The British Columbia Curriculum

GRADE 8

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 Eight Mathematics, English Language Arts, Science, Social Studies, Arts Education, Career Education, Physical and Health Education, Applied Design, Skills and Technologies & French in British Columbia.

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		
Perfect squares and cu	Perfect squares and cubes		
Students are expected to know the following:	□ using colour tiles, pictures, or multi-link cubes		
	□ building the number or using prime factorization		
Square and cube roots			
Students are	□ finding the cube root of 125		
expected to know the following:	□ finding the square root of 16/169		
the following.	$\hfill\Box$ estimating the square root of 30		
Percents			
Students are expected to know the	 percents less than 1 and greater than 100 (decimal and fractional percents) 		
following:	□ A worker's salary increased 122% in three years. If her salary is now \$93,940, what was it originally?		
	□ What is ½% of 1 billion?		
	☐ The population of Vancouver increased by 3.25%. What is the population if it was approximately 603,500 people last year?		
	□ beading		
Numerical proportiona	Numerical proportional reasoning		
Students are expected to know the	 numerical proportional reasoning (rates, ratio, proportions, and percent) 		
following:	□ two-term and three-term ratios, real-life examples and problems		
	☐ A string is cut into three pieces whose lengths form a ratio of 3:5:7. If the string was 105 cm long, how long are the pieces?		
	□ creating a cedar drum box of proportions that use ratios to create		

	differences in pitch and tone
	□ paddle making
Operations with fraction	ons
Students are expected to know the	 operations with fractions (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and order of operations)
following:	□ includes the use of brackets, but excludes exponents
	 using pattern blocks or Cuisenaire Rods
	□ simplifying $\frac{1}{2}$ ÷ 9/6 x (7 – 4/5)
	□ drumming and song: 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, whole notes, dot bars, rests = one beat
	$\ \square$ changing tempos of traditional songs dependent on context of use
	$\ \square$ proportional sharing of harvests based on family size
Discrete linear relation	as (extended to larger numbers, limited to integers)
Students are expected	□ two-variable discrete linear relations
to know the following:	 expressions, table of values, and graphs
	□ scale values (e.g., tick marks on axis represent 5 units instead of 1)
	□ four quadrants, integral coordinates
Expressions	
Students are	 expressions- writing and evaluating using substitution
expected to know	 using an expression to describe a relationship
the following:	□ evaluating $0.5n - 3n + 25$, if $n = 14$
Two-step equations	
Students are expected to know	 Two-step equations with integer coefficients, constants, and solutions
the following:	□ solving and verifying $3x - 4 = -12$
	 modelling the preservation of equality (e.g., using a balance, manipulatives, algebra tiles, diagrams)
	□ spirit canoe journey calculations
Surface area and volui	me
Students are expected to know	 surface area and volume of regular solids, including triangular and other right prisms and cylinders
the following:	 exploring strategies to determine the surface area and volume of a

	regular solid using objects, a net, 3D design software
	□ volume = area of the base x height
	□ surface area = sum of the areas of each side
Pythagorean theorem	
Students are	 modelling the Pythagorean theorem
expected to know the following:	□ finding a missing side of a right triangle
the following.	 deriving the Pythagorean theorem
	 constructing canoe paths and landings given current on a river
	□ First Peoples constellations
3D objects	
Students are	□ construction, views, and nets of 3D objects
expected to know the following:	□ top, front, and side views of 3D objects
the following.	 matching a given net to the 3D object it represents
	□ drawing and interpreting top, front, and side views of 3D objects
	□ constructing 3D objects with nets
	 using design software to create 3D objects from nets
	□ bentwood boxes, lidded baskets, packs
Central tendency	
Students are expected to know the following:	□ mean, median, and mode
Theoretical probability	y
Students are expected to know the following:	 theoretical probability with two independent events
Financial Literacy	
	□ Best buys
	□ coupons, proportions, unit price, products and services
	 proportional reasoning strategies (e.g., unit rate, equivalent fractions given prices and quantities)

Curricular Competer Section	Specific Expectations		
Reasoning and analyz			
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Use logic and patterns to solve puzzles and play games (including coding) 		
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Use reasoning and logic to explore, analyze, and apply mathematical ideas 		
	 making connections, using inductive and deductive reasoning, predicting, generalizing, drawing conclusions through experiences 		
Students are	□ Estimate reasonably		
expected to be able to do the following:	 estimating using referents, approximation, and rounding strategies (e.g., the distance to the stop sign is approximately 1 km, the width of my finger is about 1 cm) 		
Students are	□ Demonstrate and apply mental math strategies		
expected to be able to do the following:	□ extending whole-number strategies to integers		
	 working toward developing fluent and flexible thinking about number 		
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Use tools or technology to explore and create patterns and relationships, and test conjectures 		
	 Model mathematics in contextualized experiences (acting it out, using concrete materials (e.g., manipulatives), drawing pictures or diagrams, building, programming) 		
Understanding and Solving			
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Apply multiple strategies (includes familiar, personal, and from other cultures) to solve problems in both abstract and contextualized situations 		

		Develop, demonstrate, and apply mathematical understanding through play, inquiry, and problem solving
		Visualize to explore mathematical concepts
		Engage in problem-solving experiences that are connected to place, story, cultural practices, and perspectives relevant to local First Peoples communities, the local community, and other cultures
Communicating and i	epreser	nting
Students are expected to be able		Use mathematical vocabulary and language to contribute to mathematical discussions
to do the following:		Explain and justify (using mathematical arguments) mathematical ideas and decisions
		Communicate mathematical thinking in many ways (concretely, pictorially, symbolically, and by using spoken or written language to express, describe, explain, justify, and apply mathematical ideas; may use technology such as screencasting apps, digital photos)
		Represent mathematical ideas in concrete, pictorial, and symbolic forms
Connecting and reflec	ting	
Students are expected to be able to do the following:		Reflect on mathematical thinking (sharing the mathematical thinking of self and others, including evaluating strategies and solutions, extending, and posing new problems and questions)
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., cross-discipline, daily activities, local and traditional practices, the environment, popular media and news events, and social justice)

Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Use mathematical arguments to support personal choices (including anticipating consequences)
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Incorporate First Peoples worldviews and perspectives to make connections to mathematical concepts
	 Invite local First Peoples Elders and knowledge keepers to share their knowledge
	 Bishop's cultural practices: counting, measuring, locating, designing, playing, explaining

