

Geography overview

Australians Islamic College WA version of Australian Curriculum of ACARA. As described in the Australian Curriculum, Geography identifies the concepts of place, space, environment, interconnection, sustainability, scale and change, as integral to the development of geographical understanding. These are high-level ideas or ways of thinking that can be applied across the subject to identify a question, guide an investigation, organise information, suggest an explanation or assist decision-making. They are the key ideas involved in teaching students to think geographically.

In the lower primary, students learn how to identify and describe the natural, managed and constructed features of places at a local scale and recognise that people describe the features of places differently. They identify where features of places are located and recognise that spaces can be arranged for different purposes. Students identify changes in features and describe how to care for places. They learn how to represent the location of different places and their features on pictorial maps and present findings in a range of texts and use everyday language to describe direction and location. They describe how people in different places are connected to each other and identify factors that influence these connections.

In the middle primary, students describe the characteristics of different places at the local scale and identify and describe similarities and differences between the characteristics of these places. They identify interconnections between people and places. They describe the location of selected countries and the distribution of features of places. Students pose simple geographical questions and collect information from different sources to answer these questions. They represent data in tables and simple graphs and the location of places and their characteristics on labelled maps that use the cartographic conventions of legend, title, and north point. They represent data and the location of places and their characteristics in simple graphic forms, including large-scale maps. They describe the location of places and their features using simple grid references, compass direction and distance.

In the upper primary, students explain the characteristics of places in different locations at the national scale. They describe the interconnections between people, places and environments and identify the effect of these interconnections on the characteristics of places and environments. They describe the location of selected countries in relative terms and identify spatial distributions and simple patterns in the features of places and environments. Students develop geographical questions to investigate and collect and record information from a range of sources to answer these questions. Students interpret geographical data to identify spatial distributions, simple patterns and trends, infer relationships and draw conclusions. They present findings and ideas using geographical terminology and graphic representations in a range of communication forms.