

Knowledge Standards

Interpretation

Apprentice Interpreter	Professional Interpreter
<p>All Apprentice Interpreters need to be able to answer these questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is interpretation and how is it different from simply providing information? 2. What are the four qualities of effective interpretation as defined by Sam Ham? 3. What is a theme and how is it different from a topic? 4. How do you develop a theme and appropriate content that supports that theme? 5. How do you effectively introduce and conclude an interpretive event? 6. What is the connection between interpretive guiding and the creation of high-quality visitor experiences? 7. Why is it important that guiding be visitor-focused rather than guide-focused? 8. What are the four primary learning styles and how can you ensure your programs incorporate each of these learning styles? 9. How can guided events be made relevant and enjoyable? 10. What are the basic rules of effective public speaking? 11. What do you do when you don't know the answer to a visitor's question? 12. Why is a commitment to ongoing learning important for interpretive guides? 	<p>All Professional Interpreters need to be able to answer all the questions highlighted in the Apprentice Interpreter column plus all of the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the role of interpretation in the visitor experience, heritage protection and society as a whole? 2. What questions do you need to answer to ensure your guided event is relevant to your audience? 3. How do you transform a simple theme into a theme that is truly thought provoking and engaging? 4. What are "sub-themes" and how do they help improve your presentations? 5. How can props enhance your presentation? 6. How can stories enhance your interpretation? 7. What techniques can be used to improve your storytelling skills? 8. How can the use of humour enhance and detract from your interpretive event? 9. What universal topics appeal to most audiences? 10. How can you measure the success of your interpretive event? 11. What techniques can be used to help you deal with nervousness? 12. What is "off the cuff" interpretation and how can you improve these skills? 13. What are some advanced public-speaking techniques you can use to enhance your interpretation?
<p>All Standard/Apprentice Interpreters will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Write a theme for a specific interpretive presentation. 2. Write three points that relate directly to that theme. 3. Introduce and conclude an event in a professional and organized manner. 4. Make an event enjoyable and relevant to a 	<p>All Professional Interpreters will be able to demonstrate all the skills of the Apprentice interpreter and will also be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incorporate the four qualities of effective interpretation into a five- minute oral presentation. 2. Incorporate the four qualities of effective interpretation into spontaneous, "off the cuff" interpretation.

<p>specified audience.</p> <p>5. Demonstrate basic public-speaking skills.</p>	<p>3. Plan and theme an entire guided interpretive experience using the four qualities of effective interpretation.</p> <p>4. Demonstrate advanced public-speaking skills.</p>
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Knowledge Standards

Geology, Glaciology and Climate

Apprentice Interpreter	Professional Interpreter
<p>All Apprentice Interpreters need to be able to answer these questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is it important to understand the local natural history? 2. How were the Rocky Mountains formed? (sedimentation, mountain building, erosion) 3. What are the basic <u>types</u> of rock in the Rockies and how can you identify these in the landscape? 4. What is a fossil and why are they here in abundance? 5. Where exactly are the Canadian Rocky Mountains located? Where do they begin and where do they end (N, S, E, W) and what are the three ranges that make up the Rockies? 6. What are glaciers, how do they move and what do they do to the landscape? 7. Why are the lakes and rivers blue-green in colour? 8. What are the major river systems in the Rockies and what oceans do they flow into? 9. What is the uniqueness and importance of the Rockies as the source area for several major rivers? 10. What are the characteristic landforms of the Rockies? (braided stream, delta, talus, karst/canyon, alluvial fan) 11. Where does our weather come from and how do the mountains influence temperature and moisture? 12. What questions do you need to ask yourself to become a better interpreter of our natural and cultural history? 	<p>All Professional Interpreters need to be able to answer all the questions highlighted in the Apprentice Interpreter column plus all of the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does the formation of the Rockies fit into the big geological picture and specifically to key events in the ancient past of our region? (e.g. Burgess shale, dinosaurs, formation of vast oil reserves, ice age, first recorded human inhabitation of the area) 2. Are the Rockies still rising? How do the Rockies compare to other major mountain ranges in the world (e.g. Himalayas, Swiss Alps) 3. What are the three basic classes of sedimentary material? 4. What do the different layers of sedimentary rock in the mountains tell us about the aquatic systems that once moved through this area? (e.g. particle size, slow-moving and fast-moving rivers and the sediments settling out in each) 5. How do loose sediments become solid rock? 6. How do you identify and explain the difference between dominant rock types in the Canadian Rockies and how can identifying these differences make the ancient landscape come alive for visitors you are guiding? 7. What are the dominant rock formations in classic Canadian Rockies viewscapes (e.g. Castle Mountain) and what stories do these formations tell us? 8. What is the basic pattern of sedimentary rock in the Canadian Rockies and how

