



Government of **Western Australia**
School Curriculum and Standards Authority

GEOGRAPHY

ATAR COURSE

Year 12 syllabus

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This syllabus is effective from 1 January 2017.

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Content

Rationale	1
Aims	3
Organisation	4
Structure of the syllabus	4
Organisation of content	4
Representation of the general capabilities	6
Representation of the cross-curriculum priorities	8
Unit 3 – Global environmental change	9
Unit description	9
Learning outcomes	9
Unit content	10
Unit 4 – Planning sustainable places	15
Unit description	15
Learning outcomes	15
Unit content	16
School-based assessment	22
Grading	23
ATAR course examination	24
Examination design brief – Year 12	25
Appendix 1 – Grade descriptions Year 12	26
Appendix 2 – Glossary	28

Rationale

The study of geography draws on students' curiosity about the diversity of the world's places and their peoples, cultures and environments. It enables them to appreciate the complexity of our world and the diversity of its environments, economies and cultures and use this knowledge to promote a more sustainable way of life and awareness of social and spatial inequalities.

In the senior secondary years, the Geography ATAR course provides a structured, disciplinary framework to investigate and analyse a range of challenges and associated opportunities facing Australia and the global community. These challenges include rapid change in biophysical environments, the sustainability of places, dealing with environmental risks, and the consequences of international integration.

Geography addresses questions about the interaction of natural and human environments within various natural and social systems. It examines the factors that impact upon decisions about sustainability, the conflicting values between individuals and groups over sustainability and the degree of commitment towards sustainable development.

Geography as a discipline values imagination, creativity and speculation as modes of thought. It provides a systematic, integrative way of exploring, analysing and applying the concepts of place, space, environment, interconnection, sustainability, scale and change. These principal geographical concepts are applied and explored in depth through unit topics to provide a deeper knowledge and understanding of the complex processes shaping our world. Taken together, the ability of students to apply conceptual knowledge in the context of an inquiry, and the application of skills, constitute 'thinking geographically' – a uniquely powerful way of viewing the world.

The course builds students' knowledge and understanding of the uniqueness of places and an appreciation that place matters in explanations of economic, social and environmental phenomena and processes. It also develops students' knowledge about the interconnections between places. Nothing exists in isolation. Consequently, the subject considers the significance of location, distance and proximity.

Through the study of geography, students develop the ability to investigate the arrangement of biophysical and human phenomena across space in order to understand the interconnections between people, places and environments. As a subject of the humanities and social sciences, geography studies spatial aspects of human culture using inquiry methods that are analytical, critical and speculative. In doing so, it values imagination and creativity. As a science, geography develops an appreciation of the role of the biophysical environment in human life, and an understanding of the effects human activities can have on environments. As a result, it develops students' ability to identify, evaluate and justify appropriate and sustainable approaches to the future by thinking holistically and spatially in seeking answers to questions. Students are encouraged to investigate geographical issues and phenomena from a range of perspectives, including those of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples.

In the Geography ATAR course, students investigate geographical issues and phenomena at a variety of scales and contexts. This may include: comparative studies at the same scale; studying the same issue or phenomenon at a range of scales; or seeking explanations at a different scale to the one being studied. The ability to perform multiscale and hierarchical analysis is developed further in this syllabus.

Students learn how to collect information from primary and secondary sources, such as field observation and data collection, mapping, monitoring, remote sensing, case studies and reports. Fieldwork, in all its various forms, is central to geographical inquiries as it enables students to develop their understanding of the world through direct experience.

Students develop a range of skills that help them to understand the physical world, interpret the past, scrutinise the present, and explore sustainable strategies for the future care of places. They are able to understand recent and future developments, such as urban planning, climate change, environments at risk, sustainable development practices, and the unequal distribution of resources throughout the world.

The Geography ATAR course promotes students' communication abilities by building their skills of spatial and visual representation and interpretation through the use of cartographic, diagrammatic, graphical, photographic and multimodal forms. In addition, students communicate their conclusions by written and oral means.

Aims

The Geography ATAR course aims to develop students’:

- knowledge and understanding of the nature, causes and consequences of natural and ecological hazards, international integration in a range of spatial contexts, land cover transformations, and the challenges affecting the sustainability of places
- understanding and application of the concepts of place, space, environment, interconnection, sustainability, scale and change through inquiries into geographical phenomena and issues
- ability to critically use geographical inquiry methods and skills, and to think and communicate geographically
- ability to identify, evaluate and justify alternative responses to the geographical challenges facing humanity, and propose and justify actions, taking into account environmental, social and economic factors
- understandings, skills, knowledge and values to ensure they are well placed for tertiary study and/or employment.

Organisation

This course is organised into a Year 11 syllabus and a Year 12 syllabus. The cognitive complexity of the syllabus content increases from Year 11 to Year 12.

Structure of the syllabus

The Year 12 syllabus is divided into two units which are delivered as a pair. The notional time for the pair of units is 110 class contact hours.

Unit 3 – Global environmental change

In this unit, students assess the impacts of land cover transformations with particular reference to climate change or biodiversity loss.

Unit 4 – Planning sustainable places

In this unit, students investigate how the outcomes of processes vary depending on local responses and adaptations, for example, population growth and decline, and economic restructuring. Students also examine the causes and consequences of urbanisation as well as challenges that exist in metropolitan and regional centres and megacities.

Each unit includes:

- a unit description – a short description of the focus of the unit
- learning outcomes – a set of statements describing the learning expected as a result of studying the unit
- unit content – the content to be taught and learned

The content in each unit is divided into an overview and one or more depth studies. The content descriptions associated with the overview are designed to be taught at a broad level and in a short timeframe. The content descriptions associated with the depth study are designed to be taught in a more focused and detailed way, and therefore to take more time to teach.

Organisation of content

The Geography ATAR course has two interrelated strands: Geographical Knowledge and Understanding, and Geographical Inquiry and Skills. This strand organisation provides an opportunity to integrate content in flexible and meaningful ways.

Geographical Knowledge and Understanding

Geographical knowledge refers to the facts, generalisations, principles, theories and models developed in geography. This knowledge is dynamic and its interpretation can be contested. Opinions and conclusions must be supported by evidence and logical argument.

Geographical understanding is the ability to see the relationships between items of knowledge and construct explanatory frameworks to illustrate these relationships. It is also the ability to apply this knowledge to new situations or to solve new problems.

Geographical Inquiry and Skills

This strand is about the skills required to conduct a geographical inquiry and the geographical skills needed to find and communicate information and data. It contains two sub-strands: Geographical Inquiry Skills and Geographical Skills.

Geographical inquiry is a process undertaken by individual students or groups to investigate geographical questions, information, data, problems or issues to deepen their understanding. This process requires students to apply the following geographical inquiry skills:

- observing, questioning and planning
- collecting, recording, evaluating and representing
- interpreting, analysing and concluding
- communicating
- reflecting and responding

Inquiries may vary in scale and geographic context.

