

Title	Level	Science Understandings
<p><b>Big Animals</b> <i>Big Animals</i> introduces a range of big animals in their natural habitat.</p>	1	BS (ACSSU002) Living things have basic needs, including food and water NDS (ACSHE013) Science involves exploring and observing the world using the senses
<p><b>Flowers</b> <i>Flowers</i> explores the many different colours that flowers can be. Different kinds of flowers are shown to illustrate both colour and form.</p>	1	BS (ACSSU002) Living things have basic needs, including food and water NDS (ACSHE013) Science involves exploring and observing the world using the senses
<p><b>Plants in My Garden</b> <i>Plants in My Garden</i> explores what a garden is. It recounts the different plants a range of children like to grow in their gardens. Some plants are grown for food and others are grown for their beauty.</p>	1	BS (ACSSU002) Living things have basic needs, including food and water NDS (ACSHE013) Science involves exploring and observing the world using the senses
<p><b>What Lives Here?</b> <i>What Lives Here?</i> introduces students to some familiar animals and the places they live. It encourages readers to think about why each animal lives where it does and how each place helps the animal to survive.</p>	1	BS (ACSSU002) Living things have basic needs, including food and water NDS (ACSHE013) Science involves exploring and observing the world using the senses
<p><b>Going Fast</b> <i>Going Fast</i> describes different modes of transport that people move on, such as a skateboard on land, a rocket through the air and a boat on water.</p>	2	PS (ACSSU005) The way objects move depends on a variety of factors, including their size and shape CS (ACSSU003) Objects are made of materials that have observable properties
<p><b>Stripes</b> <i>Stripes</i> reports on a range of animals that have stripes. The animals come in different shapes and sizes, and they live both on land and in water. Their stripes help them to blend in with their environment.</p>	2	BS (ACSSU002) Living things have basic needs, including food and water NDS (ACSHE013) Science involves exploring and observing the world using the senses
<p><b>Feeding Time at the Zoo</b> <i>Feeding Time at the Zoo</i> reports on the different types of food that a range of animals in a zoo eat.</p>	2	BS (ACSSU002) Living things have basic needs, including food and water NDS (ACSHE013) Science involves exploring and observing the world using the senses
<p><b>Can We Play Today?</b> <i>Can We Play Today?</i> reports on a number of children who observe different types of weather. They all want to play outside, but they are unsure if the weather will permit them to.</p>	2	ESS (ACSSU004) Daily and seasonal changes in our environment, including the weather, affect everyday life NDS (ACSHE013) Science involves exploring and observing the world using the senses

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<p><b>Food for All</b> <i>Food for All</i> describes a simple food chain, explaining what animals eat and what eats them. It poses questions that require the reader to make predictions before finding the answers on the following pages.</p>	3	BS (ACSSU002) Living things have basic needs, including food and water NDS (ACSHE013) Science involves exploring and observing the world using the senses
<p><b>In the River</b> <i>In the River</i> shows the diversity of living things found in rivers. It also highlights the role of plants in sustaining a healthy ecosystem in rivers.</p>	3	BS (ACSSU002) Living things have basic needs, including food and water NDS (ACSHE013) Science involves exploring and observing the world using the senses
<p><b>Making Things Move</b> <i>Making Things Move</i> explains how very big machines are helped to change direction by other smaller, yet very strong, machines.</p>	3	PS (ACSSU005) The way objects move depends on a variety of factors, including their size and shape CS (ACSSU003) Objects are made of materials that have observable properties
<p><b>Cleaning Up</b> <i>Cleaning Up</i> recounts how a group of children make a difference to their environment. They work together to clean up rubbish that has been left around their playground.</p>	3	CS (ACSSU003) Objects are made of materials that have observable properties NDS (ACSHE013) Science involves exploring and observing the world using the senses
<p><b>The Weather Changes</b> <i>The Weather Changes</i> describes the seasonal changes that winter and summer bring to the landscape. The book shows snow and ice in the winter, and new plant growth in the summer.</p>	4	ESS (ACSSU004) Daily and seasonal changes in our environment, including the weather, affect everyday life NDS (ACSHE013) Science involves exploring and observing the world using the senses
<p><b>Using Rocks</b> <i>Using Rocks</i> is a report about the many ways in which rocks are used to build things such as roads, paths, walls, bridges and houses. It shows two or more examples of each thing rocks are used to make.</p>	4	CS (ACSSU003) Objects are made of materials that have observable properties NDS (ACSHE013) Science involves exploring and observing the world using the senses
<p><b>Food for My Pets</b> <i>Food for My Pets</i> explains what a girl feeds her pet cat, dog and hen. She describes the food that each animal likes to eat. The photographs show other things that the girl provides for her pets.</p>	4	BS (ACSSU002) Living things have basic needs, including food and water NDS (ACSHE013) Science involves exploring and observing the world using the senses
<p><b>What Can They Make?</b> <i>What Can They Make?</i> is a report about the structures made by spiders, birds and beavers. It shows different webs, nests and dams that the animals make, and explains where these structures are made.</p>	4	BS (ACSSU002) Living things have basic needs, including food and water NDS (ACSHE013) Science involves exploring and observing the world using the senses

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<p><b>In the Hot Sun</b> <i>In the Hot Sun</i> reports on the amount of heat from the sun that a range of living things like, including a snake, a horse and a plant.</p>	5-6	BS (ACSSU002) Living things have basic needs, including food and water ESS (ACSSU004) Daily and seasonal changes in our environment, including the weather, affect everyday life
<p><b>What's Inside the Eggs?</b> <i>What's Inside the Eggs?</i> reports on four different types of eggs, and what animal is inside each one. It describes what each baby animal does after it hatches.</p>	5-6	BS (ACSSU002) Living things have basic needs, including food and water NDS (ACSHE013) Science involves exploring and observing the world using the senses
<p><b>Look at Us Go!</b> <i>Look at Us Go!</i> explains the different ways that things can move by pushing them or pulling them, set within the context of an outing to the park by a mother and her two daughters.</p>	5-6	PS (ACSSU005) The way objects move depends on a variety of factors, including their size and shape CS (ACSSU003) Objects are made of materials that have observable properties
<p><b>A Storm Is Coming</b> <i>A Storm Is Coming</i> describes the changes in the weather throughout a day. It describes what the weather is like as a storm approaches, during the storm and after the storm.</p>	5-6	ESS (ACSSU004) Daily and seasonal changes in our environment, including the weather, affect everyday life NDS (ACSHE013) Science involves exploring and observing the world using the senses

## WorldWise Informative Texts

### Guided Reading Levels 7-18 linked to the Australian Curriculum: Science Year 1

Title	Level	Science Understandings
<p><b>Seeds on the Move</b> <i>Seeds on the Move</i> explains how seeds move from the plant they grow on to a new place, so that they can grow into a new plant. It outlines how seeds can be moved by wind, by animals and by water.</p>	7-8	BS (ACSSU017) Living things have a variety of external features BS (ACSSU211) Living things live in different places where their needs are met
<p><b>Wings</b> Wings compares and contrasts various birds, insects and mammals - some that have wings, and some that don't. Some of these animals use their wings to fly. Others cannot fly, even though they have wings.</p>	7-8	BS (ACSSU017) Living things have a variety of external features BS (ACSSU211) Living things live in different places where their needs are met
<p><b>Looking at the Sky</b> Looking at the Sky explains the different things that can be seen in the sky at various times throughout the day and at night, such as the sun, moon and stars.</p>	7-8	ESS (ACSSU019) Observable changes occur in the sky and landscape NDS (ACSHE021) Science involves asking questions about, and describing changes in, objects and events
<p><b>Hear This!</b> Hear This! poses questions to the reader about the sounds that different types of instruments might make if they are hit or shaken. It explains how each instrument is moved to make vibrations, and what sound is made.</p>	7-8	PS (ACSSU020) Light and sound are produced by a range of sources and can be sensed UIS (ACSHE022) People use science in their daily lives, including when caring for their environment and living things
<p><b>Eyes</b> Eyes explains how a range of animals use their eyes to find food and to stay safe. The text explains where each animal's eyes are situated on its head, enabling the animals to be compared and contrasted with each other.</p>	9-10	BS (ACSSU017) Living things have a variety of external features BS (ACSSU211) Living things live in different places where their needs are met
<p><b>Amazing Plants</b> Amazing Plants describes the adaptations that some unusual plants such as carnivorous plants and desert plants have to enable them to live and grow.</p>	9-10	BS (ACSSU017) Living things have a variety of external features BS (ACSSU211) Living things live in different places where their needs are met
<p><b>Using Colour</b> Using Colour explains how being a specific colour helps a range of animals to stay safe or to find a mate. Some animals in the book are brightly coloured, others can change their colour.</p>	9-10	BS (ACSSU017) Living things have a variety of external features BS (ACSSU211) Living things live in different places where their needs are met

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<p><b>Wheels</b> <i>Wheels</i> is a report about how wheels enable people to get things done more easily, such as when moving things. It focuses on whether the wheels are pushed or pulled.</p>	9-10	CS (ACSSU018) Everyday materials can be physically changed in a variety of ways NDS (ACSHE021) Science involves asking questions about, and describing changes in, objects and events
<p><b>Animal Close-Ups</b> <i>Animal Close-Ups</i> is a question-and-answer book that shows magnified photographs of several animal body parts. It describes what each animal uses their particular body part for.</p>	11-12	BS (ACSSU017) Living things have a variety of external features BS (ACSSU211) Living things live in different places where their needs are met
<p><b>The Right Feet</b> <i>The Right Feet</i> reports on a range of different birds that have different looking feet. It explains the various ways that these birds use their feet; to perch, to catch their food, to run, to walk in sand and mud, and to swim or wade in water.</p>	11-12	BS (ACSSU017) Living things have a variety of external features BS (ACSSU211) Living things live in different places where their needs are met
<p><b>Looking in Mirrors</b> <i>Looking in Mirrors</i> explains what mirrors are and how we use them in a variety of ways. It explores how mirrors are used at home and at work, and in ways that keep us safe, and how they are used to have fun.</p>	11-12	PS (ACSSU020) Light and sound are produced by a range of sources and can be sensed CS (ACSSU018) Everyday materials can be physically changed in a variety of ways
<p><b>Summer Days, Winter Days</b> <i>Summer Days, Winter Days</i> describes what can be seen in the sky at different times of the day in both summer and winter. It compares and contrasts these two seasons, and discusses the differences in daylight hours.</p>	11-12	BS (ACSSU211) Living things live in different places where their needs are met ESS (ACSSU019) Observable changes occur in the sky and landscape
<p><b>In the Treetops</b> <i>In the Treetops</i> describes a range of animals that live in the treetops in forests. It describes the food these animals eat, and the different ways that they move around in the treetops.</p>	13-14	BS (ACSSU017) Living things have a variety of external features BS (ACSSU211) Living things live in different places where their needs are met
<p><b>Dangerous Plants</b> <i>Dangerous Plants</i> reports on a range of plants that are dangerous because they can sting, cut, irritate or even poison people. It describes how each plant is dangerous and it warns readers to stay away!</p>	13-14	BS (ACSSU017) Living things have a variety of external features NDS (ACSHE021) Science involves asking questions about, and describing changes in, objects and events
<p><b>Hungry, Cold or Scared</b> <i>Hungry, Cold or Scared</i> reports on a range of baby birds and baby mammals. It describes what they do when they are hungry, cold or scared, and it explains how their parents respond to these needs.</p>	13-14	BS (ACSSU017) Living things have a variety of external features BS (ACSSU211) Living things live in different places where their needs are met