	<p>does this relate to the Foothills, Front Ranges and Main Ranges?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">9. What is the significance of continental drift to the past and present environments represented in the Canadian Rockies?10. How do glaciers advance and retreat and what has happened to them since the last major ice age?11. What is the basic anatomy of a glacier?12. What landforms are typical of the area represented by Banff, Jasper, Yoho and Kootenay National parks and how do they help us understand the Rockies? (e.g. alluvial fan, braided stream, delta, talus slope, karst/canyons, u-shaped valleys, hanging valleys)13. How does the climate of Banff and Jasper compare with Kootenay and Yoho?14. What are the typical cloud formations in the central Rockies and what can they tell us?15. What are typical mountain weather phenomena and how do they help us understand local ecology and culture? (e.g. katabatic winds, orographic precipitation/upslope precipitation, Chinook effect)16. How do slope and aspect influence local climate?17. What is climate change and in what ways do we observe it in the Central Rockies?
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Knowledge Standards

Ecology

Apprentice Interpreter	Professional Interpreter
<p>All Apprentice Interpreters need to be able to answer these questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is it important to understand the local natural history? 2. What is an ecosystem? 3. What are the three main ecoregions in the Rockies? 4. What are three representative tree species, plant species and animal species in the Rockies? Describe least one interesting interpretive detail about each. 5. What are the primary ecosystem components in the central Rockies and what is their connection to the ecosystem as a whole? 6. What is the difference between black bears and grizzlies? 7. What is the difference between sheep and goats? 8. What is the difference between elk, deer, moose and caribou? 9. What is the difference between spruce, fir and pine? 10. What questions do you need to ask yourself to become a better interpreter of our natural and cultural history? 11. What are two native species on COSEWIC's Endangered Species list and why are they considered to be at risk? 	<p>All Professional Interpreters need to be able to answer all the questions highlighted in the Apprentice Interpreter column plus all of the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What factors influence the success of vegetation? 2. What are representative examples of plants and animals living in each ecoregion? Describe at least one unique trait that helps these plants and animals survive. 3. What are the fundamental natural processes in our mountain ecosystems and how do these processes connect with the survival of plant and animal species in the Rockies? 4. What is the role of fire in the mountain ecosystem? How has that role changed in the last 100 years and what are the consequences? 5. What is the Mountain Pine Beetle? Why is it here and why is it ecologically significant? 6. What are the key components of habitat? Give examples of different species and the kind of habitat that meets their various needs. 7. What are some common local examples of ecosystem interconnectedness? (e.g. fire, aspen, elk. High browsing and wolves. Bears, fire, avalanches and alluvial fans. Elk and beaver. Fire and Clark's nutcrackers. Mature spruce, caribou, roads, wolves. Glaciers, winter, sand dunes, coyotes. Sedimentation, CPR, Pochahontas, Bankhead, Heritage homes) 8. What is biodiversity and why is it important? 9. Why is the grizzly bear considered an indicator species? 10. What factors influence population dynamics? 11. How do humans connect to the ecosystem?

