

The Ontario Curriculum
Grades 1-8
and Kindergarten Programs

Environmental Education

Scope and Sequence
of Expectations

2011 Edition



CONTENTS

Preface	3
The Full-Day Early Learning–Kindergarten Program, 2010–11	6
The Kindergarten Program, 2006	12
Grade 1	15
Grade 2	21
Grade 3	28
Grade 4	35
Grade 5	40
Grade 6	45
Grade 7	50
Grade 8	57

Une publication équivalente est disponible en français sous le titre suivant : *Le curriculum de l'Ontario, de la 1^{re} à la 8^e année et les programmes de maternel et de jardin d'enfants – Éducation environnementale : Portée et enchaînement des attentes et contenus d'apprentissage, 2011.*

This publication is available only on the Ministry of Education's website, at www.ontario.ca/edu.

PREFACE

This resource guide supersedes *The Ontario Curriculum, Grades 1–8: Environmental Education – Scope and Sequence of Expectations, 2009*.

Environmental education is defined as:

education about the environment, for the environment, and in the environment that promotes an understanding of, rich and active experience in, and an appreciation for the dynamic interactions of:

- The Earth’s physical and biological systems
- The dependency of our social and economic systems on these natural systems
- The scientific and human dimensions of environmental issues
- The positive and negative consequences, both intended and unintended, of the interactions between human-created and natural systems.

(*Shaping Our Schools, Shaping Our Future*, p. 6)

The document *Acting Today, Shaping Tomorrow: A Policy Framework for Environmental Education in Ontario Schools*, released in February 2009, provides a guide to the implementation of environmental education in boards and schools across the province. One of the goals of this policy framework is as follows:

By the end of Grade 12, students will acquire knowledge, skills, and perspectives that foster understanding of their fundamental connections to each other, to the world around them, and to all living things.

(*Acting Today, Shaping Tomorrow*, p. 11)

The policy framework emphasizes the necessity of ensuring that young people become environmentally active and responsible citizens. Students need to have the knowledge and skills that will enable them to understand and deal with complex issues that affect the environment now and in the future. For example, students need to develop skills in problem solving, inquiry, decision making, action planning, higher-level thinking, systems thinking, and critical literacy. They also need to be able to identify issues and perspectives, carry out research, and communicate their ideas in meaningful ways.

To help achieve this goal, the Ministry of Education is working to embed environmental education expectations and opportunities in all grades and in all subjects of the Ontario curriculum, as appropriate, as part of the ongoing curriculum review process. *Scope and Sequence* resource documents were prepared in 2008 to assist teachers in bringing environmental education into the classroom in each subject area in Grades 1 to 8 and Grades 9 to 12. The *Scope and Sequence* documents will be updated regularly to reflect changes in the curriculum

documents that are in effect in that school year. The present document has been expanded and updated to include expectations from the following revised documents:

- *The Ontario Curriculum, Grades 1–8: Health and Physical Education, 2010* (Interim Edition)
- *The Full-Day Early Learning–Kindergarten Program, 2010–11* (Draft Version)*
- *The Kindergarten Program, 2006**

In the elementary curriculum, most of the expectations connected explicitly with aspects of environmental education are in the science and technology curriculum and the social studies, history, and geography curriculum. In addition, outdoor activities associated with health and physical education can provide rich opportunities for environmental education. In other subject areas, many of the connections to environmental topics or issues can be seen through the examples or teacher prompts that have been included in this document, or in the brief comments that have been added.

Expectations that are listed in this resource document are taken from the following Ontario curriculum policy documents:

- *The Ontario Curriculum, Grades 1–8: The Arts, 2009* (Revised)
- *The Ontario Curriculum, Grades 1–8: French As a Second Language – Core French, Grades 4–8, 1998*
- *The Ontario Curriculum: French As a Second Language – Extended French, Grades 4–8; French Immersion, Grades 1–8, 2001*
- *The Ontario Curriculum, Grades 1–8: Health and Physical Education, 2010* (Interim Edition)
- *The Full-Day Early Learning–Kindergarten Program, 2010–11* (Draft Version)
- *The Kindergarten Program, 2006* (Revised)
- *The Ontario Curriculum, Grades 1–8: Language, 2006* (Revised)
- *The Ontario Curriculum, Grades 1–8: Mathematics, 2005* (Revised)
- *The Ontario Curriculum, Grades 1–8: Native Languages, 2001*
- *The Ontario Curriculum, Grades 1–8: Science and Technology, 2007* (Revised)
- *The Ontario Curriculum: Social Studies, Grades 1 to 6; History and Geography, Grades 7 and 8, 2004* (Revised)

Expectations are organized by grade and by subject area (alphabetically, as listed above) within each grade in the lists on the following pages. Expectations are given under the name of the strand in which they appear in the curriculum policy document. (Examples and teacher prompts are included only if they have an environmental connection.)

* Until 2015, some schools will continue to follow the 2006 Kindergarten program while others will offer the new Full-Day Early Learning–Kindergarten program. Consequently, this document includes sections of expectations from both documents.

Expectations are cited in the way in which they appear in the various documents. For example, the overall and specific expectations from more recently revised documents are identified using the numbering system that is used in the particular document (e.g., “1”, “1.1”, “1.2”, or “A1”, “A1.1”, “A1.2”). Expectations from older documents are identified as follows:

- for overall expectations
- for specific expectations

For the purposes of this document, the text that normally precedes the expectations (“By the end of Grade x, students will”) has been omitted.

THE FULL-DAY EARLY LEARNING–KINDERGARTEN PROGRAM, 2010–11

See the Preface for important information on the organization of the following material.

The expectations listed here either refer directly to the environment or include examples and/or “Making Connections” items that offer opportunities for environmental education. Included in many of these expectations are references to outdoor activities that can provide young children with opportunities for learning and rich experience in the environment. Beyond these particular expectations, the Full-Day Early Learning–Kindergarten (EL–K) classroom also provides many other occasions for students to explore the environment. Students may learn about the environment through various reading activities and through explorations in science, arts, personal/social development, and health and physical activity.

Personal and Social Development

Emotional Development

- 2.1 demonstrate self-reliance and a sense of responsibility ...

Making Connections

Doing

In advance of a neighbourhood walk, the class makes a list of things that they can do to be safe when they are outside the classroom. On the day of the walk, most of the children arrive with a hat and sunscreen.

- 2.2 demonstrate a willingness to try new activities and to adapt to new situations (*e.g., ... going on a field trip ...*)

- 3.2 recognize places and buildings within their community, both natural and human-made, and talk about their functions (*e.g., farm, ... mine, cave*)

Language

- 1.2 listen and respond to others for a variety of purposes ... and in a variety of contexts (*e.g., ... while engaged in games and outdoor play; while making scientific observations of creatures outdoors*)

Making Connections

Doing

(A small group of children try to predict what will happen to snow when it is taken inside):

“I agree – I think it is going to melt.”

“Let’s take pictures of it melting.”

Representing

Children make sketches of the snow melting on their hands.

- 1.4 follow and provide one- and two-step directions in different contexts (*e.g., ... in outdoor play ...*)

- 2.1 demonstrate an interest in reading

Making Connections

Saying

“I like the bug books because I really like spiders.”

- 2.5 make predictions regarding an unfamiliar text that is read by and with the EL–K team, using prior experience, knowledge of familiar texts, and general knowledge of the world around them ...

Making Connections

Representing

A small group of children record a written response to the questions of the day (posted by the EL–K team): *“Do you think it will rain tomorrow? What makes you think that?”*

- 2.6 use prior knowledge to make connections (e.g., ... *to events in the world*) to help them understand a diverse range of materials read by and with the EL–K team

Making Connections

Doing

During an outdoor inquiry, children use their prior knowledge from investigating shadows (e.g., *that shadows move when you move*) to investigate what happens to shadows when they sit down.

Representing

A child creates a painting of a snowball melting in her pocket in imitation of an episode in a story she has read.

- 2.7 use illustrations to support comprehension of texts that are read by and with the EL–K team

Saying

“It is in a park, because look at the swings.”

“I think they are going to play in the snow because they are wearing snowsuits.”

- 2.9 retell stories, in proper sequence, that have been read by and with the EL–K team, using pictures in the book and/or props

- 2.10 retell information from non-fiction materials that have been read by and with the EL–K team in a variety of contexts ..., using pictures and/or props

Making Connections

Doing

Using digital photographs of the life cycle of the class butterflies, a child orally retells the sequence: *“First the butterfly is an egg, and then it turns into a caterpillar. The caterpillar spins a chrysalis, and then it’s a beautiful butterfly.”*

Representing

A small group of children videotape the life cycle of the butterfly for future viewing and discussion.

Mathematics

- P4.2 identify and describe informally the repeating nature of patterns in everyday contexts (e.g., *patterns in nature*, ...), using oral expressions (e.g., ... *“morning, noon, night”*, *“the four seasons”*) and gestures ...

Science and Technology

- 1.1 ask questions about and describe some natural occurrences, using their own observations and representations ...

Making Connections

Saying

“The snow is melting.”

“The leaves are turning red.”

“Why did all the worms come out of the ground?”

Doing

At the dramatic play centre, a child is sorting the dress-up clothes. One pile has a simple drawing of a snowman on top. She tells the EL–K team member that she is putting away the winter clothes because it is summer now.

Representing

A child paints a picture with two panels showing what the sky looks like during the day when he is playing outside and at night before he goes to bed.

- 1.2 sort and classify groups of living and non-living things in their own way

- 1.3 explore patterns in the natural and built environment (*e.g., ... in flowers, on animals’ coats*)

Making Connections

Saying

“Day, night; day, night; day, night – that’s a pattern.”

“The next leaf on the twig would be on this side because the pattern is this side, that side; this side, that side.”

Representing

On a walk in the neighbourhood, children use a marker and a photograph of the street to highlight the patterns they see, such as patterns in ..., a spider web, the rings on a tree stump.

- 2.4 communicate results and findings from individual and group investigations ...

Making Connections

Saying

“We found out that the plant grew best in the sun.”

Representing

Some children make sketches to show how they started their plant and the growth of their plant over time.

- 3.1 identify similarities and differences between local environments (*e.g., between a park and a pond; between a schoolyard and a field*)

- 3.2 describe what would happen if something in the local environment changed (*e.g., if trees in the park were cut down; if the pond dried up*)

- 3.3 identify ways in which they can care for and show respect for the environment (*e.g., feeding the birds in winter; reusing and recycling; turning off unnecessary lights at home; walking to school instead of getting a ride*)

Making Connections

Saying

“Those trees are just like the one in my backyard.”

“We can’t feed the ducks now. There’s no water in the pond so they won’t come there any more.”

"I like walking to school."
"You can re-use this paper."

Doing

Children use recycled milk cartons and found materials to make bird feeders to hang from the trees in the schoolyard. One of the children asks for help from the EL–K team to make a list of seeds that they can use to fill the feeders.

Children working at the creative centre put scraps of leftover materials that can be used in other projects in the appropriate bins on the shelf.

- 3.4 participate in environmentally friendly activities in the classroom and the schoolyard (*e.g., plant and tend to plants; use local products for snack time*)

Making Connections

Representing

The class makes a book to record, in pictures and text, what their schoolyard looked like before and after the school council planted trees and shrubs.

Children show pictorially which shrubs, plants, and trees in the schoolyard attract birds and which kinds of birds they attract.

- 4.3 make predictions and observations throughout the design process

Making Connections

Saying

"Here's my guess – I guess that the birds will like my house better than the others because mine has a bigger hole for them to get through."

Doing

After making bird feeders from recycled materials, the children place them in the tree outside their classroom window. They observe and record the activity that takes place at each of the feeders. With support from the EL–K team, and based on their own observations, some of the children make modifications to their feeders and place them back outside to observe the effect of the changes on bird activity.

Representing

Several children explain orally to a parent volunteer the modifications made to their bird feeders, why the modifications were needed, and how the modifications changed the level of bird activity at the feeders.

Health and Physical Activity

- 1.1 begin to demonstrate an understanding of the effects of healthy, active living on the mind and body

Making Connections

Saying

"I like going for a walk after school."
... *"Feel my forehead. I'm sweaty from playing outside."*
"I ride my bike."
"I went tobogganing with my family on the weekend."

Doing

Children choose an active physical activity such as climbing or playing with a ball during outdoor playtime.

- 1.5 discuss what makes them happy and unhappy, and why
Making Connections
Saying
 ... “I was happy when we got to play outside.”
 “I was sad when the sliding hill got closed.”
- 2.1 participate actively in creative movement and other daily physical activities (e.g., ...
outdoor play ...)
Making Connections
Saying
 ... “At recess I’m going to play on the climber.” ...
Doing
 During outdoor playtime, a small group of children engage in a game of hopscotch.
- 2.2 demonstrate persistence while engaged in activities that require the use of both large and
 small muscles
Making Connections
Saying
 “Running all the way around our field was hard, but I did it!”
- 3.2 begin to demonstrate control of large muscles with and without equipment (e.g., *climb*
and balance on playground equipment; ... hop, slide, or gallop in the gym or outdoors)
Making Connections
Saying
 “I rode the trike all the way around the schoolyard.”

