

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

2

Complete
Canadian 
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Smart Guide Book



Grade

2

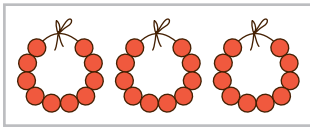
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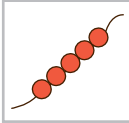
Number Sense and Numeration

- **Place Value** – the position of a digit in a number that tells its value

e.g.

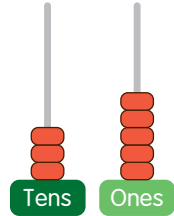


3 tens



5 ones

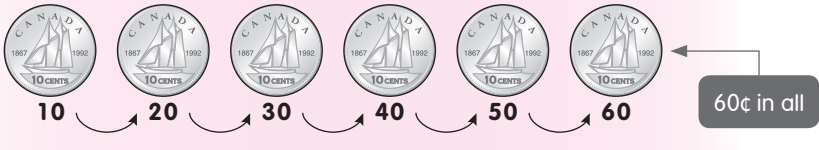
Tens	Ones
3	5



35: 3 in the tens place; 5 in the ones place

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

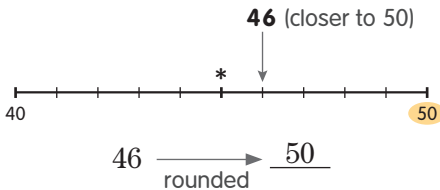
e.g. Count by 10's.



Try to skip count by 5's, 10's, or 25's to find the value of a group of the same kind of coins.

- **Rounding a Number to the Nearest Ten**

e.g. Round 46 to the nearest ten.



* If the number is in the middle of the number line, round the number to the right end.

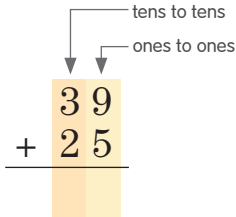
Steps

- 1st** Determine the two nearest numbers that end in "0".
- 2nd** Draw a number line to show the tens.
- 3rd** Mark the number and check to see which end the number is closer to. Then round it.

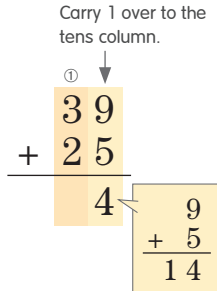
• Addition of 2-digit Numbers with Regrouping

e.g. $39 + 25 = \underline{\quad}$

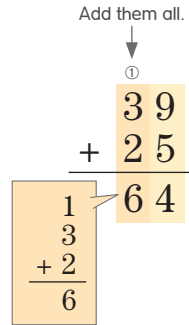
Line up the numbers.



Add the ones.



Add the tens.



So, $39 + 25 = \underline{64}$

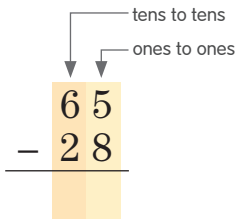
Clue words for addition word problems:

more...than, add, sum, in all, total, altogether, both

• Subtraction of 2-digit Numbers with Borrowing

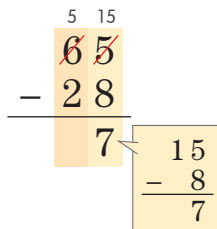
e.g. $65 - 28 = \underline{\quad}$

Line up the numbers.

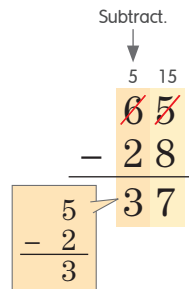


Subtract the ones.

$5 < 8$, so borrow 1 ten for the ones place.



Subtract the tens.



So, $65 - 28 = \underline{37}$

Clue words for subtraction word problems:

less...than, fewer, take away, remains, left, difference

- **Multiplication** – repeated addition; combining equal groups

e.g.



2 in each group;
5 groups in all

$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2$ ← a repeated addition

$= 5$ groups of 2

$= 5 \times 2$ ← We say "5 times 2".

$= \underline{10}$ "x": multiplication sign

Vertical Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

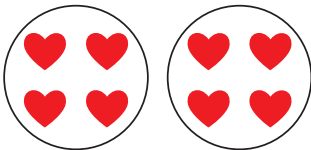
You can use concrete materials or drawings to help you develop the basic concept of multiplication.