When using geographical information and data and communicating, students develop the following geographical skills:

- mapping skills (use of maps and atlases)
- remote sensing skills (use of remote sensing products, such as ground level photographs, aerial photographs, radar imagery and satellite imagery)
- geographical and statistical data skills (use of geographical and statistical data in formats such as tables, graphs, maps and diagrams)
- skills in the use of information and communication technology (ICT) and geographical information systems (GIS) and in a geographical context
- fieldwork skills (use of fieldwork observations and measurements)

Relationships between the strands

The two strands are interrelated and the content has been written in a way that enables integration of the strands in the development of a teaching and learning program. The Geographical Knowledge and Understanding strand provides the contexts through which particular inquiries and skills are to be developed. The same set of geographical skills has been included in each of the units to provide a common focus for the teaching and learning of content in the Geographical Knowledge and Understanding strand.

Representation of the general capabilities

The general capabilities encompass the knowledge, skills, behaviours and dispositions that will assist students to live and work successfully in the twenty-first century. Teachers may find opportunities to incorporate the capabilities into the teaching and learning program for the Geography ATAR course. The general capabilities are not assessed unless they are identified within the specified unit content.

Literacy

In the Geography ATAR course, students use their literacy skills to explore, interpret and evaluate geographical phenomena and issues and communicate geographically. Students work with oral, print, visual and digital texts to gather, synthesise and analyse information from a range of sources, and present and justify ideas, conclusions and opinions within a broad range of geographical contexts. They understand how language is used and modified for specific purposes, and question attitudes and assumptions embedded in texts.

Geography students also develop visual literacy skills as they make meaning of information communicated through maps, graphs, cartoons and other images.

Numeracy

In the Geography ATAR course, students use numeracy skills to identify and describe a wide range of patterns and relationships, including those that can be visually represented on a graph or map. Geography students also apply numeracy skills to interpret and manipulate data. These skills help students to realise and describe change as it occurs over time. Students demonstrate numeracy capability by making connections between apparently diverse facts and suggesting solutions to problems in a range of circumstances, for example, the relationship between weather patterns and the likelihood of natural hazards, such as, drought or landslides.

Information and communication technology capability

In the Geography ATAR course, students use Information and communication technology (ICT) to develop geographical understanding and to support the application of geographical skills. They use digital tools, including spatial technologies, to support their inquiries into geographical phenomena and issues. They also use these tools to collect and analyse data, represent it in digital form, access and manipulate databases, and model conceptual constructs. In addition, students critically analyse the quality of digital information and sources of information. They also create multimodal and multifaceted reports and presentations to represent and communicate the results of geographical inquiry.

Students recognise the relative possibilities, limitations and consequences of using different forms of digital information and methods of distributing this information, and apply sophisticated understandings of social and ethical practices in the use of digital information and communications. In particular, they consider how geographical and demographic data may be used and the ethics involved.

Critical and creative thinking

Critical and creative thinking processes and skills are used by students when examining diverse interactions between people, perspectives, interpretations, phenomena and environments. Through multifaceted problem posing and solving, they explore the interconnections, uncertainty and consequences of these relationships.

Thinking laterally, visualising possibilities, testing options using criteria, and making judgements are essential skills for conducting geographical investigations connected with the environment, space, sustainability, scale and change. When seeking answers to questions, students think holistically and spatially, using skills such as analysis, interpretation, extrapolation from trends, synthesis of relationships and exploration of anomalies evident in patterns.

Through developing dispositions such as intellectual openness, curiosity and showing initiative, students investigate biophysical and human phenomena. As independent and autonomous thinkers who seek explanations and value discovery, they turn creativity and innovation into action, apply new knowledge to identified gaps, and justify their actions.

Personal and social capability

Personal and social capability involves students taking responsible personal, social and environmental action against, or in support of, decisions by organisations, governments or other bodies. Through the study of geography, students are provided with learning opportunities to assist them to develop, rehearse and refine their skills in listening to, respecting and acknowledging diverse perspectives and opinions. Students participate in collaborative investigative group work to make ethical, rational social decisions and solve problems that relate to their social and environmental contexts. Developing these personal and social capabilities positions them to advocate for opportunities and methods for change in a democratic society. Personal and social capability occurs when responsible social and environmental actions and participation are promoted, and this should be a logical outcome of many geographical investigations.

Ethical understanding

Ethical understanding plays an important role in geographical inquiry. Students uncover and assess ethical considerations, such as the links between human rights and responsibilities and the ways diverse perspectives, values and cultures impact on geographical issues. Through geographical inquiry, students have the opportunity to analyse, qualify and test their own attitudes, values and beliefs and explore how people's knowledge, attitudes and values affect judgements, decisions and actions as they apply to their interactions with environments. They become aware of the need for social responsibility when confronted with alternative opinions and when seeking to resolve problems. Students apply ethical standards to guide their use of digital representations of phenomena and statistics associated with biophysical and environmental factors and relationships.

Intercultural understanding

Students deepen their intercultural understanding as they examine geographical issues in a broad range of cultural contexts. This involves students in developing their understanding of the complexity and diversity of the world's cultures and evaluating alternative responses to the world's environments and challenges. It enables students to find interconnections and sustainable solutions in an internationally integrated world, and consider the implications of their responses from different cultural responses.

Representation of the cross-curriculum priorities

The cross-curriculum priorities address contemporary issues which students face in a globalised world. Teachers may find opportunities to incorporate the priorities into the teaching and learning program for the Geography ATAR course. The cross-curriculum priorities are not assessed unless they are identified within the specified unit content.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures

In the Geography ATAR course, there is a range of opportunities to learn about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures. Students can, for example, investigate how Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples: are represented in the challenges faced by places; have contributed to land cover change in Australia through their land management practices over time, and have been affected by land cover change.

More broadly, students develop a range of capabilities that enable them to independently construct informed responses to the range of geographical issues involving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples.

Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia

In the Geography ATAR course, students can investigate a wide range of contexts that draw on Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia. This priority can be addressed through: the study of natural and ecological hazards and how the risks associated with such occurrences can be managed to eliminate or minimise harm to people and the environment; the challenges faced by megacities in the Asia region; human-related land cover transformations; and other transformations taking place as a result of economic and cultural integration.

Sustainability

Students explicitly address sustainability in the Geography ATAR course through an investigation of the approaches to sustainability and through an evaluation of alternative responses to geographical issues and phenomena. In doing so, they use economic, social and environmental criteria to frame investigative questions and measure the capacity of something to be maintained indefinitely into the future.

