

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>LW: The key structural features and functions involved in the life processes of plants and animals LW: The interdependence of living things in an ecosystem</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>LW: The interdependence of living things in an ecosystem LW: The key structural features and functions involved in the life processes of plants and animals NS: Scientists’ investigations are informed by current science theories and aim to collect evidence that will be interpreted through processes of logical argument</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>PW: The patterns associated with physical phenomena found in everyday situations involving movement, forces, electricity and magnetism, light, sound, waves and heat PW: The effect of forces (contact and non-contact) on the motion of objects</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>NTTK: Materials are selected based on desired performance criteria PW: The properties of different groups of substances are linked to the way they are used in society or occur in nature</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>PW: The patterns associated with physical phenomena found in everyday situations involving movement, forces, electricity and magnetism, light, sound, waves and heat PW: The properties of different groups of substances are linked to the way they are used in society or occur in nature</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>PEB: The composition structures and features of the geosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere PW: The effect of forces (contact and non-contact) on the motion of objects</p>

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

Home Shelters		
Title	Level*	Science Understandings
<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.	Q	LW: The key structural features and functions involved in the life processes of plants and animals
<b>Animal Architects</b> Burrowing animals use concepts such as location, design, and safety when constructing underground homes.	R	LW: The key structural features and functions involved in the life processes of plants and animals PW: The properties of different groups of substances are linked to the way they are used in society or occur in nature
<b>Animals and their Ancestors</b> The changes in plants and animals over time contrasted with species that have hardly changed.	R	LW: The basic process by which genetic information is passed from one generation to another NS: Scientists' investigations are informed by current science theories and aim to collect evidence that will be interpreted through processes of logical argument
<b>Nature's Rooming House</b> How trees support life – case studies of coastal, desert and rainforest examples.	R	LW: The interdependence of living things in an ecosystem LW: The key structural features and functions involved in the life processes of plants and animals
<b>Shells on their Backs</b> Outlines the differences between turtles, tortoises and terrapins. Explains why some turtles and tortoises are endangered.	R	LW: The key structural features and functions involved in the life processes of plants and animals NS: Scientists' investigations are informed by current science theories and aim to collect evidence that will be interpreted through processes of logical argument
<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.	S	LW: The interdependence of living things in an ecosystem LW: The key structural features and functions involved in the life processes of plants and animals NS: Scientists' investigations are informed by current science theories and aim to collect evidence that will be interpreted through processes of logical argument

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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>LW: The interdependence of living things in an ecosystem PW: The patterns associated with physical phenomena found in everyday situations involving movement, forces, electricity and magnetism, light, sound, waves and heat</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>LW: The key structural features and functions involved in the life processes of plants and animals</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>PW: The patterns associated with physical phenomena found in everyday situations involving movement, forces, electricity and magnetism, light, sound, waves and heat PEB: The nature of the water cycle and its effect on climate</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>NNTK: Materials are selected based on desired performance criteria</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>LW: The key structural features and functions involved in the life processes of plants and animals NS: Scientists' investigations are informed by current science theories and aim to collect evidence that will be interpreted through processes of logical argument</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>LW: The interdependence of living things in an ecosystem LW: The key structural features and functions involved in the life processes of plants and animals</p>

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