

Science Pacing 2020-2021

3rd Grade			
1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Unit 1: Life Science Part 1	Unit 2: Life Science Part 2	Unit 3: Earth and Space Science	Unit 4: Physical Science
Pacing	Pacing	Pacing	Pacing
7 weeks September-October	7 weeks October-November	5 weeks February-March	5 weeks April-May
Scope(s) Title:	Scope(s) Title:	Scope(s) Title:	Scope(s) Title:
Life Cycles	Environmental Traits	Weather and Climate	Objects and Motion
Social and Group Behaviors	Adaptations	Process and Impact of Natural Hazards	Electric and Magnetic Forces
Inheritance and Variation of Traits	Environmental Changes and Effects		
Priority Standards	Priority Standards	Priority Standards	Priority Standards
3-LS1.B1 Reproduction is essential to the continued existence of every kind of organism. Plants and animals have unique and diverse life cycles.	3-LS3.A.2 Inheritance of Traits: Other characteristics result from individuals' interactions with the environment, which can range from diet to learning. Many characteristics involve both inheritance and environment.	3-ESS2.D1 Scientists record patterns of the weather across different times and areas so that they can make predictions about what kind of weather might happen next.	3-PS2.A.1 Each force acts on one particular object and has both strength and a direction. An object at rest typically has multiple forces acting on it, but they add to give zero net force on the object. Forces that do not sum to zero can cause changes in the object's speed or direction of motion. (Boundary: Qualitative and conceptual, but not quantitative addition of forces are used at this level.)
3-LS1-1 Develop models to describe that organisms have unique and diverse life cycles but all have in common birth, growth, reproduction, and death.	3-LS3.B.2 Variation of Traits: The environment also affects the traits that an organism develops.	3-ESS2.D.2 Climate describes a range of an area's typical weather conditions and the extent to which those conditions vary over years.	3-PS2.A.2 The patterns of an object's motion in various situations can be observed and measured; when that past motion exhibits a regular pattern, future motion can be predicted from it. (Boundary: Technical terms, such as magnitude, velocity, momentum, and vector quantity, are not introduced at this level, but the concept that some quantities need both size and direction to be described is developed.)
3-LS2.D1 Social Interactions and Group Behavior: Being part of a group helps animals obtain food, defend themselves, and cope with changes. Groups may serve different functions and vary dramatically in size (Note: Moved from K-2)	3-LS3-2 Use evidence to support the explanation that traits can be influenced by the environment.	3-ESS3.B.1 A variety of natural hazards result from natural processes. Humans cannot eliminate natural hazards but can take steps to reduce their impacts.	3-PS2.B.1 Objects in contact exert forces on each other.
3-LS2-1 Construct an argument that some animals form groups that help members survive.	3-LS4.C.1 Adaptation: For any particular environment, some kinds of organisms survive well, some survive less well, and some cannot survive at all.	3-ESS3-1 Make a claim about the merit of a design solution that reduces the impacts of a weather-related hazard.	3-PS2.B.2 Electric, and magnetic forces between a pair of objects do not require that the objects be in contact. The sizes of the forces in each situation depend on the properties of the objects and their distances apart and, for forces between two magnets, on their orientation relative to each other.
3-LS3.A.1 Inheritance of Traits: Many characteristics of organisms are inherited from their parents.	3-LS4-3 Construct an argument with evidence that in a particular habitat some organisms can survive well, some survive less well, and some cannot survive at all.		3-PS2-3 Ask questions to determine cause and effect relationships of electric or magnetic interactions between two objects not in contact with each other.
3-LS3.B.1 Variation of Traits: Different organisms vary in how they look and function because they have different inherited information.	3-LS4.D.1 Biodiversity and Humans: Populations live in a variety of habitats, and change in those habitats affects the organisms living there.		
3-LS3-1 Analyze and interpret data to provide evidence that plants and animals have traits inherited from parents and that variation of these traits exists in a group of similar organisms.	3-LS4-4 Make a claim about the merit of a solution to a problem caused when the environment changes and the types of plants and animals that live there may change.		
	3-LS2.C.1 When the environment changes in ways that affect a place's physical characteristics, temperature, or availability of resources, some organisms survive and reproduce, others move to new locations, yet others move into the transformed environment, and some die.		