Winter Birds Curricular Connections - Grade 2

Subject Area	Curriculum Connections	Notes
Mathematics	D1.1 sort sets of data about people or things according to two attributes, using tables and logic diagrams, including Venn and Carroll diagrams D1.2 collect data through observations, experiments, and interviews to answer questions of interest that focus on two pieces of information, and organize the data in two-way tally tables D1.3 display sets of data, using one-to-one correspondence, in concrete graphs, pictographs, line plots, and bar graphs with proper sources, titles, and labels	colour, size, shape, beak, etc.) using two-way tally tables - Use the graphs generated by @outdoor_ed on Twitter or check in with the WRDSB Outdoor Education site to analyse the Winter Bird data the Outdoor Education Specialists will be curating
	E2.1 choose and use non-standard units appropriately to measure lengths, and describe the inverse relationship between the size of a unit and the number of units needed E2.2 explain the relationship between centimetres and metres as units of length, and use benchmarks for these units to estimate lengths E2.3 measure and draw lengths in centimetres and metres, using a measuring tool, and recognize the impact of starting at points other than zero	If students are keeping track of the numbers and species of birds seen, there are lots of possibilities here. The outdoor ed. staff will also be providing data about numbers and types of birds seen, and providing graphs - estimation or guess-and-check opportunities for children helps them to understand the term 'reasonableness' when answering (Sample questions: How many birds do you think you will see at Nutrition Break outside? About how many centimetres in height do you think the black capped chickadee is from the downy woodpecker? - students could sort different species of birds by colour, size, physical attributes such as long legs/short legs, etc.
Language	Reading read and demonstrate an understanding of a variety of literary, graphic , and informational texts , using a range of strategies to construct meaning; Writing generate, gather, and organize ideas and information to write for an intended purpose and	 to develop their oral communication skills, students need numerous opportunities to listen and talk about a range of subjects, topics, and experiences such as exploring "Winter Birds" pairing the exploration of Winter Birds with graphics and words (such as the education tools found on the

audience: students to read information in context and grasp the ideas draft and revise their writing, using a variety of that are communicated through text/graphic informational, literary, and graphic forms and stylistic elements appropriate for the purpose and - to become good writers, students need frequent opportunities to write for various purposes and audiences such audience: use editing, proofreading, and publishing skills as writing observations by drawing and labeling a picture of and strategies, and knowledge of language a bird or by using different adjectives to describe the bird's conventions, to correct errors, refine expression, characteristics to a peer, teacher, or family member and present their work effectively; - linking science and/social studies to media literacy could allow students the opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge about Winter Birds in their community to Winter Birds found around the world by creating media texts like creating a PSA (poster, infographic, news clip, iMovie, etc.) and explain why the birds look differently and have different characteristics in various parts of the world (e.g., the climate may be a reason for some birds to have more or less down). **Social Studies** B1.3 demonstrate an understanding of the - consider how and why some places in the world rely on birds importance of sustainability in people's such as: interrelationship with their natural environment - their ability to pollinate and of some of the consequences of sustainable - spread seeds and/or non-sustainable actions - control pests keep coral reefs alive B2.1 formulate questions to guide investigations into some aspects of the interrelationship between the natural environment of selected communities and the ways in which people live B2.2 gather and organize information and data about some communities' locations, climate. and physical features, and the ways of life of people in these communities B2.4 interpret and analyse information relevant to their investigations, using a variety of tools B2.5 evaluate evidence and draw conclusions about some aspects of the interrelationship between communities' natural environment and the

	ways of life of people in those communities	
Science	1.1 assess the impact of human activities on air and water in the environment, taking different points of view into consideration (e.g., the point of view of parents, children, other community members), and plan a course of action to help keep the air and water in the local community clean 3.3 describe ways in which living things, including humans, depend on air and water	 Have students consider their impact on Winter Birds in their school yard or community - do they bother birds in their nests on the yard by shaking or throwing things at the trees? What do they do if they spot a nest or a bird or even an owl in a tree on the school yard? What winter nesting materials would be suitable for the birds? Could students find and gather appropriate materials for the birds so that they are easily accessible by the birds to make their winter nests? What kind of air surrounds the trees in which winter birds live? Would there be a difference between rural and urban communities and the locations in which Winter Birds would choose to locate?