Unit 3 – Global environmental change

Unit description

This unit focuses on the changing biophysical cover of the Earth's surface, the creation of anthropogenic biomes and the resulting impacts on either global climate or biodiversity. Land cover transformations have changed both global climate and biodiversity through their interaction with atmospheric and ecological systems. Conversely, climate change and loss of biodiversity are producing further transformations in land cover. Through applying the concept of sustainability, students are given the opportunity to examine and evaluate a program designed to address the negative effect of land cover change. Aspects of physical, environmental and human geography provide students with an integrated and comprehensive understanding of the processes related to land cover change, their local, regional and global environmental consequences, and possible sustainable solutions.

The Earth's surface is constantly changing and all environments are, to a greater or lesser extent, being modified by human activity. Students examine the processes causing change in land cover. The scale at which these processes are occurring is so extensive that very few truly 'natural' environments still exist and most are now, to some degree, anthropogenic in nature. Human action has altered local and regional climates and hydrology, damaged ecosystem services, contributed to the loss of biodiversity and altered soils.

This unit begins with an overview of land cover change drawn from different regions and countries. Two depth studies provide greater detail. The first study focuses on the interrelationship between land cover and either global climate change or biodiversity loss. The second study focuses on the evaluation of a local land cover change initiative designed to address either climate change or biodiversity loss.

In undertaking these depth studies, students develop an understanding of the use and application of geographical inquiry, tools such as spatial technologies, fieldwork and other skills, to investigate human–environment systems.

Learning outcomes

By the end of this unit, students:

- understand the nature, extent and causes of the changing land cover of the Earth's surface, including the emergence of anthropogenic biomes, and evaluate projections of future changes in global land cover
- understand the local and regional effects of land cover change on ecosystems, and the interrelationships between land cover change and either global climate change or biodiversity loss
- understand and apply key geographical concepts as part of a geographical inquiry, including place, space, environment, interconnection, sustainability, scale and change
- evaluate the sustainability of a program aimed at alleviating the negative impacts of land cover change by considering its environmental, economic and social benefits and costs
- apply geographical inquiry and a range of skills, including spatial technologies and fieldwork, to evaluate land cover change and its consequences and sustainable solutions.

Unit content

This unit includes the knowledge, understandings and skills described below. This is the examinable content.

Geographical Knowledge and Understanding

Overview of nature, extent, causes and consequences of land cover change

Reference should be made to global forests, agriculture and urban land cover using illustrative examples drawn from different regions and countries and at different scales.

- the concepts of environment, natural and anthropogenic biomes, land cover change, ecosystem structure and dynamics, biodiversity loss, climate change and sustainability
- the identification and classification of land cover changes with reference to global forests, agriculture and urban land cover
- the use of remote sensing images, other spatial technologies, and fieldwork to identify and measure the location, nature, rate, extent and consequences of land cover change
- the implications of anthropogenic biomes to the functioning of the world's ecosystems
- world population growth, growing affluence, advances in technology and their impact on the nature, rate and extent of land cover change and biodiversity loss
- processes of land cover change (deforestation, the expansion and intensification of agriculture, rangeland modification, land and soil degradation, irrigation, land drainage and reclamation, and the growth of urban settlement, industry and mining)
- the differences in the process of land cover change between countries due to factors such as government policy, institutional arrangements, land ownership, type of economy, ideology and culture
- projecting changes in land cover using existing spatial models, incorporating both environmental and socioeconomic variables
- indigenous peoples' land management practices and their impact on land cover over time, including those of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples
- the impacts of land cover change on local and regional environments, including changes to the water cycle, soil erosion and degradation, loss of habitat and biodiversity, the degradation of aquatic and marine environments, loss of ecosystem services, changes to regional climates, and urban heat islands.

Students complete **two** depth studies which are taught with the requisite geographical inquiry skills and additional geographical skills as described as part of this unit.

Depth study one

Students investigate the links between changes in land cover and changes in either global climate **or** biodiversity.

Global climate change

- the spatial distribution of the world's rainfall and temperature patterns
- the key elements of the following natural systems: heat budget (including the greenhouse effect), hydrological cycle, carbon cycle and atmospheric circulation, and the ways in which they interact to influence the Earth's climate

- the causes (natural and anthropogenic) and rate of global climate change
- one major type of evidence for climate change through geological time
- one major type of evidence for climate change in recent human history
- the interrelationship between land cover change and climate, including changes to surface reflectivity (albedo) and the process of natural carbon sequestration
- the effects of climate change on land cover in natural and anthropogenic biomes (vegetation, ice sheets, glaciers, coastal systems and coral reefs, agriculture, urban settlements and industry)
- the projected impacts of global climate change

OR

Loss of biodiversity

- the spatial distribution of the world's biomes
- the key elements of ecosystem structure and dynamics (biotic and abiotic elements, food chains and webs, biomass, trophic levels, flows of matter and energy)
- the causes (natural and anthropogenic) and rate of declining biodiversity
- one major type of evidence for loss of biodiversity through geological time
- one major type of evidence for loss of biodiversity in recent human history
- the interrelationships between land cover change and biodiversity loss, including shifting ecological boundaries, evolutionary diversification and species extinction
- the effects of biodiversity loss in natural and anthropogenic biomes on ecosystem services and species, ecosystem and genetic diversity; loss of human foods and medicinal plants
- the projected impacts of loss of biodiversity

Depth study two

Using fieldwork and/or secondary sources, students investigate how the impacts of land cover change are being addressed and evaluated.

- approaches to land cover restoration and rehabilitation, and the mitigation of future land cover changes, including preservation strategies
- the current and proposed strategies, at local to global levels, implemented to mitigate the adverse effects of either global climate change or loss of biodiversity
- how human activity has adapted, or may be required to adapt, to either global climate change or loss of biodiversity
- a program designed to address the impacts of land cover change on local and regional environments
- an evaluation of the program, giving consideration to environmental, economic and social benefit and costs
- an evaluation of at least one alternative approach to the management of land cover change in the area being studied, using the concept of sustainability to determine the extent to which the approach has the potential to address the issue into the future

Geographical Inquiry and Skills

All the following skills should be taught during the unit. Relevant skills will be emphasised for each depth study.

Geographical inquiry skills

Observing, questioning and planning

- formulate geographical inquiry questions
- plan a geographical inquiry with clearly defined aims and appropriate methodology

Collecting, recording, evaluating and representing

- collect geographical information, incorporating ethical protocols, from a range of primary sources (interviews, questionnaires, student's own experiences, and field observations) and secondary sources (online maps, websites, spatial software applications, print resources and visual media)
- record observations in a range of graphic representations using spatial technologies and information and communication technologies
- evaluate the reliability, validity and usefulness of geographical sources and information
- acknowledge sources of information and use an approved referencing technique

Interpreting, analysing and concluding

- analyse geographical information and data from a range of primary and secondary sources, and a variety of perspectives, to draw reasoned conclusions and make generalisations
- identify and analyse relationships, spatial patterns and trends, and make predictions and inferences

Communicating

- communicate geographical information, ideas, issues and arguments using appropriate written and/or oral, cartographic, multimodal and graphic forms
- use geographical language in appropriate contexts to demonstrate geographical knowledge and understanding

Reflecting and responding

- apply generalisations to evaluate alternative responses to geographical issues at a variety of scales
- propose individual and collective action, taking into account environmental, social and economic factors, and predict the outcomes of the proposed action

Geographical skills

The following geographical skills should be taught within the specified content of each unit.

