

Grade	Biology	Chemistry	Physics	Earth/Space Science
K	Plants and animals features, basic needs, adaptations. First People's uses of plants/animals.	Properties of familiar materials , and their uses.	Motion of objects depending on pushes/pulls, and the size, shape and material.	Local weather and seasonal changes . First People's knowledge of seasonal changes
1	Classification of living/non-living things. Features and behaviours of living things.	Properties of materials that make them suited for their function. Properties of solids, liquids, gases . First People's use of materials .	Light and sound: natural and artificial sources, properties, interaction with objects and living things.	Sun and moon. Weather and seasons. First People's/other cultures traditions with sun, moon and seasons.
2	Life cycles (metamorphic/non). Offspring/parent differences/similarities. First People's sustainable use of living things.	Materials can be changed by physical processes (warming, cooling, cutting, mixing) and chemical processes .	Types of forces: contact/at-a-distance forces, balanced/unbalanced forces. Friction, air resistance. Strength of forces.	Water sources and conservation. Water cycle. First People's respect for water and it's connection to all life.
3	Biodiversity. Animals, plants and fungi. Food chains, food webs and energy flow through ecosystems. First People's interconnection of living/non-living things.	Matter is made up of atoms and molecules .	Thermal energy: sources and transfer (conduction, convection, radiation).	Local landforms. Erosion and deposition by wind, water and ice, changing landforms. First People's knowledge of local landforms.
4	Sensing and body parts for responding to stimuli in the environment. Biomes.	States of matter and their relationship to heating and cooling.	10 forms of energy (light, sound, thermal, elastic, nuclear, chemical, magnetic, mechanical, gravitational, electrical). Conservation of energy , Devices transforming energy .	Earth's axis, rotation and orbit: (day/night, seasons, moon phases, tides). Sun and moon (phases of the moon, tides, eclipses) including Aboriginal teachings . Biomes.
5	Organ systems: digestive, musculo-skeletal, respiratory, circulatory	Solutions (homogeneous mixtures), solubility and dissolving. Separation of solutions (distillation, evaporation, crystallization). Properties of solutions: Concentration and pH.	Simple machines and their force effects (changing direction, multiplying force). Constructed complex machines and simple machines in nature. Power (energy transformation rate).	Rock cycle. Types of earth materials (mineral, rock, clay, boulder, gravel, sand, soil). Natural resources, sustainable practices. First People's sustainable practices and interconnectedness with the environment.
6	Organ systems: excretory, reproductive, hormonal, nervous.	Heterogeneous mixtures: suspension, emulsion, colloid. Separating mixtures using gravity, particle size, and Aboriginal separation methods.	Newton's Three Laws of Motion. Balanced and unbalanced forces. Gravity.	Universe: scale, structure and age. The solar system: components and place in the galaxy. First People's perspective. Extreme environments on earth and space exploration.
7	Evolution and natural selection on genetic variation. Survival needs.	Elements and compounds. Pure substances and their properties (boiling point, density etc). Chemical changes in terms of atoms. Crystal structure.	Electricity and ways of generating it. Electromagnetism.	Fossil records and the geological time scale. Climate change over geological time and recent human impacts , Effect on First People's practices.