Britannica Expedition:LEARN!

Teacher Guide

VERSION 2.0

VICTORIAN CURRICULUM

SCIENCE

Your guide to how Expedition Learn fulfills your **curriculum's outcomes.**

IMAGEQUEST. Pupils in a science lesson. Science Photo Library..

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Britannica EDUCATION

Content

Expedition: Learn! and the Victorian Curriculum

The education team at Britannica is committed to providing digital resources that are rigorous, engaging, and deeply relevant to the Victorian context.

This guide details how Expedition Learn aligns specifically with the **Victorian Curriculum F–10: Science (Version 2.0)**. To support seamless integration into your teaching programs, this document mirrors the structure of the curriculum itself.

Curriculum Organisation

Reflecting the developmental stages of learning outlined by the VCAA, our content is designed to support the Victorian curriculum bands (Levels 3–4, 5–6, and 7–8). Within these bands, lessons are categorised by the key sub-strands of Science:

- Science as a Human Endeavour*
- Physical and Chemical Sciences
- Biological Sciences
- Earth and Space Sciences

Navigating this Guide

The tables in this document map the Victorian Curriculum content descriptions directly to Expedition Learn lessons. By referencing the specific curriculum codes (e.g., VCSSU056), teachers can easily identify the exact lessons, interactive activities, and assessments required to fulfill specific learning outcomes.

***Note:** Outcomes for **Science as a Human Endeavour** are integrated throughout the lessons in the Physical, Biological, and Earth and Space Sciences strands, highlighting the development of science and its influence on society.*

Science as a Human Endeavour

In the study of Science as a Human Endeavour, students learn that science is not just a body of knowledge - it is a uniquely human pursuit shaped by curiosity, creativity, ethics, culture, and collaboration. They discover that scientific understanding evolves as new evidence emerges, that breakthroughs arise when technology, engineering and societal need intersect, and that responsible decision-making requires balancing knowledge with environmental, social and ethical considerations.

These ideas matter because they teach students **how to think,** not what to think - how to question evidence, navigate complexity, and participate in solving the great challenges of their time. Britannica strengthens this journey by immersing students in **real-world inquiry,** connecting them with global perspectives, and scaffolding the investigative habits - skepticism, perseverance, accuracy, and imagination - that define **authentic scientific practice.** It equips every learner to see themselves not just as consumers of science, but as future contributors to a world shaped by evidence, empathy, and informed action.

This document acts as a comprehensive planning tool, ensuring that when you use Expedition Learn, you are delivering targeted instruction that meets the rigorous standards of the Victorian Curriculum.

Levels 3 - 6

Victorian Curriculum (v 2.0)

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL SCIENCES

Matter

Go to **Expedition Learn**

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S4U04	solids, liquids and gases have observable properties; adding or removing heat energy leads to a change of state between solids, liquids and gases	• States of Matter • What is Matter?
VC2S4U05	the properties of natural and made materials, including fibres, metals, glass and plastics, influence their use and re-use	• Properties of Matter
VC2S4U09	heat energy can be generated from different sources; temperature changes may happen when heat is transferred from one object to another	• Conductors and Insulators
VC2S6U03	the observable properties of matter (solids, liquids and gases) can be explained by modelling the motion and arrangement of their particles; mixtures (including solutions) can be formed by combining 2 or more different substances	• What are Atoms? • Mixtures and Solutions • What is Matter?
VC2S6U04	changes to substances may be reversible, in which case the substance may be recovered, or irreversible, in which case new substances are formed; for most substances a change of state or dissolving in water is reversible, while irreversible changes include cooking and rusting	• What are Chemical Reactions? • Conservation of Matter

VC2S6I03	equipment can be used to observe, generate, measure and record data with reasonable precision for repeated measurements, using digital tools as appropriate	• Measuring Mass and Volume

Forces and Motion

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S4U10	forces, including frictional, gravitational, electrostatic and magnetic, can be exerted by one object on another through direct contact or from a distance and affect the motion (speed and direction) of objects	• What Are Forces? • Balanced and Unbalanced Forces • What Is Friction? • Gravitational Force • What Are Electric and Magnetic Interactions? • Patterns of Motion objects • Changes in Movement • Using Magnets to Solve Problems • What Are Simple Machines? • What Are Compound Machines?
VC2S6U09	materials may be electrical insulators or conductors; energy can be transferred and transformed in electrical circuits where the components of a circuit play particular roles in the function of the circuit	• Electromagnets • What are Electric and Magnetic Interactions?

