

PrimaryConnections Unit Map, October 2011

Year	Biological sciences	Chemical sciences	Earth and space sciences	Physical sciences
Curriculum focus: awareness of self and the local world				
F	<p>Staying alive SU: Living things have basic needs, including food and water</p>	<p>What's it made of? SU: Objects are made of materials that have observable properties</p>	<p>*Weather in my world SU: Daily and seasonal changes in our environment, including the weather, affect everyday life</p>	<p>*On the move SU: The way objects move depends on a variety of factors, including their size and shape</p>
1	<p>Schoolyard safari SU: Living things have a variety of external features SU: Living things live in different places where their needs are met</p>	<p>Spot the difference SU: Everyday materials can be physically changed in a variety of ways</p>	<p>Up, down and all around SU: Observable changes occur in the sky and landscape</p>	<p>*Sounds sensational SU: Light and sound are produced by a range of sources and can be sensed</p>
2	<p>Watch it grow <i>(Formerly known as Growing and changing)</i> SU: Living things grow, change and have offspring similar to themselves</p>	<p>All mixed up SU: Different materials can be combined, including by mixing, for a particular purpose</p>	<p>Water works SU: Earth's resources, including water, are used in a variety of ways</p>	<p>*Push pull SU: A push or a pull affects how an object moves or changes shape.</p>
Curriculum focus: recognising questions that can be investigated scientifically and investigating them				
3	<p>Feathers, fur or leaves? SU: Living things can be grouped on the basis of observable features and can be distinguished from non-living things</p>	<p>Melting moments <i>(Formerly known as Runny or not)</i> SU: A change of state between solid and liquid can be caused by adding or removing heat.</p>	<p>*Spinning in space SU: Earth's rotation on its axis causes regular changes, including night and day.</p>	<p>Heating up SU: Heat can be produced in many ways and can move from one object to another.</p>
4	<p>*Plants in action SU: Living things have life cycles SU: Living things, including plants and animals, depend on each other and the environment to survive</p>	<p>*Material world *Package it better SU: Natural and processed materials have a range of physical properties; these properties can influence their use</p>	<p>Beneath our feet <i>(Formerly known as Buried in time)</i> SU: Earth's surface changes over time as a result of natural processes and human activity.</p>	<p>Smooth moves SU: Forces can be exerted by one object on another through direct contact or from a distance.</p>
5	<p>Desert survivors SU: Living things have structural features and adaptations that help them to survive in their environment</p>	<p>Solids, liquids and gases SU: Solids, liquids and gases have different observable properties and behave in different ways</p>	<p>Earth's place in space SU: The Earth is part of a system of planets orbiting around a star (the sun).</p>	<p>*Light fantastic SU: Light from a source forms shadows and can be absorbed, reflected and refracted.</p>
6	<p>Marvellous micro-organisms SU: The growth and survival of living things are affected by the physical conditions of their environment.</p>	<p>Change detectives SU: Changes to materials can be reversible, such as melting, freezing, evaporating; or irreversible, such as burning and rusting</p>	<p>Earthquake explorers SU: Sudden geological changes or extreme weather conditions can affect Earth's surface.</p>	<p>It's electrifying SU: Electrical circuits provide a means of transferring and transforming electricity. Essential energy SU: Energy from a variety of sources can be used to generate electricity</p>

Note: Shaded boxes indicate published PrimaryConnections units. Units with * will need some modification to align with the Australian Curriculum Science understanding (SU). Unshaded boxes indicate new units to be published 2011 – 2012. See page 5 for details.