

Pearson

Humanities

Victoria



Pearson Humanities Victoria 7–10

Engaging students of all levels

A new series designed to support Victorian students and teachers with comprehensive curriculum coverage of history, geography, economics and business, civics and citizenship. It's been created to engage and captivate students of all levels as they learn about humanities, to help them reach their full study potential.

Student Book

A visually engaging spread-based design, with each chapter featuring images, illustrations, infographics and source materials to engage and captivate all learners.

The **student book** includes self-contained toolkit chapters for each discipline, covering key concepts and skills. All core chapters are supported by additional worksheets, solutions, teaching strategies, instructional rubrics, chapter tests and online interactives.



Lightbook Starter

We know you want to check the readiness of your students and keep track of their progress. With **Lightbook Starter**, you get an innovative digital learning and assessment resource that prepares students and assesses them against outcomes. It's all about helping you guide your students and helping them take control of their learning.



Student Reader+

Reader+ is our next generation eBook. Students can read, take notes, save bookmarks and more—anywhere, anytime. Integrated resources and interactive activities enhance and extend the learning experience, helping to engage students, and give them choice and flexibility in their learning.



Teacher Reader+

Teacher Reader+ aids lesson preparation by combining student book page references with a wealth of teacher support, to help you meet the demands of the Victorian Curriculum for humanities.

**As the world's learning company, we're inspired by the way education changes lives.
We're creating innovative products and services to help all learners stay on the path to a better education.**

Contents

SECTION 1

HISTORY

1 History toolkit

- 1.1 Examining sources of evidence
- 1.2 Evaluating sources
- 1.3 Dealing with contradictory evidence
- 1.4 Constructing a historical argument
- 1.5 Presenting a historical argument

1

2 World War II

- 2.1 Causes of World War II
- 2.2 The course of the war in Europe
- 2.3 The course of the war in the Pacific
- 2.4 Australia at war
- 2.5 Where Australians fought
- 2.6 The fall of Singapore
- 2.7 The New Guinea campaign, 1942
- 2.8 The Holocaust
- 2.9 Atomic warfare
- 2.10 On the home front
- 2.11 Australian women in World War II
- 2.12 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in World War II
- 2.13 Post-war Australia
- 2.14 The legacy of World War II

13

3 Rights and freedoms

- 3.1 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*
- 3.2 Early Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander activism
- 3.3 The Stolen Generations
- 3.4 US Civil Rights movement
- 3.5 The Australian Freedom Rides
- 3.6 The path to the 1967 referendum
- 3.7 Achieving change for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
- 3.8 Eddie Mabo

55

- 3.9 The struggle for rights and freedoms
- 3.10 The continuing fight for civil rights and freedoms

81
84

4 Post-war political crises

- 4.1 Communism and the Cold War
- 4.2 The Korean War, 1950–53
- 4.3 'Reds under the bed'—McCarthyism
- 4.4 Australian responses to the threat of communism
- 4.5 The Petrov affair, 1954
- 4.6 Origins of the Vietnam War
- 4.7 'We'll be there'—Australia's involvement
- 4.8 Perspectives on the Vietnam War
- 4.9 Aftermath of the Vietnam War
- 4.10 'It's time'—election of the Whitlam government
- 4.11 The highs and lows of the Whitlam government
- 4.12 The dismissal

87
90
93
95
97
99
101

104
107
112
115
117
120

H1 The environment movement, 1960s—present

- DIGITAL ONLY** **1**
- H1.1 Emerging environmental awareness
 - H1.2 Environmental effects in the twentieth century
 - H1.3 Key environmental issues in Australian agriculture
 - H1.4 Dams and environmental consequences
 - H1.5 British nuclear testing in Australia
 - H1.6 Growth and influence of the environment movement
 - H1.7 Modern environmentalism and political awareness
 - H1.8 Significant developments in Australia
 - H1.9 Responses to environmental threats

H2 Migration experiences	DIGITAL ONLY	1	SECTION 2	
H2.1 Australia's changing population since 1945		4	GEOGRAPHY	
H2.2 White Australia policy and its legacy		8	5 Geography toolkit	125
H2.3 Immigration from the 1950s		12	5.1 Key concept: Worldviews	126
H2.4 Italian immigrants to Australia in the 1950s		15	5.2 Working with topographic maps	130
H2.5 From integration to multiculturalism		18	5.3 Topographic map: Nambucca Heads	132
H2.6 The arrival of Vietnamese 'boat people'		20	5.4 Flow diagrams	134
H2.7 The contribution of migration to the Australian identity		24	5.5 Population pyramids	138
H3 Popular culture	DIGITAL ONLY	1	6 Environments	141
H3.1 Australian popular culture post-World War II		4	6.1 Life's support system	142
H3.2 Changes in music		8	6.2 Pollution	144
H3.3 The impact of television		12	6.3 Land degradation	146
H3.4 Changes in film		16	6.4 Exploited oceans	150
H3.5 A sporting nation		20	6.5 Habitat loss	152
H3.6 Changing Australian fashions		24	6.6 Our warming planet	156
H3.7 Australia's contribution to popular culture		27	6.7 Environmental management	162
			6.8 Indigenous environmental management	166
			7 Coastal environments	173
			7.1 The importance of coastal environments	174
			7.2 Causes of environmental change	178
			7.3 Managing coastal environments	182
			7.4 Case study: The Great Sandy Region	186
			7.5 Case study: The Bay of Fundy, Canada	192
			G1 Forests	DIGITAL ONLY
			1	
G1.1 The biophysical environment		2	G1.1 The biophysical environment	2
G1.2 Causes of environmental change		8	G1.2 Causes of environmental change	8
G1.3 Managing environments		12	G1.3 Managing environments	12
G1.4 Case study: Canada's forests under threat		16	G1.4 Case study: Canada's forests under threat	16
G1.5 Case study: Australia's east coast forests		18	G1.5 Case study: Australia's east coast forests	18
G1.6 Evaluating management responses		22	G1.6 Evaluating management responses	22

Contents *continued*

G2 Marine environments	DIGITAL ONLY	1	G9 Human wellbeing: Australia	235
G2.1 What is a marine environment?		2	9.1 Poverty in Australia	236
G2.2 The importance of marine environments		6	9.2 Spatial patterns of Indigenous advantage and disadvantage	240
G2.3 Human impacts on marine environments		8	9.3 Origins of disadvantage	242
G2.4 Managing marine environments		12	9.4 Wellbeing and remoteness	246
G2.5 Case study: Bass Strait		16	9.5 Initiatives to close the gap	250
G2.6 Case study: Gulf of Mexico		20	9.6 Role of NGOs	252
G3 Inland water	DIGITAL ONLY	1	G4 Human wellbeing: India	1
G3.1 The inland water environment		2	DIGITAL ONLY	
G3.2 Causes of environmental change		6	G4.1 India: An emerging economic giant	2
G3.3 Water flow and environmental health		10	G4.2 Patterns of human wellbeing	4
G3.4 Managing inland waters		12	G4.3 Contrasts in human wellbeing	10
G3.5 Applying human-environment systems thinking		16	G4.4 Enhancing human wellbeing	14
G3.6 Case study: The Great Artesian Basin		20	G4.5 Access to water in India	18
G3.7 Case study: The Pangani River Basin		24	G4.6 Access to sanitation, Mumbai	20
G3.8 In the field: Rivers and water quality		28	G4.7 Child exploitation in India	22
G8 Spatial variations in human wellbeing		199	G4.8 India's squatter settlements and slums	26
8.1 Development and human wellbeing		200		
8.2 Measuring and mapping human wellbeing		202		
8.3 Progress in human wellbeing		206		
8.4 Causes of spatial inequality		208		
8.5 Human wellbeing: The issues		214		
8.6 Access to water		218		
8.7 Access to sanitation		222		
8.8 Child exploitation		224		
8.9 Access to shelter		228		
8.10 NGOs: Making a difference		232		

SECTION 3

CIVICS AND CITIZENSHIP

10 Civics and citizenship toolkit	255
10.1 Posing questions and conducting research	256
10.2 Analysing, synthesising and interpreting sources	258
10.3 Solving problems and making decisions	260
10.4 Communicating and reflecting	262
11 Australia's democracy	265
11.1 Australia's liberal democracy	266
11.2 How Australian governments are formed	269
11.3 Roles in law and policy-making	273
11.4 Key features of China's government system	276
11.5 Key features of India's government system	281
11.6 Informing and shaping voters' political choices	287
11.7 Modern technologies and influencing voters	292
12 Australia's global role and responsibilities	295
12.1 Australia's global roles and responsibilities	296
12.2 Australia's involvement with the UN	299
12.3 International agreements	302
12.4 Case study: Australia's treatment of asylum seekers	307
12.5 Australia's international obligations to its Indigenous peoples	310
13 Global citizens	315
13.1 What's globalisation got to do with it?	316
13.2 Adopting a global identity	318
13.3 Civil society and the roles of NGOs in our democracy	322
13.4 Young people, social media and active citizenship	326

