## **3rd Grade Science Lee's Summit Curriculum Year at a Glance**

constraints on materials, time, or cost. (MLS: 3.ETSI.1.4.) ROSS: 3-5-ETSI-1:1)  Generate and compare multiple possible solutions to a problem based on how well each is likely to meet the criteria and constraints of the problem. (MLS: 3.ETSI.1.4.) ROSS: 3-5-ETSI-2.)  Plan and carry out fair tests in which variables are controlled and failure points are considered to identify aspects of a model or prototype that can be improved. (MLS: 3.ETSI.1.4.) ROSS: 3-5-ETSI-1.3)  Engineering, Technology, and Application of Science  Define a simple design problem reflecting a need or a want that includes specified criteria for success and constraints on materials, time, or cost. (MLS: 3.ETSI.1.4.) ROSS: 3-5-ETSI-1.2)  Generate and compare multiple possible solutions to a problem based on how well each is likely to meet the criteria and constraints of the problem. (MLS: 3.ETSI.1.4.) ROSS: 3-5-ETSI-2.)  Plan and carry out fair tests in which variables are controlled and failure points are considered to identify aspects of a model or problem based on how well each is likely to meet the criteria and constraints of the problem. (MLS: 3.ETSI.1.4.) ROSS: 3-5-ETSI-2.)  Plan and carry out fair tests in which variables are controlled and failure points are considered to identify aspects of a model or prototype that can be improved. (MLS: 3.ETSI.1.4.) ROSS: 3-5-ETSI-2.)  Plan and carry out fair tests in which variables are controlled and failure points are considered to identify aspects of a model or prototype that can be improved. (MLS: 3.ETSI.1.1.) ROSS: 3-5-ETSI-2.)  Plan and carry out fair tests in which variables are controlled and failure points are considered to identify aspects of a model or prototype that can be improved. (MLS: 3.ETSI.1.1.) ROSS: 3-5-ETSI-2.)  Plan and carry out fair tests in which variables are controlled and failure points are considered to identify aspects of a model or prototype that can be improved. (MLS: 3.ETSI.1.1.) ROSS: 3-5-ETSI-2.)	Engineering, Technology, and Application of Science  Engineering Standards should be ongoing and continually integrated into science lessons/units.  Standards should be recorded in Q1, 2, 3  The ETS standards are written as a 3-5 grade span end point. Therefore, by the end of grade 5, students should be proficient in these skills.	Physical Science Unit 1: Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions  Estimated Teaching Window: August-September Standards should be recorded in Q1	Physical Science Unit 2: Matter and Its Interactions  Estimated Teaching Window: October-November  Standards should be recorded in Q2	Life Science Unit 3: Heredity: Inheritance and Variations of Traits  Estimated Teaching Window: November-December Standards should be recorded in Q2
	Students will understand and use scientific and engineering practices to conduct investigations and solve problems.  Learning Targets:  Define a simple design problem reflecting a need or a want that includes specified criteria for success and constraints on materials, time, or cost. (MLS: 3.ETS1.A.1, NGSS: 3-5-ETS1-1)  Generate and compare multiple possible solutions to a problem based on how well each is likely to meet the criteria and constraints of the problem. (MLS: 3.ETS1.B.1, NGSS: 3-5-ETS1-2.)  Plan and carry out fair tests in which variables are controlled and failure points are considered to identify aspects of a model or prototype that can be improved.	Students will investigate and understand the interactions of forces between objects and magnets.  Learning Targets:  Plan and conduct investigations to determine the cause and effect relationship of electric or magnetic interactions between two objects not in contact with each other.  (MLS: 3.PS2.B.1, NGSS: 3-PS2-1)  Define a simple design problem that can be solved by applying scientific ideas about magnets.  (Not in MLS, NGSS: 3-PS2-4)  Essential Standard: Students will understand and use scientific and engineering practices to conduct investigations and solve problems.  Learning Targets:  Engineering, Technology, and Application of Science  Define a simple design problem reflecting a need or a want that includes specified criteria for success and constraints on materials, time, or cost.  (MLS: 3.ETS1.A.1, NGSS: 3-5-ETS1-1)  Generate and compare multiple possible solutions to a problem based on how well each is likely to meet the criteria and constraints of the problem.  (MLS: 3.ETS1.B.1, NGSS: 3-5-ETS1-2.)  Plan and carry out fair tests in which variables are controlled and failure points are considered to identify aspects of a model or prototype that can be improved.	Students will demonstrate an understanding of the structures and properties of matter.  Learning Targets:  Predict and investigate that water can change from a liquid to a solid (freeze), and back again (melt), or from a liquid to a gas (evaporation), and back again (condensation) as the result of temperature changes. (MLS: 3.PS1.A.1, Not in NGSS)  Construct an argument with evidence that some changes caused by heating or cooling can be reversed and some cannot. (MLS: 3.PS1.B.1, Not in NGSS)  Essential Standard: Students will understand and use scientific and engineering practices to conduct investigations and solve problems.  Learning Targets:  Engineering, Technology, and Application of Science  Define a simple design problem reflecting a need or a want that includes specified criteria for success and constraints on materials, time, or cost. (MLS: 3.ETS1.A.1, NGSS: 3-5-ETS1-1)  Generate and compare multiple possible solutions to a problem based on how well each is likely to meet the criteria and constraints of the problem.	Students will use evidence to support the explanation that traits can be inherited as well as influenced by the environment.  Learning Targets:  Construct scientific arguments to support claims that some characteristics of organisms are inherited from parents and some are influenced by the environment. (MLS: 3.LS3.A.1, Not in NGSS)  Use evidence to construct an explanation for how the variations in characteristics among individuals of the same species may provide advantages in surviving and finding mates. (MLS: 3.LS3.B1, NGSS: 3-LS4-2)  Construct an argument with evidence that in a particular ecosystem some organisms — based on structural adaptations or behaviors — can survive well, some survive less well, and some cannot. (MLS: 3.LS3.C.1, NGSS: 3-LS4-3)  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. (MLS: 3.LS3.D.1, NGSS: 3-LS4-4)  Essential Standard: Students will understand and use scientific and engineering practices to conduct investigations and solve problems.  Learning Targets:  Engineering, Technology, and Application of Science  Generate and compare multiple possible solutions to a problem based on how well each is likely to meet the criteria and constraints of the problem.

Life Science Unit 4: From Molecules to Organisms: Structure and Processes of Plants and Animals  Estimated Teaching Window: January-March Standards should be recorded in Q3	Earth & Space Science Unit 5: Earth's Systems: Weather and Climate  Estimated Teaching Window: March-May Standards should be recorded in Q4
Essential Standard: Students will analyze and understand the traits and life cycles of plants and animals.	Essential Standard: Students will analyze and predict weather and climate patterns.
Learning Targets:  ● Develop a model to compare and contrast observations on the life cycle of different plants and animals. (MLS: 3.LS.B.1 NGSS: 3-LS1-1)	<ul> <li>Learning Targets:         <ul> <li>Identify patterns indicating relationships between observed weather data and weather phenomena (e.g., temperature and types of precipitation, clouds and amounts of precipitation).</li></ul></li></ul>