Master 1a

# **Curriculum Correlation**

# **Data Management and Probability Cluster 1: Data Management**

### Ontario

Curriculum Expectations	Mathology Grade 2 Classroom Activity Kit	Mathology Little Books	Pearson Canada K-3 Mathematics Learning Progression
graphs, pictographs, line plots <b>D2 Data Relationships:</b> read graphic organizers	, simple bar graphs, and other gr	aphic organizers, with labels or	data and display the data, using tally charts, concrete dered appropriately along horizontal axes, as needed aphs, pictographs, line plots, simple bar graphs, and other
<b>D1.2</b> gather data to answer a question, using a simple survey with a limited number of responses	Below Grade: Intervention 1: Interpreting Pictographs 2: Sorting Objects	Below Grade:  • Graph It! (Activities 1, 4, 6)  On Grade:	Big Idea: Formulating questions, collecting data, and consolidating data in visual and graphical displays help us understand, predict, and interpret situations that involve uncertainty, variability, and randomness.
primary data that is categorical or discrete, and display the data using one-to-one correspondence in concrete graphs, pictographs, line plots, simple bar graphs, and other graphic organizers, with appropriate titles and labels and with labels ordered appropriately along horizontal axes, as needed  D2.1 read primary data presented in concrete graphs, pictographs, line plots, simple bar graphs, and other graphic organizers, and other graphic organizers, and describe the data using mathematical language	On Grade: Teacher Cards  1: Interpreting Graphs 1	<ul> <li>Big Buddy Days (Activities 1, 3, 4, 6)</li> <li>Marsh Watch (Activities 2, 3, 5, 6)</li> </ul> Above Grade: <ul> <li>Welcome to the Nature Park (Activities 2, 5, 6)</li> </ul>	Formulating Questions to Learn About Groups, Collections, and Events by Collecting Relevant Data - Formulates questions that can be addressed through simple surveys. (Activities 3, 5, 6; MED 1: 1) Collecting Data and Organizing It into Categories - Collects data from simple surveys concretely (e.g., shoes, popsicle sticks) or using simple records (e.g., check marks, tallies). (Activities 3, 5, 6; MED 1: 1) Creating Graphical Displays of Collected Data - Creates displays using objects or simple pictographs (may use symbol for data). (Activities 4, 6) - Creates one-to-one displays (e.g., line plot, dot plot, bar graph). (Activities 5, 6) - Displays data collected in more than one way and describes the differences (e.g., bar graph, pictograph). (Activities 4, 5, 6) Reading and Interpreting Data Displays - Interprets displays by noting how many more/less than other categories. (Activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, MED 1: 2) Drawing Conclusions by Making Inferences and Justifying Decisions Based on Collected Data - Poses and answers questions about data collected and displayed. (Activities 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; MED 1: 1, 2)

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# **Curriculum Correlation**

# **Data Management and Probability Cluster 1: Data Management**

### Ontario (continued)

D2.2 pose and answer questions about class- generated data in concrete graphs, pictographs, line plots, simple bar graphs, and tally charts  D2.3 distinguish between numbers that represent data values and numbers that represent the frequency of an event	Big Idea: Regularity and repetition form patterns that can be generalized and predicted mathematically.  Identifying, Sorting, and Classifying Attributes and Patterns Mathematically - Sorts a set of objects in different ways using a single attribute (e.g., buttons sorted by the number of holes or by shape). (Activities 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; MED 1: 1, 2)
D2.4 demonstrate an understanding of data displayed in a graph, by comparing different parts of the data and by making statements about the data as a whole	

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Learning Standards

# **Curriculum Correlation**

# **Data Management and Probability Cluster 1: Data Management**

Mathology Grade 2 Classroom | Mathology Little Books | Pearson Canada K-3 Mathematics Learning

