



BIG IDEAS

Daily physical activity helps us develop movement skills and physical literacy, and is an important part of healthy living.

Learning about ourselves and others helps us develop a positive attitude and caring behaviours, which helps us build healthy relationships.

Knowing about our bodies and making healthy choices helps us look after ourselves.

Good health comprises physical, mental, and emotional well-being.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <p>Physical literacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop and demonstrate a variety of fundamental movement skills in a variety of physical activities and environmentsDescribe the body's reaction to participating in physical activity in a variety of environmentsDevelop and demonstrate safety, fair play, and leadership in physical activities <p>Healthy and active living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate daily in physical activity at moderate to vigorous intensity levelsIdentify opportunities to be physically active at school, at home, and in the communityIdentify and explore a variety of foods and describe how they contribute to healthIdentify opportunities to make choices that contribute to health and well-beingIdentify sources of health information <p>Social and community health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify and describe a variety of unsafe and/or uncomfortable situationsDevelop and demonstrate respectful behaviour when participating in activities with othersIdentify caring behaviours among classmates and within families <p>Mental well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify and describe practices that promote mental well-beingIdentify and describe feelings and worriesIdentify personal skills, interests, and preferences	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">proper technique for fundamental movement skills, including non-locomotor, locomotor, and manipulative skillshow to participate in different types of physical activities, including individual and dual activities, rhythmic activities, and gamesrelationships between food, hydration, and healthpractices that promote health and well-beingnames for parts of the body, including male and female private partsappropriate and inappropriate ways of being toucheddifferent types of substanceshazards and potentially unsafe situationscaring behaviours in groups and familiesemotions and their causes and effectsreliable sources of health information

Curricular Competencies – Elaborations

- **Physical literacy:**
 - How is your breathing different when you are running in a game and when you are sitting?
- **Healthy and active living:**
 - What kinds of activities do you like to participate in on a daily basis at school, at home, or in the community?
 - Why is it important to eat from a variety of food groups and stay hydrated throughout each day?
 - What types of choices can you make for your health and well-being?
- **Social and community health:**
 - What are some factors that might make a situation unsafe and/or uncomfortable?
 - How do caring behaviours make people feel?
- **Mental well-being:**
 - What are some practices that help you feel good about yourself?

Content – Elaborations

- **non-locomotor:** movement skills performed “on the spot” without travelling across the floor or surface; could include:
 - balancing
 - bending
 - twisting
 - lifting
- **locomotor:** movement skills that incorporate travelling across the floor or surface; could include:
 - rolling
 - jumping
 - hopping
 - running
 - galloping
- **manipulative:** movement skills involving the control of objects, such as balls, primarily with the hands or feet; may also involve racquets or bats; skills could include:
 - bouncing
 - throwing
 - catching
 - kicking
 - striking

Content – Elaborations

- **individual and dual activities:** activities that can be done individually and/or with others; could include:
 - jumping rope
 - swimming
 - running
 - bicycling
 - Hula Hoop
- **rhythmic activities:** activities designed to move our bodies in rhythm; could include:
 - dance
 - gymnastics
- **games:** types of play activities that usually involve rules, challenges, and social interaction; could include:
 - tag
 - parachute activities
 - co-operative challenges
 - Simon says
 - team games
 - traditional Aboriginal games
- **relationships between food, hydration, and health:**
 - food gives us energy and helps us grow
 - different types of foods provide different health benefits
 - water is the best choice for staying hydrated
- **practices:**
 - getting adequate sleep
 - participating in physical activity
 - making healthy eating choices
 - participating in relaxing activities
 - illness prevention through washing hands and proper hygiene
- **parts of the body:** could include:
 - male and female private parts
 - arms
 - legs
 - heart
 - muscles
- **appropriate:** could include touches that feel welcome and safe (e.g., medical checkups, high-fives)
- **inappropriate:** could include touches that hurt or make us feel uncomfortable (e.g., touching of private parts)

Content – Elaborations

- **substances:** could include:
 - poisons
 - medications
 - psychoactive substances
- **hazards and potentially unsafe situations:** could include:
 - cars on the road
 - strangers
- **caring behaviours:** could include:
 - nurturing
 - providing guidance
 - loving
 - respecting
- **sources:** could include:
 - medical professionals
 - safety/medical signs
 - parents



BIG IDEAS

Daily physical activity helps us develop movement skills and physical literacy, and is an important part of healthy living.

Learning about ourselves and others helps us develop a positive attitude and caring behaviours, which helps us build healthy relationships.

Knowing about our bodies and making healthy choices helps us look after ourselves.

Good health comprises physical, mental, and emotional well-being.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <p>Physical literacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop and demonstrate a variety of fundamental movement skills in a variety of physical activities and environmentsDescribe the body's reaction to participating in physical activity in a variety of environmentsDevelop and demonstrate safety, fair play, and leadership in physical activities <p>Healthy and active living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate daily in physical activity at moderate to vigorous intensity levelsIdentify opportunities to be physically active at school, at home, and in the communityIdentify and explore a variety of foods and describe how they contribute to healthIdentify opportunities to make choices that contribute to health and well-beingRecognize basic health information from a variety of sources <p>Social and community health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe ways to prevent and respond to a variety of unsafe and/or uncomfortable situationsDevelop and demonstrate respectful behaviour when participating in activities with othersIdentify caring behaviours among classmates and within families <p>Mental well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify and describe practices that promote mental well-beingIdentify and describe feelings and worriesIdentify personal skills, interests, and preferences	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">proper technique for fundamental movement skills, including non-locomotor, locomotor, and manipulative skillshow to participate in different types of physical activities, including individual and dual activities, rhythmic activities, and gamesrelationships between food, hydration, and healtheffects of different activities on the bodypractices that promote health and well-beingnames for parts of the body, including male and female private partsappropriate and inappropriate ways of being toucheddifferent types of substances and how to safely use or avoid themhazards and potentially unsafe situationscaring behaviours in groups and familiesemotions and their causes and effectsreliable sources of health information

Curricular Competencies – Elaborations

- **Physical literacy:**
 - How is your breathing different when you are running in a game and when you are sitting?
- **Healthy and active living:**
 - What kinds of activities do you like to participate in on a daily basis at school, at home, or in the community?
 - Why is it important to eat from a variety of food groups and stay hydrated throughout each day?
 - What types of choices can you make for your health and well-being?
- **Social and community health:**
 - What are some factors that might make a situation unsafe and/or uncomfortable?
 - How do caring behaviours make people feel?
- **Mental well-being:**
 - What are some practices that help you feel good about yourself?

Content – Elaborations

- **non-locomotor:** movement skills performed “on the spot” without travelling across the floor or surface; could include:
 - balancing
 - bending
 - twisting
 - lifting
- **locomotor:** movement skills that incorporate travelling across the floor or surface; could include:
 - rolling
 - jumping
 - hopping
 - running
 - galloping
- **manipulative:** movement skills involving the control of objects, such as balls, primarily with the hands or feet; may also involve racquets or bats; could include:
 - bouncing
 - throwing
 - catching
 - kicking
 - striking

Content – Elaborations

- **individual and dual activities:** activities that can be done individually and/or with others; could include:
 - jumping rope
 - swimming
 - running
 - bicycling
 - Hula Hoop
- **rhythmic activities:** activities designed to move our bodies in rhythm; could include:
 - dancing
 - gymnastics
- **games:** types of play activities that usually involve rules, challenges, and social interaction; could include:
 - tag
 - parachute activities
 - co-operative challenges
 - Simon says
 - team games
 - traditional Aboriginal games
- **relationships between food, hydration, and health:**
 - food gives us energy and helps us grow
 - different types of foods provide different health benefits
 - water is the best choice for staying hydrated
- **Effects:** (could include)
 - increased breathing
 - increased thirst
 - sweating
 - using our muscles
 - feeling good
- **practices:** could include:
 - getting adequate sleep
 - participating in physical activity
 - making healthy eating choices
 - participating in relaxing activities
 - illness prevention through washing hands and proper hygiene
- **parts of the body:** could include:
 - male and female private parts
 - arms

Content – Elaborations

- legs
- heart
- muscles
- **appropriate:** could include touches that feel welcome and safe (e.g., medical checkups, high-fives)
- **inappropriate:** could include touches that hurt or make us feel uncomfortable (e.g., touching of private parts)
- **substances:** could include:
 - poisons
 - medications
 - psychoactive substances
- **hazards and potentially unsafe situations:** could include:
 - cars on the road
 - strangers
- **caring behaviours:** could include:
 - nurturing
 - providing guidance
 - loving
 - respecting
- **sources:** could include:
 - medical professionals
 - safety/medical signs
 - parents



BIG IDEAS

Daily participation in physical activity at moderate to vigorous intensity levels benefits all aspects of our well-being.