English Language Arts

General Outcome	Specific Expectations
Story/Text	
Students are expected to know the following: Forms, such as:	□ narrative
	□ exposition
Torins, such as.	□ report
Students are expected to know the following: Functions	□ Purpose of text
Students are expected to	□ Fantasy
know the following:	□ Adventure
Genres of text. Literary	□ Humor
or thematic categories such as:	□ Biography
Students are expected to know the following: Text features	□ how text and visuals are displayed
Students are expected to	□ characterization
know the following: Literary elements	□ character types
Dicerary elements	□ story structures (e.g., linear, cyclical, iterative)
	□ setting
Students are expected to know the following: Literary devices	 sensory detail (e.g., imagery, sound devices), and figurative language (e.g., metaphor, simile)
Students are expected to know the following: Elements of visual/graphic texts	May include: Layout Infographics Emoticons Icons Symbols interactive visuals Hypertext Colour illustration styles (e.g., realism, cartoon, sketch, outline)

Students are expected to know the following:	□ relevance, accuracy, reliability
Strategies and processes	
Students are expected to	□ using contextual clues
know the following	 using phonics and word structure
Reading strategies:	□ visualizing
	□ questioning
	□ predicting
	□ previewing text
	□ summarizing
	□ making inferences
Students are expected to	□ focusing on the speaker
know the following Oral language strategies	□ asking questions to clarify
Oral language strategies	□ listening for specifics
	□ expressing opinions
	□ speaking with expression
	□ staying on topic
	□ taking turns
Students are expected to know the following Metacognitive strategies	 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
Students are expected to	□ revising, editing, considering audience
know the following Writing processes	□ editing
	□ considering audience
Language features, structures, and conventions	
Students are expected to	□ tone
know the following Features of oral language, including:	□ volume
	□ inflection
	□ pace
	□ gestures

Students are expected to know the following Multi-paragraphing	 developing multi-paragraph compositions that are characterized by unity, development, and coherence
Students are expected to know the following Language usage and context	 refers to the impact of context on choice of language usage (e.g., when texting, using informal short-form language; when writing an essay, using more formal standard Canadian English)
Students are expected to	□ diction
know the following: Elements of style	□ figurative language
	□ tone
	□ Inclusive language
	□ Degree of formality
Students are expected to	□ use of a mix of simple, compound, and complex sentences
know the following: Syntax and sentence fluency	□ correct pronoun use
	□ subject-verb agreement
	□ use of transitional words
	 awareness of run-on sentences and sentence fragments
Students are expected to know the following: Conventions	Common practices in: all standard punctuation use in capitalization in quoting in Canadian spelling
Students are expected to know the following: Presentation techniques	 Any presentation (in written, oral, or digital form) should reflect an appropriate choice of medium for the purpose and the audience, and demonstrate thought and care in organization.

General Outcome	Specific Expectations
Comprehend and connect	(reading, listening, viewing)
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to: Access information and ideas for diverse purposes and from a variety of sources and evaluate their relevance, accuracy, and reliability:	 examples include to inquire, to explore, to inform, to interpret, to explain, to take a position, to evaluate, to problem solve, to entertain Students should be prompted to ask: Does it meet the purpose? Is it current? Does it add new information? Students should be prompted to distinguish fact from opinion and to consider the source of the information, whether it is supported by evidence, whether it is factually correct, and whether other sources support it. Students should be prompted to consider the credibility of voice, whether it is a primary or a secondary source, and the trustworthiness and authority of the source.
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to: Apply appropriate strategies to comprehend written, oral, and visual texts, guide inquiry, and extend thinking:	 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).
	 asking creative and critical questions supported and inspired by texts
	 may include questioning and speculating, acquiring new ideas, analyzing and evaluating ideas, developing explanations, considering alternative points of view, summarizing, synthesizing, and problem solving
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	□ Synthesize ideas from a variety of sources to build understanding

Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to: Recognize and appreciate how different features, forms, and genres of texts reflect various purposes, audiences, and messages	vary depending on the purpose and audience of the text; students should be encouraged to focus on the relationship between form and function (e.g., considering the role in various texts of elements such as negative space in graphic novels; advertisements on websites; lighting and camera angles in film and photography; use of music, paragraph length, line breaks in poetry; silence and intonation in spoken word; and colour)
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to: Think critically, creatively, and reflectively to explore ideas within, between, and beyond texts	 questioning, interpreting, comparing, and contrasting a range of texts (e.g., narrative, poetry, visual texts); students should be encouraged to think outside the box, moving beyond the text and comparing texts; useful strategies include "exit slips," "one star, one wish," and quick activities to identify thinking
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to: Recognize and identify the role of personal, social, and cultural contexts, values, and perspectives in texts	Students should be prompted to recognize the influence of family, friends, activities, education, religion, gender, age, place, settlement patterns, immigration, economic factors, and political events (local and beyond); to recognize that authors write from a perspective influenced by such factors; and to consider the relationship between text and context.

Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to: Recognize how language constructs personal, social, and cultural identity	Our sense of individuality and belonging is a product of the language we use; oral tradition, story, recorded history, and social media; voice; cultural aspects; literacy history; linguistic background (English as first or additional language); register; and language as a system of meaning. Students should recognize that how we use language defines who we are in the world.
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	 Construct meaningful personal connections between self, text, and world
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to: Respond to text in personal, creative, and critical ways	□ Students should be prompted to demonstrate comprehension, understanding of connection, and thoughtfulness; support positions with evidence/reasoning; identify and challenge their own assumptions; show awareness of their emotional and cognitive reactions and of their own point of view; and show they can consider texts from different point of views
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to: Understand how literary elements, techniques, and devices enhance and shape meaning	for example, metaphor brings a fresh perspective to the common; irony can add social critique to an argument; allusion suggests connections between diverse elements; form often reflects function; diction influences emotion, persuasiveness, and meaning

Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	 Recognize an increasing range of text structures and how they contribute to meaning
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	 Recognize and appreciate the role of story, narrative, and oral tradition in expressing First Peoples perspectives, values, beliefs, and points of view
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	 Recognize and appreciate the role of story, narrative, and oral tradition in expressing First Peoples perspectives, values, beliefs, and points of view
	 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:	 as applied to local stories, protocols are recognized customs and practices about when and where the stories can be shared, who owns them, and who can share them, because the stories have been passed down through generations
Develop an awareness of the protocols and ownership associated with First Peoples texts	
Create and communicate (writing, speaking, representing)	
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	 Exchange ideas and viewpoints (collaborating in large and small groups through activities such as think-pair-share, debates, four corners, quiet conversation, and lit circles (in which students take on new roles); using active listening skills and receptive body language; paraphrasing and building on others'

	ideas; disagreeing respectfully; and extending thinking (e.g., shifting, changing) to broader contexts (social media, digital environments) to build shared understanding and extend thinking
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	students should be supported in planning, drafting, and editing multimedia and multimodal texts, such as paragraph compositions that include a theme (subject and author's opinion) and TAG (title, author, genre); other examples of texts include opinion pieces, poetry, short stories, narratives, slams, spoken word texts, storyboards and comic strips, and masks
Use writing and design processes to plan, develop, and create engaging and meaningful literary and informational texts for a variety of purposes and audiences	 Students at this level expand their understanding of the range of audiences to include peers, authorities, and technical audiences.
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	using techniques such as adjusting diction and form according to audience needs and preferences, using verbs effectively, using repetition and substitution for effect, using active instead of passive voice, maintaining parallelism, adding modifiers, replacing be verbs with stronger verbs, varying sentence types, using precise diction, eliminating wordiness
Assess and refine texts to improve their clarity, effectiveness, and impact according to purpose, audience, and message	 Students at this level expand their understanding of the range of audiences to include peers, authorities, and technical audiences.
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	□ Use an increasing repertoire of conventions of Canadian spelling, grammar, and punctuation

Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to: Use and experiment with oral storytelling processes	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, using non-verbal communication expressively to clarify the meaning, attending to stage presence, differentiating the storyteller's natural voice from the characters' voices, presenting the story efficiently, keeping the listener's interest throughout, using an expanding repertoire of techniques to enhance audience experience
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	 Select and use appropriate features, forms, and genres according to audience, purpose, and message
Using oral, written, visual, and digital texts, students are expected individually and collaboratively to be able to:	□ Transform ideas and information to create original texts

Science

Section	Specific Expectations
Characteristics of life	
Students are expected to know the following:	 living things respire, grow, take in nutrients, produce waste, respond to stimuli, and reproduce; there is debate as to whether or not to classify viruses as living things
Cells	
Students are expected to	□ living things are made of one or more cells
know the following:	 all cells come from pre-existing cells
Cell theory	□ the cell is a basic unit of life
Students are expected to	□ prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells
know the following:	□ plant and animal cells
Types of cells	 cells contain structures that carry out essential functions
Photosynthesis and cellula	r respiration
Students are expected to know the following:	□ photosynthesis and cellular respiration
The relationship of microo	rganisms with living things:
Students are expected to	□ micro-organisms are key to nutrient recycling in ecosystems as

know the following:	they act as decomposers
	 viruses and bacteria can cause disease and can also be used in industry (e.g., production of cheese and salami) and agriculture (e.g., production of striped tulips)
Students are expected to know the following: Basic functions of the immune system:	 the immune system provides a barrier to infections and a number of non-specific and specific responses to fight infection (e.g., fever, antibodies, phagocytes, inflammation)
mmune system.	 different populations have greater immunity to certain infections than other populations (e.g., impact of smallpox epidemic on First Peoples)
Students are expected to	□ vaccination can prevent the spread of infectious disease
know the following: Vaccination and antibiotics	 antibiotics are effective only against living organisms, such as bacteria, and not against viruses; overuse of antibiotics can lead to the development of antibiotic-resistant strains of bacteria ("superbugs")
Students are expected to	□ regional outbreaks (e.g., smallpox, measles)
know the following:	□ global outbreaks (e.g., Spanish flu, SARS)
Impacts of epidemics and pandemics on human populations	
Kinetic molecular theory (KMT)
Students are expected to know the following:	□ Kinetic molecular theory (KMT) explains how particles move in different states
Atomic theory and models	
Students are expected to	□ provides evidence for the existence of atoms and molecules
know the following:	Models can be used to represent:
Atomic theory and models	 the arrangement and motion of particles in different phases the arrangement of and forces that bind protons, neutrons, and electrons in an atom the quarks and leptons in protons, neutrons, and electrons

Protons and neutrons	
Students are expected to know the following:	 protons and neutrons (made of quarks) are held together in the nucleus by a strong nuclear force
Protons, neutrons, and quarks	
Electrons and leptons	
Students are expected to know the following:	 electrons (a type of lepton) are held at a distance from the nucleus through electromagnetism
Electromagnetic radiation	
Students are expected to know the following:	 types of electromagnetic radiation: the electromagnetic spectrum consists of radio, microwave, infrared, light, UV, X-ray, and gamma rays
	 effects of electromagnetic radiation: positive effects include cancer treatments; negative effects include sunburns
Light	
Students are expected to know the following:	Properties of light:
	acts like both a wave and a particlewavelength, amplitude, frequency
	Behaviours of light:
	 reflection, refraction, absorption, transmission, scattering images formed by lenses and mirrors effects of translucent, transparent, and opaque objects
	Ways of sensing light:
	human visionoptical instrumentscameras
Plate Tectonic Movement	
Students are expected to know the following:	□ types of plate movements
	□ plate boundaries
	 earthquakes and volcanoes

Geological events	
	 major geological events of local significance
First People's Knowledge	
	First Peoples knowledge of:
	local geological formationssignificant local geological events
Earth	
	□ layers of Earth

Section	Specific Expectations
Questioning and Predictin	g
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Demonstrate a sustained intellectual curiosity about a scientific topic or problem of personal interest
	 Make observations aimed at identifying their own questions about the natural world
	 Identify a question to answer or a problem to solve through scientific inquiry
	□ Formulate alternative "Ifthen" hypotheses based on their questions
	 Make predictions about the findings of their inquiry
Planning and conducting	
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Collaboratively plan a range of investigation types, including field work and experiments, to answer their questions or solve problems they have identified
	 Measure and control variables (dependent and independent) through fair tests
	 Observe, measure, and record data (qualitative: evidence expressed through words, descriptions, interviews, narratives and quantitative: evidence expressed through numbers and measurement), using equipment, including digital technologies, with accuracy and precision
	☐ Use appropriate SI units and perform simple unit conversions

	 Ensure that safety and ethical guidelines are followed in their investigations
Processing and analyzing o	lata and information
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	□ Experience and interpret the local environment
	Apply First Peoples perspectives and knowledge, other ways of knowing, and local knowledge as sources of information. Ways of knowing refers to the various beliefs about the nature of knowledge that people have; they can include, but are not limited to, Aboriginal, gender-related, subject/discipline specific, cultural, embodied and intuitive beliefs about knowledge.
	 Construct and use a range of methods to represent patterns or relationships in data, including tables, graphs, keys, models, and digital technologies as appropriate
	 Seek patterns and connections in data from their own investigations and secondary sources
	 Use scientific understandings to identify relationships and draw conclusions
Evaluating	
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Reflect on their investigation methods, including the adequacy of controls on variables (dependent and independent) and the quality of the data collected
	 Identify possible sources of error and suggest improvements to their investigation methods
	 Demonstrate an awareness of assumptions and bias in their own work and secondary sources
	 Demonstrate an understanding and appreciation of evidence (qualitative and quantitative)
	 Exercise a healthy, informed skepticism and use scientific knowledge and findings from their own investigations to evaluate claims in secondary sources
	□ Consider social, ethical, and environmental implications of the findings from their own and others' investigations
Applying and innovating	
Students are expected to be able to do the	 Contribute to care for self, others, community, and world through personal or collaborative approaches
following:	□ Cooperatively 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:	 Communicate ideas, findings, and solutions to problems, using scientific language, representations, and digital technologies as appropriate
	 Express and reflect on a variety of experiences and perspectives 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 place inform your questions and inquiries? How does place influence your ability to plan and conduct an inquiry and make predictions about outcomes?
	 How does your understanding of place affect the ways in which you collect evidence and evaluate it? As you consider the significance, worth, or value of an outcome or finding, how can you show different ways of knowing?
	 How can your understanding of place influence project designs? How do the place-based experiences and stories of others affect the ways in which you communicate and collaborate?