VC2S6U07	the force of gravity keeps Earth and other planets in the solar system in orbit around the Sun; cyclic observable phenomena, including variable day and night length, can be related to Earth's tilt, rotation on its axis and revolution around the Sun	• Gravitational Force

Energy

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S4U09	heat energy can be generated from different sources; temperature changes may happen when heat is transferred from one object to another	• Heat • Identifying Forms of Energy • Energy Transfer
VC2S4U10	forces, including frictional, gravitational, electrostatic and magnetic, can be exerted by one object on another through direct contact or from a distance and affect the motion (speed and direction) of objects	• Speed and Energy • Energy and Colliding Objects • Introduction to Sound Energy
VC2S6U08	light can be produced from many sources; light travels in a straight path, can form shadows, and can be absorbed, transmitted, reflected or refracted by objects	• Introduction to Light Energy • Identifying Forms of Energy
VC2S6U09	materials may be electrical insulators or conductors; energy can be transferred and transformed in electrical circuits where the components of a circuit play particular roles in the function of the circuit	• Electric Currents and Circuits • Energy Conversions • Identifying Forms of Energy • Energy Transfer
VC2S6U01	habitats can be described by their physical conditions; changing the physical conditions of a habitat, including by human activity, may affect the growth and survival of organisms	• Energy in Food

Waves and Information Transfer

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S4U10	forces, including frictional, gravitational, electrostatic and magnetic, can be exerted by one object on another through direct contact or from a distance and affect the motion (speed and direction) of objects	• What are Waves? • Patterns Transfer Information
VC2S6U08	light can be produced from many sources; light travels in a straight path, can form shadows, and can be absorbed, transmitted, reflected or refracted by objects	• What is Light? • Mirrors and Reflection of Light • What are Waves? • Patterns Transfer Information
VC2S6U09	materials may be electrical insulators or conductors; energy can be transferred and transformed in electrical circuits where the components of a circuit play particular roles in the function of the circuit	• Patterns Transfer Information

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Structures and Processes of Living Things

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S4U02	plants and animals have different life cycles; offspring are similar, but not identical, to their parents	• Life Cycles of Flowering Plants • Flowers • How Do Flowering Plants Reproduce? • Life Cycles of Animals

VC2S6U01	habitats can be described by their physical conditions; changing the physical conditions of a habitat, including by human activity, may affect the growth and survival of organisms	• Materials for Plant Growth • Plant Responses • Responding to Seasonal Changes
VC2S6U02	organisms have evolved over time, as seen in fossils and scientific records; the structural features and behaviours of living organisms enable them to thrive in their environments	• Plant Structures • Animal Structures • The Heart • The Brain • The Skin • The Lungs • The Stomach • What Are Cells? • Animal Senses • Animal Responses

Ecosystems

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S4U01	living things depend on each other and the environment to survive, including the roles of producers, consumers and decomposers in food chains	• Producers, Consumers, and Decomposers • Food Chains and Food Webs • Microorganisms
VC2S6U01	habitats can be described by their physical conditions; changing the physical conditions of a habitat, including by human activity, may affect the growth and survival of organisms	• Ecosystems • Ocean Ecosystems • Changes in the Environment • Plant Growth and the Environment

VC2S6U02	organisms have evolved over time, as seen in fossils and scientific records; the structural features and behaviours of living organisms enable them to thrive in their environments	• Group Behaviour

Traits and Behaviors

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S4U02	plants and animals have different life cycles; offspring are similar, but not identical, to their parents	• What Is a Trait?
VC2S6U01	habitats can be described by their physical conditions; changing the physical conditions of a habitat, including by human activity, may affect the growth and survival of organisms	• Traits and the Environment
VC2S6U02	organisms have evolved over time, as seen in fossils and scientific records; the structural features and behaviours of living organisms enable them to thrive in their environments	• Instincts and Learned Behaviours • What is a Trait?

