

## Social Studies 8

**Big Idea** : Human and environmental factors shape changes in population and living standards

### Content:

changes in population and living standards (e.g. forced and unforced migration and movement of people, diseases and health, urbanization and the effect of expanding communities, environmental impact (e.g., resource and land use))

### Competencies:

- Use Social Studies inquiry processes and skills to — ask questions; gather, interpret, and analyze ideas; and communicate findings and decisions
- Assess the credibility of multiple sources and the adequacy of evidence used to justify conclusions (evidence)
- Determine which causes most influenced particular decisions, actions, or events, and assess their short-and long-term consequences (cause and consequence)

## Sciences 9

**Big Idea** : The biosphere, geosphere, hydrosphere, and atmosphere are interconnected, as matter cycles and energy flows through them.

### Content:

- matter cycles within biotic and abiotic components of ecosystems:
  - e.g., water, nitrogen, carbon, phosphorous, etc.
  - human impacts on sources and sinks (e.g., climate change, deforestation, agriculture,etc.)
  - bioaccumulation and biomagnification
- sustainability of systems:
  - a system's approach to sustainability sees all matter and energy as interconnected and existing in dynamic equilibrium (e.g., carbon as a key factor in climate change, greenhouse effect, water cycle, etc.)
- First Peoples knowledge of interconnectedness
  - everything is connected, from local to global; First Peoples perspectives on interconnectedness and sustainability.

### Competencies:

- Seek and analyze patterns, trends, and connections in data, including describing relationships between variables (dependent and independent) and identifying inconsistencies
- Demonstrate an awareness of assumptions, question information given, and identify bias in their own work and secondary sources
- Exercise a healthy, informed skepticism and use scientific knowledge and findings from their own investigations to evaluate claims in secondary sources

- Consider social, ethical, and environmental implications of the findings from their own and others' investigations
- Critically analyze the validity of information in secondary sources and evaluate the approaches used to solve problems
- Communicate scientific ideas, claims, information, and perhaps a suggested course of action, for a specific purpose and audience, constructing evidence-based arguments and using appropriate scientific language, conventions, and representations
- Express and reflect on a variety of experiences and perspectives of place.
- Contribute to finding solutions to problems at a local and/or global level through inquiry
- Construct, analyze and interpret graphs (including interpolation and extrapolation), models and/or diagrams
- Use knowledge of scientific concepts to draw conclusions that are consistent with evidence
- Analyze cause-and-effect relationships

## Social studies 9

Big Idea : The physical environment influences the nature of political, social, and economic change.

### Content:

physiographic features of Canada and geological processes

- connections between Canada's natural resources and major economic activities
- Compare and contrast physical features and natural resources in different regions of Canada
- Role-play negotiations between a wide range of stakeholders involved in the decision to build a new mine or oil pipeline
- What effect has the physical geography of Canada had on Canadian and regional identity?
- What perspectives do different groups (e.g., environmental groups, people employed in the forest industry, First Peoples, urban and rural populations) have on the use of natural resources?

### Competencies:

- Use Social Studies inquiry processes and skills to ask questions; gather, interpret, and analyze ideas; and communicate findings and decisions
- Make reasoned ethical judgments about actions in the past and present, and determine appropriate ways to remember and respond (ethical judgment)

## Sciences 10

### Big Idea :

Energy is conserved, and its transformation can affect living things and the environment.

### Content: