The British Columbia Curriculum

GRADE 2

checklist format

compiled by: <u>The Canadian Homeschooler</u> using the 2020 B.C. Curriculum



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Introduction

Often in homeschooling, families opt to follow a similar plan as that of publicly schooled children. This involves getting and understanding the governmental outlines for each subject and seeing what they need to learn when.

In British Columbia, the full curriculum outline is freely available through the British Columbia Education website (https://curriculum.gov.bc.ca/curriculum/search) however it is broken up into subjects, not by grades, which can prove to be a bit of a frustration.

I decided to pull together the curriculum into an easy-to-reference checklist format for each grade, stripped down to the basics, in hopes that it will help families feel a little less overwhelmed. I hope that it will help make planning a little more manageable. Although I originally put this together for homeschoolers, it is a valuable tool for anyone interested in seeing what kids are supposed to be learning at their grade level, and to evaluate what their child already knows.

Below you will find all the expectations for Grade Two Mathematics, English Language Arts, Science, Social Studies, Arts Education, Career Education, Physical and Health Education & Applied Design, Skills and Technologies in British Columbia.

French as a second language isn't technically required until about the 5^{th} grade, which is why I haven't included it in this Grade 2 checklist.

At the time of creating this checklist, I used the most up-to-date versions of the government curriculum for each subject. I will attempt to edit and update the checklist if and when there are changes made, but I make no promises that I will always be able to keep up with it. Remember to keep an eye on the B.C. Education website for the most up-to-date information.

Thank you to Alaina K. for her help in compiling this resource.

Happy learning!



Please note that this checklist is a free product and may be distributed freely to whomever can use it.

Mathematics

Content

Section	Specific Expectations		
Number Concepts to 1	Number Concepts to 100		
Students are expected to know	□ skip-counting by 2, 5, and 10:		
the following:	using different starting pointsincreasing and decreasing (forward and backward)		
Counting	□ Quantities to 100 can be arranged and recognized:		
	 □ comparing and ordering numbers to 100 □ benchmarks of 25, 50, and 100 		
	□ place value:		
	 understanding of 10s and 1s understanding the relationship between digit places and their value, to 99 (e.g., the digit 4 in 49 has the value of 40) decomposing two-digit numbers into 10s and 1s 		
	□ even and odd numbers		
Benchmarks			
Students are expected to know the following:	 benchmarks (seating arrangements at ceremonies/feasts) of 25, 50, and 100 and personal referents 		
Addition and Subtracti	on to 20 (introduction of computational strategies)		
Students are expected	$\ \square \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$		
to know the following:	 fluency with math strategies for addition and subtraction (e.g., making or bridging 10, decomposing, identifying related doubles, adding on to find the difference) 		
Addition and subtraction to 100			
Students are expected	$\ \square \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$		
to know the following:	□ estimating sums and differences to 100		
	using strategies such as looking for multiples of 10, friendly numbers, decomposing into 10s and 1s and recomposing and compensating		

	□ adding up to find the difference	
	□ using an open number line, hundred chart, ten-frames	
	 using addition and subtraction in real-life contexts and problem-based situations 	
	□ whole-class number talks	
Repeating and increasi	ng patterns	
Students are expected to know the	 exploring more complex repeating patterns (e.g., positional patterns, circular patterns) 	
following:	 identifying the core of repeating patterns (e.g., the pattern of the pattern that repeats over and over) 	
	$\hfill\Box$ increasing patterns using manipulatives, sounds, actions, and numbers (0 to 100)	
	□ Métis finger weaving	
	□ First Peoples head/armband patterning	
	 online video and text: Small Number Counts to 100 (mathcatcher.irmacs.sfu.ca/story/small-number-counts-100) 	
Change in quantity, usi	ng pictorial and symbolic representation	
Students are expected to know the following:	 numerically describing a change in quantity (e.g., for 6 + n = 10, visualize the change in quantity by using ten-frames, hundred charts, etc.) 	
	 symbolic representation of equality and inequality 	
Direct linear measure	nent introducing standard metric units	
Students are	□ direct linear measurement	
expected to know the following:	 estimating length 	
	 measuring and recording length, height, and width, using standard units 	
Multiple attributes of 2D shapes and 3D objects		
Students are expected to know the following:	 sorting 2D shapes and 3D objects, using two attributes, and explaining the sorting rule 	
	 describing, comparing, and constructing 2D shapes, including triangles, squares, rectangles, circles 	
	□ identifying 2D shapes as part of 3D objects	

	 using traditional northwest coast First Peoples shapes (ovoids, U, split U, and local art shapes) reflected in the natural environment 		
Pictorial representation	Pictorial representation of concrete graphs, using one-to-one correspondence		
Students are expected to know the following:	 collecting data, creating a concrete graph, and representing the graph, using a pictorial representation through grids, stamps, drawings 		
	□ one-to-one correspondence		
Likelihood of familiar life events using comparative language			
Students are expected to know the following:	 using comparative language (e.g., certain, uncertain; more, less, or equally likely) 		
Financial literacy coin combinations to 100 cents, and spending and saving			
Students are	□ counting simple mixed combinations of coins to 100 cents		
expected to know the following:	 introduction to the concepts of spending and saving, integrating the concepts of wants and needs 		
	□ role-playing financial transactions (e.g., using bills and coins)		