Evolution and Classification

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S6U02	organisms have evolved over time, as seen in fossils and scientific records; the structural features and behaviours of living organisms enable them to thrive in their environments	• Types of Fossils and How They Form • Fossils and Evidence of Life • Extinct Plants and Animals

		• Survival and Differences Among Organisms • Classification of Organisms • Classifying Plants • Comparing Animals
VC2S6U05	geological processes including weathering, erosion, transportation and deposition can cause slow or rapid changes to Earth's surface	• Understanding Earth's Changes
VC2S6U01	habitats can be described by their physical conditions; changing the physical conditions of a habitat, including by human activity, may affect the growth and survival of organisms	• Animal Habitats

EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE

Earth and Space

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S4U09	heat energy can be generated from different sources; temperature changes may happen when heat is transferred from one object to another	• The Sun
VC2S6U07	the force of gravity keeps Earth and other planets in the solar system in orbit around the Sun; cyclic observable phenomena, including variable day and night length, can be related to Earth's tilt, rotation on its axis and revolution around the Sun	• Earth, the Sun, and the Moon • How Earth Moves • Patterns of Daily Change

		• The Planets • What Are Moons? • The Phases of the Moon • Moon Phases and Tides • Seasonal Changes in Stars • Comets, Asteroids, and Meteoroids • What Are Galaxies?
VC2S6U08	light can be produced from many sources; light travels in a straight path, can form shadows, and can be absorbed, transmitted, reflected or refracted by objects	• The Sun • The Phases of the Moon

Earth's Systems and Resources

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S4U08	weather events and climate have impacts on the land, air, water and living things; human activity can affect climate	• What Is Weather? • What Is Climate? • Weather Data • Earth's Spheres • Interactions of Earth's Spheres • Seasons and Weather
VC2S4U07	water is an important Earth resource that originates from various sources; water cycles through the environment by moving through the sky, landscape and ocean, and involves processes including precipitation, evaporation, transpiration, condensation, melting, freezing, crystallisation, infiltration and run-off	• Understanding the Water Cycle • Where is Earth's Water Found?

VC2S4U06	rocks, minerals and soils are important Earth resources and have observable properties that enable them to be used in a variety of ways	• What Are Minerals? • Soil, Rocks, Air, and Water
VC2S6U05	geological processes including weathering, erosion, transportation and deposition can cause slow or rapid changes to Earth's surface	• Weathering and Erosion • Patterns of Earth's Features • Earth's Land Features • Soil and How It Is Formed • What Is the Rock Cycle?
VC2S6U06	sudden geological changes or extreme weather conditions can affect Earth's surface and atmosphere; the impacts of natural hazards, including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, wildfires and floods, can be reduced by human actions and technological innovations	• Natural Hazards • Weather-Related Hazards
VC2S6U07	the force of gravity keeps Earth and other planets in the solar system in orbit around the Sun; cyclic observable phenomena, including variable day and night length, can be related to Earth's tilt, rotation on its axis and revolution around the Sun	• Seasons and Weather

Earth and Human Activity

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S4U08	weather events and climate have impacts on the land, air, water and living things; human activity can affect climate	• How Humans Change the Environment

		• Protecting Earth
VC2S4U05	the properties of natural and made materials, including fibres, metals, glass and plastics, influence their use and re-use	• What Is Recycling?
VC2S4U09	heat energy can be generated from different sources; temperature changes may happen when heat is transferred from one object to another	• Nonrenewable Energy Resources • Renewable Energy Resources
VC2S6U05	geological processes including weathering, erosion, transportation and deposition can cause slow or rapid changes to Earth's surface	• How Do Fossil Fuels Form? • Nonrenewable Energy Resources
VC2S6U09	materials may be electrical insulators or conductors; energy can be transferred and transformed in electrical circuits where the components of a circuit play particular roles in the function of the circuit	• Renewable Energy Resources
VC2S6U04	changes to substances may be reversible, in which case the substance may be recovered, or irreversible, in which case new substances are formed; for most substances a change of state or dissolving in water is reversible, while irreversible changes include cooking and rusting	• What Is Recycling?

Levels 6 - 8

Victorian Curriculum (v 2.0)

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL SCIENCES

Structure and Properties of Matter

Go to **Expedition Learn**

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S6U03	the observable properties of matter (solids, liquids and gases) can be explained by modelling the motion and arrangement of their particles; mixtures (including solutions) can be formed by combining 2 or more different substances	• The Structure of Matter • Substances and Mixtures • Factors that Affect Dissolving • Comparing Properties of Matter • Density
VC2S6U04	changes to substances may be reversible, in which case the substance may be recovered, or irreversible, in which case new substances are formed; for most substances a change of state or dissolving in water is reversible, while irreversible changes include cooking and rusting	• Synthetic Materials
VC2S6U09	materials may be electrical insulators or conductors; energy can be transferred and transformed in electrical circuits where the components of a circuit play particular roles in the function of the circuit	• Classifying Conductors and Insulators

