

GRADE 4/5:

CURRICULAR AREA	GRADE 4 BIG IDEA	GRADE 5 BIG IDEA	CONCEPTS
<b>NUMERACY</b>	Fractions and decimals are types of numbers that can represent quantities.	Numbers describe quantities that can be represented by equivalent fractions.	Quantity Equivalence/Balance Number Relationship
	Development of computational fluency and multiplicative thinking requires analysis of patterns and relations in multiplication and division.	Computational fluency and flexibility with numbers extend to operations with larger (multi-digit) numbers.	Quantity Number Relationship Fluency Pattern Change Equivalence
	Regular changes in patterns can be identified and represented using tools and tables.	Identified regularities in number patterns can be expressed in tables.	Pattern Change Organization Repetition
	Polygons are closed shapes with similar attributes that can be described, measured, and compared.	Closed shapes have area and perimeter that can be described, measured, and compared.	Shape Space Relationship
	Analyzing and interpreting experiments in data probability develops an understanding of chance.	Data represented in graphs can be used to show many-to-one correspondence.	Logic Causation Relationship Organization

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Science	All living things sense and respond to their environment.	Multicellular organisms have organ systems that enable them to survive and interact within their	Interaction Relationship Environment
Science	Energy can be transformed.	Machines are devices that transfer force and energy.	Energy Force Function
Science	Matter has mass, takes up space, and can change phase.	Earth materials change as they move through the rock cycle and can be used as natural resources.	Change Time Continuity

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<b>SOCIALS</b>	Interactions between First Peoples and Europeans lead to conflict and cooperation, which continues to shape Canada’s identity.	Canada’s policies and treatment of minority peoples have negative and positive legacies.	Interactions Identity Consequence
	The pursuit of valuable natural resources has played a key role in changing the land, people, and communities of Canada.	Natural resources continue to shape the economy and identity of different regions of Canada.	Change Evolution Identity
	Interactions between First Peoples and Europeans lead to conflict and cooperation, which continues to shape Canada’s identity.	Immigration and multiculturalism continue to shape Canadian society and identity.	Diversity Culture Identity
	Demographic changes in North America created shifts in economic and political power.	Canadian institutions and government reflect the challenge of our regional diversity.	Identity Power Interaction
	British Columbia followed a unique path in becoming a part of Canada.	Canadian institutions and government reflect the challenge of our regional diversity.	Identity Diversity