Ganado Unified School District (SCIENCE/3rd Grade)

Timeline & Resources	AZ College and Career Readiness Standard	Essential Question (HESS Matrix)	Learning Goal	Vocabulary (Content/Academic)
	Th	e Nature of Science and S.T.E.M	Л	
1st Quarter Week 1 August 1 UNIT 1 How do Scientists investigate questions? Lesson 1(Pgs. 3-14)	INVESTIGATION QUESTIONS S1.C1.PO1 Formulate relevant questions about the properties of objects, organisms, and events of the environment using observations and prior knowledge	 How do Scientists investigate questions? What is science? What do you see? How can you predict the outcome of your experiment? How do you use investigation in an experiment? 	I will be able to: * Use observations to make inferences * Explain different ways that science questions can be investigated * Explain how models may be used in investigations * Follow directions for an investigation to make inferences * Plan and conduct and investigation to answer questions about magnets	Observe Infer Questions Predict Investigation Hypothesis Experiment Variable Model Conclusion
1st Quarter Week 2 August 8 UNIT 1 How can you use a model? Lesson 2(Pgs.15-16)	S1.C1.PO1 Formulate relevant questions about the properties of objects, organisms, and events of the environment using observations and prior knowledge S1.C1.PO2 Predict results of an investigation based on observed patterns, not random guessing	 How can you use a model? What is the question you will try to answer with this investigation? What is the variable you plan to test? 	I will be able to: * Ask questions about the natural world * Use models * Record observations * Investigate through free exploration	Set a purpose State your hypothesis Procedure Record your results Draw conclusions Analyze extend

 Vocabulary Cards Science Notebooks Inquiry Flipchart p.3 	S1.C2.PO3 Conduct simple investigations in life, physical, and Earth and space sciences S1.C3.PO4 Generate questions for possible future investigations based on the conclusions of the investigations. S1.C4.PO1 Communicate investigations and explanations using evidence and appropriate terminology.	 How will you know whether the variable you changed worked? Is the hypothesis supporting by the results? 		
1st Quarter Week 3 August 15 UNIT 1 How do scientists use tools? Lesson 3(Pgs.17-26) Vocabulary Cards Science Notebooks Inquiry Flipchart p.4	S1.C1.PO1 Formulate relevant questions about the properties of objects, organisms, and events of the environment using observations and prior knowledge S1.C1.PO2 Predict results of an investigation based on observed patterns, not random guessing S1.C2.PO2 Plan a simple investigation based on the formulated questions S1.C2.PO3 Conduct simple investigations in physical science S1.C3.PO4 Generate questions for possible future investigations based on the conclusions of the investigations. S1.C4.PO1 Communicate investigations using evidence and appropriate terminology.	 How do scientists use tools? What other tools make objects look bigger? What is the difference between hand lenses and microscope? Name some of the tools used in an experiment. 	I will be able to: * Describe tools that are used to make observations * List reasons for differences in measurement groups * Record observations accurately in different ways * Follow directions for an investigation to compare different tools for magnifying objects * Plan and conduct an investigation about measuring objects	Compare Contrast Microscope Graduated cylinder Temperature Cause and Effect Order Length Mass Volume Time Temperature

1st Quarter Week 4 August 22 UNIT 1 How can you measure length? Lesson 4(Pgs. 31) O Vocabulary Cards O Science Notebooks O Inquiry	S1.C1.PO1 Formulate relevant questions about the properties of objects, organisms, and events of the environment using observations and prior knowledge S1.C2.PO1 Demonstrate safe behavior and appropriate procedures in all science inquiry. S1.C2.PO3 Conduct simple investigations in life, physical, and Earth and space sciences S1.C2.PO4 Use metric and US	 How can you measure length? What will you be able to do at the end of your investigation? What will you think about when choosing the measurement tool for each item? How will you choose the units that are best for each item? Why is it important to communicate your results? 	I will be able to: * Identify which tools should be used to make specific measurements * Compare and contrast observations * Record observations * investigate	Set a purpose Procedure Record your results Draw conclusions Analyze Extend Measure Communicate
o Inquiry Flipchart p.5	s1.C3.PO4 Generate questions for possible future investigations based on the conclusions of the investigations. S1.C4.PO1 Communicate investigations and explanations using evidence and appropriate terminology.	communicate your results:		
1st Quarter Week 5 August 29 UNIT 1 How do scientists use data? Lesson 5(Pgs.33-42	S1.C4.PO 1 Communicate investigations and explanations using evidence and appropriate terminology S1.C4. PO2 Describe an investigation in ways that enable others to repeat it S1.C4.PO3 Communicate with other groups to describe the results of an investigation	 How do scientists use data? What are three other ways they can share data and discuss evidence? How can I communicate my results? What are some ways to display data? How do create a graph? How do graphs help us share? 	I will be able to: * Describe ways scientists record and display data to communicate results * Communicate results with other groups and explain any differences * Explain that data can be used to explain a conclusion	Main Idea Data Evidence Chart Data table Bar graph Maps Gather data Record data Interpret communicate