The Arts

Dance and Drama

- D1.1 demonstrate an awareness of personal interests and a sense of accomplishment in drama
 and dance ...
Making Connections
Saying
 “I’m going to be an elephant. See how my trunk moves?”
- D2.1 explore different elements of drama ... and dance ...
Making Connections
Saying
 “I was a leaf falling. I started up high, then I spun around, then I fell on the ground.”
Representing
 A child uses scarves to show how the wind moves on a windy day.

Music

- M5.1 communicate their ideas about something ... through sounds, rhythms, and music ...
Making Connections
Saying
 “We made our sticks sound like thunder.”

Visual Arts

- V2.1** explore a variety of tools, materials, and processes of their own choice to create visual art forms in familiar and new ways (*e.g., use natural and recycled materials at a learning centre*)

Making Connections

Saying

"I used leaves and torn paper to make my picture."

- V5.1** communicate their understanding of something ... by representing their ideas and feelings through visual art

Making Connections

Doing

After viewing a close-up photograph of a goldfish, a child makes a picture of the class's pet fish, using repeated curved lines for its scales.

THE KINDERGARTEN PROGRAM, 2006

See the Preface for important information on the organization of the following material.

The expectations listed here either refer directly to the environment or include examples, prompts, and/or “Student Talk” that offer opportunities for environmental education. Included in many of these expectations are references to outdoor activities that can provide young children with opportunities for learning and rich experience in the environment. Beyond these particular expectations, the Kindergarten classroom also provides many other occasions for students to explore the environment. Students may learn about the environment through various reading activities as well as explorations in science, arts, personal/social development, and health and physical activity.

Personal and Social Development

Awareness of Surroundings

17. identify people who work in the community, and talk about what they do (*e.g., farmer, park ranger, ...*)
18. recognize special places and buildings within their community, both natural and human-made, and talk about their functions (*e.g., farm, ... mine, cave*)
19. develop an awareness of ways in which people adapt to the places in which they live (*e.g., children in cities may live in high-rise buildings and use sidewalks and the subway; children in the country may take the bus to school*)
20. demonstrate an awareness of different kinds of weather and ways in which people adapt to the weather (*e.g., wearing sunscreen, wearing hats and boots, using an umbrella, flying kites, taking part in winter and summer sports*)

Language

Oral Communication

2. listen and respond to others for a variety of purposes (*e.g., to exchange ideas, express feelings, offer opinions*) and in a variety of contexts (*e.g., ... while engaged in games and outdoor play; while making scientific observations of creatures outdoors*)

Reading

14. respond to a variety of materials read aloud to them (*e.g., participate in oral discussions after reading; ask questions to clarify understanding; dramatize familiar stories at the retelling or drama centre; paint, draw, or construct models of characters or settings*) ...
Teacher Prompts: After reading a book about a forest: “How do you think the author feels about forests? How do you think the author wants *us* to feel about forests? ...”...
19. retell information from non-fiction materials that have been read by and with the teacher in a variety of contexts (*e.g., read-alouds, shared reading experiences*), using pictures and/or props

Student Talk: Initially “First he was a caterpillar, then he was a butterfly.” Eventually “First the butterfly is an egg, then it turns into a caterpillar, the caterpillar spins a chrysalis, and then it’s a beautiful butterfly.”

Mathematics

Geometry and Spatial Sense

24. identify and describe informally the repeating nature of patterns in everyday contexts (*e.g., patterns in nature ...*), using oral expressions (*e.g., ... “morning, noon, and night”, “the four seasons”*) ...

Science and Technology

Overall Expectations

- A. demonstrate an awareness of the natural and human-made environment through hands-on investigations, observation, questioning, and sharing of their findings;
- C. demonstrate an understanding of and care for the natural world;

Exploration and Experimentation

1. describe some natural occurrences, using their own observations and representations ...
Student Talk: “The snow is melting.” “The leaves are turning red.” “The rain made the worms come out.”
2. sort and classify groups of living and non-living things in their own way ...
3. describe and/or represent, using their own observations, patterns and cycles in the natural world (*e.g., ... use concrete materials to show the life cycle of a frog*)
Teacher Prompts: “What patterns do you see in the leaves we collected?” “How can you use pictures and words to keep track of how your bean plant is growing?”
4. pose questions and make predictions and observations before and during investigations ...
Teacher Prompts: “What would happen if we added snow to water?” ...
7. investigate, in various ways, how different forces make things move (*e.g., observe the effect that wind has on different objects, try out different ways to make a boat move in water, try to make a waterwheel move with water, explore ways in which different toys move ...*)
8. demonstrate an awareness of local natural habitats through exploration and observation (*e.g., communicate their findings about how a particular environment is used and what lives there, compare similarities and differences between such environments as the school yard and a park, talk about what would happen if something in the environment changed*)
Teacher Prompts: “What might we notice if we went back to the woods in the winter?” “I wonder what would happen if we planted trees in our school yard.”
9. participate in environmentally friendly activities in the classroom and the school yard (*e.g., put scrap paper in the scrap paper bin, put garbage in the waste receptacle, help maintain trees and plants in the school yard, turn off lights when leaving the classroom*)

Use of Technology

14. solve problems while designing and constructing things, using a range of tools, materials, and techniques (*e.g., ... design and build a bird feeder using recycled materials*)

Health and Physical Activity

Health and Well-Being

1. begin to demonstrate an understanding of the effects of healthy, active living on the mind and body
Student Talk: ...“Feel my forehead. I’m sweating from playing outside.”
2. investigate the benefits of nutritious foods and explore ways of ensuring healthy eating ...
Sample Contexts: field trips to a farm or grocery store, ...

Physical Development and Activity

8. participate actively in creative movement and other daily physical activities (e.g., ... *outdoor play, ...*)
Student Talk: “Let’s play musical hoops!”
9. demonstrate persistence while engaged in activities that require the use of both large and small muscles ...
Student Talk: ...“Running around our field was hard, but I did it!”
12. begin to demonstrate control of large muscles with and without equipment (e.g., *climb and balance on playground equipment; ... hop, slide, or gallop in the gym or outdoors*)

The Arts

Visual Arts

2. explore a variety of tools, materials, and processes of their own choice to create visual art forms in familiar and new ways (e.g., *use natural and recycled materials at a learning centre*)
Student Talk: “I used leaves and torn paper to make my picture.”

Music

16. communicate their understanding of something by participating in musical activities (e.g., *songs, chants*)
Student Talk: “We made our sticks sound like thunder.”

Drama and Dance

24. communicate their understanding of something ... through drama and dance (e.g., *move like the animals in a poem; ... move as if they are outside on a windy day after hearing a story about the wind; ...*)

GRADE 1

See the Preface for important information on the organization of the following material.

The Arts (2009)

A. Dance

A1. Creating and Presenting

- A1.3** create dance phrases using a variety of ways to connect movements (*e.g., connect a melt and a spin using a non-locomotor movement; connect a walk and a skip [locomotor movements] with a circle [pathway]*)

Teacher prompts: ... “If you were a seed in the ground, how would you grow into a tree? Would you grow with fast movements or slow?” ...

B. Drama

B1. Creating and Presenting

- B1.4** communicate feelings and ideas to a familiar audience (*e.g., classmates*) using a few simple visual or technological aids to support and enhance their drama work (*e.g., use a sheer cloth moved quickly to represent water; use a rainstick or shaker to create a sense of mystery or magic; ...*)

Teacher prompts: ... “If your character was the weather, what body shapes and props could you use to get into character?”

C. Music

C3. Exploring Forms and Cultural Contexts

- C3.2** identify a variety of musical pieces from different cultures through performing and/or listening to them (*e.g., folk songs, songs for celebrations, ceremonial music from Canadian and world sources*)

Teacher prompts: ... “Earth Day is coming in April. What songs could we use to help to celebrate the earth?”

D. Visual Arts

D1. Creating and Presenting

- D1.2** demonstrate an understanding of composition, using principles of design to create narrative art works or art works on a theme or topic (*e.g., a drawing of an approaching storm that uses a variety of lines to create contrast [dashed, jagged, curved, spiral]; a cardboard or papier mâché sculpture of a mythical animal in a dynamic pose that uses surface materials to show a contrast in texture [fuzzy yarn; coarse, prickly sawdust]*)

Teacher prompts: “How can you vary your lines to create contrast between the area of the image that is the storm and the area of calm?” “How can you use levels and positioning of your sculpture’s limbs and body to compose a sculpture that is visually interesting on all sides and that shows a variety of forms?”

- D1.3** use elements of design in art works to communicate ideas, messages, and personal understandings (*e.g., a pattern of broken, wavy, and zigzag lines to make the bark of a tree look rough in a drawing; size and arrangement of organic shapes in a painting of flowers to create the impression that the various flowers are at different distances from the viewer*)

Teacher prompts: “What kinds of lines would you use to show this texture?” “Look carefully at the arrangement of these flowers. How do you have to place them and change their shapes in a painting to show that some of them are closer and some farther away?”

- D1.4** use a variety of materials, tools, and techniques to respond to design challenges (*e.g., ...*
- mixed media: *use torn paper and textured materials to create a landscape collage of a playground that includes a horizon line ...*)

Teacher prompts: ... “What techniques or tools can you use to make the texture (*e.g., wood bark*) look real on your paper?” ...

D2. Reflecting, Responding, and Analysing

- D2.1** express their feelings and ideas about art works and art experiences (*e.g., describe feelings evoked by the use of colours in the painting Inside the Sugar Shack by Miyuki Tanobe or The Starry Night by Vincent van Gogh; use drama to respond to a community art work viewed during a neighbourhood walk; ...*)
- D2.2** explain how elements and principles of design are used to communicate meaning or understanding in their own and others’ art work (*e.g., explain how repeated lines and shapes are used to depict the texture of snake, lizard, leopard, or dinosaur skin; ...*)
- D2.3** demonstrate an awareness of signs and symbols encountered in their daily lives and in works of art (*e.g., green is associated with nature ... in the West; ...*)

French As a Second Language – French Immersion (2001)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (*e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment*) and/or learning materials (*e.g., books, websites, media*) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding.

Health and Physical Education (2010)

Living Skills

Critical and Creative Thinking

- 1.5** use a range of critical and creative thinking skills and processes to assist them in making connections, planning and setting goals, analysing and solving problems, making

decisions, and evaluating their choices in connection with learning in health and physical education (e.g., ... **Healthy Living:** *make and explain choices that protect them from the sun, such as wearing a hat and applying sunscreen*)

A. Active Living

A1. Active Participation

- A1.1** actively participate in a wide variety of program activities ... according to their capabilities, while applying behaviours that enhance their readiness and ability to take part ...

Teacher prompt: "... In our school, we show that we respect the environment by recycling and cleaning up...."

- A1.2** demonstrate an understanding of factors that contribute to their personal enjoyment of being active ... as they participate in a wide variety of individual and small-group activities

Student: ... "I love playing outside. When it is really hot, I play under the trees so I am in the shade."...

- A1.3** identify a variety of ways to be physically active at school and at home (e.g., ... **at home:** *helping with outdoor activities like gardening, raking, or shovelling snow; ... going for a walk with family members; playing in the park; riding bikes on the community trail*)

A3. Safety

- A3.2** identify environmental factors that pose safety risks during their participation in physical activity (e.g., *extreme heat may cause fatigue, too much sun exposure will cause sunburn, extreme cold and wind chill may cause frostbite ...*), and describe ways of preparing themselves to enjoy outdoor activities safely

Student: "In the summer, I should wear a hat and sunscreen when I go outside...."

C. Healthy Living

C3. Making Connections for Healthy Living

Personal Safety and Injury Prevention

- C3.1** demonstrate an understanding of how to stay safe and avoid injuries to themselves and others in a variety of situations, using knowledge about potential risks at home, in the community, and outdoors (e.g., ... *road, water, and playground hazards; weather and sun hazards*)

Teacher prompt: "What do you do to stay safe and avoid injuries at home and when you are outside?"

Student: "I wear a helmet when I ride my bike.... I wear sunscreen and a hat in the summer...."

- C3.2** identify habits and behaviours that can be detrimental to health, and explain how people can be encouraged to adopt healthier alternatives [PS]

Student: "Spending too much time watching television or playing computer games keeps us from getting all the physical activity we need. We can play outside after school instead...."

Language (2006)

Although no specific or overall expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding. Also, in each of the strands, there are some expectations that can provide opportunities for exploring environmental education – for example, expectations on making inferences, making connections, analysing and evaluating texts, developing a point of view, and doing research. The example in the following expectation from the language document provides a context for environmental education.

Writing

- 1.1 identify the topic, purpose, audience, and form for writing, initially with support and direction (e.g., ... *an “All About the Seasons” book for the class library; ...*)

Mathematics (2005)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding (e.g., problems relating to climate or waste management could be the focus of student learning). In addition, the mathematical processes (e.g., problem solving, connecting) address skills that can be used to support the development of environmental literacy.

Native Languages (2001)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding. Learning about aspects of Native culture and communities may provide for students opportunities to make connections with local places.