Section	Specific Expectations		
Reasoning and Analyz	Reasoning and Analyzing		
Students are expected to be able to do the following: Use reasoning to explore and make connections Estimate Reasonably	 estimating by comparing to something familiar (e.g., more than 5, taller than me) 		
Students are expected to be able to do the following: Develop mental	 working toward developing fluent and flexible thinking about number 		

math strategies and abilities to make sense of quantities			
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	□ calculators, virtual manipulatives, concept-based apps		
Use technology to explore mathematics			
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	□ acting it out, using concrete materials, drawing pictures		
Model mathematics in contextualized experiences			
Understanding and So	Understanding and Solving		
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	□ visual, oral, play, experimental, written, symbolic		
Develop, demonstrate, and apply mathematical understanding through play, inquiry, and problem solving			
Visualize to explore mathematical concepts			
Develop and use multiple strategies to engage in problem solving			
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 in daily activities, local and traditional practices, the environment, popular media and news events, cross-curricular integration 		

Engage in problem-solving experiences that	 Have students pose and solve problems or ask questions connected to place, stories, and cultural practices
are connected to place, story, cultural practices, and perspectives relevant to local First Peoples communities, the local community, and other cultures	□ Elder communication to explain harvest traditions and sharing practices
Communicating and r	representing
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 concretely, pictorially, symbolically, and by using spoken or written language to express, describe, explain, justify, and apply mathematical ideas
Communicate mathematical thinking in many ways	using technology such as screencasting apps, digital photos
Use mathematical vocabulary and language to contribute to mathematical discussions	
Students are	 using mathematical arguments
expected to be able to do the following:	□ "Prove it!"
Explain and justify mathematical ideas and decisions	
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Use local materials gathered outside for concrete and pictorial representations.
Represent mathematical ideas	

in concrete, pictorial, and symbolic forms			
Connecting and reflec	Connecting and reflecting		
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 sharing the mathematical thinking of self and others, including evaluating strategies and solutions, extending, and posing new problems and questions 		
Reflect on mathematical thinking			
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 to develop a sense of how mathematics helps us understand ourselves and the world around us (e.g., daily activities, local and traditional practices, the environment, popular media and news events, social justice, and cross-curricular integration) 		
Connect mathematical concepts to each other and to other areas and personal interests	events, social justice, and cross-curricular integration)		
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Invite local First Peoples Elders and knowledge keepers to share their knowledge. 		
Incorporate:			
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Bishop's cultural practices: counting, measuring, locating, designing, playing, explaining (csus.edu/indiv/o/oreyd/ACP.htm_files/abishop.htm) 		
First Peoples	□ aboriginaleducation.ca		
worldviews and perspectives to make connections to mathematical concepts	 Teaching Mathematics in a First Nations Context, FNESC fnesc.ca/k-7/ 		

English Language Arts

Content

General Outcome	Specific Expectations
Story/Text	
Students are expected to know the following:	□ character
	□ plot
Elements of Story	□ setting
	□ structure (beginning, middle, end)
	□ dialogue
Students are expected to	□ language
know the following:	□ poetic language
Literary elements and	□ figurative language
devices	□ sound play
	□ images
	□ colour
	□ symbols
Students are expected to know the following: Text features	 how text and visuals are displayed (e.g., colour, arrangement, and formatting features such as bold, underline)
Students are expected to know the following:	 book, page, chapter, author, title, illustrator, web page, website, search box, headings, table of contents, pictures, and diagrams
Vocabulary associated	□ page
with texts	□ chapter
	□ author
	□ title
	□ illustrator
	□ Web page
	□ website
	□ Search box
	 headings