Social Studies

Content

Section	Specific Expectations
Students are expected to know the following:	Sample topics:
	 feudal societal structures and rights (e.g., in Europe versus Japan)
Social, political, and	 Reformation and Counter-Reformation in Europe
economic systems and structures, including those	diffusion of religions throughout the worldcollapse of empires
of at least one indigenous civilization	□ labour management
Civilization	□ gender relations
	Key questions:
	What was the status of women in various societies during this period of history?
	☐ How were political decisions made during this period of
	history?
Students are expected to	Sample topics:
know the following:	□ Arab world, Ibn Battuta, Islamic Golden Age (e.g., the diffusion
	of arts and mathematics)
Scientific and technological innovations	□ Zheng He and cartography□ European (Portuguese, Spanish, British) navigation tools and
	locations
	□ cartography and navigation□ agriculture
	Key question:
	 How did technology benefit people during this period of
	history?
Students are expected to know the following:	Sample topics:
	□ printing press
Philosophical and cultural	 □ Reformation and Counter-Reformation in Europe □ Enlightenment
shifts	□ literary and artistic shifts

Students are expected to know the following:	Sample topics:
Interactions and exchanges of resources, ideas, arts, and culture between and among different civilizations	 Silk Road, Indian Ocean Trade (e.g., the flourishing of arts, architecture, math, and Islam) Crusades cultural diffusion linguistic changes environmental effects Columbian Exchange imperialism Renaissance Mesoamerica
Students are expected to know the following:	Sample topics:
	□ contact and conflict
Exploration, expansion, and colonization	□ the Americas □ state formation and collapse
Students are expected to know the following:	Sample topics:
Changes in population and living standards	 forced and unforced migration and movement of people diseases and health urbanization and the effect of expanding communities environmental impact (e.g., resource and land use)

Curricular Competency		
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	 Select a relevant problem or issue for inquiry. Use comparison, classification, inference, imagination, verification, and analogy to clarify and define a problem or issue. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of various graphic forms of communication (e.g., graphs, tables, charts, maps, photographs, sketches). Demonstrate an ability to interpret scales and legends in graphs, tables, and maps (e.g., climograph, topographical map, pie chart). Compare maps of early civilizations with modern maps of the same area. 	

	,
	 Select an appropriate graphic form of communication for a specific purpose (e.g., a timeline to show a sequence of events, a map to show location). Represent information fairly and cite sources consistently. Select appropriate forms of presentation suitable for the purpose and audience (e.g., multimedia, oral presentation, song, dramatic performance, written presentation). Demonstrate debating skills, including identifying, discussing, defining, and clarifying a problem, issue, or inquiry.
Students are expected to be able to do the following: Assess the significance of people, places, events, or developments at particular times and places (significance)	 Key questions: Which explorer had the greatest impact on the colonization of North America? Should the printing press be considered a more important turning point in human history than the Internet? Explain why or why not.
Students are expected to be able to do the following: Identify what the creators of accounts, narratives,	Sample activity: Create a timeline of key events during this period and rank which are the most significant. Key question:
maps, or texts have determined is significant (significance)	□ Which had more impact on the world: Indian Ocean trade or the Italian Renaissance?
Students are expected to be able to do the following: Assess the credibility of multiple sources and the adequacy of evidence used to justify conclusions (evidence)	 □ Distinguish between primary and secondary sources. □ Assess the accuracy of sources (e.g., consider when they were created, recognize ambiguity and vagueness, distinguish conclusions from supporting statements, analyze logic or consistency of conclusions in terms of evidence provided). □ Identify biases that influence documents (e.g., articulate different points of view, such as a landholder's or tenant's, on topics or issues; identify authors' motives and describe how that could affect their reliability as a source; determine whether sources reflect single or multiple points of view). □ Locate and use relevant data. □ Evaluate the value of literature from this period (e.g., Canterbury Tales, The Tale of Genji) as a historical record.

	Key questions:
	 How did the changing understanding of geography and astronomy affect how people perceived the world and their place in it? What do different systems of mapping and cartography indicate about the cultures from which they emerged? Which sources of information from this period are the most reliable?
Students are expected to be able to do the following: Characterize different time periods in history, including periods of progress and decline, and identify key turning points that mark periods of change (continuity and change)	 Key questions: In what ways did the Industrial Revolution transform societies? Did the First Industrial Revolution in Britain result in an improvement in living standards for most people? Which development produced greater change: the Second Industrial Revolution or the First Industrial Revolution? How do the increasingly global networks of this period compare to present-day global networks?
Students are expected to be able to do the following: Determine which causes most influenced particular decisions, actions, or events, and assess their short-and long-term consequences (cause and consequence)	Sample activity: Analyze whether an event was caused by underlying systemic factors (e.g., social unrest, economic decline) or by an unpredictable event (e.g., disease, natural disaster). Key questions: How did the Black Death cause the end of feudalism and the Middle Ages in Europe? What would have been the impacts if the indigenous peoples of the Americas had been immune to smallpox and other diseases? What kinds of negative consequences can result from a positive event, and what kinds of positive consequences can result from a negative event (e.g., the role of the Black Death in breaking down the feudal system; ethnic violence resulting from colonial independence)?

Students are expected to be able to do the following: Explain different perspectives on past or present people, places, issues, or events, and compare the values, worldviews, and beliefs of human cultures and societies in different times and places (perspective)	Sample Activities: □ Gather and evaluate sources that provide information about perspectives on past or present people, places, issues, or events during a particular period of history. □ Compare the level of respect for the natural environment in different societies. □ Compare the factors that influenced the spread of two different global religions
	 Key questions: How did religious institutions respond to scientific, technological, philosophical, and cultural shifts? Who had more influence and power in Europe during the Middle Ages: the state (i.e., monarchs) or the church? Was religion the primary cause of the Crusades and religious wars?
Students are expected to be able to do the following: Make ethical judgments about past events, decisions, or actions, and assess the limitations of drawing direct lessons from the past (ethical judgment)	Key questions: How are different groups represented in various cultural narratives? What lessons can we learn from the loss of languages due to imperialism?