Science and Technology (2007)

Understanding Life Systems: Needs and Characteristics of Living Things

- 1 assess the role of humans in maintaining a healthy environment
- 1.1 identify personal action that they themselves can take to help maintain a healthy environment for living things, including humans (e.g., *walk to school instead of being driven in the car; be careful what they put down the drain at home; practise cleanliness to reduce the spread of germs when helping in the kitchen; show care and concern for all living things*)
- 1.2 describe changes or problems that could result from the loss of some kinds of living things that are part of everyday life (e.g., *if we lost all the cows, all the insects, all the*

- bats, all the trees, all the grasses), taking different points of view into consideration (e.g., the point of view of farmers, children, parents)*
- 2 investigate needs and characteristics of plants and animals, including humans
- 2.2 investigate and compare the basic needs of humans and other living things, including the need for air, water, food, warmth, and space, using a variety of methods and resources (*e.g., prior knowledge, personal experience, discussion, books, videos/DVDs, CD-ROMs*)
- 3 demonstrate an understanding of the basic needs and characteristics of plants and animals, including humans
- 3.1 identify *environment* as the area in which something or someone exists or lives
- 3.4 describe the characteristics of a healthy environment, including clean air and water and nutritious food, and explain why it is important for all living things to have a healthy environment
- 3.7 describe how the things plants and animals use to meet their needs are changed by their use and are returned to the environment in different forms (*e.g., the food animals eat and the water they drink are returned to the earth as scat and urine*)

Understanding Structures and Mechanisms: Materials, Objects, and Everyday Structures

- 1 assess the impact on people and the environment of objects and structures and the materials used in them
- 1.1 identify the kinds of waste produced in the classroom, and plan and carry out a classroom course of action for minimizing waste, explaining why each action is important
- 1.2 assess objects in their environment that are constructed for similar purposes (*e.g., chairs at home and at school; different kinds of shoes; different kinds of floor coverings*) in terms of the type of materials they are made from, the source of these materials, and what happens to these objects when they are worn out or no longer needed

Understanding Matter and Energy: Energy in Our Lives

- 1 assess uses of energy at home, at school, and in the community, and suggest ways to use less energy
- 1.1 describe their own and their family's uses of energy (*e.g., to operate lights, video games, cars, computers*); identify ways in which these uses are efficient or wasteful, taking different points of view into consideration (*e.g., the point of view of a parent, a sibling, a member of their extended family*); suggest ways to reduce personal energy consumption; and explain why it is important for people to make these choices
- 1.2 describe how the everyday lives of different people and other living things would be affected if electrical energy were no longer available (*e.g., families, farmers, businesses and stores, a company that offers alternative energy sources such as solar-powered devices, the plants in a hydroponic greenhouse, the tropical animals in a Canadian zoo*)

Social Studies (2004)

Heritage and Citizenship: Relationships, Rules, and Responsibilities

In the Heritage and Citizenship strand, students build a foundation for understanding citizenship. They begin by learning the importance of rules and responsibilities in their daily lives.

- describe how they follow the rules about respecting the rights and property of other people and about using the shared environment responsibly (e.g., by sharing, being courteous, cooperating, not littering)

Canada and World Connections: The Local Community

- recognize that communities consist of various physical features and community facilities that meet human needs
- use a variety of resources and tools to gather, process, and communicate information about the distinguishing physical features and community facilities in their area
- describe how people in the community interact with each other and the physical environment to meet human needs

GRADE 2

See the Preface for important information on the organization of the following material.

The Arts (2009)

A. Dance

A1. Creating and Presenting

A1.2 use dance as a language to represent the main ideas in poems and stories, with a focus on body and space (*e.g., ... use a smooth and delicate sequence of expanding movements to suggest a butterfly emerging from a cocoon*)

A1.4 use a variety of locomotor and non-locomotor movements to depict creatures and objects in the world around them (*e.g., depict a large animal with torso, arms, and legs that creeps along at a low level; change movements to interpret the motions of various animals represented by the different musical sections of Camille Saint-Saëns's Carnival of the Animals*)

Teacher prompts: “Can you demonstrate what kind of movements a tree makes in the wind?” “What kind of non-locomotor movements can we use to create a picture of a forest environment? What levels would we use? What shapes should our bodies take to create a picture of the trees and the sun and the wind and the animals?”

A2. Reflecting, Responding, and Analysing

A2.2 identify, using dance vocabulary, the elements of dance in their own dance phrases and those of others, and describe how each element is used to communicate meaning (*e.g., describe how various aspects of body [shapes, body parts, locomotor and non-locomotor movements] and space [levels, direction] are used to depict crashing waves*)

Teacher prompt: “When we were pretending that our fingertips were the rain in the story we just read, what type of pathway did our arms make? Straight? Wavy? Zigzag? Were we moving our arms quickly or slowly? Why did we use that particular pathway and that speed? How would the rain be different if we used other pathways and a very different speed?”

A3. Exploring Forms and Cultural Contexts

A3.2 identify various reasons why people dance in daily life and various contexts in which they do so (*e.g., ... to dance for the earth [at powwows], ...*)

B. Drama

B1. Creating and Presenting

B1.1 engage in dramatic play and role play, with a focus on exploring main ideas and central characters in stories from diverse communities, times, and places (*e.g., ... enact a scene*)

between characters in a fairy-tale kingdom, animals in the tundra, or neighbours in a back alley)

- B1.2** demonstrate an understanding of the element of role by communicating thoughts, feelings, and perspectives appropriate to the role being played (*e.g., devise and share a group mime showing how characters respond to the tension in a situation of conflict, departure, or anticipation; use voice expressively to convey an interpretation of a character's attitude*)

Teacher prompts: ... "How would you change your gestures and movement if you were portraying wind or water as a character from the story?" ...

- B1.4** communicate feelings and ideas to a familiar audience (*e.g., classmates*), using several simple visual or technological aids to support and enhance their drama work (*e.g., ... use simple objects or props such as fur or feathers to indicate animal or bird characters in an Aboriginal story*)

C. Music

C2. Reflecting, Responding, and Analysing

- C2.1** express personal responses to musical performances in a variety of ways (*e.g., use a teacher-directed listening log to record their thoughts, feelings, ideas; write or draw their response*)

Teacher prompts: ... "Which animal would you choose to represent music that is loud – a lion or a kitten? Why?" ...

C3. Exploring Forms and Cultural Contexts

- C3.1** identify reasons why people make music in their daily lives (*e.g., ... children can use music to promote environmental awareness at school*), and describe contexts in which they make music (*e.g., family gatherings, seasonal celebrations*)

D. Visual Arts

D1. Creating and Presenting

- D1.1** create two- and three-dimensional works of art that express feelings and ideas inspired by activities in their community or observations of nature (*e.g., ... small glue-line prints in which a variety of curvy and pointy lines show illusory texture or represent a pattern they have seen on insects in the schoolyard or garden*)

Teacher prompts: ... "How can you use a variety of diagonal, vertical, and horizontal lines to show the patterns and body parts on the insect?"

- D1.2** demonstrate an understanding of composition, using principles of design to create narrative art works or art works on a theme or topic (*e.g., ... create a painting or series of stamp prints, showing depth, perspective, and contrast of pattern by overlapping fish and vegetation of different sizes and shapes*)

- D1.3** use elements of design in art works to communicate ideas, messages, and understandings (*e.g., ... use a simple action pose to modify form in a sculpture of a pet or other animal made with modelling clay*)

- D1.4** use a variety of materials, tools, and techniques to respond to design challenges (*e.g.,*
- *drawing: make marker or coloured-pencil drawings of trees that are close and far away, using contrasts in size and placement on the paper to show depth of space, and*

- basing the drawings on observations of real trees and trees in a variety of art works [e.g., works by Emily Carr or Tom Thomson]*
- *mixed media: use acrylic paint over textured materials [e.g., burlap, cardboard] to make expressive organic shapes, using a combination of traditional techniques [blending, glazing, sgraffito, scumbling, impasto] and experimental techniques [use of sponges, fingers, sticks, twigs, feathers, masking tape] ...*
 - *printmaking: make a print of a motif for a storybook about dinosaurs, using polystyrene plate stamps or modelling-clay imprints of dinosaurs and plants*
 - *sculpture: make insect shapes and habitat features, using wood, twigs, raffia, corn husks, and other natural materials, to explore science concepts)*
- Teacher prompts:** “What materials could you use for building your bugs? How could you hold the parts together?” “How will the mood of the print change if you print it on different kinds of paper (bond, construction, giftwrap) or colours of paper (warm, cool)?”

D2. Reflecting, Responding, and Analysing

- D2.1** *express their feelings and ideas about works of art (e.g., explain why they prefer a work by one artist over another; explain to a partner how well an art work reflects their personal knowledge and prior experience)*
- Teacher prompts:** ... “How is this artist’s representation of winter different from (or the same as) your own experience of winter?”
- D2.2** *explain how elements and principles of design are used to communicate meaning or understanding in their own and others’ art work (e.g., use of different colours for achieving different effects, such as warm, sunny colours for a beach or cool colours for a wet forest; depiction of various textures, such as rough tree bark, smooth plastics, and ridged corduroy; elaboration and variation to create variety in otherwise symmetrical buildings)*

D3. Exploring Forms and Cultural Contexts

- D3.2** *demonstrate an awareness of a variety of works of art and artistic traditions from diverse communities, times, and places (e.g., depictions of nature, of people doing things together, or of people at work; ... Aboriginal textiles, ceramics, and petroglyphs; ...)*

French As a Second Language – French Immersion (2001)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding.

Health and Physical Education (2010)

Living Skills

Personal Skills

- 1.2** use adaptive, management, and coping skills to help them respond to the various challenges they encounter as they participate in physical activities, develop movement competence, and acquire knowledge and skills related to healthy living (*e.g., **Active Living:** dress appropriately for outdoor activity ...*)

Critical and Creative Thinking

- 1.5** use a range of critical and creative thinking skills and processes to assist them in making connections, planning and setting goals, analysing and solving problems, making decisions, and evaluating their choices in connection with learning in health and physical education (*e.g., **Active Living:** ... describe what is needed to play safely and comfortably outside in different kinds of weather ...*)

A. Active Living

A1. Active Participation

- A1.2** demonstrate an understanding of factors that contribute to their personal enjoyment of being active (*e.g., ... having access to safe outdoor play space ...*) as they participate in a wide variety of individual and small-group activities

A2. Physical Fitness

- A2.3** recognize their degree of exertion in physical activities by using simple assessment methods ... and identify factors that affect their performance level (*e.g., humidity, extremely cold or warm air, poor air quality ...*)

A3. Safety

- A3.2** identify ways of protecting themselves and others, including those with medical conditions, from safety risks while participating in physical activity (*e.g., ... reducing intensity of physical activity if poor air quality causes breathing difficulties ...*)

C. Healthy Living

C1. Understanding Health Concepts

Personal Safety and Injury Prevention

- C1.1** demonstrate an understanding of practices that enhance personal safety in the home ... and outdoors (*e.g., ... using UV protection; riding a bicycle, walking to school ...*)

C3. Making Connections for Healthy Living

Substance Use, Addictions, and Related Behaviours

- C3.2** describe methods that may be used instead of or in combination with medication to maintain good health and prevent or treat various health problems (*e.g., ... getting more fresh air and physical activity to relieve headaches ...*)

Language (2006)

Although no specific or overall expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding. Also, in each of the strands, there are some expectations that can provide opportunities for exploring environmental education – for example, expectations on making inferences, making connections, analysing and evaluating texts, developing a point of view, and doing research. The examples in the following expectations from the language document provide a context for environmental education.

Reading

- 1.4** demonstrate understanding of a text by retelling the story or restating information from the text, with the inclusion of a few interesting details (*e.g., ... restate the important ideas from a short informational text about the life cycle of a butterfly in the correct sequence*)

Media Literacy

- 1.1** identify the purpose and intended audience of some simple media texts (*e.g., ... this picture book of nature stories is aimed at children who are interested in animals*)

Mathematics (2005)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding (e.g., problems relating to climate or waste management could be the focus of student learning). In addition, the mathematical processes (e.g., problem solving, connecting) address skills that can be used to support the development of environmental literacy.

Data Management and Probability

In one expectation in this strand, there is an example of mathematical language that students can use to describe a bar graph showing that more people walk to school than take the bus. The teacher could place such a bar graph in a broader environmental context.

Native Languages (2001)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding. Learning about aspects of Native culture and communities may provide for students opportunities to make connections with local places.

