

Water Lesson – Water in the Community

Curriculum Connections for Grade 3			
Grade	Subject & Unit	Sub-category	Specific Expectations
3	Science & Technology Understanding Matter & Energy: Forces Causing Movement	Relating Science and Technology to Society and the Environment	1.1 assess the effects of the action of forces in nature (natural phenomena) on the natural and built environment, and identify ways in which human activities can reduce or enhance this impact. Sample prompts: Erosion: Heavy rains and water run-off naturally erode soil. Humans make erosion happen faster by cutting down trees, removing shrubs and plants, and having too many animals on farmland. When soil is lost through erosion, it pollutes rivers, lakes, and other water systems
	Understanding Earth and Space Systems	Relating Science and Technology to Society and the Environment	1.2 assess the impact of human action on soils, and suggest ways in which humans can affect soils positively and/or lessen or prevent harmful effects on soils
		Understanding Basic Concepts	3.1 identify and describe the different types of soils (e.g., Sandy soil is made up of minerals and tiny pieces of rock that have come from the erosion and weathering of rocks. It feels gritty and does not stick together well. Sandy soil drains easily and quickly after a rain and warms up quickly in the spring, but does not hold water and nutrients as well as clay soil, and is eroded more easily. Loamy soil is made up of sand, silt, and clay in relatively equal amounts. It sticks together better than sand but not as well as clay. Loamy soil holds water and nutrients well, and also drains well so that sufficient air can reach the roots. Clay soil is a very fine-grained soil that is plastic when wet but hard when dried. It feels slick and smooth. Clay soils have poor drainage and aeration.)
	Social Studies Heritage & Citizenship	Early Settlements in Upper Canada	identify factors that helped shape the development of early settlements (e.g.,

			lakes and rivers for trade and transportation; origins of early settlers; climate; natural resources)
	Canada and World Connections	Urban and Rural Communities	Compare land use (e.g., housing, recreation, stores, industry) and access to natural resources (e.g., water, trees) in urban and rural communities;