Science NotebooksInquiry Flipchart p.6		What's the difference between data table and a bar graph?	 * Follow directions for an investigation to gather and communicate data * Plan and conduct an investigation in which data are collected and displayed 	
1st Quarter Week 6 September 5 UNIT 1 How do your results compare? Lesson 6(Pgs.45-52) O Vocabulary Cards O Science Notebooks O Inquiry Flipchart p.7 Unit 1 Review pgs. 49-52	S1.C1.PO1 Formulate relevant questions about the properties of objects, organisms, and events of the environment using observations and prior knowledge S1.C1.PO2 Predict results of an investigation based on observed patterns, not random guessing S1.C2.PO3 Conduct simple investigations in life, physical, and Earth and space sciences S1.C3.PO4 Generate questions for possible future investigations based on the conclusions of the investigations. S1.C3.PO3 Compare the results of the investigation to predictions made prior to the investigation S1.C4.PO1 Communicate investigations using evidence and appropriate terminology.	 How do your results compare? What will you learn from this investigation? What would you do if you found out that your results were very different? What is a meteorologists? 	I will be able to: * Compare results of an investigation with students * Explain conclusions based upon evidence that has been gathered	Set a purpose State your hypothesis Procedure Record data Draw conclusions Analyze Extend Meteorologists Weather
1 st Quarter Week 7 September 12	THE ENGINEERING PROCESS	How do engineers use the design process?	I will be able to: * Describe the purpose of the design process	Design process Finding a problem Planning

UNIT 2 How do engineers use the design process? Lesson 1(Pgs.53-66) Vocabulary Cards Science Notebooks Inquiry Flipchart p. 8	S1.C4.PO 1 Communicate investigations and explanations using evidence and appropriate terminology S1.C4. PO2 Describe an investigation in ways that enable others to repeat it S1.C4.PO3 Communicate with other groups to describe the results of an investigation	 How do designs get better over time? How do inventions help you? What problem do you think the surveyor is trying to solve? How might the design process help him? What are ways to communicate results of a project? 	* Describe the steps of the design process	Building Testing Improving Redesigning Communicating results
1st Quarter Week 8 September 19 UNIT 2 How can you design a tree house? Lesson 2(Pgs.67-78) Vocabulary Cards Science Notebooks Inquiry Flipchart p. 9	S1.C1.PO1 Formulate relevant questions about the properties of objects, organisms, and events of the environment using observations and prior knowledge S1.C1.PO2 Predict results of an investigation based on observed patterns, not random guessing S1.C2.PO3 Conduct simple investigations in life, physical, and Earth and space sciences S1.C3.PO4 Generate questions for possible future investigations based on the conclusions of the investigations. S1.C4.PO1 Communicate investigations using evidence and appropriate terminology.	 How can you design a tree house? What parts of the design process will you use in this activity? What is the first thing a builder needs to do after making a design? How does a builder use measurement What problems do you identify? 	I will be able to: * Identify the goal of a design * Select and use materials based on their physical properties to develop a solution * Plan and draw the design in a notebook * Evaluate and test	Set a purpose State your hypothesis Procedure Record your results Draw conclusions Analyze extend
1 st Quarter Week 9 September 26	S3.C2.PO1 Identify ways that people use tools and techniques to solve	 How are technology and society related? 	I will be able to: * Define and explain the term technology	Lesson 3 Details Technology

UNIT 2 How are Technology and Society Related? Lessons 3 (Pgs.79-80) Vocabulary Cards Science Notebooks Inquiry Flipchart p. 10	s3.C2.PO2 Describe the development of different technologies in response to resources, needs, and values. S1.C4.PO 1 Communicate investigations and explanations using evidence and appropriate terminology S1.C4.PO2 Describe an investigation in ways that enable others to repeat it S1.C4.PO3 Communicate with other groups to describe the results of an investigation	 What is technology? How do you interpret a table? How would changes affect society? How does technology affect you? What can you do with technology today that people couldn't do 50 years ago? 	* Discuss how technology has changed over time * Explain how technology has affected society * Explain how society has affected technology *	
1st Quarter Week 10 October 3 UNIT 2 How are Technology and Society Related? Lessons 4 (Pgs.81-88)	S3.C2.PO2 Describe the development of different technologies in response to resources, needs, and values. S1.C4.PO 1 Communicate investigations and explanations using evidence and appropriate terminology S1.C4.PO2 Describe an investigation in ways that enable others to repeat it S1.C4.PO3 Communicate with other groups to describe the results of an investigation	 How can we improve a design? What will you discover in this activity? How could you redesign the bridge to make it stronger? What were the best/worst features of your design? What did the new bridges that worked have in common? What is a civil engineer? What were the main reasons that the first bridge collapsed? 	I will be able to: * Discuss how to make a bridge that can support a toy car * Sketch the idea for a new bridge design * Discuss what a civil engineer does * Understand some of the emergencies that engineers have to deal with	Set a purpose State your hypothesis Procedure Record your results Draw conclusions Analyze Extend Civil Engineers

