



Science Correlation



British Columbia Ministry of Education
Prescribed Learning Outcomes
for Math, Science and English Language Arts
Kindergarten – Grade 2

Rusty and Rosy Learn with Me™
Three Years of Comprehensive Math, Science and
Reading Instruction
Ages 4-8

Results By Grade					
Kindergarten		First Grade		Second Grade	
Process of Science	100%	Process of Science	100%	Process of Science	100%
Life Science	100%	Life Science	100%	Life Science	75%
Physical Science	100%	Physical Science	100%	Physical Science	100%
Earth and Space Science	100%	Earth and Space Science	50%	Earth and Space Science	100%
Total	100%	Total	88%	Total	94%

Correlation Result 94%

Science BC Prescribed Learning Outcomes	Match	Rusty and Rosy Learn with Me™
KINDERGARTEN		
Process of Science		
use the five senses to make observations	✓	use the sense of sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste to make observations; observe and record changes in a simple system over time; pose questions and gather data about surroundings
share with others information obtained by observing	✓	represent data using concrete objects, pictures, and graphs; observe and record changes in a simple system over time; pose questions and gather data about surroundings
Life Science		
describe features of local plants and animals (e.g., colour, shape, size, texture)	✓	classify living and nonliving things; classify living things as plants or animals
compare local plants	✓	identify stem, leaves, and roots, and learn what a plant needs to grow; understand that plants provide food for people and animals; compare common plants
compare common animals	✓	recognize mammals, birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, invertebrates, insects, spiders, and worms by their characteristics
Physical Science		
describe properties of materials, including colour, shape, texture, size, and weight	✓	understand the properties of objects and materials; objects can be described in terms of the materials they are made of (clay, cloth, paper, etc.) and their physical properties (colour; size, shape, weight, texture, etc.)
identify materials that make up familiar objects	✓	understand the properties of objects and materials; objects can be described in terms of the materials they are made of (clay, cloth, paper, etc.) and their physical properties (colour; size, shape, weight, texture, etc.)
describe ways to rethink, refuse, reduce, reuse, and recycle	✓	understand how humans can preserve the environment by recycling
Earth and Space Science		
demonstrate the ability to observe their surroundings	✓	use the sense of sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste to make observations; observe and record changes in a simple system over time; pose questions and gather data about surroundings
describe features of their immediate environment	✓	use the sense of sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste to make observations; observe and record changes in a simple system over time; pose questions and gather data about surroundings

Science BC Prescribed Learning Outcomes	Match	Rusty and Rosy Learn with Me™
GRADE 1		
Process of Science		
communicate their observations, experiences, and thinking in a variety of ways (e.g., verbally, pictorially, graphically)	✓	represent data using concrete objects, pictures, and graphs
classify objects, events, and organisms	✓	sort and classify objects according to their attributes and organize data about the objects
Life Science		
classify living and non-living things	✓	classify living and nonliving things; classify living things as plants or animals
describe the basic needs of local plants and animals (e.g., food, water, light)	✓	identify stem, leaves, and roots, and learn what a plant needs to grow
describe how the basic needs of plants and animals are met in their environment	✓	understand that plants provide food for people and animals; identify parts of a food chain; investigate conditions that affect plant growth; observe different ways living things take in air using gills, lungs, skin, holes in the body, and leaves
Physical Science		
demonstrate how force can be applied to move an object	✓	understand that some objects will move when pushed or pulled
compare the effect of friction on the movement of an object over a variety of surfaces	✓	activity created and pending publication
demonstrate and describe the effects of magnets on different materials	✓	understand that magnets attract some metals; magnets can be used to make some things move without being touched
Earth and Space Science		
describe changes that occur in daily and seasonal cycles and their effects on living things	✓	observe how plants, animals, and people adapt to temperature changes in the spring, summer, fall, and winter; identify and use tools to assess weather; observe daily and season weather patterns
describe activities of Aboriginal peoples in BC in each seasonal cycle		

Science BC Prescribed Learning Outcomes	Match	Rusty and Rosy Learn with Me™
GRADE 2		
Process of Science		
use their senses to interpret observations	✓	use the sense of sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste to make observations; utilize scientific tools to gather data and extend the senses
infer the probable outcome of an event or behaviour based on observations	✓	complete a science experiment using these basic steps: ask a question, gather data, form a hypothesis, plan an experiment and try it again, draw a conclusion; all team members should reach their own conclusions about what the findings mean
Life Science		
classify familiar animals according to similarities and differences in appearance, behaviour, and life cycles	✓	classify animals by structure; classify animals by what they eat; recognize mammals, birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, invertebrates, insects, spiders, and worms by their characteristics; learn about animal life cycles and growth
describe some changes that affect animals (e.g., hibernation, migration, decline in population)	✓	learn about animal life cycles and growth; understand that animal bodies have adaptations for survival; Fabulous Fat activity
describe how animals are important in the lives of Aboriginal peoples in BC		
describe ways in which animals are important to other living things and the environment	✓	understand that animals and plants depend on each other
Physical Science		
identify the properties of solids, liquids, and gases	✓	discover different properties of solids, liquids, and gases
investigate changes to the properties of matter when it is heated or cooled	✓	observe ways that external forces change the state and the shape of materials; predict changes in states of water that will occur with temperature changes
investigate the interactions of liquids and solids	✓	buoyancy lessons
Earth and Space Science		
describe physical properties of air, water, and soil	✓	observe the properties of air; observe the characteristics of water; identify the origin and the components of soil
distinguish ways in which air, water, and soil interact	✓	learn about the water cycle; investigate the rock cycle to learn how the earth changes
explain why air, water, and soil are important for living things	✓	identify ways people use water; preserve air by developing conservation habits; discover where rocks are found and how rocks are used