		Table of contents
		pictures
		diagrams
Strategies and processes		
Students are expected to		using illustrations and prior knowledge to predict meaning
know the following:		rereading
Reading strategies:		retelling in own words
reduing strategies.		locating the main idea and details
		using knowledge of language patterns and phonics to decode words
		identifying familiar and "sight" words
		monitoring (asking: Does it look right? Sound right? Make sense?
		self-correcting errors consistently using three cueing systems: meaning, structure, and visual
Students are expected to		asking questions to clarify
know the following:		expressing opinions
oral language strategies		speaking with expression
orar language strategies		taking turns
		connecting with audience
Students are expected to know the following:		talking and thinking about learning (e.g., through reflecting, questioning, goal setting, self-evaluating) to develop awareness of self as a reader and as a writer
Metacognitive strategies		
Students are expected to know the following:		may include revising, editing, considering audience
Writing processes		
Language features, structu	ires, and	d conventions
Students are expected to know the following:		tone
		volume
Features of oral		inflection
		pace

language, including:	□ gestures
Students are expected to know the following:	□ word patterns, word families
Students are expected to know the following:	□ legible printing with spacing between letters and words
letter formation	
Students are expected to know the following:	□ the structure of simple sentences
sentence structure	
Students are expected to know the following:	 common practices in punctuation (e.g., the use of a period or question mark at end of sentence)
conventions	 common practices in capitalization (e.g., capitalizing the first letter of the first word at the start of a sentence, people's names, and the pronoun I)

General Outcome	Specific Expectations
Comprehend and connect (reading, listening, viewing)	
Using oral, written,	□ reading with comprehension
visual, and digital texts, students are expected	□ reading with phrasing
individually and collaboratively to be able to:	□ reading with attention to punctuation
Read fluently at grade level	
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	□ personal stories and experiences
Use sources of information and prior	

knowledge to make meaning	
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected	Example: making predictions
	Example: making connections
individually and collaboratively to be able	□ Example: simple inferences
to:	□ Example: asking questions
Use developmentally appropriate reading,	□ Example: engaging in conversation with peers and adults
listening, and viewing strategies to make meaning	□ Example: showing respect for the contribution of others
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	 examples include letters, recipes, maps, lists, web pages
Recognize how different text structures reflect different purposes.	
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts,	 connecting to personal knowledge, experiences, and traditions
students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	□ being open-minded to differences
	 participating in community and cultural traditions and practices
Engage actively as listeners, viewers, and readers as appropriate, to develop understanding of self, identity, and community	□ asking meaningful questions
	□ using active listening
	 asking and answering what if, how, and why questions in narrative and non-fiction text
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able	 narrative texts, whether real or imagined, that teach us about human nature, motivation, and experience, and often reflect a personal journey or strengthen a sense of identity. They may also be considered the embodiment of collective wisdom. Stories can be oral, written, or visual, and used to

to:	instruct, inspire, and entertain listeners and readers
Demonstrate awareness of the role that story plays in personal, family, and community identity	
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	 narrative texts, whether real or imagined, that teach us about human nature, motivation, and experience, and often reflect a personal journey or strengthen a sense of identity. They may also be considered the embodiment of collective wisdom. Stories can be oral, written, or visual, and used to instruct, inspire, and entertain listeners and readers
Use personal experience and knowledge to connect to stories	
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts,	□ Oral texts include speeches, poems, plays, and oral stories.
students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	□ Written texts include novels, articles, and short stories.
	□ Visual texts include posters, photographs, and other images.
Use personal experience and knowledge to connect to other texts to make meaning. Text and texts are generic terms referring all forms of oral, written, visual, and digital communication:	□ Digital texts include electronic forms of all the above
	 Oral, written, and visual elements can be combined (e.g., in dramatic presentations, graphic novels, films, web pages, advertisements).
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	 narrative texts, whether real or imagined, that teach us about human nature, motivation, and experience, and often reflect a personal journey or strengthen a sense of identity. They may also be considered the embodiment of collective wisdom. Stories can be oral, written, or visual, and used to instruct, inspire, and entertain listeners and readers.
Recognize the structure and elements of the story.	
Using oral, written,	Traditional and contemporary First Peoples stories take many

visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to: Show awareness of how story in First Peoples cultures connects people to family and community	forms (e.g., prose, song, dance, poetry, theatre, carvings, pictures) and are told for several purposes: teaching (e.g., life lessons, community responsibilities, rites of passage) sharing creation stories recording personal, family, and community histories "mapping" the geography and resources of an area ensuring cultural continuity (e.g., knowledge of ancestors, language) healing entertainment (from In Our Own Words: Bringing Authentic First Peoples Content to the K-3 Classroom, FNESC/FNSA, 2012)
Create and communicate (v	vriting, speaking, representing)
Using oral, written,	□ taking turns in offering ideas related to the topic at hand
visual, and digital texts, students are expected	□ focusing on the speaker without interrupting
individually and collaboratively to be able to:	□ generally contributing to the discussion
Exchange ideas and perspectives to build shared understanding	
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	narrative texts, whether real or imagined, that teach us about human nature, motivation, and experience, and often reflect a personal journey or strengthen a sense of identity. They may also be considered the embodiment of collective wisdom. Stories can be oral, written, or visual, and used to instruct, inspire, and entertain listeners and readers
Identify, organize, and present ideas in a variety of forms	
Create stories	
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected	 Text and texts are generic terms referring all forms of oral, written, visual, and digital communication:
individually and	□ Oral texts include speeches, poems, plays, and oral stories.