Learning how to participate and move our bodies in different physical activities helps us develop physical literacy.

Adopting healthy personal practices and safety strategies protects ourselves and others.

Having good communication skills and managing our emotions enables us to develop and maintain healthy relationships.

Our physical, emotional, and mental health are interconnected.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <p>Physical literacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop and demonstrate a variety of fundamental movement skills in a variety of physical activities and environmentsApply methods of monitoring exertion levels in physical activityDevelop and demonstrate safety, fair play, and leadership in physical activitiesIdentify and explain factors that contribute to positive experiences in different physical activities <p>Healthy and active living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate daily in physical activity at moderate to vigorous intensity levelsIdentify and describe opportunities to be physically active at school, at home, and in the communityExplore strategies for making healthy eating choicesDescribe ways to access information on and support services for a variety of health topicsExplore and describe components of healthy living	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">proper technique for fundamental movement skills, including non-locomotor, locomotor, and manipulative skillsways to monitor physical exertion levelshow to participate in different types of physical activities, including individual and dual activities, rhythmic activities, and gameseffects of physical activity on the bodypractices that promote health and well-being, including those relating to physical activity, nutrition, and illness preventionstrategies for accessing health informationstrategies and skills to use in potentially hazardous, unsafe, or abusive situationseffects of different substances, and strategies for preventing personal harmmanaging and expressing emotionsfactors that influence self-identity



Ministry of Education

Area of Learning: PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

Grade 2

Learning Standards (continued)

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p>Social and community health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify and describe avoidance or assertiveness strategies to use in unsafe and/or uncomfortable situationsDevelop and demonstrate respectful behaviour when participating in activities with othersIdentify and describe characteristics of positive relationshipsExplain how participation in outdoor activities supports connections with the community and environment <p>Mental well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify and apply strategies that promote mental well-beingIdentify and describe feelings and worries, and strategies for dealing with themIdentify personal skills, interests, and preferences and describe how they influence self-identity	

Curricular Competencies – Elaborations

- **Physical literacy:**

- Example of a method of monitoring exertion levels in physical activity: using a 1–5 rating scale where 1 = cold, 2 = getting warmer, 3 = warm, 4 = getting hot, and 5 = very hot, choose the number that you feel best describes how you are feeling in relation to your exertion levels
- Examples of types of physical activity:
 - indoor or outdoor activities
 - free play or structured activities
 - activities with or without equipment

- **Healthy and active living:**

- What kinds of activities do you like to participate in on a daily basis at school, at home, or in the community?
- What are some factors that influence your healthy eating choices?
- Where can you find health information when you are at school?
- What does healthy living mean to you?

- **Social and community health:**

- What can you do to stand up for yourself in an unsafe and/or uncomfortable situation?
- What types of outdoor activities can you participate in in your community?

- **Mental well-being:**

- Examples of strategies that promote mental well-being:
 - getting enough sleep
 - talking about feelings
 - participating in regular physical activity
- How do you respond to different feelings that you have?
- What factors contribute to how you see yourself?

Content – Elaborations

- **non-locomotor:** movement performed “on the spot” without travelling across the floor or surface; could include:

- balancing
- bending
- twisting
- lifting

- **locomotor:** movement skills that incorporate travelling across the floor or surface; could include:

- rolling

Content – Elaborations

- jumping
- hopping
- running
- galloping
- **manipulative:** movement skills involving the control of objects, such as balls, primarily with the hands or feet; may also involve racquets or bats; could include:
 - bouncing
 - throwing
 - catching
 - kicking
 - striking
- **monitor physical exertion levels:** could include using a 1–5 rating scale where 1 = cold, 2 = getting warmer, 3 = warm, 4 = getting hot, and 5 = very hot, and students choose the number that they feel best describes how they are feeling in relation to their exertion levels
- **individual and dual activities:** activities that can be done individually and/or with others; could include:
 - jumping rope
 - swimming
 - running
 - bicycling
 - yoga
 - Hula Hoop
- **rhythmic activities:** activities designed to move our bodies in rhythm; could include:
 - dancing
 - gymnastics
- **games:** types of play activities that usually involve rules, challenges, and social interaction; could include:
 - tag
 - parachute activities
 - co-operative challenges
 - Simon says
 - team games
 - traditional Aboriginal games
- **effects:** could include:
 - increased breathing
 - increased thirst
 - sweating
 - using our muscles
 - feeling good

Content – Elaborations

- **physical activity:** getting 60–90 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity each day
- **nutrition:** getting the recommended nutrients from the different food groups each day
- **illness prevention:** practices could include:
 - washing hands
 - covering mouth when coughing
 - resting when sick
 - staying away from others when sick
- **strategies for accessing health information:** could include:
 - speaking to a trusted adult
 - speaking to a medical professional
 - looking for health and safety signs
- **strategies and skills to use in potentially hazardous, unsafe, or abusive situations:** could include:
 - using a strong voice to say “no,” “stop,” “I don’t like this”
 - calling out for help and getting away if possible
 - telling a trusted adult until you get help
 - not giving out personal information (e.g., to strangers, on the Internet)
- **substances:** could include:
 - poisons
 - medications
 - psychoactive substances
- **factors that influence self-identity:** could include:
 - self-esteem
 - self-efficacy
 - cultural heritage
 - body image



BIG IDEAS

Daily participation in physical activity at moderate to vigorous intensity levels benefits all aspects of our well-being.

Movement skills and strategies help us learn how to participate in different types of physical activity.

Adopting healthy personal practices and safety strategies protects ourselves and others.

Having good communication skills and managing our emotions enables us to develop and maintain healthy relationships.

Our physical, emotional, and mental health are interconnected.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <p>Physical literacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop and apply a variety of fundamental movement skills in a variety of physical activities and environmentsApply a variety of movement concepts and strategies in different physical activitiesApply methods of monitoring exertion levels in physical activityDevelop and demonstrate safety, fair play, and leadership in physical activitiesIdentify and explain factors that contribute to positive experiences in different physical activities <p>Healthy and active living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate daily in physical activity at moderate to vigorous intensity levelsIdentify and describe opportunities for and potential challenges to being physically active at school, at home, and in the communityExplore and describe strategies for making healthy eating choices in a variety of settingsDescribe ways to access information on and support services for a variety of health topicsExplore and describe strategies for pursuing personal healthy-living goals	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">proper technique for fundamental movement skills, including non-locomotor, locomotor, and manipulative skillsmovement concepts and strategiesways to monitor physical exertion levelsdifferent types of physical activities, including individual and dual activities, rhythmic activities, and gamespractices that promote health and well-being, including those relating to physical activity, sleep, and illness preventionnutrition and hydration choices to support different activities and overall healthstrategies for accessing health informationstrategies and skills to use in potentially hazardous, unsafe, or abusive situationsnature and consequences of bullyingeffects of different substances, and strategies for preventing personal harmrelationship between worries and fearsfactors that influence self-identity



