



WEBINÁŘ
POHODLÍ PRO UČITELE, ZÁBAVA
PRO ŽÁKY: PRAKTICKÉ TIPY
PRO VÝUKU ZEMĚPISU

5. 5. 2021, 17:00 - 18:00

Popisovač

Křížovky, AZ kvíz

<https://dum.rvp.cz/materialy/honzikovy-zemepisne-hratky-australie.html>

Slepé mapy

<https://online.seterra.com/cs//aus>

Vysvětlovač

Vzdělávací videa v češtině

<https://edu.ceskatelevize.cz/predmet/zemepis?tema=australie-a-oceanie>

Interakcionista

<https://www.greenpeace.org/static/planet4-czech-republic-stateless/2021/04/ac609b2e-gp-mag-jaro-2020.pdf>

Environmentalista

https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invaze_kr%C3%A1l%C3%ADka_divok%C3%A9ho_v_Austr%C3%A1lii

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/bc/Rabbit_proof_fence_in_2005.jpg

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Rabbit_proof_fence_in_Western_Australia.PNG

Placeista

https://earth.google.com/web/search/Birdsville/@-25.90138896,139.35271069,43.97587551a,2542.2789305d,34.99999662y,0.00002217h,0t,0r/data=CigiJgoKcCjNJ8ne2DnAEdw9JEKBJTrAGRWIXefoUGFAldQuaKRTR2FA?utm_source=referral&utm_campaign=earthview&utm_term=gallery

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birdsville>

<https://www.outbackqueensland.com.au/town/birdsville/>

Lokalista

<https://breclavsky.denik.cz/pozary/jizni-morava-v-plamenech-haseni-nekolika-lesnich-pozaru-komplikuje-silny-vitr-20200406.html>

Map-lover

<https://nuclear.australianmap.net/>

<https://worldmapper.org/maps/gridded-population-aus/>

<https://awol.junkee.com/this-fascinating-map-shows-us-australias-climate-twins/30294>

Syntetizátor

Endemické druhy v Austrálii

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ucxtiuN4ZmQ&ab_channel=%C4%8Cesk%C3%A1geologick%C3%A1slu%C5%BEba

Dějiny Austrálie, kolonizace

<https://www.televizeznam.cz/video/slavedny/den-kdy-james-cook-objevil-australii-19-duben-152587>

Kniha

Obrazový atlas objevů (1994)

<https://kniobot.cz/kniha/497578-obrazovy-atlas-objevu-1994>

Facilitátor

Viz šablony níže.

Jak na hodnocení?

https://www.npi.cz/images/Z%C5%A0_Partyz%C3%A1nsk%C3%A1_%C4%8Cesk%C3%A1_L%C3%ADpa_Klasifika%C4%8Dn%C3%AD_krit%C3%A9ria.pdf

Austrálie a její reálie ve výuce AJ

5 Culture

1 a Write five facts that you know about Australia. Compare your answers with a partner.

b **1 2 3 4** Read and listen to the text. Compare your ideas.

2 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

1 Who were:
 a. the first Australians?
 b. the first European settlers?

2 What does the name 'Australia' mean?

3 What is:
 a. the largest city?
 b. the capital city?
 c. the outback?
 d. the School of the Air?
 e. a flying doctor?
 f. the national game?

AUSTRALIA

Australia is the sixth-largest country in the world. However, fewer than 20 million people live there. The first people there were the Aborigines. They arrived in Australia about 10,000 years ago, during the last Ice Age. At that time, sea levels were lower and people could easily cross from Asia. When sea levels rose again, Australia was cut off until it was discovered by a Dutch explorer, Abel Tasman, in the late 17th century. Today, only 15% of Australia's population are Aborigines.

The name Australia comes from the Latin *terra australis*, which means 'southern land'. In the 18th century, the British explorer, Captain James Cook, claimed the land for Britain. At first, Australia was used as a prison. Convicts from Britain were sent there. Later other people from Britain and Ireland went to live there. The British influence is still very strong. The official language is English, cars drive on the left, and the national game is cricket. In recent years, however, many immigrants have come from other European countries and from Asia, too.

Australia was cut off from the other continents a long time ago, so a lot of Australia's animals, like the kangaroo, the koala and the platypus aren't found anywhere else. Australia also has some of the most dangerous animals in the world. There are poisonous snakes and spiders. Several people are bitten every year, and schoolchildren have to learn first aid for snakes and spider bites. In the north, there are huge saltwater crocodiles and in the sea, around the coast, there are sharks and poisonous jellyfish.