Knowledge Standards

Human History

Apprentice Interpreter	Professional Interpreter
<p>All Apprentice Interpreters need to be able to answer these questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How long have local Aboriginal groups lived in the Canadian Rockies and what evidence do we have of this long inhabitation? 2. What groups live(d) in the Banff and Jasper regions of the Canadian Rockies? 3. What role did local Aboriginals play in the success of early European travels in the Rockies? 4. What is the significance of the Fur trade to Banff, Yoho and Kootenay national parks? Who were the key European figures who travelled in these areas? (Thompson, Rundle) 5. Who followed in the steps of the Fur trade (geological land surveyors), why did they come here and how are their travels significant to us today? (Palliser Expedition, special note James Hector) 6. Why did the government decide to build a railway and why was it built through the Bow Valley? 7. What impact did the construction of the railway have on our national and regional history? 8. When did tourism start in the mountain national parks, who were some of the key players and how did they influence tourism in the area? (Swiss Guides, Brewster) 9. How does our history connect to the evolution of the parks system? 	<p>All Professional Interpreters need to be able to answer all the questions highlighted in the Apprentice Interpreter column plus all of the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was life like for each of the Aboriginal groups who called the Rockies home and why did they come here? 2. How did the horse influence local Aboriginal history? 3. How did the introduction of European diseases impact local Aboriginal history? 4. What are the challenges associated with the traditional historical perspective with respect to understanding the past, present and future? How can we move beyond this obstacles? 5. What was the impact of early railroad surveys and the construction of the railway itself to the local communities in Banff, Yoho and Kootenay National parks? (specifically mention Surveyors guides and packers like A.B. Rogers, Tom Wilson, Edwin Hunter, Bill Peyto, McCabe Bros., van Horne) 6. How have European attitudes towards mountains and wilderness impacted our history? 7. What is the relevance of guides and outfitters to our history and to our profession as interpretive guides? 8. Why do people come here now and what historical challenges has the modern tourism economy produced? 9. How is our sense of place being challenged? What role does sense of place have in providing, authentic experiences and realizing the sustainability goals of the park and tourism? 10. How does the traditional view that natural and cultural history are separate impact our ability to understand and solve the issues we are facing as a culture?

Knowledge Standards

Park Management

Apprentice Interpreter	Professional Interpreter
<p>All Apprentice Interpreters need to be able to answer these questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When and why was Banff National Park Created? 2. When and why were Yoho, Jasper and Kootenay created? 3. What parks make up the Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks World Heritage site and what were the key reasons it was designated as a WHS? 4. What are three National Historic Sites in the Mountain National Parks and what is the main story each tells? 5. What is the Heritage Tourism Strategy and what are its four main goals? 6. What is the role and purpose of guides in the Mountain National Parks? 7. What is commemorative integrity? 8. What are three things you can do as a guide to help wildlife and plants to survive in the Rockies? 9. How can guides protect cultural resources? 10. What are the four main elements in the national park mandate? 11. What is ecological integrity? 12. What is the 'precautionary principle', and 'adaptive management'? 13. Why is it not good to feed wildlife? 14. What is an overpass and underpass? 15. What is a non-native species? 16. What is a wildlife corridor? 17. What is a prescribed burn? 18. How and why has the management of national parks changed from 1885 to present? 19. What will direct the management of our parks into the future? 20. How do societal values influence the management and direction of our National Parks? 	<p>All Professional Interpreters need to be able to answer all the questions highlighted in the Apprentice Interpreter column plus all of the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the National Parks System Plan and why is it significant? 2. What is the Historic Sites System Plan and why is it significant? 3. What are the National Historic Sites located in Banff National Park and why are these sites significant? 4. How has 'conservation thinking' evolved and how has its evolution impacted the management of Canada's National Parks? 5. What is wildlife habituation, how is it caused and how can it be prevented? 6. What is habitat effectiveness (aquatic and/or terrestrial) and how is Parks managing to ensure it is protected? 7. What are introduced species, how are they impacting the ecosystem, and what is being done about them? 8. What is habitat fragmentation, how is it caused and what is being done to limit it? 9. What are three characteristics of an effective wildlife corridor? 10. Where are the key wildlife corridors in Banff, Yoho, Kootenay and Jasper and why are they important? 11. What is the role of research in the management of our national parks and what are some examples of how research has influenced management actions in the past? 12. What are some of the primary management challenges in Banff, Yoho and Kootenay national parks ? 13. What can visitors and locals do to help the park attain its ecological integrity goals? 14. How do the changes and actions outside of the park boundaries influence what is happening inside the park boundaries? 15. How can a visit to a national park create new meaning for people while they are on holiday AND when they go home?

