

## Walthall County School District

### 3rd Grade Science Pacing Guide

#### 1st 9 weeks

Strand	DCI	Standard	Performance Objective
Life Science	L.3.1 Hierarchical Organization	L.3.1 SWL internal and external structures in plants and animals and how they relate to their growth, survival, behavior, and reproduction within an environment.	<b>L.3.1.1</b> Examine the evidence to communicate information that the internal and external structures of animals (e.g., heart, stomach, bone, lung, brain, skin, ears, appendages) function to support survival, growth, and behavior.
Life Science	L.3.1 Hierarchical Organization	L.3.1 SWL internal and external structures in plants and animals and how they relate to their growth, survival, behavior, and reproduction within an environment.	<b>L.3.1.2</b> Examine evidence to communicate information that the internal and external structures of plants (e.g., thorns, leaves, stems roots, or colored petals) function to support survival, growth, behavior, and reproduction.
Life Science	L.3.1 Hierarchical Organization	L.3.1 SWL of internal and external structures in plants and animals and how they relate to their growth, survival, behavior, and reproduction within an environment.	<b>L.3.1.3</b> Obtain and communicate examples of physical features or behaviors of vertebrates and invertebrates and how these characteristics help them survive in particular environments, (e.g., animals hibernate, migrate, or estivate to stay alive when food is scarce or temperatures are not favorable).
Life Science	L.3.2 Reproduction and Heredity	L.3.2 SWL through reproduction, the survival and physical features of plants and animals are inherited traits from parent organisms but can also be influenced by the environment.	<b>L.3.2.1</b> Identify traits and describe how traits are passed from parent organism(s) to offspring in plants and animals.
Life Science	L.3.2 Reproduction and Heredity	L.3.2 SWL through reproduction, the survival and physical features of plants and animals are inherited traits from parent organisms but can also be influenced by the environment.	<b>L.3.2.2</b> Describe and provide examples of plant and animal offspring from a single parent organism (eg., bamboo, fern, or starfish) as being an exact replica with identical traits as the parent organism.
Life Science	L.3.2 Reproduction and Heredity	L.3.2 SWL through reproduction, the survival and physical features of plants and animals are inherited traits from parent organisms but can also be influenced by the environment.	<b>L.3.2.3</b> Describe and provide examples of offspring from two parent organisms as containing a combination of inherited traits from both parent organisms.
Life Science	L.3.2 Reproduction and Heredity	L.3.2 SWL through reproduction, the survival and physical features of plants and animals are inherited traits from parent organisms but can also be influenced by the environment.	<b>L.3.2.4</b> Obtain and communicate data to provide evidence that plants and animals have traits inherited from both parent organisms and that variations of these traits exist in groups of similar organisms (e.g., flower colors in pea plants or fur color and pattern in animal offspring).
Life Science	L.3.2 Reproduction and Heredity	L.3.2 SWL through reproduction, the survival and physical features of plants and animals are inherited traits from parent organisms but can also be influenced by the environment.	<b>L.3.2.5</b> Research to justify the concept that traits can be influenced by the environment (e.g., stunted growth in normally tall plants due to insufficient water, changes in an arctic fox's fur color due to light and/or temperature, or flamingo plumage).
Life Science	L.3.4 Adaptations and Diversity	L.3.4 SWL how adaptations allow animals to satisfy life needs and respond both physically and behaviorally to their environment.	<b>L.3.4.1</b> Obtain data from informational text to explain how changes in habitats (both those that occur naturally and those caused by organisms) can be beneficial or harmful to the organisms that live there.
Life Science	L.3.4 Adaptations and Diversity	L.3.4 SWL how adaptations allow animals to satisfy life needs and respond both physically and behaviorally to their environment.	<b>L.3.4.2</b> Ask questions to predict how natural or man-made changes in a habitat cause plants and animals to respond in different ways, including hibernating, migrating, responding to light, death, or extinction (e.g., sea turtles, the dodo bird, or nocturnal species).

