# Terminology in geography K-10

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## Early Stage 1

### Geographical concepts

* Place
* Space
* Environment

### Geographical inquiry skills

Acquire – question, investigate, observe, locate, record, draw, sketch

Process – arrange, represent, identify, conclude

Communicate – present, describe, explain, reflect

### Geographical tools

* Pictorial map, site map, emergency map, virtual map, satellite image, point of view, birds’ eye view, eye level view, symbol.
* Fieldwork, data, information, tally chart, concept map.
* Multimedia, photograph, illustration, drawing, 3D model, picture book, digital source, video, image, web tool, application (app).

### Syllabus focus areas

**People live in places** – significant, important, location, local, live in, belong to, my place, familiar, special, natural features, human features, location, look after, care for, litter, impact, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, Country, Place, site, culture, respect.

### Terms from other KLAs

Mathematics:

* Position
	+ position, between, next to, behind, inside, outside, left, right, directions
* Data
	+ information, collect, group, display, objects

Science and technology:

* Earth and Space
	+ daily and seasonal changes
	+ changes in the environment, objects and events
* Material World
	+ observable properties, built environment, purpose and design

## Stage 1

### Geographical concepts:

* Place
* Space
* Environment
* Interconnection
* Scale

### Geographical inquiry skills

Acquire – question, geographical question, investigate, explore, observe, locate, collect, measure, interview, record.

Process – represent, plot, construct, sort, organise, identify, categorise, label, annotate, interpret, compare, predict, conclude.

Communicate – present, describe, explain, reflect, respond.

### Geographical tools

* Pictorial map, outline map, virtual map, satellite image, large-scale map, world map, globe, aerial view, eye level view, Street View, symbol, legend, map colouring, route, zoom in and out, BOLTSS.
* Fieldwork, survey, yarnings, data, tally chart, data table, weather data, weather chart, column graph, pictograph, concept map, cause and effect chart, flow chart, Y chart, PMI chart, seasons wheel, Venn diagram, comparison table, placemat chart.
* Multimedia, photograph, collage, illustration, artworks, drawing, sketch, diagram, 3D model, picture book, digital source, video, web tool, application (app).

### Syllabus focus areas

**Features of places** – features, natural, human, location, citizens, care for, change, purpose, interact with, organise, reorganise, rearrange, weather, temperature, rainfall, sunshine, cloud cover, wind, shade, thermometer, seasons, weather patterns, calendar, seasonal calendar, forecast, activities, daily activities (for example, leisure, farming), effects, impacts.

**People and places** – scale: personal, local, national, global, local area, world, location, address, features, continents, countries, oceans, connection, personal, spiritual, cultural, birthplace, access, accessibility, factors, distance, technology, Skype, travel, visit, virtual tour, holiday, destination, landscape, transport modes, for example, train, plane, bus

### Terms from other KLAs

Mathematics:

* Time 1
	+ calendar, days, date, month, year, seasons, time
* Position 1
	+ position, left, right, directions, turn
* Position 2
	+ location, map, path
* Data 1
	+ Information, data, collect, gather, display, objects, symbol, tally mark, picture, row
* Data 2
	+ category, picture graph, list, table, equal spacing, key, baseline

Science and technology:

* Earth and space
	+ observable environmental changes, sky and land, patterns, Earth’s resources, sustainability
* Living world
	+ external features, grouping, food production, local environments, changing and growing, sustainability

## Stage 2

### Geographical concepts:

* Place
* Space
* Environment
* Interconnection
* Scale
* Sustainability

### Geographical inquiry skills

Acquire – question, geographical question, investigate, explore, observe, locate, collect, survey, measure, interview, record.

Process – represent, plot, construct, sort, organise, identify, categorise, label, annotate, compare, interpret, infer, predict, conclude.

Communicate – present, describe, explain, narrate, persuade, recommend, reflect, respond, propose, act on.

### Geographical tools

* Large-scale map, small-scale map, world map, globe, sketch map, political map, climate zone map, vegetation map, natural resources map, virtual map, satellite image, global positioning system (GPS), geographic information system (GIS), spatial technologies, location, direction, distance, map reference, cartographic conventions (BOLTSS), atlas, map overlay, base map
* Fieldwork, fieldwork instrument, ID chart, data, survey, interview, tally chart
* Pictograph, data table, column graph, rainfall graph, statistics, concept map, cause and effect chart, flow chart, Y chart, PMI chart, Venn diagram, comparison table, placemat chart, summary table, SWOT matrix, pinwheel chart
* Multimedia, photograph, illustration, diagram, drawing, sketch, field sketch, picture book, 3D model, Street View, virtual tour, digital source, video, web tool, application (apps)

### Syllabus focus areas

**Places are similar and different** – natural feature, desert, river, lake, mountain, landscape, landform, flora, fauna, human feature, characteristics, similar, different, state, territory, major city, Country, Place, diverse, neighbouring, region, climate, climate data, weather, settlement patterns, population data, demographics, society, culture, daily life, occupations, language, religions, economic activities, generalisations, stereotypes, intercultural understanding, respect, sacred site, cultural site, national park, world heritage site, unique, significance, interaction, tourism, visitation, perception, influence, management, protection, sustainable action.

