The Alberta Curriculum

GRADE 2

checklist format

compiled by: <u>The Canadian Homeschooler</u> using the 2020 Alberta 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 Alberta, the full curriculum outline is freely available through the Alberta Education website (https://new.learnalberta.ca/), 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 One Mathematics, Language Arts, Science, Social Studies, the Arts, Health & Physical Education in Alberta.

French as a second language isn't technically required until about the 4th grade, which is why I haven't included it in this Grade 2 checklist.

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

Math

Number

	Specific Expectations			
Develop n	Develop number sense.			
☐ Say	☐ Say the number sequence 0 to 100 by :			
	2s, 5s and 10s, forward and backward, using starting points that are multiples of 2, 5 and 10 respectively			
	\square 10s, using starting points from 1 to 9			
	☐ 2s forward from 0 to 20			
	☐ 2s, starting from 1.			
□ De	emonstrate if a number (up to 100) is even or odd.			
□ De	escribe order or relative position, using ordinal numbers (up to tenth).			
□ Re	present and describe numbers to 100, concretely, pictorially and symbolically.			
□ Со	mpare and order numbers up to 100.			
□ Es	timate quantities to 100, using referents.			
□ Illı	strate, concretely and pictorially, the meaning of place value for numerals to 100.			
□ Re	present and describe numbers to 20, concretely, pictorially and symbolically			
□ De	Demonstrate and explain the effect of adding zero to, or subtracting zero from, any number.			
	☐ Demonstrate an understanding of addition (limited to 1- and 2-digit numerals) with answers to 100 and the corresponding subtraction by:			
	☐ using personal strategies for adding and subtracting with and without the support of manipulatives			
	\square creating and solving problems that involve addition and subtraction			
	☐ using the commutative property of addition (the order in which numbers are added does not affect the sum)			
	using the associative property of addition (grouping a set of numbers in different ways does not affect the sum)			
	 explaining that the order in which numbers are subtracted may affect the difference. 			
_	ply mental mathematics strategies for basic addition facts and related subtraction ts to 18:			

	☐ Understand and apply strategies for addition facts up to and including 9 + 9 and related subtraction facts.
	$\ \square$ Recall addition facts up to and including 5 + 5 and related subtraction facts.
Patterns of	& Relations (Patterns)
	Specific Expectations
Use patter	ns to describe the world and to solve problems.
	monstrate an understanding of repeating patterns (three to five elements) by: (using nipulatives, diagrams, sounds and actions)
	□ describing
	☐ reproducing
	□ extending
	□ creating
	monstrate an understanding of increasing numerical (numbers to 100) and n-numerical patterns using manipulatives, diagrams, sounds and actions by:
	☐ describing
	☐ reproducing
	\square extending
	□ creating
	t a set of objects, using two attributes, and explain the sorting rule.
Patterns	& Relations (Variables & Equations)
	Specific Expectations
Represent	algebraic expressions in multiple ways
□ De:	monstrate and explain the meaning of equality and inequality, concretely and pictorially.
	cord equalities and inequalities symbolically, using the equal symbol or the not equal nbol.

Shape and Space (Measurement) Specific Expectations *Use direct and indirect measurement to solve problems.* ☐ Relate the number of days to a week and the number of months to a year in a problem-solving context. ☐ Relate the size of a unit of measure to the number of units (limited to nonstandard units) used to measure length and mass (weight). ☐ Compare and order objects by length, height, distance around and mass (weight), using nonstandard units, and make statements of comparison. ☐ Measure length to the nearest nonstandard unit by: using multiple copies of a unit ☐ using multiple copies of a unit □ using a single copy of a unit (iteration process). Demonstrate that changing the orientation of an object does not alter the measurements of its attributes Shape and Space (3-D Objects and 2-D Shapes) **Specific Expectations** Describe the characteristics of 3-D objects and 2-D shapes, and analyze the relationships among them. ☐ Sort 3-D objects and 2-D shapes, using two attributes, and explain the sorting rule. ☐ Describe, compare and construct 3-D objects, including: □ cubes ☐ spheres \square cones □ cylinders pyramids ☐ Describe, compare and construct 2-D shapes, including ☐ triangles \square squares ☐ rectangles

□ circles

☐ Identify 2-D shapes as parts of 3-D objects in the environment.

Statistics and Probability (Data Analysis)		
	Specific Expectations	
Collect, display and analyze data to solve problems.		
☐ Gather and record data about self and others to answer questions.		
□ Con	struct and interpret concrete graphs and pictographs to solve problems.	

Language Arts

General Outcome	Specific Expectations
Students will listen, speak, read, write, view and represent to explore thoughts, ideas, feelings	Discover and Explore
	☐ Contribute relevant ideas and information from personal experiences to group language activities
	☐ Talk about how new ideas and information have changed previous understanding
and experiences.	☐ Express or represent ideas and feelings resulting from activities or experiences with oral, print and other media text
	☐ Use a variety of forms of oral, print and other media texts to organize and give meaning to experiences, ideas and information
	 Explain why particular oral, print or other media texts are personal favourites
	 Recognize and talk about developing abilities as readers, writers and illustrators
	Clarify and Extend
	☐ Connect own ideas and experiences with those shared by others
	\square Record ideas and information in ways that make sense
	☐ Find more information about new ideas and topics
	Use Strategies and Cues
Students will listen, speak, read, write, view	☐ Use knowledge of how oral and written language is used in a variety of contexts to construct and confirm meaning
and represent to comprehend and respond personally and	☐ Connect personal experiences and knowledge of words, sentences and story patterns from previous reading experiences to construct and confirm meaning
critically to oral, print and other media texts.	☐ Use knowledge of the organizational structures of print and stories, such as book covers, titles, pictures and typical beginnings, to construct and confirm meaning
	☐ Use knowledge of oral language to predict words when reading stories and poems