The largest cities in Australia are Sydney with its famous Harbour Bridge and Opera House and Melbourne. The 2000 Olympics were held in Sydney. Sydney, however, isn't the capital of Australia. The capital is Canberra.

Australia is a big country – approximately 4,000 km across – but most Australians live in the south-east coast, between Sydney and Melbourne. This is because 80% of the land is very dry. Australians can't grow many crops. They have to import wheat and other foodstuffs. There are some huge farms with millions of sheep and cattle. There are also many sheep on these farms. The children who live on these farms can't go to school, because the nearest town is too far away. They study at home with the School of the Air. They talk to their teachers by radio and, nowadays, by telephone. The Internet and webcams, too. There is also a 'flying doctor' service. The doctor comes to you by plane.

Australia is a rich country. Meat, fruit, vegetable, wool and wine are produced. Gold, silver, iron, copper, coal and diamonds are found there, too.





Project 4 (s. 64)


AUSTRALIA Unit 20

1 LISTEN AND READ. MAKE AND ACT OUT THE DIALOGUE.

Australia is the world's smallest continent, but the largest island. It is on the other side of the world from Europe, between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It takes about 24 hours to get there by plane.

Model:

Where is ...?
 I can't remember.
 I don't know exactly.
 I think it's somewhere in / on / between / near / next to...
 Let me have a look at the map.






Australia is hot, with tropical rainforest in the north, and cool and wet in the south. There are mountains in the south-east, where snow falls in winter. In the Central Desert there is Ayers Rock, the world's largest stone, famous for its beautiful colour changes from sunrise to sunset. On the Coral Sea coast, you can see the Great Barrier Reef, the largest coral reef in the world. The Australian coast is famous for its huge waves. Surfing is one of the most popular sports there but the water can be very dangerous because there are a lot of sharks in the sea. About seventeen million people live in Australia. More than 85% of them live in big cities. Some of the farms inland are larger than a small European country and it takes a long time to get to the nearest town. People living there don't have a telephone, they use the radio. There are even special radio school lessons for the children.

The capital city is Canberra. The largest cities are Sydney, famous for its Opera House, and Melbourne, the third largest Greek-speaking city in the world. The first Australians, the Aborigines, were the Maori people. Some of them still live traditionally in tribes. There are a lot of interesting plants and animals there. The koala and the kangaroo are the national symbols.

British Queen Elizabeth II is also the Queen of Australia. The official language is English and the official money is the Australian dollar. The Australian flag is blue with the British Union Jack in the left corner and the stars of the Southern Cross.

Can you explain why Australians celebrate their Christmas in the middle of their summer?

Angličtina pro 7. ročník (s. 42)

G'Day, Australia! UNIT 6

Co se naučíte:
 fakta a zajímavosti o Austrálii,
 rozpoznat a jazyk mluvený v Austrálii,
 rozpoznat pokoj v hotelu,
 porozumět nápisům,
 díky v nepřítomnosti.

Australia is a huge country. Some people live in very long places. They're very curious. Like the Flying Doctor and the School of the Air, are so important.

The Aborigines were the first people who lived in Australia. They were there thousands of years before the Europeans arrived.

The largest rock in the world is off the coast of Australia. It is called the Ayers Rock.

There aren't too many people living in the north and west of Australia. But you can see some crocodiles. They are called 'saltwater crocodiles' because they live in salt water.

Did you know koalas haven't been seen in 100 years? They are a special type of animal with marsupials. This means they carry their young in a kind of animal. Koalas are also marsupials.

Many of the biggest cities in Australia, but not the capital (which is Canberra), Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane.

Many people in the outback don't have a telephone. They use the radio to talk to their families.

Some people in the outback don't have a telephone. They use the radio to talk to their families.

There are a lot of kangaroos in Australia. They are very useful.

LISTENING
 Look at the photos and the captions on this page. Then listen to the 'Australia' quiz. Can you answer faster than the people in the TV programme?

Australia quiz
 Divide the class into two groups: 'A's' and 'B's'. Find the quiz on p. 66.














Way to Win 9 (s. 65)

Extra reading Australia

Life and culture

Who were the first Australians? What do you know about the first European settlers?

Australia is the sixth largest country in the world. Eighty-five per cent of people live in the big cities, so you can travel for thousands of kilometres and never see anyone. Outside the cities, the land in Australia is mainly hot desert. This is called the outback. In some parts of the outback, there aren't any schools. So children learn from the *School of the Air* – by radio, email and television. And when people in the outback are ill, their doctor visits them by plane – the *Flying Doctor*.

