

Geography (T/A)

Geography is the study of the spacial interrelationships of people, places and environments. These spatial concepts provide a unique conceptual structure and framework of ideas for geographic investigations of natural and human phenomena. Geography has a distinctive, active mode of inquiry involving fieldwork and problem-solving skills. Furthermore contemporary issues are central to its study, making the subject dynamic and relevant. With its spatial dimension, Geography enables these issues to be investigated in a unique way.

Through studying Geography students are well prepared to explore issues as informed citizens in a changing world. As an integrated discipline, Geography gives students the foundation to pursue a broad range of careers and educational pathways. They are encouraged to assess information, outline visions for the future, develop an awareness of sustainable practices and become informed, critical and active citizens.

In consultation/negotiation with the classroom teacher a selection of the following units may be studied:

- Coastal Environments
- Marine Geography
- Water in the World
- Geography Beyond 2050
- Urban Dynamics
- Urban Palces
- World Cities
- Catchment Management
- Development and Geopolitics
- Resource Based Industries
- Earth in Action
- Food for the World
- Environmental Hazards
- Australia and Asia
- The Greening of Tourism and Perspectives

Geography (T) and Geography (A) is available as a Minor, Major. There is no prerequisite for the study of Geography in Year 11 or 12. Each unit is independent from others.

Experience by the end of Year 10	Year 11	Year 12
No previous study required	Two units from the list above	Two units from the list above

LIST OF UNITS

Coastal Environments

This unit studies the coast as a location, types of coasts, their extent; coastal processes - sand beach/sand dune system; rock platform/ hingle beach/cliff system; or mud or sand flat/mangrove/marsh system; coasts as a resource and issues affecting coastal environments.

Marine Geography

This unit studies the nature of marine environment; the resource potential of marine environments; management of marine environments.

Water in the World

This unit studies the water in the atmosphere, biosphere, lithosphere, and the human impact on the hydrosphere.

Geography Beyond 2050

This unit studies, levels of economic development throughout the world, comparing trends terns of Development and Growth; the impact of changing political systems on the economies, services, environmental management and technology of some regions of the world e.g. Central and Eastern Europe; effective regulations and laws; world population; global trends in food and agriculture and factors which are undermining production; what will cities be like in the 21st century?

Urban Dynamics

This unit studies the growth and decline of cities; the history and growth of urban settlements; urban planning and management of cities; city issues; factors affecting the distribution of settlements; features and structure of cities in the developed and developing world; aboriginal land rights and the Australian urban landscape; and sustainable cities.

Urban Places

This unit studies the process of urbanisation; urban functions; urban morphology; comparisons with other urban places outside Australia, especially in Third World countries; factors which influence function and morphology, including the role of the planner.

World Cities

This unit studies urbanisation and urban growth; the growth and role of large cities; economic activity in cities; major case study (select a suitable city to investigate in detail).

Catchment Management

This unit studies the nature of catchments local, regional and national catchment case studies – location, boundaries, human use and activity; catchment management changing attitudes to show alternatives for land and water quality management.

Development & Geopolitics

This unit studies the patterns of development on a global level; definition of economic development; external and internal forces influencing development; rates of development; the impact and issues of development; political tension and conflict.

Resource Based Industries

This unit studies the overview and characteristics of resource types and the issues relating to resource based industries. It will also include a case study of **at least two** different resource based industries to illustrate their unique characteristics e.g. a mining operation and a forestry operation.

Earth in Action

This unit introduces physical geography, geomorphology, tectonic processes and continental drift; the breakdown of the Earth's surface; soil and vegetation; atmospheric studies; reading and interpretation of topographic maps, aerial photographs and synoptic charts.

Food for the World

This unit studies the characteristics of agriculture; early farming practices; economic, social, political and physical factors influencing agricultural production; the significance of agricultural production; and the contributions of agriculture to world trade.

Environmental Hazards

Over the course of this unit students will select and study a range of environmental hazards from each of the following

categories of hazards: geological, geomorphic, atmospheric, ecological (or some combination of these). At least one of the hazards chosen from these categories should be one to which human actions have contributed.

Australia and Asia

This unit studies the diversity of the people, societies, environments and cultures of Asia; the links between Asian nations and Australia; Australia's economic, social and political relationships with Asia.

The Greening of Tourism and Perspectives

This unit studies the definitions and determinates of the tourist/leisure industry; the geographical nature of tourism; the environmental, social, cultural, and economic impact of tourism and development.