Mapping skills (use of maps and atlases)

- identify and interpret a variety of topographic and thematic maps (physical, political, and social maps, synoptic charts and climate maps) at different scales (local, national and global)
- understand the significance of map projections (cylindrical, conical and azimuthal) for mapping the Earth

- interpret and apply data from different types of statistical maps (isopleth/isoline maps, choropleth maps, proportional circle maps, overlay and dot distribution maps)
- interpret marginal information represented on maps (title, conventional signs contained in the legend, north point, numerical and linear scale)
- establish position on a map using alphanumeric grid coordinates, eastings and northings, four figure area references, six figure grid references, and latitude and longitude expressed in degrees and minutes
- establish direction on a map using general compass directions (16 points) and bearings
- interpret and express scale in written, linear and ratio (representative fraction) formats, and convert scale from one format to another
- apply the map scale to basic calculations to determine time, speed, distance and area
- interpret relief on a map using contours and height information (spot heights), to describe the steepness and shape of a slope (concave, convex and uniform), and calculate the average gradient
- identify different relief features (landforms, including hills, valleys, plains, spurs, ridges, escarpments, saddles, cliffs), types of natural vegetation cover and hydrological features (land subject to inundation, perennial and intermittent water bodies)
- interpret, construct and annotate cross sections to show natural and cultural features on the landscape
- construct simple annotated sketch maps using map conventions (border, title, legend, north point and approximate scale)
- identify and interpret natural features and cultural features on a map
- describe the site and situation of places
- identify, describe and interpret spatial patterns (including land use, settlement and transport), and spatial relationships between natural and cultural features on maps
- interpret and describe changing patterns and relationships that have taken place over time

Remote sensing skills (use of remote sensing products, such as ground level photographs, aerial photographs, radar imagery and satellite imagery)

- identify and describe natural and cultural features and their patterns on the Earth's surface using ground level photographs, aerial photographs (vertical and oblique), radar imagery and satellite imagery (Landsat, weather satellites and Google Earth)
- compare the different types of information available from remote sensing products with the information depicted on a topographic map
- use remote sensing products as an aid to interpreting natural and cultural features shown on topographic maps
- determine direction on remote sensing products
- apply scale to the calculation of distance on remote sensing products
- interpret the difference in scale between a photograph and a topographic map of the same place
- use combinations of remote sensing products and topographic maps to provide information based on change over time

Geographical and statistical data skills (use of geographical and statistical data in formats such as tables, graphs, maps and diagrams)

- calculate and interpret descriptive statistics, including central tendency (arithmetic mean, median, mode), variation (maximum, minimum and range) and frequency
- interpret indexes
- identify correlations between variables
- interpret and apply data from different types of statistical maps (isopleth/isoline maps, choropleth maps, proportional circle maps, overlay and dot distribution maps)
- interpret and construct tables and graphs, including: picture graphs; line, bar and compound graphs; histograms; scattergrams; climatic graphs; pie graphs; flowcharts and population pyramids
- use systems and flow diagrams to organise thinking about relationships
- understand that statistical or spatial association does not prove a causal relationship
- extrapolate trends over time to forecast future conditions

Skills in the use of information and communications technology and geographical information systems (in a geographic context)

- use the internet as a tool for geographical research
- use simple applications, software and online resources (including Google Earth and Google Maps) to access atlases and remote sensing products (photographs, radar imagery and satellite imagery) for the purpose of describing and interpreting spatial patterns and relationships
- access databases, such as Australian Bureau of Statistics, and Bureau of Meteorology, for spatial and statistical information
- use geospatial technologies, including global positioning systems (GPS), to collect and map spatial data

Fieldwork skills (use of field observations and measurements)

- collect primary data using field techniques, including: surveys and interviews, observing and recording, listening, questioning, sketching and annotating, measuring and counting, photographing and note-taking
- collate primary data using techniques, including listing, tabulating, report writing, graphing, constructing diagrams and mapping
- analyse and interpret primary data

Unit 4 – Planning sustainable places

Unit description

Challenges exist in designing urban places to render them more productive, vibrant and sustainable. How people respond to these challenges, individually and collectively, will influence the sustainability and liveability of places into the future. While all places are subject to changes produced by economic, demographic, social, political and environmental processes, the outcomes of these processes vary depending on local responses, adaptations and planning practices.

Urban planning involves a range of stakeholders who contribute to decision making and the planning process. Students examine how governments, planners, communities, interest groups and individuals attempt to address these challenges in order to ensure that places are sustainable. They also investigate the ways in which geographical knowledge and skills can be applied to identify and address these challenges. The present and future needs of society are addressed by the allocation and reallocation of land uses, improving infrastructure and transport systems and enhancing amenities to meet the needs of the population as perceived by the different perspectives of the various stakeholders.

The unit begins with a global scale overview of the process of urbanisation and its consequences. Urbanisation not only affects human wellbeing and the rate of world population growth, it has created a range of challenges for urban, rural and remote places, including Indigenous communities. The interconnected challenges faced in places, and other matters related to liveability, are a focus of this unit.

Two depth studies provide greater detail. The first study focuses on challenges in metropolitan Perth or a regional urban centre in Western Australia. The second study focuses on challenges faced in a megacity. Students examine the concepts, processes and roles of planning in these selected contexts. This approach enables students to also develop an understanding of the challenges in two urban places.

In undertaking these depth studies, students will use and apply geographical tools, such as spatial technologies and skills, to investigate the sustainability of places.

Learning outcomes

By the end of this unit, students:

- understand the processes resulting in changes in places and how the places investigated can be made more sustainable
- understand the outcomes of the processes creating change in different communities
- understand and apply key geographical concepts – including place, space, environment, interconnection, sustainability, scale and change – as part of a geographical inquiry
- gather and analyse primary and secondary data to reveal trends in, and relationships between, the processes resulting in change in places
- apply geographical inquiry and a range of skills, including spatial technologies and fieldwork, to investigate a challenge associated with the sustainability of places
- evaluate alternative planning strategies or proposals to manage a selected challenge.

Unit content

This unit builds on the content covered in Unit 3.

This unit includes the knowledge, understandings and skills described below. This is the examinable content.