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<p><b>Weird and Wonderful Sea Animals</b> <i>Weird and Wonderful Sea Animals</i> is a puzzle book that describes four different weird and wonderful sea animals by giving clues about each one. It then names each animal and provides extra information about it.</p>	13-14	BS (ACSSU017) Living things have a variety of external features BS (ACSSU211) Living things live in different places where their needs are met
<p><b>Amazing Sea Lizards</b> <i>Amazing Sea Lizards</i> is a report about how marine iguanas live and thrive in the Galápagos Islands. It explains how they find food, cope with living in a marine habitat and raise their young.</p>	15-16	BS (ACSSU017) Living things have a variety of external features BS (ACSSU211) Living things live in different places where their needs are met
<p><b>Mushrooms and Toadstools</b> <i>Mushrooms and Toadstools</i> provides information about where and how mushrooms and toadstools grow. It explains what benefits these fungi provide for plants and also warns about the dangers some fungi pose to people.</p>	15-16	BS (ACSSU017) Living things have a variety of external features BS (ACSSU211) Living things live in different places where their needs are met
<p><b>Shark Attack!</b> <i>Shark Attack!</i> describes the ways sharks use their senses to find and catch their food in the vast ocean where prey can be difficult to find and a long way away.</p>	15-16	BS (ACSSU017) Living things have a variety of external features BS (ACSSU211) Living things live in different places where their needs are met
<p><b>Alike but Different</b> <i>Alike but Different</i> explores how animals are differentiated by species and breed. It focuses on cats, dogs and horses, explaining what each species has in common and how they are different.</p>	15-16	BS (ACSSU017) Living things have a variety of external features BS (ACSSU211) Living things live in different places where their needs are met
<p><b>Looking After Their Young</b> <i>Looking After Their Young</i> describes the different ways parents look after their young. It compares animals that look after their young for a long time and a short time, and animals that do not look after their young at all.</p>	17-18	BS (ACSSU017) Living things have a variety of external features BS (ACSSU211) Living things live in different places where their needs are met
<p><b>How Spiders Catch Their Food</b> <i>How Spiders Catch Their Food</i> explains the different ways that spiders catch their prey, including how they use webs and how they hunt. It also describes how spiders kill and eat prey.</p>	17-18	BS (ACSSU017) Living things have a variety of external features BS (ACSSU211) Living things live in different places where their needs are met
<p><b>Tunnels</b> <i>Tunnels</i> reports on different types of tunnels, what they are made of and where and why they are built.</p>	17-18	CS (ACSSU018) Everyday materials can be physically changed in a variety of ways UIS (ACSHE022) People use science in their daily lives, including when caring for their environment and living things
<p><b>Shadows and Shade</b> <i>Shadows and Shade</i> explains what a shadow is and how shadows are made. It discusses the different ways that shadows can be used, including for protection from the sun and as a form of entertainment.</p>	17-18	PS (ACSSU020) Light and sound are produced by a range of sources and can be sensed ESS (ACSSU019) Observable changes occur in the sky and landscape



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<p><b>Killer Plants</b> <i>Killer Plants</i> explains how some plants that live in poor soil meet their needs by attracting insects and digesting them.</p>	19-20	BS (ACSSU030) Living things grow, change and have offspring similar to themselves
<p><b>Saving the Oceans</b> <i>Saving the Oceans</i> discusses how our oceans are being damaged, and how this impacts marine habitats and the animals and plants that live there. It suggests ways that people can help to protect the oceans.</p>	19-20	UIS (ACSSU032) People use science in their daily lives, including when caring for their environment and living things
<p><b>How Do Plants Grow Here?</b> <i>How Do Plants Grow Here?</i> explores the adaptations that plants that live and thrive in harsh environments have to enable them to find the water and nutrients they need, as well as survive the impact of excessive heat, cold, or other environmental stressors.</p>	19-20	BS (ACSSU030) Living things grow, change and have offspring similar to themselves
<p><b>Why We Need Rainforests</b> <i>Why We Need Rainforests</i> discusses the importance of rainforests and how animals, plants, and people need rainforests to survive.</p>	19-20	ESS (ACSSU032) Earth's resources are used in a variety of ways UIS (ACSHE035) People use science in their daily lives, including when caring for their environment and living things
<p><b>A River's Journey</b> <i>A River's Journey</i> describes how a river changes as it flows from high in the mountains all the way to the sea. It describes the various formations that the moving water makes, and the different animals that live in and near the river.</p>	19-20	ESS (ACSSU032) Earth's resources are used in a variety of ways
<p><b>Cracking, Sinking, and Bubbling Over</b> <i>Cracking, Sinking and Bubbling Over</i> explains how the moving earth can create earthquakes, tsunamis, sinkholes, and volcanoes.</p>	19-20	NDS (ACSHE034) Science involves observing, asking questions about, and describing changes in, objects and events
<p><b>Heating and Cooling How Do Things Change</b> <i>Heating and Cooling: How Do Things Change?</i> explains what happens to various foods and drinks when they are heated or cooled. It investigates changes to these foods and drinks; ones that can never be undone and ones that can be reversed.</p>	19-20	SIS (AC SIS037) Pose and respond to questions, and make predictions about familiar objects