The first Australians were Aborigines. They lived in Australia 50,000 years before the Europeans. When the Europeans arrived, they killed many Aborigines and took their land away. Only one per cent of the population are Aborigines, and many of them live in the cities.

The first British ships arrived in Botany Bay in 1788 – they were 'prison ships' and the first settlers were convicts. Australia's first police force was a group of twelve of the best-behaved convicts! Later, immigrants from other European countries started to arrive. Today, nearly 25% of Australians were born in another country. The main language of Australia is English but there are also a lot of Italian, Greek, Cantonese and Arabic speakers.

Australia produces a lot of the world's wool – about 70%. It's important to protect the sheep from dingoes (wild dogs), so there is a fence called the 'dingo fence'. It's 1.8 metres high and 5,531 kilometres long – and it's the world's longest fence.

Statistics
 7,682,300 km²
 20m people
 24m cows
 40m kangaroos
 150m sheep

Climate July and August are the coldest months. Many Australians go skiing!

Biggest city Sydney is the biggest city, but Canberra is the capital.

National day Australia Day (26th January) is the day when the British arrived in 1788.

Famous for Australian football, swimming, rugby, cricket, wine, films

Currency The currency is the Australian dollar.






Task
 Read the text, then copy and complete the fact file.

Country: Australia	Original inhabitants:
Population:	Currency:
Capital city:	Coldest months:
Main language:	Important dates:

Now complete a fact file for your country.

ABOUT AUSTRALIA

There are over 500,000 camels in Australia. In 1840 explorers brought camels with them to help them in their journey across the desert.