	Apply a variety of strategies, such as asking questions, making predictions, recognizing relationships among story elements and drawing conclusions
	Identify the main idea or topic and supporting details of simple narrative and expository texts
	☐ Identify by sight an increasing number of high frequency words and familiar words from favourite books
]	☐ Read aloud with fluency, accuracy and expression
	☐ Figure out, predict and monitor the meaning of unfamiliar words to make sense of reading, using cues such as pictures, context, phonics, grammatical awareness and background knowledge
	Preview book covers and titles; look for familiar words, phrases and story patterns to assist with constructing and confirming meaning
	Use predictable phrases and sentence patterns, and attend to capital letters, periods, question marks and exclamation marks to read accurately, fluently and with comprehension during oral and silent reading
	Apply phonic rules and generalizations to read unfamiliar words in context
	Apply knowledge of long and short vowel sounds to read unfamiliar words in context
	Use knowledge of word parts, contractions and compound words to read unfamiliar words in context
	Associate sounds with some vowel combinations, consonant blends and digraphs, and letter clusters to read unfamiliar words in context
]	☐ Put words in alphabetical order by first letter
	☐ Use pictionaries and personal word books to confirm the spellings or locate the meanings of unfamiliar words in oral, print and other media texts
Resp	ond to Texts
	☐ Engage in a variety of shared and independent listening, reading and viewing experiences, using oral, print and other media texts from a variety of cultural traditions and genres, such as legends, video programs, puppet plays, songs, riddles and informational texts

	Identify favourite kinds of oral, print and other media texts
	Model own oral, print and other media texts on familiar forms
	Respond to mood established in a variety of oral, print and other media texts
	Connect situations portrayed in oral, print and other media texts to personal and classroom experiences
	Retell the events portrayed in oral, print and other media texts in sequence
	Suggest alternative endings for oral, print and other media text
	Discuss, represent or write about interesting or important aspects of oral, print and other media texts
	Express thoughts or feelings related to the events and characters in oral, print and other media texts
	Identify and use words and sentences that have particular emotional effects
	Identify words in oral, print and other media texts that create clear pictures or impressions of sounds and sights
Under.	stand Forms, Elements, and Techniques
	Recognize that ideas and information can be expressed in a variety of oral, print and other media texts
	Identify and explain the use of various communication technologies
	Identify main characters, places and events in a variety of oral, print and other media texts
	Identify how pictures, illustrations and special fonts relate to and enhance print and other media texts
	Demonstrate interest in the sounds of words and word combinations in pattern books, poems, songs, and oral and visual presentations
Create	e Original Text
	Use own and respond to others' ideas to create oral, print and other media texts
	Add descriptive words to elaborate on ideas and create particular effects in oral, print and other media texts
	Create narratives that have beginnings, middles and ends;

	settings; and main characters that perform actions
	☐ Use traditional story beginnings, patterns and stock characters in own oral, print and other media texts
	Plan and Focus
Students will listen, speak, read, write, view and represent to manage	☐ Relate personal knowledge to ideas and information in oral, print and other media texts
ideas and information.	☐ Ask questions to determine the main idea of oral, print and other media texts
	☐ Ask questions to focus on particular aspects of topics for own investigations
	☐ Recall and follow directions for accessing and gathering ideas and information
	Select and Process
	☐ Find information on a topic, using a variety of sources, such as simple chapter books, multimedia resources, computers and elders in the community
	☐ Use text features, such as table of contents, key words, captions and hot links, to access information
	☐ Use given categories and specific questions to find information in oral, print and other media texts
	☐ Use the library organizational system to locate information
	☐ Recognize when information answers the questions asked
	Organize, Record and Evaluate
	☐ Categorize related ideas and information, using a variety of strategies, such as finding significant details and sequencing events in logical order
	☐ Produce oral, print and other media texts with introductions, middles and conclusions
	☐ Record key facts and ideas in own words; identify titles and authors of sources
	☐ Examine gathered information to decide what information to share or omit
	Share and Review
	☐ Share, with familiar audiences, ideas and information on topics
	☐ Clarify information by responding to questions

		Answer questions, such as "What did I do that worked well?" to reflect on research experiences
	Enhand	ce and Improve
Students will listen, speak, read, write, view		Identify features that make own or peers' oral, print or other media texts interesting or appealing
and represent to enhance the clarity and		Revise words and sentences to improve sequence or add missing information
artistry of communication.		Check for capital letters, punctuation at the end of sentences and errors in spelling
		Print legibly and efficiently, forming letters of consistent size and shape, and spacing words appropriately
		Use margins and spacing appropriately
		Explore and use the keyboard to compose and revise text
		Develop categories of words associated with experiences and topics of interest
		Use knowledge of word patterns, word combinations and parts of words to learn new words
		Choose words, language patterns, illustrations or sounds to create a variety of effects in oral, print and other media texts
	Attend	to Conventions
		Write complete sentences, using capital letters and periods
		Use connecting words to join related ideas in a sentence
		Identify nouns and verbs, and use in own writing
		Identify adjectives and adverbs that add interest and detail to stories
		Use phonic knowledge and skills and visual memory to spell words of more than one syllable, high frequency irregular words and regular plurals in own writing
		Use phonic knowledge and skills and visual memory to attempt spelling of unfamiliar words in own writing
		Use the conventional spelling of common words necessary for the efficient communication of ideas in writing
		Use capital letters for proper nouns and at the beginning of sentences in own writing
		Use periods and question marks, appropriately, as end

