



**Content Correlation Chart**  
**Episode 14 – Leader of the Pack!**

Major Concepts	Grades	Number Sense and Numeration	Geometry and Spatial Sense	Data Management and Probability
1. Using drawings, tree diagrams, and cross diagrams as a general rule or pattern for determining combinations	1	2. Demonstrate, using concrete materials, the concept of one-to-one correspondence between number and counting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sorting and classifying two-dimensional shapes and three-dimensional figures by attributes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizing objects into categories using one attribute</li> <li>Collecting and organizing categorical data</li> <li>Reading and displaying data using concrete graphs and pictographs</li> <li>Demonstrate an ability to organize objects into categories by sorting and classifying objects using one attribute (e.g., colour, size), and by describing informal sorting experiences</li> <li>Collect and organize primary data (e.g., data collected by the class) that is categorical (i.e., that can be organized into categories based on qualities such as colour or hobby), and display the data using one-to-one correspondence, prepared templates of concrete graphs and pictographs (with titles and labels), and a variety of recording methods (e.g., arranging objects, placing stickers, drawing pictures, making tally marks)</li> <li>Pose and answer questions about collected data</li> <li>Describe the likelihood that everyday events will occur, using mathematical language</li> </ul>
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relating groups to multiplication</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrate an ability to organize objects into categories, by sorting and</li> </ul>



				<p>classifying objects using two attributes simultaneously (e.g., sort attribute blocks by colour)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect and organize primary data (e.g., data collected by the class) that is categorical or discrete (i.e., that can be counted, such as the number of students absent), and display the data using one-to-one correspondence in concrete graphs</li> <li>• Read primary data presented in concrete graphs, pictographs, line plots, simple bar graphs, and other graphic organizers</li> <li>• Describe probability as a measure of the likelihood that an event will occur, using mathematical language</li> </ul>
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relating one-digit multiplication</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate an ability to organize objects into categories, by sorting and classifying objects using two or more attributes simultaneously</li> <li>• Collect and organize categorical or discrete primary data and display the data in charts, tables, and graphs</li> <li>• Predict the frequency of an outcome in a simple probability experiment</li> </ul>