Science and Technology (2007)

Understanding Life Systems: Growth and Changes in Animals

- 1 assess ways in which animals have an impact on society and the environment, and ways in which humans have an impact upon animals and the places where they live
- 1.1 identify positive and negative impacts that animals have on humans (society) and the environment, form an opinion about one of them, and suggest ways in which the impact can be minimized or enhanced
- 1.2 identify positive and negative impacts that different kinds of human activity have on animals and where they live (*e.g., actions of animal lovers and groups that protect animals and their rights, the home owner who wants a nice lawn, people who visit zoos and wildlife parks, pet owners*), form an opinion about one of them, and suggest ways in which the impact can be minimized or enhanced
- 2 investigate similarities and differences in the characteristics of various animals
- 2.5 investigate the ways in which a variety of animals adapt to their environment and/or to changes in their environment, using various methods (*e.g., read simple non-fiction texts and Aboriginal stories; observe animal activity in the schoolyard and surrounding areas, and record findings*)
- 3.2 describe an adaptation as a characteristic body part, shape, or behaviour that helps a plant or animal survive in its environment (*e.g., some birds migrate to a warmer climate for the winter; the design of a whale's flipper allows the whale to turn, steer, and balance; the cecropia moth has the pattern of a snake's head on its wings: the hypothesis is that this is to frighten its predators away*)

Understanding Structures and Mechanisms: Movement

- 1 assess the impact on society and the environment of simple machines and mechanisms
- 1.1 assess the impact on society and the environment of simple machines that allow movement

Understanding Matter and Energy: Properties of Liquids and Solids

- 1 assess ways in which the uses of liquids and solids can have an impact on society and the environment
- 1.1 assess the ways in which liquids and solids in the home are used, stored, and disposed of in terms of the effect on personal safety and the health of the environment, and suggest responsible actions to replace inappropriate practices

Understanding Earth and Space Systems: Air and Water in the Environment

- 1** assess ways in which the actions of humans have an impact on the quality of air and water, and ways in which the quality of air and water has an impact on living things
- 1.1** assess the impact of human activities on air and water in the environment, taking different points of view into consideration (*e.g., the point of view of parents, children, other community members*), and plan a course of action to help keep the air and water in the local community clean
- 1.2** assess personal and family uses of water as responsible/efficient or wasteful, and create a plan to reduce the amount of water used, where possible
- 2** investigate the characteristics of air and water and the visible/invisible effects of and changes to air and/or water in the environment
- 2.5** investigate water in the natural environment (*e.g., observe and measure precipitation; observe and record cloud formations; observe water flow and describe where it goes; observe a puddle over time and record observations*)
- 3** demonstrate an understanding of the ways in which air and water are used by living things to help them meet their basic needs
- 3.4** identify sources of water in the natural and built environment (*e.g., natural: oceans, lakes, ponds, streams, springs, water tables; human-made: wells, sewers, water-supply systems, reservoirs, water towers*)
- 3.5** identify the three states of water in the environment, give examples of each (*e.g., solid – visible as ice, snow, sleet, hail, frost; liquid – visible as rain, dew; gas – visible as fog, water vapour*), and show how they fit into the water cycle when the temperature of the surrounding environment changes (*e.g., heat – evaporation; cooling – condensation and precipitation*)
- 3.6** state reasons why clean water is an increasingly scarce resource in many parts of the world

Social Studies (2004)

Participation in United Nations celebrations (*e.g., World Water Day, Earth Day, World Habitat Day, World Environment Day*) can lead to an appreciation of the environment and can help students become engaged and environmentally literate citizens.

Heritage and Citizenship: Traditions and Celebrations

- explain how the various cultures of individuals and groups contribute to the local community

Canada and World Connections: Features of Communities Around the World

- explain how the environment affects people's lives and the ways in which their needs are met

GRADE 3

See the Preface for important information on the organization of the following material.

The Arts (2009)

A. Dance

A1. Creating and Presenting

- A1.1** imitate movements found in their natural environment in a variety of ways and incorporate them into a dance phrase (*e.g., modify the movements of animals, snow falling to the ground, ice melting, plants growing; connect a series of insect-like movements together to make a phrase*)
Teacher prompt: “How would the quality of your movements change if you were first moving like a bee and then moving like a butterfly [erratic, gliding]? Would your movements change to sharp and sudden, or smooth and slow? Would your path be direct and gliding or indirect and meandering?”
- A1.2** use dance as a language to represent ideas from diverse literature sources, with a focus on time and energy (*e.g., ... respond to a story about insects by depicting the sustained lifting and pulling actions of ants versus the sustained floating actions of butterflies*)
Teacher prompts: ... “Which combination of elements will you choose from the time and energy chart to portray the rest of the insect characters in the story?”
- A1.3** create dance phrases using a variety of pattern forms (*e.g., create dances with distinct, self-contained sections that share movement qualities using AB form, ABA form, or ABBA form; demonstrate a pattern physically by making “A” a soft and fluid section and “B” a fast and percussive section*)
Teacher prompt: “How would you show the water cycle using a pattern in dance? Which pattern form can you use to convey your idea?”

B. Drama

B1. Creating and Presenting

- B1.2** demonstrate an understanding of how the element of time and place can support the development of role (*e.g., present tableaux, with transitions and thought tracking, that show differences between urban and rural settings and/or lifestyles to convey information about the characters*)

D. Visual Arts

D1. Creating and Presenting

- D1.1** create two- and three-dimensional works of art that express personal feelings and ideas inspired by the environment or that have the community as their subject (*e.g., make a symmetrical sculpture of an insect or a flower, using natural materials such as wood,*

pebbles, dry seed pods, feathers; draw a picture depicting a solution to the problem of litter in their community; make a painting of nature, focusing on a feature of personal interest or meaning to themselves)

Teacher prompt: “Let’s look at how artist Andy Goldsworthy uses natural materials in his art. How can you use the textures and shapes of sticks, leaves, or stones to express your ideas about the natural environment?”

- D1.3** use elements of design in art works to communicate ideas, messages, and understandings (*e.g., use asymmetrical cut-paper composite shapes to depict a Canadian landscape, with a clear foreground, middle ground, and background; ...*)

Teacher prompts: “When creating a sense of space in your landscape, should you create the foreground, middle ground, or background first? Why?” ... “Why do you think Tom Thomson chose to paint a windswept tree in *The Jack Pine* instead of a symmetrical tree? How can you use asymmetry in your own art work?”

- D1.4** use a variety of materials, tools, and techniques to respond to design challenges (*e.g., ...*)
- mixed media: *use wax crayons, oil pastels, paint resist, and materials of various textures [e.g., yarn, found objects] to depict a tree or plant above ground, and use the technique of elaboration to depict what is hidden below ground*
 - painting: *create a watercolour or tempera painting of animals, using colour in a non-representational and expressive way*
 - printmaking: *paint stencil prints in warm and cool colours, creating a simplified pattern inspired by a favourite fruit*
 - sculpture: *use modelling clay to create organic forms that are inspired by nature, such as shells, seed pods, and water-worn stones, and that show some kind of metamorphosis or transformation into another form or figure)*

Teacher prompts: ... “What do the roots of a tree or plant look like below the ground? How could you draw a plant and show its roots?” “How does the emotional impact or mood of your print change when it is printed in warm instead of cool colours?”

D2. Reflecting, Responding, and Analysing

- D2.3** demonstrate an awareness of the meaning of signs and symbols encountered in their daily lives and in works of art (*e.g., fonts or logos that remind them of specific companies, messages, or moods; the meaning of animals such as the orca in Aboriginal clan symbols or the Inukshuk in Aboriginal art*)

French As a Second Language – French Immersion (2001)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding.

Health and Physical Education (2010)

Living Skills

Critical and Creative Thinking

- 1.5** use a range of critical and creative thinking skills and processes to assist them in making connections, planning and setting goals, analysing and solving problems, making decisions, resolving conflicts, and evaluating their choices in connection with learning in health and physical education (*e.g., ... **Healthy Living:** plan what they might bring to a family picnic, focusing on local foods, and give reasons for their choices*)

A. Active Living

A1. Active Participation

- A1.1** actively participate in a wide variety of program activities (*e.g., outdoor activities*) ..., according to their capabilities, while applying behaviours that enhance their readiness and ability to take part ...
Students: “We show respect for other people and for things, too. We show respect for ... the environment...” “We show that we respect the environment by turning off lights when we are not in the room, by not littering, and, whenever we can, by walking, wheeling, or biking instead of using a car.”
- A1.2** demonstrate an understanding of factors that contribute to their personal enjoyment of being active (*e.g., ... being exposed to a variety of activities, being outdoors*) as they participate in a wide variety of individual and small-group activities

A2. Physical Fitness

- A2.2** identify new capabilities and other benefits that may result from improved cardiorespiratory fitness
Students: “Physical activity is good for the heart because the heart is like other muscles and it works better when it gets exercise. Today I snowshoed all the way up the hill and didn’t need to stop and take a break.”...

C. Healthy Living

C1. Understanding Health Concepts

Healthy Eating

- C1.1** demonstrate an understanding of how the origins of food (*e.g., where the food is grown, how it is made*) affect its nutritional value and environmental impact
Teacher: “Processed foods lose some of their nutrients when they are manufactured. How else are processed foods different from fresh foods in terms of nutrients? What is the environmental impact of processed foods?”
Student: “... The way processed foods are made and the way they have to be shipped can make air pollution and other environmental problems worse. Manufacturing them can also make water pollution worse, and the packaging they come in creates extra garbage.”

C2. Making Healthy Choices

Personal Safety and Injury Prevention

- C2.2** apply their understanding of good safety practices by developing safety guidelines for a variety of places and situations outside the classroom (*e.g., guidelines for water safety; ... safe camping checklists; ... wildlife safety precautions ...*)

C3. Making Connections for Healthy Living

Healthy Eating

- C3.1** explain how local fresh foods and foods from different cultures can be used to expand their range of healthy eating choices
Teacher prompt: “Why is it a good idea to eat local fresh foods when they are available?”
Student: “They are more nutritious, taste better, and are better for the environment because they don’t have to be shipped so far.”

Language (2006)

In each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding. Also, in each of the strands, there are some expectations that can provide opportunities for exploring environmental education – for example, expectations on making inferences, making connections, analysing and evaluating texts, developing a point of view, and doing research.

In the Reading strand, expectation 2.1 explicitly provides a context for environmental education, and some examples or teacher prompts in the rest of the following expectations also explicitly provide a context for environmental education.

Oral Communication

- 2.7** use a variety of appropriate visual aids (*e.g., overheads, diagrams, graphic organizers, charts, artefacts*) to support or enhance oral presentations (*e.g., use a large-size labelled diagram to illustrate an explanation of how soil erodes*)

Reading

- 1.5** make inferences about texts using stated and implied ideas from the texts as evidence
Teacher prompts: ... “Why do you think early settlers chose wood to build their homes? Is there any evidence in the text to explain this?”
- 1.6** extend understanding of texts by connecting the ideas in them to their own knowledge and experience, to other familiar texts, and to the world around them
Teacher prompts: ... “Do you know of other reasons why trees are important besides the reasons mentioned in the book?”
- 2.1** identify and describe the characteristics of a variety of text forms, with a focus on literary texts such as a fable or adventure story (*e.g., plot development, characters, setting*), graphic texts such as a comic book (*e.g., speech bubbles, illustrations, captions*), and

informational texts such as a nature magazine (e.g., *table of contents, diagrams, photographs, labels, captions*)

Writing

- 2.1 write short texts using a variety of forms (e.g., *a personal or factual recount of events or experiences that includes photographs or drawings and captions; a report comparing transportation in urban and rural communities; a paragraph explaining how physical geography and natural resources affected the development of early settler communities; a letter from the point of view of a settler, describing how First Nations people have taught the settlers to adapt to their new environment; a familiar story told from a new perspective; a patterned poem using rhyme or repetition*)

Media Literacy

- 1.3 express personal opinions about ideas presented in media texts (e.g., *respond to the messages in a public service announcement about recycling; ...*)

Mathematics (2005)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding (e.g., problems relating to climate or waste management could be the focus of student learning). In addition, the mathematical processes (e.g., problem solving, connecting) address skills that can be used to support the development of environmental literacy.

Data Management and Probability

In this strand, the collecting of data could be extended to include environmental issues.

Native Languages (2001)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding. Learning about aspects of Native culture and communities may provide for students opportunities to make connections with local places.

Science and Technology (2007)

Understanding Life Systems: Growth and Changes in Plants

- 1 assess ways in which plants have an impact on society and the environment, and ways in which human activity has an impact on plants and plant habitats
- 1.2 assess the impact of different human activities on plants, and list personal actions they can engage in to minimize harmful effects and enhance good effects

- 2 investigate similarities and differences in the characteristics of various plants, and ways in which the characteristics of plants relate to the environment in which they grow
- 2.4 investigate ways in which a variety of plants adapt and/or react to their environment, including changes in their environment, using a variety of methods (*e.g., read a variety of non-fiction texts; interview plant experts; view DVDs or CD-ROMs*)
- 2.7 use a variety of forms (*e.g., oral, written, graphic, multimedia*) to communicate with different audiences and for a variety of purposes (*e.g., make illustrated entries in a personal science journal to describe plant characteristics and adaptations to harsh environments*)
- 3 demonstrate an understanding that plants grow and change and have distinct characteristics
- 3.2 identify the major parts of plants, including root, stem, flower, stamen, pistil, leaf, seed, and fruit, and describe how each contributes to the plant's survival within the plant's environment (*e.g., the roots soak up food and water for the plant; the stem carries water and food to the rest of the plant; the leaves make food for the plant with help from the sun; the flowers grow fruit and seeds for new plants*)
- 3.7 describe the different ways in which plants are grown for food (*e.g., on farms, in orchards, greenhouses, home gardens*), and explain the advantages and disadvantages of locally grown and organically produced food, including environmental benefits
- 3.8 identify examples of environmental conditions that may threaten plant and animal survival (*e.g., extreme heat and cold; floods and/or droughts; changes in habitat because of human activities such as construction, use of gas-powered personal watercraft on lakes*)

Understanding Structures and Mechanisms: Strong and Stable Structures

- 1 assess the importance of form, function, strength, and stability in structures through time
- 1.1 assess effects of strong and stable structures on society and the environment (*e.g., reliable load-bearing structures are essential in all areas of life for shelter, transportation, and many other everyday purposes; strong and stable structures can endure for long periods of time and provide a historical record of other societies and cultures; strong and stable structures can be hard to dispose of when their usefulness is ended and may then have a negative effect on the environment*)
- 1.2 assess the environmental impact of structures built by various animals and those built by humans

