The British Columbia Curriculum

GRADE 3

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 (<u>https://curriculum.gov.bc.ca/curriculum/search</u>) 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 Three 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 5th grade, which is why I haven't included it in this Grade 3 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!



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

Mathematics

Section	Speci	fic Expectations
Number Concepts to 1000		
Students are expected to know the following:		Counting: skip-counting by any number from any starting point, increasing and decreasing (i.e., forward and backward)
		skip-counting is related to multiplication
		investigating place-value based counting patterns (e.g., counting by 10s, 100s; bridging over a century; noticing the role of zero as a placeholder 698, 699, 700, 701; noticing the predictability of our number system)
		Numbers to 1000 can be arranged and recognized: comparing and ordering numbers estimating large quantities
	Place	value: 100s, 10s, and 1s:
		understanding the relationship between digit places and their values, to 1000 (e.g., the digit 4 in 342 has the value of 40 or 4 tens)
		understanding the importance of 0 as a place holder (e.g., in the number 408, the zero indicates that there are 0 tens)
		instructional resource: Math in a Cultural Context, by Jerry Lipka
Fraction concepts		
Students are		Fractions are numbers that represent an amount or quantity.
expected to know the following:		Fractions can represent parts of a region, set, or linear model.
		Fraction parts are equal shares or equal-sized portions of a whole or unit.
		Provide opportunities to explore and create fractions with concrete materials.
		recording pictorial representations of fraction models and connecting to symbolic notation
		equal partitioning
		equal sharing, pole ratios as visual parts, medicine wheel, seasons

Addition and subtraction to 1000		
Students are expected to know the following:		using flexible computation strategies, involving taking apart (e.g., decomposing using friendly numbers and compensating) and combining numbers in a variety of ways, regrouping
		estimating sums and differences of all operations to 1000
		using addition and subtraction in real-life contexts and problem-based situations
		whole-class number talks
Addition and subtraction	on facts	to 20 (emerging computational fluency)
Students are expected		adding and subtracting of numbers to 20
to know the following:		demonstrating fluency with math strategies for addition and subtraction (e.g., decomposing, making and bridging 10, related doubles, and commutative property)
		Addition and subtraction are related.
		At the end of Grade 3, most students should be able to recall addition facts to 20.
Multiplication and divi	sion co	ncepts
Students are expected to know the following:		understanding concepts of multiplication (e.g., groups of, arrays, repeated addition)
		understanding concepts of division (e.g., sharing, grouping, repeated subtraction)
		Multiplication and division are related.
		Provide opportunities for concrete and pictorial representations of multiplication.
		Use games to develop opportunities for authentic practice of multiplication computations.
		looking for patterns in numbers, such as in a hundred chart, to further develop understanding of multiplication computation
		Connect multiplication to skip-counting.
		Connect multiplication to division and repeated addition.
		Memorization of facts is not intended for this level.
		fish drying on rack; sharing of food resources in First Peoples communities

Increasing and decreasing patterns			
Students are expected to know the following:		creating patterns using concrete, pictorial, and numerical representations	
		representing increasing and decreasing patterns in multiple ways	
		generalizing what makes the pattern increase or decrease (e.g., doubling, adding 2)	
Pattern rules using wo	ords and	d numbers, based on concrete experiences	
Students are expected to know		from a concrete pattern, describing the pattern rule using words and numbers	
the following:		predictability in song rhythm and patterns	
		Share examples of local First Peoples art with the class, and ask students to notice patterns in the artwork.	
One-step addition and subtraction equations with an unknown number			
Students are		start unknown (e.g., n + 15 = 20 or □ + 15 + 20)	
expected to know the following:		change unknown (e.g., $12 + n = 20$ or $12 + n = 20$)	
		result unknown (e.g., 6 + 13 = n or 6 + 13 = □;)	
		investigating even and odd numbers	
Measurement, using standard units (linear, mass, and capacity)			
Students are expected to know the following:		linear measurements, using standard units (e.g., centimetre, metre, kilometre)	
		capacity measurements, using standard units (e.g., millilitre, litre)	
		Introduce concepts of perimeter, area, and circumference (the distance around); use of formula and pi to calculate not intended — the focus is on the concepts	
		area measurement, using square units (standard and non-standard)	
		mass measurements, using standard units (e.g., gram, kilogram)	
		estimation of measurements, using standard referents (e.g., If this cup holds 100 millilitres, about how much does this jug hold?)	
Time concepts			
Students are expected to know the following:		understanding concepts of time (e.g., second, minute, hour, day, week, month, year)	
		understanding the relationships between units of time	