	punctuation in own writing		
	☐ Use commas after greetings and closures in friendly letters and to separate words in a series in own writing		
	☐ Identify commas and apostrophes when reading, and use them to assist comprehension		
	Present and Share		
	☐ Present ideas and information by combining illustrations and written texts		
	☐ Clarify ideas and information presented in own oral, print and other media texts, by responding to questions and comments		
	☐ Speak in a clear voice, with appropriate volume, at an understandable pace and with expression		
	☐ Ask relevant questions to clarify understanding and to have information explained		
	☐ Show enjoyment and appreciation during listening and viewing activities		
	Respect Others and Strengthen Community		
Students will listen,	☐ Discuss the experiences and traditions of various communities portrayed in oral, print and other media texts		
speak, read, write, view and represent to respect, support and collaborate with others.	☐ Discuss similarities and differences in settings, characters and events in oral, print and other media texts from various communities		
	☐ Participate in shared language experiences to acknowledge and celebrate individual and class accomplishments		
	☐ Adjust own language use according to the context, purpose and audience		
	Work within a Group		
	☐ Work in a variety of partnerships and group structures		
	☐ Identify ways that class members can help each other		
	☐ Contribute relevant information and questions to extend group understanding of topics and tasks		
	☐ Stay on topic during class and group discussions		
	☐ Recognize own and others' contributions to group process		

Science & Technology

Exploring Liquids

Section	Specific Expectations
By the end of Grade 2, students will: -Describe some properties of water and other liquids, and recognize the importance of water to living and nonliving things	 Recognize and describe characteristics of liquids: recognize and describe liquid flow describe the shape of drops describe the surface of calm water.
	☐ Compare water with one or more other liquids, such as cooking oil, glycerine or water mixed with liquid detergent. Comparisons may be based on characteristics, such as colour, ease of flow, tendency of drops to form a ball shape (bead), interactions with other liquids and interactions with solid materials.
-Describe the interaction of water with different materials, and apply that	☐ Compare the amount of liquid absorbed by different materials; e.g., students should recognize that some forms of paper are very absorbent but other forms of paper are not.
knowledge to practical problems of drying, liquid absorption and liquid containment.	☐ Evaluate the suitability of different materials for containing liquids. Students should recognize that materials such as writing paper and unglazed pottery are not waterproof and would not be suitable as containers; but that waxed paper and glazed pottery are waterproof and, thus, could be used in constructing or lining a liquid container.
	 Demonstrate an understanding that liquid water can be changed to other states: recognize that on cooling, liquid water freezes into ice and that on heating, it melts back into liquid water with properties the same as before recognize that on heating, liquid water may be changed into steam or water vapor and that this change can be reversed on cooling identify examples in which water is changed from one form to another.
	☐ Predict that the water level in open containers will decrease due to evaporation, but the water level in closed containers will not decrease.
	☐ Predict that a wet surface will dry more quickly when exposed to wind or heating and apply this understanding to practical situations, such as drying of paints, clothes and hair.
	☐ Recognize that water is a component of many materials and of

living things.
☐ Recognize human responsibilities for maintaining clean supplies of water, and identify actions that are taken to ensure that water supplies are safe

Buoyancy and Boats

Section	Specific Expectations
By the end of Grade 2, students will: - Construct objects that will float on and move through water, and evaluate various designs	☐ Describe, classify and order materials on the basis of their buoyancy. Students who have achieved this expectation will distinguish between materials that sink in water and those that float. They will also be aware that some "floaters" sit mostly above water, while others sit mostly below water. The terms buoyancy and density may be introduced but are not required as part of this learning expectation.
for watercraft.	☐ Alter or add to a floating object so that it will sink, and alter or add to a nonfloating object so that it will float
	☐ Assemble materials so they will float, carry a load and be stable in water
	☐ Modify a watercraft to increase the load it will carry.
	☐ Modify a watercraft to increase its stability in water.
	 Evaluate the appropriateness of various materials to the construction of watercraft, in particular: the degree to which the material is waterproof (not porous) the ability to form waterproof joints between parts the stiffness or rigidity of the material the buoyancy of the material.
	☐ Develop or adapt methods of construction that are appropriate to the design task.
	☐ Adapt the design of a watercraft so it can be propelled through water.
	 Explain why a given material, design or component is appropriate to the design task.

Magnetism

Section	Specific Expectations
By the end of Grade 2, students will:	☐ Identify where magnets are used in the environment and why they are used.
-Describe the interaction of magnets with other magnets and with common materials.	☐ Distinguish materials that are attracted by a magnet from those that are not.
	☐ Recognize that magnets attract materials with iron or steel in them; and given a variety of metallic and nonmetallic objects, predict those that will be attracted by a magnet
	☐ Recognize that magnets have polarity, demonstrate that poles may either repel or attract each other, and state a rule for when poles will repel or attract each other.
	☐ Design and produce a device that uses a magnet.
	☐ Demonstrate that most materials are transparent to the effects of a magnet. A magnetic field will pass through such materials, whereas other materials interact with a magnet.
	☐ Compare and measure the strength of magnets.

Hot and Cold Temperature

not and cold remperature		
Section	Specific Expectations	
By the end of Grade 2, students will:	☐ Describe temperature in relative terms, using expressions, such as hotter than, colder than.	
-Recognize the effects of	☐ Measure temperature in degrees Celsius (°C).	
heating and cooling, and identify methods for heating and cooling	 Describe how heating and cooling materials can often change them; e.g., melting and freezing, cooking, burning. 	
	☐ Identify safe practices for handling hot and cold materials and for avoiding potential dangers from heat sources.	
	☐ Recognize that the human body temperature is relatively constant and that a change in body temperature often signals a change in health.	
	☐ Identify ways in which the temperature in homes and buildings can be adjusted; e.g., by turning a thermostat up or down, by opening or closing windows, by using a space heater in a cold room	
	 Describe, in general terms, how local buildings are heated: identify the energy source or fuel recognize that most buildings are heated by circulating hot air or hot water 	

describe how heat is circulated through the school building and through their own homes.
☐ Describe the role of insulation in keeping things hot or cold, and identify places where some form of insulation is used; e.g., clothing, refrigerator, coolers, homes.
☐ Identify materials that insulate animals from the cold; e.g., wool, fur and feathers; and identify materials that are used by humans for the same purpose
☐ Design and construct a device to keep something hot or cold.
☐ Describe ways in which temperature changes affect us in our daily lives.