- **Division** – equal sharing of a quantity; the opposite of multiplication

Two ways to understand division:

Divide a set of objects into equal groups.

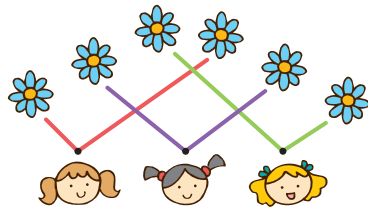
Put 4 ♥ in a group.



There are 2 groups of 4 hearts.

Divide a set of objects into equal shares.

3 girls share 6 🌸 equally.

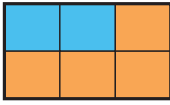


Each girl gets 2 flowers.

At this level, you are expected to learn the concept of division by drawing or using concrete materials.

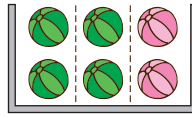
- **Fractions** – using fractional names to describe the equal parts of a whole object or a set of objects

e.g.



← 6 equal parts;
2 parts blue

Two sixths is blue.



← 3 equal groups;
2 groups green

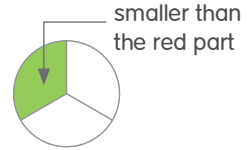
Two thirds are green.



The more parts there are,
the smaller the size of
each part is.



2 equal parts



3 equal parts

- **Money** – finding the value of a group of coins:

1st Group the same kinds of coins together.

2nd Starting with the highest valued coin, skip count the groups by their values to find the total.

Clue words for addition problems:

- total

Clue words for subtraction problems:

- price difference, sale price, change

e.g.



25, 50



60



65, 70, 75

75c

Measurement

- **Time**
 - 7 days in a week
 - 12 months in a year
 - telling time to the quarter-hour

e.g.



a quarter to 1

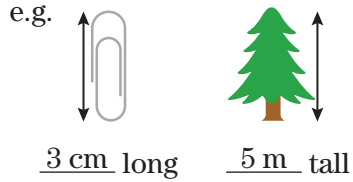


a quarter to 2

12:45 $\xrightarrow{1 \text{ hour}}$ 1:45

• **Length**

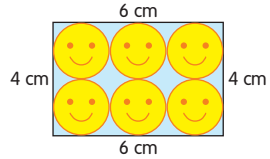
measuring the length, height, and distance using centimetres (a small unit) and metres (a big unit)



• **Perimeter and Area**

Perimeter is the distance around a shape.
Area is the size of a shape.

e.g. The perimeter of the card is 20 cm.
The area of the card is about the same area as 6 smiley face stickers.



Geometry

• **2-D Shapes**

Sides /	3	4	4	5	6
Vertices •	3	4	4	5	6

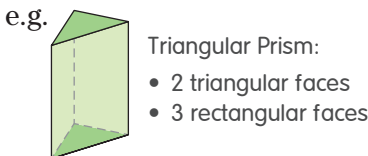
Regular Shapes

shapes that have sides that are all equal

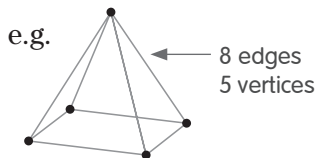


• **3-D Figures**

Describing the Shapes and Number of Faces



The Skeleton of a Pyramid



Patterns

Exploring Different Patterns

- **Shrinking Patterns**

e.g.



- **Growing Patterns**

e.g. $10 + 1 = \underline{11}$
 $10 + 2 = \underline{12}$
 $10 + 3 = \underline{13}$
 $10 + 4 = \underline{14}$

- **Repeating Patterns with Two Attribute Changes**

e.g.