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<p><b>Making Work Easy</b> <i>Making Work Easy</i> explores how pulleys and levers are used separately and together to make the work of lifting and moving things easier. It provides familiar examples of tools and machines that have pulleys and/or levers in their design.</p>	19-20	<p>PS (ACSSU033) A push or a pull effects how an object moves or changes shape DTKU (ACTDEK002) Explore how technologies use forces to create movement in products</p>
<p><b>Deserts of the World</b> <i>Deserts of the World</i> explores different types of deserts by describing a hot desert (the Sahara), a cold desert (the Gobi) and a polar desert (Antarctica). It discusses what each desert is like, and the plants and animals that are able to survive in these extreme environments.</p>	21-22	<p>ESS (ACSSU032) Earth's resources are used in a variety of ways BS (ACSSU030) Living things grow, change and have offspring similar to themselves</p>
<p><b>Robots</b> <i>Robots</i> explains how and why robots are used around the home, in the workplace and in dangerous places. It looks at the types of work that robots can do and why these machines are important in everyday life.</p>	21-22	<p>DTKU (ACTDEK001) Identify how people design and produce familiar products to meet personal and local community needs DTKU (ACTDEK004) Explore the characteristics and properties of materials and components that are used to produce designed solutions</p>
<p><b>Weather</b> <i>Weather</i> explains the ways that different weather patterns form.</p>	21-22	<p>NDS (ACSHE034) Science involves observing, asking questions about, and describing changes in, objects and events</p>
<p><b>Amazing Lifetimes</b> <i>Amazing Lifetimes</i> highlights amazing plant and animal lifetimes. Amazing growth rates, size, lifespans and reproduction are discussed.</p>	21-22	<p>BS (ACSSU030) Living things grow, change and have offspring similar to themselves</p>
<p><b>Sharing Our Yard</b> <i>Sharing Our Yard</i> describes the actions that a girl who lives in Queensland is taking to look after three special animals: the Ulysses blue butterfly, the crimson finch and the musky rat-kangaroo. It describes the needs of these animals and why they require protecting.</p>	21-22	<p>BS (ACSSU030) Living things grow, change and have offspring similar to themselves – exploring different characteristics of life stages in animals such as egg, caterpillar and butterfly UIS (ACSHE035) People use science in their daily lives, including when caring for their environment and living things</p>
<p><b>Monster Machines</b> <i>Monster Machines</i> is a report about the huge machines used in farming, mining, building and transportation.</p>	21-22	<p>DTKU (ACTDEK001) Identify how people design and produce familiar products to meet personal and local community needs DTKU (ACTDEK004) Explore the characteristics and properties of materials and components that are used to produce designed solutions</p>



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<p><b>Summer in Antarctica</b> <i>Summer in Antarctica</i> describes the changes that take place in the summer in Antarctica. It explores how the increasing hours of daylight enable animals to find food, mate and raise their young in this difficult landscape.</p>	21-22	<p>ESS (ACSSU032) Earth's resources are used in a variety of ways BS (ACSSU030) Living things grow, change and have offspring similar to themselves</p>
<p><b>Side By Side</b> <i>Side by Side</i> compares the lifetimes of the impala and the lion, who live in the same habitat in Africa.</p>	21-22	<p>BS (ACSSU030) Living things grow, change and have offspring similar to themselves</p>
<p><b>Animals of the African Grasslands</b> <i>Animals of the African Grasslands</i> reports on the different ways that animals living on these grasslands find their food and stay safe from predators.</p>	23-24	<p>BS (ACSSU030) Living things grow, change and have offspring similar to themselves</p>
<p><b>What Is It?</b> <i>What Is It?</i> is a question and answer book that describes the characteristics of materials used to make everyday objects and asks the reader to determine what that material is. It then explores how these characteristics relate to the specific ways in which each material is used.</p>	23-24	<p>CS (ACSSU031) Different materials can be combined for a particular purpose DTKU (ACTDEK004) Explore the characteristics and properties of materials and components that are used to produce designed solutions</p>
<p><b>The Changing Shape of the Land</b> <i>The Changing Shape of the Land</i> explores the ways that moving water, wind, ice and snow shape the landscape.</p>	23-24	<p>NDS (ACSHE034) Science involves observing, asking questions about, and describing changes in, objects and events</p>
<p><b>Disappearing Ice</b> <i>Disappearing Ice</i> describes how a warmer climate is causing the pack ice in the Arctic to shrink. It explains why it is difficult for many Arctic animals to survive now that there is less pack ice.</p>	23-24	<p>NDS (ACSHE034) Science involves observing, asking questions about, and describing changes in, objects and events</p>
<p><b>Majestic Mountains</b> <i>Majestic Mountains</i> explains the different ways that mountains can be formed. It also describes the conditions that are found at the various levels on mountains, and the types of plants and animals that live there.</p>	23-24	<p>ESS (ACSSU032) Earth's resources are used in a variety of ways</p>

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<p><b>Silkworms</b> <i>Silkworms</i> explains the changes that occur during the different stages of the silkworm's life cycle, from hatching out of eggs, emerging as worms, changing into moths, mating and laying eggs. It also explores the impact of humans on these animals.</p>	23-24	BS (ACSSU030) Living things grow, change and have offspring similar to themselves – exploring different characteristics of life stages in animals such as egg, caterpillar and butterfly
<p><b>Bridges</b> <i>Bridges</i> is a report about how bridges are made, and the properties of the materials used to make them. It also discusses some very famous bridges.</p>	23-24	DTKU (ACTDEK001) Identify how people design and produce familiar products to meet personal and local community needs DTKU (ACTDEK004) Explore the characteristics and properties of materials and components that are used to produce designed solutions
<p><b>Champions of the Animal World</b> <i>Champions of the Animal World</i> looks at animals that have exceptional abilities. It explores what each animal champion can do and how it does it. The book also looks at human-made threats to each animal's survival.</p>	23-24	UIS: Recognise that many living things rely on resources that may be threatened, and that science understanding can contribute to the preservation of such resources