Life Science	L.3.4 Adaptations and Diversity	L.3.4 SWL how adaptations allow animals to satisfy life needs and respond both physically and behaviorally to their environment.	<b>L.3.4.3</b> Analyze and interpret data to explain how variations in characteristics among organisms of the same species may provide advantages in surviving, finding mates, and reproducing (e.g., plants with larger thorns being less likely to be eaten by predators or animals with better camouflage colorations being more likely to survive and bear offspring).
Life Science	L.3.4 Adaptations and Diversity	L.3.4 SWL how adaptations allow animals to satisfy life needs and respond both physically and behaviorally to their environment.	<b>L.3.4.4</b> Define and improve a solution to a problem created by environmental changes and any resulting impacts on the types of density and distribution of plant and animal populations living in the environment (e.g., replanting sea oats in coastal areas or developing or preserving wildlife corridors and green belts). Use an engineering design process to define the problem, design, construct, evaluate, and
Life Science	L.3.4 Adaptations and Diversity	L.3.4 SWL how adaptations allow animals to satisfy life needs and respond both physically and behaviorally to their environment.	<b>L.3.4.5</b> Construct scientific argument using evidence from fossils of plants and animals that lived long ago to infer the characteristics of early environments (e.g., marine fossils on dry land, tropical plant fossils in arctic areas, or fossils of extinct organisms in any environment).
<b>2nd 9 weeks</b>			
Physical Science	P.3.5 Organization of Matter and Chemical	P.3.5. SWL of the physical properties of matter to explain why matter can change states between a solid, liquid, or gas dependent upon the addition or removal of heat.	<b>P.3.5.1</b> Plan and conduct scientific investigations to determine how changes in heat (i.e., an increase or decrease) change matter from one state to another (e.g., melting, freezing, condensing, boiling, or evaporating).
Physical Science	P.3.5 Organization of Matter and Chemical	P.3.5. SWL of the physical properties of matter to explain why matter can change states between a solid, liquid, or gas dependent upon the addition or removal of heat.	<b>P.3.5.2</b> Develop and use models to communicate the concept that matter is made of particles too small to be seen that move freely around in space (e.g., inflation and shape of a balloon, wind blowing leaves, or dust suspended in the air).
Physical Science	P.3.5 Organization of Matter and Chemical	P.3.5. SWL of the physical properties of matter to explain why matter can change states between a solid, liquid, or gas dependent upon the addition or removal of heat.	<b>P.3.5.3</b> Plan and conduct investigations that particles speed up or slow down with addition or removal of heat.
Physical Science	P.3.6 Motions, Forces, and Energy	P.3.6 SWL of magnets and the effects of pushes, pulls, and friction on the motion of objects.	<b>P.3.6.1</b> Compare and contrast the effects of different strengths and directions of forces on the motion of an object (e.g., gravity, polarity, attraction, repulsion, or strength).
Physical Science	P.3.6 Motions, Forces, and Energy	P.3.6 SWL of magnets and the effects of pushes, pulls, and friction on the motion of objects.	<b>P.3.6.2</b> Plan an experiment to investigate the relationship between a force applied to an object (e.g., friction, gravity) and resulting motion of the object.
Physical Science	P.3.6 Motions, Forces, and Energy	P.3.6 SWL of magnets and the effects of pushes, pulls, and friction on the motion of objects.	<b>P.3.6.3</b> Research and communicate information to explain how magnets are used in everyday life.
Physical Science	P.3.6 Motions, Forces, and Energy	P.3.6 SWL of magnets and the effects of pushes, pulls, and friction on the motion of objects.	<b>P.3.6.4</b> Define and solve a simple design problem by applying scientific ideas about magnets (e.g., can opener, door latches, paperclip holders, finding studs in walls, magnetized paint). Use an engineering design process to define the problem, design, construct, evaluate, and improve the magnet.*
<b>3rd 9 weeks</b>			
Earth and Space Science	E.3.7 Earth's Structure and History	E.3.7A SWL of the various processes involved in the rock cycle, superposition of rock layers, and fossil formation.	<b>E.3.7A.1</b> Plan and conduct controlled scientific investigations to identify the processes involved in forming the three major types of rock, and investigate common techniques used to identify them.