Arts Education

Content

Section	Explanation		
Manipulation of elements, principles, and design strategies to create mood and convey ideas 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 		
Movement principles	 alignment (mobility, stability, plumbline), weight transfer, flexibility, strength, balance, coordination 		
Drama			
Character, Time, Place, Plot, tension, mood, focus and contrast	 in drama, taking on and exploring the thoughts, perceptions, feelings, and beliefs of another 		
Music	Music		
Beat/pulse, metre	□ groupings or patterns of strong and weak beats		
Duration	□ the length of a sound or silence in relation to the beat		
Rhythm	□ the arrangement of sounds and silences over time		
Тетро	□ 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	 relative and changing levels of sound volume (e.g., forte, piano, decrescendo)
Form	□ the structure of a musical work (e.g., ABA, rondo form)
Texture	 simultaneous layering of sounds (e.g., multi-part music making)
Notation	could include use of traditional and non-traditional notation (e.g., guitar tablature); in dance, this can include written formal and informal systems of symbols, shapes, and lines that represent body position and movement; in drama this can include diagrams indicating stage directions
Visual Arts	
Elements of design: line, shape, space, texture, colour	 the visual element that pertains to an actual or implied three-dimensional shape of an image; visual art forms can be geometric
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)
Value	Describes lightness or darkness
Principles of design: pattern, repetition	□ the planned use of the visual elements to achieve a desired effect
Balance	 a principle of design concerned with the arrangement of one or more of the elements so that they give a sense of equilibrium in design and proportion (e.g., radial, symmetrical, or asymmetrical)
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
Contrast, emphasis, rhythm	 the combination of pattern and movement to create a feeling of organized energy
Movement and variety	 deliberate control of the viewer's visual path across a work (e.g., a strong diagonal thrust of a colour)

Proportion	□ the relationship in size of parts, to a whole, and to one another
Unity and harmony	 these concepts are closely related and often overlap; elements are used to create a sense of completeness
Overall Arts	
Processes, materials, technologies tools and techniques to support creative works	 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
Choreographic devices	 ways of developing movement (e.g., change level, dynamics, time, size, repetition)
Drama forms and drama conventions	 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
	 established ways of working in drama that explore meaning; drama techniques
Notation in music and dance to represent sounds, ideas, movement, elements, and actions	any written, visual, or kinetic form of representing music compositions; for example, non-traditional and traditional notation can be used to represent sounds, and students can be introduced to the treble clef and five-lined staff; in dance, this can include written formal and informal systems of symbols, shapes, and lines that represent body position and movement; in drama this can include diagrams indicating stage directions
Image development strategies	 processes that transform ideas and experiences into visual images (e.g., elaboration, repetition, and simplification)
Symbolism and metaphor to explore ideas and perspective	 use of objects, words, or actions to represent abstract ideas; includes but is not limited to colours, images, movements, and sounds (e.g., identity can be represented by abstraction in a self-portrait, melodies, or animal forms in Aboriginal hoop dancing)
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 national and	□ the results of creative processes in disciplines such as dance,

international works of art and artistic traditions from diverse cultures, communities, times, and places	drama, music, and visual arts
Ethical considerations and	 such as inclusion, diversity, copyright, ownership
cultural appropriation related to the arts	use of cultural motifs, themes, "voices," images, knowledge, stories, songs, drama, etc. shared without permission or without appropriate context or in a way that may misrepresent the real experience of the people from whose culture it is drawn
Personal and collective responsibility associated with creating, experiencing, or presenting 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
	 includes any form of presentation or sharing as outlined in the Connecting, Creating, Presenting, and Responding in Art Education resource

Section	Specific Expectations
Exploring and Creating	
Students will be able to use creative processes to:	 Intentionally select and apply materials, movements, technologies, environments, tools, and techniques by combining and arranging artistic elements, processes, and principles in art making
	 Create artistic works collaboratively and as an individual using ideas inspired by imagination, inquiry, experimentation, and purposeful play
	 Explore relationships between identity, place, culture, society, and belonging through arts activities and experiences
	 Demonstrate an understanding and appreciation of personal, social, cultural, historical, and environmental contexts in relation to the arts
Reasoning and reflecting	
Students will be able to use creative processes to:	Research, describe, interpret and evaluate how artists (dancers, actors, musicians, and visual artists) use processes, materials, movements, technologies, tools, techniques, and environments to create and communicate ideas

	 Develop, refine ideas, and critically appraise 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) to improve the quality of artistic creations
	 Reflect on works of art and creative processes to understand artists' motivations and meanings
	 Interpret creative works using knowledge and skills from various areas of learning (in BC's provincial curriculum program, the discipline-based fields of knowledge, such as Science, Arts Education and Social Studies; each area of learning contains a set of learning standards)
	□ Respond to works of art using one's knowledge of the world
Communicating and docur	nenting
Students will be able to use creative processes to:	 Adapt learned skills, understandings, and processes for use in new contexts and for different purposes and audiences
	 Interpret and communicate ideas using symbols and elements to express meaning through the arts
	□ Take creative risks to express feelings, ideas, and experiences
	□ Describe, interpret and respond to works of art
	 Experience, document, choreograph, perform, and share creative works in a variety of ways
	 Use the arts to communicate, respond to and understand environmental and global issues
	 Demonstrate increasingly sophisticated application and/or engagement of curricular content

Career Education

Section	Concepts
Personal Development	
Students are expected to	□ goal-setting strategies
know the following:	 self-assessment for career research (includes inventories of preferences, skills, personal attitudes values, and interests)
	□ reflection
	 project management (taking an idea, creating a plan (including timeline and resources), putting the plan into action, and reflecting on the process)
Connections to Community	7
Students are expected to know the following:	 local and global needs and opportunities (social justice, environmental stewardship, sustainability, effective use of resources, etc.)
	□ cultural and social awareness
	□ factors affecting types of jobs in the community
	□ career value of volunteering
Life and Career Plan	
Students are expected to	□ graduation requirements
know the following:	 role of mentors, family, community, school, and personal network in decision making
	□ influence of technology in learning and working
	Workplace safety:
	 hazard evaluation and control rights and responsibilities of the worker emergency procedures
	 role of community, school, personal network, and mentorship in career planning

Curricular Competency	
Section	Concepts
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Use self-assessment and reflection to develop awareness of their strengths, preferences, and skills
	 Question self and others about how individual purposes and passions can support the needs of the local and global community when considering career choices
	 Recognize the impact of personal public identity (digital presence/footprint, diction, body language, representing self and communities) in the world of work
	 Demonstrate respect, collaboration, and inclusivity in working with others to solve problems
	 Recognize and explore diverse perspectives (question and challenge career perceptions and possible career paths and analyze the relationships between work, society, and the economy) on how work contributes to our community and society
	 Demonstrate safety skills and appreciate the importance of workplace safety
	 Set and achieve realistic learning goals with perseverance and resilience
	 Recognize the influence of curriculum choices and co-curricular activities on career paths (include direct to work, apprenticeships, college, or university)
	 Appreciate the value of a network of resources and mentors to assist with career exploration
	 Question self and others about the role of family expectations and traditions, and of community needs in career choices
	 Apply a variety of research skills (interviewing, investigating, exploring, experiencing, etc.; learning can come from memory, history, and story) to expand their knowledge of diverse career possibilities and understand career clusters (a group of careers that share common skills and training)
	Explore volunteer and other new learning experiences that
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stimulate entrepreneurial (taking risks in order to create opportunities) and innovative thinking (original, creative; taking an existing idea and making it better)
□ original, creative; taking an existing idea and making it better