Geographical Knowledge and Understanding

Overview of places and their challenges

Places:

- the process of urbanisation and its implications for world population growth and human wellbeing in urban and rural places
- the economic and environmental interdependence of urban and rural places
- the historical, cultural, economic and environmental factors that have contributed to the spatial distribution of urban and rural places in Australia
- the processes of urban sprawl, invasion and succession, renewal, planning, land use competition, inertia and agglomeration that have contributed to the characteristics and functions of urban and rural places in Australia
- the changing demographic, economic and social characteristics, including age, gender and socioeconomic and cultural distribution, in urban and rural places in Australia

Challenges facing places:

- an overview of the challenges facing rural and remote places in Australia, including Indigenous communities. Challenges include: population loss, economic restructuring, employment, housing, service and water provision, concentrations of socially vulnerable populations, social inclusion and exclusion, transportation, resource degradation, land use conflicts, declining political influence, isolation and remoteness, fly-in/fly-out work patterns.
- an overview of the challenges facing megacities and Australian metropolitan and regional centres. Challenges include: housing, economic restructuring, employment, transportation, congestion, environmental degradation, waste management, personal safety, land abandonment, urban sprawl, socio-spatial inequality, social inclusion and exclusion, changing demographics.

Students complete **two** depth studies which are taught with the requisite geographical inquiry and additional geographical skills described as part of this unit.

Depth study one

Using fieldwork and/or secondary sources, students investigate significant related challenges in either metropolitan Perth or a regional urban centre in Western Australia and how these challenges are being addressed. For the purpose of this unit, a regional urban centre is a place large enough to support a school with Year 12 students.

For the selected place, students study:

- the site, situation, internal and external morphology and functions
- the demographics

Students study **four** of the following challenges:

- housing
- economic restructuring
- employment
- transportation
- congestion
- environmental degradation
- waste management
- personal safety
- land abandonment
- urban sprawl
- socio-spatial inequality
- social inclusions and exclusions
- changing demographics

in order to investigate:

- the nature, scope and causes of each of the four selected challenges being confronted, and the implication for the place
- the views and attitudes of major stakeholder groups related to each of the four selected challenges
- the range of planning strategies that have been used to address each of the four selected challenges, and how these compare with, and/or have been informed by, responses implemented in other places, both inside and outside Australia
- the extent to which the planning strategies adopted in the selected place have been, or could be, informed by the concept of sustainability
- the strategies adopted in the selected place to address these challenges
- the extent to which these strategies have enhanced its sustainability and liveability.

Depth study two

Using fieldwork and/or secondary sources, students investigate **two** significant challenges faced in **one** megacity.

For the selected megacity, students study:

- the site, situation, internal and external morphology and functions
- the demographics

Students study any **two** of the following challenges:

- housing
- economic restructuring
- employment
- transportation
- congestion
- environmental degradation
- waste management
- personal safety
- land abandonment
- urban sprawl
- socio-spatial inequality
- social inclusion and exclusion
- changing demographics

in order to investigate:

- the nature, scope and causes of each of the two selected challenges being addressed, and the implications for the selected megacity
- the range of planning strategies used to address each of the two selected challenges, and how these compare with, and/or have been informed by, responses implemented in other world megacities
- the extent to which the planning strategies adopted in the selected megacity have been, or could be, informed by the concept of sustainability
- the strategies adopted in the selected megacity to address these challenges
- the extent to which these strategies have enhanced the sustainability and liveability of the selected megacity.

Geographical Inquiry and Skills

All the following skills should be studied during this unit. Relevant skills will be emphasised for each depth study.

Geographical inquiry skills

Observing, questioning and planning

- formulate geographical inquiry questions
- plan a geographical inquiry with clearly defined aims and appropriate methodology

Collecting, recording, evaluating and representing

- collect geographical information, incorporating ethical protocols, from a range of primary sources (interviews, questionnaires, student's own experiences, and field observations) and secondary sources (online maps, websites, spatial software applications, print resources and visual media)
- record observations in a range of graphic representations using spatial technologies and information and communication technologies
- evaluate the reliability, validity and usefulness of geographical sources and information
- acknowledge sources of information and use an approved referencing technique

Interpreting, analysing and concluding

- analyse geographical information and data from a range of primary and secondary sources, and a variety of perspectives, to draw reasoned conclusions and make generalisations
- identify and analyse relationships, spatial patterns and trends, and make predictions and inferences

Communicating

- communicate geographical information, ideas, issues and arguments using appropriate written and/or oral, cartographic, multimodal and graphic forms
- use geographical language in appropriate contexts to demonstrate geographical knowledge and understanding

Reflecting and responding

- apply generalisations to evaluate alternative responses to geographical issues at a variety of scales
- propose individual and collective action, taking into account environmental, social and economic factors, and predicts the outcomes of the proposed action

Geographical skills

The following geographical skills should be taught within the specified content of each unit.

Mapping skills (use of maps and atlases)

- identify and interpret a variety of topographic and thematic maps (physical, political, and social maps, synoptic charts and climate maps) at different scales (local, national and global)
- understand the significance of map projections (cylindrical, conical and azimuthal) for mapping the Earth
- interpret and apply data from different types of statistical maps (isopleth/isoline maps, choropleth maps, proportional circle maps, overlay and dot distribution maps)
- interpret marginal information represented on maps (title, conventional signs contained in the legend, north point, numerical and linear scale)
- establish position on a map using alphanumeric grid coordinates, eastings and northings, four figure area references, six figure grid references, and latitude and longitude expressed in degrees and minutes
- establish direction on a map using general compass directions (16 points) and bearings

- interpret and express scale in written, linear and ratio (representative fraction) formats, and convert scale from one format to another
- apply the map scale to basic calculations to determine time, speed, distance and area
- interpret relief on a map using contours and height information (spot heights), to describe the steepness and shape of a slope (concave, convex and uniform), and calculate the average gradient
- identify different relief features (landforms, including hills, valleys, plains, spurs, ridges, escarpments, saddles, cliffs), types of natural vegetation cover and hydrological features (land subject to inundation, perennial and intermittent water bodies)
- interpret, construct and annotate cross sections to show natural and cultural features on the landscape
- construct simple annotated sketch maps using map conventions (border, title, legend, north point and approximate scale)
- identify and interpret natural features and cultural features on a map
- describe the site and situation of places
- identify, describe and interpret spatial patterns (including land use, settlement and transport), and spatial relationships between natural and cultural features on maps
- interpret and describe changing patterns and relationships that have taken place over time

Remote sensing skills (use of sensing products such as ground level photographs, aerial photographs, radar imagery and satellite imagery)

- identify and describe natural and cultural features and their patterns on the Earth's surface using ground level photographs, aerial photographs (vertical and oblique), radar imagery and satellite imagery (Landsat, weather satellites and Google Earth)
- compare the different types of information available from remote sensing products with the information depicted on a topographic map
- use remote sensing products as an aid to interpreting natural and cultural features shown on topographic maps
- determine direction on remote sensing products
- apply scale to the calculation of distance on remote sensing products
- interpret the difference in scale between a photograph and a topographic map of the same place
- use combinations of remote sensing products and topographic maps to provide information based on change over time

