

THE ACHIEVEMENT STANDARDS :

Outlined below are the Level Two geography achievement standards, the credit weighting of each and how they are assessed.

Number	Title	Credits	Assessment Mode
2.1	Explain natural landscapes	3	External
2.2	Explain urban settlements	3	External
2.4	Apply skills and ideas in a geographic context	4	External
2.5	Conduct guided geographic research	5	Internal
2.6	Explain a contemporary geographic issue and evaluate courses of action	3	Internal
2.7	Explain a geographic topic at a global scale.	3	Internal

YEAR 12 GEOGRAPHY PROGRAMME (NCEA LEVEL 2)

UNIT	CONTENT	SCALES	SETTINGS
Introductory unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is Geography. - What themes/ regions are to be studied. Skills for use in Achievement Standard 2.5. - Important Geographic ideas. 	Local National Global	N.Z. World
Natural landscapes definitions	What is a natural landscape? F.Q. 1 What are the elements that make up a natural landscape?	Local National Global	N.Z. World
Natural Landscapes	<p>Study of each of the elements of the natural landscape – relief, climate, soils and vegetation and how they interact to produce specific natural landscapes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In what ways do particular processes give rise to particular landforms? -Structure and relief – internal and external land forming processes. Main landform types and their origin – NZ and world examples. Study of fluvial processes and patterns. -In what ways do particular climates give rise to particular natural landscapes. -What is climate? What are the main climatic elements and how are they measured and mapped? What are the main climate controls – NZ and world examples. Vegetation – definition, controls, types and distribution, adaptations. Soils – definition and classification, formation factors, distribution (NZ). -Why do natural landscapes vary from place to place? A study of global and regional patterns of elements and their interactions and the landscapes that result. 	Global National	World N. Z.
Case Study one – Banks Peninsula Natural Landscape.	<p>Variations within a natural landscape. How and why features of the Natural Landscape have spatial variation within the landscape area.</p> <p>How the natural landscape evolves and changes, which refers to: climatic processes, tectonic and other internal processes, erosion, transportation, deposition and other surface processes.</p> <p>The effect of cultural perspectives and human activities on the natural landscape. - the particular ways in which groups of people interpret and explain the landscape through their knowledge,</p>	l Local	N. Z.

	practices and beliefs.		
Case Study two – Natural landscape of a continental scale – The Amazon Basin.	<p>Overview of relief and climate of South America.</p> <p>Variations within a natural landscape. How and why features of the Amazon Basin natural Landscape have spatial variation within the landscape area.</p> <p>How the Amazon Basin natural landscape evolves and changes, which refers to: climatic processes, tectonic and other internal processes, erosion, transportation, deposition and other surface processes.</p> <p>The effect of cultural perspectives and human activities on the Amazon Basin natural landscape. - the particular ways in which groups of people interpret and explain the landscape through their knowledge, practices and beliefs.</p>	Continental	South America.
Global Study	Examine a Global study. What is a Global Pattern ? What processes produce a global pattern ? How is the global pattern significant for people? Global study assessment activity – A.S. 3.7.	Global	World
Current Geographic issues	- What is a current Geographic issue? What makes an issue geographic? What are value positions, alternatives and how are Geographic issues resolved? A.S. – 3.6	National Local	World N.Z. Local
Urban Settlements	F.Q. 1 What are urban settlements and why do they exist? History of urban settlement (global) and present global distribution of cities.	National Global	N.Z. World
Case Study One – NZ urban settlement of regional importance – Christchurch	<p>Characteristics of Christchurch, which include: location and size, form and function, land-use patterns: -social patterns eg communities, neighbourhoods, recreational feature -economic patterns eg socio-economic differences, groupings of businesses -structural patterns eg building heights, transport networks, land-use zones.</p> <p>Processes that influence Christchurch, which could include: urban renewal, planning, migration, sprawl, gentrification, industrial growth or decline, mall development, decentralisation' redevelopment, transport changes, cumulative causation.</p> <p>Consequences of and responses to urban change in Christchurch. Urban change relates to growth and/or decline.</p> <p>Fieldtrip – research assignment – A.S. 2.5</p>	Regional	N.Z. Local
Case Study two – An overseas city of continental importance – London	<p>Characteristics of London, which include: location and size, form and function, land-use patterns: -social patterns eg communities, neighbourhoods, recreational feature -economic patterns eg socio-economic differences, groupings of businesses -structural patterns eg building heights, transport networks, land-use zones.</p> <p>Processes that influence London, which could include: urban renewal, planning, migration, sprawl, gentrification, industrial growth or decline, mall development, decentralisation' redevelopment, transport changes, cumulative causation.</p> <p>Consequences of and responses to urban change in London. Urban change relates to growth and/or decline.</p>	National Continental	Europe