Understanding Matter and Energy: Forces Causing Movement

- 1 assess the impact of various forces on society and the environment
- 1.1 assess the effects of the action of forces in nature (natural phenomena) on the natural and built environment, and identify ways in which human activities can reduce or enhance this impact

Understanding Earth and Space Systems: Soils in the Environment

- 1 assess the impact of soils on society and the environment, and of society and the environment on soils
- 1.1 assess the impact of soils on society and the environment, and suggest ways in which humans can enhance positive effects and/or lessen or prevent harmful effects
- 1.2 assess the impact of human action on soils, and suggest ways in which humans can affect soils positively and/or lessen or prevent harmful effects on soils

- 2 investigate the composition and characteristics of different soils
- 2.2 investigate the components of soil (*e.g., non-living things such as pebbles and decaying matter; living things such as organic matter, bacteria, earthworms, and insects*), the condition of soil (*e.g., wet, dry*), and additives found in soil (*e.g., pesticides, fertilizers, salt*), using a variety of soil samples (*e.g., sand, clay, loam*) from different local environments, and explain how the different amounts of these components in a soil sample determine how the soil can be used
- 2.4 investigate the process of composting, and explain some advantages and disadvantages of composting (*e.g., set up a pop-bottle composter in the classroom, and observe what happens over time*)
- 3 demonstrate an understanding of the composition of soils, the types of soils, and the relationship between soils and other living things
- 3.1 identify and describe the different types of soils (*e.g., Sandy soil is made up of minerals and tiny pieces of rock that have come from the erosion and weathering of rocks. It feels gritty and does not stick together well. Sandy soil drains easily and quickly after a rain and warms up quickly in the spring, but does not hold water and nutrients as well as clay soil, and is eroded more easily. Loamy soil is made up of sand, silt, and clay in relatively equal amounts. It sticks together better than sand but not as well as clay. Loamy soil holds water and nutrients well, and also drains well so that sufficient air can reach the roots. Clay soil is a very fine-grained soil that is plastic when wet but hard when dried. It feels slick and smooth. Clay soils have poor drainage and aeration.*)
- 3.2 identify additives that might be in soil but that cannot always be seen (*e.g., pesticides, fertilizers, salt*)

Social Studies (2004)

Heritage and Citizenship: Early Settlements in Upper Canada

- use a variety of resources and tools to gather, process, and communicate information about interactions between new settlers and existing communities, including First Nation peoples, and the impact of factors such as heritage, natural resources, and climate on the development of early settler communities

In connection with the following expectation, students may compare aspects of life within an environmental context.

- compare aspects of life in early settler communities and present-day communities

Canada and World Connections: Urban and Rural Communities

The specific expectations clarify the connections between the following overall expectations and environmental education.

- identify and compare distinguishing features of urban and rural communities
- use a variety of resources and tools to gather, process, and communicate geographic information about urban and rural communities
- explain how communities interact with each other and the environment to meet human needs

GRADE 4

See the Preface for important information on the organization of the following material.

The Arts (2009)

A. Dance

A1. Creating and Presenting

- A1.1** translate into dance a variety of movement sequences observed in nature (*e.g., wind developing into a tornado; water freezing and melting on a landscape; rain transforming into a storm; a caterpillar evolving into a butterfly*)

Teacher prompt: “How could your sequence of movements demonstrate the transformation of rain into a flood or a hurricane?”

C. Music

C1. Creating and Performing

- C1.3** create musical compositions for specific purposes and audiences (*e.g., ... compose a soundscape to represent the physical landscape of Canada; ...*)

D. Visual Arts

D1. Creating and Presenting

- D1.2** demonstrate an understanding of composition, using selected principles of design to create narrative art works or art works on a theme or topic (*e.g., a collaborative mural depicting a historical or an imaginary landscape in which objects and figures placed in the foreground create areas of emphasis, and objects placed in the background show diminishing size; a relief print of a seascape in which shapes that are similar, but are different in size or colour, give the work both unity and variety*)
- D1.3** use elements of design in art works to communicate ideas, messages, and understandings (*e.g., create a poster using colour and cropping of space to propose a solution to climate change; ...*)

D2. Reflecting, Responding, and Analysing

- D2.2** analyse the use of elements and principles of design in a variety of art works, and explain how they are used to communicate meaning or understanding (*e.g., the use of texture and negative space in Henry Moore’s abstract forms to suggest natural objects or figures; ...*)

French As a Second Language – Extended French, French Immersion (2001); Core French (1998)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding.

Health and Physical Education (2010)

A. Active Living

A1. Active Participation

A1.3 identify factors that motivate participation in physical activity every day at school, at home, or in their communities (*e.g., ... proximity and accessibility of facilities such as community centres, lakes, or nature trails; availability of bike racks; ...*)

Students: ... “Our environment club at school is making a school garden. I love being outside, digging in the earth and watching things grow, but I don’t have a chance to do it at home because I live in an apartment. I am active every day as I help with digging and watering.” “My friends and I often cycle on the trails near our house. It’s a lot of fun.” ...

A2. Physical Fitness

A2.3 assess their level of exertion during physical activity, using simple self-assessment techniques ..., and explain how intrinsic and extrinsic factors affect the exertion required to perform physical activities (*e.g., ... weather extremes such as heat, humidity, or cold*)

C. Healthy Living

C2. Making Healthy Choices

Personal Safety and Injury Prevention

C2.2 apply a decision-making process ... to assess risks and make safe decisions in a variety of situations ... (*e.g., when using a wheelchair, cycling, preparing food*)

...

Teacher prompt: “Before riding your bike to school, what do you need to think about and what do you need to do to be safe?”

Student: “I should think about what I need to have and how to stay safe.... Do I need to take any precautions because of the weather? ...”

C3. Making Connections for Healthy Living

C3.1 identify ways of promoting healthier food choices in a variety of settings and situations (*e.g., ... when camping, ...*)

Language (2006)

Although no specific or overall expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding. Also, in each of the strands, there are some expectations that can provide opportunities for exploring environmental education – for example, expectations on making inferences, making connections, analysing and evaluating texts, developing a point of view, and doing research. Some examples in the following expectations from the language document provide a context for environmental education.

Writing

- 2.1 write more complex texts using a variety of forms (*e.g., ... a report, including jot notes, comparing the environments of two or more regions in Canada; ...*)

Media Literacy

- 1.3 express opinions about ideas, issues, and/or experiences presented in media texts, and give evidence from the texts to support their opinions (*e.g., “I think this documentary about lions is one-sided because it only shows them as predators”; ...*)
- 2.1 identify elements and characteristics of some media forms (*e.g., ... a television nature program: outdoor setting, wildlife “actors”, voice-over narration, background music; ...*)

Mathematics (2005)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding (e.g., problems relating to climate or waste management could be the focus of student learning). In addition, the mathematical processes (e.g., problem solving, connecting) address skills that can be used to support the development of environmental literacy.

Data Management and Probability

In this strand, the collecting of data could be extended to include environmental issues.

Native Languages (2001)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding. Learning about aspects of Native culture and communities may provide for students opportunities to make connections with local places.

Science and Technology (2007)

Understanding Life Systems: Habitats and Communities

- 1 analyse the effects of human activities on habitats and communities
- 1.1 analyse the positive and negative impacts of human interactions with natural habitats and communities (*e.g., human dependence on natural materials*), taking different perspectives into account (*e.g., the perspectives of a housing developer, a family in need of housing, an ecologist*), and evaluate ways of minimizing the negative impacts
- 1.2 identify reasons for the depletion or extinction of a plant or animal species (*e.g., hunting, disease, invasive species, changes in or destruction of its habitat*), evaluate the impacts on the rest of the natural community, and propose possible actions for preventing such depletions or extinctions from happening
- 3 demonstrate an understanding of habitats and communities and the relationships among the plants and animals that live in them
- 3.1 demonstrate an understanding of habitats as areas that provide plants and animals with the necessities of life (*e.g., food, water, air, space, and light*)
- 3.8 explain why changes in the environment have a greater impact on specialized species than on generalized species (*e.g., diminishing ice cover hampers the ability of polar bears to hunt seals, their main food source, and so the polar bear population in some areas is becoming less healthy and may begin to decrease; black bear habitat has been heavily disrupted by human encroachment, but because black bears are highly adaptable omnivores that eat everything from insects to garbage generated by humans, their numbers have been increasing*)
- 3.10 describe ways in which humans are dependent on natural habitats and communities (*e.g., for water, medicine, flood control in wetlands, leisure activities*)

Understanding Structures and Mechanisms: Pulleys and Gears

- 1.2 assess the environmental impact of using machines with pulleys and gears, taking different perspectives into account (*e.g., the perspectives of a car driver or cyclist, someone who is physically challenged, the owner of a multifloor building*), and suggest ways to minimize negative impacts and maximize positive impacts

Understanding Matter and Energy: Light and Sound

- 1 assess the impact on society and the environment of technological innovations related to light and sound
- 1.2 assess the impacts on society and the environment of light and/or sound energy produced by different technologies, taking different perspectives into account (*e.g., the perspectives of someone who has to walk on the street late at night, a cottage owner, a person who is hearing impaired, manufacturers of and merchants who sell MP3 players*)

Understanding Earth and Space Systems: Rocks and Minerals

- 1 assess the social and environmental impacts of human uses of rocks and minerals
- 1.1 assess the social and environmental costs and benefits of using objects in the built environment that are made from rocks and minerals
- 1.2 analyse the impact on society and the environment of extracting and refining rocks and minerals for human use, taking different perspectives into account (*e.g., the perspectives*

of mine owners, the families of the miners, Aboriginal communities, the refinery workers, manufacturers of items who need the refined rocks and minerals to make their products, residents who live in communities located near refineries and manufacturing facilities and who are concerned about the environment)

Social Studies (2004)

Heritage and Citizenship: Medieval Times

The specific expectations related to the following overall expectation clarify the connection between the expectation and environmental education: students learn about the dependence of human systems on natural systems within a historical context.

- relate significant elements of medieval societies to comparable aspects of contemporary Canadian communities

Canada and World Connections: Canada's Provinces, Territories, and Regions

The specific expectations in this strand clarify the connection between the strand and environmental education: students learn how natural systems influence human systems and activities, including cultural activities.

- name and locate the various physical regions, provinces, and territories of Canada and identify the chief natural resources of each
- use a variety of resources and tools to determine the influence of physical factors on the economies and cultures of Ontario and the other provinces and territories
- identify, analyse, and describe economic and cultural relationships that link communities and regions within Ontario and across Canada

GRADE 5

See the Preface for important information on the organization of the following material.

The Arts (2009)

B. Drama

B1. Creating and Presenting

- B1.1** engage actively in drama exploration and role play, with a focus on examining issues and themes in fiction and non-fiction sources from diverse communities, times, and places (*e.g., ... use role play to explore social issues related to topics such as the environment, immigration, bullying, treaties, the rights and responsibilities of the child*)
Teacher prompts: ... “What drama strategy or convention can your group use to present solutions to the audience for your environmental issue?”

C. Music

C1. Creating and Performing

- C1.3** create musical compositions for specific purposes and audiences (*e.g., compose an accompaniment for a story, poem, or drama presentation to address an environmental issue such as water conservation, recycling, or planting trees; ... use body percussion, found sounds, voice, and non-pitched percussion instruments to vary the timbres in their work*)

C2. Reflecting, Responding, and Analysing

- C2.1** express detailed personal responses to musical performances in a variety of ways (*e.g., ... analyse a movement from Vivaldi’s Four Seasons in a think-pair-share listening activity, and describe their feelings and personal impressions; ...*)
Teacher prompts: ... “What in the ‘Spring’ movement of Vivaldi’s *Four Seasons* makes you think of spring?”

D. Visual Arts

D1. Creating and Presenting

- D1.1** create two- and three-dimensional art works that express feelings and ideas inspired by their own and others’ points of view (*e.g., ... a coloured line drawing of an underwater setting or the view from an airplane that addresses environmental awareness by showing the interconnectedness of ecosystems; ...*)
Teacher prompts: ... “How does our impression of the world change when we look at it from a bird’s-eye view rather than a worm’s-eye view? How can you use a particular point of view in your painting (not necessarily these) to create a particular impression?”

D2. Reflecting, Responding, and Analysing

D2.3 demonstrate an understanding of how to read and interpret signs, symbols, and style in art works (*e.g., Carl Ray’s paintings use symbols in the Woodland style of Aboriginal art to tell a story; ... a tiger is used in Asian art to signify bravery*)

Teacher prompts: “Why are creatures such as the thunderbird or eagle associated with the idea of power and privilege in some art works?” ...

French As a Second Language – Extended French, French Immersion (2001); Core French (1998)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (*e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment*) and/or learning materials (*e.g., books, websites, media*) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding.

Health and Physical Education (2010)

A. Active Living

A1. Active Participation

A1.2 demonstrate an understanding of factors that contribute to their personal enjoyment of being active (*e.g., ... having access to play spaces that are clean and attractive*), as they participate in a wide variety of individual and small-group activities and lead-up games

Teacher prompt: “What can you do to keep school and community play spaces clean, tidy, and attractive so that you can enjoy being physically active outside?”

