

**SOCIAL STUDIES: BIG IDEAS Scope and Sequence**

<b>K</b>	Communities are made up of individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds and traditions.	The past can be viewed through the stories of significant people, places, events, and objects.	Understanding our personal identity helps us appreciate how others see their identity.	Individuals and families must make choices about how to use their limited resources to meet their needs and wants.
<b>1</b>	Communities consist of people from diverse cultures, backgrounds, and perspectives.	Individuals take on different roles and responsibilities within their communities and groups. The local environment affects how a community meets its needs and wants.	The local environment affects how a community meets its needs and wants.	Changes over time can be viewed from different perspectives.
<b>2</b>	An individual's identity reflects the different communities, both local and global, to which they belong.	Local actions have global consequences, and global actions have local consequences.	Communities have a variety of systems and structures for meeting their needs.	Communities are interconnected with their natural environments.
<b>3</b>	Cultures are influenced by the local environment and contact with other cultures.	Different environmental features present people with different challenges and opportunities.	Indigenous cultures have developed a variety of systems to organize and govern themselves.	Cultural knowledge can be passed down through oral history, traditions, and collective memory.
<b>4</b>	Social, Economic, and political power shift over time.	The nature of European expansion into North America was influenced by a variety of geographic factors.	Economic interdependence can lead to cooperation, competition, and conflict between societies.	Cultures change as they become integrated into a larger society.
<b>5</b>	Immigration and other demographic changes can shift cultural identities within a society.	The legacies of colonization continue to affect contemporary society and cultures.	The development of natural resources has shaped the economy of different regions of Canada.	Land use and ownership is an enduring source of conflict in Canada.
<b>6</b>	Cultural practices, institutions, and traditions which emerged during this early period continue to have a major influence on societies today.	The evolution of societies in different parts of the world was shaped by adaptation to local geographic and environmental conditions.	As complex societies emerged, new systems of power, authority, and government developed.	Urbanization sparked economic specialization, trade networks, and technological developments.
<b>7</b>	Societies go through dramatic changes during times of crisis (e.g. invasion, disease, climate change).	Technological progress had a dramatic impact on the natural environment.	The spread of major religions both united and divided peoples.	Interactions among societies created tensions between adopting new ideas and preserving established traditions.
<b>8</b>	The increasing interconnectedness of global society carries both positive and negative consequences.	Discoveries and innovations can result in progress or decline.	The pace, pattern, and direction of historical change is the product of a highly variable and unpredictable set of processes.	Intercultural contact and conflict lead to multiple complex experiences and perspectives.
<b>9</b>	Change is driven by multiple causes and results in multiple consequences.	Ideas and ideologies developed during this period shaped our modern world profoundly.	Values shape political, social, and cultural identities.	The physical environment influences the nature of political, social, and cultural development.

SCIENCE: BIG IDEAS										
Grade	Biology			Physics			Chemistry			Earth Sciences
K	The basic needs of plants and animals are observableB3:H12e through their features	Daily and seasonal changes affect daily life.	The motion of objects depends on their size, shape, and material, and the amount of push/pull.		Humans interact with matter every day through familiar materials.					
1	Living things have features and behaviours that help them survive.		Light and sound can be produced and their properties can be changed.			Matter is useful because of its properties.			Observable patterns and cycles occur in the sky and landscape.	
2	Living things have a life cycle that includes birth, growth, reproduction, and death.		Forces influence the motion of an object.			Materials can be changed through physical and chemical processes.			Wind and water change the shape of the land.	
3	Classification organizes diverse organisms into groups based on their characteristics.	Living things and their environment are interdependent.	Matter and energy flow through ecosystems.	Matter has mass, takes up space, and can change phase.	Heat can be produced and transferred.	Water is a vital resource that cycles through the environment.				
4	Living things sense and respond to stimuli in their environment.		Energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transformed.	Energy comes in a variety of forms that can be transferred from one object to another.	All matter is made of particles.	Different kinds of matter have different particles and therefore different properties.	Rocks, minerals, and soils are formed by processes that occur over a variety of time scales.			
5	Living things are comprised of cells, tissues, organs, and organ systems.	Multi-cellular organisms have organ systems that enable them to survive and reproduce.	Machines are devices that transfer force and energy.			Solutions are homogeneous mixtures.			Earth's rotation and orbit and the Moon's orbit cause observable patterns.	
6	Multicellular organisms rely on internal systems to survive and interact with their environment.		Newton's three laws of motion describe the relationship between force and motion.	The fundamental force of gravity affects all objects with mass.	Everyday materials are often homogeneous (solutions) and heterogeneous mixtures.	The solar system is part of the Milky Way, which is one of billions of galaxies.				
7	The theory of evolution by natural selection provides an explanation for the diversity of living things.		The fundamental force of electromagnetism produces both electricity and magnetism.	Electricity is a key energy source for people because it is readily transformed into other forms of energy.	Matter can be classified as pure substances and mixtures.	Elements consist of one type of atom, and compounds consist of elements chemically combined.	Fossil records provide evidence of geologic and environmental change.			
8	Cell theory explains the fundamental nature of life		The wave model can be used to account for the behaviour of light.			The kinetic molecular theory and the theory of the atom explain the behaviour of matter.			The theory of plate tectonics is the unifying theory that explains Earth's geologic processes.	
9	Humans live in constant interaction with micro-organisms.		Quantum theory is based on electromagnetic radiation behaving like both a particle and a wave.	The four fundamental forces govern the interactions of matter.	The interaction of electrons allows atoms of different elements to form compounds.	An element's properties are related to the arrangement and energy of its electrons and its atomic size.	Earth is composed of four interacting spheres through which matter cycles.			

