

## Integrating tools and inquiry skills to create learning activities

YEAR LEVEL	GEOGRAPHICAL TOOLS					GEOGRAPHICAL INQUIRY SKILLS		
	Maps	Fieldwork	Graphs & Statistics	Spatial Technologies	Visual Representations	Questioning /Acquiring	Processing / Representing	Communicating / Responding
	<p><u>Types of maps</u> Sketch maps, Relief maps, Political maps, Topographic maps ✓ Flowline maps, Choropleth maps, Isoline maps, Précis maps, Cartograms, Synoptic charts</p> <p>Maps to identify direction, scales and distance, area and grid references, latitude and longitude, altitude, area, contour lines, gradient, local relief</p>	<p><u>Activities</u> Observing measuring, collecting and recording data</p> <p>Developing and conducting surveys and interviews</p> <p><u>Fieldwork instruments</u> Weather instruments, vegetation identification charts, compasses, GPS, GIS</p>	<p>Data tables</p> <p><u>Types of graphs</u> Pie Graphs Column graphs Compound column graphs Line graphs Climate graphs Population profiles ✓</p> <p>Multiple tables and graphs on a geographical theme</p> <p>Statistics to find patterns and trends</p>	<p>Virtual maps</p> <p>Satellite images ✓</p> <p>GPS</p> <p>GIS</p>	<p>Photographs</p> <p>Aerial photographs</p> <p>Illustrations</p> <p>Flow charts</p> <p>Annotated diagrams ✓</p> <p>Multimedia sources</p> <p>Field sketches</p> <p>Cartoons</p> <p>Web tools</p>	<b>Landscapes and landforms</b>		
						<p><i>Example: Use topographic maps and / or satellite images to identify distinctive landform features in a place</i></p>		<p><i>Example: Use an annotated diagram to explain the formation of one distinctive landform</i></p>
						<b>Place and liveability</b>		
						<p><i>Example: Draw conclusions about the liveability of places for different age groups by analysing population profiles</i></p>		

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	<b>Biomes / Food security (NSW Sustainable biomes)</b>							
	<u>Types of maps</u> Relief maps Political maps Topographic maps Flowline maps Cadastral maps Thematic maps ✓ Isoline maps Landuse maps Précis maps Special purpose maps, Cartograms  Synoptic charts  Maps to identify direction, scale and distance, area and grid references, degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude, bearings, aspect, altitude, area, density, contour lines, gradient, local relief	<u>Activities</u> Observing, measuring, collecting and recording data,  Developing and conducting surveys and interviews  <u>Fieldwork instruments</u> eg Weather instruments, vegetation identification charts, compasses, GPS, GIS	Data tables ✓  <u>Types of graphs</u> ✓ Pie Graphs Column graphs Compound column graphs Line graphs Scatter graphs Climate graphs Population profiles  Multiple tables and graphs on a geographical theme  Statistics to find patterns and trends and to account for change ✓	Virtual maps Satellite images GPS GIS Remote sensing data Augmented reality	Photographs ✓ Aerial photographs Illustrations Annotated diagrams Multimedia Field and photo sketches Cartoons Mind maps Web tools	<i>Example: Work collaboratively to examine <b>thematic maps</b> to identify biomes and describe their spatial distribution on a global scale</i>		
	<b>Changing nations (NSW Changing places)</b>							
								<i>Example: Create an <b>infographic</b> that contains <b>photographs, graphs, statistics and facts</b> to illustrate trends in urbanisation.</i>