

Complete
Canadian 
Curriculum

*A handy book to guide you through
key terms and concepts!*

Smart Guide Book

Math | English | Social Studies | Science



Popular Book Company (Canada) Ltd.

Grade

1

Complete
Canadian 
Curriculum

Smart Guide Book



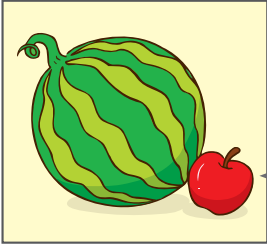
Grade

1

Contents

Math	2 – 7
English	8 – 11
Social Studies	12 – 13
Science	14 – 16

Basic Math Concepts



- **Comparison**
comparing the sizes, heights, lengths, widths, thicknesses, and weights of different things

size

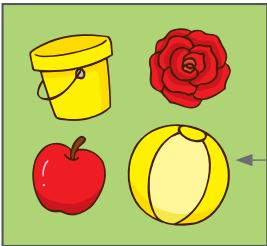
The apple is **smaller** than the watermelon.



- **Ordering**
ordering things by their sizes, heights, numbers, etc.

height

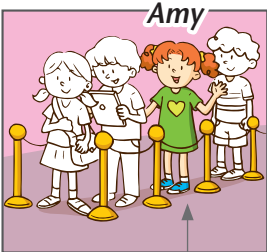
boy, tree, house
shortest → tallest



- **Sorting**
sorting things with simple rules

by colours

red: flower, apple
yellow: pail, ball



- **Sequencing**
understanding the sequence of some events and using ordinal numbers to describe daily-life situations

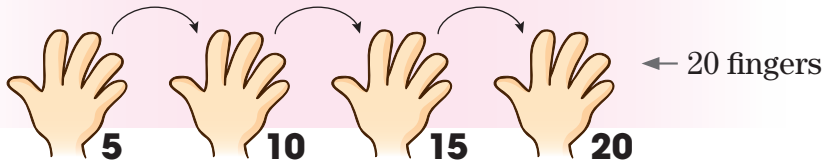
ordinal numbers

Amy is the **3rd** in line.

Number Sense and Numeration

- **Skip Counting** – counting forward or backward in multiples of a given number

e.g. Count by 5's.



- **Even Number** – a number ending in 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8

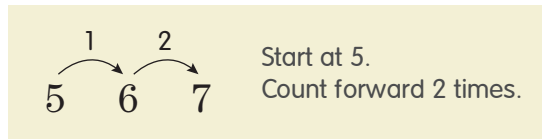
Odd Number – a number ending in 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9

e.g.

36	36 – an even number	47	47 – an odd number
↑		↑	
ending in 6		ending in 7	

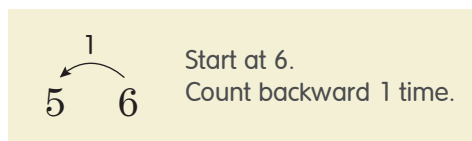
- **More Than** – counting forward

e.g. 2 more than 5 is 7.



- **Less Than** – counting backward

e.g. 1 less than 6 is 5.

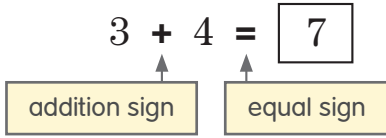


- **Addition** – joining two or more groups together to get the total

e.g.



Addition Sentence



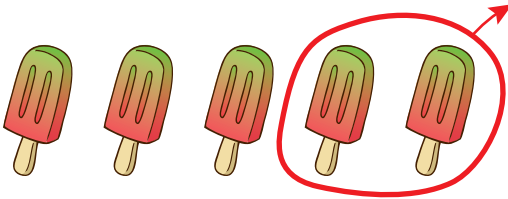
Vertical Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ + 4 \\ \hline \boxed{7} \end{array}$$

Addition key words – in all, total

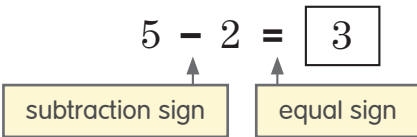
- **Subtraction** – taking one quantity away from a number

e.g.



