

	<p>Learning to Learn</p> <p>Through this inquiry we understand how: - learning works and how the brain works; - individuals learn best; -how individuals can improve their capacity for learning and apply it across different contexts;- Individuals become increasingly resilient when they actively manage their learning;</p>	<p>Learning to Understand Ourselves</p> <p>Through this inquiry we understand how: - We have a role to play in our own physical, mental, social and spiritual health and contribute to that of others; - Each person is dynamic and unique and through cultural experiences develops their own set of values and views of the world; - Individuals are interconnected</p>	<p>Learning to Understand Our Societies</p> <p>Through this inquiry we understand how: - cultural values, traditions and group norms, affect how we interact; - economic and political activities impact resources and society; - the legacies of discovery, exploration and migration impact our history.</p>	<p>Learning to Understand Our Environment</p> <p>Through this inquiry we understand how: - All living things depend on and are responsible for a healthy environment for our survival and well being; - the way we live and the choices we make impact the environment, ourselves and other living things; - our past and present actions have an impact on the future environment.</p>	<p>Learning to Understand Our Scientific and Technological World</p> <p>Through this inquiry we understand how: - Scientific laws, systems and models govern and explain the way the physical world works; - Scientific and technological processes enable us to design, investigate, validate and understand our physical and natural world; - a knowledge of scientific principles and processes allow for innovation.</p>
K	<p>COLLABORATION</p> <p>We are all learners and we can learn together as well as by ourselves. What we do and say affects our learning together.</p>	<p>SIMILARITIES & DIFFERENCES</p> <p>Each person is unique but we all share things in common.</p> <p>Stories about significant events and individuals reflect cultural diversity in communities</p>	<p>RESPONSIBILITY</p> <p>We can each play an important role in our community.</p> <p>People find a sense of identity in their community's past</p> <p>Local environments are distinguished by natural features, places of importance to particular groups, and public</p>	<p>SURVIVAL</p> <p>All living things have needs which must be met in order to survive.</p> <p>Living things have basic needs, including food and water Living things have a variety of external features. Living things live in different places where their needs are met Daily and seasonal changes in</p>	<p>PROPERTIES</p> <p>Properties of materials affect how they are used.</p> <p>Objects are made of materials that have different properties</p> <p>The way objects move depends on a variety of factors, including their size and shape</p>

			spaces	our environment, including the weather, affect everyday life living things	
1	<p>IMPACT AND INFLUENCE</p> <p>We are all learners. The choices we make and our environment influence our learning.</p>	<p>IDENTITY AND BELONGING</p> <p>Symbols and stories can help us feel like we belong. Symbols and stories can express values and beliefs.</p> <p>Groups and communities are identified by practices, symbols and celebrations that reflect their values, beliefs and sense of belonging</p> <p>Contributions of individuals and groups to communities can be identified by symbols and stories</p>	<p>INTERDEPENDENCE</p> <p>There can be many benefits to working together.</p> <p>Relating to other people and the environment involve judgments about what is right and fair</p>	<p>DEPENDENCE & LOCATION</p> <p>How we live is influenced by where we live.</p> <p>Maps have symbols to represent places and identify the relative position of features including landmarks and locations</p>	<p>TRANSFORMATION</p> <p>Everyday materials can be physically changed in a variety of ways.</p> <p>Everyday materials can be physically changed in a variety of ways</p> <p>Different materials can be combined, including by mixing for a particular purpose</p> <p>Objects are made of materials that have different properties</p> <p>Solids, liquids and gases have different observable properties.</p> <p>A change of state between solid and liquid can be caused by adding or removing heat.</p> <p>Natural and processed materials have a range of physical properties: these properties can influence their use.</p>

<p>2</p>	<p>DIFFERENCE</p> <p>Everyone learns in different ways. There are different ways to learn things.</p>	<p>CHOICES & BALANCE</p> <p>Personal choices affect our health and well-being.</p> <p>Explain how both physical activity and eating habits can affect a person's health</p>	<p>CONFLICT & RESOLUTION, FAIRNESS, RIGHTS</p> <p>There are strategies and processes that can help prevent and manage conflict situations.</p> <p>Dialogue, cultural sensitivity, and empathy aid in resolving conflicts</p> <p>Relating to other people involve judgements about what is right and fair</p>	<p>SUSTAINABILITY & ECOLOGY</p> <p>Everything we consume comes from the earth.</p> <p>People and resources are involved in the production and consumption of familiar goods and services</p> <p>Resources and environments can be used, conserved and protected by valuing and applying sustainable practices</p>	<p>INVESTIGATIONS</p> <p>We can use our scientific thinking to discover and understand more about light and sound</p> <p>Light and sound are produced by a range of sources and can be sensed</p> <p>Light from a source form shadows and can be absorbed, reflected and refracted</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>CHANGE</p> <p>Everyone has different learning needs that continually change over time.</p> <p>We can help ourselves meet our changing learning needs</p>	<p>IDENTITY & DIVERSITY</p> <p>The interaction among cultures can influence us as individuals.</p> <p>People can learn from the experience of others, so that diversity should be valued</p>	<p>PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION</p> <p>Goods and services are produced, consumed and exchanged to satisfy needs and wants.</p>	<p>SURVIVAL</p> <p>Living things have physical characteristics and behaviours that help them survive in their habitats.</p> <p>Living things have life cycles</p> <p>Living things can be grouped on the basis of observable features and can be distinguished from non-living things</p> <p>Living things have structural features and adaptations that help them to survive in their environment</p> <p>Living things grow, change and have offspring similar to themselves</p>	<p>FORCE and MOTION</p> <p>Objects move or change when force is applied</p> <p>Forces can be exerted by one object on another through direct contact from a distance</p> <p>A push or pull affects how an object moves or changes shape</p>