#### **British Columbia/Yukon Territories**

Learning Standards	Mathology Grade 2 Classroor Activity Kit	n   Mathology Little Book	Pearson Canada K-3 Mathematics Learning Progression		
Cross Strand: Patterns an	Concrete items can be represented, compared, and interpreted pictorially in graphs.  Cross Strand: Patterns and Relations				
D1 Pictorial representation of concrete graphs using one-to-one correspondence • D1.1 collecting data, creating a concrete graph, and representing the graph using a pictorial representation through grids, stamps, drawings) • D1.2 one-to-one correspondence	Below Grade: Intervention 1: Interpreting Pictographs 2: Sorting Objects  On Grade: Teacher Cards 1: Interpreting Graphs 1	Below Grade:  Graph It! (Activities 1, 4, 6)  On Grade:  Big Buddy Days (Activities 1, 3, 4, 6)  Marsh Watch (Activities 2, 3, 5, 6)  Above Grade:  Welcome to the Nature Park (Activities 2, 5, 6)	Big Idea: Formulating questions, collecting data, and consolidating data in visual and graphical displays help us understand, predict, and interpret situations that involve uncertainty, variability, and randomness.  Formulating Questions to Learn About Groups, Collections, and Events by Collecting Relevant Data  - Formulates questions that can be addressed through simple surveys. (Activities 3, 5, 6; MED 1: 1)  Collecting Data and Organizing It into Categories  - Collects data from simple surveys concretely (e.g., shoes, popsicle sticks) or using simple records (e.g., check marks, tallies). (Activities 3, 5, 6; MED 1: 1)  Creating Graphical Displays of Collected Data  - Creates displays using objects or simple pictographs (may use symbol for data). (Activities 4, 6)  - Creates one-to-one displays (e.g., line plot, dot plot, bar graph). (Activities 5, 6)  - Displays data collected in more than one way and describes the differences (e.g., bar graph, pictograph). (Activities 4, 5, 6)  Reading and Interpreting Data Displays  - Interprets displays by noting how many more/less than other categories. (Activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, MED 1: 2)  Drawing Conclusions by Making Inferences and Justifying Decisions Based on Collected Data  - Poses and answers questions about data collected and displayed. (Activities 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; MED 1: 1, 2)  Big Idea: Regularity and repetition form patterns that can be generalized and predicted mathematically.  Identifying, Sorting, and Classifying Attributes and Patterns Mathematically  - Sorts a set of objects in different ways using a single attribute (e.g., buttons sorted by the number of holes or by shape). (Activities 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; MED 1: 1, 2)		

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# **Curriculum Correlation**

### **Data Management and Probability Cluster 1: Data Management**

#### New Brunswick/Prince Edward Island/Newfoundland and Labrador

Specific Outcomes	Mathology Grade 2 Classroom Activity Kit	Mathology Little Books	Pearson Canada K-3 Mathematics Learning Progression
Cross Strand Patterns and Relations: Us	Collect, display and analyze data to so	solve problems.	Big Idea: Formulating questions, collecting data, and
SP1 Gather and record data about self and others to answer questions.  SP2 Construct and interpret concrete graphs and pictographs to solve problems.	Below Grade: Intervention  1: Interpreting Pictographs  2: Sorting Objects  On Grade: Teacher Cards  1: Interpreting Graphs 1 (SP2)  2: Interpreting Graphs 2  3: Creating a Survey (SP1)  4: Making Graphs 1 (SP2)  5: Making Graphs 2  6: Data Management	Below Grade:  Graph It! (Activities 1, 4, 6)  On Grade: Big Buddy Days (Activities 1, 3, 4, 6) Marsh Watch (Activities 2, 3, 5, 6)  Above Grade: Welcome to the Nature Park (Activities 2, 5, 6)	consolidating data in visual and graphical displays help us understand, predict, and interpret situations that involve uncertainty, variability, and randomness.  Formulating Questions to Learn About Groups, Collections, and Events by Collecting Relevant Data - Formulates questions that can be addressed through simple surveys. (Activities 3, 5, 6; MED 1: 1) Collecting Data and Organizing It into Categories - Collects data from simple surveys concretely (e.g., shoes, popsicle sticks) or using simple records (e.g., check marks, tallies). (Activities 3, 5, 6; MED 1: 1) Creating Graphical Displays of Collected Data - Creates displays using objects or simple pictographs (may use symbol for data). (Activities 4, 6) - Creates one-to-one displays (e.g., line plot, dot plot, bar graph). (Activities 5, 6) - Displays data collected in more than one way and describes the differences (e.g., bar graph, pictograph). (Activities 4, 5, 6) Reading and Interpreting Data Displays - Interprets displays by noting how many more/less than other categories. (Activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, MED 1: 2) Drawing Conclusions by Making Inferences and Justifying Decisions Based on Collected Data - Poses and answers questions about data collected and displayed. (Activities 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; MED 1: 1, 2)  Big Idea: Regularity and repetition form patterns that can be generalized and predicted mathematically.  Identifying, Sorting, and Classifying Attributes and Patterns Mathematically - Sorts a set of objects in different ways using a single attribute (e.g., buttons sorted by the number of holes or by shape). (Activities 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; MED 1: 1, 2)