5 take away 2 leaves 3.

Subtraction Sentence



Vertical Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ - 2 \\ \hline \boxed{3} \end{array}$$

Subtraction key words – fewer, more...than, left

- **Money** – \$ (dollar sign); ¢ (cent sign)



nickel; 5¢



dime; 10¢



quarter; 25¢



loonie; \$1



toonie; \$2

Measurement

- **Capacity** – the amount a container can hold

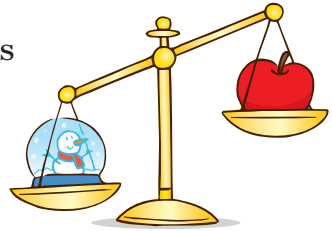
e.g.



The jug can hold more juice than the glass.

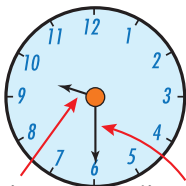
- **Mass** – how much something weighs

e.g. The snow globe is heavier than the apple.



- **Time** – telling time to the hour and half-hour

e.g.



the hour hand

the minute hand

It is half past 9. The minute hand points to 6 and the hour hand points to the middle of 9 and 10.

Geometry

• 2-D Shapes



circle



triangle



square



rectangle



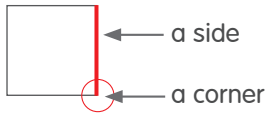
pentagon



hexagon

• Sides and Corners

e.g.

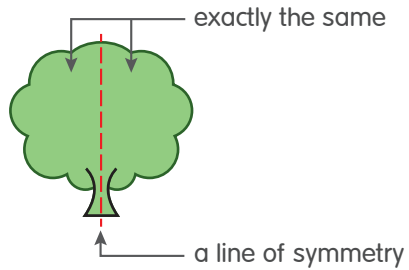


A square has 4 sides and 4 corners.

• Symmetrical Shapes

shapes that can be divided by a line into two matching parts

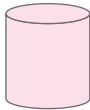
e.g.



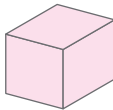
• 3-D Solids



sphere



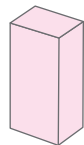
cylinder



cube



cone



prism

can roll:



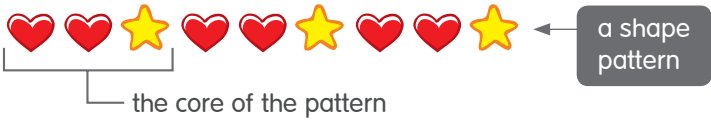
can slide:



Patterns

- **Repeating Pattern** – a pattern with a core that repeats

e.g.



- **Hundreds Chart**

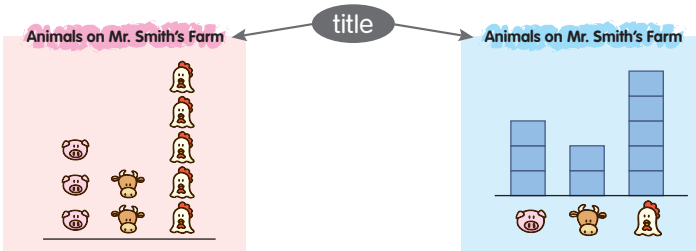
a chart with 10 rows and 10 columns making 100 boxes, each containing a number from 1 to 100 arranged in order

Graphs

- **Tally Marks** (||||) – a quick way of keeping track of numbers in groups of five

- **Pictograph**
(uses pictures)

- **Concrete Graph**
(uses blocks)



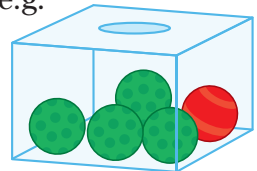
Probability

- **Probability**
the chance that an outcome will occur

Use simple words to describe chances:



e.g.