<b>The Nature of Our World</b>		
<b>Title</b>	<b>Level*</b>	<b>Science Understandings</b>
<p><b>Animal Parents</b> Animals have unique and diverse life cycles: parents raise some animals and some animals care for themselves.</p>	N (25–26)	<p>BS (ACSSU44) Living things can be grouped on basis of observable features and distinguished from non-living things BS (ACSSU44) Characteristics of living things such as growing, moving, sensitivity and reproducing BS (ACSSU44) Range of different living things</p>
<p><b>The Weather Today</b> Knowledge of the weather and daily weather patterns is useful for our everyday activities. In the case of extreme weather, people need to be informed so that they keep safe.</p>	N (25–26)	<p>PS (ACSSU49) Changes due to heating and cooling GS (ACHASSK068) The main climate types of the world and the similarities and differences between the climates of different places DT (ACTDEK011) Forces and properties of material affect behaviour of a product or system DT (ACTDEK013) Suitability of materials, systems, components, tools and equipment for particular purposes</p>
<p><b>Busy Highways</b> Animal migration – why and how animals make incredible journeys.</p>	O (27–28)	<p>BS (ACSSU44) Living things can be grouped on basis of observable features and distinguished from non-living things SS01.2 All life forms, including human life, are connected through ecosystems on which they depend for their wellbeing NDS (ACSHE050) Patterns, change and events in our environment</p>
<p><b>That’s a Good Idea!</b> Understanding the difference between an invention and a discovery. Understanding an invention is a new idea or way of making or doing something. Examining various inventions and seeing how they have changed over time.</p>	O (27–28)	<p>CS (ACSSU074) Nature and uses of common materials CS (ACSSU074) Uses of materials based on their properties DT (ACTDEK013) Suitability of materials, systems, components, tools and equipment for particular purposes</p>
<p><b>The Animal Kingdom</b> Understanding what living things are, how they are grouped and classified.</p>	P (29–30)	<p>BS (ACSSU44) Living things can be grouped on basis of observable features and distinguished from non-living things BS (ACSSU44) Characteristics of living things such as growing, moving, sensitivity and reproducing BS (ACSSU44) Range of different living things</p>
<p><b>Going, Going, Gone?</b> When the environment changes, some animals survive or reproduce, others relocate or adapt, and some die.</p>	P (29–30)	<p>BS (ACSSU44) Living things can be grouped on basis of observable features and distinguished from non-living things BS (ACSSU44) Characteristics of living things such as growing, moving, sensitivity and reproducing SS01.2 All life forms, including human life, are connected through ecosystems on which they depend for their wellbeing</p>

\* Levels indicated by letters are comparable to the Guided Reading Levels of Fountas and Pinnell.

## Relationships, Roles, Responsibilities

Title	Level*	Science Understandings
<p><b>Caring for Animals</b> People care for captive, sick, or endangered animals in a variety of ways, using a range of technologies. Conservation programs are important to ensure the survival of some species.</p>	N (25–26)	<p>BS (ACSSU44) Range of different living things DT (ACTDEK013) Suitability of materials, systems, components, tools and equipment for particular purposes UIS (ACSHE051) Science knowledge helps people to understand the effect of their actions</p>
<p><b>Looking After Our World</b> Understanding how we can look after our world by establishing world heritage sites</p>	N (25–26)	<p>DT (ACTDEK010) Sustainability factors that impact on design of products, services and environments UIS (ACSHE051) Science knowledge helps people to understand the effect of their actions</p>
<p><b>The Coral Reef</b> Coral reefs are fragile environments, home to thousands of sea creatures, and some of the most complex habitats on Earth.</p>	O (27–28)	<p>BS (ACSSU44) Living things can be grouped on basis of observable features and distinguished from non-living things SS01.2 All life forms, including human life, are connected through ecosystems on which they depend for their wellbeing NDS (ACSHE050) Change and events in our environment UIS (ACSHE051) Science knowledge helps people to understand the effect of their actions</p>
<p><b>Plants: The Key to Life</b> Why are plants important in our world? What has caused native plants to diminish in number? Why do we need replanting programs?</p>	O (27–28)	<p>BS (ACSSU44) Living things can be grouped on basis of observable features and distinguished from non-living things BS (ACSSU44) Characteristics of living things such as growing, moving, sensitivity and reproducing DT (ACTDEK012) Food and fibre production and technologies in modern and traditional societies UIS (ACSHE051) Science knowledge helps people to understand the effect of their actions</p>
<p><b>Don't Throw It Away!</b> The amount of rubbish thrown away is a problem for the planet. Rubbish can be reduced – reuse and recycle.</p>	O (27–28)	<p>CS (ACSSU074) Properties of materials affect waste management or cause pollution SS (ACSSU075) Earth's surface changes over time as a result of natural process and human activity GS (ACHASSK090) The use and management of natural resources and waste, and the different views on how to do this sustainably UIS (ACSHE062) Methods of waste management can affect the environment</p>
<p><b>Keeping Well</b> Over time, medical inventions and technology have assisted people to enjoy better health.</p>	P (29–30)	<p>DT (ACTDEK013) Suitability of materials, systems, components, tools and equipment for particular purposes UIS (ACSHE051) Science knowledge helps people to understand the effect of their actions</p>

