

| Grade | Biology | Chemistry | Physics | Earth/Space Science |
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| 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. |