

Year Level Plan		Year 10	Geography	Social Sciences and Languages	
Term 1			Term 2		
Unit 1			Unit 2		
<p>Geographies of Human Wellbeing</p> <p>The inquiry questions for this unit are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can the spatial variation between places and changes in environments be explained? What management options exist for sustaining human and natural systems into the future? How do world views influence decisions on how to manage environmental and social change? <p>In this unit, students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> draw on studies at a range of scales, including the geographical contexts in Australia Africa and a country in the Asia region discuss unit inquiry questions and useful sources, and develop geographically significant questions relevant to unit focus select, record and organise relevant geographical data and information, from a range of appropriate sources to identify causes of global differences in the measures of human well-being between countries evaluate multi-variable data and other geographical information using qualitative and quantitative methods and digital and spatial technologies as appropriate to predict outcomes about changes represent multi-variable data in a range of appropriate forms, for example, spatial differences in well-being within and between countries in arrange of appropriate forms represent the spatial distribution of geographical phenomena by constructing special purpose maps that conform to cartographic conventions, using spatial technologies as appropriate apply geographical concepts to synthesise information from various sources to explore programs designed to reduce the gap between differences in well-being within and between countries draw conclusions based on the analysis of data information taking into account alternative points of view on differences in well-being within and between countries, and evaluate programs designed to reduce the gap between differences in well-being within and between countries present arguments and explanations using geographical terms 			<p>Environmental Change and Management</p> <p>The inquiry questions for this unit are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can the spatial variation between places and changes in environments be explained? What management options exist for sustaining human and natural systems into the future? How do world views influence decisions on how to manage environmental and social change? <p>In this unit, students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> draw on studies at a range of scales, including the geographical contexts of Australia and one other country develop geographically significant questions and plan an inquiry for a for a selected environment and the challenges it faces that follows geographical methods and applies geographical concepts select and record relevant data and geographical information, using ethical protocols, from a range of appropriate primary and secondary sources to investigate how environmental functions support life and the major challenges to sustainability apply geographical concepts to synthesise information from various sources to identify environmental worldviews that influence how people perceive and respond to an environmental issue, including those of Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples collect, select, record and organise relevant data and geographical information, using ethical protocols, from a range of primary and secondary sources for selected environment evaluate sources for their reliability, bias and usefulness evaluate sources for their reliability, bias, usefulness and taking into account alternative points of view present findings in a range of appropriate communication forms selected for their effectiveness and to suit audience and purpose, using relevant geographical terminology and digital technologies as appropriate reflect on and evaluate the findings of the inquiry to propose individual and collective action in response to a contemporary geographical challenge, taking account of environmental, economic and social considerations; and explain the predicted outcomes and consequences of their proposal 		
Assessment Tasks					
<p>Assessment Task 1</p> <p><i>Supervised Assessment: Short Response Exam</i></p> <p>The purpose of this assessment is to assess student responses that are produced independently, under supervision and in a set time frame. Students interpret, analyse and form conclusions about data and information, and respond to questions using representations, short answers and paragraph responses.</p> <p>In 2 x 60 minute short response exams (Part A: Data Manipulation / Part B: Data Analysis) students manipulate and represent data in order to analyse, explain and predict patterns of human wellbeing. All sources provide within exam.</p>		<p>Assessment Task 2</p> <p><i>Supervised Assessment: Response to Stimulus Exam</i></p> <p>The purpose of this assessment is to assess student responses that are produced independently, under supervision and in a set time frame. Students interpret, analyse and form conclusions about data and information, and respond to questions using paragraph responses.</p> <p>In 3 x 60 minute sessions, students synthesise data and information about wellbeing in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, evaluate alternative proposals and complete a decision-making matrix, and draw reasoned conclusions by writing a 400 to 600 word response on the selected proposal, including predicted outcomes and why the other proposal would not be as beneficial. All sources provided within exam.</p>		<p>Assessment Task 3</p> <p><i>Research Assignment (Multimodal)</i></p> <p>The purpose of this technique is to assess students' abilities to observe, collect, record, and represent geographical data and findings to respond to inquiry questions. Students follow an inquiry approach that aligns with the geographical inquiry and skills strand and communicate their findings, using digital and non-digital communication forms specific to the study of geography.</p> <p>Students assess how the interaction of geographical processes and human actions has changed the characteristics of a place over time and how these changes can be managed into the future.</p>	