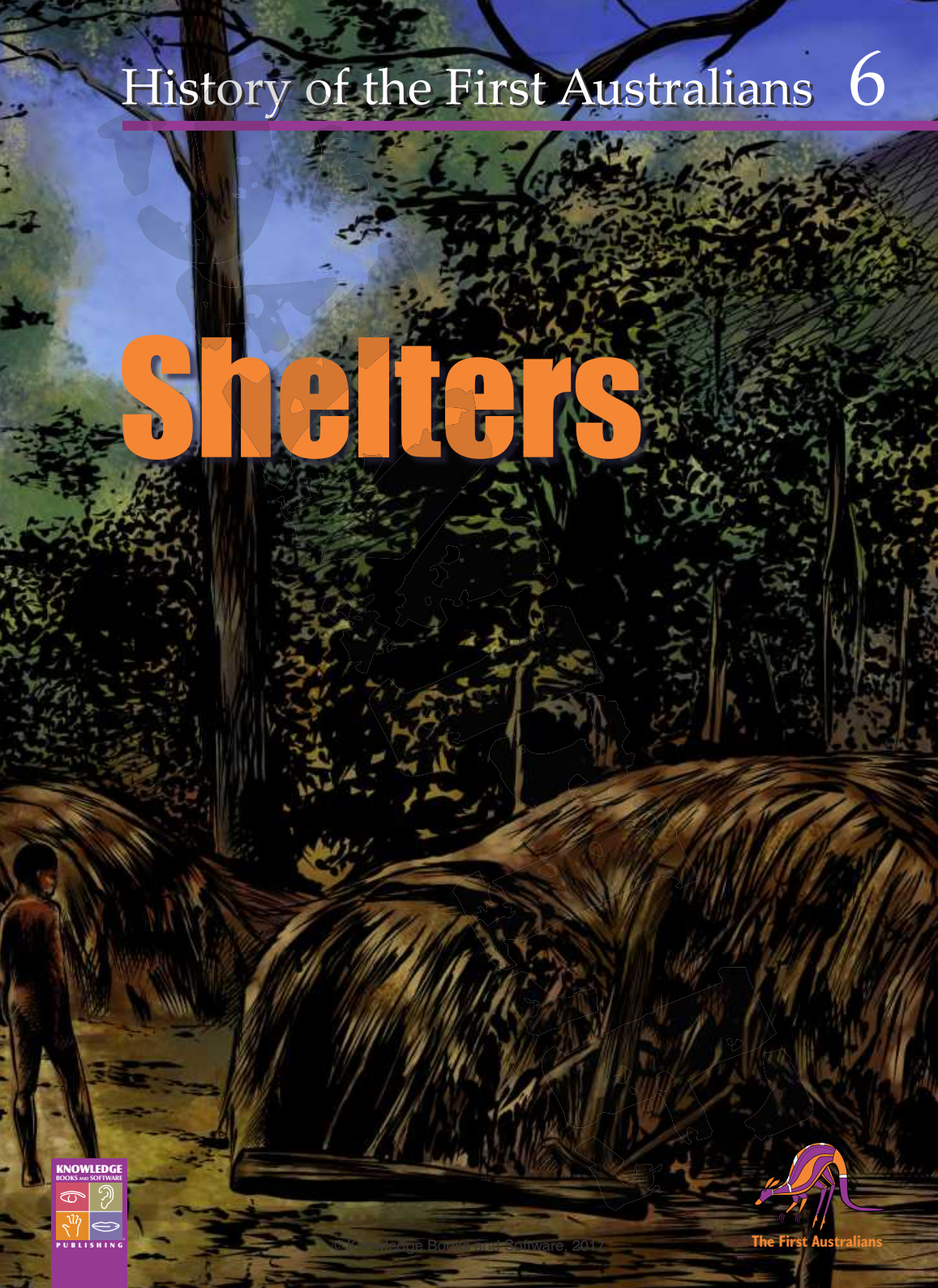


Shelters





Reading Recovery level: 20

Word count: 324

Text type: narrative

Content: non-fiction

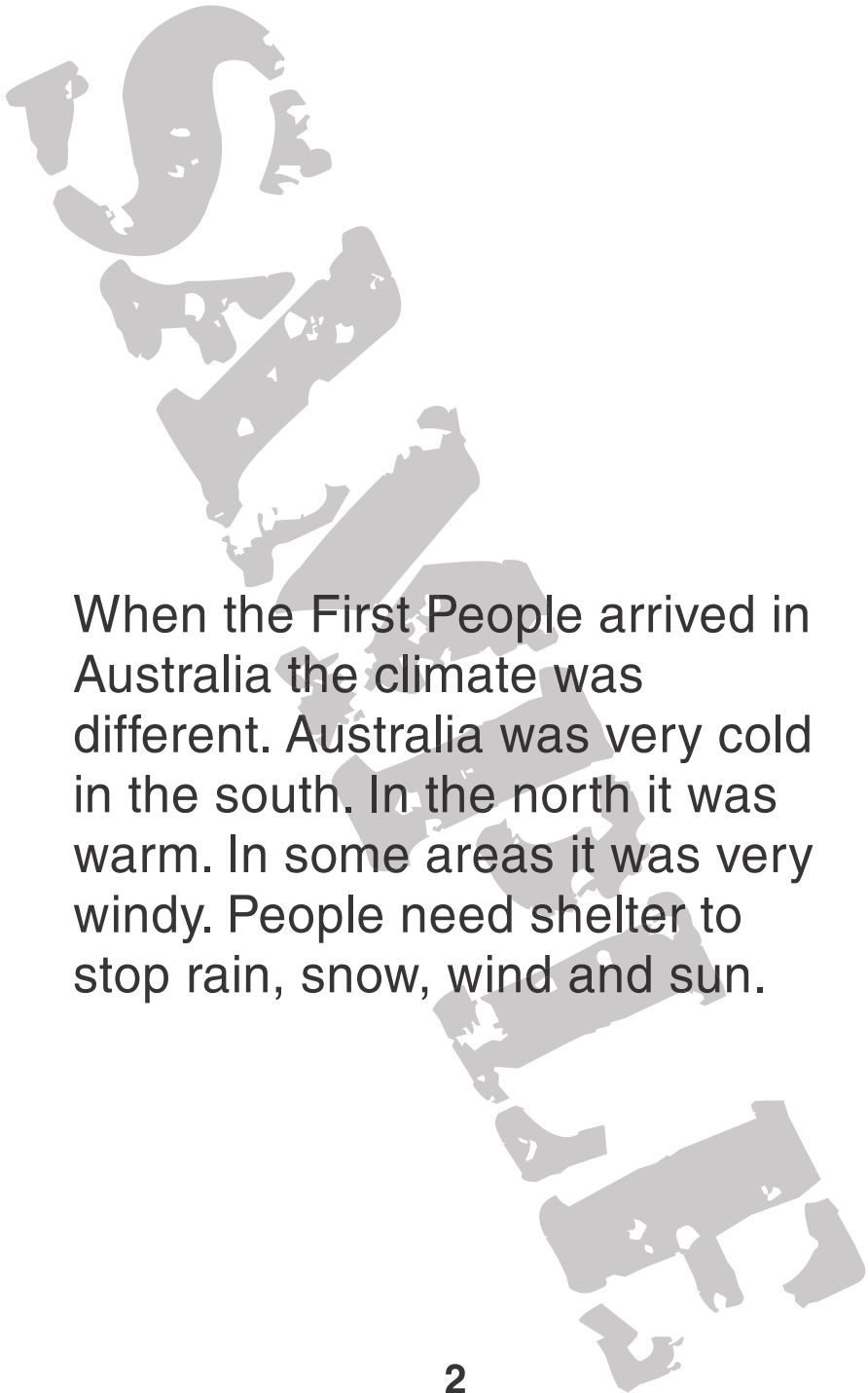
ACARA reference: Students discuss ways of life in comparative studies. Cross-curriculum priority is given to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Histories and Culture. This can be discussed as an integrated unit of work in relation to comparative ways of using technologies. Technologies for buildings are changing rapidly. Sizes of living spaces are changing depending upon need. There are many opportunities for discussion on these topics in relation to appropriate shelters and related technologies. The sustainability of shelters is a major factor. ACARA however, state clearly the Early Years' focus is literacy not knowledge or content.

Teacher notes: The First Peoples of Australia were spread across a massive range of landscapes and climates. The needs for shelter were dictated by available materials and the specific conditions. The primary material for their shelter was what was found immediately within the location.

This will form a means of a discussion unit on climate and weather, buildings and shelter requirements and the materials required to build a shelter. Comparative studies of people in other cultures and time can be developed.


Difficult words: climate, shelter, different, Australia, painted, figures, desert, dangerous, insects, animals, rainforest.





When the First People arrived in Australia the climate was different. Australia was very cold in the south. In the north it was warm. In some areas it was very windy. People need shelter to stop rain, snow, wind and sun.





In Australia there are many caves. The First People lived in some of these caves. The walls were painted with figures. Caves had fires to cook and keep warm.