Learning Standards (continued)

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p>Social and community health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify and describe avoidance or assertiveness strategies to use in unsafe and/or uncomfortable situationsDescribe and apply strategies for developing and maintaining positive relationshipsExplain how participation in outdoor activities supports connections with the community and environment <p>Mental well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify and apply strategies that promote mental well-beingDescribe physical, emotional, and social changes as students grow olderDescribe factors that influence mental well-being and self-identity	

PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION
Grade 3

Curricular Competencies – Elaborations

- Physical literacy:**
 - What types of strategies can help you succeed in different physical activities?
 - Example of a method of monitoring exertion levels: using a 1–5 rating scale where 1 = cold, 2 = getting warmer, 3 = warm, 4 = getting hot, and 5 = very hot, choose the number that you feel best describes how you are feeling in relation to your exertion levels
 - Examples of types of physical activity:
 - indoor or outdoor activities
 - individual activities or activities with others
- Healthy and active living:**
 - Examples of potential challenges:
 - lack of time after school
 - not knowing where to be physically active
 - not having access to places to be physically active
 - What are some factors that can help you make healthy eating choices in different places?
 - Where can you find health information when you are at school?

Curricular Competencies – Elaborations

- Examples of strategies for pursuing personal healthy-living goals:
 - identify an area related to healthy living that you would like to focus on (e.g., “I want to be more physically active”)
 - explore possible ways to reach your goal (e.g., “I can play with my friends at recess and at lunch when I’m at school or join a sports team”)
- **Social and community health:**
 - What can you do to stand up for yourself in an unsafe and/or uncomfortable situation?
 - How does acknowledging similarities and differences between you and your peers influence your relationships with them?
 - What types of outdoor activities can you participate in in your community?
- **Mental well-being:**
 - Examples of strategies that promote mental well-being:
 - getting enough sleep
 - talking about feelings
 - participating in regular physical activity
 - How do the various changes you may be experiencing influence your relationships with others?
 - Examples of factors that influence mental well-being:
 - self-esteem
 - self-efficacy
 - stress levels
 - personal interests

Content – Elaborations

- **non-locomotor:** movements performed “on the spot” without travelling across the floor or surface; could include:
 - balancing
 - bending
 - twisting
 - lifting
- **locomotor:** movement skills that incorporate travelling across the floor or surface; could include:
 - rolling
 - jumping
 - hopping
 - running
 - galloping

Content – Elaborations

- **manipulative:** movement skills involving the control of objects, such as balls, primarily with the hands or feet; may also involve racquets or bats; could include:
 - bouncing
 - throwing
 - catching
 - kicking
 - striking
- **movement concepts:** include:
 - body awareness (e.g., parts of the body, weight transfer)
 - spatial awareness (e.g., general spacing, directions, pathways)
 - effort awareness (e.g., speed, force)
 - relationships to/with others and objects
- **strategies:** include a variety of approaches that will help a player or team successfully achieve a movement outcome or goal (e.g., moving into space away from an opponent to receive a pass)
- **monitor physical exertion levels:** could include using a 1–5 rating scale where 1 = cold, 2 = getting warmer, 3 = warm, 4 = getting hot, and 5 = very hot, and students choose the number that they feel best describes how they are feeling in relation to their exertion levels
- **individual and dual activities:** activities that can be done individually and/or with others; could include:
 - jumping rope
 - swimming
 - running
 - bicycling
 - Hula Hoop
- **rhythmic activities:** activities designed to move our bodies in rhythm; could include:
 - dancing
 - gymnastics
- **games:** types of play activities that usually involve rules, challenges, and social interaction; could include:
 - tag
 - parachute activities
 - co-operative challenges
 - Simon says
 - team games
 - traditional Aboriginal games
- **physical activity:** getting 60–90 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity each day
- **sleep:** getting approximately 10–11 hours of sleep each night

Content – Elaborations

- **illness prevention:** practices could include:
 - washing hands
 - covering mouth when coughing
 - resting when sick
 - staying away from others when sick
- **nutrition:**
 - types of roles of nutrients
 - eating three meals and two to three snacks each day
 - limiting foods high in fat, sodium, and sugar
- **hydration:** water is the best choice for hydration
- **strategies for accessing health information:** could include:
 - speaking to a trusted adult
 - speaking to a medical professional
 - looking for health and safety signs
- **strategies and skills to use in potentially hazardous, unsafe, or abusive situations:** could include:
 - using a strong voice to say “no,” “stop,” “I don’t like this”
 - calling out for help and getting away if possible
 - telling a trusted adult until you get help
 - not giving out personal information (e.g., to strangers, on the Internet)
- **substances:** could include:
 - poisons
 - medications
 - psychoactive substances
- **factors that influence self-identity:** could include:
 - cultural heritage
 - interests
 - media
 - peers



BIG IDEAS

Daily participation in physical activity at moderate to vigorous intensity levels benefits all aspects of our well-being.

Knowing what we enjoy doing and knowing about our opportunities to participate in those activities helps us develop an active lifestyle.

Understanding ourselves and the various aspects of health helps us develop a balanced lifestyle.

Personal choices and social and environmental factors influence our health and well-being.

Developing healthy relationships helps us feel connected, supported, and valued.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <p>Physical literacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop and apply a variety of fundamental movement skills in a variety of physical activities and environmentsApply a variety of movement concepts and strategies in different physical activitiesApply methods of monitoring exertion levels in physical activityDevelop and demonstrate safety, fair play, and leadership in physical activitiesIdentify and describe preferred types of physical activity <p>Healthy and active living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate daily in physical activity at moderate to vigorous intensity levelsIdentify and describe opportunities for and potential challenges to participation in preferred types of physical activity at school, at home, and in the communityExplain the relationship of healthy eating to overall health and well-beingIdentify and describe factors that influence healthy choicesExamine and explain how health messages can influence behaviours and decisionsIdentify and apply strategies for pursuing personal healthy-living goals	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">proper technique for fundamental movement skills, including , non-locomotor, locomotor, and manipulative skillsmovement concepts and strategiesways to monitor physical exertion levelshow to participate in different types of physical activities, including individual and dual activities, rhythmic activities, and gamesbenefits of physical activity and exercisepractices that promote health and well-being, including those relating to physical activity, sleep, healthy eating, and illness preventionfood portion sizes and number of servingscommunicable and non-communicable illnessesmedia messaging and body imagestrategies and skills to use in potentially hazardous, unsafe or abusive situations, including identifying common lures or tricks used by potential abusersstrategies for responding to bullying, discrimination, and violencepotential effects of psychoactive substance use, and strategies for preventing personal harmfactors that influence self-identity, including body image and social mediaphysical, emotional, and social changes that occur during puberty, including those involving sexuality and sexual identity



Learning Standards (continued)

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p>Social and community health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify and describe avoidance or assertiveness strategies to use in unsafe and/or uncomfortable situationsDescribe and assess strategies for responding to discrimination, stereotyping, and bullyingDescribe and apply strategies for developing and maintaining positive relationshipsDescribe and apply strategies that promote a safe and caring environment <p>Mental well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe and assess strategies for promoting mental well-beingDescribe and assess strategies for managing problems related to mental well-being and substance useExplore and describe strategies for managing physical, emotional, and social changes during pubertyDescribe factors that positively influence mental well-being and self-identity	

Curricular Competencies – Elaborations

- **Physical literacy:**

- What types of strategies can help you succeed in this physical activity?
- Examples of methods of monitoring physical exertion levels:
 - heart rate monitors
 - rate of perceived exertion scales
 - talk test
- Examples of types of physical activity:
 - indoor or outdoor activities
 - team games or recreational activities

- **Healthy and active living:**

- Examples of potential challenges:
 - lack of time after school
 - not knowing where to be physically active
 - not having access to places to be physically active
- Why is it important to eat a variety of foods from the different food groups?
- How might health messages in the media influence your behaviour?
- Example of a strategy for pursuing personal healthy-living goals: Outline the following:
 - What do I want to do?
 - Where can I do this?
 - When can I do this?
 - Who might I do this with?