MATH: BIG IDEAS Scope and Sequence

K - 2	Numbers tell how much and how many and can be represented in many different forms.	Patterns represented in various ways show repeated regularities.	Objects and shapes can be described, measured, and compared in many ways.		Information can be collected and represented by several methods.
3	Numbers have values and can be described, represented, and calculated in many different ways.	Patterns represent identified regularities and can be used to solve problems.	Units of measure can be used to compare and determine the measurable values of objects and shapes.	Objects and shapes can be described using attributes, and can be measured, constructed, compared, and sorted in many ways.	Information can be collected and represented in various forms that allow us to make interpretations.
4	Number relationships are the foundation of mathematical communication.	Algebraic symbols can be used to represent, model, and analyze.	Time is arranged into measurable segments that can help us organize our daily lives.	Units of measure can be used to compare and determine the measurable values of objects and shapes.	Data can be collected, organized, and displayed in many different ways.scenarios.
5	Numbers represent values that can be used in calculations and expressed in many ways.	Patterns can be expressed with algebraic variables and symbols to represent problems and solutions.	Time is arranged into predictable units that allow for planning and problem solving.	Attributes of objects and shapes can be used to predict spatial relationships.	Chance and uncertainty are used to inform decisions in everyday life.
6	Numbers tell us how many or how much of both very large and very small quantities.	Relationships in patterns can be represented in many ways, and these representations have important connections.	Understanding whole-number operations helps us make sense of and use operations with decimal numbers.	Shapes can be described and classified by many properties, including their angles.	Transformations describe meaningful spatial relationships.
7	Parts of wholes can be represented in many ways that have important connections.	Linear relations can be represented in many ways that have important connections.	Understanding whole number addition and subtraction helps us make sense of and do these operations with fractions and integers.	Circles of all sizes contain and share important relationships.	Different measures and uses of data help us compare and interpret information.
8	Proportional reasoning helps us made sense of how quantities are related in real-life contexts.	Linear relations can be represented in many ways that have important connections.	Understanding whole-number multiplication and division helps us make sense of and do these operations with fractions and integers.	We can make sense of 3D objects through different perspectives.	Data collection and representation help us communicate with others.
9	Through inquiry, we explore mathematics flexibility, creatively, and reflectively.	Linear relations can be represented in many ways that have important connections.	People can solve problems and express their mathematical thinking in a range of forms.	Topics in mathematics are interconnected and interrelated.	

LANGUAGE ARTS: BIG IDEAS Scope and Sequence

<p>Exploring and engaging with text builds our understanding that language is used to convey meaning, communicate ideas, and create artistry.</p>	<p>Engaging with story and text shapes and reflects our identity and develops our understanding of self and others</p>	<p>Responding to and creating text develops and deepens our understanding of language and literacy, while developing our abilities to think critically, creatively and reflectively.</p>	<p>Language and literature help us find meaning and joy.</p>	<p>K - 2</p>
<p>Experimenting with and refining language are powerful tools in the process of communicating for a variety of purposes and audiences.</p>	<p>Making meaning and connecting with story and text through curiosity and inquiry deepens understanding of self, identity and others.</p>	<p>Responding to and creating text enables us to construct meaning, express ideas, develop and deepen understanding of language and literacy, and think critically, creatively, and reflectively.</p>	<p>Language and literature help us find meaning and joy.</p>	<p>3-5</p>
<p>Using language with increasing artistry and precision is a powerful tool in the process of communicating for a variety of purposes and audiences.</p>	<p>Engaging in inquiry, making meaning, and connecting with our own and others' experiences through stories of self, identity, and others.</p>	<p>Responding to and creating multiple types of texts enables us to construct meaning, express ideas, think critically and creatively, and connect with others.</p>	<p>Language and literature help us find meaning and joy.</p>	<p>6 - 7</p>
<p>Using artistry and precision in language are powerful tools in communicating for specific audiences and purposes.</p>	<p>Inquiry, curiosity, and thoughtful reflection in story and text deepen our understanding of self, identity, and humanity.</p>	<p>Exploring a rich diversity of texts depends on understanding and develops our ability to make connections, express ideas, and think critically.</p>	<p>Language and literature help us find meaning and joy.</p>	<p>8 - 9</p>