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# **Curriculum Correlation**

# **Data Management and Probability Cluster 1: Data Management**

#### Manitoba

Specific Outcomes	Mathology Grade 2 Classroom Activity Kit	Mathology Little Books	Pearson Canada K-3 Mathematics Learning Progression
General Outcome Statistics and Probability: C Cross Strand	Activity Kit  Collect, display, and analyze data to see patterns to describe the world and see patterns of see pat	olve problems.	Big Idea: Formulating questions, collecting data, and consolidating data in visual and graphical displays help us understand, predict, and interpret situations that involve uncertainty, variability, and randomness.  Formulating Questions to Learn About Groups, Collections, and Events by Collecting Relevant Data - Formulates questions that can be addressed through simple surveys. (Activities 3, 5, 6; MED 1: 1) Collecting Data and Organizing It into Categories - Collects data from simple surveys concretely (e.g., shoes, popsicle sticks) or using simple records (e.g., check marks, tallies). (Activities 3, 5, 6; MED 1: 1) Creating Graphical Displays of Collected Data - Creates displays using objects or simple pictographs (may use symbol for data). (Activities 4, 6) - Creates one-to-one displays (e.g., line plot, dot plot, bar graph). (Activities 5, 6) - Displays data collected in more than one way and describes the differences (e.g., bar graph, pictograph). (Activities 4, 5, 6)
	Conducting Surveys (2.SP.1) Reading and Interpreting Graphs (2.SP.2)		Reading and Interpreting Data Displays  Interprets displays by noting how many more/less than other categories. (Activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, MED 1: 2)  Drawing Conclusions by Making Inferences and Justifying Decisions Based on Collected Data  Poses and answers questions about data collected and displayed. (Activities 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; MED 1: 1, 2)

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# **Curriculum Correlation**

# **Data Management and Probability Cluster 1: Data Management**

### **Nova Scotia**

Specific Outcomes	Mathology Grade 2 Classroom Activity Kit	Mathology Little Books	Pearson Canada K-3 Mathematics Learning Progression
General Outcome Statistics and Probability: S Cross Strand		isplay, and analyze data to sol	Progression  Ve problems.  Big Idea: Formulating questions, collecting data, and consolidating data in visual and graphical displays help us understand, predict, and interpret situations that involve uncertainty, variability, and randomness.  Formulating Questions to Learn About Groups, Collections, and Events by Collecting Relevant Data - Formulates questions that can be addressed through simple surveys. (Activities 3, 5, 6; MED 1: 1)  Collecting Data and Organizing It into Categories - Collects data from simple surveys concretely (e.g., shoes, popsicle sticks) or using simple records (e.g., check marks, tallies). (Activities 3, 5, 6; MED 1: 1)  Creating Graphical Displays of Collected Data - Creates displays using objects or simple pictographs (may use symbol for data). (Activities 4, 6)  - Creates one-to-one displays (e.g., line plot, dot plot, bar graph). (Activities 5, 6)  - Displays data collected in more than one way and describes the differences (e.g., bar graph, pictograph). (Activities 4, 5, 6)  Reading and Interpreting Data Displays  - Interprets displays by noting how many more/less than other categories. (Activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, MED 1: 2)  Drawing Conclusions by Making Inferences and Justifying Decisions Based on Collected Data
	(SP01)		Drawing Conclusions by Making Inferences and Justifying Decisions Based on Collected Data  - Poses and answers questions about data collected and displayed. (Activities 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; MED 1: 1, 2)  Big Idea: Regularity and repetition form patterns that can be generalized and predicted mathematically.
			Identifying, Sorting, and Classifying Attributes and Patterns Mathematically - Sorts a set of objects in different ways using a single attribute (e.g., buttons sorted by the number of holes or by shape). (Activities 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; MED 1: 1, 2)