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<b>Change and Continuity</b>		
<b>Title</b>	<b>Level*</b>	<b>Science Understandings</b>
<p><b>Animal Lifetimes</b> All animals are different and have different life cycles, but all have a 'lifetime' in common.</p>	N (25–26)	<p>BS (ACSSU44) Living things can be grouped on basis of observable features and distinguished from non-living things BS (ACSSU44) Characteristics of living things such as growing, moving, sensitivity and reproducing BS (ACSSU44) Range of different living things</p>
<p><b>The Land Where I Live</b> The climate in different regions of the world. Includes three case studies: Climate conditions in different regions of the world. Three case studies – temperate, polar, tropical</p>	N (25–26)	<p>GS (ACHASSK068) The main climate types of the world and the similarities and differences between the climates of different places DT (ACTDEK012) Food and fibre production and technologies in modern and traditional societies DT (ACTDEK013) Suitability of materials, systems, components, tools and equipment for particular purposes</p>
<p><b>Bicycles by Design</b> A history of the bicycle, including bicycles today, and safety and technology.</p>	O (27–28)	<p>DT (ACTDEK013) Suitability of materials, systems, components, tools and equipment for particular purposes UIS (ACSHE051) Science knowledge helps people to understand the effect of their actions</p>
<p><b>Exploring Caves</b> How are caves formed? Why have people and animals used them? What information can scientists derive from them?</p>	P (29–30)	<p>ESS (ACSSU075) Earth's surface changes over time as a result of natural process and human activity ESS (ACSSU075) Rocks and fossils show evidence of changes in Earth's surface features ESS (ACSSU075) Natural processes create changed or different landforms GS (ACHASSK113) The environmental and human influences on the location and characteristics of a place and the management of spaces within them</p>
<p><b>From Me to You</b> Technology continues to influence and expand ways people access information and communicate. Technology influences the quality of people's lives and the ways they act and interact. Social needs, attitudes and values influence the direction of technological development.</p>	P (29–30)	<p>CS (ACSSU074) Uses of materials based on their properties DT (ACTDEK013) Suitability of materials, systems, components, tools and equipment for particular purposes UIS (ACSHE062) Science knowledge helps people to understand the effect of their actions</p>
<p><b>Finding Our Way</b> People use technology for direction and navigation.</p>	P (29–30)	<p>ESS (ACSSU48) Earth's rotation on its axis causes changes including night and day DT (ACTDEK013) Suitability of materials, systems, components, tools and equipment for particular purposes NDS (ACSHE050) Patterns, change and events in our environment</p>

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Our Changing World		
Title	Level*	Science Understandings
<p><b>Amazing Animal Survivors</b> Discusses ways that animals adapt to survive in harsh environments such as places with extreme heat or cold, and places where there is a lot of competition for food. It also outlines how well-developed senses allow some animals to live in dark places and how some animals protect themselves from predators.</p>	Q	<p>BS (ACSSU73) Living things depend on each other and the environment to survive BS (ACSSU73) Interactions between living things may be competitive or mutually beneficial</p>
<p><b>Insects on the Move</b> Explores the journeys of some amazing insects – monarch butterflies, globe skimmer dragonflies and bogong moths.</p>	Q	<p>BS (ACSSU72) Observations of living things as they move through their life cycles BS (ACSSU72) Stages of life cycles of different living things BS (ACSSU73) Plants provide shelter for animals NDS (ACHSHE061) Science involves making predictions and describing patterns and relationships</p>
<p><b>Everything Moves</b> How laws of motion are seen in everyday events such as kicking a ball, sledding, sailing and roller-coasting. How contact and non-contact contact forces lead to movement and how this movement interacts with the force of gravity and the effects of friction. Introduces magnetism.</p>	R	<p>PS (ACSSU76) Forces can be exerted by one object on another PS (ACSSU76) Effect of friction on different surfaces PS (ACUSSU76) Effect of forces on the behaviour of an object</p>
<p><b>Solving Problems: Dams, Bridges and Canals</b> Why build these structures? How are engineering challenges solved? Benefits of changing technologies. Exploring the history of canals, dams and bridges. Engineering feats – Panama Canal.</p>	R	<p>CS (ACSSU074) Uses of materials based on their properties ESS (ACSSU075) Earth’s surface changes over time as a result of natural process and human activity ESS (ACSSU075) Effects of flood and extreme weather on the landscape UIS (ACSHE062) Science knowledge helps people to understand the effect of their actions</p>
<p><b>It’s All About Energy</b> Sources of electricity – fossil fuels, usage patterns, side effects. How sustainable is the present pattern of usage?</p>	S	<p>CS (ACSSU074) Nature and uses of common materials CS (ACSSU074) Uses of materials based on their properties DT (ACTDEK013) Suitability of materials, systems, components, tools and equipment for particular purposes UIS (ACSHE062) Science knowledge helps people to understand the effect of their actions</p>
<p><b>Our Moving Earth</b> Earth’s system has structures and properties. Regions of earth have potential to cause earthquakes. Natural hazards can destruct and cause changes to landforms.</p>	S	<p>ESS (ACSSU075) Earth’s surface changes over time as a result of natural process and human activity ESS (ACSSU075) Rocks and fossils show evidence of changes in Earth’s surface features ESS (ACSSU075) Natural processes create changed or different landforms</p>

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Home Shelters		
Title	Level*	Science Understandings
<p><b>Animal Shelters</b> Understanding that different animals found in different habitats have particular adaptations that help them to live in their habitat. How animals found in different habitats are suited to their environment.</p>	Q	<p>BS (ACSSU73) Living things depend on each other and the environment to survive GS (ACHASSK088) The importance of environments, including natural vegetation, to animals and people</p>
<p><b>Animal Architects</b> Burrowing animals use concepts such as location, design, and safety when constructing underground homes.</p>	R	<p>BS (ACSSU73) Living things depend on each other and the environment to survive CS (ACSSU074) Nature and uses of common materials CS (ACSSU074) Uses of materials based on their properties GS (ACHASSK088) The importance of environments, including natural vegetation, to animals and people</p>
<p><b>Animals and their Ancestors</b> The changes in plants and animals over time contrasted with species that have hardly changed.</p>	R	<p>BS (ACSSU72) Observations of living things as they move through their life cycles BS (ACSSU72) Differences between living, once living and products of living things BS (ACSSU73) Living things depend on each other and the environment</p>
<p><b>Nature's Rooming House</b> How trees support life – case studies of coastal, desert and rainforest examples.</p>	R	<p>BS (ACSSU73) Living things depend on each other and the environment to survive BS (ACSSU73) Plants provide shelter for animals BS (ACSSU73) Roles of producers, consumers and decomposers in a habitat</p>
<p><b>Shells on their Backs</b> Outlines the differences between turtles, tortoises and terrapins. Explains why some turtles and tortoises are endangered.</p>	R	<p>BS (ACSSU73) Living things depend on each other and the environment to survive GS (ACHASSK088) The importance of environments, including natural vegetation, to animals and people NDS (ACSHE061) Ways in which scientists gather evidence for their ideas and develop explanations UIS (ACSHE062) Science has contributed to a discussion about an issue such as loss of habitat for living things (human activity)</p>
<p><b>Living With the Tides</b> Waves and tide patterns influence the structures and behaviors of organisms in intertidal zones. Living things have adaptations that help them survive in their habitats.</p>	S	<p>BS (ACSSU73) Living things depend on each other and the environment to survive BS (ACSSU73) Plants provide shelter for animals GS (ACHASSK088) The importance of environments, including natural vegetation, to animals and people UIS (ACSHE062) Science has contributed to a discussion about an issue such as loss of habitat for living things (human activity)</p>