		Telling time is not expected at this level.		
		estimating time, using environmental references and natural daily/seasonal cycles, temperatures based on weather systems, traditional calendar		
Construction of 3D obj	iects			
Students are expected to know the following:		identifying 3D objects according to the 2D shapes of the faces and the number of edges and vertices (e.g., construction of nets, skeletons)		
		describing the attributes of 3D objects (e.g., faces, edges, vertices)		
		identifying 3D objects by their mathematical terms (e.g., sphere, cube, prism, cone, cylinder)		
		identifying 3D objects by their mathematical terms (e.g., sphere, cube, prism, cone, cylinder)		
		understanding the preservation of shape (e.g., the orientation of a shape will not change its properties)		
		jingle dress bells, bentwood box, birch bark baskets, pit houses		
One-to-one correspond	One-to-one correspondence with bar graphs, pictographs, charts, and tables			
Students are expected to know the following:		collecting data, creating a graph, and describing, comparing, and discussing the results		
		choosing a suitable representation		
Likelihood of simulate	Likelihood of simulated events using comparative language			
Students are expected to know the following:		using comparative language (e.g., certain, uncertain; more, less, or equally likely)		
		developing an understanding of chance (e.g., tossing a coin creates a 50-50 chance of landing a head or tail; drawing from a bag, using spinners, and rolling dice all simulate probability events)		
		story: The Snowsnake Game		
Financial literacy: fluency with coins and bills to 100 dollars, earning and payment				
Students are expected to know	Counti	ng mixed combinations of coins and bills up to \$100:		
the following:		totalling up a set of coins and bills using different combinations of coins and bills to make the same amount		
		understanding that payments can be made in flexible ways (e.g., cash, cheques, credit, electronic transactions, goods and services)		
		understanding that there are different ways of earning money to		

reach a financial goal (e.g., recycling, holding bake sales, selling items, walking a neighbour's dog)
 Using pictures of First Peoples trade items (e.g., dentalium shells, dried fish, or tools when available) with the values indicated on the back, have students play a trading game.

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

expected to be able to do the following:	
Model mathematics in contextualized experiences	
Understanding and So	plving
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 are connected to place, story, cultural practices, and perspectives relevant to local First Peoples communities, the local community,	 Have students pose and solve problems or ask questions connected to place, stories, and cultural practices
	 Elder communication to explain harvest traditions and sharing practices

and other cultures		
Communicating and 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	ting
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: Connect mathematical concepts to each other and to other areas and personal interests	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)
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

General Outcome	Specific Expectations		
Story/Text			
Students are expected to	□ character		
know the following:	□ plot		
Elements of Story	□ setting		
	□ conflict		
	□ theme		
Students are expected to know the following:	 functions and genres of stories and other texts 		
Students are expected to know the following:	 how text and visuals are displayed (e.g., headings, diagrams, columns, and sidebars) 		
Text features			
Students are expected to	 descriptive language 		
know the following:	poetic language		
literary elements and devices	figurative language		
	images		
	□ imagery		
	🗆 rhythm		
	□ rhyme		
	□ simile		
	alliteration		
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		
	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		focusing on the speaker
know the following:		asking questions to clarify
oral language strategies		listening for specifics
or an ranguage strategies		speaking with expression
		expressing opinions
		staying on topic
		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	res, an	d conventions
Students are expected to		tone
know the following:		volume
Features of oral		inflection
language, including:		pace
		gestures
Students are expected to know the following:		word patterns, word families
Students are expected to know the following:		legible handwriting with spacing between words

Students are expected to know the following: sentence structure	the structure of compound sentences
Students are expected to know the following: conventions	 common practices in punctuation of sentences and in apostrophe use in contractions