SECTION 4

ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

14 Economics and business toolkit	331
14.1 Questioning and research	332
14.2 Interpretation and analysis	334
14.3 Economic reasoning and decision-making	336
14.4 Communication and reflection	338
15 Australia's economy	341
15.1 Indicators of economic performance	342
15.2 Gross domestic product	344
15.3 Inflation rate	346
15.4 Unemployment rate	348
15.5 Economies and living standards	350
15.6 Income and wealth	353
15.7 Managing the economy	356
15.8 Australia's trade relationships with other countries	360
15.9 Global connections	362
15.10 Australia and tourism	365
16 Innovation and productivity	369
16.1 Competition and innovation	370
16.2 Business strategies for competitive advantage	374
16.3 Increasing productivity	378
16.4 Responding to improved economic conditions	381
17 The changing workplace	385
17.1 Roles and responsibilities	386
17.2 Legal responsibilities of employers	389
17.3 Government protection for employees	392
17.4 Initiative and intrapreneurs	394
17.5 Productivity gains and trade-offs	396
Glossary	400
Attributions	408
Index	411

How to use this book

Student resources

Pearson Humanities Victoria 10 uses subtle learning strategies to introduce, reinforce, differentiate, deepen and accelerate learning for Year 10 students. The student resources provide a comprehensive coverage of the **Victorian Curriculum for humanities** and are fully supported by an innovative digital offering. Elective chapters are available in print, digital or through customisation, and all the content chapters are fully supported by Lightbook Starter and Student Reader+ resources. Students are set for success with this complete solution for humanities learning!

Be set

The **chapter opening page** sets the context for the chapter by engaging students through ideas that get them thinking about the content and concepts to come. The key vocabulary for each chapter is presented in the **chapter glossary**, which helps students to prepare for discipline-specific terminology. The stunning chapter-opening imagery and overview questions help to frame students' thinking about the chapter before they begin.



Civics and citizenship toolkit 10

OVERVIEW QUESTIONS

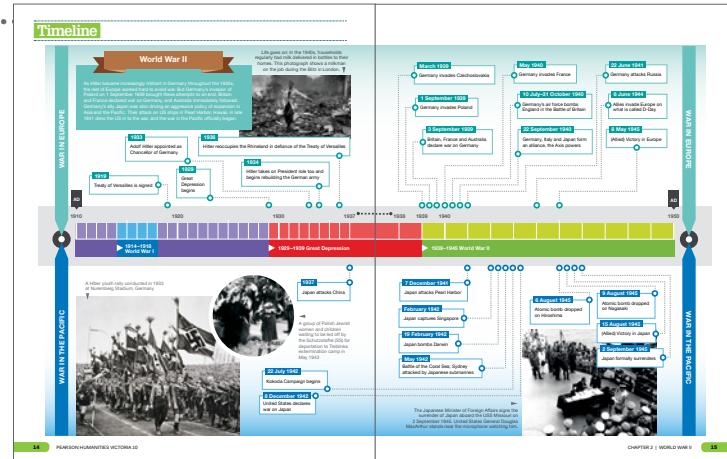
- 30A How are citizens and their political choices shaped and influenced?
30B What skills are important for well-informed citizens of Australia and of the world?

GLOSSARY
bias unfairly favouring one opinion or point of view
citizen a person who legally belongs to a country and has the rights and protection of that country
democracy the position or status of being a citizen of a country
democratic the study of the rights, responsibilities and procedures that govern the way people are treated and how they are involved in the running of their country
democracy a form of government in which people choose their leaders and have a say in how they are treated equally and has equal rights
discuss to have a formal or informal conversation with an official or elected representative
discuss negotiate in a dispute in order to bring about a settlement
discuss open-ended question a question that encourages a response that goes beyond a simple word or simple facts
disorderly a state of people who cannot make decisions and live for a country or state
disorderly a particular attitude or way of thinking that is not sensible or reasonable
discuss reliability the truthfulness and accuracy of a source
discuss source someone or something that provides information or evidence
discuss stakeholder a person or group that is involved in an issue

CHAPTER 10 | CIVICS AND CITIZENSHIP TOOLKIT 205

Be engaged

The spectacular **photos, illustrations, maps, timelines** and **infographics** are relevant and purposefully selected to build students' understanding of the text. A dedicated series literacy consultant, Dr Trish Weekes, has helped to craft the content so that it is accessible and contains enhanced scaffolding and explanation for students. The content's design is also geared towards **improving readability and navigation** of the text, and the maps comprise inset **locator maps** to aid students' understanding of physical geography.