Student: “We can get the school or community to put garbage and recycling containers in the area, use them ourselves, and encourage others to use them. We could also volunteer to plant trees. Trees provide shady places where we can go to keep cool.”

A3. Safety

A3.2 demonstrate an understanding of proactive measures that should be taken to minimize environmental health risks that may interfere with their safe participation in and enjoyment of outdoor physical activities (*e.g., ... applying sunscreen and wearing a hat and sunglasses to protect the skin and eyes from sun damage; checking weather reports for the humidex, wind chill, air quality index, and UV index to determine what preparations may be needed to be safe and comfortable outdoors; ...*)

Teacher prompt: “Using ‘active transportation’ means using muscle power instead of vehicles to get ourselves around. It helps to reduce air pollution. When using active transportation, what can you do to keep yourself safe?”

Student: “... When I’m biking, walking, or skateboarding, I can follow the rules of the road and also use trails or side streets instead of the main roads whenever I can. That way, I avoid the dangers of travelling in traffic and I don’t have to breathe in the exhaust from cars.”

Language (2006)

Although no specific or overall expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding. Also, in each of the strands, there are some expectations that can provide opportunities for exploring environmental education – for example, expectations on making inferences, making connections, analysing and evaluating texts, developing a point of view, and doing research. Some examples in the expectations in the Writing and Media Literacy strands support environmental literacy skill development.

Mathematics (2005)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding (e.g., problems relating to climate or waste management could be the focus of student learning). In addition, the mathematical processes (e.g., problem solving, connecting) address skills that can be used to support the development of environmental literacy.

Data Management and Probability

In this strand, the collecting of data could be extended to include environmental issues.

Native Languages (2001)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding. Learning about aspects of Native culture and communities may provide for students opportunities to make connections with local places.

Science and Technology (2007)

Understanding Life Systems: Human Organ Systems

- 1** analyse the impact of human activities and technological innovations on human health
- 1.1** assess the effects of social and environmental factors on human health, and propose ways in which individuals can reduce the harmful effects of these factors and take advantage of those that are beneficial

Understanding Structures and Mechanisms: Forces Acting on Structures and Mechanisms

- 1** analyse social and environmental impacts of forces acting on structures and mechanisms
- 1.1** analyse the effects of forces from natural phenomena (*e.g., tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis*) on the natural and built environment
- 1.2** evaluate the impact of society and the environment on structures and mechanisms, taking different perspectives into account (*e.g., the perspectives of golfers, local bird-watching groups, families, a school board*), and suggest ways in which structures and mechanisms can be modified to best achieve social and environmental objectives
- 3** identify forces that act on and within structures and mechanisms, and describe the effects of these forces on structures and mechanisms
- 3.4** describe forces resulting from natural phenomena that can have severe consequences for structures in the environment (*e.g., a house loses its roof in a wind storm*), and identify structural features that help overcome some of these forces (*e.g., cross supports for roofs, steel beams in bridges*)

Understanding Matter and Energy: Properties of and Changes in Matter

- 1** evaluate the social and environmental impacts of processes used to make everyday products
- 1.1** evaluate the environmental impacts of processes that change one product into another product through physical or chemical changes
- 1.2** assess the social and environmental impact of using processes that rely on chemical changes to produce consumer products, taking different perspectives into account (*e.g., the perspectives of food manufacturers, consumers, landfill operators, people concerned about the environment*), and make a case for maintaining the current level of use of the product or for reducing it

Understanding Earth and Space Systems: Conservation of Energy and Resources

- 1** analyse the immediate and long-term effects of energy and resource use on society and the environment, and evaluate options for conserving energy and resources
- 1.1** analyse the long-term impacts on society and the environment of human uses of energy and natural resources, and suggest ways to reduce these impacts (*e.g., turning off the faucet while brushing teeth or washing and rinsing dishes conserves water; reusing or recycling products, or using fewer products, conserves natural resources and energy*)
- 1.2** evaluate the effects of various technologies on energy consumption (*e.g., improving our home's insulation allows us to conserve heat and reduce energy consumption; aerodynamic design can improve the energy efficiency of cars and buses; household appliances designed to make our lives easier use large amounts of energy; some cars and recreational vehicles use energy less efficiently than others*), and propose ways in which individuals can improve energy conservation
- 3** demonstrate an understanding of the various forms and sources of energy and the ways in which energy can be transformed and conserved
- 3.2** identify renewable and non-renewable sources of energy (*e.g., renewable: sun, wind, ocean waves and tides, wood; non-renewable: fossil fuels such as coal and natural gas*)

Social Studies (2004)

Heritage and Citizenship: Early Civilizations

The following overall expectations, and their related specific expectations, provide students with opportunities to develop an understanding of interactions between humans and the environment in early civilizations (including the role of technology) and an understanding of the relevance to the modern world of elements and discoveries from these civilizations.

- identify and compare the ways in which people in various early civilizations met their physical and social needs, including how they interacted with and used the natural environment
- use a variety of resources and tools to investigate characteristics of a number of early civilizations, including their significant innovations and technological advances
- show how innovations made by various early civilizations have influenced the modern world

Canada and World Connections: Aspects of Citizenship and Government in Canada

The following overall expectations, and their related specific expectations, provide students with opportunities to develop the knowledge and skills required for the informed, responsible, and active citizenship that is an essential part of being environmentally literate.

- use a variety of resources and tools to gather and analyse information about government processes, the rights of groups and individuals, and the responsibilities of citizenship in Canada, including participation in the electoral process
- identify concrete examples of how government plays a role in contemporary society and of how the rights of groups and individuals and the responsibilities of citizenship apply to their own lives

GRADE 6

See the Preface for important information on the organization of the following material.

The Arts (2009)

A. Dance

A1. Creating and Presenting

- A1.2** use dance as a language to interpret and depict central themes in literature (*e.g., develop a movement vocabulary that reinterprets themes such as good versus evil or humans versus nature; ...*)

B. Drama

B1. Creating and Presenting

- B1.1** engage actively in drama exploration and role play, with a focus on identifying and examining a range of issues, themes, and ideas from a variety of fiction and non-fiction sources and diverse communities, times, and places (*e.g., adapt roles and develop improvised scenes based on human rights issues and/or environmental issues such as species extinction; ...*)

D. Visual Arts

D1. Creating and Presenting

- D1.3** use elements of design in art works to communicate ideas, messages, and understandings (*e.g., a design of a letter of the alphabet using shapes, symbols, colour, and font style to represent a selected animal and its habitat; ...*)
- D1.4** use a variety of materials, tools, techniques, and technologies to determine solutions to design challenges (*e.g.,*
- *drawing: use charcoal to create a shaded drawing of the exaggerated details of a face, a figure, or natural objects [e.g., shells, pods] on earth-toned papers [e.g., tan construction paper] ...*
 - *painting: use a variety of paint techniques [e.g., blending, scumbling, glazing] in a mural of a landscape or cityscape incorporating stylistic elements from contemporary pop culture*
 - *printmaking: cut and gouge a variety of lines and marks to enhance the background and negative spaces in a softoleum, linoleum, or block print that depicts an endangered animal species ...*
 - *technology: create a digital photo montage that represents aspects of environmentalism*)

D2. Reflecting, Responding, and Analysing

D2.2 explain how the elements and principles of design are used in their own and others' art work to communicate meaning or understanding (*e.g., ... explain how Kenojuk Ashevak's use of formal balance [symmetry] in The World Around Me conveys a sense of harmony in nature; ...*)

Teacher prompts: ... "How does Bill Reid's *The Raven and the First Men* depict the relationship of form to its surroundings through the use of positive and negative space?"

French As a Second Language – Extended French, French Immersion (2001); Core French (1998)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (*e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment*) and/or learning materials (*e.g., books, websites, media*) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding.

Health and Physical Education (2010)

A. Active Living

A1. Active Participation

A1.3 describe factors that motivate them to participate in physical activity every day, at school and during leisure time, and that influence their choice of activities (*e.g., ... enthusiasm for the outdoors ...*)

Students: "I really like being outdoors, so I will pick activities that give me a chance to be outside. There is a new hiking and outdoor activities club being started at lunch.... I kayak with my aunt on the weekends...."

A2. Physical Fitness

A2.1 Daily physical activity (DPA): participate in sustained moderate to vigorous physical activity, with appropriate warm-up and cool-down activities, to the best of their ability for a minimum of twenty minutes each day (*e.g., hiking ..., orienteering ...*)

A3. Safety

A3.1 demonstrate behaviours and apply procedures that maximize their safety and that of others during physical activity (*e.g., ... wearing an appropriate and properly fitting helmet when taking part in activities such as bike riding, downhill skiing, or skateboarding ...*)

C. Healthy Living

C2. Making Healthy Choices

Healthy Eating

- C2.1** apply their knowledge of medical, emotional, practical, and societal factors that influence eating habits and food choices (*e.g., ... environmental impact, ...*) to develop personal guidelines for healthier eating

Language (2006)

Although no specific or overall expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding. Also, in each of the strands, there are some expectations that can provide opportunities for exploring environmental education – for example, expectations on making inferences, making connections, analysing and evaluating texts, developing a point of view, and doing research. No examples in the language document explicitly provide a context for environmental education.

Mathematics (2005)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding (e.g., problems relating to climate or waste management could be the focus of student learning). In addition, the mathematical processes (e.g., problem solving, connecting) address skills that can be used to support the development of environmental literacy.

Data Management and Probability

In this strand, the collecting of data could be extended to include environmental issues.

Native Languages (2001)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding. Learning about aspects of Native culture and communities may provide for students opportunities to make connections with local places.

The example in the following expectation from the Reading strand provides a good opportunity for environmental education and connects with the Heritage and Citizenship strand in the social studies curriculum.

Reading

- read a variety of simple written texts (e.g., traditional Native stories and legends, short stories by Native authors)

Science and Technology (2007)

Understanding Life Systems: Biodiversity

- 1 assess human impacts on biodiversity, and identify ways of preserving biodiversity
- 1.1 analyse a local issue related to biodiversity (e.g., *the effects of human activities on urban biodiversity, flooding of traditional Aboriginal hunting and gathering areas as a result of dam construction*), taking different points of view into consideration (e.g., *the points of view of members of the local community, business owners, people concerned about the environment, mine owners, local First Nations, Métis, Inuit*), propose action that can be taken to preserve biodiversity, and act on the proposal
- 1.2 assess the benefits that human societies derive from biodiversity (e.g., *thousands of products such as food, clothing, medicine, and building materials come from plants and animals*) and the problems that occur when biodiversity is diminished (e.g., *monocultures are more vulnerable to pests and diseases*)
- 2 investigate the characteristics of living things, and classify diverse organisms according to specific characteristics
- 3.2 demonstrate an understanding of biodiversity as the variety of life on earth, including variety within each species of plant and animal, among species of plants and animals in communities, and among communities and the physical landscapes that support them
- 3.7 explain how invasive species (e.g., *zebra mussel, Asian longhorned beetle, purple loosestrife*) reduce biodiversity in local environments

Understanding Structures and Mechanisms: Flight

- 1 assess the societal and environmental impacts of flying devices that make use of properties of air
- 1.1 assess the benefits and costs of aviation technology for society and the environment, taking different social and economic perspectives into account (e.g., *the perspectives of farmers, airline workers, doctors, home owners, tour operators*)

Understanding Matter and Energy: Electricity and Electrical Devices

- 1 evaluate the impact of the use of electricity on both the way we live and the environment
- 1.1 assess the short- and long-term environmental effects of the different ways in which electricity is generated in Canada (e.g., *hydro, thermal, nuclear, wind, solar*), including the effect of each method on natural resources and living things in the environment
- 1.2 assess opportunities for reducing electricity consumption at home or at school that could affect the use of non-renewable resources in a positive way or reduce the impact of electricity generation on the environment

Understanding Earth and Space Systems: Space

- 1** assess the impact of space exploration on society and the environment
- 1.2** evaluate the social and environmental costs and benefits of space exploration, taking different points of view into account (*e.g., the point of view of health care workers and workers in other agencies that compete with space programs for public money; astronauts and their families; the general public; scientists*)

Social Studies (2004)

Heritage and Citizenship: First Nation Peoples and European Explorers

- describe characteristics of pre-contact First Nation cultures across Canada, including their close relationships with the natural environment; the motivations and attitudes of the European explorers; and the effects of contact on both the receiving and the incoming groups

Canada and World Connections: Canada's Links to the World

The following overall expectation supports the study of environmental issues from a global perspective.

- explain the relevance to Canada of current global issues and influences

GRADE 7

See the Preface for important information on the organization of the following material.