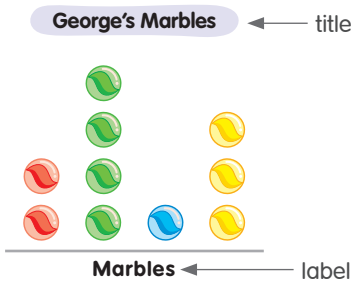


Two attribute changes:

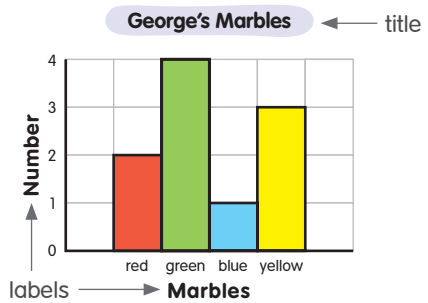
colour and orientation

Graphs

Pictograph



Bar Graph



Probability

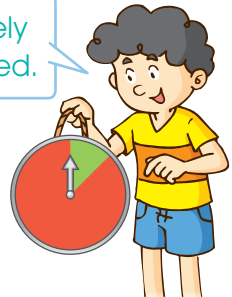
- **Probability**

the chance that an outcome will occur

Use simple words to describe chances:

impossible less likely equally likely more likely certain

It is more likely to land on red.



Phonics

Consonant Blends

- “l”, “r”, and “s” blends
e.g. **fl**ag, **dr**aw, **sp**ring

Consonant Digraphs

- can be at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of words
- **ch, sh, th, wh**
e.g. **lunch, ship, father, what**

Silent Consonants

- consonants that are not pronounced in some words
- **b, c, g, gh, h, k, l, n, t, w**
e.g. **lamb, scent, sigh, listen**



Short and Long Vowels

- **a, e, i, o, u**
- short vowels –
with short sounds
e.g. **cab, stop**
- long vowels –
sound the same as the way you say the letters
e.g. **five, cube**

Vowel Diphthongs

- **oi, oy, ou, ow** in some words
e.g. **coin, loud**



Long Vowel Digraphs

- two letters forming a long vowel sound
- **ai, ay, ei, ea, ee, oa, ow, oo, ew, au, aw**
e.g. **day, bead, coat, row**

R-controlled Vowels

- vowels with the “r” sound
- **ar, er, ir, or, ur**
e.g. car, her, stir, fork, turn

Grammar

Nouns

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

Days of the week, months of the year, and festival names are proper nouns.

- Nouns can be **countable** or **uncountable**.

A number word can be used before the plural form of a countable noun.

An uncountable noun does not have any plural form and a number word cannot be used before it.

Rhyming Words

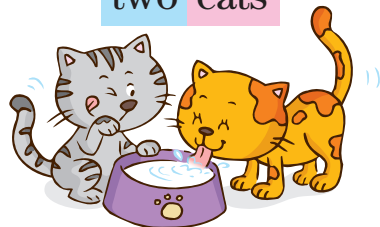
- words that have the same ending sound

e.g.



number countable noun in plural form

two cats



milk uncountable noun

Sentences and Punctuation

All sentences begin with a capital letter and end with a punctuation mark. Some sentences also contain commas.

- There are four types of sentences. The ending punctuation marks depend on the types of sentences.

A **telling sentence** tells about someone or something.

e.g. **I** want something sweet.

An **asking sentence** asks about someone or something.

e.g. **C**an I have some ice cream?

A **surprising sentence** shows a strong feeling.

e.g. **T**his is so yummy!



An **imperative sentence** tells someone to do or not to do something.

e.g. **D**on't eat my ice cream.

- A sentence has two main parts – a subject and a predicate.

The **subject** tells whom or what the sentence is about.

The **predicate** tells what the subject is or what the subject does.

Jessie likes green, pink, and purple.

subject

predicate



Commas (,) can be used to separate items in a list.

Subject and Object Pronouns

A pronoun replaces a noun.

- A subject pronoun acts as the subject in a sentence.
- An object pronoun acts as an object that receives the action of a verb.

e.g. The girl feeds the cats.

She feeds them.
 subject object
 pronoun pronoun

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
they	them



Verb Tenses

A verb tells what someone or something does.

A **present tense verb** tells about someone's habit or something that happens now.

e.g. I **visit** Grandma every Sunday.

I **visited*** Grandma yesterday.

A **past tense verb** tells about something that happened in the past.

* past form of most verbs:
verb + d/ed

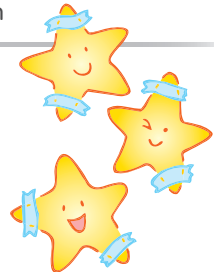
Adjectives

An adjective describes a noun. It tells how someone or something looks or feels. Colour words, number words, and shapes are all adjectives.

e.g. adjectives
three big star stickers
 on the wall
 preposition

Prepositions

Some prepositions tell where people, animals, and things are. Some are used with other words to tell when something happens.



