

PIARA WATERS PRIMARY SCHOOL SCIENCE PROGRAM OVERVIEW (2026)

| Pre-primary | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Term 1 - Earth and Space Science | | | | | | |
| Daily and seasonal changes in the environment affect our local community and the world around us. | <i>Water is a natural resource that comes from a range of sources and is used by people, plants and animals in different ways.</i> | <i>Earth is a planet in the solar system that orbits a star (the Sun).</i> | <i>Soils, rocks and minerals are important Earth resources, and are used by humans and other living things in different and interconnected ways.</i> | Weathering, erosion, transportation and deposition cause slow or rapid change to Earth's surface. | The movement of Earth and other planets relative to the Sun and how Earth's rotation on its axis and revolution around the Sun relate to cyclic observable phenomena, including the day/night cycle. | The effect of sudden geological events on Earth's surface, such as tsunamis, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, and extreme weather, such as cyclones, extreme heat and floods. |
| Term 2 - Chemical Science | | | | | | |
| Objects are made of various materials that have observable properties. | Materials can be changed physically without changing their composition. | Materials can be combined for a particular purpose. | The observable properties of solids and liquids and how adding or removing heat leads to a change of state. | Processed materials, including fibres, metals, glass and plastics, are made from raw materials, such as wool, ores, sand & oil, and have a range of physical properties that influence their use. | The observable properties of solids, liquids and gases can be explained by the motion and arrangement of atoms and molecules (particles). | Materials can undergo reversible changes and irreversible changes. |

*Descriptors in italics indicate major changes to the curriculum.

Adapted from Scope and sequence | Revised curriculum (2025)

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| Term 3 - Physical Science | | | | | | |
| The way objects move depends on factors, including their size, shape, material and the force applied. | <i>The strength and direction of a push or a pull force affects how an object moves or changes shape.</i> | <i>Sound energy is produced by a range of natural and human-made sources and can be sensed.</i> | <i>Energy can move from one thing to another (transfer), and change form (transform).</i> | Forces are exerted by one object on another through direct contact, such as friction, or from a distance, such as magnetism and gravity. | Light energy travels from a source in a straight path and can be absorbed, reflected, refracted, form shadows and be sensed. | The transfer and transformation of energy in electrical circuits, including the role of circuit components, insulators and conductors. |
| Term 4 - Biological Science | | | | | | |
| Plants and animals have basic needs that are met by the places they live. | Plants and animals have external features that serve a purpose and <i>by which they can be grouped.</i> | Plants and animals have life cycles through which they grow, change and have offspring. | Living things can be distinguished from non-living and once-living things, and grouped by their characteristics. | <i>Producers, consumers and decomposers have roles within a habitat and interact in ways that can be represented by food chains.</i> | Living things have structural and behavioural adaptations that enable their survival in their habitat. | The growth and survival of living things are affected by the changing conditions of their environment and the influence of human activities. |

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