It is **likely** to pick a green ball.

Phonics

Beginning
Consonants

The beginning consonant of a word is the beginning sound that is not a vowel (a, e, i, o, or u).

e.g. **b**ig **t**ake

Ending
Consonants

The ending consonant of a word is the ending sound that is not a vowel.

e.g. back **k** eat **t**

Short
Vowels

Some words with the letters a, e, i, o, or u have the short vowel sounds.

e.g. **a**t **o**shop

Long
Vowels

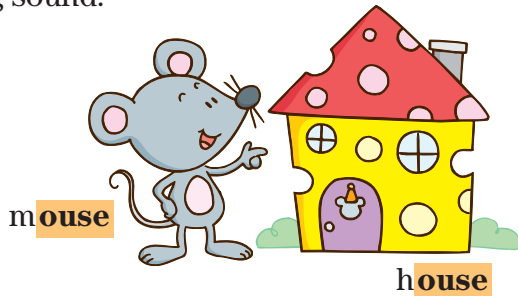
Some words with the letters a, i, o, or u have the long vowel sounds. They sound the same as the way you say the letters.

e.g. **a**game **i**size **o**nose **u**cute

Rhyming
Words

Rhyming words are words that have the same ending sound.

e.g.



Grammar

Nouns

A noun is a word that names a person, an animal, a place, or a thing.

- A **common noun** names any person, animal, place, or thing.

A **proper noun** names a specific person, animal, place, or thing. It begins with a capital letter.

- A **singular noun** names one person, animal, place, or thing.

A **plural noun** names more than one. Many plural nouns are formed by adding “s” to the singular nouns.



Sentences

A sentence is a group of words that tells a complete thought about someone or something. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a period, a question mark, or an exclamation mark.

- A **telling sentence** tells about someone or something.
e.g. **You** can have sandwiches for lunch.
- An **asking sentence** asks about someone or something.
e.g. **What** do you have?
- A **surprising sentence** shows strong feelings like fear, anger, and excitement.
e.g. **What** a lovely teddy bear!



Capital Letters

- Always begin a sentence with a capital letter.
- Use capital letters for proper nouns and the pronoun “I”.
- Days of the week, months of the year, and festivals all begin with capital letters.

e.g.

My parents and **I** will visit **A**nna this **F**riday.



Punctuation

- All sentences end with punctuation marks.
- We use a comma (,) to separate items in a list.

ends with

telling sentence	.
asking sentence	?
surprising sentence	!

e.g. We have apples, pears, and bananas.

Subject

The subject of a sentence tells whom or what the sentence is about.

Pronouns

A pronoun takes the place of a noun. “I”, “you”, “he”, “she”, “it”, “we”, and “they” are pronouns.

Verbs

Most verbs are action words. A verb tells what someone or something does.

e.g. The **boys** are brothers. **They** **walk** their dog every day.

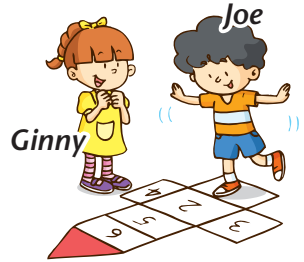
subject

pronoun verb (action word)

Am, Is, or Are

– tells what someone or something is

- “am” – used with “I”
- “is” – tells about one person, animal, place, or thing
- “are” – tells about more than one person, animal, place, or thing



e.g. I **am** a student. Joe **is** also a student. We **are** friends.

- “Am”, “is”, and “are” can be used with the “ing” form of a verb to tell what someone or something is doing.

e.g. Joe and Ginny **are** playing in the playground.

Adjectives

- words that describe nouns and tell how they look
- tell the number or colour of people, animals, places, or things

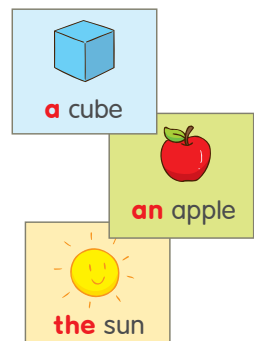


The **five** stars are **amazing**. They are **bright** and **yellow**.