Geographical and statistical data skills (use of geographical and statistical data in formats such as tables, graphs, maps and diagrams)

- calculate and interpret descriptive statistics, including central tendency (arithmetic mean, median, mode), variation (maximum, minimum and range) and frequency
- interpret indexes
- identify correlations between variables

- interpret and apply data from different types of statistical maps (isopleth/isoline maps, choropleth maps, proportional circle maps, overlay and dot distribution maps)
- interpret and construct tables and graphs, including: picture graphs; line, bar and compound graphs; histograms; scattergrams; climatic graphs; pie graphs; flowcharts and population pyramids
- use systems and flow diagrams to organise thinking about relationships
- understand that statistical or spatial association does not prove a causal relationship
- extrapolate trends over time to forecast future conditions

Skills in the use of information and communications technology and geographical information systems
(in a geographic context)

- use the internet as a tool for geographical research
- use simple applications, software and online resources (including Google Earth and Google Maps) to access atlases and remote sensing products (photographs, radar imagery and satellite imagery) for the purpose of describing and interpreting spatial patterns and relationships
- access databases, such as Australian Bureau of Statistics, and Bureau of Meteorology, for spatial and statistical information
- use geospatial technologies, including GPS, to collect and map spatial data

Fieldwork skills (use of field observations and measurements)

- collect primary data using field techniques, including: surveys and interviews, observing and recording, listening, questioning, sketching and annotating, measuring and counting, photographing and note-taking
- collate primary data using techniques, including: listing, tabulating, report writing, graphing, constructing diagrams and mapping
- analyse and interpret primary data

School-based assessment

The Western Australian Certificate of Education (WACE) Manual contains essential information on principles, policies and procedures for school-based assessment that needs to be read in conjunction with this syllabus.

Teachers design school-based assessment tasks to meet the needs of students. The table below provides details of the assessment types for the Geography ATAR Year 12 syllabus and the weighting for each assessment type.

Assessment table – Year 12

Type of assessment	Weighting
<p>Geographical inquiry</p> <p>Students plan and conduct investigations, process and translate information, and communicate findings following ethical protocols and procedures.</p> <p>Both primary and secondary information sources are used.</p> <p>Formats can include: investigation, assignment, report and/or an oral or multimedia presentation.</p>	15%
<p>Fieldwork/practical skills</p> <p>Fieldwork involves students actively engaged in collecting primary data.</p> <p>Practical skills involve the collection and interpretation of data from a number of sources.</p> <p>Formats can include: excursions, map interpretation, and/or data analysis.</p>	15%
<p>Short and extended response</p> <p>Questions can require students to respond to stimulus material.</p> <p>Formats can include: multiple-choice questions, short responses, sectionalised extended responses, extended responses, and/or a combination of these.</p> <p>Typically these tasks are administered under test conditions.</p>	30%
<p>Examination</p> <p>Typically conducted at the end of each semester and/or unit and reflecting the examination design brief for this syllabus.</p>	40%

Teachers are required to use the assessment table to develop an assessment outline for the pair of units.

The assessment outline must:

- include a set of assessment tasks
- include a general description of each task
- indicate the unit content to be assessed
- indicate a weighting for each task and each assessment type
- include the approximate timing of each task (for example, the week the task is conducted, or the issue and submission dates for an extended task).

In the assessment outline for the pair of units, each assessment type must be included at least twice.

The set of assessment tasks must provide a representative sampling of the content for Unit 3 and Unit 4.

Assessment tasks not administered under test/controlled conditions, such as inquiries and fieldwork, require appropriate validation/authentication processes. This validation can involve a task (for example, short closed and/or open questions requiring the analysis of data or an extended response) which is completed in class after the final presentation has been submitted.

Grading

Schools report student achievement in terms of the following grades:

Grade	Interpretation
A	Excellent achievement
B	High achievement
C	Satisfactory achievement
D	Limited achievement
E	Very low achievement

The teacher prepares a ranked list and assigns the student a grade for the pair of units. The grade is based on the student's overall performance as judged by reference to a set of pre-determined standards. These standards are defined by grade descriptions and annotated work samples. The grade descriptions for the Geography ATAR Year 12 syllabus are provided in Appendix 1. They can also be accessed, together with annotated work samples, through the Guide to Grades link on the course page of the Authority website at www.scsa.wa.edu.au

To be assigned a grade, a student must have had the opportunity to complete the education program, including the assessment program (unless the school accepts that there are exceptional and justifiable circumstances).

Refer to the WACE Manual for further information about the use of a ranked list in the process of assigning grades.

ATAR course examination

All students enrolled in the Geography ATAR Year 12 course are required to sit the ATAR course examination. The examination is based on a representative sampling of the content for Unit 3 and Unit 4. Details of the ATAR course examination are prescribed in the examination design brief on the following page.

Refer to the WACE Manual for further information.

Examination design brief – Year 12

Time allowed

Reading time before commencing work: ten minutes

Working time for paper: three hours

Permissible items

Standard items: pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener, correction fluid/tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters

Special items: approved drawing and measuring instruments (i.e. dividers, drawing compass, string, protractor), up to three calculators, which do not have the capacity to create or store programmes or text, are permitted in this ATAR course examination

Provided by the supervisor

a broadsheet containing source material

SECTION	SUPPORTING INFORMATION
<p>Section One</p> <p>Multiple-choice</p> <p>20% of the total examination</p> <p>20 questions</p> <p>Suggested working time: 30 minutes</p>	<p>Questions typically require the candidate to refer to source material on the broadsheet and apply geographical skills.</p>
<p>Section Two</p> <p>Short response</p> <p>40% of the total examination</p> <p>7–12 questions</p> <p>Suggested working time: 70 minutes</p>	<p>Questions can require the candidate to define, describe, explain, interpret, construct, calculate, analyse and/or evaluate information.</p> <p>Questions can require the candidate to refer to source material on the broadsheet and apply geographical skills.</p>
<p>Section Three</p> <p>Extended response</p> <p>Part A: Unit 3</p> <p>20% of the total examination</p> <p>One question from a choice of two</p> <p>Suggested working time: 40 minutes</p> <p>Part B: Unit 4</p> <p>20% of the total examination</p> <p>One question from a choice of two</p> <p>Suggested working time: 40 minutes</p>	<p>Questions can consist of parts which are typically of increasing difficulty.</p> <p>Questions can require the candidate to refer to source material on the broadsheet and apply geographical skills.</p>