- **Social and community health:**

- What can you do to stand up for yourself in an unsafe and/or uncomfortable situation?
- What resources exist in your school to help students who are being bullied?

- **Mental well-being:**

- What strategies do you use to promote your mental well-being?
- What resources exist in your school and/or community to help students with problems related to mental well-being and/or substance use?
- How do the various changes you may be experiencing during puberty influence your relationships with others?
- Examples of factors that influence mental well-being:
 - self-esteem
 - self-efficacy
 - stress levels
 - personal interests

Content – Elaborations

- **non-locomotor:** movements performed “on the spot” without travelling across the floor or surface; could include:
 - balancing
 - bending
 - twisting
 - lifting
- **locomotor:** movement skills that incorporate travelling across the floor or surface; could include:
 - rolling
 - jumping
 - hopping
 - running
 - galloping
- **manipulative:** movement skills involving the control of objects, such as balls, primarily with the hands or feet; may also involve racquets or bats; could include:
 - bouncing
 - throwing
 - catching
 - kicking
 - striking
- **movement concepts:** include:
 - body awareness (e.g., parts of the body, weight transfer)
 - spatial awareness (e.g., general spacing, directions, pathways)
 - effort awareness (e.g., speed, force)
 - relationships to/with others and objects
- **strategies:** include a variety of approaches that will help a player or team successfully achieve a movement outcome or goal (e.g., moving into space away from an opponent to receive a pass)
- **monitor physical exertion levels:** could include:
 - using heart rate monitors
 - checking pulse
 - checking rate of perceived exertion (e.g., a five-point scale to self-assess physical exertion level)
- **individual and dual activities:** activities that can be done individually and/or with others; could include:
 - jumping rope
 - swimming
 - running
 - bicycling
 - Hula Hoop

Content – Elaborations

- **rhythmic activities:** activities designed to move our bodies in rhythm; could include:
 - dancing
 - gymnastics
- **games:** types of play activities that usually involve rules, challenges, and social interaction; could include:
 - tag
 - parachute activities
 - co-operative challenges
 - Simon says
 - team games
 - traditional Aboriginal games
- **benefits:** could include:
 - developing a stronger heart, muscles, and bones
 - burning off excess energy
 - helping focus attention in class
 - promoting optimal growth and development
 - helping us feel good
 - lowering stress levels
 - having fun with friends
- **physical activity:** getting 60–90 minutes of daily physical activity at moderate to vigorous intensity levels
- **sleep:** getting approximately 10–11 hours of sleep each night
- **healthy eating:** choosing a variety of foods from the different food groups to support a healthy lifestyle
- **illness prevention:** practices could include:
 - washing hands
 - covering mouth when coughing
 - washing hands after sneezing and/or coughing
 - resting when sick
 - staying away from others when sick
- **number of servings:** recommended daily servings for students aged 9–13:
 - six servings of vegetables and fruit
 - six servings of grain products
 - three to four servings of milk and alternatives
 - one to two servings of meat and alternatives
- **communicable:** illnesses that can be spread or contracted from person to person
- **non-communicable:** illnesses that cannot be “caught” from someone else

Content – Elaborations

- **media messaging:** health-related messages that are communicated through media sources, such as the Internet, magazines, TV
- **strategies and skills to use in potentially hazardous, unsafe, or abusive situations:** could include:
 - using a strong voice to say “no,” “stop,” “I don’t like this”
 - calling out for help and getting away if possible
 - telling a trusted adult until you get help
 - not giving out personal information (e.g., to strangers, on the Internet)
- **lures or tricks used by potential abusers:** could include:
 - offering special attention or compliments
 - saying they know a family member
 - using the Internet to get to know you
- **strategies for responding to bullying, discrimination, and violence:** could include:
 - assessing the situation
 - avoiding
 - being assertive
 - reporting
 - seeking help
- **psychoactive substances:** could include:
 - alcohol
 - tobacco
 - illicit drugs
 - solvents
- **body image:** how we see and feel about our bodies; can be influenced by the words and actions of others
- **social media:** students might receive and/or send comments to others around various topics, including:
 - how they look
 - what they’re wearing
 - what they believe in
 - what their cultural background might be
- **physical:** how students’ bodies are growing and changing during puberty
- **social:** how students interact with others and how their relationships might evolve or change during puberty
- **emotional:** how students’ thoughts and feelings might evolve or change during puberty
- **sexuality:** having a capacity for sexual feelings
- **sexual identity:** a component of a person’s identity that reflects his or her sexual self-concept



BIG IDEAS

Daily physical activity enables us to practice skillful movement and helps us develop personal fitness.

Knowing what we enjoy doing and knowing about our opportunities to participate in those activities helps us develop an active lifestyle.

Understanding ourselves and the various aspects of health helps us develop a balanced lifestyle.

Personal choices and social and environmental factors influence our health and well-being.

Developing healthy relationships helps us feel connected, supported, and valued.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <p>Physical literacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop and apply a variety of fundamental movement skills in a variety of physical activities and environments• Develop and apply a variety of movement concepts and strategies in different physical activities• Apply methods of monitoring and adjusting exertion levels in physical activity• Develop and demonstrate safety, fair play, and leadership in physical activities• Identify and describe preferred types of physical activity <p>Healthy and active living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participate daily in physical activity designed to enhance and maintain health components of fitness• Identify and describe opportunities for and potential challenges to participation in preferred types of physical activity at school, at home, and in the community• Analyze and describe the connections between eating, physical activity, and mental well-being• Describe the impacts of personal choices on health and well-being• Describe strategies for communicating medical concerns and getting help with health issues• Identify, apply, and reflect on strategies used to pursue personal healthy-living goals	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• proper technique for fundamental movement skills, including non-locomotor, locomotor, and manipulative skills• movement concepts and strategies• ways to monitor and adjust physical exertion levels• how to participate in different types of physical activities including individual and dual activities, rhythmic activities, and games• differences between the health components of fitness• training principles to enhance personal fitness levels, including the FITT principle• benefits of physical activity and exercise• food choices to support active lifestyles and overall health• practices that promote health and well-being, including those that prevent communicable and non-communicable illnesses• sources of health information and support services• strategies to protect themselves and others from potential abuse, exploitation, and harm in a variety of settings• factors influencing use of psychoactive substances, and potential harms• physical, emotional, and social changes that occur during puberty, including those involving sexuality and sexual identity, and changes to relationships



Learning Standards (continued)

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p>Social and community health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify and describe strategies for avoiding and/or responding to potentially unsafe, abusive, or exploitative situationsDescribe and assess strategies for responding to discrimination, stereotyping, and bullyingDescribe and apply strategies for developing and maintaining healthy relationshipsDescribe and apply strategies that promote a safe and caring environment <p>Mental well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe and assess strategies for promoting mental well-being, for self and othersDescribe and assess strategies for managing problems related to mental well-being and substance use, for othersExplore and describe strategies for managing physical, emotional, and social changes during pubertyExplore and describe how personal identities adapt and change in different settings and situations	

Curricular Competencies – Elaborations

• **Physical literacy:**

- What strategies can you use to gain some type of advantage in a game situation?
- Examples of methods of monitoring and adjusting physical exertion levels:
 - heart rate monitors
 - rate of perceived exertion scales to self-assess exertion levels and make appropriate adjustments related to the activity
- Examples of types of physical activity:
 - indoor or outdoor activities
 - individual activities or activities with others
 - competitive or non-competitive activities

• **Healthy and active living:**

- Which health components of fitness are influenced by the different types of physical activities you participate in?
- Examples of potential challenges:
 - lack of time after school
 - not knowing where to be active
 - not having access to places to be physically active
- How do the different types of foods you eat influence how you feel on a daily basis?
- Who can you speak with if you have concerns about health issues and/or are unsure about medical instructions?
- Which strategies were most successful in helping you pursue your healthy-living goals?