General Outcome	Specific Expectations	
Comprehend and connect (reading, listening, viewing)		
Using oral, written,	reading with comprehension	
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: Use sources of information and prior knowledge to make	personal stories and experiences	
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	 Example: making logical predictions using prior knowledge and story structure 	
	Example: visualizing	
	Example: making connections to text and self	
Use developmentally appropriate reading,	Example: making inferences	

listening, and viewing strategies to make meaning	Example: asking questions
	Example: engaging in conversation with peers and adults
	Example: showing respect for the contribution of others
Using oral, written,	 Oral texts include speeches, poems, plays, and oral stories.
visual, and digital texts, students are expected	Written texts include novels, articles, and short stories.
individually and collaboratively to be able	Visual texts include posters, photographs, and other images.
to:	 Digital texts include electronic forms of all the above.
Recognize how different text structures reflect different purposes. <i>Text</i> and <i>texts</i> are generic terms referring to all forms of oral, written, visual, and digital communication:different purposes.	 Oral, written, and visual elements can be combined (e.g., in dramatic presentations, graphic novels, films, web pages, advertisements).
Using oral, written,	 offering relevant ideas
students are expected	 asking questions to find out and clarify others' views
individually and collaboratively to be able to:	 sharing opinions supported by reasons
Engage actively as listeners, viewers, and readers as appropriate, to develop understanding of self, identity, and community	
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to: Explain the role that story plays in personal, family, and community identity	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.

Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to: Use personal experience and knowledge to connect to text and make meaning	 Text and texts are generic terms referring to all forms of oral, written, visual, and digital communication: Oral texts include speeches, poems, plays, and oral stories. 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, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to: Recognize the structure and elements of story	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.
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to: Recognize the structure and elements of the story.	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.
Using oral, written, 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	 Traditional and contemporary First Peoples stories take many 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,

to family and community	 language) healing entertainment (from In Our Own Words: Bringing Authentic First Peoples Content to the K−3 Classroom, FNESC/FNSA, 2012) 	
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	 First Peoples stories were created to explain the landscape, the seasons, and local events. 	
Develop awareness of how story in First Peoples cultures connects people to land		
Create and communicate (writing, speaking, representing)		
Using oral, written,	 offering ideas related to the problem 	
visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and	 asking relevant questions to find out and clarify others' views 	
collaboratively to be able to:	 sharing opinions supported by reasons 	
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.	
Create stories and other texts to deepen awareness of self, family, and community	Text and texts are generic terms referring to all forms of oral, written, visual, and digital communication:	
	 Oral texts include speeches, poems, plays, and oral stories. 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,	personal writing
visual, and digital texts, students are expected	□ Letters
individually and collaboratively to be able	D Poems
to:	multiple-page stories
Plan and create a variety	simple expository text that is non-fiction and interest-based
for different purposes	digital presentations
include:	oral presentations
	Visuals
	□ 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: Develop and apply expanding word knowledge	morphology, including roots, affixes, and suffixes
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts,	 the means by which culture is transmitted over generations other than through written records
students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	 Among First Peoples, oral tradition may consist of told stories, songs, and other types of distilled wisdom or information, often complemented by dance or various forms

Explore and appreciate aspects of First Peoples oral traditions	of visual representation, such as carvings or masks.
	 In addition to expressing spiritual and emotional truth (e.g., by symbol and metaphor), it provides a record of literal truth (e.g., about events and situations).
	 The oral tradition was once integrated into every facet of life of First Peoples and was the basis of the education system.
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
Use oral storytelling processes	

Science

Section	Specific Expectations		
Biodiversity in the local en	vironment		
Students are expected to know the following:	 biodiversity: the variety of different types of living things in an ecosystem 		
	 characteristics of local plants, animals and fungi 		
The knowledge of local Fir	The knowledge of local First Peoples of ecosystems		
Students are expected to know the following:	 the interconnection between living and non-living things in the local environment; our shared responsibility to care for the local environment (i.e., stewardship); information shared from the local First Peoples community and Elders 		
	 population: all the members of the same type of living thing (species) in an area 		
	 population: all the members of the same type of living thing (species) in an area 		
Energy is needed for life			
Students are expected to know the following:	 producers (plants), consumers (animals), and decomposers (bacteria and fungi) respond to their environment in energy pyramids (flow of energy in the community from the sun) 		
	 food chains: the flow of food energy from one organism to another (e.g., grass to rabbit to lynx) 		
	 food webs: interconnecting food chains (e.g., a rabbit may be eaten by a lynx or a wolf) 		
Matter and Atoms			
Students are expected to	 matter is anything that has mass and takes up space 		
know the following:	 atoms are building blocks of matter 		
Sources of thermal energy			
Students are expected to know the following:	 thermal energy can be produced by chemical reactions (e.g., hand warmers), friction between moving objects, the sun, etc. 		
	the energy that comes from the movement of particles within matter		

