



Victorian Curriculum

The Mobile Connections unit is strongly linked to the Victorian Curriculum content descriptors for [Levels 9 – 10 Unit 2 Geographies of interconnections](#).

Geographies of interconnections focuses on investigating how people, through their choices and actions, are connected to places throughout the world in a wide variety of ways, and how these connections help to make and change places and their environments.

Key questions

- What are the causes and consequences of change in places and environments?
- What are the future implications of changes to places and environments and what management options exist for sustaining human and natural systems into the future?
- Why are interconnections and interdependencies important for the future of places and environments?
- How can the spatial variation between places and changes in environments be explained?

Levels 9 and 10 Content Descriptions

Geographies of interconnection

Perceptions people have of place, and how this influences their connections to different places ([VCGGK139](#))

Ways in which transportation and information and communication technologies are used to connect people to services, information and people in other places ([VCGGK140](#))

Ways that places and people are interconnected with other places through trade in goods and services, at all scales ([VCGGK141](#))

Effects of the production and consumption of goods on places and environments throughout the world and including a country from North-East Asia ([VCGGK142](#))

Effects of people's travel, recreational, cultural or leisure choices on places, and the implications for the future of these places ([VCGGK143](#))

Levels 9 and 10 Achievement Standard

By the end of Level 10, students predict changes in the characteristics of places over time and identify implications of change for the future. They identify, analyse, and explain significant spatial distributions and patterns and significant interconnections within and between places, and identify and evaluate their implications, over time and at different scales.



They evaluate alternative views on a geographical challenge and alternative strategies to address this challenge, using environmental, social and economic criteria, explaining the predicted outcomes and further consequences and drawing a reasoned conclusion.

They ethically collect relevant geographical data and information from reliable and useful sources. They select, organise and represent data and information in different forms, using appropriate digital and spatial technologies and through special purpose maps that conform to cartographic conventions. They analyse and evaluate geographical data, maps and information using digital and spatial technologies and Geographical Information Systems as appropriate to develop identifications, descriptions, explanations and conclusions that use geographical terminology.