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,	 balancing bending twisting Lifting
locomotor, and manipulative skills	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:	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:	 plans and/or ideas 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 and adjust physical exertion levels	Could include: using heart rate monitors checking pulse checking rate of perceived exertion (e.g., a five-point scale to self-assess physical exertion level)
Students are expected to know the following: How to participate in different types of physical activities, including individual and dual activities, rhythmic activities, and games	Activities that can be done individually and/or with others; could include: 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: Training principles to enhance personal fitness levels, including the FITT principle	A guideline to help develop and organize personal fitness goals based on: Frequency- how many days per week Intensity- how hard one exercises in the activity (eg. percentage of maximum heart rate) Type- the type of activity or exercise, focusing on the fitness goal (eg., jogging for cardio endurance) Time- how long the exercise session lasts
Students are expected to know the following: The SAID principle and specificity	□ SAID principle (Specific Adaptation to Imposed Demand): the body will react and respond to the type of demand placed on it (e.g., a student's flexibility will eventually improve if he or she participates in regular stretching activities)
Students are expected to know the following: Specificity	 the types of exercises chosen will determine the kinds of fitness improvements (e.g., a student who wants to improve his or her flexibility levels would participate in stretching exercises)

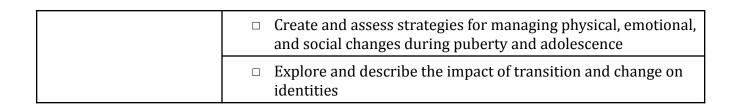
Students are expected to know the following:	Effects on the body produced by physical activities could include:
Effects of different types of physical activity on the body	 strengthening muscles and bones in activities where you have to move and/or control some type of weight (e.g., fitness circuits and/or jumping and landing) strengthening heart and lungs in activities where you are moving at a fast pace (e.g., jogging or running) for periods of time (e.g., games, swimming, biking) reducing stress and/or anxiety levels in activities where you can participate outside and/or elevate the heart rate
Students are expected to know the following:	Practices could include:
Healthy sexual decision making	 knowing and respecting personal and family values knowing boundaries and being able to communicate them being aware of what to do in risky situations
Students are expected to know the following:	Could include:
Marketing and advertising tactics aimed at children and youth, including those involving food and supplements	 using famous people to endorse products false and/or misleading health claims (e.g., weight-loss or muscle-gaining supplements) colourful and/or distracting advertising to get the attention of youth
Students are expected to know the following:	 potential short-term and long-term consequences of health decisions, including those involving nutrition, protection from sexually transmitted infections, and sleep routines
Students are expected to know the following: Sources of health information	Could include: medical professionals
Students are expected to know the following: Basic principles for responding to emergencies	Basic principles include: following safety guidelines having an emergency response plan knowing how to get help

Students are expected to know the following: Strategies to protect themselves and others from potential abuse, exploitation, and harm in	Could include: telling a trusted adult being assertive avoiding potentially unsafe situations safe use of the Internet identifying tricks and lures used by predators
Students are expected to know the following:	Consequences of bullying, stereotyping, and discrimination
Students are expected to know the following: Media and social influences related to psychoactive substance use and potentially addictive behaviours	Include: alcohol tobacco illicit drugs solvents
Students are expected to know the following: Signs and symptoms of stress, anxiety, and depression	Could include: problems sleeping restlessness loss of appetite and energy wanting to be away from friends and/or family
Students are expected to know the following:	 how students' bodies are growing and changing during puberty and adolescence
Influences of physical, emotional, and social changes on identities and relationships	 how students' thoughts and feelings might evolve or change during puberty and adolescence how students interact with others and how their relationships might evolve or change during puberty and adolescence

Curricular Competency

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Section	Specific Expectations
Physical literacy	
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Develop, refine, and apply fundamental movement skills in a variety of physical activities and environments
	 Develop and apply a variety of movement concepts and strategies in different physical activities
	☐ Apply methods of monitoring and adjusting exertion levels in

	physical activity
	 Develop and demonstrate safety, fair play, and leadership in physical activities
	 Identify and describe preferred types of physical activity
Healthy and active living	
Students are expected to be able to do the	 Participate daily in physical activity designed to enhance and maintain health components of fitness
following:	 Describe how students' participation in physical activities at school, at home, and in the community can influence their health and fitness
	 Develop strategies for promoting healthy eating choices in different settings
	 Assess factors that influence healthy choices and their potential health effects
	 Identify factors that influence health messages from a variety of sources, and analyze their influence on behaviour
	 Identify and apply strategies to pursue personal healthy-living goals
	 Reflect on outcomes of personal healthy-living goals and assess strategies used
Social and community heal	th
Students are expected to be able to do the	 Propose strategies for avoiding and/or responding to potentially unsafe, abusive, or exploitive situations
following:	 Propose strategies for responding to discrimination, stereotyping, and bullying
	 Propose strategies for developing and maintaining healthy relationships
	 Create strategies for promoting the health and well-being of the school and community
Mental well-being	
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Describe and assess strategies for promoting mental well-being, for self and others
	 Describe and assess strategies for managing problems related to mental well-being and substance use, for others
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Applied Design, Skills and Technologies

The curriculum is designed to be offered in modules or courses of various lengths. Schools are required to provide students with the equivalent of a full-year "course" in Applied Design, Skills, and Technologies. This "course" can be made up of one or more modules. Schools may choose from among the modules listed below or develop new modules that use the Curricular Competencies of Applied Design, Skills, and Technologies 8 with locally developed content. Locally developed modules can be offered in addition to, or instead of, the modules in the provincial curriculum.