4	<p>STRENGTHS AND PASSIONS</p> <p>Our interests and strengths in one area can help us in another area. Knowing yourself strengthens you as a learner. Transfer of learning from one area to another helps raise your level of comfort</p>	<p>SYSTEMS AND CONNECTIONS</p> <p>Our body has systems that work together to keep us alive. The social, emotional and physical choices we make are connected to our health and well-being.</p>	<p>MIGRATION</p> <p>Societies are influenced by the movement of people.</p> <p>People have made significant contributions to change and maintain communities, heritages and identities.</p> <p>Colonisation and the movement of people are connected with particular events and changes, including exploration, establishment of settlements, contact with the Indigenous population and the development of industries</p> <p>Groups in communities contribute to cultural diversity by celebrating differences and commonalities</p> <p>Cultures have distinction social organisation, languages, beliefs, values and lifestyles</p>	<p>ENERGY & TRANSFORMATION</p> <p>Energy exists in multiple forms and can be harnessed and used by society in a variety of ways.</p> <p>Growth and survival of living things are affected by physical conditions of their environment Sudden geological changes or extreme weather conditions can affect the Earth's Surface</p> <p>Environments are defined by physical and human dimensions.</p> <p>Interactions between people and places affect the physical features of the land, biodiversity, water and atmosphere as well as the ways people live and work in communities.</p> <p>Global environments are defined by features including, landforms, location markers (Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Equator), countries, regions, continents, and climate zones.</p> <p>Maps have basic spatial concepts that describe location, direction, including north orientation and four compass points, symbols and a legend or key.</p> <p>Their is a relationship between</p>	<p>CAUSE AND EFFECT</p> <p>The Earth is constantly undergoing physical changes.</p> <p>Some physical changes occur very slowly.</p> <p>Sudden geological changes or extreme weather conditions can affect the Earth's surface.</p> <p>Electrical circuits provide a means of transferring and transforming electricity</p> <p>Energy from a variety of sources can be used to generate electricity.</p> <p>Heat can be produced in many ways and can move from one object to another.</p>
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5	<p>INFLUENCE AND CHOICE</p> <p>Understanding what influences our learning can help us make better learning choices.</p>	<p>PERSPECTIVE & CONFLICT</p> <p>Our perspective influences our choices when dealing with conflict.</p> <p>Conflict can occur between individuals, within families and communities, and internationally, and choices made in conflict situations have broader consequences.</p> <p>Resolving conflict involves empathy for others, and a readiness to work cooperatively in decision making.</p>	<p>EQUITY AND RESPONSIBILITY</p> <p>The cycle of poverty impacts both individuals and societies and can be broken.</p> <p>Economic systems allocate resources, and are based on the principle that while resources are limited, needs and wants are unlimited.</p> <p>A balance needs to be found among conserving finite resources and peoples wants and needs</p> <p>Sustainability of local natural, social and built environments can be influenced by positive and negative attitudes and behaviours</p> <p>People, places, economies and natural environments are linked, so that local actions have effects in the wider world</p> <p>Trade and the development of infrastructure arise from the</p>	<p>CONSEQUENCE & INTERDEPENDENCE</p> <p>Our choices and actions have an effect on the environment.</p> <p>Earth's surface changes over time as a results of natural and human activity</p> <p>Species and their habitats interact within an ecosystem, but human activity changes local and global environments, implying a need for a sense of responsibility for the environment and the use of resources</p> <p>Calculate their own ecological footprint and take steps to reduce it</p> <p>Sense of responsibility for the environment and the use of resources.</p>	<p>INVESTIGATION AND REFLECTION</p> <p>Scientists use their knowledge, skills and creativity to investigate and understand the world</p>

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