• **Social and community health:**

- What are some strategies you can use to avoid an unsafe or potentially exploitative situation while using the Internet?
- What can you do if you are being bullied and/or see someone else being bullied?

• **Mental well-being:**

- What resources exist in your school and/or community to help students with problems related to mental well-being and/or substance use?
- How do the various changes you may be experiencing during puberty influence your relationships with others?
- How might you view yourself differently at home and at school?

Content – Elaborations

- **non-locomotor:** movements performed “on the spot” without travelling across the floor or surface; could include:
 - balancing
 - bending
 - twisting
 - lifting
- **locomotor:** movement skills that incorporate travelling across the floor or surface; could include:
 - rolling
 - jumping
 - hopping
 - running
 - galloping
- **manipulative:** movement skills involving the control of objects, such as balls, primarily with the hands or feet; may also involve racquets or bats; could include:
 - bouncing
 - throwing
 - catching
 - kicking
 - striking
- **movement concepts:** include:
 - body awareness (e.g., parts of the body, weight transfer)
 - spatial awareness (e.g., general spacing, directions, pathways)
 - effort awareness (e.g., speed, force)
 - relationships to/with others and objects
- **strategies:** plans and/or ideas that will help a player or team successfully achieve a movement outcome or goal (e.g., moving into space away from an opponent to receive a pass)
- **monitor and adjust physical exertion levels:** could include:
 - using heart rate monitors
 - checking pulse
 - checking rate of perceived exertion (e.g., a five-point scale to self-assess physical exertion level)
- **individual and dual activities:** activities that can be done individually and/or with others; could include:
 - jumping rope
 - swimming
 - running
 - bicycling
 - Hula Hoop

Content – Elaborations

- **rhythmic activities:** activities designed to move our bodies in rhythm; could include:
 - dancing
 - gymnastics
- **games:** types of play activities that usually involve rules, challenges, and social interaction; could include:
 - tag
 - parachute activities
 - co-operative challenges
 - Simon says
 - team games
 - traditional Aboriginal games
- **health components of fitness:** five different aspects that influence overall health and effect our ability to meet the physical demands of everyday living; include:
 - muscular strength — exerting maximal force to lift and/or move an object (e.g., completing one push-up)
 - muscular endurance — ability of the muscles to exert submaximal force over a prolonged period of time (e.g., doing more than one push-up)
 - cardiovascular endurance — ability of the heart and lungs to work together and provide blood and oxygen to the working muscles over a period of time (e.g., jogging)
 - flexibility — the ability of a joint and the surrounding muscles to move through a full range of motion (e.g., stretching)
 - body composition — the ratio of fat tissue to fat-free body tissue
- **FITT principle:** a guideline to help develop and organize personal fitness goals based on:
 - Frequency — how many days per week
 - Intensity — how hard one exercises in the activity (e.g., percentage of maximum heart rate)
 - Type — the type of activity or exercise, focusing on the fitness goal (e.g., jogging for cardio endurance)
 - Time — how long the exercise session lasts
- **benefits:** could include:
 - developing a stronger heart, muscles, and bones
 - burning off excess energy
 - helping focus attention more in class
 - promoting optimal growth and development
 - helping us feel good
 - lowering stress levels
 - having fun with friends
- **food choices:** include:
 - local and seasonal foods
 - whole/natural foods versus processed foods

Content – Elaborations

- **prevent communicable illnesses:** prevention practices could include:
 - hand washing
 - covering mouth when coughing
 - washing hands after sneezing and/or coughing
 - staying away from others when sick
- **non-communicable illnesses:** prevention practices could include:
 - regular physical activity
 - healthy eating
 - stress management
 - regular sleep patterns
- **sources of health information and support services:** could include:
 - medical professionals
 - trusted adults
 - medical clinics
 - community support services
- **strategies to protect themselves and others:** could include:
 - knowing their right not to be abused
 - being assertive
 - avoiding potentially unsafe situations
 - safe use of the Internet
 - identifying tricks and lures used by predators
- **psychoactive substances:** could include:
 - alcohol
 - tobacco
 - illicit drugs
 - solvents
- **physical:** how students' bodies are growing and changing during puberty
- **social:** how students interact with others and how their relationships might evolve or change during puberty
- **emotional:** how students' thoughts and feelings might evolve or change during puberty
- **sexuality:** having a capacity for sexual feelings
- **sexual identity:** a component of a person's identity that reflects his or her sexual self-concept



BIG IDEAS

Daily physical activity enables us to practice skillful movement and helps us develop personal fitness.

Physical literacy and fitness contribute to our success in and enjoyment of physical activity.

We experience many changes in our lives that influence how we see ourselves and others.

Healthy choices influence our physical, emotional, and mental well-being.

Learning about similarities and differences in individuals and groups influences community health.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <p>Physical literacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop, refine, and apply fundamental movement skills in a variety of physical activities and environmentsDevelop and apply a variety of movement concepts and strategies in different physical activitiesApply methods of monitoring and adjusting exertion levels in physical activityDevelop and demonstrate safety, fair play, and leadership in physical activitiesIdentify and describe preferred types of physical activity <p>Healthy and active living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate daily in physical activity designed to enhance and maintain health components of fitnessDescribe how students' participation in physical activities at school, at home, and in the community can influence their health and fitnessExplore and plan food choices to support personal health and well-beingDescribe the impacts of personal choices on health and well-beingAnalyze health messages and possible intentions to influence behaviourIdentify, apply, and reflect on strategies used to pursue personal healthy-living goals	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">proper technique for fundamental movement skills, including non-locomotor, locomotor, and manipulative skillsmovement concepts and strategiesways to monitor and adjust physical exertion levelshow to participate in different types of physical activities, including individual and dual activities, rhythmic activities, and gamestraining principles to enhance personal fitness levels, including the FITT principle and the SAID principleinfluences on food choicespractices that reduce the risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections and life-threatening communicable diseasessources of health informationbasic principles for responding to emergenciesstrategies to protect themselves and others from potential abuse, exploitation, and harm in a variety of settingsconsequences of bullying, stereotyping, and discriminationstrategies for managing personal and social risks related to psychoactive substances and potentially addictive behavioursphysical, emotional, and social changes that occur during puberty and adolescenceinfluences on individual identity, including sexual identity, gender, values, and beliefs



Learning Standards (continued)

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p>Social and community health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify and describe strategies for avoiding and/or responding to potentially unsafe, abusive, or exploitative situationsDescribe and assess strategies for responding to discrimination, stereotyping, and bullyingDescribe and apply strategies for developing and maintaining healthy relationshipsExplore strategies for promoting the health and well-being of the school and community <p>Mental well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe and assess strategies for promoting mental well-being, for self and othersDescribe and assess strategies for managing problems related to mental well-being and substance use, for othersExplore and describe strategies for managing physical, emotional, and social changes during puberty and adolescenceExplore and describe how personal identities adapt and change in different settings and situations	

Curricular Competencies – Elaborations

- **Physical literacy:**

- What strategies can you use to gain some type of advantage in a game situation?
- Examples of methods of monitoring and adjusting physical exertion levels:
 - heart rate monitors
 - rate of perceived exertion scales to self-assess exertion levels and make appropriate adjustments related to the activity
- Examples of types of physical activity:
 - indoor or outdoor activities
 - individual activities or activities with others
 - competitive or non-competitive activities

- **Healthy and active living:**

- Which health components of fitness are influenced by the different types of physical activities you participate in?
- How does eating the recommended servings of different food groups each day help support your health and well-being?
- What might advertisements be telling you about their health products or messages?
- Which strategies were most successful in helping you pursue your healthy-living goals?

- **Social and community health:**

- What are some strategies you can use to avoid an unsafe or potentially exploitative situation while using the Internet and/or in the community?
- What can you do if you are being bullied and/or see someone else being bullied?

- **Mental well-being:**

- What resources exist in your school and/or community to help students with problems related to mental well-being and/or substance use?
- How do the various changes you may be experiencing during puberty influence your relationships with others?
- How might you view yourself differently at home, at school, and in the community?

Content – Elaborations

- **non-locomotor:** movements performed “on the spot” without travelling across the floor or surface; could include:

- balancing
- bending
- twisting
- lifting

- **locomotor:** movement skills that incorporate travelling across the floor or surface; could include:

- rolling
- jumping

Content – Elaborations

- hopping
- running
- galloping
- **manipulative:** movement skills involving the control of objects, such as balls, primarily with the hands or feet; may also involve racquets or bats; could include:
 - bouncing
 - throwing
 - catching
 - kicking
 - striking
- **movement concepts:** include:
 - body awareness (e.g., parts of the body, weight transfer)
 - spatial awareness (e.g., general spacing, directions, pathways)
 - effort awareness (e.g., speed, force)
 - relationships to/with others and objects
- **strategies:** plans and/or ideas that will help a player or team successfully achieve a movement outcome or goal (e.g., moving into space away from an opponent to receive a pass)
- **monitor and adjust physical exertion levels:** could include:
 - using heart rate monitors
 - checking pulse
 - checking rate of perceived exertion (e.g., a five-point scale to self-assess physical exertion level)
- **individual and dual activities:** activities that can be done individually and/or with others; could include:
 - jumping rope
 - swimming
 - running
 - bicycling
 - Hula Hoop
- **rhythmic activities:** activities designed to move our bodies in rhythm; could include:
 - dancing
 - gymnastics
- **games:** types of play activities that usually involve rules, challenges, and social interaction; could include:
 - tag
 - parachute activities
 - co-operative challenges

Content – Elaborations

- Simon says
- team games
- traditional Aboriginal games
- **FITT principle:** a guideline to help develop and organize personal fitness goals based on:
 - Frequency — how many days per week
 - Intensity — how hard one exercises in the activity (e.g., percentage of maximum heart rate)
 - Type — the type of activity or exercise, focusing on the fitness goal (e.g., jogging for cardio endurance)
 - Time — how long the exercise session lasts
- **SAID principle:** (Specific Adaptation to Imposed Demand): the body will react and respond to the type of demand placed on it (e.g., a student's flexibility will eventually improve if he or she participates in regular stretching activities)
- **food choices:**
 - access to locally grown food
 - access to seasonal foods
 - differing options in various settings (e.g., school vending machines)
- **sexually transmitted infections:** include:
 - gonorrhea
 - chlamydia
 - herpes
- **life-threatening communicable diseases** include:
 - HIV/AIDS
 - hepatitis B and C
 - meningococcal C
- **sources of health information:** could include:
 - magazines
 - Internet
 - advertisements on TV
 - flyers from health stores
- **responding to emergencies:** basic principles include:
 - following safety guidelines
 - having an emergency response plan
 - knowing how to get help
- **strategies to protect themselves and others:** could include:
 - knowing their right not to be abused
 - being assertive

Content – Elaborations

- avoiding potentially unsafe situations
- safe use of the Internet
- identifying tricks and lures used by predators
- **psychoactive substances:** could include:
 - alcohol
 - tobacco
 - illicit drugs
 - solvents
- **physical:** how students' bodies are growing and changing during puberty and adolescence
- **social:** how students interact with others and how their relationships might evolve or change during puberty and adolescence
- **emotional:** how students' thoughts and feelings might evolve or change during puberty and adolescence
- **sexual identity:** a component of a person's identity that reflects his or her sexual self-concept



BIG IDEAS

Daily participation in different types of physical activity influences our physical literacy and personal health and fitness goals.

Physical literacy and fitness contribute to our success in and enjoyment of physical activity.

We experience many changes in our lives that influence how we see ourselves and others.

Healthy choices influence our physical, emotional, and mental well-being.

Learning about similarities and differences in individuals and groups influences community health.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <p>Physical literacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop, refine, and apply fundamental movement skills in a variety of physical activities and environmentsDevelop and apply a variety of movement concepts and strategies in different physical activitiesApply methods of monitoring and adjusting exertion levels in physical activityDevelop and demonstrate safety, fair play, and leadership in physical activitiesIdentify and describe preferred types of physical activity <p>Healthy and active living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate daily in physical activity designed to enhance and maintain health components of fitnessDescribe how students' participation in physical activities at school, at home, and in the community can influence their health and fitnessInvestigate and analyze influences on eating habitsIdentify factors that influence healthy choices and explain their potential health effectsAssess and communicate health information for various health issuesIdentify and apply strategies to pursue personal healthy-living goalsReflect on outcomes of personal healthy-living goals and assess strategies used	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">proper technique for fundamental movement skills, including non-locomotor, locomotor, and manipulative skillsmovement concepts and strategiesways to monitor and adjust physical exertion levelshow to participate in different types of physical activities, including individual and dual activities, rhythmic activities, and gamestraining principles to enhance personal fitness levels, including the FITT principle, SAID principle, and specificityeffects of different types of physical activity on the bodyfactors that influence personal eating choicespractices that reduce the risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections and life-threatening communicable diseasessources of health informationbasic principles for responding to emergenciesstrategies to protect themselves and others from potential abuse, exploitation, and harm in a variety of settingsconsequences of bullying, stereotyping, and discriminationsigns and symptoms of stress, anxiety, and depressioninfluences of physical, emotional, and social changes on identities and relationships



Learning Standards (continued)

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p>Social and community health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify and describe strategies for avoiding and/or responding to potentially unsafe, abusive, or exploitative situationsDescribe and assess strategies for responding to discrimination, stereotyping, and bullyingDescribe and apply strategies for developing and maintaining healthy relationshipsExplore strategies for promoting the health and well-being of the school and community <p>Mental well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe and assess strategies for promoting mental well-being, for self and othersDescribe and assess strategies for managing problems related to mental well-being and substance use, for othersCreate and assess strategies for managing physical, emotional, and social changes during puberty and adolescenceExplore the impact of transition and change on identities	

Curricular Competencies – Elaborations

• Physical literacy:

- What strategies can you use to gain some type of advantage in a game situation?
- Examples of methods of monitoring and adjusting physical exertion levels:
 - heart rate monitors
 - rate of perceived exertion scales to self-assess exertion levels and make appropriate adjustments related to the activity
- Examples of types of physical activity:
 - indoor or outdoor activities
 - individual activities or activities with others
 - competitive or non-competitive activities

• Healthy and active living:

- Which health components of fitness are influenced by the different types of physical activities you participate in?
- What are some influences on people's eating habits?
- How did the strategies you used to pursue your healthy-living goals influence the results?

• Social and community health:

- What are some strategies you can use to avoid an unsafe or potentially exploitative situation while using the Internet and/or in the community?
- What can you do if you are being bullied and/or see someone else being bullied?

• Mental well-being:

- What resources exist in your school and/or community to help students or others with problems related to mental well-being and/or substance use?
- How do the various changes you may be experiencing during puberty and adolescence influence your relationships with others?
- How might the changing ways in which you think about yourself and others influence your identity?