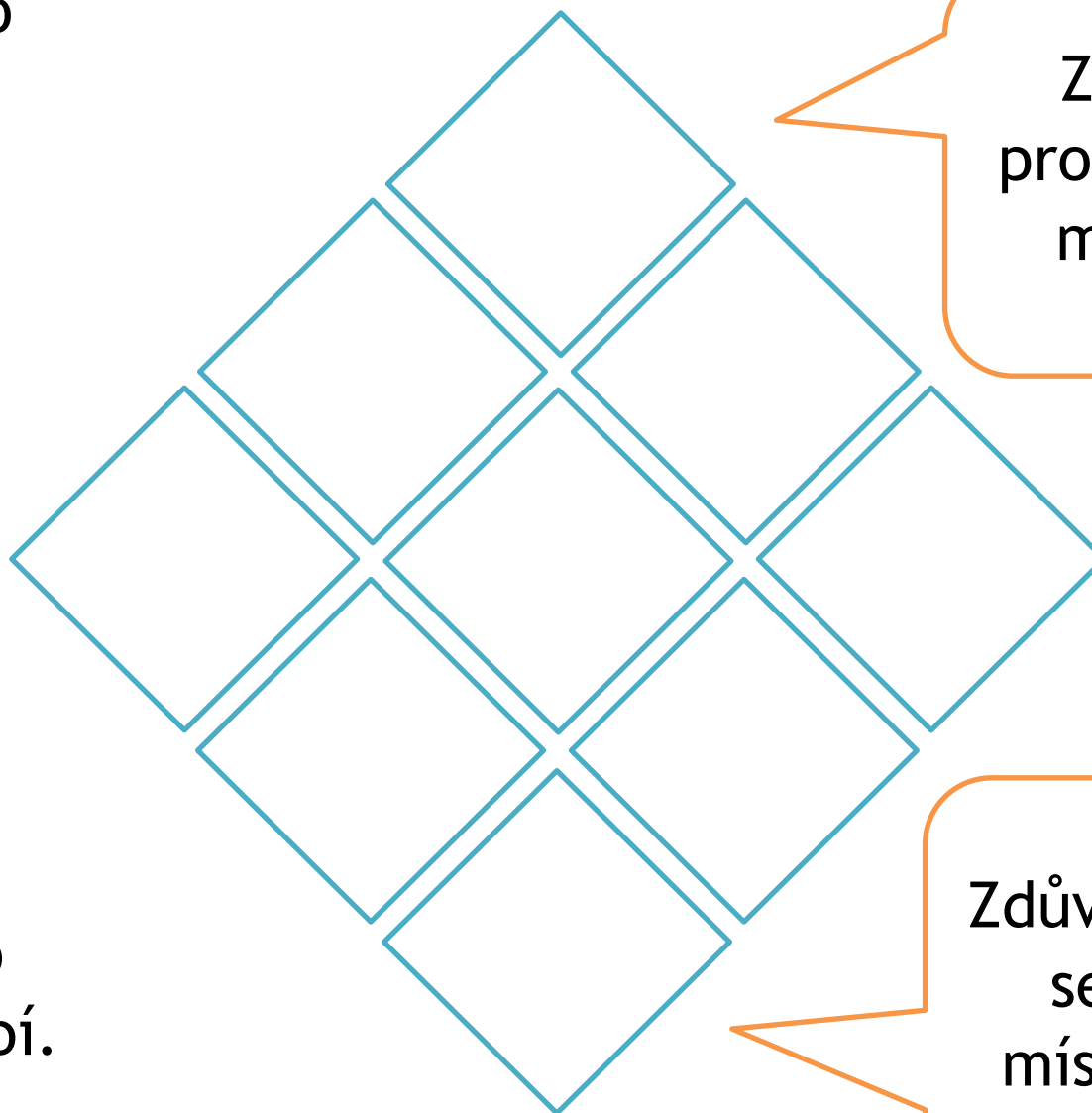






Messages 3 (s. 43)

Název (AJ)	Alias (ČJ)	Chce...	Zajímá se převážně o...	Odpovídá na otázky.../Vyžaduje...
Globalista	Složkista Popisovač Obecný geograf Encyklopedista	Orientovat se ve světě poznat svět	Fakta: obecná fyzická a sociální geografie Složky krajinné sféry Popisná regionální geografie států a větších regionů Základy kartografie	Kde? Co? Kdy? Vyžaduje znalost výskytu/základních faktů nebo jednodušších pravidel
Earthista	Badatel Vysvětlovač	Porozumět tomu, co se děje na zemi, jak věci fungují, jak Země funguje	Témata: vulkanismus, desertifikace, zemětřesení, povodně, zdroje energie, biodiverzita, chudoba, vodní hospodářství, vznik a vývoj průmyslu Procesy a jejich příčiny: laviny, cirkulace vody + atmosféry, monzuny	Proč? Vyžaduje znalost kauzality a složitějších pravidel
Interakcionista	(Vztahový) řešitel	Rozkrýt vztahy mezi člověkem a přírodou/prostředím	Dopady a efekty činnosti lidí na přírodu, propojenost a vztahy mezi lidmi a prostředím Znalost (vzájemného) působení sociálních a přírodních jevů a procesů	Jak to souvisí s činností člověka? Znalost relace (vztahu)
Placeista	Přibližovatel	Poznat rozmanitá místa a život lidí v nich	Jak a proč lidé někde žijí (maximálně národní úroveň) Případové studie malých oblastí Kultura na úrovni místa Kontext komunity (aplikovaný Earthista – zaměřený na konkrétní místa a příběhy lidí)	Proč právě tady? Vyžaduje znalost příkladů a případů
Environmentalista	Environmentalista	Varovat před environmentální krizí a klimatickou změnou, hledat jejich možná řešení	Udržitelný rozvoj, environmentální problémy, budoucnost Angažovanost v ochraně životního prostředí postoje	Jak zmírnit dopady na přírodu a život lidí? Vyžaduje znalost rizika budoucího vývoje
Lokalista	Domorodec Milovník okolí Místňák Rezident	Orientovat se v nejbližším okolí	Místo, v němž žije. Je možné najít to „naše“ někde jinde?	Jak se to projevuje v nejbližším okolí? Je možné najít to stejné někde jinde? Vyžaduje znalost míst jako typických případů geografických fenoménů a procesů.
Locationista	Polohovatel	Určovat polohu, znát, co kde leží, kde se něco nachází	Slepé mapy Polohopis Čtení mapy	Kde leží? Kde se nachází? Vyžaduje znalost polohy.
Map-lover	Kartograf	Analyzovat, interpretovat a tvořit mapy	Mapy, mapové dovednosti	Co a jak nejlépe znázornit? Co vyplývá z mapy?
Facilitátor	Zprostředkovatel	Vzdělávat zeměpisem Rozvíjet osobnost žáků	Všeobecný rozvoj žáků skrze výuku geografie Přesahy geografického učiva do běžného života Atraktivní témata pro žáky	Proč to musíme umět? K čemu mi to je? Vyžaduje znalost aplikace geografického učiva.
Syntetizátor	Propojovatel	Propojovat učivo různých předmětů	Mezipředmětové vztahy, integrace obsahu, náročnější syntézy	Jak a v čem se to prolíná? S jakými dalšími obory to souvisí? Vyžaduje znalost mezipředmětových souvislostí.