Be skilled

Each **skills builder** outlines a subject-specific method or technique for students to master; they are instructive and self-contained, and step students through key skills to prepare and build student fluency and application. **Toolkit chapters** for each discipline cover key concepts and skills from the Victorian Curriculum and are tailored for Level 10. There are also additional graphic organisers and useful templates available for students via the Student Reader+.

1.4 Constructing a historical argument

What is a historical argument?

A historical argument is an opinion about the past that draws on evidence to support it. A historical argument seeks to construct its audience of a point of view or argument from the evidence, which simply recounts information. For example:

Argument	Description
The Chinese Revolution of 1911 was successful because the Communist Party's ability to promote revolution gave them more power than the Nationalists could.	The Chinese Revolution of 1911 was successful because the Communist Party's ability to promote revolution gave them more power than the Nationalists could.

You should be able to state your view, or **contestation**. You should also present a range of evidence and explanation. For example:

Historical argument	Description
Max Zetong used his influence to help the Chinese government to make changes.	Max Zetong used direct influence to help the Chinese government to make changes. He used his position of power and influence to promote revolution and to change social division.

A strong historical argument will include consideration of historical thinking concepts



1.4 Historical thinking concepts
1.4.1 Pearson Humanities & Victoria 10



1.4.2 The Eternal Flame at the Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne

Analysing the question
Once you have analysed the question you have been asked to respond to, you should plan your response (see over page).

Planning your response

Once you have analysed the question you have been asked to respond to, you should plan your response (see over page).

Activities

Remembering and understanding

- Recall how a historical argument differs from a summary or description.

Applying and analysing

- Identify a disadvantage of creating a historical argument without first writing a summary.

Evaluating and creating

- Provide an example of a standard argument that has been created in relation to the Industrial Revolution.

CHAPTER 1 | HISTORY TOOLS 5

Be extended

The **case study** units relate to a specific event or location, and are written to extend students' knowledge and understanding. The **spotlight** boxes focus their attention on a place, an issue or a concept relating to the unit; they are designed to develop students' knowledge and understanding of the ideas and processes that are central to the Level 10 study of the humanities. The **in the field** units in the geography section provide a step-by-step guide to undertaking and evaluating fieldwork; they have been written as a guide and are not tied to a specific location, so they can be used with fieldwork studies the class is undertaking.

1.5 The Bay of Fundy, Canada

Location

The Bay of Fundy is a large bay off the Atlantic Ocean on Canada's east coast. The bay covers a total area of more than 100 000 km², and its entrance is 22 kilometres wide. It is renowned for its extreme tides, which are the highest in the world, ranging between low and high tides. Every 24 hours and 50 minutes the tide rises and falls by up to 15 metres, making it the second highest tidal range in the world after the Bay of Bengal, which has the highest tide in the world.

The huge tides of the Bay of Fundy are caused by the moon's gravitational pull on the water, as the moon orbits the Earth at an average distance of 384 400 km.

On average, the Bay of Fundy has a tidal range of 12.2,

making it the third largest tidal range in the world.

The Acadians settled the area around 1600 AD.

They were French settlers who first claimed Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

They built dykes to drain salt marshes, including thousands of grassy fields.

A dyke is a long wall or embankment

of earth or stone.

The Acadians built the dykes along the outer marsh areas.

Over time, the salt marshes became salt flats.

When the tide goes out, the salt flats are exposed.

When the tide comes in, the salt flats are covered again.

This is called tidal flooding.

The salt flats are now known as salt marshes.

These salt marshes are now considered to be wetlands.

Wetlands are areas where water covers the ground for part of the year.

Wetlands are important habitats for many plants and animals.

Wetlands are also important for flood control.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for carbon storage.

Wetlands are also important for recreation.

Wetlands are also important for tourism.

Wetlands are also important for agriculture.

Wetlands are also important for industry.

Wetlands are also important for energy production.

Wetlands are also important for water supply.

Wetlands are also important for climate regulation.

Wetlands are also important for biodiversity.

