

Pinjar Joondalup

Before watching the Pinjar Joondalup video, use Google Maps to identify where Lake Joondalup is located in Perth.

1. Lake Joondalup is a nature reserve in which regional park? _____
2. How is the lake used by local visitors to the area? List three. _____

As you watch the Lake Joondalup video, complete the sentences by filling in the gaps.

1. The Joondalup region of Perth is part of the _____ (Perth) Noongar family clan group in Whadjuk Boodja (______). It's an important place for the clan group.
2. One Noongar story is really important of the Joondalup area. It tells the story of a tall spirit woman called _____. She actually wandered right through here, and this lake is the shape of her footprint.
3. The Charnock Woman shook her hair, and _____ still tangled in her long white strands were flung into the air and became the _____. The spirit children return to earth all the time in large meteor showers that occur every _____.

Life at Pinjar Joondalup

1. The pinjar or lake area had many resources for food and camping. There was fresh water, yarkan (_____), maali (_____), kooyar (_____), gilgies (_____) and other animals such as yonga (_____), weitch (_____), and quenda (______). Seasonal plant foods such as yaneti (_____) and boorn (_____), were gathered from the swampy areas around the pinjar.



Comprehension Sheet

2. In 1838, explorer _____ party camped at Pinjar (_____) Joondalup. He recorded the incredible range of plants eaten by Noongar people, including 29 sorts of root, _____ kinds of fungus, _____ kinds of nut; 4 kinds of fruit, the flowers of several species of _____, and the seeds of several types of _____ plants.

Yeye

1. In the City of Joondalup today, Water Corporation treats used water and makes it safe at the Beenyup Water _____ Facility and the Advanced Water _____ Plant (AWRP). The water from the plant recharges the _____ and _____ Aquifer with drinking water quality recycled water.
2. Joondalup remains an important place for _____ Noongar people and Elders still share their yarns and stories of Joondalup _____ (country), to enable the community to gain a wider understanding and appreciation of Whadjuk connection to water and land in, on and around this place.

Following viewing of the video

1. Why did the Charnock woman collect the children and place them in her hair? _____

2. What was the turning point for her? _____
3. How do the actions of the Charnock woman make you feel and why? _____

4. Four kinds of fruit were found by George Grey. List four Aboriginal bush tucker fruits that he may have found in Lake Joondalup. _____

Pinjar Joondalup

Before watching the Pinjar Joondalup video, use Google Maps to identify where Lake Joondalup is located in Perth.

1. Lake Joondalup is a nature reserve in which regional park? **Yellagonga Regional Park**
2. How is the lake used by local visitors to the area? List three. **Cycling, walking, bird and wildlife watching, picnics**

As you watch the Lake Joondalup video, complete the sentences by filling in the gaps.

1. The Joondalup region of Perth is part of the Birrit (Perth) Noongar family clan group in Whadjuk Boodja (**country**). It's an important place for the clan group.
2. One Noongar story is really important of the Joondalup area. It tells the story of a tall spirit woman called **Charnock**. She actually wandered right through here, and this lake is the shape of her footprint.
3. The Charnock Woman shook her hair, and **spirit children** still tangled in her long white strands were flung into the air and became the **stars**. The spirit children return to earth all the time in large meteor showers that occur every **33 years**.

Life at Pinjar Joondalup

1. The pinjar or lake area had many resources for food and camping. There was fresh water, yarkan (**turtles**), maali (**swans**), kooyar (**frogs**), gilgies (**freshwater crayfish**) and other animals such as yonga (**kangaroo**), weitch (**emu**), and quenda (**bandicoot**). Seasonal plant foods such as yangeti (**typha reeds**) and boorn (**blood root**), were gathered from the swampy areas around the pinjar.
2. In 1838, explorer **George Grey**'s party camped at Pinjar (**Lake**) Joondalup. He recorded the incredible range of plants eaten by Noongar people, including 29 sorts of root, 7 kinds of fungus, 2 kinds of nut; 4 kinds of fruit, the flowers of several species of **Banksia**, and the seeds of several types of **leguminous** plants.

Yeye

1. In the City of Joondalup today, Water Corporation treats used water and makes it safe at the Beenyup Water **Resource Recovery** Facility and the Advanced Water **Recycling** Plant (AWRP). The water from the plant recharges the **Leederville** and **Yarragadee** Aquifer with drinking water quality recycled water.
2. Joondalup remains an important place for **Whadjuk** Noongar people and Elders still share their yarns and stories of Joondalup Boodja (**country**), to enable the community to gain a wider understanding and appreciation of Whadjuk connection to water and land in, on and around this place.

Following viewing of the video

Answers have not been provided to these evaluative and inferential questions. Students are required to formulate a response based on research and understanding.