Zdroj: Výstupy projektu GA ČR Pojetí geografie a geografického vzdělávání: pohled učitelů (GA18-08315S). Řešitel: P. Knecht

Toto místo
se mi líbí.

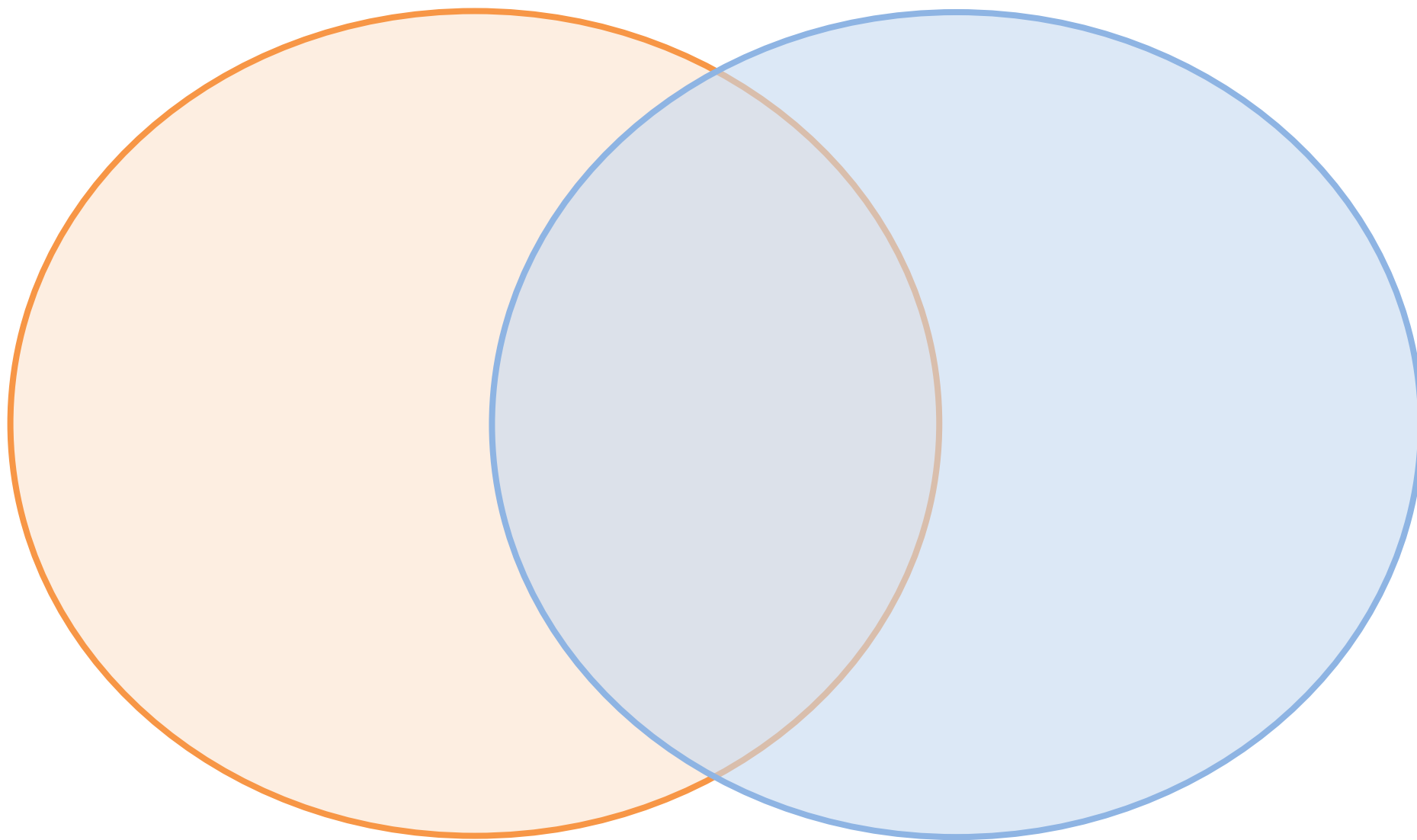


Zdůvodni,
proč se ti toto
místo líbí.

Toto místo
se mi nelíbí.

Zdůvodni, proč
se ti toto
místo nelíbí.

Srovnej dvě různá místa/státy/regiony... Nejprve kruhy pojmenuj. Společné charakteristiky napiš do překryvu obou kruhů.



Co vás zajímá o tomto místě? Napište otázky, na které byste chtěli znát odpověď.

Co?

Kdy?

Kde?

Proč?

Kdo?