

**Third Grade
Science Grade Level Content
Expectations**

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THIRD SCIENCE

Science Processes *Inquiry Process*

S.IP.E.1 Inquiry involves generating questions, conducting investigations, and developing solutions to problems through reasoning and observation.

S.IP.03.11 Make purposeful observation of the natural world using the appropriate senses.

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S.IP.03.12 Generate questions based on observations.

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Science Processes *Inquiry Process*

S.IP.E.1 Inquiry involves generating questions, conducting investigations, and developing solutions to problems through reasoning and observation.

S.IP.03.13 Plan and conduct simple and fair investigations.

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Science Processes *Inquiry Process*

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S.IP.03.14 Manipulate simple tools that aid observation and data collection (for example: hand lens, balance, ruler, meter stick, measuring cup, thermometer, spring scale, stop watch/timer).

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Science Processes *Reflection and Social Implications*

S.RS.E.1 Reflecting on knowledge is the application of scientific knowledge to new and different situations. Reflecting on knowledge requires careful analysis of evidence that guides decision-making and the application of science throughout history and within society.

S.RS.03.11 Demonstrate scientific concepts through various illustrations, performances, models, exhibits, and activities.

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S.RS.03.18 Describe the effect humans and other organisms have on the balance of the natural world.

THIRD GRADE SCIENCE

Science Processes *Reflection and Social Implications*

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THIRD GRADE SCIENCE

Physical Science *Force and Motion*

P.FM.E.2 Gravity- Earth pulls down on all objects with a force called gravity. With very few exceptions, objects fall to the ground no matter where the object is on the Earth.

P.FM.03.22 Identify the force that pulls objects towards the Earth.

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Physical Science *Force and Motion*

P.FM.E.3 Force- A force is either a push or a pull. The motion of objects can be changed by forces. The size of the change is related to the size of the force. The change is also related to the mass of the object on which the force is being exerted. When an object does not move in response to a force, it is because another force is being applied by the environment.

P.FM.03.35 Describe how a push or a pull is a force.

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P.FM.03.36 Relate a change in motion of an object to the force that caused the change of motion.

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P.FM.E.4 Speed- An object is in motion when its position is changing. The speed of an object is defined by how far it travels in a standard amount of time

P.FM.03.41 Describe the motion of objects in terms of the path and direction.

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THIRD GRADE SCIENCE

Physical Science *Energy*

P.EN.E.1 Forms of Energy- Heat, electricity, light, and sound are forms of energy.

P.EN.03.11 Identify light and sound as forms of energy.

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Physical Science *Energy*

P.EN.E.2 Light Properties- Light travels in a straight path. Shadows result from light not being able to pass through an object. When light travels at an angle from one substance to another (air and water), it changes direction.

P.EN.03.21 Demonstrate that light travels in a straight path and that shadows are made by placing an object in a path of light.

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P.EN.03.22 Observe what happens to light when it travels from water to air. (a straw half in water and half in the air looks bent).

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Physical Science *Energy*

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P.EN.03.31 Relate sounds to their sources of vibrations (for example: a musical note produced by a vibrating guitar string, the sounds of a drum made by the vibrating drum head).

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P.EN.E.3 Sound- Vibrating objects produce sound. The pitch of sound varies by changing the rate of vibration.

P.EN.03.32 Distinguish the effect of fast or slow vibrations as pitch.

THIRD GRADE SCIENCE

Physical Science *Energy*

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Physical Science *Energy*

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THIRD GRADE SCIENCE

Physical Science *Properties of Matter*

P.PM.E.5 Conductive and Reflective Properties- Objects vary to the extent they absorb and reflect light energy and conduct heat and electricity.

P.PM.03.51 Demonstrate how some materials are heated more than others by light that shines on them.

THIRD GRADE SCIENCE

Physical Science *Properties of Matter*

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THIRD GRADE SCIENCE

Life Science *Organization of Living Things*

L.OL.E.3 Structures and Functions- Organisms have different structures that serve different functions in growth, survival, and reproduction.

L.OL.03.31 Describe the function of the following plant parts: flower, stem, root and leaf.

THIRD GRADE SCIENCE

Life Science *Organization of Living Things*

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Life Science *Organization of Living Things*

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L.OL.03.32 Identify and compare structures in animals used for controlling body temperature, support, movement, food-getting, and protection (fur, wings, teeth, scales).

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L.OL.E.4 Classification- Organisms can be classified on the basis of observable characteristics.

L.OL.03.41 Classify plants on the basis of observable physical characteristics (roots, leaves, stems, and flowers).

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L.OL.03.42 Classify animals on the basis of observable physical characteristics (backbone, body coverings, limbs,).

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THIRD GRADE SCIENCE

Life Science *Evolution*

L.EV.E.1 Environmental Adaptation- Different kinds of organisms have characteristics that help them to live in different environments.

L.EV.03.11 Relate characteristics and functions of observable parts in a variety of plants that allow them to live in their environment (leaf shape, thorns, odor, color).

THIRD GRADE SCIENCE

Life Science *Evolution*

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L.EV.E.1 Environmental Adaptation- Different kinds of organisms have characteristics that help them to live in different environments.

L.EV.03.12 Relate characteristics and functions of observable body parts to the ability of animals to live in their environment (sharp teeth, claws, color, body coverings).

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THIRD GRADE SCIENCE

Earth Science *Earth Systems*

E.ES.E.4 Natural Resources- The supply of many natural resources is limited. Humans have devised methods for extending their use of natural resources through recycling, reuse, and renewal.

E.ES.03.41 Identify natural resources (metals, fuels, fresh water, fertile soil, and forests).

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E.ES.03.43 Describe ways humans are protecting, extending, and restoring resources (recycle, reuse, reduce, renewal).

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E.ES.03.44 Recognize that paper, metal, glass, and some plastics can be recycled.

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THIRD GRADE SCIENCE

Earth Science *Earth Systems*

E.ES.E.5 Human Impact- Humans depend on their natural and constructed environment. Humans change environments in ways that are helpful or harmful for themselves and other organisms.

E.ES.03.51 Describe ways humans are dependent on the natural environment (forests, water, clean air, earth materials) and constructed environments (homes, neighborhoods, shopping malls, factories, and industry).

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E.ES.03.52 Describe helpful or harmful effects of humans on the environment (garbage, habitat destruction, land management, renewable and non-renewable resources).

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THIRD GRADE SCIENCE

Earth Science *Solid Earth*

E.SE.E.1 Earth Materials- Earth materials that occur in nature include rocks, minerals, soils, water, and the gases of the atmosphere. Some Earth materials have properties, which sustain plant and animal life.

E.SE.03.13 Recognize and describe different types of earth materials (mineral, rock, clay, boulder, gravel, sand, soil, water, and air).

THIRD GRADE SCIENCE

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E.SE.03.14 Recognize that rocks are made up of minerals.

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E.SE.03.14 Recognize that rocks are made up of minerals.

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E.SE.E.2 Surface Changes- The surface of Earth changes. Some changes are due to slow processes, such as erosion and weathering, and some changes are due to rapid processes, such as landslides, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes.

E.SE.03.22 Identify and describe natural causes of change in the Earth's surface (erosion, glaciers, volcanoes, landslides, and earthquakes).

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