

Foundation – Level 2
Levels 3 and 4
Levels 5 and 6

Geographical Concepts and Skills		
Place, space and interconnection		
Identify and describe the features of places at a local scale and how they change, recognising that people describe the features of places differently	Identify and describe the characteristics of places in different locations at a range of scales	Describe and explain the diverse characteristics of places in different locations from local to global scales
Describe and explain where places and activities are located	Identify and describe locations and spatial distributions and patterns	Identify and describe locations and describe and explain spatial distributions and patterns
Identify how people are connected to different places	Identify and explain the interconnections within places and between places	Describe and explain interconnections within places and between places, and the effects of these interconnections
Data and information		
Collect and record geographical data and information from the field and other sources	Collect and record relevant geographical data and information from the field and other sources	Collect and record relevant geographical data and information from the field and secondary sources, using ethical protocols
Represent data and the location of places and their features by constructing tables, plans and labelled maps	Represent data and the location of places and their characteristics by constructing tables and simple graphs and maps of appropriate scale that conform to cartographic conventions of border, scale, legend, title and north point	Represent the location of places and other types of geographical data and information in different forms including diagrams, field sketches and large-scale and small-scale maps that conform to cartographic conventions of border, scale, legend, title, north point and source; using digital and spatial technologies as appropriate
Interpret data and information to draw conclusions and describe the direction and location of places, using terms such as north, south, opposite, near, far	Interpret maps and other geographical data and information to develop identifications, descriptions, explanations and conclusions, using geographical terminology including simple grid references, compass direction and distance	Interpret maps and other geographical data and information using digital and spatial technologies as appropriate, to develop identifications, descriptions, explanations and conclusions that use geographical terminology
Geographical Knowledge		
Places and our connections to them	Diversity and significance of places and environments	Factors that shape places and influence interconnections
Representation of the location of places and their features on maps and models, including a globe, and the location of the major geographical divisions of the world in relation to Australia	Location of major countries of Africa and South America in relation to Australia and their major characteristics including the types of vegetation and native animals in at least two countries for both continents	Location of the major countries of Europe and North America, in relation to Australia and their major characteristics including the influence of people on the environmental characteristics of places in at least two countries from both continents
Definition of places as parts of the Earth's surface that have been given meaning by people, and how places can be defined at a variety of scales	Location of Australia's neighbouring countries and the diverse characteristics of their places	Location of the major countries of the Asian region in relation to Australia and the geographical diversity within the region
Connections of people in Australia to other places in Australia and across the world	Representation of Australia as states and territories, and Australia's major natural and human characteristics	Differences in the demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics of countries across the world
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Country/Place on which the school is located and why Country/Place is important to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and the ways in which they maintain special connections to particular Country/Place	The many Countries/Places of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples throughout Australia, and the custodial responsibility they have for Country/Place, and how this influences views about sustainability	Influence of people, including the influence of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, on the environmental characteristics of Australian places
Weather and seasons and the ways in which different cultural groups, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, describe them	Main climates of the world and the similarities and differences between the climates of different places	Impacts of bushfires or floods on environments and communities, and how people can respond
Natural, managed and constructed features of places, their location and how they change	Types of natural vegetation and the significance of vegetation to the environment, the importance of environments to animals and people, and different views on how they can be protected; the use and management of natural resources and waste, and different views on how to do this sustainably	Environmental and human influences on the location and characteristics of places and the management of spaces within them
Reasons why some places are special and some places are important to people and how they can be looked after	Similarities and differences in individuals' and groups' feelings and perceptions about places, and how they influence views about the protection of these places	Factors that influence people's awareness and opinion of places
Activities in the local place and reasons for their location, and the influence of purpose, distance and accessibility on the frequency with which people visit places	Similarities and differences between places in terms of their type of settlement, demographic characteristics and the lives of the people who live there	Australia's connections with other countries and how these change people and places
Achievement Standard		
<p>By the end of Level 2, students define place and identify and describe features of places and changes in these, at a local scale. They identify how people are connected to different places and explain the value of places to people. They describe different ways that places can be cared for.</p> <p>They collect and record geographical data and information. They represent data and information in tables, plans and labelled maps and interpret it to draw conclusions.</p> <p>They describe and explain location and distance using geographical terms, and describe the location of the major geographical divisions of the world.</p>	<p>By the end of Level 4, students identify and describe spatial characteristics, and the characteristics of places and environments at a range of scales. They identify and explain interconnections and identify and describe locations, including Australia's neighbouring countries and Africa and South America.</p> <p>They identify responses to a geographical challenge and the expected effects.</p> <p>They collect and record relevant geographical data and information and represent data and information in tables, simple graphs and maps of appropriate scale that conform to cartographic conventions. They interpret data and information, and use geographical terminology, to identify and to develop descriptions, explanations and conclusions.</p>	<p>By the end of Level 6, students describe and explain spatial characteristics and characteristics of places from local to global scales. They describe and explain interconnections and their effects. They identify and describe locations including the major countries of Europe, North America and Asia.</p> <p>They identify and compare responses to a geographical challenge, describing the expected effects on different groups.</p> <p>They ethically collect and record relevant geographical data and information and represent data and information in forms including diagrams, field sketches and large scale and small scale maps that conform to cartographic conventions.</p> <p>They interpret geographical data and information, and use geographical terminology, to identify and develop descriptions, explanations and conclusions. They use digital and spatial technologies to represent and interpret data and information.</p>