

GRADE 3/4:

CURRICULAR AREA	GRADE 3 BIG IDEA	GRADE 4 BIG IDEA	CONCEPTS
NUMERACY	Fractions are a type of number that can represent quantities.	Fractions and decimals are types of numbers that can represent quantities.	Quantity Number Relationship
	Development of computational fluency in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of whole numbers requires flexible decomposing and composing.	Development of computational fluency and multiplicative thinking requires analysis of patterns and relations in multiplication and division.	Quantity Number Relationship Fluency Pattern Change Equivalence
	Regular increases and decreases in patterns can be identified and used to make generalizations.	Regular changes in patterns can be identified and represented using tools and tables.	Pattern Change Repetition
	Standard units are used to describe, measure, and compare attributes of objects' shapes.	Polygons are closed shapes with similar attributes that can be described, measured, and compared.	Shape Space Connections
	The likelihood of possible outcomes can be examined, compared, and interpreted.	Analyzing and interpreting experiments in data probability develops an understanding of chance.	Causation Logic Probability

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SCIENCE	Living things are diverse, can be grouped, and interact in their ecosystems	All living things sense and respond to their environment.	Diversity Relationship
	All matter is made of particles.	Matter has mass, takes up space, and can change phase.	Form Function
	Thermal energy can be produced and transferred.	Energy can be transformed.	Transformation Form Cause/ effect
	Wind, water, and ice change the shape of the land.	The motion of Earth and the moon cause observable patterns that affect living and non-living systems.	

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SOCIALS	Learning about indigenous peoples nurtures multicultural awareness and respect for diversity.	Interactions between First Peoples and Europeans lead to conflict and cooperation, which continues to shape Canada's identity.	Conflict Cooperation Identity Interaction
	Indigenous societies throughout the world value the well-being of the self, the land, spirits, and ancestors.	The pursuit of valuable natural resources has played a key role in changing the land, people, and communities of Canada.	Community Value Cause/effect
	People from diverse cultures and societies share some common experiences and aspects of life.	Demographic changes in North America created shifts in economic and political power.	Change Power
	Indigenous knowledge is passed down through oral history, traditions, and collective memory.	British Columbia followed a unique path in becoming a part of Canada.	Relationship Interaction Identity Causation