Articles

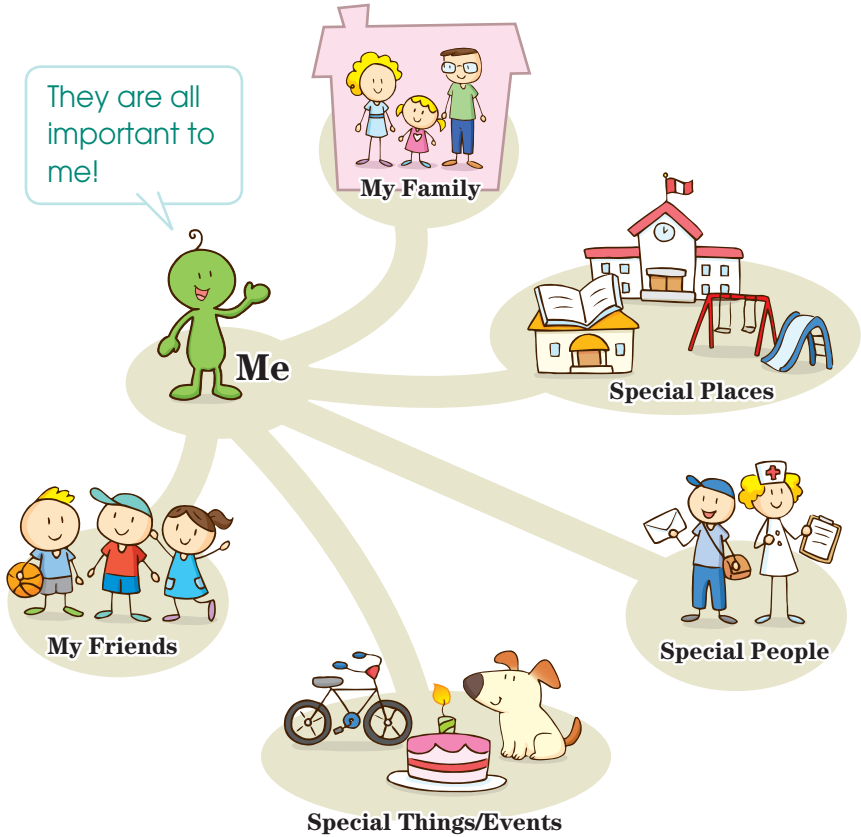
– “a”, “an”, and “the”

- “a” – used before a noun that begins with a consonant
- “an” – used before a noun that begins with a vowel
- “the” – used before a noun that names a particular person, animal, place, or thing



My Changing Roles and Responsibilities

There is no one like you. You are unique and different from other people. You have to know more about yourself as well as the people and things around you to see what makes you so special.



In different places, you will have different roles and responsibilities. But no matter where you are, remember to show your respect for both people and places and be helpful all the time.

The Local Community

A community is where we live, work, and play. The resources in the community help meet our daily needs and the special people help build our community.

Map of Fort City

title



Here are some of the special people working for my community.



railway



bus stop

legend

Community Workers



mail carrier



librarian



nurse



handyman



restaurant server



snowplough operator

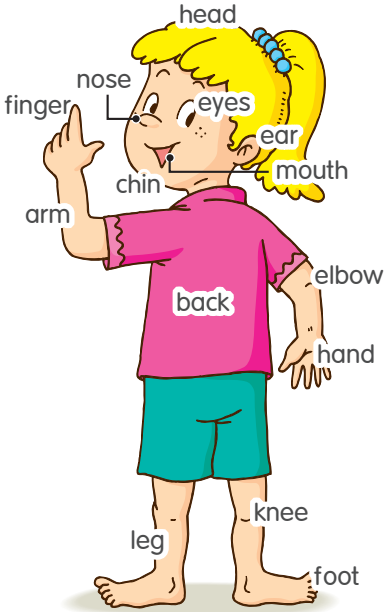


garbage collector

Our Body

Our bodies have many useful parts, each with special functions. We use our five senses to learn about the world.