Small Crawling and Flying Animals

Small Crawling and Flying Animals		
Section	Specific Expectations	
By the end of Grade 2, students will: -Describe the general structure and life habits of small crawling and flying animals; e.g., insects, spiders, worms, slugs; and apply this knowledge to interpret local species that have been observed.	☐ Recognize that there are many different kinds of small crawling and flying animals, and identify a range of examples that are found locally.	
	☐ Compare and contrast small animals that are found in the local environment. These animals should include at least three invertebrates—that is, animals such as insects, spiders, centipedes, slugs, worms.	
	☐ Recognize that small animals, like humans, have homes where they meet their basic needs of air, food, water, shelter and space; and describe any special characteristics that help the animal survive in its home.	
	☐ Identify each animal's role within the food chain. To meet this expectation, students should be able to identify the animals as plant eaters, animal eaters or decomposers and identify other animals that may use them as a food source.	
	☐ Describe the relationships of these animals to other living and nonliving things in their habitat, and to people.	
	☐ Identify and give examples of ways that small animals avoid predators, including camouflage, taking cover in burrows, use of keen senses and flight.	
	 Describe conditions for the care of a small animal, and demonstrate responsible care in maintaining the animal for a few days or weeks. 	

 Identify ways in which animals are considered help harmful to humans and to the environment 	ful or

Social Studies

Canada's Dynamic Communities

Section	Specific Expectations
Values and Attitudes	
By the end of Grade 2, students will: -appreciate the physical and human geography of	☐ Appreciate how a community's physical geography shapes identity
	 Appreciate the diversity and vastness of Canada's land and peoples
the communities studied	\square Value oral history and stories as ways to learn about the land
	☐ Acknowledge, explore and respect historic sites and monuments
	□ Demonstrate care and concern for the environment
Knowledge and Understan	ding
By the end of Grade 2, students will:	☐ Where are the Inuit, Acadian and prairie communities located in Canada?
-investigate the physical geography of an Inuit, an	☐ How are the geographic regions different from where we live?
Acadian, and a prairie community in Canada by exploring and reflecting	What are the major geographical regions, landforms and bodies of water in each community?
the following questions for inquiry:	What are the main differences in climate among these communities?
	What geographic factors determined the establishment of each community (e.g., soil, water and climate)?
	 How does the physical geography of each community shape its identity
	What is daily life like for children in Inuit, Acadian and prairie communities (e.g., recreation, school)?
	How does the vastness of Canada affect how we connect to other Canadian communities?

By the end of Grade 2, students will: - Investigate the cultural and linguistic characteristics of an Inuit,	What are the cultural characteristics of the communities (e.g., special symbols, landmarks, languages spoken, shared stories or traditions, monuments, schools, churches)?
	☐ What are the traditions and celebrations in the communities that connect the people to the past and to each other?
an Acadian and a prairie community in Canada by exploring and reflecting	How are the communities strengthened by their stories, traditions and events of the past?
upon the following questions for inquiry:	☐ What are the linguistic roots and practices in the communities?
	☐ What individuals and groups contributed to the development of the communities?
	How do these communities connect with one another (e.g., cultural exchanges, languages, traditions, music)?
	How do the cultural and linguistic characteristics of the communities studied contribute to Canada's identity?
By the end of Grade 2, students will:	☐ What kinds of natural resources exist in the communities (e.g., fishing, agriculture, mining)?
-Investigate the economic characteristics of communities in Canada by exploring and reflecting upon the following questions for inquiry:	☐ What are the occupations in each of the communities?
	☐ What kinds of goods and services are available in the communities?
	☐ What impact does industry have on the communities (i.e., agriculture, manufacturing)?

A Community in the Past

Section	Specific Expectations
Values and Attitudes	
Students will:	☐ Appreciate how stories of the past connect individuals and communities to the present
	☐ Appreciate how Aboriginal and Francophone peoples have influenced the development of the student's community
	 Appreciate the importance of collaboration and living in harmony
	☐ Appreciate how connections to a community contribute to one's identity
	☐ Appreciate how cultural and linguistic exchanges connect one community to another
Knowledge and Understan	ding
Students will:	☐ What characteristics define their community?
-Analyze how the	☐ What is unique about their community?
community being	☐ What are the origins of their community?
studied emerged, by exploring and reflecting upon the following questions for inquiry:	☐ What were the reasons for the establishment of their community (e.g., original fur trade fort, original inhabitants)?
	☐ What individuals or groups contributed to the development of their community?
Students will:	In what ways has our community changed over time (e.g., changes in transportation, land use)?
 Examine how the community being 	☐ What has caused changes in their community?
studied has changed, by exploring and reflecting upon the following questions for inquiry:	☐ How has the population of their community changed over time (e.g., ethnic mix, age, occupations)?
	☐ How have the people who live in the community contributed to change in the community?
	☐ How is the presence of Aboriginal and/or Francophone origins reflected in the community today?