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Survival and Safety		
Title	Level*	Science Understandings
<p><b>Awesome Oceans</b> The oceans of the world are vital to all life on earth. Many animals live together in the ocean.</p>	Q	<p>BS (ACSSU73) Living things depend on each other and the environment to survive GS (ACHASSK090) The use and management of natural resources and waste, and the different views on how to do this sustainably SS01.4 World views recognise the dependence of living things on healthy ecosystems, and value diversity and social justice</p>
<p><b>Talented Animals</b> Animals come in many different shapes and sizes and have different talents and skills. Their special characteristics help them to survive in their environments.</p>	Q	<p>BS (ACSSU73) Living things depend on each other and the environment to survive GS (ACHASSK088) The importance of environments, including natural vegetation, to animals and people</p>
<p><b>Wild, Wild Weather</b> Harsh environments restrict people's ability to use them in the long term. Some people are challenged to adapt to and survive in these environments. They use technology to help them.</p>	Q	<p>ESS (ACSSU075) Earth's surface changes over time as a result of natural process and human activity ESS (ACSSU075) Effects of flood and extreme weather on the landscape</p>
<p><b>Adventures in Wild Places</b> Harsh environments restrict people's ability to use them in the long term. Some people are challenged to adapt to and survive in these environments. They use technology to help them.</p>	S	<p>GS (ACHASSK088) The importance of environments, including natural vegetation, to animals and people DT (ACTDEK013) Suitability of materials, systems, components, tools and equipment for particular purposes UIS (ACSHE062) People such as clothing designers, builders or engineers use science to select appropriate materials for their work</p>
<p><b>How Animals Communicate</b> Animals have means of communicating with members of their own species and other species. The behavior of individual organisms is influenced by internal cues (hunger) and external cues (environment changes). Humans and other organisms have senses to detect these cues.</p>	S	<p>BS (ACSSU73) Living things depend on each other and the environment to survive BS (ACSSU73) Interactions between living things may be competitive or mutually beneficial</p>
<p><b>The Salmon Stream</b> All animals are different and have different life cycles. An ecosystem is a whole community of living things that depend on each other for survival. Tourism needs to be managed to lessen human impact on wilderness areas.</p>	S	<p>BS (ACSSU43) Structural features and adaptations of living things assist their survival SS01.2 All life forms, including human life, are connected through ecosystems on which they depend for their wellbeing</p>

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Interdependence		
Title	Level*	Science Understandings
<p><b>Our Bodies</b> Understanding our own bodies and how they work by examining the main systems involved</p>	T	<p>NDS (ACSHE061) Ways in which scientists gather evidence for their ideas and develop explanations UIS (ACSHE062) Science knowledge helps people to understand the effect of their actions</p>
<p><b>How Do Plants Survive?</b> Plants have both internal and external structures that serve various functions in growth, survival, behaviour, and reproduction. Some plants have adapted to survive in locations that are difficult for living things.</p>	U	<p>BS (ACSSU43) Structural features and adaptations of living things assist their survival BS (ACSSU43) Adaptations of living things for particular environments ESS (ACSSU078) The role of the sun as a provider of energy for the Earth</p>
<p><b>Yellowstone: A Unique Ecosystem</b> Exploring the interdependence of living things in Yellowstone. What can threaten this ecosystem and why is it so important to preserve it?</p>	U	<p>BS (ACSSU43) Structural features and adaptations of living things assist their survival GS (ACHASSK113) The environmental and human influences on the location and characteristics of a place and the management of spaces within them SS01.3 Sustainable patterns of living rely on the interdependence of healthy social, economic and ecological systems</p>
<p><b>Animals and Us</b> People have depended on animals for a long time. Some animals have been changed due to their relationship with people over thousands of years. Animals are used in scientific and medical research.</p>	V	<p>NDS (ACSHE081) Science provides the basis for decision-making in many areas of society and that these decisions can impact on the Earth system UIS (ACSHE083) Scientific knowledge is used to solve problems and inform personal and community decisions</p>
<p><b>Saving the Amazon River</b> River systems are complex ecosystems. The Amazon, at any one point in time, has the highest amount of water flowing down it. How are scientists measuring changes in this environment and what are people doing to protect it.</p>	V	<p>SS01.1 The biosphere is a dynamic system providing conditions that sustain life on Earth SS01.3 Sustainable patterns of living rely on the interdependence of healthy social, economic and ecological systems SS01.4 World views recognise the dependence of living things on healthy ecosystems, and value diversity and social justice</p>
<p><b>The Earth, the Sun and the Moon</b> The sun/Earth/moon all have properties/ locations/ movements that can be observed. The sun provides light/ heat necessary to maintain temperature of Earth. The relationship between sun and Earth is necessary for our survival. Learning more helps us understand how life on Earth is possible.</p>	V	<p>ESS (ACSSU078) The Earth is part of a system of planets orbiting around a star (the sun) ESS (ACSSU078) Identifying the planets of the solar system ESS (ACSSU078) The role of the sun as a provider of energy for the Earth NDS (ACSHE081) How scientists were able to develop ideas about the solar system through the gathering of evidence through space exploration</p>