Changing Family and Community Traditions

Different families and cultures have their own traditions and celebrations, with different traditional foods. Some of these traditions have lasted through the years but some have changed.

Celebrations

Hanukkah (Jewish)

Powwow (Indigenous)

Lunar New Year (Chinese)

Kwanzaa (African)

Eid ul-Fitr (Muslim)

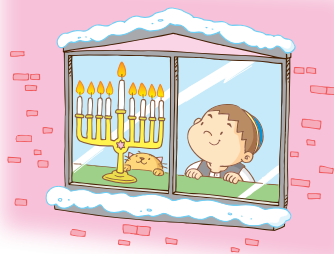
Diwali (Indian)

Canada Day (Canadian)

Thanksgiving (Canadian)

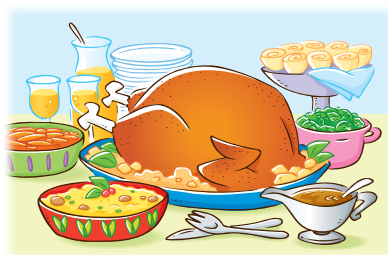
Hanukkah

- It is also called the Festival of Lights.
- It lasts for eight days in November or December.
- Food includes latkes and sufganiyot.
- Families light candles in a menorah.
- Some people today prefer electric lights to candles for their menorahs.



Thanksgiving

- Martin Frobisher gave thanks for his safe arrival in Canada by holding a special Thanksgiving ceremony (but without turkeys).
- Samuel de Champlain celebrated Thanksgiving for a good harvest with a feast (but did not necessarily have turkeys).
- Today, we celebrate Thanksgiving with a feast of turkey and cranberry or pumpkin pies.



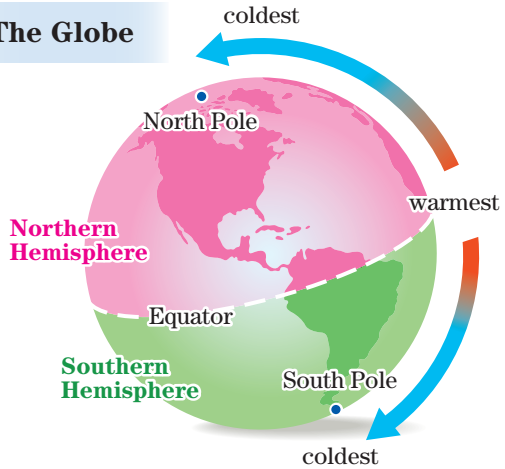
Global Communities

There are seven continents on Earth. Different places in the world have their own characteristics. However, people living in different places all have the same basic needs, and they meet these needs differently depending on where they live.

The Seven Continents

- North America
- South America
- Europe
- Asia
- Africa
- Australia
- Antarctica

The Globe



Meeting Basic Needs around the World

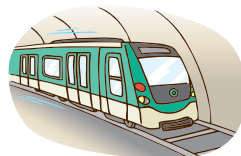
Shelter

- apartments
- houses
- igloos
- adobe houses
- cob houses
e.g. Britain



Transportation

- buses
- small boats/ferries
- scooters
- mules
- walking
- subway
e.g. France



Food

- from grocery stores
- from restaurants
- by hunting
- by fishing
e.g. The Arctic



Animals

Animals are classified into groups. Their characteristics, ways of eating, moving, and giving birth, their homes, and how they survive are all different. However, they all give birth to young, and their babies get bigger and may look different as they grow.

Five Major Groups



Reptiles

e.g. snakes

- have scales
- young hatch from eggs
- move by gliding in an S-shape
- can be camouflaged in their habitat



Fish

e.g. clownfish

- live in water
- give birth to young called fry
- move by swimming with the help of their fins
- slow down when water temperature drops



Birds

e.g. ptarmigans

- lay eggs in nests
- have feathers and wings for flying
- grow extra feathers around their feet in winter



Mammals

e.g. polar bears

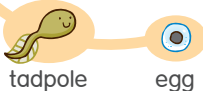
- give birth to live babies called cubs
- feed their babies milk
- can walk, run, and swim
- have fur that helps them be camouflaged
- hibernate in dens in winter



adult

Amphibians

e.g. frogs



tadpole

egg

- live in water when young
- live on land when grown up
- go through metamorphosis as they grow
- have a long tongue to catch food

Liquids and Solids



A liquid flows and takes the shape of its container.



