# STAGE 1 (YEARS 1-2): TOPIC 2: PEOPLE AND PLACES

# **UNIT 2: TOURISM: CONNECTING PEOPLE AND PLACES**

## >> Unit 1 lessons

#### **Content focus:**

In this unit students explore Australia's location in the world and its tourism-based links with China and South Africa. They describe connections people have with places and identify factors affecting people's accessibility to places. In doing so, students develop their knowledge of places and compare their connections with those of their peers.

#### Syllabus content area:

#### Australia's location

*Students* investigate Australia's location in the world relative to other countries

#### People's connection with places

Students investigate connections and access to places

#### Local and global connections

Students investigate connections that people have global places

## **Key inquiry questions:**

- How are people connected to places?
- What factors affect peoples connection with places?
- How does tourism connect people with places?
- What is special about China and South Africa that makes them so popular with tourists?

#### Geographical concepts:

- Place: the significance of places and what they are like. For example: places students live in and belong to and why they are important.
- Space: the significance of location and spatial distribution, and ways people organise and manage the spaces that we live in. For example: location of a place in relation to other familiar places.
- Environment: the significance of the environment in human life, and the important interrelationships between humans and the environment. For example, how and why places should be looked after.
- Interconnection: no object of geographical study can be viewed in isolation. For example: local and global links people have with places and the special connection Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples maintain with Country/Place.

## **Outcomes:**

### A student:

- describes features of places and the connections people have with places
- communicates geographical information and uses geographical tools for inquiry.

## Inquiry skills:

# Acquiring geographical information

- pose geographical questions
- collect and record geographical data and information, for example, by observing or using visual representations

# Processing geographical information

- represent data by constructing maps
- draw conclusions based on interpretation of geographical information

# Communicating geographically

- present findings in a range of communication forms
- reflect on their learning and suggest responses to their findings

## **Geographical tools:**

# Maps

 pictorial maps, large-scale maps, world maps, globe

#### **Graphs and statistics**

proportional graphs and weather data

### Visual representations

 photographs, illustrations, story books, multimedia, web tools

# LESSONS AND WORKSHEETS:

 $Lesson\ 1: \underline{Connections\ with\ other\ places}:: \underline{Resource\ Sheet\ 1}:: \underline{Resource\ (ppt)}::$ 

Lesson 2: <u>Tourism: Connecting people and places</u> :: <u>Resource Sheet 1</u> :: <u>Resource Sheet 2</u> ::

Lesson 3: China: An introduction :: Resource (ppt)

Lesson 4: South Africa: An introduction :: Resource (ppt)

Lesson 5: Communicating geographical information in a travel brochure :: Resource (ppt)

Lesson 6: <u>Developing a travel brochure</u> :: <u>Resource Sheet 1</u>

Lesson 7: <u>Travel brochure presentation</u>