VC2S8U05	the properties of the different states of matter can be explained in terms of the motion and arrangement of particles; changes of state involve the transfer of energy	• Thermal Energy and States of Matter • The Structure of Matter
VC2S8U06	differences between elements, compounds and mixtures can be described by using a particle model; chemical symbols and formulas are used to represent elements and compounds	• Elements and Compounds • Chemical Symbols and Formulas • Classifying Elements • Substances and Mixtures
VC2S8U07	chemical change involves substances reacting to form new substances	• Synthetic Materials • Elements and Compounds

Chemical Reactions

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S6U04	changes to substances may be reversible, in which case the substance may be recovered, or irreversible, in which case new substances are formed; for most substances a change of state or dissolving in water is reversible, while irreversible changes include cooking and rusting	• Chemical Changes Affect Properties • Chemical Reactions

VC2S8U07	the atomic theory of matter can be used to model and explain the difference between elements, compounds and mixtures; elements, compounds and mixtures can be represented as two-dimensional and three-dimensional models, elements can be represented by symbols, and molecules and compounds can be represented by chemical formulas	• Conservation of Matter in Chemical Reactions • Chemical Reactions
VC2S8U08	physical changes can be distinguished from chemical changes; a chemical change can be identified by a colour change, a temperature change, the production of a gas (including laboratory preparation and testing of oxygen, carbon dioxide and hydrogen gases) or the formation of a precipitate	• Chemical Reactions • Chemical Reactions and Energy • Chemical Changes Affect Properties

Forces and Interactions

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S6U07	the force of gravity keeps Earth and other planets in the solar system in orbit around the Sun; cyclic observable phenomena, including variable day and night length, can be related to Earth's tilt, rotation on its axis and revolution around the Sun	• Gravitational Interactions
VC2S6U09	materials may be electrical insulators or conductors; energy can be transferred and transformed in electrical circuits where the components of a circuit play particular roles in the function of the circuit	• Electric and Magnetic Forces
VC2S7U05	Change to an object's motion is caused by unbalanced forces acting on the object; Earth's gravity pulls objects towards the centre of Earth	• Forces and Motion • Newton's First Law

		• Newton's Third Law • Graphing and Describing Motion • Gravitational Interactions
VC2S8U09	the effects of non-contact forces, including gravitational, magnetic and electrostatic forces, can be investigated, including using field models	• Electric and Magnetic Forces • Fields and Forces • Gravitational Interactions

Energy

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S6U09	materials may be electrical insulators or conductors; energy can be transferred and transformed in electrical circuits where the components of a circuit play particular roles in the function of the circuit	• Electrical Circuits
VC2S8U05	the properties of the different states of matter can be explained in terms of the motion and arrangement of particles; changes of state involve the transfer of energy	• Energy and Temperature Change • Thermal Energy Transfer
VC2S8U15	energy exists in different forms, including movement (kinetic energy), heat, light, chemical energy and potential energy; energy can be transferred and transformed but not created or destroyed	• Kinetic Energy • Potential Energy • Changes in Kinetic Energy • Thermal Energy Transfer

		• Conservation of Energy

Waves and Electromagnetic Radiation

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S6U08	light can be produced from many sources; light travels in a straight path, can form shadows, and can be absorbed, transmitted, reflected or refracted by objects	• Light • Introduction to Wave Properties
VC2S6U09	materials may be electrical insulators or conductors; energy can be transferred and transformed in electrical circuits where the components of a circuit play particular roles in the function of the circuit	• Digital and Analog Signals
VC2S8U15	energy exists in different forms, including movement (kinetic energy), heat, light, chemical energy and potential energy; energy can be transferred and transformed but not created or destroyed	• Introduction to Wave Properties • The Electromagnetic Spectrum
VC2S8U16	use a wave model to explain the properties of sound; explain how light forms images	• Introduction to Wave Properties • Light • Digital and Analog Signals

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Structure, Function, and Information Processing

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S7U01	organisms can be classified into groups based on their structural features; interactions between organisms can be described in terms of food chains and food webs and can be affected by human activity	• Using Characteristics to Classify Organisms • Comparing Organisms • Body Structure and Symmetry
VC2S8U01	cells are the basic units of living things and have specialised structures and functions	• Cells • Parts of a Cell • Cell Division for Growth and Repair
VC2S8U02	multi-cellular organisms contain systems of organs that carry out specialised functions that enable them to survive and reproduce	• Organisation of the Human Body • The Human Muscular System • The Human Respiratory System • The Human Circulatory System • The Human Excretory System • The Human Nervous System • Sensing Information • Homeostasis