Appendix 1 – Grade descriptions Year 12

A	<p>Geographical knowledge and understandings</p> <p>Presents comprehensive discussions providing accurate and detailed integrated information about features, activities, strategies, spatial patterns and associations, processes, relationships and/or factors.</p> <p>Makes detailed and frequent reference to relevant geographical models, concepts and/or theories.</p>
	<p>Geographical terminology and concepts</p> <p>Consistently uses relevant geographical terminology and applies related geographical concepts to develop cohesive, concise and accurate responses.</p>
	<p>Geographical skills</p> <p>Consistently applies a wide range of correct geographical thinking, skills and processes, and makes clear and direct links between them.</p> <p>Accurately analyses and applies mapping and/or diagrammatic skills and processes in a wide variety of contexts to enhance responses.</p> <p>Presents highly organised analytic responses, including extended responses with well-developed sentences and paragraphs.</p>
	<p>Use of supportive evidence</p> <p>Selects and correctly applies a wide range of appropriate supporting evidence, including examples, quotations, sources, statistics, data, maps and/or sketches when developing responses.</p>
B	<p>Geographical knowledge and understandings</p> <p>Presents detailed discussions providing accurate information about features, activities, strategies, spatial patterns and associations, processes, relationships and/or factors.</p> <p>Makes relevant reference to geographical models, concepts and/or theories.</p>
	<p>Geographical terminology and concepts</p> <p>Uses relevant geographical terminology and applies geographical concepts to develop appropriate responses.</p>
	<p>Geographical skills</p> <p>Applies correct geographical thinking, skills and processes, and makes clear links between them.</p> <p>Accurately applies mapping and/or diagrammatic skills and processes in a variety of contexts to support responses.</p> <p>Presents detailed effective responses, including extended responses with well-developed sentences and paragraphs.</p>
	<p>Use of supportive evidence</p> <p>Selects and applies a range of supporting evidence, including examples, quotations, sources, statistics, data, maps and/or sketches when developing responses.</p>

C	<p>Geographical knowledge and understandings</p> <p>Presents brief discussions providing mostly relevant general information about features, activities, strategies, spatial patterns and associations, processes, relationships and/or factors.</p> <p>Makes simple reference to geographical models, concepts and/or theories.</p>
	<p>Geographical terminology and concepts</p> <p>Uses some relevant geographical terminology and concepts to develop responses.</p>
	<p>Geographical skills</p> <p>Applies geographical thinking, mapping and/or diagrammatic skills and processes, and shows some links between them.</p> <p>Accurately applies a small range of mapping and/or diagrammatic skills and processes to support responses.</p> <p>Presents responses, including extended responses that are mostly descriptive in nature with basic sentence and paragraph structure.</p>
	<p>Use of supportive evidence</p> <p>Selects and applies some supporting evidence, including examples, quotations, sources, statistics, data, maps and/or sketches which may develop discussions.</p>
D	<p>Geographical knowledge and understandings</p> <p>Presents limited discussions providing simplistic information about features, activities, strategies, spatial patterns and associations, processes, relationships and/or factors.</p> <p>Rarely makes reference to geographical models, concepts and/or theories.</p>
	<p>Geographical terminology and concepts</p> <p>Makes limited use of relevant geographical terminology and concepts.</p>
	<p>Geographical skills</p> <p>Applies limited geographical thinking, mapping and/or diagrammatic skills and processes.</p> <p>Makes limited use of mapping skills and/or processes in some contexts to support responses.</p> <p>Presents mostly unstructured responses, which may include incorrect or irrelevant information.</p>
	<p>Use of supportive evidence</p> <p>Makes limited use of evidence to support statements and generalisations.</p>
E	<p>Does not meet the requirements of a D grade and/or has completed insufficient assessment tasks to be assigned a higher grade.</p>

Appendix 2 – Glossary

This glossary is provided to enable a common understanding of the key terms in this syllabus.

Adaptation	Alteration or adjustment in response to a changed environment.
Anthropocene	An informal term commonly used to define the most recent period of geologic time. It is used to highlight the extent to which human activities have impacted on the Earth's ecosystems. Evidence of human impact, such as the proliferation and spread of managed and constructed elements of environments, together with climate change, habitat loss and species extinctions, are cited by scientists as evidence that human impact has significantly changed the nature of the Earth's biodiversity. There is not, however, a consensus on when the anthropocene commenced. Some scientists identify the Industrial Revolution as the start date. Others trace its beginnings to the rise of agriculture and the Neolithic Revolution some 12,000 years ago.
Anthropogenic biomes	Biomes that are the result of sustained direct human interactions with ecosystems.
Biodiversity	The type, number and variety of living organisms within a given environment.
Biome	A community of life forms adapted to a large natural area.
Biophysical processes	The atmospheric, biological, chemical and physical processes that take place in the lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere. They can be further broken down, for example, soil forming processes, mass wasting, cloud forming processes, fluvial processes, marine processes, glacial processes and biogeochemical cycling.
Change	The concept of change involves both time and space. Geographical phenomena are constantly changing, and can often be best understood by investigating how they have developed over time periods ranging from a few years to thousands. This is important in helping students to understand what is happening around them and seeing their world as dynamic.
Economic restructuring	Significant and enduring changes to the nature and structure of an economy.
Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals in a non-living environment.
Environment	The term 'environment', where unqualified, means the living and non-living elements of the Earth's surface and atmosphere. It includes human changes to the Earth's surface, for example, croplands, planted forests, buildings and roads.
Fieldwork	Fieldwork is an integral part of geographical learning. It provides a planned opportunity for students to engage with the environment – to observe and investigate in the "real world" the geographical phenomena, issues and processes studied in the classroom. It also enables students to explore different perspectives or points of view on important geographical issues. There are multiple approaches to fieldwork ranging from the observational to the fully participatory. Fieldwork can be undertaken in a range of settings, including the school grounds. It includes "virtual fieldwork" – the use of the internet to virtually visit a site and engage in a guided geographical inquiry. A virtual field trip provides students with the opportunity to investigate geographical phenomena not normally accessible due to distance or cost.