**The Earth’s environment** – natural characteristic, landscapes, landforms, climate, natural vegetation, natural resources, native plants, native animals, flora, fauna, habitat, distribution, diet, breeding, interactions, species relationships, values, significance, uniqueness, importance, connections, perceptions, cultural, agricultural, commercial, recreational, custodial, aesthetic, viewpoints, natural resources, natural heritage, national park, responsibility, protection, sustainable, sustainability practices, waste management, effects, impacts.

### Terms from other KLAs

Mathematics:

* Position 1
	+ position, location, map, plan, path, route, grid, grid reference, aerial view, directions
* Position 2
	+ legend, key, scale, compass, compass rose, north, south, east, west, north-east, south-east, south-west, north-west
* Data 1
	+ information, data, collect, category, display, symbol, list, table, column graph, picture graph, vertical columns, horizontal bars, equal spacing, title, key, vertical axis, horizontal axis, axes, spreadsheet
* Data 2
	+ survey, recording sheet, rating scale, scale, misleading

Science and Technology:

* Earth and space
	+ natural processes, human actions, interactions, Sun and Earth, energy, seasonal calendars.
* Living world
* grouping, external features, patterns, living, non-living, life cycles, food and fibre, interdependent, agriculture, technologies.

## Stage 3

### Geographical concepts

* Place
* Space
* Environment
* Interconnection
* Scale
* Sustainability
* Change

### Geographical inquiry skills

Acquire – plan, question, geographical question, investigate, explore, observe, locate, collect, survey, measure, interview, record, act ethically

Process – evaluate sources, identify, represent, plot, construct, sort, organise, categorise, label, annotate, examine, compare, interpret, analyse, infer, predict, conclude

Communicate – present, describe, explain, contrast, persuade, justify, recommend, reflect, respond, propose action, predict effects, take action

### Geographical tools

* Large-scale map, small-scale map, world map, globe, sketch map, political map, topographic map, flowline map, climate zone map, land-use map, species distribution map, virtual map, satellite image, global positioning system (GPS), geographic information system (GIS), spatial technologies, cartographic conventions (BOLTSS), location, latitude, longitude, direction, distance, map reference, spatial distributions and patterns, atlas, map overlay, base map.
* Fieldwork, data, survey, interview, fieldwork instruments, compass, tally chart.
* Pictograph, data table, column graph, sector graph, line graph, climate graph, multiple graph, compound column graph, statistics, concept map, cause and effect chart, flow chart, T-chart, PMI chart, Venn diagram, comparison table, placemat chart, summary table, SWOT matrix, futures table, consequences chart, perceptions analysis table.
* Multimedia, photograph, aerial photograph, flow diagrams, illustration, field sketch, diagram, picture book, 3D model, street view, virtual tour, infographic, digital source, videos, web tool, application (app).

### Syllabus focus areas

**Factors that shape places** – influence, natural environment, landforms, climate, human characteristics, environmental characteristics, spatial distributions, land use, land management, government, zoning, development, redevelopment, residential, industry, urban growth, expansion, regeneration, infrastructure, services, local planning issues, cause and effect, stakeholders, biodiversity, perceptions, advantage, disadvantage, sustainability, bushfire hazards, fire prone, fire-affected, fire management, bushfire weather, disaster, spatial relationships, impacts, mitigation, prevention.

**A diverse and connected world** – continent, country, Asia, Asia-Pacific Region, diversity, geographical characteristics, economic, demographic, social difference, region, cultures, cultural diversity, indigenous peoples, global connections, trade, migration, tourism, aid, sport, cultural events, influences, perceptions, generalisations, stereotypes, diplomatic, social justice, humanitarian, relationship, threat, portrayal, subjective, objective, bias.

### Terms from other KLAs

Mathematics:

* Position
	+ position, location, map, plan, route, grid, grid reference, legend, key, scale, directions, compass, north, east, south, west, north-east, south-east, south-west, north-west
* Data 1
	+ data, survey, category, display, tabulate, table, column graph, vertical columns, horizontal bars, equal spacing, title, scale, vertical axis, horizontal axis, axes, line graph, dot plots, spreadsheet
* Data 2
	+ collect, two-way table, side-by-side column graph, misleading, bias

Science and technology:

* Earth and space
	+ Extreme weather events, natural disasters, detection systems, night sky, cultural resources and events , astronomy, data, light energy, Sun, Moon, planets
* Living world:
	+ physical conditions and survival, events and phenomena, structural and behavioural features, food and fibre, sustainability, managed environments, bush tucker

## Stage 4

### Geographical concepts

* Place
* Space
* Environment
* Interconnection
* Scale
* Sustainability
* Change

### Geographical inquiry skills

Acquire – identify, plan, geographical question, geographical methodologies, geographical concepts, investigate, explore, observe, locate, collect, select, survey, measure, interview, record, act ethically, primary data, secondary information sources

Process – evaluate sources, reliability, bias, usefulness, represent, plot, construct, sort, organise, categorise, label, annotate, examine, compare, interpret, analyse, patterns, trends, qualitative, quantitative, infer, predict, propose, apply, conclude