The Arts (2009)

A. Dance

A1. Creating and Presenting

- A1.2** use dance as a language to communicate ideas from their own writing or media works (*e.g., create a dance piece inspired by a student-authored poem about relationships with the natural world ...*)

A2. Reflecting, Responding, and Analysing

- A2.1** construct personal interpretations of the messages in their own and others' dance pieces, including messages about issues relevant to their community and/or the world (*e.g., dance pieces on topics such as urban sprawl, land claims, poverty, homophobia, homelessness*), and communicate their responses in a variety of ways (*e.g., through writing, class discussion, oral reports, song, drama, visual art*)
Teacher prompt: "What statement did the dance we just watched make about global warming? Do you agree or disagree with the message the dance conveyed? Why? Was the message effectively conveyed?"
- A2.2** analyse, using dance vocabulary, their own and others' dance pieces to identify the elements of dance and the choreographic forms used in them and explain how they help communicate meaning (*e.g., use of crouching shapes low to the ground and bound energy communicates the idea of confined space; use of site-specific locations [outdoor playground] to structure a dance communicates the idea of connection to the environment*)

A3. Exploring Forms and Cultural Contexts

- A3.1** describe the evolution of dance and performance as different groups of people have responded to external factors such as migration, a new environment, and/or contact with other groups or cultures (*e.g., the evolution of Maritime Acadian folk dances into Louisiana Cajun dances such as fais do do and the Mardi Gras dance Krewe; the origins and development of French and Scottish jigs; the evolution of the Métis jig out of imitations of wildlife movements [prairie wild birds] and the intricate footwork of Native dancing and European jigs*)

B. Drama

B2. Reflecting, Responding, and Analysing

- B2.1** construct personal interpretations of drama works, connecting drama issues and themes to their own and others' ideas, feelings, and experiences (*e.g., ... write in role about an*

environmental issue, first from the point of view of an audience member and then from the point of view of an animal whose habitat is threatened)

Teacher prompt: “This drama presented one side of an environmental issue. Whose perspective is missing? Why do you think it has been left out? How do you feel about that? What words might you give to this voice?”

C. Music

C1. Creating and Performing

C1.3 create musical compositions in a variety of forms for specific purposes and audiences (*e.g., ... create compositions using found sounds or recycled materials*)

D. Visual Arts

D1. Creating and Presenting

D1.1 create art works, using a variety of traditional forms and current media technologies, that express feelings, ideas, and issues, including opposing points of view (*e.g., ... performance art or an installation that portrays both sides of the struggle between humankind and nature; ...*)

Teacher prompts: “How will your art work convey opposing perspectives on an issue that you have chosen to explore (e.g., consumerism versus sustainability, land development versus conservation, global warming, poverty)?” ... “How does your installation communicate the benefits and challenges of environmental stewardship?”

D2. Reflecting, Responding, and Analysing

D2.1 interpret a variety of art works and identify the feelings, issues, themes, and social concerns that they convey (*e.g., compare the mood of two different works by two peers, such as Above the Gravel Pit by Emily Carr and Reflections, Bishop’s Pond by David Milne; ...*)

D3. Exploring Forms and Cultural Contexts

D3.1 identify and describe some of the ways in which visual art forms and styles reflect the beliefs and traditions of a variety of cultures and civilizations

Teacher prompts: ... “Compare the ways in which Impressionist artists and contemporary Cree artists depict nature. How are they different?” ...

French As a Second Language – Extended French, French Immersion (2001); Core French (1998)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding.

Health and Physical Education (2010)

A. Active Living

A1. Active Participation

A1.1 actively participate in a wide variety of program activities, according to their capabilities (*e.g., ... outdoor pursuits*), while applying behaviours that enhance their readiness and ability to take part in all aspects of the program

A1.2 demonstrate an understanding of factors that contribute to their personal enjoyment of being active as they participate in a diverse range of physical activities in a variety of indoor and outdoor environments

Teacher prompt: “What is a physical activity that you like to do or a skill that you like to practise? What is it in these games or skills that you particularly like?”

Students: “I love to run fast. I can do that in cross-country running, soccer, and tag...”

A2. Physical Fitness

A2.2 identify factors that can affect health-related fitness (*e.g., ... environmental factors, ...*), and describe how training principles can be applied to develop fitness

A3. Safety

A3.1 demonstrate behaviours and apply procedures that maximize their safety and that of others (*e.g., ... checking for hazards such as ... potholes on the field before beginning activities, ...*) in a variety of physical activity settings (*e.g., ... outdoor recreational venues*)

A3.2 demonstrate an understanding of procedures for anticipating and responding to hazards that may lead to injury or ailments while participating in physical activity outdoors ...

Teacher prompt: “Being safe helps you enjoy your time outdoors. When cycling on a forest trail, what do you need to be mindful of?”

Student: “I need to make sure to wear a helmet, follow trail etiquette, and stay in control, so that if there is a fallen tree or another unexpected object on the trail I can avoid it and not be hurt. By following trail etiquette, I am less likely to get into situations where I can hurt myself or somebody else, or damage the environment.”

Teacher prompt: “What can you do to protect yourself from the sun’s UV radiation outdoors?”

Student: “I need to be aware of the UV index for the day and limit my time in the sun during peak periods. I can protect myself by wearing sunglasses and a hat and applying sunscreen.”

B. Movement Competence: Skills, Concepts, and Strategies

B1. Movement Skills and Concepts

B1.2 perform a wide variety of locomotor movements, with and without equipment, while responding to a variety of external stimuli (*e.g., ... lift feet and show awareness of trail conditions and obstacles when running cross-country on trails*)

B2. Movement Strategies

- B2.1** demonstrate an understanding of the components of a range of physical activities ..., and apply this understanding as they participate in a variety of physical activities in indoor and outdoor environments

Teacher prompt: “Why do you need to consider etiquette and how to work well with others when engaging in various kinds of activities?”

Student: “... Another part of etiquette is showing that you respect the environment as well as other people. For example, you could show that you respect the environment when running by staying on trails or pathways rather than running off the path.”

- B2.2** describe and compare different categories of physical activities and describe strategies that they found effective while participating in a variety of physical activities in different categories

Teacher prompt: “Consider what is similar about activities like canoeing, triathlons, and track and field. What do these activities have in common, and what strategies might you use in all of these activities?”

History and Geography (2004)

History

New France

The following overall expectation in the History strand addresses the interactions between humans and the environment within a historical context.

- use a variety of resources and tools to gather, process, and communicate information about how settlers in New France met the physical, social, and economic challenges of the new land

Geography

The Themes of Geographic Inquiry

- identify and explain the themes of geographic inquiry: location/place, environment, region, interaction, and movement
- analyse current environmental issues or events from the perspective of one or more of the themes of geographic inquiry

The following overall expectation provides students with opportunities to develop the skills of environmentally literate citizens (e.g., inquiry, higher-level thinking, futures thinking, and communication) in an environmental context.

- use a variety of geographic resources and tools to gather, process, and communicate geographic information

Patterns in Physical Geography

- explain how patterns of physical geography affect human activity around the world

The following overall expectation provides students with opportunities to develop the skills of environmentally literate citizens (e.g., inquiry, higher-level thinking, futures thinking, and communication) in an environmental context.

- use a variety of resources and tools to gather, process, and communicate geographic information about the earth's physical features and patterns

Natural Resources

- describe how humans acquire, manage, and use natural resources, and identify factors that affect the importance of those resources
- use a variety of resources and tools to gather, process, and communicate geographic information about the distribution, use, and importance of natural resources
- describe positive and negative ways in which human activity can affect resource sustainability and the health of the environment

Language (2006)

Although no specific or overall expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) can be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding, with a focus on critical literacy. Also, in each of the strands, there are some expectations that can provide opportunities for exploring environmental education – for example, expectations on making inferences, making connections, analysing and evaluating texts, developing a point of view, and doing research. Critical literacy involves the capacity for analysing texts and challenging their underlying messages, demonstrating self-criticism, and remaining open to further insights into the text. The example in the following expectation from the language document provides a context for environmental education.

Writing

- 1.1 identify the topic, purpose, and audience for more complex writing forms (e.g., ... *a report for a community newspaper about a public meeting on an environmental issue affecting local neighbourhoods*; ...)

Mathematics (2005)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding (e.g., problems relating to climate or waste management could be the focus of student learning). In addition, the mathematical processes (e.g., problem solving, connecting) address skills that can be used to support the development of environmental literacy.

Data Management and Probability

In this strand, the collecting and analysing of data could be extended to include environmental issues.

Native Languages (2001)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding. Learning about aspects of Native culture and communities may provide for students opportunities to make connections with local places.

Science and Technology (2007)

Understanding Life Systems: Interactions in the Environment

- 1** assess the impacts of human activities and technologies on the environment, and evaluate ways of controlling these impacts
- 1.1** assess the impact of selected technologies on the environment
- 1.2** analyse the costs and benefits of selected strategies for protecting the environment
- 2** investigate interactions within the environment, and identify factors that affect the balance between different components of an ecosystem
- 2.2** design and construct a model ecosystem (*e.g., a composter, a classroom terrarium, a greenhouse*), and use it to investigate interactions between the biotic and abiotic components in an ecosystem
- 3** demonstrate an understanding of interactions between and among biotic and abiotic elements in the environment
- 3.1** demonstrate an understanding of an ecosystem (*e.g., a log, a pond, a forest*) as a system of interactions between living organisms and their environment
- 3.2** identify biotic and abiotic elements in an ecosystem, and describe the interactions between them (*e.g., between hours of sunlight and the growth of plants in a pond; between a termite colony and a decaying log; between the soil, plants, and animals in a forest*)
- 3.3** describe the roles and interactions of producers, consumers, and decomposers within an ecosystem (*e.g., Plants are producers in ponds. They take energy from the sun and produce food, oxygen, and shelter for the other pond life. Black bears are consumers in forests. They eat fruits, berries, and other consumers. By eating other consumers, they help to keep a balance in the forest community. Bacteria and fungi are decomposers. They help to maintain healthy soil by breaking down organic materials such as manure, bone, spider silk, and bark. Earthworms then ingest the decaying matter, take needed nutrients from it, and return those nutrients to the soil through their castings.*)
- 3.5** describe how matter is cycled within the environment and explain how it promotes sustainability (*e.g., bears carry salmon into the forest, where the remains decompose and add nutrients to the soil, thus supporting plant growth; through crop rotation, nutrients for future crops are created from the decomposition of the waste matter of previous crops*)
- 3.7** explain why an ecosystem is limited in the number of living things (*e.g., plants and animals, including humans*) that it can support
- 3.8** describe ways in which human activities and technologies alter balances and interactions in the environment (*e.g., clear-cutting a forest, overusing motorized water vehicles, managing wolf-killings in Yukon*)

- 3.9 describe Aboriginal perspectives on sustainability and describe ways in which they can be used in habitat and wildlife management (e.g., *the partnership between the Anishinabek Nation and the Ministry of Natural Resources for managing natural resources in Ontario*)

Understanding Structures and Mechanisms: Form and Function

- 1 analyse personal, social, economic, and environmental factors that need to be considered in designing and building structures and devices
- 1.1 evaluate the importance for individuals, society, the economy, and the environment of factors that should be considered in designing and building structures and devices to meet specific needs (e.g., *function; efficiency; ease of use; user preferences; aesthetics; cost; intended lifespan; effect on the environment; safety, health, legal requirements*)

Understanding Matter and Energy: Pure Substances and Mixtures

- 1 evaluate the social and environmental impacts of the use and disposal of pure substances and mixtures
- 1.1 assess positive and negative environmental impacts related to the disposal of pure substances (e.g., *uranium*) and mixtures (e.g., *paint, sewage*)
- 1.2 assess the impact on society and the environment of different industrial methods of separating mixtures and solutions

Understanding Earth and Space Systems: Heat in the Environment

- 1 assess the costs and benefits of technologies that reduce heat loss or heat-related impacts on the environment
- 1.1 assess the social and environmental benefits of technologies that reduce heat loss or transfer (e.g., *insulated clothing, building insulation, green roofs, energy-efficient buildings*)
- 1.2 assess the environmental and economic impacts of using conventional (e.g., *fossil fuel, nuclear*) and alternative forms of energy (e.g., *geothermal, solar, wind, wave, biofuel*)
- 3 demonstrate an understanding of heat as a form of energy that is associated with the movement of particles and is essential to many processes within the earth's systems
- 3.7 describe the role of radiation in heating and cooling the earth, and explain how greenhouse gases affect the transmission of radiated heat through the atmosphere (e.g., *The earth is warmed by absorbing radiation from the sun. It cools by radiating thermal energy back to space. Greenhouse gases absorb some of the radiation that the earth emits to space and reradiate it back to the earth's surface. If the quantity of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere increases, they absorb more outgoing radiation, and the earth becomes warmer.*)
- 3.8 identify common sources of greenhouse gases (e.g., *carbon dioxide comes from plant and animal respiration and the burning of fossil fuels; methane comes from wetlands, grazing livestock, termites, fossil fuel extraction, and landfills; nitrous oxide comes from soils and nitrogen fertilizers*), and describe ways of reducing emissions of these gases

GRADE 8

See the Preface for important information on the organization of the following material.

The Arts (2009)

A. Dance

A1. Creating and Presenting

- A1.1** create dance pieces to respond to issues that are personally meaningful to them (*e.g., young people’s relationship to authority, global warming [glacial melting, extreme weather events], recycling, land claims, bike lanes*)
Teacher prompts: “How would you structure a dance to convey the impact of a tsunami (the calm before the storm, storm escalating, chaos) on the environment and humans?” ...
- A1.2** use dance as a language to communicate messages about themes of social justice and/or environmental health (*e.g., possible solutions to bullying, poverty, racism, pollution, land claims, homelessness, war, deforestation, oppression, colonization*)
- A1.3** determine the appropriate choreographic form and create dance pieces for a specific audience or venue (*e.g., ... use features of a site-specific outdoor space to structure a dance on an environmental theme*)
- A1.4** use technology, including multimedia, to enhance the message communicated by the choreography in a dance piece
Teacher prompt: “How could you use light and/or sound technology to enhance the message of your dance piece about the majesty of forests?”