Transfer of thermal energy	
Students are expected to know the following:	conduction (touching — e.g., hold an ice cube)
	 convection (current — why do we hang mittens over a heat source?)
	\square radiation (through space by a wave — e.g., heat from the sun)
Major local landforms	
Students are expected to know the following:	 mountains, hills, plateaus, valleys, riverbeds, deltas, glaciers, etc.; oral narrative about landforms
	□ hills
	plateaus
	valleys
	□ riverbeds
	deltas
	glaciers
	Oral narration about landforms
	local First Peoples knowledge of local landforms
Changes in the local enviro	nment
Students are expected to know the following:	 observable changes in the local environment caused by erosion and deposition by wind, water, and ice

Section	Specific Expectations	
Questioning and Predicting		
Students are expected to be able to do the	Key questions about cause and effect:	
following:	 What are some causes of biodiversity in BC's wetlands? What is the effect of wind on mountains? 	
cause and effect is the basic principle that an action will	 Demonstrate curiosity about the natural world 	
result in a consequence. In science, this concept is closely	Observe objects and events in familiar contexts	
related to the concepts of pattern and change. However, cause and effect may or may	 Identify questions about familiar objects and events that can be investigated scientifically 	
not have a predictable outcome.	 Make predictions based on prior knowledge 	

Planning and conducting	
Students are expected to be able to do the	 Suggest ways to plan and conduct an inquiry to find answers to their questions
following:	 Consider ethical responsibilities when deciding how to conduct an experiment
	 Safely use appropriate tools to make observations and measurements, using formal measurements and digital technology as appropriate
	 Make observations about living and non-living things in the local environment
	Collect simple data
Processing and analyzing a	lata and information
Students are expected to	 Experience and interpret the local environment
be able to do the following:	 Identify First Peoples perspectives and knowledge as sources of information
	 Sort and classify data and information using drawings or provided tables
	 Use tables, simple bar graphs, or other formats to represent data and show simple patterns and trends
	 Compare results with predictions, suggesting possible reasons for findings
Evaluating	
Students are expected to be able to do the	 Make simple inferences based on their results and prior knowledge
following:	 Reflect on whether an investigation was a fair test
	 Demonstrate an understanding and appreciation of evidence
	 Identify some simple environmental implications of their and others' actions
Applying and innovating	
Students are expected to be able to do the	 Contribute to care for self, others, school, and neighbourhood through personal or collaborative approaches
following:	 Co-operatively design projects
	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:	 Represent and communicate ideas and findings in a variety of ways, such as diagrams and simple reports, using digital technologies as appropriate
	 Express and reflect on personal or shared 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 of the world.)
	Key questions about place:
	 How does what you know about place affect your observations, questions, and predictions? How does understanding place help you analyze information and recognize connections and relationships in your local environment? How does place connect with stewardship? How can you be a steward in your local environment?

Social Studies

Section	Specific Expectations
Students are expected to know the following: Cultural characteristics and ways of life of local First Peoples and global indigenous peoples	 Sample topics: Potential First Peoples and global indigenous people for study could include: Local BC First Peoples Canadian and other North American indigenous people local indigenous peoples of South America ethnic Chinese and Koreans ethnic European groups (Germanic, Slavic, Latin, Celtic) worldview, protocols, celebrations, ceremonies, dance, music,
Students are expected to know the following: Aspects of life shared by and common to peoples and cultures	Sample topics: family work education systems of ethics and spirituality
Students are expected to know the following: Interconnections of cultural and technological innovations of global and local indigenous peoples	Sample topic: transportation clothing pottery shelters and buildings navigation weapons tools hunting and fishing techniques building techniques food cultivation and preparation ceremonies art music basketry and weaving