Content – Elaborations

• non-locomotor: movements performed “on the spot” without travelling across the floor or surface; could include:

- balancing
- bending
- twisting
- lifting

• locomotor: movement skills that incorporate travelling across the floor or surface; could include:

- rolling
- jumping
- hopping

Content – Elaborations

- running
- galloping
- **manipulative:** movement skills involving the control of objects, such as balls, primarily with the hands or feet; may also involve racquets or bats; could include:
 - bouncing
 - throwing
 - catching
 - kicking
 - striking
- **movement concepts:** include:
 - body awareness (e.g., parts of the body, weight transfer)
 - spatial awareness (e.g., general spacing, directions, pathways)
 - effort awareness (e.g., speed, force)
 - relationships to/with others and objects
- **strategies:** plans and/or ideas that will help a player or team successfully achieve a movement outcome or goal (e.g., moving into space away from an opponent to receive a pass)
- **monitor and adjust physical exertion levels:** could include:
 - using heart rate monitors
 - checking pulse
 - checking rate of perceived exertion (e.g., a five-point scale to self-assess physical exertion level)
- **individual and dual activities:** activities that can be done individually and/or with others; could include:
 - jumping rope
 - swimming
 - running
 - bicycling
 - Hula Hoop
- **rhythmic activities:** activities designed to move our bodies in rhythm; could include:
 - dancing
 - gymnastics
- **games:** types of play activities that usually involve rules, challenges, and social interaction; could include:
 - tag
 - parachute activities
 - co-operative challenges
 - Simon says

Content – Elaborations

- team games
- traditional Aboriginal games
- **FITT principle:** a guideline to help develop and organize personal fitness goals based on:
 - Frequency — how many days per week
 - Intensity — how hard one exercises in the activity (e.g., percentage of maximum heart rate)
 - Type — the type of activity or exercise, focusing on the fitness goal (e.g., jogging for cardio endurance)
 - Time — how long the exercise session lasts
- **SAID principle:** (Specific Adaptation to Imposed Demand): the body will react and respond to the type of demand placed on it (e.g., a student's flexibility will eventually improve if he or she participates in regular stretching activities)
- **specificity:** the types of exercises chosen will determine the kinds of fitness improvements (e.g., a student who wants to improve his or her flexibility levels would participate in stretching exercises)
- **effects:** effects on the body produced by physical activities could include:
 - strengthening muscles and bones in activities where you have to move and/or control some type of weight (e.g., fitness circuits and/or jumping and landing)
 - strengthening heart and lungs in activities where you are moving at a fast pace (e.g., jogging or running) for periods of time (e.g., games, swimming, biking)
 - reducing stress and/or anxiety levels in activities where you can participate outside and/or elevate the heart rate
- **personal eating choices:** influences could include
 - food options at home
 - personal preference
 - cultural heritage
 - food allergies
- **friends:** peer pressure can have both positive and negative influences on health-related decisions
- **media:** messages found on the Internet, on TV, and in magazines could have both positive and negative influences on health-related decisions
- **sexually transmitted infections:** include:
 - gonorrhea
 - chlamydia
 - herpes
- **life-threatening communicable diseases** include:
 - HIV/AIDS
 - hepatitis B and C
 - meningococcal C
- **sources of health information:** could include:
 - medical professionals

Content – Elaborations

- professionally produced health pamphlets
- eHealth information
- community support services
- **responding to emergencies:** basic principles include:
 - following safety guidelines
 - having an emergency response plan
 - knowing how to get help
- **strategies to protect themselves and others:** could include:
 - telling a trusted adult
 - being assertive
 - avoiding potentially unsafe situations
 - safe use of the Internet
 - identifying tricks and lures used by predators
- **signs and symptoms of stress, anxiety, and depression:** could include:
 - problems sleeping
 - restlessness
 - loss of appetite and energy
 - wanting to be away from friends and/or family
- **physical:** how students' bodies are growing and changing during puberty and adolescence
- **social changes:** how students interact with others and how their relationships might evolve or change during puberty and adolescence
- **emotional:** how students' thoughts and feelings might evolve or change during puberty and adolescence



BIG IDEAS

Daily participation in different types of physical activity influences our physical literacy and personal health and fitness goals.

Lifelong participation in physical activity has many benefits and is an essential part of a healthy lifestyle.

Healthy choices influence our physical, emotional, and mental well-being.

Healthy relationships can help us lead rewarding and fulfilling lives.

Advocating for the health and well-being of others connects us to our community.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <p>Physical literacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop, refine, and apply fundamental movement skills in a variety of physical activities and environmentsDevelop and apply a variety of movement concepts and strategies in different physical activitiesApply methods of monitoring and adjusting exertion levels in physical activityDevelop and demonstrate safety, fair play, and leadership in physical activitiesIdentify and describe preferred types of physical activity <p>Healthy and active living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate daily in physical activity designed to enhance and maintain health components of fitnessDescribe how students' participation in physical activities at school, at home, and in the community can influence their health and fitnessDevelop strategies for promoting healthy eating choices in different settingsAssess factors that influence healthy choices and their potential health effectsIdentify factors that influence health messages from a variety of sources, and analyze their influence on behaviourIdentify and apply strategies to pursue personal healthy-living goalsReflect on outcomes of personal healthy-living goals and assess strategies used	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">proper technique for fundamental movement skills, including non-locomotor, locomotor, and manipulative skillsmovement concepts and strategiesways to monitor and adjust physical exertion levelshow to participate in different types of physical activities, including individual and dual activities, rhythmic activities, and gamestraining principles to enhance personal fitness levels including the FITT principle, SAID principle, and specificityeffects of different types of physical activity on the bodyhealthy sexual decision makingmarketing and advertising tactics aimed at children and youth, including those involving food and supplementspotential short-term and long-term consequences of health decisions, including those involving nutrition, protection from sexually transmitted infections, and sleep routinessources of health informationbasic principles for responding to emergenciesstrategies to protect themselves and others from potential abuse, exploitation, and harm in a variety of settings



Learning Standards (continued)

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p>Social and community health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Propose strategies for avoiding and/or responding to potentially unsafe, abusive, or exploitive situationsPropose strategies for responding to discrimination, stereotyping, and bullyingPropose strategies for developing and maintaining healthy relationshipsCreate strategies for promoting the health and well-being of the school and community <p>Mental well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe and assess strategies for promoting mental well-being, for self and othersDescribe and assess strategies for managing problems related to mental well-being and substance use, for othersCreate and assess strategies for managing physical, emotional, and social changes during puberty and adolescenceExplore and describe the impact of transition and change on identities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">consequences of bullying, stereotyping, and discriminationmedia and social influences related to psychoactive substance use and potentially addictive behaviourssigns and symptoms of stress, anxiety, and depressioninfluences of physical, emotional, and social changes on identities and relationships

Curricular Competencies – Elaborations

• Physical literacy:

- What strategies can you use to gain some type of advantage in a game situation?
- Examples of methods of monitoring and adjusting physical exertion levels:
 - heart rate monitors
 - rate of perceived exertion scales to self-assess exertion levels and make appropriate adjustments related to the activity
- Examples of types of physical activity:
 - indoor or outdoor activities
 - individual activities or activities with others
 - competitive or non-competitive activities

• Healthy and active living:

- Which health components of fitness are influenced by the different types of physical activities you participate in?
- What influences might different health messages have on people?
- How did the strategies you used to pursue your healthy-living goals influence the results?

• Social and community health:

- How can you avoid an unsafe or potentially exploitative situation on the Internet, at school, and in the community?
- What can you do if you are being bullied and/or see someone else being bullied?

• Mental well-being:

- What resources exist in your school and/or community to help students or others with problems related to mental well-being and/or substance use?
- How do the various changes you may be experiencing during adolescence influence your relationships with others?
- How might the changing ways in which you think about yourself and others influence your identity?