Content

Section	Specific Expectations
Computational Thinking	
Students are expected to know the following:	 software programs as specific and sequential instructions with algorithms that can be reliably repeated by others
	 debugging algorithms and programs by breaking problems down into a series of sub-problems
	□ binary number system (1s and 0s) to represent data
	programming languages, including visual programming (for example, Scratch, Alice, Greenfoot, BlueJ) in relation to text-based programming (for example, HTML) and programming modular components (for example, Arduino, LEGO Mindstorms)
Computers and Communi	cations Devices
Students are expected to know the following:	 design and function of digital infrastructures, from personal communication systems to wide area networks (for example, global, satellite) and the Internet of Things
	□ social, cultural, and economic impact of mobile devices
	 systems for information transfer and communication, including videos, blogs, podcasts, and social media
	 keyboarding techniques: for example, physical hand and foot placement, posture, development of touch typing skills, use of "home row" ASDFJKL techniques

Digital Literacy	
Students are expected to know the following:	 elements of digital citizenship: for example, digital self-image, creative credit and copyright, relationships and communication, cyberbullying, legal and ethical issues
Students are expected to know the following:	 ethical and legal implications of current and future technologies: for example, hacking (white hat and black hat), P2P Sharing, Torrents, VPNs, tracking, data collection, anonymity; automation, artificial intelligence, mobile devices, data collection, robotics, digital currencies (e.g., Bitcoin)
	 strategies for curating personal digital content, including management, personalization, organization, and maintenance of digital content; email management; and workflow
	 search techniques, how search results are selected and ranked, and criteria (accuracy, timeliness, appropriateness, credibility, and bias) for evaluating search results
	 strategies to engage with personal learning networks: personalized digital instructional tools to support learning (web forums, tutorials, videos, digital resources, global communities, group communication and etiquette, online learning)
Drafting	
Students are expected to know the following:	 manual and computer-aided drafting techniques (isometric, orthographic, oblique, scale, 2D and 3D drawings)
	□ elements of technical plans and drawings
	 advantages of using (for example, converting raster to vector in order to use plotters and vinyl cutters virtual creation: for example, layout and planning of a project, creating plans for a model) vector files
	□ virtual creation using CAD

Entrepreneurship and Marketing		
Students are expected to know the following:	 Characteristics (goal, element of risk, personal commitment, planning and preparation, commitment of resources) of entrepreneurial activity 	
	 characteristics of social entrepreneurship in First Nations communities 	
	 recognition of a market need and identification of target market 	
	 development of a product or service, including its features and benefits 	
	 Forms (print, social media, web, digital)of advertising and marketing that can influence a potential customer or buyer 	
	 differences between consumer wants and needs (what one would like to have; what one can do without) 	
	 role of money management in financing an idea or developing a product 	
Food Studies		
Students are expected to know the following:	 cross-contamination, including prevention and management 	
	 food preparation practices, including elements of a recipe, techniques, and equipment 	
	 effects of removing or substituting ingredients, including nutritional profile, food quality, taste 	
	 social factors that affect food choices, including eating practices 	
	 variety of eating practices (with whom, what, when, how, why, where food is consumed in a variety of situations (e.g., informal, formal, special, and/or ceremonial occasions) 	
	 local food systems (growing, harvesting, processing, packaging, transporting, marketing, consumption, and disposal of food and food-related items) 	

	 First Peoples food use and how that use has changed over time
Media Arts	
Students are expected to know the following:	digital and non-digital (for example, video production, layout and design, graphics and images, photography (digital and traditional), emerging media processes (performance art, collaborative work, sound art, network art, kinetic art, biotechnical art, robotic art, space art) media technologies, their distinguishing characteristics, and their uses, including layout and design, graphics and images, and video production techniques for using images, sounds, and text to represent characterizations and points of view of people, including themselves, as well as settings and ideas
	 story principles (electing and organizing the elements of structure, intent, characters, settings, and points of view within the conventions of a genre) and genre conventions (traditional or culturally accepted ways of doing things based on audience expectations)
	 media technologies and techniques (for example, preparing rough lumber, choosing appropriate tool sizes, cutting, drilling, painting, using simple hardware and fasteners) to shape space, time, movement, and lighting within images, sounds, and text for specific purposes
	 processes for manipulating and testing digital media data
	 issues in ethical media practices, including cultural appropriation, moral copyright, reproduction, and privacy
	 elements (composition, time, space, sound, movement, lighting) of media arts used to communicate meaning
	□ influences of digital media, including on communication and self-expression

Metalwork	
Students are expected to know the following:	 characteristics and uses of ferrous and non-ferrous metals
	 metal fastening techniques, including basic welding and fabrication practices
	metalworking techniques and processes (brazing, turning, machining, drilling, cutting, sanding, grinding, polishing) using hand tools (for example, cordless and corded drills, rotary tool, hammer, screwdriver, backsaw, ripsaw, coping saw, nail set, square, clamp and vise, chisel, marking gauge, carpenter square, jig saw) and power equipment (for example, band saw, scroll saw, drill press)
	□ elements of plans and drawings
	□ reclamation and repurposing of metals
Power Technology	
Students are expected	 uses of power technology
to know the following:	□ renewable and non-renewable sources of energy
	 conversion and transmission of energy
	 kinetic (energy of motion) and potential energy (stored energy of position)
	 effect of mass and inertia on speed and distance
	 effect of mass and inertia on speed and distance
	 effects of forces (for example, tension, torsion, compression, shear, friction) on devices
Robotics	
Students are expected	 uses of robotics in local contexts
to know the following:	□ types of sensors (bump, motion, sound, light, infrared)
	 user and autonomous control systems
	 uses and applications of end effectors

	□ movement- and sensor-based responses
	□ program flow
	 interpretation and use of schematics for assembling circuits (for example, soldering (with fume extraction), breadboarding)
	 identification and applications of components (for example, diodes, LEDs, resistors, capacitors, transistors)
	 various platforms for robotics programming (for example, VEX, VEX IQ, LEGO Mindstorms/NXT)
Textiles	
Students are expected to know the following:	 sources of textile materials (for example, leather, cedar, wool, cotton, felt, embroidery thread, yarn, grasses and reeds, pine needles, sinew, plastic, used items and fabrics (e.g., food wrappers, old clothing)
Students are expected to know the following:	 hand and machine construction techniques for producing and/or repairing textile items
Students are expected to know the following:	□ basic components of patterns and instructions
Students are expected to know the following:	□ colour as an element of design
Students are expected to know the following:	 personal factors that influence textile choices, including culture and self-expression, and the impact of those choices on individual and cultural identity
Woodwork	
Students are expected to know the following:	□ historical and current contexts of woodworking
Students are expected to know the following:	□ historical and current contexts of woodworking
Students are expected	□ historical and current contexts of woodworking
to know the following: Main components of robots: sensors, control systems, and effectors	 woodworking techniques (for example, preparing rough lumber, choosing appropriate tool sizes, cutting, drilling, painting, using simple hardware and fasteners)

Students are expected to know the following: Various ways that objects can move	traditional (for example, mitre joint, rabbet joint, dado joint, dowelling) and non-traditional (for example, metal connectors, screws and fasteners, biscuits) joinery using hand tools (for example, cordless and corded drills, rotary tool, hammer, screwdriver, backsaw, ripsaw, coping saw, nail set, square, clamp and vise, chisel, marking gauge, carpenter square, jig saw) and power equipment (for example, band saw, scroll saw, drill press)
Students are expected to know the following:	 options for reuse (recycling and reclamation) of wood and wood products