Students are expected to know the following:	Sample topics:
Governance and social organization in local and global indigenous societies	 consensus confederacies Elders reservations band councils traditional leadership
Students are expected to know the following:	Sample topics:
Oral history, traditional stories, and artifacts as evidence about past First Peoples cultures	 tools earth mounds petroglyphs oral stories sacred or significant places and landforms weapons
Students are expected to know the following:	Sample topics:
Relationship between humans and their environment	 protocols around the world that acknowledge and respect the land reshaping of the land for resource exploration and development domestication of animals organization and techniques of hunting and fishing

Section	Specific Expectations
Students are expected to be able to do the following: Use Social Studies inquiry processes and skills to ask questions; gather, interpret, and analyze ideas; and communicate findings and decisions. The following key skills:	 Ask relevant questions to clarify and define a selected problem or issue
	 Demonstrate a willingness to use imagining and predicting in relation to a selected problem or issue
	 Compare, classify, and identify patterns in information about a selected problem or issue
	 Recognize that symbols are used to represent concrete and abstract ideas (e.g., the sheaves of wheat on the Saskatchewan flag represent the importance of wheat farming to that province; a dove represents peace)
	 Identify the significance of symbols and colours on maps (e.g., colours to represent economic activity, various types of lines to represent roads and railways, symbols for capital cities)

	 Interpret information on simple maps using cardinal directions, symbols, and legends
	 Create simple maps to represent the community and one or more other communities within BC and Canada
	 Use simple map grids (e.g., letter-number co-ordinates) to identify specific locations
	 Gather information on a topic from more than one source (e.g., book, magazine, web site, interview)
	 Apply strategies for information gathering (e.g., using headings, indices, tables of contents)
	 Record information from various sources, demonstrating appropriate strategies for note taking (e.g., key words, main ideas, point form)
	 Cite information sources appropriately (e.g., simple bibliography)
	 Select information for a presentation on a topic (e.g., a specific province or territory)
	 Draw simple interpretations from personal experiences and oral, visual, and written sources
	 Organize relevant information for a presentation
	 Deliver an engaging presentation on a topic
	 Generate a variety of responses to a specific problem or issue
	 Consider advantages and disadvantages of a variety of solutions to a problem or issue
	 Individually, or in groups, design a course of action to address a problem or issue, and provide reasons to support the action
	 Demonstrate willingness to consider diverse points of view
Students are expected to	Why are stories important to indigenous people?
be able to do the following:	Why do Elders play an important part in the lives of First Peoples?
Explain why people, events, or places are significant to various individuals and groups (significance) with the following key questions:	What values were significant for local First Peoples?

Students are expected to be able to do the following: Ask questions, make inferences, and draw conclusions about the content and features of different types of sources (evidence)	 Sample activities: View different artifacts from indigenous cultures and speculate on what they might have been used for
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 (continuity and change)	 Sample activities: Use examples to show that events happen in chronological sequence (e.g., last month, yesterday, today, tomorrow, next month) Organize and present information in chronological order (e.g., before, now, later; past, present, future)
	 Key questions: How has the way of life changed for indigenous people? How are indigenous cultures viewed today? How have First Peoples government and leadership changed over time?
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 How might present-day Canada be different if First Peoples had not been moved to reserves?
Recognize the causes and consequences of events, decisions, or developments (cause and consequence)	□ How has the way of life changed for indigenous people?
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	Sample activities: Distinguish between fact and opinion on a selected problem or
Explain why people's beliefs, values, worldviews, experiences, and roles give them different perspectives on people, places, issues, or events (perspective)	 issue Identify features of indigenous cultures that characterize their relationship to the land Indigenous peoples' use of oral tradition rather than written language
	 Key questions: How do the values of indigenous people differ from the values of people from other cultures?

Students are expected to be able to do the	Key questions:
following:	Is the technology we have today better than the traditional technology of indigenous peoples?
Make value judgments about events, decisions, or actions, and suggest lessons that can be learned (ethical judgment)	 What would be the advantages or disadvantages of consensus decision making? Should indigenous cultures and languages be maintained? Explain your reasons. Should anything be done about the loss of indigenous lands? Explain your reasons.