collaboratively to be able to: Create other texts to deepen awareness of self, family, and community	 Written texts include novels, articles, and short stories. Visual texts include posters, photographs, and other images. Digital texts include electronic forms of all the above. Oral, written, and visual elements can be combined (e.g., in dramatic presentations, graphic novels, films, web pages, advertisements).
Using oral, written,	□ Example: personal writing
visual, and digital texts, students are expected	□ Example: letters
individually and collaboratively to be able	□ Example: poems
to:	□ Example: multiple page stories
Plan and create a variety of communication forms	 Example: simple expository text that is non-fiction and interest-based,
for different purposes and audiences	□ Example: digital presentations
	□ Example: oral presentations
	□ Example: visuals
	 Example: dramatic forms used to communicate ideas and information
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	□ Communicate using sentences and most conventions of Canadian spelling, grammar, and punctuation
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	 creating an original story or finding an existing story (with permission)
	□ sharing the story from memory with others
	 using vocal expression to clarify the meaning of the text
Explore oral storytelling processes	

Science

Content

Section	Specific Expectations		
Metamorphic and non-met	Metamorphic and non-metamorphic life cycles of different organisms		
Students are expected to know the following:	 metamorphic life cycles: body structure changes (e.g., caterpillar to butterfly, mealworm transformation, tadpoles to frog) 		
	 non-metamorphic life cycles: organism keeps same body structure through life but size changes (e.g., humans) 		
Similarities and difference.	s between offspring and parent		
Students are expected to know the following:	□ a kitten looks like cat and a puppy looks like dog but they do change as they grow; salmon change a great deal as they grow and need fresh and saltwater environments to survive		
First Peoples use of their k	First Peoples use of their knowledge of life cycles		
Students are expected to know the following:	 stewardship: sustainably gathering plants and hunting/fishing in response to seasons and animal migration patterns (e.g., clam gardens, seasonal rounds, etc.) 		
	□ sustainable fish hatchery programs run by local First Peoples		
Physical ways of changing	materials		
Students are expected to	 warming, cooling, cutting, bending, stirring, mixing 		
know the following:	 materials may be combined or physically changed to be used in different ways (e.g., plants can be ground up and combined with other materials to make dyes) 		
Chemical ways of changing	g materials		
Students are expected to know the following:	□ chemical ways of changing materials: cooking, burning, etc.		
Types of forces			
Students are expected to know the following:	□ contact forces and at-a-distance forces:		
	different types of magnetsstatic electricity		
	□ balanced and unbalanced forces:		
	 the way different objects fall depending on their shape (air resistance) 		

	 the way objects move over/in different materials (water, air, ice, snow) the motion caused by different strengths of forces
Water sources including lo	cal watersheds
Students are expected to know the following:	□ oceans, lakes, rivers, wells, springs
	 the majority of freshwater is stored underground and in glaciers
Water conservation	
Students are expected to know the following:	 fresh water is a limited resource and is not being replaced at the same rate as it is being used
The water cycle	
Students are expected to know the following:	The water cycle is driven by the sun and includes evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and runoff. The water cycle is also a major component of weather (e.g., precipitation, clouds).
Local First People's knowledge of water	
Students are expected to know the following:	□ water cycles
	□ conservation
	 connection to other systems: cultural significance of water (i.e., water is essential for all interconnected forms of life)

Section	Specific Expectations
Questioning and predicting	g
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 □ Key questions about cycles: □ How do First Peoples use their knowledge of life cycles to ensure sustainability in their local environments? □ How does the water cycle impact weather? Cycles are sequences or series of events that repeat/reoccur over time. A subset of pattern, cycles are looping or circular (cyclical) in
	nature. Cycles help people make predictions and hypotheses about the cyclical nature of the observable patterns.
	Demonstrate curiosity and a sense of wonder about the world
	Observe objects and events in familiar contexts