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# **Curriculum Correlation**

### **Data Management and Probability Cluster 1: Data Management**

#### Alberta/Northwest Territories/Nunavut

Learning Outcomes	Mathology Grade 2 Classroom Activity Kit	Mathology Little Books	Pearson Canada K-3 Mathematics Learning Progression
General Outcome Statistics and Probability: C Cross Strand	Activity Kit  Collect, display, and analyze data to see patterns to describe the world and see Below Grade: Intervention  1: Interpreting Pictographs 2: Sorting Objects  On Grade: Teacher Cards 1: Interpreting Graphs 1 (SP2) 2: Interpreting Graphs 2 3: Creating a Survey (SP1) 4: Making Graphs 1 (SP2, PR3) 5: Making Graphs 2 6: Data Management Consolidation (SP1, SP2)	olve problems.	Big Idea: Formulating questions, collecting data, and consolidating data in visual and graphical displays help us understand, predict, and interpret situations that involve uncertainty, variability, and randomness.  Formulating Questions to Learn About Groups, Collections, and Events by Collecting Relevant Data - Formulates questions that can be addressed through simple surveys. (Activities 3, 5, 6; MED 1: 1)  Collecting Data and Organizing It into Categories - Collects data from simple surveys concretely (e.g., shoes, popsicle sticks) or using simple records (e.g., check marks, tallies). (Activities 3, 5, 6; MED 1: 1)  Creating Graphical Displays of Collected Data - Creates displays using objects or simple pictographs (may use symbol for data). (Activities 4, 6) - Creates one-to-one displays (e.g., line plot, dot plot, bar graph). (Activities 5, 6) - Displays data collected in more than one way and describes the differences (e.g., bar graph, pictograph). (Activities 4, 5, 6)  Reading and Interpreting Data Displays
	On Grade: Math Every Day Card 1: Conducting Surveys (SP1) Reading and Interpreting Graphs (SP2)		
			Big Idea: Regularity and repetition form patterns that can be generalized and predicted mathematically.  Identifying, Sorting, and Classifying Attributes and Patterns Mathematically  - Sorts a set of objects in different ways using a single attribute (e.g., buttons sorted by the number of holes or by shape). (Activities 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; MED 1: 1, 2)

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# **Curriculum Correlation**

# **Data Management and Probability Cluster 1: Data Management**

#### Saskatchewan

Specific Outcomes	Mathology Grade 2 Classroom Activity Kit	Mathology Little Books	Pearson Canada K-3 Mathematics Learning Progression
Cross Strand: Patterns	Sense, Logical Thinking, Mathematics a		Big Idea: Formulating questions, collecting data, and consolidating data in visual and graphical displays help us understand, predict, and interpret situations that involve uncertainty, variability, and randomness.  Formulating Questions to Learn About Groups, Collections, and Events by Collecting Relevant Data  - Formulates questions that can be addressed through simple surveys. (Activities 3, 5, 6; MED 1: 1)  Collecting Data and Organizing It into Categories  - Collects data from simple surveys concretely (e.g., shoes, popsicle sticks) or using simple records (e.g., check marks, tallies). (Activities 3, 5, 6; MED 1: 1)  Creating Graphical Displays of Collected Data  - Creates displays using objects or simple pictographs (may use symbol for data). (Activities 4, 6)  - Creates one-to-one displays (e.g., line plot, dot plot, bar graph). (Activities 5, 6)  - Displays data collected in more than one way and describes the differences (e.g., bar graph, pictograph). (Activities 4, 5, 6)  Reading and Interpreting Data Displays  - Interprets displays by noting how many more/less than other categories. (Activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, MED 1: 2)  Drawing Conclusions by Making Inferences and Justifying Decisions Based on Collected Data  - Poses and answers questions about data collected and displayed. (Activities 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; MED 1: 1, 2)  Big Idea: Regularity and repetition form patterns that can be generalized and predicted mathematically. Identifying, Sorting, and Classifying Attributes and Patterns Mathematically
			- Sorts a set of objects in different ways using a single attribute (e.g., buttons sorted by the number of holes or by shape). (Activities 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; MED 1: 1, 2)