Information and Communication Technology (infused throughout the social studies curriculum)

Section	Specific Expectations
Dimensions of Thinking	
Students will:	 Distinguish between a fictional and a factual account about Canadian communities
-Develop skills of critical thinking	□ Choose and justify a course of action
and creative thinking:	 Compare and contrast information from similar types of electronic sources, such as information collected on the Internet
Students will:	□ Correctly apply terms related to time (i.e., long ago, before, after)
- Develop skills of historical thinking:	□ Arrange events, facts and/or ideas in sequence
Students will:	 Use a simple map to locate communities studied in Canada
-Develop skills of geographic thinking:	 Determine distance on a map, using relative terms such as near/far, here/there
	 Apply the concept of relative location to determine locations of people and places
	 Use cardinal directions to locate communities studied in relation to one's own community
Students will:	 Apply ideas and strategies to decision making and problem solving
-Demonstrate skills of decision making and problem solving:	 Propose new ideas and strategies to contribute to decision making and problem solving

The Arts

Drama

Section	Specific Expectations
STRUCTURED DRAMATIC	PLAY
Physical	 □ develop sensory awareness □ become aware of body and voice as instruments of expression □ explore and express large and small body movements □ develop techniques for relaxation
Intellectual	 □ develop and exercise imagination □ develop concentration □ recognize and learn to trust the intuitive response □ exercise divergent and convergent thinking
Emotional	□ explore emotion□ control emotion□ express emotion
Social	 □ understand self □ understand others □ discipline self □ develop acceptance of self/others (tolerance) □ develop appreciation of the work of self and others □ cope with emotional responses
Integrative	□ understand and respond to environment □ respect and investigate ideas of others □ role play □ develop a sense of form □ make the abstract concrete □ learn to respond to stimuli; e.g., music, pictures, objects, literature □ develop the confidence to make choices □ respect the space of others □ communicate through space □ test and reflect on the consequences of dramatic decisions

Dramatic Movement	
Diamatic Movement	
	 understand personal space, general space and the inherent differences between the two
	☐ develop flexible, free and controlled movement
	□ practise moving in different ways in response to a variety of
	stimuli
	discover how to use the body as a vehicle for expressing and
	interpreting feelings and ideas ☐ analyze different ways of moving alone and with others
	☐ express simple characterization through movement
	☐ appreciate the aesthetics of movement
	use dramatic movement to investigate the environment
	☐ develop the ability to use dramatic movement to enhance
	learning in the other areas of the curriculum
Mime	
	☐ The child should learn to express oneself physically and
	imaginatively through movement and gesture
	☐ The child should observe and study the animal kingdom, the
	size, shape and weight of animals, and the ways they move and
	react to their environment (animal mime)
	☐ The child should explore the weight, shape, size, texture and
	resistance of objects in order to develop insights into the ways
	humans contribute to their society (occupational mime)
	□ The child should observe and study the differences and
	similarities of human beings through exploration of feelings,
	emotions and physical characteristics (character mime)
	☐ The child should learn to communicate feelings and ideas that
	cannot be expressed adequately in words (abstract mime)
	 The child should investigate physical comedy through
	examination of the allied art of clowning
	☐ The child should develop an understanding and appreciation
	for an art form
	☐ The child should apply mime skills to learning situations

Choral Speech		
	Develop the following vocal skills: □ recognize and reproduce the articulated sounds of standard speech □ speak clearly □ speak with ease □ speak expressively □ speak with energy □ speak with an appreciation of the flexibility of the voice as an instrument □ learn concepts of pitch, pace, pause, rate, intensity, volume	
	Develop the following interpretive skills: communicate the meaning of a piece of literature express mood explore natural rhythm phrase for meaning colour individual words develop skills of presentation by becoming aware of the importance of face, voice and body	
	 □ Develop appreciation for enjoyment of literature □ Develop empathy through experiencing thoughts and feelings of other people and other cultures, as expressed through their 	
	stories Develop language skills through the language processes of speaking, listening, writing and reading	
	☐ Listen to self and others	
	☐ Blend the voice with others	
	☐ Respond to cues given by leader	
	□ Speak: — in unison	
Storytelling		
	Develop the following vocal skills: □ recognize and reproduce the articulated sounds of standard speech □ speak clearly □ speak with ease □ speak expressively □ speak with energy □ speak with an appreciation of the flexibility of the voice as an instrument	

	\square learn concepts of pitch, pace, pause, rate, intensity, volume
	Develop the following interpretive skills: communicate the meaning of a piece of literature express mood explore natural rhythm phrase for meaning colour individual words develop skills of presentation by becoming aware of the importance of face, voice and body
	☐ Develop appreciation for enjoyment of literature
	☐ Develop empathy through experiencing thoughts and feelings of other people and other cultures, as expressed through their stories
	☐ Develop language skills through the language processes of speaking, listening, writing and reading
	☐ Develop and extend the ability to recall and sequence events
	☐ Develop an awareness and understanding of differentiation of character within a story
	☐ Apply storytelling skills to other areas of study
Dramatization	
	Develop role-playing skills: ☐ accept role playing as a positive learning experience ☐ take on the attitude of another ☐ assume the physical attributes of another ☐ emphasize the situation of another ☐ use role playing as a problem-solving tool
	Recognize and use dramatic form: appreciate and use the possibilities of a story line in sequence recognize and incorporate structure; i.e., beginning, middle and end respond in language appropriate to different situations recognize dramatic elements; e.g., conflict, tension, resolution, characterization, environment
	☐ Develop an appreciation of the art form of acting out literature
	☐ Be motivated to extend the dramatization experience into other subject areas
Puppetry	
	Become aware of the puppet as a communicative medium by:

	 □ moving as a puppet □ moving another as a puppet □ constructing a simple puppet
	Apply moving skills to puppetry by: ☐ experimenting with puppet manipulation ☐ exploring and creating various environments through which the child can move the puppet
	Appreciate the complexities of a puppet performance by: ☐ sharing their own puppet scene/episodes/play with each other ☐ viewing other puppet performances; e.g., student or professional
	☐ Apply the skills of puppetry to other subject areas
Choric Drama	
	Develop the following vocal skills: □ recognize and reproduce the articulated sounds of standard speech □ speak clearly □ speak with ease □ speak expressively □ speak with energy □ speak with an appreciation of the flexibility of the voice as an instrument □ learn concepts of pitch, pace, pause, rate, intensity, volume
	Develop the following interpretive skills: ☐ communicate the meaning of a piece of literature ☐ express mood ☐ explore natural rhythm ☐ phrase for meaning ☐ colour individual words ☐ develop skills of presentation by becoming aware of the importance of face, voice and body
	☐ Develop appreciation for enjoyment of literature
	☐ Develop empathy through experiencing thoughts and feelings of other people and other cultures, as expressed through their stories
	☐ Develop language skills through the language processes of speaking, listening, writing and reading
	☐ Use skills as outlined in choral speech, dramatic movement,