My Body



The Five Senses



sight



hearing



taste



touch



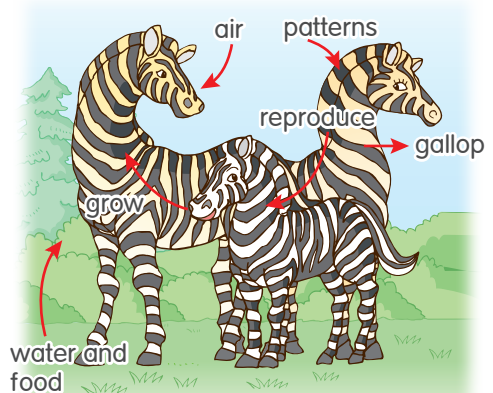
smell



Living Things

Characteristics of Living Things

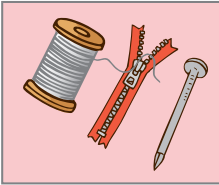
- grow and change
- reproduce (have young)
- need air, water, and food
- move in different ways
- may have patterns



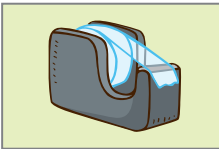
Objects and Materials



- **Objects**
things we can see and touch
- **Materials**
things that objects are made from
e.g. wood, metal, glass



- **Fasteners**
something that can be used to join things together
e.g. zipper, nail, thread



- **Properties of Materials**
the characteristics that materials have
e.g. hard, soft, flexible, rigid, heavy, light



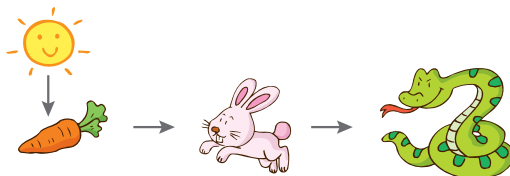
- **Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle**
three ways to help protect the environment from waste:
 - reduce the amount of waste you produce
 - reuse items whenever possible
 - recycle things that can be used to make new items

Energy and the Sun

Energy makes things move or change. The sun provides energy for plants and all other living things.

A **food chain** shows how each living thing gets food, and how nutrients and energy are passed from creature to creature.

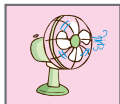
e.g. Food Chain



Sources of Energy



sun
to dry clothes



electricity
to power fans



wind
to power sailboats



gasoline
to power cars



wood
to keep fires burning

Energy Saving Tips

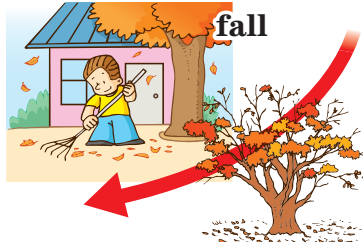
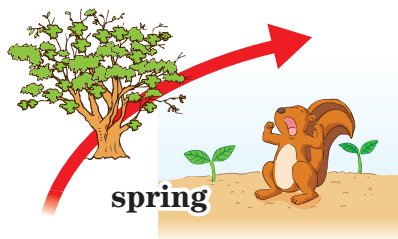
- Line dry your laundry.



- Turn off the lights when you are not using them.
- Open the windows during hot summer days to keep your house cool.






Daily and Seasonal Changes

The Earth rotates to give us day and night. It also moves around the sun to give us the four seasons.







I have learned concepts in these subject areas:



Math

-  Number Sense and Numeration
-  Measurement
-  Geometry and Spatial Sense
-  Patterning and Algebra
-  Data Management and Probability





English

-  Grammar
-  Oral Communication
-  Reading
-  Writing

Social Studies

-  Heritage and Identity
-  People and Environments

Science

-  Life Systems
-  Structures and Mechanisms
-  Matter and Energy
-  Earth and Space Systems