Wetlands are also important for soil formation.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water supply.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

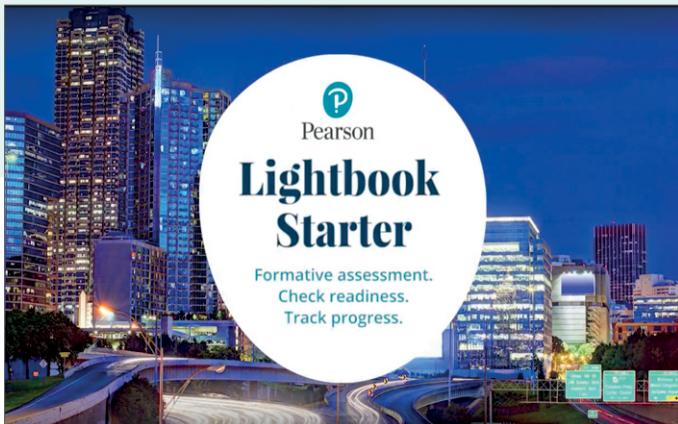
Wetlands are also important for water storage.

Wetlands are also important for water quality.

Lightbook Starter

The **Lightbook Starter** is a cutting-edge **formative** and **summative** assessment platform, containing **complementary sets of questions** for reviewing the student book's units and chapters. These digital questions serve as an alternative or additional assessment opportunity for students who enjoy the benefits of **instant feedback, hints** and **auto-correction**.

Students and teachers can enjoy the visibility of learning through a progress tracker that shows each student's achievement against selected curriculum learning outcomes.



Be ready

The **before you begin** section includes useful preparatory material and questions to **activate** the **prior knowledge** of students and to establish their knowledge baselines. In addition, the expected **learning outcomes** present the key knowledge of the chapter in a student-friendly manner.

Be in control

The Lightbook Starter enables teachers and students to use a digital assessment tool as an alternative or addition to the questions in the student book. The Lightbook Starter's structure mirrors the overview questions on each chapter opening of the student book so that it provides a **fully integrated approach to digital assessment** and feedback.

Be assessed

A variety of **interactive question types** with **hints** and **solutions** help students to check their understanding of what they are learning; these tools provide scaffolding and guidance to students so that they can confidently attempt review questions in class or at home. The module reviews are useful as a revision device to help students identify their areas of weakness or as a **formative assessment** to inform teachers in their lesson planning. The Lightbook Starter can also be used by students to check their understanding throughout the chapter; students benefit from the Lightbook Starter's **auto-corrected** responses that re-teach key concepts and provide them with instant feedback.

Be reflective

An integrated set of **reflection** questions support students in considering their progress and future areas for focus. Students are frequently prompted to reflect on what they've learnt, and how they've worked.

Be tracked

Students can enjoy seeing progress through the learning outcomes that are updated instantly in the **progress tracker**; the progress tracker **teacher dashboard** shows where the learners are in their learning and is mapped to Victorian Curriculum content descriptors.

Teacher Reader+

The **Teacher Reader+** makes lesson preparation easy by combining additional teaching strategies and ideas for class activities along with differentiation and EAL/D support. Suggested solutions are also included, as well as all the answers to the student book activities.

Be prepared

The **chapter resource summary** for each chapter provides an easy reference point and overview for teachers; there are also categorised activity references for each student book unit to help make tailored lesson planning easier. Full **answers**, including suggested alternative solutions, to all the activities are also supplied. Further, each unit's **learning objectives** are clearly stated.

Be supported

The **teacher guide** offers a range of ideas to introduce students to each new topic, as well as to spark and activate their prior knowledge in the subject area. There are skills continuum rubrics also available for each separate discipline. Further, students can be encouraged to track their progression on the continuum throughout their learning.

Be differentiated

The **differentiated rich task worksheets** help learners to increase their fluency in using specific skills and to demonstrate their understanding of key concepts. The rich tasks are differentiated along three complexity levels to support different entry points for students. There is an accompanying rubric for each task that teachers can give students upfront to explicitly define their goals.

Be report-ready

Students' understanding can be tested by using the ready-made **Lightbook Starter chapter assessment**. This **summative assessment** can be assigned by teachers; alternatively, teachers can use the **printable and editable chapter test** format available via the Teacher Reader+.

Student Reader+

Reader+ is our next generation eBook. Students can read, take notes, save bookmarks and more—anywhere, anytime.

Be equipped

Integrated resources and interactive activities enhance and extend the learning experience, helping to engage students, and give them choice and flexibility in their learning.