A2. Reflecting, Responding, and Analysing

- A2.1** construct personal and/or group interpretations of the themes in their own and others’ dance pieces (*e.g., the role of greed in deforestation, war, global warming, poverty*) and communicate their responses in a variety of ways (*e.g., through writing, discussion, oral report, song, drama, visual art, dance*)
Teacher prompts: “How do the projected images (*e.g., of deforestation, war, global warming, poverty*) in this dance piece reinforce the choreographer’s intent?” “What choices did you make in your dance about how to convey your opinion on homelessness?”

B. Drama

B1. Creating and Presenting

- B1.1** engage actively in drama exploration and role play, with a focus on examining multiple perspectives and possible outcomes related to complex issues, themes, and relationships from a wide variety of sources and diverse communities (*e.g., identify significant perspectives related to an issue and assume roles to give voice to the different perspectives; use improvisation to communicate insights about life events and*

relationships; develop and present anthology dramas, short scripts, or multi-role plays for a single actor)

Teacher prompt: “How could you use drama conventions such as conversations, mapping, or role on the wall to dramatize two opposing views on a community issue (e.g., consumerism, landfills, bike lanes)?”

- B1.2** demonstrate an understanding of the elements of drama by selecting and manipulating multiple elements and conventions to create and enhance a variety of drama works and shared drama experiences (*e.g., use “a day in the life” to compare farming, fishing, or hunting practices at the beginning of the twentieth century to those of today; ...*)

B3. Exploring Forms and Cultural Contexts

- B3.2** identify and describe a wide variety of ways in which drama and theatre make or have made contributions to social, cultural, and economic life in a variety of times and places (*e.g., ... by raising awareness of political, environmental, medical, and other social/global issues*)

D. Visual Arts

D2. Reflecting, Responding, and Analysing

- D2.1** interpret a variety of art works and identify the feelings, issues, themes, and social concerns that they convey
Teacher prompts: “How can a landscape image express ideas or concepts, such as the power of nature in works by printmaker Hokusai or photographer Ansel Adams?” ...

French As a Second Language – Extended French, French Immersion (2001); Core French (1998)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding.

Health and Physical Education (2010)

Living Skills

Interpersonal Skills

- 1.4** apply relationship and social skills as they participate in physical activities, develop movement competence, and acquire knowledge and skills related to healthy living to help them interact positively with others, build healthy relationships, and become effective team members (*e.g., **Active Living:** ... encourage others when participating in activities like cross-country running; ...*)

Critical and Creative Thinking

- 1.5** use a range of critical and creative thinking skills and processes to assist them in making connections, planning and setting goals, analysing and solving problems, making decisions, and evaluating their choices in connection with learning in health and physical education (*e.g., **Active Living:** ... plan ways to promote the involvement of all the students in the school in “healthy schools” activities such as litterless lunch programs ...*)

A. Active Living

A1. Active Participation

- A1.1** actively participate according to their capabilities in a wide variety of program activities (*e.g., ... outdoor pursuits*)
- A1.2** demonstrate an understanding of factors that contribute to their personal enjoyment of being active (*e.g., ... being able to take part in activities in a natural environment; ...*), as they participate in a diverse range of physical activities in a variety of indoor and outdoor environments
- A1.3** demonstrate an understanding of factors that motivate personal participation in physical activities every day (*e.g., ... experiencing personal enjoyment*), and explain how these factors can be used to influence others to be physically active [CT]
Students: “By being active, you can be a good role model and influence others.... On the weekends when I go for a bike ride, my father often comes with me.”

A3. Safety

- A3.1** demonstrate behaviours and apply procedures that maximize their safety and that of others (*e.g., ... wearing sunscreen, long sleeves, sunglasses, and a hat to limit UV exposure*) in a variety of physical activity settings (*e.g., ... outdoor recreational venues*)
Teacher prompt: “Other than school facilities, what are some local indoor and outdoor recreational venues in our community that we can use for physical activities? What safety considerations do you need to think about, whether you are participating in physical activity at school or in the community?”
Student: “We have several parks, including a skateboard park, as well as fields, hiking trails, bike paths, a rink, and a lake that is close by. Wherever we participate in physical activities, we need to be aware of ourselves and others in our surroundings...”

B. Movement Competence: Skills, Concepts, and Strategies

B1. Movement Skills and Concepts

- B1.2** perform a wide variety of locomotor movements, with and without equipment, while responding to a variety of external stimuli (*e.g., ... change styles of cross-country skiing depending on snow and terrain conditions, using a skate technique on open, flat sections and a classic technique on narrower trails*)
- B1.3** use and combine sending, receiving, and retaining skills in response to a variety of external stimuli, while applying basic principles of movement (*e.g., shift weight and use all joints for maximum force when throwing against the wind; ...*)
Teacher prompt: “How will you adjust for the wind when throwing an object?”

Student: “I will need to throw harder or softer, or adjust my aim, depending on the direction of the wind.”

B2. Movement Strategies

- B2.1** demonstrate an understanding of the components of a range of physical activities and apply this understanding as they participate in a variety of physical activities in indoor and outdoor environments
- B2.2** demonstrate an understanding of how movement skills, concepts, and strategies are transferable across different physical activities within various categories and identify skills, concepts, and strategies that they found effective while participating in a variety of physical activities in different categories

Students: “At school, we did cross-country running. I also go running sometimes at home. Learning how to pace myself when I run has made it a lot easier for me to run in my neighbourhood.”

- B2.3** apply a variety of tactical solutions to increase chances of success as they participate in physical activities ...

Teacher prompt: “What are some important ideas that transfer across different types of activities done in the natural environment, such as canoeing, hiking, and skiing?”

Student: “When taking part in any activity in the natural environment, you should always respect the environment and all who live in it. Your activities should not harm or significantly change the environment. You should also take steps to ensure your safety. Monitor the weather conditions, have an emergency action plan, and always make sure others know where you will be and when you will return.”

History and Geography (2004)

History

Confederation, The Development of Western Canada, and Canada: A Changing Society

The third overall expectation in each history topic, along with some specific expectations (especially under the Application subheading), addresses how humans interact with the environment (e.g., socially and economically) within a historical context.

Geography

Patterns in Human Geography

The following two overall expectations, with support from their specific expectations, address the ways in which humans take the natural environment into account in determining human settlement and land use and in planning for the future, and ways in which humans change the natural environment.

- identify the main patterns of human settlement and identify the factors that influence population distribution and land use
- compare living and working conditions in countries with different patterns of settlement, and examine how demographic factors could affect their own lives in the future

The following overall expectation provides students with opportunities to develop the skills of environmentally literate citizens (e.g., inquiry, higher-level thinking, futures thinking, and communication) in an environmental context.

- use a variety of geographic representations, resources, tools, and technologies to gather, process, and communicate geographic information about patterns in human geography

Economic Systems

The following two overall expectations, with support from their specific expectations, address the ways in which humans and the natural environment are interdependent, including ways in which technology has changed human interaction with the natural environment.

- describe the characteristics of different types of economic systems and the factors that influence them, including economic relationships and levels of industrial development
- compare the economies of different communities, regions, or countries, including the influence of factors such as industries, access to resources, and access to markets

The following overall expectation provides students with opportunities to develop the skills of environmentally literate citizens (e.g., inquiry, higher-level thinking, futures thinking, and communication) in an environmental context.

- use a variety of geographic representations, resources, tools, and technologies to gather, process, and communicate geographic information about regional, national, and international economic systems

Migration

Environmental factors, both human and natural (e.g., climate, economic potential, communication and transportation systems) influence migration. Another factor that needs to be considered is the natural capacity of a settlement to support its residents.

- identify factors that affect migration and mobility, describe patterns and trends of migration in Canada, and identify the effects of migration on Canadian society

Language (2006)

Although no specific or overall expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) can be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding, with a focus on critical literacy. Also, in each of the strands, there are some expectations that can provide opportunities for exploring environmental education – for example, expectations on making inferences, making connections, analysing and evaluating texts, developing a point of view, and doing research. Critical literacy involves the capacity for analysing texts and challenging their underlying messages, demonstrating self-criticism, and remaining open to further insights into the text.

The examples in the following expectations from the language document provide a context for environmental education.

Oral Communication

- 1.1 identify a range of purposes for listening in a variety of situations, formal and informal, and set goals appropriate to specific listening tasks (*e.g., to evaluate the effectiveness of the arguments on both sides of a class debate on an environmental, social, or global issue; ...*)
- 1.7 analyse a variety of complex or challenging oral texts in order to identify the strategies that have been used to inform, persuade, or entertain, and evaluate the effectiveness of those strategies (*e.g., compare the tone and the ideas emphasized in speeches about non-smoking regulations by a tobacco company representative and a person with asthma and suggest how each approach would influence an audience*)

Reading

- 1.9 identify the point of view presented in texts, including increasingly complex or difficult texts; give evidence of any biases they may contain; and suggest other possible perspectives (*e.g., determine whether an environmental argument should include an economic perspective or an economic argument should include an environmental perspective*)

Writing

- 2.1 write complex texts of a variety of lengths using a wide range of forms (*e.g., ... a report comparing the economies of two nations and explaining how a new industry might affect each nation's economy; ...*)

Media Literacy

- 1.3 evaluate the effectiveness of the presentation and treatment of ideas, information, themes, opinions, issues, and/or experiences in media texts (*e.g., ... as a class, evaluate the media's coverage of a social or environmental issue over a two-week period*)

Mathematics (2005)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding (*e.g., problems relating to climate or waste management could be the focus of student learning*). In addition, the mathematical processes (*e.g., problem solving, connecting*) address skills that can be used to support the development of environmental literacy. The sample problem in the following specific expectation from the Data Management and Probability strand explicitly provides a context for environmental education.

Data Management and Probability

- make inferences and convincing arguments that are based on the analysis of charts, tables, and graphs (*Sample problem: Use data to make a convincing argument that the environment is becoming increasingly polluted.*)

Native Languages (2001)

Although no overall or specific expectations explicitly address environmental education, in each of the strands the learning context (e.g., a topic or thematic unit related to the environment) and/or learning materials (e.g., books, websites, media) could be used to foster in students the development of environmental understanding. Learning about aspects of Native culture and communities may provide for students opportunities to make connections with local places. An example in the following expectation in the Writing strand provides an opportunity for environmental education.

Writing

- write for a variety of purposes using different forms (e.g., ... write a story to illustrate how Native people view the relationship between humans and the land)

Science and Technology (2007)

Understanding Life Systems: Cells

- 1 assess the impact of cell biology on individuals, society, and the environment
- 1.2 assess the potential that our understanding of cells and cell processes has for both beneficial and harmful effects on human health and the environment, taking different perspectives into account (*e.g., the perspectives of farmers, pesticide manufacturers, people with life-threatening illnesses*)

Understanding Structures and Mechanisms: Systems in Action

- 1 assess the personal, social, and/or environmental impacts of a system, and evaluate improvements to a system and/or alternative ways of meeting the same needs
- 1.1 assess the social, economic, and environmental impacts of automating systems
- 1.2 assess the impact on individuals, society, and the environment of alternative ways of meeting needs that are currently met by existing systems, taking different points of view into consideration
- 3 demonstrate an understanding of different types of systems and the factors that contribute to their safe and efficient operation
- 3.9 identify social factors that influence the evolution of a system (*e.g., growing concern over the amount of waste creates a need for recycling centres, and the recycling centres must grow as population and waste increase; the desire to make tasks easier creates a need for pulley systems, gear systems, and hydraulic and pneumatic systems; changes in traditional work hours created by technological advances can influence changes in a child care system*)

Understanding Matter and Energy: Fluids

- 1 analyse how the properties of fluids are used in various technologies, and assess the impact of these technologies on society and the environment
- 1.1 assess the social, economic, and environmental impacts of selected technologies that are based on the properties of fluids
- 1.2 assess the impact of fluid spills on society and the environment, including the cost of the cleanup and the effort involved

Understanding Earth and Space Systems: Water Systems

- 1** assess the impact of human activities and technologies on the sustainability of water resources
- 1.1** evaluate personal water consumption, compare it with personal water consumption in other countries, and propose a plan of action to reduce personal water consumption to help address water sustainability issues
- 1.2** assess how various media sources (*e.g., Canadian Geographic; the science section in newspapers; Internet websites; local, national, and international news on television and radio*) address issues related to the impact of human activities on the long-term sustainability of local, national, or international water systems
- 1.3** assess the impact on local and global water systems of a scientific discovery or technological innovation (*e.g., enhancing the efficiency of naturally occurring bacteria that consume hydrocarbons from oil spills and convert them to carbon dioxide and water; development of desalination techniques to provide fresh water from sea water*)
- 3** demonstrate an understanding of the characteristics of the earth's water systems and the influence of water systems on a specific region
- 3.3** explain how human and natural factors cause changes in the water table (*e.g., lawn watering, inefficient showers and toilets, drought, floods, overuse of wells, extraction by bottled water industry*)
- 3.4** identify factors (*e.g., annual precipitation, temperature, climate change*) that affect the size of glaciers and polar ice-caps, and describe the effects of these changes on local and global water systems



10-278

ISBN 978-1-4435-5511-1 (PDF)

© Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2011