



# Greening the Community Unit Plan



Day	Lesson	Expectations	Activities	Resources
1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– develop and use appropriate questions to focus a geographic inquiry on an environmental or resource management issue (e.g., deforestation, depletion of the ozone layer, soil depletion, loss of biodiversity);</li> <li>– gather geographic information from primary sources (e.g., observations and data gathered through field research, surveys, interviews) and secondary sources (e.g., books and journals, mainstream and alternative media, CD-ROMs, the Internet) to research an environmental or resource management topic or issue;</li> <li>– gather geographic information, using a variety of geographic tools and technologies (e.g., maps, remote-sensing imagery, aerial photographs, satellite images, geographic information systems [GIS]);</li> <li>– evaluate the credibility of sources (e.g., authority, impartiality, expertise) and the reliability and usefulness of information (e.g., accuracy and relevance, arguments substantiated by evidence);</li> <li>– distinguish among opinion, argument, and fact in research sources;</li> <li>– use a variety of geographic tools and geotechnologies (e.g., maps, remote sensing images, aerial photographs, satellite images, geographic information systems [GIS], global positioning system [GPS], hypermedia) to interpret, analyse, and synthesize information related to environmental and resource management topics and issues;</li> <li>– use graphic organizers (e.g., semantic webs,</li> </ul>		

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		<p>timelines, Venn diagrams, cross classification charts) to clarify and interpret information related to environmental and resource management issues;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– produce a variety of maps, sketches, photographs, diagrams, and charts, following appropriate conventions, to illustrate the results of inquiries on environmental and resource management topics and issues;</li> <li>– provide appropriate and sufficient geographic evidence and well-reasoned arguments to support opinions and conclusions;</li> <li>– complete an independent inquiry on a local, regional, national, or global environmental or resource management topic or issue that reflects the required elements of a geographic inquiry (e.g., stated focus of inquiry; research and analysis using geographic methods and tools, including geotechnologies; arguments and conclusions supported by evidence).</li> <li>– communicate the results of geographic inquiries, for different audiences and purposes, using a variety of forms (e.g., oral and written reports, debates, multimedia presentations, essays) and including geographic visual supports, both conventional (e.g., photographs, sketches, charts, graphs, models, organizers, diagrams, maps) and geotechnological (e.g., computer-generated maps and graphs, aerial photographs, satellite images);</li> <li>– use an accepted form of academic documentation (e.g., footnotes, endnotes, or author-date citations; bibliographies or reference lists) to acknowledge all information sources, including electronic sources;</li> <li>– use appropriate statistical methods (e.g., calculate averages, medians, correlations) in geographic analysis, observing accepted</li> </ul>		

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		conventions;		