Content – Elaborations

• non-locomotor: movements performed “on the spot” without travelling across the floor or surface; could include:

- balancing
- bending
- twisting
- lifting

• locomotor: movement skills that incorporate travelling across the floor or surface; could include:

- rolling
- jumping
- hopping

Content – Elaborations

- running
- galloping
- **manipulative:** movement skills involving the control of objects, such as balls, primarily with the hands or feet; may also involve racquets or bats; could include:
 - bouncing
 - throwing
 - catching
 - kicking
 - striking
- **movement concepts:** include:
 - body awareness (e.g., parts of the body, weight transfer)
 - spatial awareness (e.g., general spacing, directions, pathways)
 - effort awareness (e.g., speed, force)
 - relationships to/with others and objects
- **strategies:** plans and/or ideas that will help a player or team successfully achieve a movement outcome or goal (e.g., moving into space away from an opponent to receive a pass)
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 - checking pulse
 - checking rate of perceived exertion (e.g., a five-point scale to self-assess physical exertion level)
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 - jumping rope
 - swimming
 - running
 - bicycling
 - Hula Hoop
- **rhythmic activities:** activities designed to move our bodies in rhythm; could include:
 - dancing
 - gymnastics
- **games:** types of play activities that usually involve rules, challenges, and social interaction; could include:
 - tag
 - parachute activities
 - co-operative challenges
 - Simon says

Content – Elaborations

- team games
- traditional Aboriginal games
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- **SAID principle:** (Specific Adaptation to Imposed Demand): the body will react and respond to the type of demand placed on it (e.g., a student's flexibility will eventually improve if he or she participates in regular stretching activities)
- **specificity:** the types of exercises chosen will determine the kinds of fitness improvements (e.g., a student who wants to improve his or her flexibility levels would participate in stretching exercises)
- **effects:** effects on the body produced by physical activities could include:
 - strengthening muscles and bones in activities where you have to move and/or control some type of weight (e.g., fitness circuits and/or jumping and landing)
 - strengthening heart and lungs in activities where you are moving at a fast pace (e.g., jogging or running) for periods of time (e.g., games, swimming, biking)
 - reducing stress and/or anxiety levels in activities where you can participate outside and/or elevate the heart rate
- **healthy sexual decision making:** practices could include:
 - knowing and respecting personal and family values
 - knowing boundaries and being able to communicate them
 - being aware of what to do in risky situations
- **marketing and advertising tactics:** could include:
 - using famous people to endorse products
 - false and/or misleading health claims (e.g., weight-loss or muscle-gaining supplements)
 - colourful and/or distracting advertising to get the attention of youth
- **sources of health information:** could include:
 - medical professionals
 - websites
 - magazine and TV advertisements
 - retail stores (e.g., vitamin/supplement stores)
- **responding to emergencies:** basic principles include:
 - following safety guidelines
 - having an emergency response plan
 - knowing how to get help

Content – Elaborations

- **strategies to protect themselves and others:** could include:
 - telling a trusted adult
 - being assertive
 - avoiding potentially unsafe situations
 - safe use of the Internet
 - identifying tricks and lures used by predators
- **psychoactive substances:** include:
 - alcohol
 - tobacco
 - illicit drugs
 - solvents
- **signs and symptoms of stress, anxiety, and depression:** could include:
 - problems sleeping
 - restlessness
 - loss of appetite and energy
 - wanting to be away from friends and/or family
- **physical:** how students' bodies are growing and changing during puberty and adolescence
- **social changes:** how students interact with others and how their relationships might evolve or change during puberty and adolescence
- **emotional:** how students' thoughts and feelings might evolve or change during puberty and adolescence



BIG IDEAS

Daily participation in different types of physical activity influences our physical literacy and personal health and fitness goals.

Lifelong participation in physical activity has many benefits and is an essential part of a healthy lifestyle.

Healthy choices influence our physical, emotional, and mental well-being.

Healthy relationships can help us lead rewarding and fulfilling lives.

Advocating for the health and well-being of others connects us to our community.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <p>Physical literacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop, refine, and apply fundamental movement skills in a variety of physical activities and environmentsDevelop and apply a variety of movement concepts and strategies in different physical activitiesApply methods of monitoring and adjusting exertion levels in physical activityDevelop and demonstrate safety, fair play, and leadership in physical activitiesIdentify and describe preferred types of physical activity <p>Healthy and active living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate daily in physical activity designed to enhance and maintain health components of fitnessDescribe how students' participation in physical activities at school, at home, and in the community can influence their health and fitnessPropose healthy choices that support lifelong health and well-beingIdentify factors that influence health messages from a variety of sources, and analyze their influence on behaviourIdentify and apply strategies to pursue personal healthy-living goalsReflect on outcomes of personal healthy-living goals and assess strategies used	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">proper technique for fundamental movement skills including non-locomotor, locomotor, and manipulative skillsmovement concepts and strategiesways to monitor and adjust physical exertion levelshow to participate in different types of physical activities, including individual and dual activities, rhythmic activities, and gamestraining principles to enhance personal fitness levels, including the FITT principle, SAID principle, and specificityeffects of different types of physical activity on the bodyhealthy sexual decision makingpotential short- and long-term consequences of health decisions, including those involving nutrition, protection from sexually transmitted infections, and sleep routinessources of health informationbasic principles for responding to emergenciesstrategies to protect themselves and others from potential abuse, exploitation, and harm in a variety of settingsconsequences of bullying, stereotyping, and discriminationphysical, emotional, and social aspects of psychoactive substance use and potentially addictive behaviourssigns and symptoms of stress, anxiety, and depressioninfluences of physical, emotional, and social changes on identities and relationships



Learning Standards (continued)

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p>Social and community health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Propose strategies for avoiding and/or responding to potentially unsafe, abusive, or exploitative situationsAnalyze strategies for responding to discrimination, stereotyping, and bullyingPropose strategies for developing and maintaining healthy relationshipsCreate strategies for promoting the health and well-being of the school and community <p>Mental well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Analyze strategies for promoting mental well-being, for self and othersAssess and evaluate strategies for managing problems related to mental well-being and substance use, for othersCreate and evaluate strategies for managing physical, emotional, and social changes during puberty and adolescenceExplore and describe factors that shape personal identities, including social and cultural factors	

Curricular Competencies – Elaborations

• Physical literacy:

- What strategies can you use to gain some type of advantage in a game situation?
- Examples of methods of monitoring and adjusting physical exertion levels:
 - heart rate monitors
 - rate of perceived exertion scales to self-assess exertion levels and make appropriate adjustments related to the activity
- Examples of types of physical activity:
 - indoor or outdoor activities
 - individual activities or activities with others
 - competitive or non-competitive activities

• Healthy and active living:

- Which health components of fitness are influenced by the different types of physical activities you participate in?
- How might health messages attempt to influence people's behaviours?
- How did the strategies you used to pursue your healthy-living goals influence the results?

• Social and community health:

- How can you avoid an unsafe or potentially exploitative situation on the Internet, at school, and in the community?
- What can you do if you are being bullied and/or see someone else being bullied?

• Mental well-being:

- What resources exist in your school and/or community to help students or others with problems related to mental well-being and/or substance use?
- How do the various changes you may be experiencing during adolescence influence your relationships with others?
- What are some social and cultural factors that influence your personal identity?

Content – Elaborations

• non-locomotor: movements performed “on the spot” without travelling across the floor or surface; could include:

- balancing
- bending
- twisting
- lifting

• locomotor: movement skills that incorporate travelling across the floor or surface; could include:

- rolling
- jumping
- hopping

Content – Elaborations

- running
- galloping
- **manipulative:** movement skills involving the control of objects, such as balls, primarily with the hands or feet; may also involve racquets or bats; could include:
 - bouncing
 - throwing
 - catching
 - kicking
 - striking
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