Science 3rd Grade

Indicators	Standards	Additional Specificity	Month
Asks questions that he/she can answer by investigating plans and conducts a simple investigation.	**S.4.1.1.1**	Asks questions like: will the size of the opening of a container change the rate of evaporation of liquids? How much water will a sponge hold?	All Year
Plans and conducts a simple investigation	**S.4.1.1.2**	Designs a test of the wet strength of paper towels; experiments with plant growth; experiments to find ways to prevent soil erosion.	All Year
Employs appropriate equipment, tools, and safety procedures to gather data	**S.4.1.1.3**	3. a. Uses a balance to find the *mass* of the wet paper towel in grams; uses meter tape to measure the diameter of a rock; uses the same size containers to compare evaporation rates of different liquids. b. Uses appropriate precautions, procedures, and safety equipment when conducting *investigations*.	All Year
Begins developing the abilities to communicate, critique, analyze his/her own investigations, and interprets the work of other students	**S.4.1.1.4**	Describes *investigations* with pictures, graphs, written language, and oral presentations.	All Year
Observes properties of objects and measures those properties using appropriate tools	**S.4.2.1.1**	Observes and records the size, *mass*, shape, volume, color, and temperature of objects using balances, thermometers, and other *metric measurement tools*.	All Year
Describes and *classifies* objects by more than one property	**S.4.2.1.2**	Observes that an object could be hard, round, and rough;*classifies objects by two or more properties.*	Oct-Dec

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Observes and records how one object *interacts* with another object	**S.4.2.1.3**	Mixes baking soda and vinegar, or tea bag/food coloring and water, and records observations.	Oct-Dec
Recognizes and describes the differences between solids, liquids, and gases	**S.4.2.1.4**	Observes differences between a stick of butter and melted butter, a chocolate bar and melted chocolate, frozen water (ice), water, and water vapor; *o*bserves that a solid has a shape of its own and a liquid takes the shape of its container; observes differences between an inflated and a deflated balloon.	Oct-Dec
Moves objects by pushing, pulling, throwing, spinning, dropping, and rolling; and describes the motion	**S.4.2.2.1 (This item not tested on KAMM)**	Spins or rolls a variety of objects on various surfaces and explains how forces (a push or pull) caused the objects to move or stop moving.	Jan-Feb
Identifies that the source of sound is vibrations	**S.4.2.3.1**	Explores various vibrating objects (tuning forks, rulers, tongue depressors, musical instruments, etc.) that produce sound.	Jan-Feb
Observes different organisms and compares and contrasts how similar functions are served by different structural characteristics	**S.4.3.1.1**	Compares the structures for movement of an insect to the structures for movement of a guppy; compares the leaf structures of a sprouted bean seed to the leaf structures of a corn seed.	Aug-Oct
Compares basic needs of different organisms in their environment	**S.4.3.1.2**	Compares the basic needs of an animal to the basic needs of a plant.	Aug-Oct
Compares, contrasts, and asks questions about life cycles of various organisms	**S.4.3.2.1**	Compare how organisms find food, seek shelter (bird nests, beaver dams, etc.), and defend themselves	Aug-Oct

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Describes *properties* of water and process of the water cycle	**S.4.4.1.3**	a. Observes a water drop using a hand lens to notice shape of the drop (surface tension) and that water is a transparent,odorless, colorless liquid. b. Makes a diagram of the water cycle to show processes of evaporation, condensation, and precipitation. c. Relates the water cycle to observations of weather. Example: forms of precipitation.	Aug-Oct
Discusses that the sun provides light and heat (electromagnetic radiation) to maintain the temperature of the earth	**S.4.4.2.3**	Discusses why it seems cooler when the sun goes behind a cloud, and then investigates why it is cooler in the shade versus direct sunlight.	Feb-April
Describes changes in the surface of the earth	**S.4.4.3.1**	Observes *erosion* at a study site.	Feb-April
Observes, describes, and records daily and seasonal weather changes	**S.4.4.3.2**	Records weather observations using simple instruments (metric rain gauge, Celsius thermometer, etc.).	Feb-April