	□ Ask questions about familiar objects and events
	 Make simple predictions about familiar objects and events
Planning and conducting	
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	□ Make and record observations
	□ Safely manipulate materials to test ideas and predictions
	 Make and record simple measurements using informal or non-standard methods
Processing and analyzing o	lata and information
Students are expected to	 Experience and interpret the local environment
be able to do the following:	 Recognize First Peoples stories (including oral and written narratives), songs, and art, as ways to share knowledge
	 Sort and classify data and information using drawings, pictographs and provided tables
	□ Compare observations with predictions through discussion
	□ Identify simple patterns and connections
Evaluating	
Students are expected to	□ Compare observations with those of others
be able to do the following:	□ Consider some environmental consequences of their actions
Applying and innovating	
Students are expected to be able to do the	 Take part in caring for self, family, classroom and school through personal approaches
following:	 Transfer and apply learning to new situations
	☐ Generate and introduce new or refined ideas when problem solving
Communicating	
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	□ Communicate observations and ideas using oral or written language, drawing, or role-play
	 Express and reflect on personal experiences of place. Place is any environment, locality, or context with which people interact to learn, create memory, reflect on history, connect

	with culture, and establish identity. The connection between people and place is foundational to First Peoples perspectives
Key	of the world. questions about place:
	What is place? What are some ways in which people experience place? How can you gain a sense of place in your local environment? How can you share your observations and ideas about living things in your local environment to help someone else learn about place?

Social Studies

Content

Section	Specific Expectations
Students are expected to know the following: diverse characteristics of communities and cultures in Canada and around the world, including at least one Canadian First Peoples community and culture	Sample topics: daily life in different communities (e.g., work, housing, use of the land, education, access to public services and utilities, transportation) key cultural aspects (e.g., language, traditions, arts, food) cultural diversity within your community Key question: What does community mean to you?
Students are expected to know the following: how people's needs and wants are met in communities	Sample topics: how people acquire goods and services (e.g., by buying or renting, or through public funding) needs and wants in different communities: different needs and wants depending on the climate; different goods and services depending on the size of the community (i.e., small versus large) differences between psychological and physical needs and wants
	 Key questions: □ How do the local environment and culture affect the goods and services available in your community? □ How do different communities help people who can't meet their basic needs?
Students are expected to know the following: relationships between people and the environment in different communities	Sample topic: □ impact of different economic activities and ways of life on the environment □ impact on the environment by small and large communities □ impact of recreational activities on the environment □ community values regarding conservation and protection of the environment

	Key question:
	What types of environmental challenges do people face in different communities (e.g., natural disasters, climate change, lack of natural resources)?
Students are expected to know the following: diverse features of the environment in other parts of Canada and the world	Sample topics: climate zones landforms bodies of water plants and animals
Students are expected to know the following: rights and responsibilities of individuals regionally and globally	Sample topics: responsibility to the environment human rights connections between your community and communities throughout Canada and around the world
Students are expected to know the following: roles and responsibilities of regional governments	Sample topics: - examples of leaders in your community (e.g., mayor, town councillors, chief, Elders, community volunteers) and the places where they meet - services such as transportation, policing, firefighting, bylaw enforcement Key questions: - How are decisions made in your region?
	 How are decisions made in your region? Should everyone be responsible for helping others in their community?

Section	Specific Expectations
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Use cardinal directions to identify relative locations on simple maps (e.g., the school is north of the park)
	 Interpret symbols and legends on maps to identify given locations in the community (e.g., schools, roads, railways, playgrounds, museums)

Use Social Studies inquiry processes and skills to ask questions; gather, interpret, and analyze ideas; and communicate	 Create simple maps of familiar locations (e.g., the school and grounds)
	 Use simple graphic organizers (e.g., charts, webs) to record relevant information from selected sources
findings and decisions.	 Draw simple interpretations from personal experiences, oral sources, and visual and written representations
The following key skills:	 Use selected communication forms (e.g., presentation software, models, maps, oral, written) to accomplish given presentation tasks
	 Ask relevant questions to clarify a classroom or school problem
	 Brainstorm and compare a variety of responses to a given classroom or school problem
	 Describe ways to choose a response to a problem (e.g., voting or majority rule, consensus, authority rule)
	□ Predict the possible results of various solutions to a problem
	□ Demonstrate willingness to consider diverse points of view
Students are expected to be able to do the	□ Sample activity:
following:	 Identify significant people and places in BC, Canada, and the world.
Explain why people,	
events, or places are significant to various individuals and groups (significance)	Key questions:
	☐ Why do people have different opinions on what people, events, and places are more significant than others?
	 Are there people, events, and places that everyone thinks are significant? Explain why or why not.
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	Sample activities:
	 Conduct research (e.g., interview an Elder, visit a museum) to identify changes that have occurred in your community
Ask questions, make inferences, and draw conclusions about the	 Examine photographs from a variety of communities and identify similarities and differences
content and features of	

