

Scope and Sequence Grades One to Three

Flexible Timeline	Grade One Scope and Sequence		Grade Two Scope and Sequence		Grade Three Scope and Sequence	
	Content /Concepts	Big Ideas/Major Concepts (Grade One)	Content /Concepts	Big Ideas/Major Concepts (Grades One and Two)	Content /Concepts	Big Ideas/Major Concepts (Grades One, Two, and Three)
Sept/Oct	<p>Number and Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number Concepts to 10 Ways to Make 10 <p>Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce Concrete Graphs <p>Spatial Sense: Geometry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positional Language <p>Probability (Optional)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of Language of Likelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composing and decomposing One-to-one correspondence Number relationships Concrete graphs help us to compare and interpret data 	<p>Number and Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity and Counting to 100 Number concepts to 100 Benchmarks of 25, 50, 100 <p>Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concrete Graphs <p>Probability (Optional)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of Language of Likelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composing and decomposing numbers flexibly One-to-one correspondence Place value Number relationships Concrete items can be represented in graphs 	<p>Number and Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number Concepts to 500 <p>Spatial Sense: Measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time Concepts Standard units and their relationships <p>Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concrete and Pictorial Graphs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composing and decomposing Place value Number relationships, skip-counting One-to-one correspondence Standard units are used to describe, measure, and compare attributes of objects' shapes Concrete items can be represented, compared, and interpreted in graphs
Oct/Nov	<p>Patterns and Relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in Quantity to 10 The Meaning of Equality and Inequality <p>Number and Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addition and Subtraction to 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composing and decomposing Number relationships Addition and subtraction can be modelled concretely, pictorially, and symbolically Equality and inequality 	<p>Patterns and Relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in Quantity: numerically describe a change in quantity Equality and Inequality: symbolic representation of equality and inequality <p>Number and Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addition and Subtraction to 20 Addition and Subtraction Facts to 20 Fluency with math strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composing and decomposing Place value Number relationships One-to-one correspondence Modelling addition and subtraction concretely, pictorially, and symbolically Equality and inequality 	<p>Number and Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number Concepts to 1000 <p>Number and Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addition and Subtraction Facts to 20: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emerging computational fluency with facts to 20 <p>Patterns and Relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equality and Inequality One-step addition and subtraction problems with an unknown value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composing and decomposing Place value Number relationships, skip-counting Regular increases and decreases in patterns can be used to make generalizations One-to-one correspondence Modelling numbers/ operations concretely, pictorially, and symbolically Equality and inequality

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Nov/Dec	<p>Number and Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counting and Quantity to 20 <p>Patterns and Relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in Quantity to 20 <p>Data: Concrete Graphs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composing and decomposing Number relationships Patterns in skip-counting Concrete graphs help us to compare and interpret data 	<p>Number and Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place Value <p>Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pictorial representations of concrete graphs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composing and decomposing Place value Number relationships, skip-counting Concrete items can be represented, compared, and interpreted pictorially in graphs One-to-one correspondence 	<p>Number and Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addition and Subtraction to 1000 <p>Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-to-one correspondence with bar graphs, pictographs, charts, and tables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composing and decomposing Place value Number relationships, skip-counting Equality and inequality Concrete items can be represented, compared, and interpreted pictorially in graphs One-to-one correspondence
Jan/Feb	<p>Spatial Sense: Geometry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attributes of 2D Shapes and 3D Objects Sorting using one attribute <p>Patterning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeating Patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composing and decomposing Objects and shapes have attributes that can be described and compared Repeating elements in patterns can be identified 	<p>Spatial Sense: Geometry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attributes of 2D Shapes and 3D Objects/Sorting <p>Patterning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sorting/Repeating and Increasing Patterns <p>Number and Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number Talks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composing and decomposing Objects and shapes have attributes that can be described and compared Regular change in increasing patterns can be identified and used to make generalizations Repeating elements in patterns can be identified 	<p>Spatial Sense: Geometry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 3D Objects <p>Patterns and Relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing and Decreasing Patterns and Pattern Rules <p>Number and Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number Talks to reinforce number and operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composing and decomposing Objects and shapes have attributes that can be described and compared Regular increases and decreases in patterns can be identified and used to make generalizations Number concepts to 500 (1000)
Feb/Mar	<p>Number and Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addition and Subtraction to 20 Understanding the process of the operations and how they are related 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number concepts to 20 Composing and decomposing Addition and subtraction can be modelled concretely, pictorially, and symbolically One-to-one correspondence Equality and inequality 	<p>Number and Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addition and Subtraction to 100 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number concepts to 100 Composing and decomposing Place value One-to-one correspondence Addition and subtraction can be modelled concretely, pictorially, and symbolically Equality and inequality 	<p>Number and Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiplication and Division <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding concepts of multiplication and division and how they are related 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composing and decomposing Number relationships, skip-counting Regularities in patterns can be used to make generalizations Equality and inequality

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Mar/Apr	<p>Spatial Sense: Direct Measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using non-standard (non-uniform and uniform) units to measure length 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objects and shapes have attributes that can be described, measured, and compared (non-standard units) Composing and decomposing One-to-one correspondence 	<p>Spatial Sense: Measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length using standard units Composing and decomposing; One-to-one correspondence; Objects and shapes have attributes that can be described, measured, and compared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composing and decomposing One-to-one correspondence Objects and shapes have attributes that can be described, measured, and compared Standard units can be used to describe, measure, and compare linear attributes of shapes and objects 	<p>Spatial Sense: Measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length and Area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear measurements using standard units (cm, km, m) Introduce concepts of perimeter and circumference Measure area using non-standard and standard square units Estimation using standard referents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composing and decomposing One-to-one correspondence Objects and shapes have attributes that can be described, measured (standard units), and compared The likelihood of possible outcomes can be examined, compared, and interpreted
Apr/May	<p>Probability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language of Likelihood <p>Spatial Sense: Geometry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replication of 2D Shapes <p>Spatial Sense: Direct Measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area <p>Financial Literacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify values of coins and count like-coins Role play financial transactions/trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objects and shapes have attributes that can be described, measured, and compared (non-standard units) One-to-one correspondence Composing and decomposing Number relationships: number sequence, skip-counting 	<p>Spatial Sense: Geometry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composing 2D Shapes <p>Probability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language of Likelihood <p>Financial Literacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coin combinations to 100¢ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composing and decomposing Objects and shapes have attributes that can be described, measured, and compared Number concepts to 100 Number relationships, skip-counting Place value 	<p>Spatial Sense: Measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time <p>Financial Literacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluency with coins and bills to \$100 Earning and payment <p>Probability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The likelihood of simulated events, using comparative language 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard units can be used to describe, measure, and compare attributes Number concepts to 1000 Composing and decomposing The likelihood of possible outcomes can be examined, compared, and interpreted

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June	Revisiting and Reinforcing	All Big Ideas and Major Concepts covered throughout the year	Revisiting and Reinforcing	All Big Ideas and Major Concepts investigated throughout the year	Spatial Sense: Measurement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass and Capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Measuring mass– standard units (g, kg) – Measuring capacity– standard units (mL, L) Number and Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fraction Concepts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fractions can represent parts of a region, set or linear model – Connect fraction models to symbolic notation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objects and shapes have attributes that can be described, measured, and compared • Standard units can be used to describe, measure, and compare attributes • Fractions are a type of number that can represent quantities • Composing and decomposing