	mime and dramatization	
	☐ Create individual and/or group characterization	
	☐ Explore appropriate movement and speech qualities for characterization	
	☐ Apply choric drama skills to the investigation of other areas of study	
Reader's Theatre		
	Develop the following vocal skills: □ recognize and reproduce the articulated sounds of standard speech □ speak clearly □ speak with ease □ speak expressively □ speak with energy speak with an appreciation of the flexibility of the voice as an instrument □ learn concepts of pitch, pace, pause, rate, intensity, volume	
	 □ Develop the following interpretive skills: □ communicate the meaning of a piece of literature □ express mood □ explore natural rhythm □ phrase for meaning □ colour individual words □ develop skills of presentation by becoming aware of the importance of face, voice and body 	
	☐ Develop appreciation for enjoyment of literature	
	☐ Develop empathy through experiencing thoughts and feelings of other people and other cultures, as expressed through their stories	
	☐ Develop language skills through the language processes of speaking, listening, writing and reading	
	☐ Appreciate readers' theatre as an art form	
Story Theatre		
	Develop the following vocal skills: □ recognize and reproduce the articulated sounds of standard speech □ speak clearly □ speak with ease □ speak expressively □ speak with energy	

	speak with an appreciation of the flexibility of the voice as an
	instrument learn concepts of pitch, pace, pause, rate, intensity, volume
	Develop the following interpretive skills: communicate the meaning of a piece of literature express mood explore natural rhythm phrase for meaning colour individual words develop skills of presentation by becoming aware of the importance of face, voice and body
	☐ Develop appreciation for enjoyment of literature
	☐ Develop empathy through experiencing thoughts and feelings of other people and other cultures, as expressed through their stories
	☐ Develop language skills through the language processes of speaking, listening, writing and reading
	☐ Develop an appreciation of story theatre as an art form
Playmaking	
	☐ Appreciate playmaking by others; e.g., other students or professionals
Group Drama	
	Develop the ability to make decisions in a group: ☐ accept self as part of a group ☐ listen to ideas of another ☐ offer own ideas ☐ become aware of and accept the group purpose
	Cooperatively build a drama to: send both verbal and non-verbal signals to others receive and respond to verbal and non-verbal signals solve problems recognize and use group space become aware of and use tensions/conflicts appreciate the shared creation of a drama
	☐ Draw freely on and expand knowledge in other subject areas through decision making and cooperative building of drama

Music

Section	Specific Expectations
Rhythm	
By the end of Grade 2, students will understand that:	☐ Rhythm patterns can accompany melody.
	☐ Rhythm patterns are made up of the beat and divisions of the beat.
	\square Beats may be grouped by accent (a stress in music).
	☐ Sounds and silences have specific duration [quarter note (ta), eighth note (ti-ti), half note (ta-a), and whole note (ta-a-a-a) with the corresponding rests].
Melody	
By the end of Grade 2,	$\ \square$ Printed symbols in music show the direction of the melody.
students will understand that:	 Sounds that move up or down by steps or half steps within the octave are called scales. Melodies may move by scale steps. Melodies may move by leaps.
Harmony	
By the end of Grade 2, students will understand	☐ Some sounds seem to belong together and are called chords, three or more sounds together.
that:	☐ Major and minor chords have different sounds.
Form	
By the end of Grade 2, students will understand	☐ A whole piece of music may be comprised of a number of sections.
that:	☐ Sections may be identified by letters; e.g., AB, ABA, ABAB.
	There may be an introduction, an interlude and an ending (coda).
Expression (tempo, dynami	cs, tone colour)
By the end of Grade 2, students will understand that:	Music may be fast or slow and may change from one to the other suddenly or gradually (tempo).
	☐ Music dynamics may change suddenly (accent <) or gradually. [crescendo; decrescendo (diminuendo)]
Listening	
By the end of Grade 2,	☐ Detect the rise and fall of melody.
students will be able to:	☐ Identify "like" and "unlike" patterns in music.

	☐ Respond to phrases in music.
	☐ Identify male, female and children's singing voices
Moving	
By the end of Grade 2, students will be able to:	☐ Improvise movements to poems, stories and songs.
	\square Move to form in music, like phrases and unlike phrases.
	☐ Through movement show awareness of changes in tempo, dynamics and mood.
Singing	
By the end of Grade 2,	☐ Extend the use of sol-fa training with hand signals to include "re" and "do".
students will be able to:	☐ Respond to tone matching with other voices and instruments.
	☐ Sing many folk, ethnic, seasonal and holiday songs
Playing Instruments	
By the end of Grade 2,	☐ Play simple rhythm patterns (the beat and divisions of the beat).
students will be able to:	☐ Follow simple rhythm scores.
	☐ Play rhythmic and ostinato patterns to accompany songs.
Reading and Writing	
By the end of Grade 2,	☐ Draw "stick" rhythm patterns from dictation (teacher claps pattern).
students will be able to:	\square Extend the use of sol-fa training to include "do" and "re"
	☐ Follow notation from left to right while singing and playing.
	☐ Recognize whole, half, quarter, eighth notes and the whole, half and quarter rests
	☐ Recognize 2/4 and 3/4 time signatures.
	\square Recognize the music staff and treble clef sign.
	☐ Recognize "like" and "unlike" phrases.
	☐ Recognize the symbols for crescendo, decrescendo (diminuendo), and accent (<).
Creating	
	☐ Make up new words to songs
	☐ Create melodic and/or percussion accompaniments for poems and songs.