different types of sources (evidence)	
Students are expected to be able to do the following: Sequence objects, images, or events, and distinguish between what has changed and what has stayed the same	Sample activities: □ Create a timeline of key events in your region □ Make simple predictions about how communities might change in the future □ Conduct research (e.g., interview an Elder, visit a museum) to identify changes that have occurred in your community □ Give examples of traditions and practices that have endured over time in the communities you have studied
(continuity and change)	 Key questions: How has Canada changed over time? How have people's needs and wants changed over time? What needs and wants have changed and which have stayed the same?
Students are expected to be able to do the following: Recognize the causes and consequences of events, decisions, or developments (cause and consequence)	 Key questions: What would happen if people did not take care of their local environment? What would happen if there was nobody leading a community or country?
Students are expected to be able to do the following: Explain why people's beliefs, values, worldviews, experiences, and roles give them different perspectives on people, places, issues, or events (perspective)	Sample activities: Give examples of issues on which there are differing points of view Give examples of diverse perspectives on meeting your community's needs and wants Key questions: Does everyone agree on the importance of conservation? Who should make decisions about the future of the community
Students are expected to be able to do the following: Make value judgments about events, decisions, or	and country? Sample activity: Distinguish between factual statements and value and opinion statements

actions, and suggest lessons that can be learned	Key questions:
(ethical judgment)	 What should be done about the distribution of natural resources? Should more wealthy countries help out less prosperous countries?

Arts Education

Content

Section	Explanations
Dance	
Students are expected to	know the following elements in the arts, including but not limited to:
Dance	 the elements of dance are universally present in all dance forms and grow in sophistication over time
Body	 what the body is doing, including whole or partial body action, types of movement (locomotor and non-locomotor), etc.
Space	 where the body is moving, including place, level, direction, pathway, size/reach, shape, etc.
Dynamics (dance)	 how energy is expended and directed through the body in relation to time (quick/sustained), weight (strong/light), space (direct/indirect), and flow (free/bound)
Time	 how the body moves in relation to time, including beat (underlying pulse), tempo, and rhythmic patterns
Relationships	 with whom or what the body is moving; movement happens in a variety of relationship including pairs, groups, objects, and environments
Form	 The shape or structure of a dance; the orderly arrangement of thematic material. For example: phrase, beginning, middle, end, ABA, canon, call and response, narrative, abstract
Drama	
Character, Time, Place, Plot, Tension	□ in drama, taking on and exploring the thoughts, perceptions, feelings, and beliefs of another
Music	
Beat/pulse, rhythm	 beat/pulse and the arrangement of sounds and silences over time
Duration	 the length of a sound or silence in relation to the beat (e.g., shorter, longer, equal)
Rhythm (music)	□ the arrangement of sounds and silences over time
Тетро	□ the frequency or speed of the beat

Pitch	□ how high or low a note is (e.g., direction of a melody)
Timbre	 the characteristic quality of a sound independent of pitch and dynamics; tone colour
Dynamics (music)	 the level of loudness, softness, or changing volume of music (e.g., louder, softer)
Form (music)	 the structure of a musical work (e.g., AB form; same/different phrases)
Texture	□ the way something feels (e.g., smooth, rough, fuzzy)
Visual Arts	
Elements of design: line	 e.g., thick, thin, wavy, zigzag, jagged, etc.
Shape	 2-dimensional enclosed space, as compared to form which is 3-dimensional
Texture	□ the way something feels (e.g., smooth, rough, fuzzy)
Colour, form	the visual element that pertains to an actual or implied three-dimensional shape of an image; visual art forms can be geometric (e.g., sphere, cube, pyramid) or organic (e.g., animal forms)
Principles of design: pattern, repetition, rhythm (visual arts),	□ the planned use of the visual elements to achieve a desired effect
Pattern	 a design in which shapes, colours or lines repeat with regularity
Repetition	 using the same object, colour, marking, or type of line more than once
Rhythm (visual arts)	 the combination of pattern and movement to create a feeling of organized energy
Overall Arts	
Processes, materials, technologies, tools, and techniques to support arts activities	includes both manual and digital technologies (e.g., electronic media, production elements, information technology, sound equipment and recording technologies, etc.); in visual arts, any visual image-making technology (e.g., paintbrush, scissors, pencil, stamp) and includes the improvisational use of miscellaneous items
Notation to represent	□ any written, visual, or kinetic form of representing music