Arts Education

Section	Explanation	
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, 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	
Tempo	the frequency or speed of the beat	
Pitch	□ how high or low a note is	
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 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
Texture	simultaneous layering of sounds (e.g., combining singing with other instruments, partner songs)
Visual Arts	
Elements of design: line, shape, texture, 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), contrast, emphasis	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 sounds, ideas, and movement	any written, visual, or kinetic form of representing music compositions; for example, non-traditional invented notation can be used to represent sound, or traditional notation used to represent high/low pitches on a three-lined staff; 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	a medium for the expression of dramatic meaning (e.g.,

forms	improvisation, tableau, role-play, mime, readers theatre, story theatre); may involve the integration of a variety of media and a combination of the arts
Image development strategies	 processes that transform ideas and experiences into visual images (e.g., elaboration, repetition, and simplification.)
Choreographic devices	 ways of developing movement (e.g., change level, dynamics, time, size, repetition)
Symbolism as ways of creating and representing meaning	 use of an object, word, or action to represent an abstract idea; includes but is not limited to colours, images, movements, and sounds (e.g., the solar system can be represented through positive and negative space, sound exploration, 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
Sharing	 includes any form of presentation as outlined in the Connecting, Creating, Presenting, and Responding in Arts Education resource

Section	Specific Expectations		
Exploring and Creating			
Students will be able to use creative processes to:	 Choose elements, processes, materials, movements, technologies, tools, techniques, and environments of the arts 		
	 Create artistic works collaboratively and as an individual, using ideas inspired by imagination, inquiry, experimentation, and purposeful play 		

		Explore identity, place, culture, and belonging through arts experiences
		Explore relationships among cultures, communities, and the arts
Reasoning and reflecting		
Students will be able to use creative processes to:		Observe, listen, describe, inquire, and predict how artists (dancers, actors, musicians, and visual artists) use processes, materials, movements, technologies, tools, and techniques
		Refine ideas, 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)
		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 personal experiences
		Connect knowledge and skills from other areas of learning in planning, creating, and interpreting works for art
Communicating and docur	nenting	
Students will be able to use creative processes		Apply learned skills, understandings, and processes in new contexts
to:		Interpret and communicate ideas using symbolism in the arts
		Express feelings, ideas, and experiences in creative ways
		Describe and respond to visual and performing art pieces and provide constructive feedback
		Experience, document and share creative works in a variety of ways. Document means 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).
		Demonstrate increasingly sophisticated application and/or engagement of curricular content

Career Education

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		

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

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	Include:
Movement concepts	 body awareness (e.g., parts of the body, weight transfer) spatial awareness (e.g., general spacing, directions, pathways) effort awareness (e.g., speed, force) relationships to/with others and objects
Students are expected to know the following:	 include a variety of approaches that will help a player or team successfully achieve a movement outcome or goal (e.g., moving into space away from an opponent to receive a pass)
Movement strategies	

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:	 getting approximately 10-11 hours of sleep each night
Sleep	
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	

Students are expected to know the following: Illness prevention	 Practices could include: washing hands covering mouth when coughing resting when sick staying away from others when sick
Students are expected to know the following: Nutrition	 types of roles of nutrients eating three meals and two to three snacks each day limiting foods high in fat, sodium, and sugar
Students are expected to know the following: Hydration choices to support different activities and overall health	 water is the best choice for hydration
Students are expected to know the following: strategies for accessing health information	Could include: 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, nature and consequences of bullying	 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: effects of different substances and strategies for preventing personal harm	Could include: poisons medications psychoactive substances

Students are expected to know the following:	 relationship between worries and fears
Students are expected to know the following: factors that influence self-identity	Could include: cultural heritage interests media peers

Section	Specific Expectations
Physical literacy	
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Develop and apply a variety of fundamental movement skills in a variety of physical activities and environments
	 Apply a variety of movement concepts and strategies in different physical activities
	 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 for and potential challenges to being physically active at school, at home, and in the community
	 Explore and describe strategies for making healthy eating choices in a variety of settings
	 Describe ways to access information on and support services for a variety of health topics
	 Explore and describe strategies for pursuing personal healthy-living goals

Social and community healt	h
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
	 Describe and apply strategies for developing and maintaining 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
	 Describe physical, emotional, and social changes as students grow older
	 Describe factors that influence mental well-being and self-identity

Applied Design, Skills and Technologies

Content

Specific Expectations

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.

Section	Specific Expectations
Applied Design	
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Identify needs and opportunities for designing, through exploration
	 Generate ideas from their experiences and interests
Ideating (forming ideas or concepts)	Add to others' ideas
	 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)