

**BUSINESS LAW AND COMMERCIAL LAW
ASSESSMENT 3 (PROFESSIONAL SKILLS TASK):
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)**

This document addresses some of the most common questions that students ask regarding Assessment 3 (Professional Skills Task). Remember, you are also welcome to direct questions to the Chief Examiner or attend one of the teaching team's consultation hours for additional support.

A - GENERAL

A1) - Do I need to complete this assessment? Is it compulsory?

Yes, this assessment is compulsory. It is not optional. The assessment is worth 20% of the total marks for the unit (marked out of 20). If you do not complete the assessment, you will lose 20% of the total marks for the unit.

A2) - How is this assessment marked?

The assessment is marked in accordance with the marking rubric. The marking rubric is in Appendix 2 (starts page 11) of the [Assessment 3 Specifications document](#) on Moodle.

B - GENERATING THE SPOTIFY ADVERTISEMENT

B1) - What should my Spotify Advertisement look like? Copilot is producing a script for a visual advertisement, is this an acceptable form of advertisement for the assessment?

There is no one type of advertisement that will be produced in this situation. It depends on the prompts you provide to Copilot. It is worth noting though that a Spotify advertisement typically has no visual component and is more akin to a radio advertisement and so it is word focused rather than graphic or visual. Regardless of what your advertisement looks (reads) like, the most important aspect is how you analyse it in relation to the Australian Consumer Law ('ACL').

B2) - How long should the Spotify advertisement be? Is there an ideal word length (eg 100 words) or time length (eg 30 seconds)?

See page 6 of the [Assessment 3 Specifications document](#): 'Aim to produce the wording for a Spotify advertisement that is 100-200 words in length as this would be equivalent to a 1-2 minute audio advertisement.'

B3) –The assessment instructions require me to include in my prompt ‘at least 3 relevant provisions from the Australian Consumer Law (ACL). Focus on the following ACL sections: 18, 29, 54, and 55.’ What does this mean? How do I include this information in my prompt? Do you have an example prompt showing how to incorporate 3 provisions of the ACL?

This instruction is asking you to incorporate specific legal information from the Australian Consumer Law (ACL) into your prompt. You will need to mention at least three relevant sections from the ACL, focusing on sections 18, 29, 54, and 55. When crafting your prompt, you should refer to these ACL sections and explain how the advertisement ought to comply (or not) with these laws. For instance, you might specify that the advertisement should be truthful and not misleading (as per section 18), avoid making false claims about the product's quality (section 29), and ensure the product meets acceptable quality standards (section 54). By doing this, you are demonstrating your ability to apply legal concepts in a practical way and create an advertisement that aligns with Australian consumer protection laws.

C - ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

C1) - What referencing style should I use? Do I need to conduct extra research? Or can I rely solely on the course materials?

There is some information in the of the [Assessment 3 Specifications document](#) on Moodle and information embedded in the [Assessment 3 Analysis Template](#) document about referencing. See in particular the final row in the Analysis Template labelled ‘Sources’ where the following information is provided:

‘If you have used any sources outside of our course materials to inform your responses to this assessment identify and cite these sources below. Please use the citation style of your choice and ensure your references are consistent with that style. If you have only used our course materials to inform your response, simply insert below that only course materials were used to inform your response to this assessment.’

It is important to note that this is not a research paper - you do not need to use materials beyond our course materials to complete this task. It is therefore sufficient to cite case law or legislation in a similar way to how you would in your tests. And to name the textbook, edition number and page number (or paragraph number).

C2) - Can I paraphrase the relevant legislation into my assessment, or do I need to copy and paste the relevant sections of the legislation in their entirety?

Stronger answers will not copy and paste the legislation but will demonstrate an understanding of the relevant legal principles (what they are and what they mean), reference the legislation section number(s) and how these apply to the generated Spotify advertisement.

C3) – The assessment instructions require me to consider if my advertisement complies or not with the Australian Consumer Law (‘ACL’)? How do I know if my advertisement complies or not without additional facts? Can I provide ‘what if’ scenarios or provide extra details to support my analysis of the advertisements?

Your response to this aspect of the assessment will depend on the exact advertisements you produce, and this depends on the prompts you have provided to CoPilot. The main thing is to demonstrate an understanding of the relevant provisions under the Australian Consumer Law (prohibition against false and misleading conduct provisions and the consumer guarantee provisions).

When you assess if your advertisement complies or not with Australian Consumer Law (ACL), you can use ‘what if’ scenarios or add more information to help explain. Below, you will find examples of this method using products that are **different** from those in Assessment 3. Remember, when you answer questions for Assessment 3, you must use the products listed in the Assessment 3 Specifications document.

Example 1 - using extra details or 'what if' situations:

An advertisement for a smart drink bottle says: 'This smart drink bottle is easy to carry – take it with you everywhere!'

To check if the advertisement complies with section 55 of the ACL (which says products must be fit for their stated purpose), you can add extra details or think about ‘what if’ situations. For example:

'What if a customer tells the shop they need an easy-to-carry bottle while they are getting better after an operation? If the smart bottle turns out to be very heavy and hard to carry, the advertisement will likely breach section 55 because [explain why using section 55].'

This example adds more information:

1. Why the customer wants to buy the bottle
2. What the bottle is really like to use

These extra details help show how the advertisement might or might not follow the ACL rules. You can use this method to talk about your own advertisements, adding details that help explain your point.

Example 2 - using extra details or 'what if' situations:

An advertisement for a solar-powered Bluetooth speaker says: 'But wait, there's more! EcoLux is so good, we promise it will play music for 72 hours straight after one charge!'

To check if this advertisement follows section 54 of the ACL (which says products must be of acceptable quality), you can think about ‘what if’ situations. For example:

‘What if someone buys the speaker, but finds out it only plays for 3 hours instead of 72 hours? The advertisement will likely breach section 54 because [explain why using section 54].’

This example adds an important detail:

- What actually happens when someone uses the product

This extra information helps show how the advertisement might or might not follow the ACL rules. You can use this method to talk about your own advertisement, adding details that help explain your point.

The examples considered above show how adding extra details or thinking about ‘what if’ situations can help explain why an advertisement might breach the ACL.

But remember, you can use the same method to show:

1. How an advertisement does follow the rules
2. How it is not clear if the advertisement follows the rules or not

For instance:

- To show an advertisement follows the rules, you might say: *‘What if the product works exactly as promised? This would mean the advertisement complies with the ACL because [explain why referencing relevant sections of the ACL and applying the law to the situation]’*
- To show it is not clear, you could say: *‘What if the product works as promised, but only under certain conditions? It is hard to say if complies with the ACL because [explain why referencing relevant sections of the ACL and applying the law to the situation]’*

Using extra details like this helps you think about different ways the advertisement might or might not comply with the ACL.