sounds, ideas, and movement	compositions; for example, a simplified version of standard musical notation could be introduced (e.g., a three-lined musical staff instead of five-lined); in dance, this can include written formal and informal systems of symbols, shapes, and lines that represent body position and movement
A variety of dramatic forms	a medium for the expression of dramatic meaning (e.g., improvisation, tableau, role-play, mime, readers theatre, story theatre); may involve the integration of a variety of media and a combination of the arts
Symbolism as a means of expressing specific meaning	use of objects, words, or actions to represent abstract ideas; includes but is not limited to colours, images, movements, and sounds (e.g., family can be represented with connected shapes, similar timbres, or collaborative movement)
Traditional and contemporary Aboriginal arts and arts-making processes	 dances, songs, stories, and objects created by Aboriginal peoples for use in daily life or to serve a purpose inspired by ceremonies as part of cultural tradition
A variety of local works of art and artistic traditions from diverse cultures, communities, times, and places	□ the results of creative processes in disciplines such as dance, drama, music, and visual arts
Personal and collective responsibility associated with creating, experiencing, or sharing in a safe learning environment	 ensuring the physical and emotional safety of self and others when engaging in the arts; being considerate of sensitive content, facilities, and materials

Section	Specific Expectations
Exploring and Creating	
Students will be able to use creative processes to:	 Explore elements (characteristics of dance, drama, music, and visual arts), processes, materials, movements, technologies, tools, and techniques of the arts
	 Create artistic works collaboratively and as an individual, using ideas inspired by imagination, inquiry, experimentation, and purposeful play (learning that uses real-life and/or imaginary situations to engage and challenge learners' thinking. Through planned purposeful play, students express

	their natural curiosity while exploring the world around them. It also provides a means for high-level reasoning and problem solving in a variety of ways)
	 Explore personal experience, community, and culture through arts activities
Reasoning and reflecting	
Students will be able to use creative processes to:	 Observe and share how artists (dancers, actors, musicians, and visual artists) use processes, materials, movements, technologies, tools, and techniques
	 Develop processes and technical skills in a variety of art forms (mediums of creative or artistic expression, such as painting, sculpture, plays, improvisations, dances, songs, and performances) to refine artistic abilities
	Reflect on creative processes (the means by which an artistic work (in dance, drama, music, or visual arts) is made; includes but is not limited to exploration, selection, combination, refinement, and reflection) and make connections to other experiences
Communicating and docur	nenting
Students will be able to use creative processes	 Interpret symbols and how they can be used to express meaning through the arts
to:	 Express feelings, ideas, stories, observations, and experiences through the arts
	□ Describe and respond to works of art
	Experience, document and share creative works in a variety of ways. Document: activities that help students reflect on their learning (e.g., through drawing, painting, journaling, taking pictures, making video clips or audio-recordings, constructing new works, compiling a portfolio). Share: includes any form of presentation as outlined in the Connecting, Creating, Presenting, and Responding in Arts Education resource
	 Demonstrate increasingly sophisticated application and/or engagement of curricular content

Career Education

Content

Section	Concepts	
Personal Development		
Students are expected to know the following:	 Example: Identify steps required to help achieve short-term goals 	
Goal-setting strategies	 Example: Identify sources of support at home, at school, and in the community 	
Students are expected to know the following:	Examples:	
Risk taking and its role in self-exploration	 Try a new activity Make a new friend Volunteer to ask/answer a question Speak in front of others 	
Connections to Community		
Students are expected to know the following:	 cultural and social awareness (achieved by exploring self-identity, acknowledging cultural differences, honouring indigenous traditions) 	
	 roles and responsibilities at home, at school, and in the local community 	
	□ jobs in the local community	

Curricular Competency

Section	Concepts
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Identify and appreciate their personal attributes, skills, interests, and accomplishments
	 Recognize the importance of positive relationships in their lives
	 Share ideas, information, personal feelings, and knowledge with others
	 Work respectfully and constructively with others to achieve common goals
	Recognize the importance of learning in their lives and

	future careers
	□ Set and achieve realistic learning goals for themselves
	 Identify and appreciate the roles and responsibilities of people in their schools, families, and communities
	 Demonstrate effective work habits include completing assignments and staying on task and organizational skills appropriate to their level of development
	 Recognize the basic skills required in a variety of jobs in the community

Physical and Health Education

Content

Section	Specific Expectations
Students are expected to know the following:	Non-locomotor movements performed "on the spot" without travelling across the floor or surface; could include:
proper technique for fundamental movement skills, including non-locomotor, locomotor, and manipulative skills	 balancing bending twisting Lifting
	Locomotor movement skills that incorporate travelling across the floor or surface; could include:
	 □ rolling □ jumping □ hopping □ running □ galloping
	Manipulative movement skills involving the control of objects, such as balls, primarily with the hands or feet; may also involve racquets or bats; could include:
	 □ bouncing □ throwing □ catching □ kicking □ striking
Students are expected to know the following: ways to monitor physical exertion levels	could include using a 1-5 rating scale where 1 = cold, 2 = getting warmer, 3 = warm, 4 = getting hot, and 5 = very hot, and students choose the number that they feel best describes how they are feeling in relation to their exertion levels