Curricular Competency

Section	Specific Expectations
Applied Design	
Students are expected to be able to do the following: Understanding context	 Empathize with potential users to find issues and uncover needs and potential design opportunities (users may include self, peers, younger children, family or community members, customers, plants, or animals)
Students are expected to	□ Choose a design opportunity
be able to do the following:	□ Identify key features or potential users and their requirements
Defining	 Identify criteria for success and any constraints (limiting factors such as task or user requirements, materials, expense, environmental impact, issues of appropriation, and knowledge that is considered sacred)
Students are expected to	☐ Generate potential ideas and add to others' ideas
be able to do the following: Ideating	Screen ideas against criteria and constraints
	 Evaluate personal, social, and environmental impacts and ethical considerations
	□ Choose an idea to pursue

Students are expected to be able to do the following: Prototyping	 Identify and use sources of information (including seeking knowledge from other people as experts (e.g., First Peoples Elders), secondary sources, and collective pools of knowledge in communities and collaborative atmospheres)
	□ Develop a plan that identifies key stages and resources
	□ Explore and test a variety of materials for effective use
	 Construct a first version of the product or a prototype, as appropriate, making changes to tools, materials, and procedures as needed
	 Record iterations of prototyping (repetitions of a process with the aim of approaching a desired result)
Students are expected to	$\ \square$ Test the first version of the product or the prototype
be able to do the following:	 Gather peer and/or user and/or expert feedback and inspiration
Testing	□ Make changes, troubleshoot, and test again
Students are expected to be able to do the	 Identify and use appropriate tools, technologies, and materials for production
following: Making	 Make a plan for production that includes key stages, and carry it out, making changes as needed
	□ Use materials in ways that minimize waste
Students are expected to	□ Decide on how and with whom to share their product
be able to do the following:	 Demonstrate their product and describe their process, using appropriate terminology and providing reasons for their selected solution and modifications
Sharing	 Evaluate their product against their criteria and explain how it contributes to the individual, family, community, and/or environment
	 Reflect on their design thinking and processes, and evaluate their ability to work effectively both as individuals and collaboratively in a group, including their ability to share and maintain an efficient cooperative work space
	□ Identify new design issues
Applied Skills	
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Demonstrate an awareness of precautionary and emergency safety procedures in both physical and digital environments

	 Identify and evaluate the skills and skill levels needed, individually or as a group, in relation to a specific task, and develop them as needed
Applied Technologies	
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	 Select, and as needed learn about, appropriate tools and technologies to extend their capability to complete a task
	 Identify the personal, social, and environmental impacts, including unintended negative consequences, of the choices they make about technology use
	 Identify how the land, natural resources, and culture influence the development and use of tools and technologies

French

Content

Section	Specific Expectations
Students are expected to know the following:	u, aux, eau, ô, os), rhyming words, letter patterns that have consistent pronunciations (e.g., ai, gn, -ille, -ment, oi, th, -tion,
French letter patterns	ui)
Students are expected to know the following: common, high-frequency vocabulary and sentence structures for communication in past, present, and future time frames:	A variety of questions, for example: Combien?; Comment?; Est-ce que?; Où?; Pourquoi?; Quand?; Quel?; Qu'est-ce que?; Qui?
Students are expected to know the following:	For example:
Time and frequency	
Students are expected to know the following:	□ descriptions of items, people, and personal interests
Students are expected to know the following: Comparisons and	using expressions such as aussi, mais, plus que, aussi que, moins que (e.g., Sarah est plus jeune que Nicole)
contrasts	
Students are expected to know the following: Reasons for preferences, emotions, and physical states	For example: □ Je préfèreparce que; J'ai peur parce que; Elle est fatiguée parce que
Students are expected to know the following: Beliefs and opinions	For example: \(\text{\tint{\text{\tin}\text{\tetx{\text{\texi}\text{\tett{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\t

Students are expected to know the following: Cultural aspects of communities	For example: activities, celebrations, clothing, dance, First Peoples regalia, festivals, food, history, land, music, practices, protocol, rituals, traditions
Students are expected to know the following: Common elements of stories	□ place, characters, setting, plot
Students are expected to know the following:	For example: Belgium, France, Haiti, Morocco, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Switzerland, Vietnam
Francophone communities around the world	 could include information about celebrations, festivals, food, geography, history, population, territory, traditions
Students are expected to know the following:	□ cultural aspects of Francophone communities
Students are expected to know the following: Ethics of cultural appropriation and plagiarism	use of a cultural motif, theme, "voice," image, knowledge, story, song, or drama, shared without permission or without appropriate context or in a way that may misrepresent the real experience of the people from whose culture it is drawn

Curricular Competency

Section	Specific Expectations
Thinking and comm	unicating
Students are expected to be able to do the following:	Recognize the relationships between French letter patterns and pronunciation. Identify, predict, and pronounce groupings of letters that make the same sound (e.g., au, aux, eau, ô, os), rhyming words, letter patterns that have consistent pronunciations (e.g., ai, gn, -ille, -ment, oi, th, -tion, ui), silent letters, les liaisons, and les élisions.
	□ Comprehend key information and supporting details in texts. Answers to questions such as qui, qu'est-ce que, où, quand, combien, comment, pourquoi

	Use various strategies to support communication:
	 include strategies to comprehend and express meaning will vary depending on the context and the individual student for example, interpreting body language; listening to intonation and expression; paraphrasing, reformulating, reiterating, and repeating; substituting words; using cognates, context, images, parts of speech, prior knowledge, reference tools, similar words in first language, and text features
	 Seek clarification of meaning. Using a variety of statements and questions (e.g., Je ne comprends pas; Répétez, s'il vous plaît; Répète, s'il te plaît; Peux-tu répéter?; Que veut dire?; Comment dit-on?; Comment écrit-on?)
	 Exchange ideas and information using complete sentences, both orally and in writing
	 Comprehend and retell stories. Understand key information and events in oral and written stories and retell stories orally or in writing
	 Narrate simple stories. Using common expressions of time to show logical progression
Personal and social awareness	
	 Explore and share information about Francophone communities around the world
	Explore and share information about connections between indigenous communities and the French language, for example:
	 □ for example, First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities where French is spoken, in Canada (e.g., Huron Wendake Nation, Innu Nation, Micmac Nation, and Mohawk Nation in Quebec; Métis communities in Baie St. Paul, MB, Fort Nelson, BC, and Île-à-la-Crosse, SK); indigenous communities where French is spoken, around the world (e.g., communities in Gabonese Republic, Guiana, and Republic of Côte d'Ivoire) □ Discussion could include the fact that First Peoples writers in Quebec, such as those from the Innu Nation, have used the French language through prose and poetry to bring attention to the negative effects of colonization on their families and communities.