Matter and Energy in Organisms and Ecosystems

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S6U01	habitats can be described by their physical conditions; changing the physical conditions of a habitat, including by human activity, may affect the growth and survival of organisms	• Ecosystems: Impacts of Change • Ecological Succession
VC2S7U01	organisms can be classified into groups based on their structural features; interactions between organisms can be described in terms of food chains and food webs and can be affected by human activity	• Matter and Energy in Food Webs • Resources in Ecosystems • Energy Pyramids • Cycles of Matter: Carbon
VC2S8U01	cells are the basic units of living things and have specialised structures and functions	• Photosynthesis • Cellular Respiration • Materials in Food Are Used for Growth
VC2S8U15	energy exists in different forms, including movement (kinetic energy), heat, light, chemical energy and potential energy; energy can be transferred and transformed but not created or destroyed	• Photosynthesis • Cellular Respiration • Materials in Food Are Used for Growth

Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S6U01	habitats can be described by their physical conditions; changing the physical conditions of a habitat, including by human activity, may affect the growth and survival of organisms	• Organisation of Ecosystems
VC2S7U01	organisms can be classified into groups based on their structural features; interactions between organisms can be described in terms of food chains and food webs and can be affected by human activity	• Interactions in Ecosystems • Predators and Prey • Biodiversity • Viruses, Bacteria, Fungi, and Parasites
VC2S8U01	cells are the basic units of living things and have specialised structures and functions	• Viruses, Bacteria, Fungi, and Parasites
VC2S8U02	multi-cellular organisms contain systems of organs that carry out specialised functions that enable them to survive and reproduce	• Epidemics and Pandemics • Viruses, Bacteria, Fungi, and Parasites

Growth, Development, & Reproduction of Organisms

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S6U01	habitats can be described by their physical conditions; changing the physical conditions of a habitat, including by human activity, may affect the growth and survival of organisms	• Humans Influence the Inheritance of Traits • Growth of Organisms

VC2S6U02	organisms have evolved over time, as seen in fossils and scientific records; the structural features and behaviours of living organisms enable them to thrive in their environments	• Animal Behaviors Affect Reproduction • Mutations • Plant Reproduction
VC2S7U01	organisms can be classified into groups based on their structural features; interactions between organisms can be described in terms of food chains and food webs and can be affected by human activity	• Genes, Chromosomes, and Traits • Punnett Squares and Pedigrees
VC2S8U01	cells are the basic units of living things and have specialised structures and functions	• Genes, Chromosomes, and Traits • Mutations • Growth of Organisms
VC2S8U02	multi-cellular organisms contain systems of organs that carry out specialised functions that enable them to survive and reproduce.	• Reproduction • Plant Reproduction

Natural Selection and Adaptation

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S6U02	organisms have evolved over time, as seen in fossils and scientific records; the structural features and behaviours of living organisms enable them to thrive in their environments	• Patterns in the Fossil Record • Extinctions • Natural Selection • Understanding Adaptation • Patterns in Development

VC2S7U01	organisms can be classified into groups based on their structural features; interactions between organisms can be described in terms of food chains and food webs and can be affected by human activity	• Inferring Evolutionary Relationships • Patterns in Development

EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE

Space Systems

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S6U07	the force of gravity keeps Earth and other planets in the solar system in orbit around the Sun; cyclic observable phenomena, including variable day and night length, can be related to Earth's tilt, rotation on its axis and revolution around the Sun	• The Solar System • Seasons • Lunar Phase • What Causes Tides? • Motion in Space • Characteristics of the Sun • Stars • Galaxies • The Universe
VC2S6U08	light can be produced from many sources; light travels in a straight path, can form shadows, and can be absorbed, transmitted, reflected or refracted by objects	• Eclipses • Lunar Phases • Stars • Characteristics of the Sun
VC2S7U05	change to an object's motion is caused by unbalanced forces acting on the object; Earth's gravity pulls objects towards the centre of Earth	• What Causes Tides? • Motion in Space

VC2S8U15	energy exists in different forms, including movement (kinetic energy), heat, light, chemical energy and potential energy; energy can be transferred and transformed but not created or destroyed	• Characteristics of the Sun
VC2S6U01	habitats can be described by their physical conditions; changing the physical conditions of a habitat, including by human activity, may affect the growth and survival of organisms	Coming Soon