Enjoying	 An enjoyment of music, that is neither trivial nor transient, should permeate the entire music program so that a lasting delight delight in music is created. If there is no enjoyment in the music program, all the other values will be lost.
Positive Attitudes	 Positive attitudes toward music are fostered by success in singing, playing instruments, listening, moving, reading (and writing) and creating music.

Visual Arts

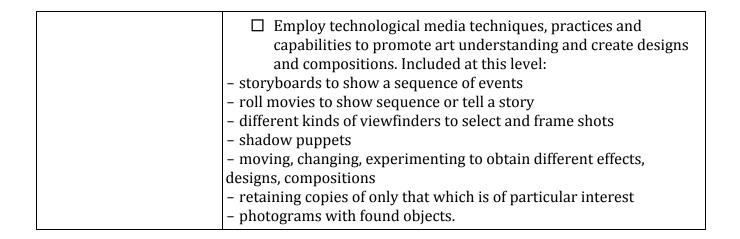
Section	Concepts
Reflection	
ANALYSIS: Students will notice commonalities within classes of natural objects or forms.	☐ Natural forms have common physical attributes according to the class in which they belong
	☐ Natural forms are related to the environment from which they originate.
	☐ Natural forms have different surface qualities in colour, texture and tone.
	☐ Natural forms display patterns and make patterns.
	☐ Designed objects serve specific purposes.
ASSESSMENT: Students will assess the use or	☐ Designed objects serve people.
function of objects.	☐ Designed objects are made by people or machines.
	☐ Designed objects must function well to be valuable.
APPRECIATION:	 Art takes different forms depending on the materials and techniques used.
Students will interpret artworks literally.	☐ An art form dictates the way it is experienced.
artworks incrany.	☐ An artwork tells something about its subject matter and the artist who made it.
	☐ Colour variation is built on three basic colours.
	☐ Tints and shades of colours or hues affect the contrast of a composition.
	☐ All aspects of an artwork contribute to the story it tells.
Depiction	
MAIN FORMS AND PROPORTIONS: Students	☐ All shapes can be reduced to basic shapes; i.e., circular, triangular, rectangular.

will learn the shapes of things as well as develop decorative styles.	☐ Shapes can be depicted as organic or geometric.
	☐ Shapes can be made using different procedures; e.g., cutting, drawing, tearing, stitching.
	☐ Animals and plants can be represented in terms of their proportions.
	☐ A horizontal line can be used to divide a picture plane into interesting and varied proportions of sky and ground.
ACTIONS AND	☐ Movement of figures and objects can be shown in different ways.
VIEWPOINTS: Students will increase the range of	\square An X-ray view shows the inside of something.
actions and viewpoints depicted.	☐ Forms can be overlapping to show depth or distance.
QUALITIES AND	☐ Texture is a surface quality that can be captured by rubbings or markings.
DETAILS: Students will represent surface	☐ Textures form patterns.
qualities of objects and	☐ Primary colours can be mixed to produce new hues.
forms.	☐ Colour can be lightened to make tints or darkened to make shades. These tints or shades are also referred to as tone or value.
	☐ Images are stronger when contrasts of light and dark are used.
	☐ Details enrich forms.
EMPHASIS: Students will create emphasis based on personal choices.	☐ An active, interesting part of a theme can become the main part of a composition.
	☐ The main part of a composition can be treated thoroughly before adding related parts.
	☐ Contrast subject matter with the ground for emphasis
	☐ Forms can run off the edges of the picture space in a composition.
UNITY: Students will create unity through density and rhythm	☐ Families of shapes, and shapes inside or beside shapes, create harmony.
	☐ Overlapping forms help to unify a composition.
	 Repetition of qualities such as colour, texture and tone produce rhythm and balance.

	☐ A composition should develop the setting or supporting forms, as well as the subject matter.
CRAFTSMANSHIP: Students will add finishing touches	☐ Finishing touches (accents, contrasts, outlines) can be added to make a work more powerful.
	☐ Stepping back from a work helps in judging how it can be improved.
Expression	
	☐ Everyday activities can be documented visually.
PURPOSE 1: Students will record or document activities, people and	☐ Special events, such as field trips, visits and festive occasions can be recorded visually.
discoveries.	☐ Family groups and people relationships can be recorded visually
	Knowledge gained from study or experimentation can be recorded visually.
PURPOSE 2: Students will	$\ \square$ A narrative can be retold or interpreted visually.
illustrate or tell a story	☐ An original story can be created visually.
PURPOSE 3: Students will	☐ Details, patterns or textures can be added to two-dimensional works.
decorate items personally created.	☐ Details, patterns or textures can be added to the surface of three-dimensional works.
PURPOSE 4: Students will	☐ Feelings and moods can be interpreted visually.
express a feeling or a message.	☐ Specific messages, beliefs and interests can be interpreted visually, or symbolized.
PURPOSE 5: Students will create an original composition, object or space based on supplied motivation.	☐ Outside stimulation from sources such as music, literature, photographs, film, creative movement, drama, television and computers can be interpreted visually.
SUBJECT MATTER: Students will develop themes, with an emphasis on personal concerns, based on:	 □ A. Plants and animals □ B. Environment and places □ C. Manufactured or human-made things □ D. Fantasy □ E. People