Earth and Space Science	E.3.7 Earth's Structure and History	E.3.7A SWL of the various processes involved in the rock cycle, superposition of rock layers, and fossil formation.	<b>E.3.7A.2</b> Develop and use models to demonstrate the processes involved in the development of various rock formations, including superposition, and how those formations can fracture and move over time.
Earth and Space Science	E.3.7 Earth's Structure and History	E.3.7A SWL of the various processes involved in the rock cycle, superposition of rock layers, and fossil formation.	<b>E.3.7A.3</b> Ask questions to generate testable hypotheses regarding the formation and location of fossil types, including their presence in some sedimentary rock.
Earth and Space Science	E.3.7 Earth's Structure and History	E.3.7B SWL of the composition of Earth and the processes which change Earth's landforms.	<b>E.3.7B.1</b> Obtain and evaluate scientific information (e.g. using technology) to describe the four major layers of Earth and the varying compositions of each layer.
Earth and Space Science	E.3.7 Earth's Structure and History	E.3.7B SWL of the composition of Earth and the processes which change Earth's landforms.	<b>E.3.7B.2</b> Develop and use models to describe the characteristics of Earth's continental landforms and classify landforms as volcanoes, mountains, valleys, canyons, planes, and islands.
Earth and Space Science	E.3.7 Earth's Structure and History	E.3.7B SWL of the composition of Earth and the processes which change Earth's landforms.	<b>E.3.7B.3</b> Develop and use models of weathering, erosion, and deposition processes which explain the appearance of various Earth features (e.g., the Grand Canyon, Arches National Park in Utah, Plymouth Bluff in Columbus, or Red Bluff in Marion County, Mississippi).
Earth and Space Science	E.3.7 Earth's Structure and History	E.3.7B SWL of the composition of Earth and the processes which change Earth's landforms.	<b>E.3.7B.4</b> Compare and contrast constructive (e.g., deposition, volcano) and destructive (e.g., weathering, erosion, earthquake) processes of the Earth.
<b>4th 9 weeks</b>			
Earth and Space Science	E.3.9 Earth's Systems and Cycles	E.3.9 SWL how the Earth's systems (i.e., geosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, and biosphere) interact in multiple ways to affect Earth's surface materials and processes.	<b>E.3.9.1</b> Develop models to communicate the characteristics of the Earth's major systems, including the geosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, and biosphere (e.g., digital models, illustrations, flip books, diagrams, charts, tables).
Earth and Space Science	E.3.9 Earth's Systems and Cycles	E.3.9 SWL how the Earth's systems (i.e., geosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, and biosphere) interact in multiple ways to affect Earth's surface materials and processes.	<b>E.3.9.2</b> Construct explanations of how different landforms and surface features result from the location and movement of water on Earth's surface (e.g., watersheds, drainage basins, deltas, or rivers).
Earth and Space Science	E.3.9 Earth's Systems and Cycles	E.3.9 SWL how the Earth's systems (i.e., geosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, and biosphere) interact in multiple ways to affect Earth's surface materials and processes.	<b>E.3.9.3</b> Use graphical representations to communicate the distribution of freshwater and saltwater on Earth (e.g., oceans, lakes, rivers, glaciers, groundwater, or polar ice caps).
Earth and Space Science	E.3.10 Earth's Resources	E.3.10 SWL that all materials, energy, and fuels that humans use are derived from natural sources.	<b>E.3.10.1</b> Identify some of Earth's resources that are used in everyday life such as water, wind, soil, forests, oil, natural gas, and minerals and classify as renewable or nonrenewable.
Earth and Space Science	E.3.10 Earth's Resources	E.3.10 SWL that all materials, energy, and fuels that humans use are derived from natural sources.	<b>E.3.10.2</b> Obtain and communicate information to exemplify how humans attain, use, and protect renewable and nonrenewable Earth resources.

Earth and Space Science	E.3.10 Earth's Resources	E.3.10 SWL that all materials, energy, and fuels that humans use are derived from natural sources.	<b>E.3.10.3</b> Use maps and historical information to identify natural resources in the state connecting (a) how resources are used for human needs and (b) how the use of those resources impacts the environment
Earth and Space Science	E.3.10 Earth's Resources	E.3.10 SWL that all materials, energy, and fuels that humans use are derived from natural sources.	<b>E.3.10.4</b> Design a process for cleaning a polluted environment (e.g., simulating an oil spill in the ocean or a flood in a city and creating a solution for containment and/or cleanup). Use an engineering design process to define the problem, design, construct, evaluate, and improve the environment.*