Geographical inquiry methodologies	An approach to the study focused on the development of a wide variety of skills, such as observing, reading, gathering, organising, preparing, presenting, analysing, interpreting and synthesising geographic information from a variety of sources, including spatial technologies and fieldwork. In short, it involves the skills needed to formulate questions and initiate, plan and implement an inquiry relevant to a geographical issue, process or phenomenon.
Geographical processes	The combination of physical and human forces that form and transform our world.
Global distribution	The spatial distribution of geographical phenomena throughout the world, for example, megacities, earthquake hazards, deforestation and fashion design.
Globalisation	The increased interconnectedness and interdependence of people and countries resulting from the expanding integration of trade, finance, people, and ideas in one global marketplace. Advancements in technology, communication, science, transport and industry have accelerated the pace of this integration over the past few decades.
Interconnection	The concept of interconnection emphasises that no object of geographical study can be viewed in isolation. It is about the ways in which geographical phenomena are connected to each other through environmental processes, the movement of people, flows of trade and investment, the purchase of goods and services, cultural influences, the exchange of ideas and information, political power and international agreements. Interconnections can be complex, reciprocal or interdependent, and have a strong influence on the characteristics of places. An understanding of the significance of interconnection leads to holistic thinking and helps students to see the various aspects of geography as connected rather than separate bodies of knowledge.
Land cover transformation	Refers to the changes that have taken place in natural environments due to a variety of natural and/or human-induced causes.
Liveability	The quality of space and the built environment. The concept of liveability has been linked to a range of factors, for example, quality of life, health, sense of safety, access to services, cost of living, comfortable living standards, mobility and transport, air quality and social participation.
Megacity	Typically defined as a metropolitan area with a total population in excess of 10 million.
Metropolitan	Refers to a region with a densely populated core urban area and its less populated surrounding suburbs that are mutually dependent upon infrastructure and industries.
Mitigation	The ability to moderate the severity of a hazard or similarly adverse occurrence.
Natural carbon sequestration	The process of capture and long-term storage of atmospheric carbon dioxide by the natural biogeochemical cycling of carbon.
Natural system	A set of naturally occurring interrelated parts with distinct inputs, throughputs and outputs.
Perspective	A way of viewing the world, the people in it, their relationships to each other and their relationships to communities and environments.

Place	Places play a fundamental role in human life. The world is made up of places, from those with largely natural features, for example, an area of rainforest, to those with largely constructed features, such as the centre of a large city. They are where we live and grow up. Our most common relationships are likely to be with people in the same place. The environmental and human qualities of places influence our lives and life opportunities. Places are, therefore, cultural constructs. They are sites of biodiversity, locations for economic activity, centres of decision making and administration, sites for the transmission and exchange of knowledge and ideas, meeting places for social interaction, sources of identity, belonging and enjoyment, and areas of natural beauty and wonder. They are where major events occur, from natural disasters and financial crises to sporting events. Places can also be laboratories for the comparative study of the relationships between processes and phenomena, because the uniqueness of each place means that similar processes and influences can produce different outcomes in different places. The importance of Country/Place to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples is an example of the interaction between culture and identity, and shows how places can be invested with spiritual and other significance.
Resilience	The ability to recover or adjust in response to a changed situation.
Risk management	In this curriculum it is defined in terms of preparedness, mitigation and/or prevention of a natural or ecological hazard. Preparedness involves planning the interventions required to prevent or mitigate the effects of a hazard. Mitigation involves the implementation of the strategies to eliminate or minimise the effects of these hazards. Adaptation involves adjusting to the changed environmental circumstances.
Rural and remote	The Australian Bureau of Statistics defines 'rural' as any area which is not part of any urban area. The remoteness of a place is determined by the physical distance of a location from the nearest urban area.
Scale	The concept of scale is used to analyse phenomena and look for explanations at different spatial levels, from the personal to the local, regional, national and global. Different factors can be involved in explaining phenomena at different scales, for example, in studies of vegetation, climate is the main factor at the global scale but soil and drainage may be the main factors at the local scale. Deciding on the appropriate scale for an inquiry is therefore important. Scale is also involved when geographers look for explanations or outcomes at different levels. Local events can have global outcomes, for example, the effects of local actions such as permanent vegetation removal on global climate. National and regional changes can also have local outcomes, as in the effects of economic policies on local economies. Scale, however, may be perceived differently by diverse groups of people and organisations, and can be used to elevate or diminish the significance of an issue, for example, by labelling it as local or global.
Social exclusion	The processes by which individuals and even entire communities are systematically blocked from rights, opportunities and resources, for example, housing, employment, healthcare, civic engagement, democratic participation and due process that are normally available to members of society, and which are key to social integration.
Social justice	The concept that all people have the right to fair treatment and equal access to the benefits of society.

Socio-spatial inequality	Social and economic inequalities across space. This includes unequal access to essential goods and services depending on the area or location in which a person lives.
Space	<p>The concept of space includes location, spatial distribution and the organisation of space. Location plays an important role in determining the environmental characteristics of a place, the viability of an economic activity or the opportunities open to an individual, but the effects of location on human activities also depend on the infrastructure and the technologies that link places, and the ways in which these are managed by businesses and governments.</p> <p>Spatial distribution, the second element in the concept of space, underlies much geographical study. The geographical characteristics of places have distributions across space that form patterns, and the analysis of these patterns contributes to an understanding of the causes of these characteristics and of the forms they take in particular places. Spatial distributions also have significant environmental, economic, social and political consequences. Students learn to identify and evaluate these consequences and the policies that could be adopted to respond to them.</p> <p>The organisation of space concerns how it is perceived, structured, organised and managed by people within specific cultural contexts, and how this creates particular types of spaces.</p>
Spatial association	The relationship between the distribution patterns of different phenomena on the Earth's surface.
Spatial distribution	The arrangement of geographical phenomena or activities across the Earth's surface.
Spatial interaction	The effects of movement or flows of air, water, material, life forms, people, goods or information between different locations on the Earth's surface.
Spatial technologies	<p>Any software or hardware that interacts with real-world locations. The use of spatial technologies forms the basis of many geographers' work practice. Global positioning systems (GPS), Google Earth, geographic information systems (GIS) and the use of satellite images are the most commonly used spatial technologies to visualise, manipulate, analyse, display and record spatial data.</p> <p>The use of spatial technologies is integral to the inquiry and skills process. The spatial technology application links geographic locations to information about them in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find information about places across the globe or locally • analyse relationships between locations • make decisions on the location of facilities • map the demographics of target markets • integrate maps with information from a variety of sources.
Sustainability	Meeting the needs of current and future generations through simultaneous environmental, social and economic adaptation and improvement.
Temporal distribution	The distribution of geographical phenomena over time.

Thinking geographically	To think geographically involves the application of the discipline's organising concepts to investigation of geographical issues and phenomena. It is conceptual knowledge- the ideas we use to enhance our knowledge and understanding of the world. The organising concepts in senior secondary geography are place, space, environment, interconnection, sustainability, scale and change.
Urbanisation	The increasing percentage or proportion of a population living in urban areas of a country. The term 'level of urbanisation' is often used.
Variety of scales	The geographical view of processes and phenomena at different levels on a continuum from the local to the international and global scales. It may include: comparative studies at the same scale; studying the same issue and phenomenon at a range of scales; or seeking explanations at a different scale to the one being studied.
Vulnerability	The susceptibility to harm or change.
World city	World cities (sometimes referred to as global cities) are centres of global economic and cultural authority. They are the places where the world's most important financial and corporate institutions are based and where decisions that 'drive' the global economy are made. They also play a globally significant role in the production and dissemination of knowledge (i.e. news, entertainment) and art. They are the centres of research and innovation.