Communicate – reflect, predict, describe, explain, report, persuade, challenge, justify, recommend, respond, propose action, predict effects, take action present

### Geographical tools

* Sketch map, relief map, political map, topographic maps, flowline map, choropleth map, isoline map, précis map, cartogram, synoptic chart, climate zone map, land-use map, species distribution map, virtual map, satellite image, global positioning system (GPS), geographic information system (GIS), spatial technologies, cartographic conventions (BOLTSS), location, latitude, longitude, area reference, grid reference, altitude, direction, scale, distance, area, gradient, relief, contour, spatial distribution, spatial patterns.
* Fieldwork, data, survey, interview, fieldwork instruments, compass, identification chart, tally chart, GPS, GIS
* Data table, chart, column graph, compound column graph, line graph, sector graph, climate graph, population profile, statistics, graphic organisers, concept map, mind map, cause and effect chart, flow chart, Venn diagram, comparison table, summary table, SWOT matrix, consequences chart, perceptions analysis table.
* Multimedia, photograph, aerial photograph, illustration, image, picture book, cartoon, 3D model, virtual tour, digital source, video, application (app), field sketch, photograph sketch, flow diagram, annotated diagram, infographic.

### Syllabus focus areas

**Landscapes and landforms** – landscape, landform, diverse, transform, environment, management, degradation, hazard, weathering, erosion, deposition, plate tectonics, distinctive, values, aesthetic, cultural, spiritual, economic, cause and effect, impact, spatial distribution, world heritage, contemporary, management strategy, protection, disaster, natural hazard, geomorphic, custodial responsibility, Country.

**Place and liveability** – place, liveability, interaction, connection, perspective, human wellbeing, perception, community identity, social connectedness, influence, access, accessibility, facilities, personal liveability criteria, liveability index, environmental factors, human factors, scale, non-government organisation, government, development, population profile, population density, spatial variation, spatial distribution, urbanisation, urban distribution.

**Water in the world** – water cycle, catchment, water flow, processes, precipitation, ground water, runoff, atmosphere, hydrology, water resources, variability, water scarcity, sustainability, water management, values, aesthetic, cultural, spiritual, economic, climate change, atmospheric hazard, hydrologic hazard.

**Interconnections** – connection, leisure, recreational, cultural, impact, sustainability, perspective, transformation, transportation technologies, information technologies, communication technologies, technology, global connectivity, trade, spatial patterns, production, consumer, consumption, cause and effect.

## Stage 5

### Geographical concepts

* Place
* Space
* Environment
* Interconnection
* Scale
* Sustainability
* Change

### Geographical inquiry skills

Acquire – identify, apply, plan, geographical question, geographical methodologies, geographical concepts, investigate, explore, observe, locate, collect, select, survey, measure, interview, record, act ethically, primary data, secondary information sources

Process – evaluate, reliability, bias, usefulness, represent, plot, construct, sort, organise, categorise, label, annotate, examine, synthesise, compare, interpret, analyse, patterns, trends, relationships, anomalies, qualitative, quantitative, infer, generalise, predict, propose, apply, conclude.

Communicate – reflect, predict, report, persuade, challenge, justify, argue, evaluate, explain, account for, recommend, respond, propose action, predict effects, take action, present.

### Syllabus focus areas

**Sustainable biomes** – biome, sustainable, food production, global food security, productivity, climatic zone, spatial distribution, physical characteristics, environment, habitat, biodiversity, human alteration, irrigation, salinity, environmental impact, environmental factors, economic factors, technological factors, agricultural yield, agricultural production, innovation, farming practices, land degradation, urban expansion, biofuel production, food production, population projection, food security.

**Changing places** – urbanisation, spatial distribution, urbanisation, transformation, urban settlement, urban concentration, liveability, internal migration, international migration, migration patterns, population growth, population forecast, suburbanisation, urban renewal, urban concentration, mega city, urban future.

**Environmental change and management** – natural environment, biodiversity, biophysical processes, human-induced, worldview, environmental interconnection, environmental management

**Human wellbeing** – human wellbeing, spatial variation, development, global indicators, issues, initiatives, government organisations, non-government organisations

## Notes on terminology

* Natural feature is the identification of a specific landscape or landform.
* Natural characteristic identifies the natural plants, animals and climate specific to that landscape or landform.
* BOLTSS: border, orientation, legend, title, scale, source.
* Map reference and grid reference – a grid reference in mathematics terminology describes position on a grid with the horizontal component labelled alphabetically and the vertical component labelled numerically, with the horizontal component named first, for example, 'The treasure is at D5'.

This type of grid reference is used in Stages 2 and 3 in the Mathematics K-6 Syllabus. In geographical terminology this type of reference is called a map reference and is a tool used in Stages 2 and 3 geography. The distinction is important, as in geographical terminology, a grid reference is defined as ‘A six-digit reference, using easting and northing grid lines, to locate the exact location of a place or feature on a topographic map.’ (NESA, 2015). The use of six-digit grid references is introduced in Stage 4 geography.