	Drawing
	☐ Use a variety of drawing media in an exploratory way to see how each one has its own characteristics.
	☐ Use drawing tools to make a variety of lines—curved, straight, thick, thin, broken, continuous.
	☐ Use drawing tools to make a variety of shapes—open, closed forms; straight, curved forms; geometric (rectangles, squares, circles and triangles) and free form
	☐ Make drawings from direct observation.
MEDIA AND TECHNIQUES: Students will use media and	☐ Use drawing media in combination with other media such as painting, print making or fabric.
techniques, with an	\square Use drawing to add details and textures, or to create pattern.
emphasis on exploration and direct methods in	Painting
drawing, painting, print making, sculpture, fabric	☐ Learn simple brush skills: holding and unloading the brush, applying paint, cleaning the brush.
arts, photography and	☐ Experiment with the medium to explore its possibilities.
technographic arts.	☐ Work primarily with tempera paint or tempera paint with additives, using large brushes to paint.
	☐ Mix primary colours and lighten and darken colours.
	☐ Paint using experimental methods, including without a brush.
	☐ Paint directly without preliminary sketching
	☐ Use paint in combination with other media and techniques
	☐ Make small group and/or large group murals.
	Print Making
	☐ Use frottage (texture rubbings)
	☐ Make lifts or transfers, using wax crayon or fabric crayon.
	☐ Explore the use of print-making materials and the application of paint, using brushes and rollers (brayers).
	☐ Explore found object printing and the making of pattern through stamping
	☐ Use print-making images in making pictures or compositions.
	Sculpture
	☐ Make two- and three-dimensional assemblages from found materials

	Learn the care and handling of clay, and explore the modelling possibilities.
	Use simple clay modelling techniques of rolling, pinching, adding, pressing, making coils, texturing.
1	Create three-dimensional forms, using paper sculpture techniques of folding, scoring, cutting, curling, weaving, rolling, twisting, joining.
	Cast plaster of Paris relief sculptures in sand molds.
Fabric A	Arts
	Decorate fabric, using print-making techniques of relief printing, stamping, stencilling
	Use collage techniques for picture making with fabric.
	Learn the basics of thread and needle manipulation, and use simple stitchery (running stitch and blanket stitch) for decoration and picture making
	Use a simple, handmade loom to weave plain or tabby pattern.
	Braid wool or cloth strips to be used as enhancements.
	Tie-dye using one colour of dye.
	Use simple batik or resist dyeing using a safe resist such as flour and water paste, or margarine.
Photogi	raphy and Technographic Arts
- simpl - overl compos objects - comp the mou - copyi - slides exploris	Take advantage of the visual art implications of any available technological device, and explore the potential of emerging technologies. Included at this level: le camera for documentation and sequencing of events head projector for experimenting with shapes, colours, sitions and the relating of a story using cutout shapes, real or drawings on acetate rolls outer software packages and devices, such as the light pen and use, to explore, design and compose ing devices for recording images and textures so handmade using ink, crayon, acrylic paint or felt pen for ng line and shape ging technologies, as available and applicable



Health & Physical Education

Activity

Section	Specific Expectations
By the end of Grade 2, students will:	Basic Skills—Locomotor
	☐ Select and perform locomotor skills involved in a variety of activities
-acquire skills through a variety of developmentally appropriate movement activities; dance, games, types of gymnastics, individual activities and activities in an alternative environment	Basic Skills—Nonlocomotor
	☐ Select and perform nonlocomotor skills involved in a variety of activities
	Basic Skills—Manipulative: Receiving, Retaining, Sending
	☐ Select and perform ways to receive, retain and send an object, using a variety of body parts and implements, individually and with others
	Application of Basic Skills in an Alternative Environment
	☐ Select and perform basic skills in a variety of environments and using various equipment; e.g., obstacle course
	Application of Basic Skills in Dance
	☐ Demonstrate basic dance steps and movement; e.g., creative, folk, line, sequence and novelty, alone and with others, by using elements of effort, space and relationship
	☐ Perform simple movement sequences by using elements of body and space awareness and relationships, alone and with others
	Application of Basic Skills in Games
	☐ Create and play body and space awareness games
	☐ Apply basic rules and fair play while playing and learning the strategies of lead-up games
	Application of Basic Skills in Types of Gymnastics
	☐ Select and perform the basic skills in educational gymnastics; e.g., use of different body parts, types of effort, space and relationships, to develop a sequence
	☐ Select and perform basic skills of running, jumping, throwing in a variety of environments and using various equipment; e.g., catching

Benefits Health

Section	Specific Expectations
By the end of Grade 2, students will: -understand, experience and appreciate the health benefits that result from physical activity	Functional Fitness
	☐ Recognize that "energy" is required for muscle movement
	☐ Describe ways to improve personal growth in physical abilities
	☐ Experience movement involving the components of healthrelated fitness; e.g., flexibility, endurance, strength, cardiorespiratory activities
	Body Image
	☐ Identify personal physical attributes that contribute to physical activity
	Well-being
	☐ Describe how the body benefits from physical activity
	☐ Identify changes that take place in the body during physical activity
	☐ Understand the connections between physical activity and emotional well-being; e.g., feels good

Cooperation

Cooperation		
Section	Specific Expectations	
By the end of Grade 2, students will:	Communication	
	☐ Identify and demonstrate respectful communication skills appropriate to context	
-interact positively with others.	Fair Play	
	☐ Identify and demonstrate etiquette and fair play	
	Leadership	
	☐ Accept responsibility for assigned roles while participating in physical activity	
	Teamwork	
	☐ Display a willingness to play cooperatively with others of various abilities, in large or small groups	

Do it Daily ... for Life!

Section	Specific Expectations
By the end of Grade 2, students will:	Effort
	☐ Express a willingness to participate regularly in physical education class
-assume responsibility to lead an active way of life.	☐ Identify personal factors that encourage movement
	Safety
	☐ Demonstrate the ability to listen to directions, follow rules and routines, and stay on-task while participating in physical activity
	☐ Demonstrate and participate in safe warm-up and cooldown activities
	☐ Demonstrate moving safely and sensitively in various environments; e.g., modified games
	Goal Setting/Personal Challenge
	☐ Practise setting a short-term goal related to positive effort to participate in a physical activity
	☐ Identify ways to change an activity to make it a challenge based on personal abilities
	Active Living in the Community
	☐ Identify types of physical activities people choose within the community
	 Make appropriate movement choices considering personal space, safety, ability and the surrounding environment