History of Earth

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S6U02	organisms have evolved over time, as seen in fossils and scientific records; the structural features and behaviours of living organisms enable them to thrive in their environments	• The Geologic Time Scale
VC2S6U05	geological processes including weathering, erosion, transportation and deposition can cause slow or rapid changes to Earth's surface	• Weathering and Other Changes in Earth's Surface
VC2S6U06	sudden geological changes or extreme weather conditions can affect Earth's surface and atmosphere; the impacts of natural hazards, including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, wildfires and floods, can be reduced by human actions and technological innovations.	• Volcanoes

VC2S8U10	investigate tectonic activity including the formation of geological features at divergent, convergent and transform plate boundaries and describe the scientific evidence for the theory of plate tectonics	• Plate Movements • Plate Boundaries • Earth's Layers • Volcanoes
VC2S8U11	key processes of the rock cycle occur over different timescales; the properties of sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks not only reflect their formation but also impact their usefulness and determine the methods used when mined	• The Geologic Time Scale

Earth's Systems

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S4U08	weather events and climate have impacts on the land, air, water and living things; human activity can affect climate	• The Earth System and Subsystems
VC2S6U05	geological processes including weathering, erosion, transportation and deposition can cause slow or rapid changes to Earth's surface	• Soil Formation and Its Properties • The Rock Cycle • The Water Cycle
VC2S8U10	investigate tectonic activity including the formation of geological features at divergent, convergent and transform plate boundaries and describe the scientific evidence for the theory of plate tectonics	• The Earth System and Subsystems
VC2S8U11	key processes of the rock cycle occur over different timescales; the properties of sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks not only reflect their formation but also impact their usefulness and determine the methods used when mined	• The Rock Cycle • Minerals and their Properties • Natural Resources • Soil Formation and its Properties

VC2S8U15	energy exists in different forms, including movement (kinetic energy), heat, light, chemical energy and potential energy; energy can be transferred and transformed but not created or destroyed	Coming Soon

Weather and Climate

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S6U01	habitats can be described by their physical conditions; changing the physical conditions of a habitat, including by human activity, may affect the growth and survival of organisms	• Biomes • Introduction to Climate • Climate Change • Earth's Atmosphere
VC2S6U06	sudden geological changes or extreme weather conditions can affect Earth's surface and atmosphere; the impacts of natural hazards, including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, wildfires and floods, can be reduced by human actions and technological innovations	• Air Masses and Weather • Earth's Atmosphere
VC2S6U07	the force of gravity keeps Earth and other planets in the solar system in orbit around the Sun; cyclic observable phenomena, including variable day and night length, can be related to Earth's tilt, rotation on its axis and revolution around the Sun	• Introduction to Climate
VC2S7U02	use models, including food webs, to represent matter and energy flow in ecosystems and predict the impact of changing abiotic and biotic factors on populations	• Climate Change • Biomes

VC2S8U06	matter can be classified as pure substances such as elements and compounds or impure substances such as mixtures (including solutions), and can be modelled using the particle model; mixtures may have a uniform (homogeneous) or non-uniform (heterogeneous) composition	• Earth's Atmosphere • What Are Greenhouse Gases?

Human Impacts and Natural Hazards

Code/s	Code Description	Lesson
VC2S6U01	sudden geological changes or extreme weather conditions can affect Earth's surface and atmosphere; the impacts of natural hazards, including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, wildfires and floods, can be reduced by human actions and technological innovations.	• Human Impacts on Earth Systems
VC2S6U05	geological processes including weathering, erosion, transportation and deposition can cause slow or rapid changes to Earth's surface	• Watersheds
VC2S6U06	sudden geological changes or extreme weather conditions can affect Earth's surface and atmosphere; the impacts of natural hazards, including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, wildfires and floods, can be reduced by human actions and technological innovations.	• Introduction to Natural Hazards • Natural Disasters Affect Florida • Monitoring and Minimising Human Impact
VC2S7U01	organisms can be classified into groups based on their structural features; interactions between organisms can be described in terms of food chains and food webs and can be affected by human activity	• Human Impacts on Earth Systems

VC2S8U06	matter can be classified as pure substances such as elements and compounds or impure substances such as mixtures (including solutions), and can be modelled using the particle model; mixtures may have a uniform (homogeneous) or non-uniform (heterogeneous) composition	• How People Use Water

Learn more at: elearn.eb.com/expedition-learn