and body image?

Sometimes we see fashion uniting people, other times it divides people. Because fashion is something external we put in, we literally wear our commonalities and differences on our clothes and sometimes, not everyone will agree with what we wear.

Art and culture play an important role in the fashion industry, as art is a way for people to express themselves and to see into other cultures that not everyone can travel to. Different cultures have different body types and different fashion styles and when there are new trends, other people change to suit what looks good to them.

When society is in the way, we need to remember that fashion therapy is to wear what reflects your personality and character and no one else's.

How has fashion therapy effected self-esteem and body image?

Body image and low self-esteem has been a big problem in today's society with many known causes. Body image problems and low self-esteem mostly effects the younger generation and especially teenagers and young adults, (boys and girls).

One of the many causes to body image problems and low self-esteem is from the fashion industry with model body expectations and certain clothes designed and created for specific body shapes. People feel left out when they can't be part of something they love, so they force themselves to change to fit in. They then become what society loves on the outside appearance and not what they love in themselves.

It ruins people when they see someone who can wear clothes 'better' than themselves. Your brain likes the look of the clothing on the person better than you and slowly you manipulate yourself into thinking your body isn't good enough, so you change it. Through different surgeries, diets, exer-

cises and maybe not even eating at all. Too many young people have suffered from eating disorders like anorexia and bulimia nervosa through self-manipulation. These problems are not CAUSED by fashion by are PROVOKED by fashion through your own self-influence.

It is not other people that effect what we do to OUR OWN bodies, it is ourselves, we just like to blame others not ourselves. If you take responsibility for what you do to yourself then you could help others to think better about themselves and there would be less blaming of other people that did nothing wrong. The fashion industry is always under-fire from the public that do not agree with what they do, like having thin models on the runway and to promote their clothes. People see this as a bad body influence on the audience, but really the fashion industry and clothing brands are using thin models to show SAMPLE CLOTHES on the runway because they use expensive materials and it would cost more for bigger models to walk instead. Most of the fashion industry do not want to hurt the public, only to provide for them.



While at first it looks completely different to the last example this isn't much different.

If you remove the images and columns it would look like a report with end note referencing.

FASHION

THERAPY:

We uncover the truth about the effects of fashion on ourselves and others through fashion therapy.



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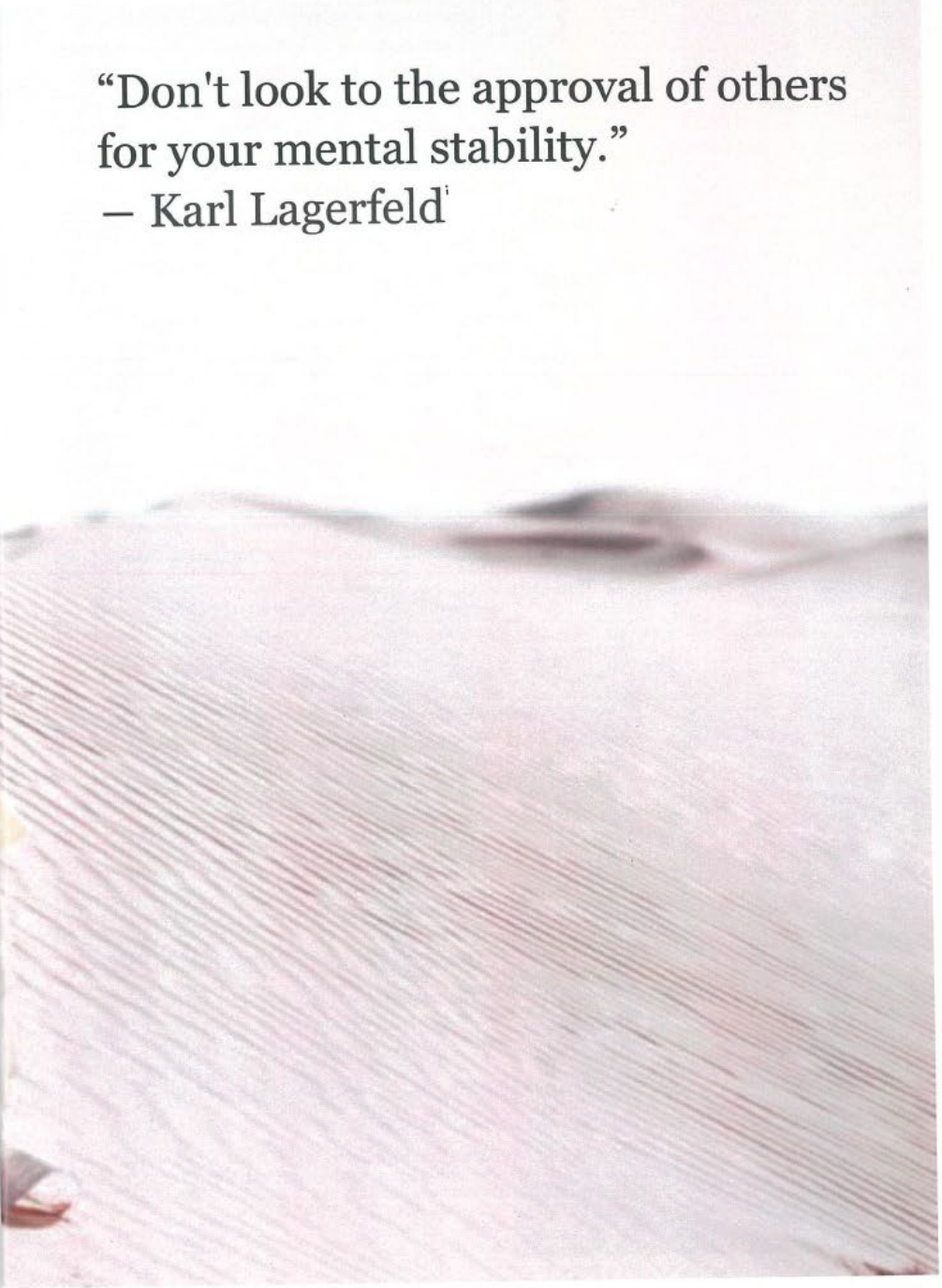
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“Don't look to the approval of others
for your mental stability.”
— Karl Lagerfeld



Suggested To Do List

- Break up your answer into 3-4 sections.
- Check how much information/key findings you have to support those sections.
- If you need more do some more research.
- Start writing the 3/4 sections.
- Write intro and conclusion last so you know what you are introducing.