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## Earth and Human Activity

Title	Level*	Science Understandings
<p><b>Guiding Lights</b> The history of lighthouses. The technology of the light and construction of towers over the centuries.</p>	T	<p>PS (ACSSU080) Light from a source forms shadows and can be absorbed, reflected and refracted            PS (ACSSU080) Uses of mirrors in reflecting light            PS (ACSSU080) Refraction of light at the surfaces of different materials            DT (ACTDEK022) The impact of the use of materials, components, tools and equipment can be evaluated</p>
<p><b>Rock Snot, Cane Toads and Other Aliens</b> Invasive species may be plants, animals, fungi, or diseases. The results of introducing a species into an ecosystem where it doesn't belong can bring disaster.</p>	T	<p>BS (ACSSU43) Structural features and adaptations of living things assist their survival            SS01.3 Sustainable patterns of living rely on the interdependence of healthy social, economic and ecological systems</p>
<p><b>Powerful Ideas: Establishing National Parks</b> The history and facts about some of the world's most famous national parks, and how they were established. The stories of passionate environmentalists John Muir, and Myles and Milo Dunphy, who spent their lives campaigning to protect natural wilderness areas. How they shared their passion for nature and convinced others of the importance of creating national parks and protecting wilderness areas</p>	U	<p>GS (ACHASSK113) The environmental and human influences on the location and characteristics of a place and the management of spaces within them            SS01.4 World views recognise the dependence of living things on healthy ecosystems, and value diversity and social justice</p>
<p><b>Science for the People</b> Sally Ride, astronaut, and Rachael Carson, marine biologist, both achieved success in their field of study and made their scientific ideas accessible and engaging to young people through social media channels.</p>	U	<p>SS01.4 World views recognise the dependence of living things on healthy ecosystems, and value diversity and social justice            SS01.5 World views are formed by experiences at personal, local, national and global levels, and are linked to individual and community            UIS (ACSHE083) Scientific knowledge is used to predict possible effects of human and other activity and to develop management plans or alternative technologies that minimise these effects</p>
<p><b>Time Detectives</b> Studying history provides people with knowledge and skills to understand themselves and their world. How aspects of past cultures and societies are preserved. Fossils are important. They reveal secrets of past life. There are a range of evidence and sources of information about past times.</p>	U	<p>ESS (ACSSU075) Rocks and fossils show evidence of changes in Earth's surface features            NDS (ACSHE081) Science involves testing predictions by gathering data and using evidence to develop explanations of events and phenomena and reflects historical and cultural contributions</p>
<p><b>High Up</b> What is high altitude? How do plants, people, and animals survive and adapt to high altitudes? Case studies provide a snapshot of life in the Himalayas and Andes.</p>	U	<p>BS (ACSSU43) Adaptations of living things for particular environments            GS (ACHASSK113) The environmental and human influences on the location and characteristics of a place and the management of spaces within them            DT (ACTDEK022) The impact of the use of materials, components, tools and equipment can be evaluated            UIS (ACSHE083) How decisions are made to grow particular plants and crops depending on environmental conditions</p>

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## Environments

Title	Level*	Science Understandings
<p><b>Sharing the Environment</b> Human activity has impacted severely on the availability of some animals' habitats. Animals need specific habitats to survive. Living organisms depend on each other and the environment.</p>	T	<p>SS01.2 All life forms, including human life, are connected through ecosystems on which they depend for their wellbeing SS01.8 Designing action for sustainability requires an evaluation of past practices, the assessment of scientific and technological developments, and balanced judgements based on projected future economic, social and environmental impacts UIS (ACSHE083) Scientific knowledge is used to predict possible effects of human and other activity and to develop management plans or alternative technologies that minimise these effects</p>
<p><b>The Wandering Albatross</b> Scientists believe that the wandering albatross is one of the most fantastic birds on Earth. How does this bird stay in the air for such long periods of time? How can it stay away from land for so long?</p>	T	<p>BS (ACSSU43) Structural features and adaptations of living things assist their survival SS01.3 Sustainable patterns of living rely on the interdependence of healthy social, economic and ecological systems SS01.8 Designing action for sustainability requires an evaluation of past practices, the assessment of scientific and technological developments, and balanced judgements based on projected future economic, social and environmental impacts</p>
<p><b>Wetlands</b> Wetlands are complex ecosystems. Structures of living things are adapted to their function in specific environments. Human activity has severely impacted the health of wetlands.</p>	U	<p>BS (ACSSU43) Structural features and adaptations of living things assist their survival GS (ACHASSK113) The environmental and human influences on the location and characteristics of a place and the management of spaces within them SS01.8 Designing action for sustainability requires an evaluation of past practices, the assessment of scientific and technological developments, and balanced judgements based on projected future economic, social and environmental impacts</p>
<p><b>Climate Change</b> Earth's climate is continually changing. Scientists measure change and predict trends. Global warming is the greatest challenge.</p>	V	<p>ESS (ACSSU078) The role of the sun as a provider of energy for the Earth SS01.8 Designing action for sustainability requires an evaluation of past practices, the assessment of scientific and technological developments, and balanced judgements based on projected future economic, social and environmental impacts NDS (ACSHE081) Science provides the basis for decision-making in many areas of society and that these decisions can impact on the Earth system</p>
<p><b>Deserts</b> Deserts cover around 20 percent of Earth. They are difficult places to live in. What they all have in common is very little rainfall – less than ten inches per year.</p>	V	<p>BS (ACSSU43) Structural features and adaptations of living things assist their survival BS (ACSSU43) Adaptations of living things for particular environments SS01.7 Actions for a more sustainable future reflect values of care, respect and responsibility, and require us to explore and understand environments</p>
<p><b>How Water Shapes the Land</b> All rainwater runs downhill into rivers and streams. Rivers are the main force in changing the shape of the land. Fresh water is a precious resource and needs to be managed in order to support the needs of a growing global population</p>	V	<p>CS (ACSSU077) Different observable properties and behaviours of solids, liquids and gases UIS (ACSHE083) Scientific knowledge is used to solve problems and inform personal and community decisions</p>

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