Contribution to Essential Learnings

SCIENCE[1]	
Essential Learnings by the end of Year 7:	
Knowledge and Understanding	***What Local native Plant is That?***
Science as a human endeavour **Science impacts on people, their environment and their communities.** • Scientific knowledge can help to make natural, social and built environments sustainable, at a scale ranging from local to global • Different cultures, including those of Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islander people, have contributed to science and scientific practice	Unit 2.1: How plants get their names? Unit 3.2: Humans as harvester, steward or terminator?
Life and living **Living things have structures that enable them to survive and reproduce.** • Systems of scientific classification can be applied to living things • Survival of organisms is dependent on their adaptation to their environment • Different feeding relationships exist within an ecosystem	Unit 2.2: What makes up that plant? Unit 2.3: Our school herbarium Unit 2.4: Survival of the fittest Unit 3.1: Plant-Animal Interactions
STUDIES OF SOCIETY & ENVIRONMENT (SOSE)[2]	
Time, continuity and change **Changes and continuities are linked to particular events and the achievements of individuals and groups that attract different interpretations.** • Events from pre-colonisation to Federation, including Indigenous heritages, European colonisation, frontier conflicts, the development of the economy, and the Federation movement, have established the Australian nation and contributed to Australian identities.	Unit 1.2: Research the past—changes in vegetation & land use through time
Place and space **Environments are defined by physical characteristics and processes, and are connected to human activities and decisions about resource management.** • Australian environments are defined by patterns of natural processes, by human activities and by the relationships between them, including climate and natural resource distribution, resource use, and settlement patterns • Sustainability requires a balance between using, conserving and protecting environments, and involves decisions about how resources are used and managed • Distribution maps, climate zone maps and weather maps have specific features to convey information, including latitude, longitude, eight compass points, scale and distance, a legend and shading and/or symbols.	Unit 1.1: Discover our surrounds Unit 1.2: Research the past—changes in vegetation & land use through time Unit 3.2: Humans as the harvester, steward or terminator?

[1] QLD Studies Authority, 2008. *Knowledge and Understanding for Science.* QLD Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Framework. www.qsa.qld.edu.au/downloads/assessment/qcar_el_science_kau.pdf (accessed Dec 08)

[2] QLD Studies Authority, 2008. *Knowledge and Understanding for Study of Society and Environment.* QLD Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Framework. www.qsa.qld.edu.au/downloads/assessment/qcar_el_sose_kau.pdf (accessed Dec 08)