A solid has a shape that does not change easily.

Some solids can

- dissolve in liquids.
e.g. sugar
- absorb liquids.
e.g. towels



Water

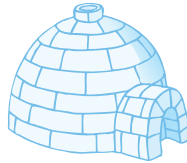
Water can be in three different states, and heat and cold can change its state. Water can also be in different forms. It goes through a water cycle in which its state and form change.

Three States of Water

liquid



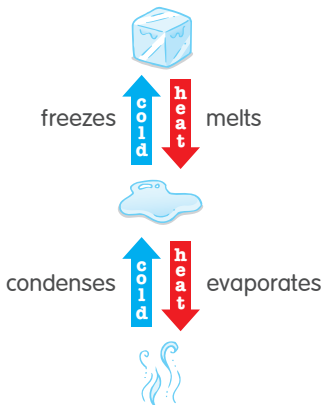
solid



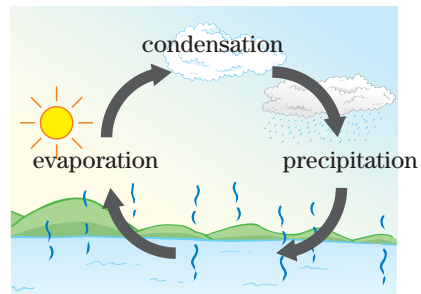
gas



Changes in State



Water Cycle

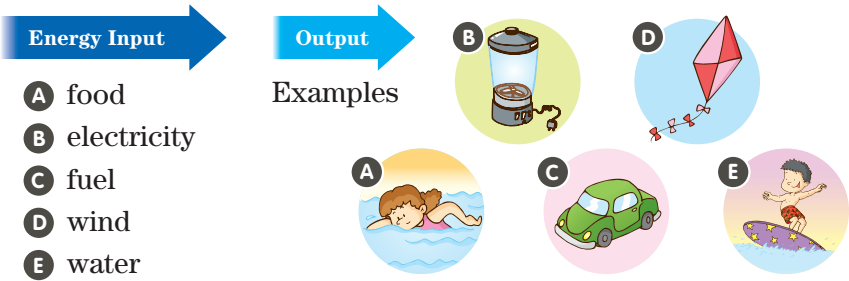


Forms of Water

- snow
- fog
- frost
- rain
- dew
- hail

Energy Input and Output

The energy used to produce movement is an input, with the movement being an output.



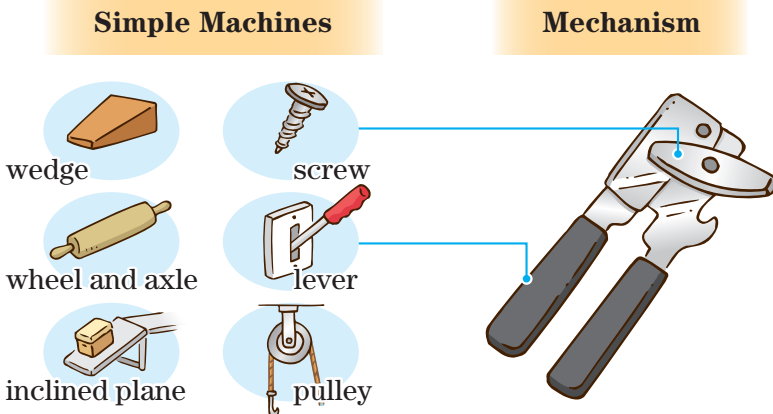
Energy from moving wind and water is renewable. They are clean sources of energy and do no damage to the Earth.

Movements

A pattern of movement is the way something repeatedly moves.
e.g. bouncing, spinning, rolling

Simple Machines and Mechanisms

Simple machines make our work easier. When a simple machine is joined to at least one other simple machine, they become a mechanism.



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