Students are expected to know the following:	Activities that can be done individually and/or with others; could include:		
how to participate in different types of physical activities, including individual and dual activities, rhythmic activities, and games	 jumping rope swimming running bicycling yoga Hula Hoop 		
	Rhythmic activities designed to move our bodies in rhythm; could include:		
	□ dancing□ gymnastics		
	Games: types of play activities that usually involve rules, challenges, and social interaction; could include:		
	 tag parachute activities co-operative challenges Simon Says team games traditional Aboriginal games 		
Students are expected to know the following:	Could include:		
effects of physical activity on the body	 increased breathing increased thirst sweating using our muscles feeling good 		
Students are expected to know the following:	 getting 60-90 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity each day 		
practices that promote health and well-being, including those relating to physical activity, nutrition, and illness prevention	 getting the recommended nutrients from the different food groups each day 		
	Practices could include: usashing hands covering mouth when coughing resting when sick staying away from others when sick		

Students are expected to know the following:	Could include:	
strategies for accessing health information	 speaking to a trusted adult speaking to a medical professional looking for health and safety signs 	
Students are expected to know the following: strategies and skills to use in potentially hazardous, unsafe, or abusive situations	Could include: using a strong voice to say "no," "stop," "I don't like this" calling out for help and getting away if possible telling a trusted adult until you get help not giving out personal information (e.g., to strangers, on the Internet)	
Students are expected to know the following:	Could include:	
effects of different substances and strategies for preventing personal harm	 poisons medications psychoactive substances 	
Students are expected to know the following:	 managing and expressing emotions 	
Students are expected to know the following:	Could include:	
factors that influence self-identity	 □ self-esteem □ self-efficacy □ cultural heritage □ body image 	

Curricular Competency		
Section	Specific Expectations	
Physical literacy		
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Develop and demonstrate a variety of fundamental movement skills in a variety of physical activities and environments 	

		Apply methods of monitoring exertion levels in physical activity
		Develop and demonstrate safety, fair play, and leadership in physical activities
		Identify and explain factors that contribute to positive experiences in different physical activities
Healthy and active living		
Students are expected to be able to do the following:		Participate daily in physical activity at moderate to vigorous intensity levels
		Identify and describe opportunities to be physically active at school, at home, and in the community
		Explore strategies for making healthy eating choices
		Describe ways to access information on and support services for a variety of health topics
		Explore and describe components of healthy living
Social and community healt	th	
Students are expected to be able to do the following:		Identify and describe avoidance or assertiveness strategies to use in unsafe and/or uncomfortable situations
		Develop and demonstrate respectful behaviour when participating in activities with others
		Identify and describe characteristics of positive relationships
		Explain how participation in outdoor activities supports connections with the community and environment
Mental well-being		
Students are expected to be able to do the following:		Identify and apply strategies that promote mental well-being
		Identify and describe feelings and worries, and strategies for dealing with them
		Identify personal skills, interests, and preferences and describe how they influence self-identity
		-

Applied Design, Skills and Technologies

Content

Specific Expectations

Students will build specific competencies based on this course.

Students are expected to use the learning standards for Curricular Competencies from Applied Design, Skills, and Technologies K-3 in combination with grade-level content from other areas of learning in cross-curricular activities to develop foundational mindsets and skills in design thinking and making.

Curricular Competency

Section	Specific Expectations		
Applied Design			
Students are expected to be able to do the	 Identify needs and opportunities for designing, through exploration 		
following:	☐ Generate ideas from their experiences and interests		
Ideating (forming ideas	□ Add to others' ideas		
or concepts)	□ Choose an idea to pursue.		
Students are expected to	□ Choose tools and materials		
be able to do the following: Making	 Make a product using known procedures or through modelling of others (for example, a physical product, a process, a system, a service, or a designed environment) 		
	 Use trial and error to make changes, solve problems, or incorporate new ideas from self or others 		
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Decide on how and with whom to share their product (may include showing to others, use by others, giving away, or marketing and selling) 		
Sharing	 Demonstrate their product, tell the story of designing and making their product, and explain how their product contributes to the individual, family, community, and/or environment 		

	 Use personal preferences to evaluate the success of their design solutions
	 Reflect on their ability to work effectively both as individuals and collaboratively in a group
Applied Skills	
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Use materials, tools, and technologies in a safe manner in both physical and digital environments
	 Develop their skills and add new ones through play and collaborative work
Applied Technologies	
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Explore the use of simple, available tools and technologies to extend their capabilities- things that extend human capabilities (e.g., scissors)