Content Correlation Chart
Episode 4 – Rad n' Roll

Major Concepts	Grades	Number Sense and Numeration	Patterning and Algebra
1. Recognizing simple fractions (halves and quarters) and their relationship to the whole 2. Patterns and rhythms 3. Recognizing and using notation systems and conventions for communicating mathematically	1	• Divide whole objects into parts and identify and describe, through investigation, equal-sized parts of the whole, using fractional names (e.g., halves; fourths or quarters)	• Identify and extend, through investigation, numeric repeating patterns (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, …) • Create a repeating pattern involving one attribute (e.g., colour, size, shape, sound) (**Sample problem:** Use beads to make a string that shows a repeating pattern involving one attribute.) • Represent a given repeating pattern in a variety of ways (e.g., pictures, actions, colours, sounds, numbers, letters) (**Sample problem:** Make an ABA, ABA, ABA pattern using actions like clapping or tapping.)
	2	• Determine, through investigation using concrete materials, the relationship between the number of fractional parts of a whole and the size of the fractional parts (e.g., a paper plate divided into fourths has larger parts than a paper plate divided into eighths) (**Sample problem:** Use paper squares to show which is bigger, one half of a square or one fourth of a square.) • Regroup fractional parts into wholes, using concrete materials (e.g., combine nine fourths to form two wholes and one fourth) • Compare fractions using concrete materials, without using standard fractional notation (e.g., use fraction pieces to show that three fourths are bigger than one half, but smaller than one whole)	• Identify repeating patterns found in real-life contexts (e.g., a rhythm pattern in music) • Represent a given growing or shrinking pattern in a variety of ways (e.g., using pictures, actions, sounds) (**Sample problem:** Show the letter pattern A, AA, AAA, AAAA, … by clapping or hopping.)