2018_NSW K-6 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING OUTCOMES (Syllabus pages 17-18)							
CONTENT AREA	EARLY STAGE 1	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3			
LIVING WORLD	STe-3LW-ST ■ explores the characteristics, needs and uses of living things	ST1-4LW-S describes observable features of living things and their environments	ST2-4LW-S compares features and characteristics of living and non-living things	ST3-4LW-S ■ examines how the environment affects the growth, survival and adaptation of living things			
		ST1-5LW-T ■ identifies how plants and animals are used for food and fibre products	ST2-5LW-T ■ describes how agricultural processes are used to grow plants and raise animals for food, clothing and shelter	ST3-5LW-T ■ explains how food and fibre are produced sustainably in managed environments for health and nutrition			
MATERIAL WORLD	STe-4MW-ST ■ identifies that objects are made of materials that have observable properties	ST1-6MW-S ■ identifies that materials can be changed or combined	ST2-6MW-S ■ describes how adding or removing heat causes a change of state	ST3-6MW-S explains the effect of heat on the properties and behaviour of materials			
		ST1-7MW-T describes how the properties of materials determine their use	ST2-7MW-T ■ investigates the suitability of natural and processed materials for a range of purposes	ST3-7MW-T ■ explains how the properties of materials determines their use for a range of purposes			
PHYSICAL WORLD	STe-5PW-ST ■ observes the way objects move and relates changes in motion to push and pull forces	ST1-8PW-S ■ describes common forms of energy and explores some characteristics of sound energy	ST2-8PW-ST ■ describes the characteristics and effects of common forms of energy, such as light and heat	ST3-8PW-ST explains how energy is transformed from one form to another			
		ST1-9PW-ST • investigates how forces and energy are used in products	ST2-9PW-ST ■ describes how contact and non- contact forces affect an object's motion	ST3-9PW-ST ■ investigates the effects of increasing or decreasing the strength of a specific contact or non-contact force			
EARTH AND SPACE	STe-6ES-S ■identifies how daily and seasonal changes in the environment affect humans and other living things	ST1-10ES-S ■recognises observable changes occurring in the sky and on the land and identifies Earth's resources	ST2-10ES-S ■ investigates regular changes caused by interactions between the Earth and the Sun, and changes to the Earth's surface	ST3-10ES-S explains regular events in the solar system and geological events on the Earth's surface			
DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES	STe-7DI-T ■ identifies digital systems and explores how instructions are used to control digital devices	S ST1-11DI-T • identifies the components of digital systems and explores how data is represented	ST2-11DI-T • describes how digital systems represent and transmit data	ST3-11DI-T explains how digital systems represent data, connect together to form networks and transmit data			

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) website} \ \underline{\text{http://educationstandards.nsw.edu.au/wps/portal/nesa/k-10/learning-areas/science/science-and-} \\ \underline{\text{technology-k-6-new-syllabus}} \end{array}$

2018_NSW K-6 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING CONTENT (Syllabus pages 41-93)						
CONTENT AREA	EARLY STAGE 1	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3		
LIVING WORLD	 Characteristics and needs of living things: require air, water & food Uses of living things: food & fibre source for humans 	 Externals features of living things and their environments How environments suit the needs of living things How living things change as they grow How humans use plants and animals: food, clothing, shelter 	 How living and non-living things are grouped Similarities and differences between the life cycles of living things Interdependency of environments and living things e.g., bees & flowers, animals & seed dispersal Food and fibre products from animals and plants 	 How the physical conditions of the environment affect the growth, survival and adaptation of living things Structural and behavioural features of living things that aid survival Sustainable production of food and fibre 		
PHYSICAL WORLD	 Types of and causes of movement of familiar objects Effects of push/pull forces on objects Movement of objects on land, in water and in air 	 Common forms of energy (light, sound heat) and some characteristics of sound energy How light, sound and heat are produced, and how they are detected by humans How forces and energy are used purposefully in products to create movement or change 	 Characteristics and effects of common forms of energy: light, heat Sustainable ways to generate electricity How push and pull contact and noncontact forces affect an object's motion by changing speed and/or direction Forces and energy in products and systems 	 How energy is transformed from one form to another: gravitational -> movement, heat -> light, electrical -> light The effects of increasing or decreasing the strength of a specific contact or noncontact force How electricity can be used in a product or system: toaster, microphone, solar panel 		
EARTH AND SPACE	 Daily and seasonal changes in the environment How living things respond to regular changes in their environment 	 Observable changes occurring in the sky: Sun, Moon, stars, clouds How seasonal changes affect living things Earth's resources including soil and water Sustainable use of resources – water, electricity, rubbish 	 Changes to the Earth's surface over time: natural processes (soil characteristics, natural erosion) and human actions Interactions between Earth and Sun: Sun = major energy source, relative sizes and movements (day & night & year) 	 Composition, relative distances and sizes, regular events in our solar system Role of light energy in observing Sun, Moon, planets, stars How geological changes and extreme weather events affect the Earth's surface Planning for and managing natural disasters 		
MATERIAL WORLD	 Objects are made of materials that have observable properties Materials are used based on their properties 	 Materials can be changed (bending, twisting, stretching) or combined The properties of materials determine their use 	 Solids, liquids and gases are states of matter Adding or removing heat causes a change of state: solid <-> liquid The suitability of natural and processed materials for a range of purposes 	 Properties of solids, liquids and gases and how state can be changed Combining materials -> new substance or mixture Separating mixtures The properties of materials determines their use for a range of purposes 		
DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES	 Digital systems in everyday life Following steps to achieve a goal 	 Components of digital systems Data and how it is represented Recording instructions for others to follow and understand 	 How digital systems share and transmit information, instructions, data Different ways to represent and share data Solve a problem using steps and decisions involving user input and branching 	 How digital systems interact and transmit data: composition of and transmission within digital networks Decision-making in algorithms using a visual programming language involving user input, branching and iteration 		