Ganado Unified School District (SCIENCE/3RD Grade)

Timeline & Resources	AZ College and Career Readiness Standard	Essential Question (HESS Matrix)	Learning Goal	Vocabulary (Content/Academic)	
LIFE SCIENCE					
2ND Quarter Week 11 October 11 UNIT 3 What are some plant life cycles? Lesson 1 (Pgs.91-100) O Vocabulary Cards O Science Notebooks O Inquiry Flipchart p. 12	PLANTS AND ANIMALS S4.C1.PO1 Describe the function of the following plant structures: roots (absorbs nutrients), stems (provide support), leaves (synthesize food), and flowers (attract pollinators and produce seeds for reproduction) S4.C2.PO1 Compare life cycles of various plants	 Where do seeds come from? What are some plants life cycles? Do all plants make seeds? Why does the cycle stop if that step is removed? Did you know that even the tallest trees started out as small seeds? 	I will be able to: * Define the life cycle * Explain that different plants have different life cycles * Explain that a flowering plant helps plants reproduce * Explain that pollinations must occur for flowering plants to produce seeds * Describe ways that seeds can be dispersed * Explain that seeds do not always reproduce through seeds	Design process Compare Contrast Life cycle Germinates Flower Reproduce Seed Seedling Adult plant Fruit Cones Pollen Pollination Spores	
2 ND Quarter Week 12 October 17 UNIT 3 What are some animal life cycles?	S4.C2.PO1 Compare life cycles of various plants S4.C2.PO2 Explain how growth, death, and decay are part of the plant life cycle	 What are some animal life cycles? What is the Frog life cycle? What changes did the insects go through after they hatched from eggs? 	I will be able to: * Define the term life cycle * Explain that all life cycles include birth/hatching, growth/development,	Sequence Metamorphosis Egg Larva Pupa Adult	

Lesson 2(Pgs.101-112) O Vocabulary Cards O Science Notebooks O Inquiry Flipchart p. 13		 Which features do they share? Which features are different? Do members of the family look alike? 	maturity, and reproduction * Describe the difference between complete and incomplete metamorphosis	Reproduce Diversity
2ND Quarter Week 13 October 24 UNIT 3 How do living things change? Lesson 3(Pgs.113-114) O Vocabulary Cards O Science Notebooks O Inquiry Flipchart p. 14	S1.C1.PO1 Formulate relevant questions about the properties of objects, organisms, and events of the environment using observations and prior knowledge S1.C1.PO2 Predict results of an investigation based on observed patterns, not random guessing S1.C2.PO3 Conduct simple investigations in life, physical, and Earth and space sciences S1.C3.PO4 Generate questions for possible future investigations based on the conclusions of the investigations. S1.C4.PO1 Communicate investigations and explanations using evidence and appropriate terminology.	How do living things change? Why do you think scientists make many observations?	I will be able to: * Plant, observe, and measure the growth of bean seeds * Display data in a graph	Set a purpose State your hypothesis Procedure Record your results Draw conclusions Analyze extend

2 ND Quarter Week 14 October 31 UNIT 3 What are structural adaptations? Lesson 4(Pgs.115-128) Vocabulary Cards Science Notebooks Inquiry Flipchart p. 15	S4.C4.PO1 Identify adaptations of plants and animals that allow them to live in specific environments S4.C4.PO2 Describe ways that species adapt when introduced into new environments S4.C3.PO4 Describe how plants and animals cause change in their environment	 What are structural adaptations? How does its adaptation help them survive? What are some of the defense adaptations? What is the difference between camouflage and mimicry? How do plants adapt to different environment? Who are the insect scientists? 	I will be able to: * Define and explain adaptation, camouflage, and mimicry * Explain how adaptations help plants and animals survive in their environment	Visual aids Adaptation Defense adaptations Camouflage Mimicry Plant adaptations
2ND Quarter Week 15 November 7 UNIT 3 How can we model a physical adaptation? Lesson 5 (Pgs.129-130) O Vocabulary Cards O Science Notebooks O Inquiry Flipchart p. 16	S4.C4.PO1 Identify adaptations of plants and animals that allow them to live in specific environments S4.C4.PO2 Describe ways that species adapt when introduced into new environments S4.C3.PO4 Describe how plants and animals cause change in their environment	 How can we model a physical adaptation? How do you think the stickiness of the tongue will affect the number of insects the frog catches? 	I will be able to: * Discuss how different frog tongues are better for eating some types of foods * Explain how adaptations help animals survive in their environment	Set a purpose State your hypothesis Procedure Record your results Draw conclusions Analyze Extend
2 ND Quarter Week 16 November 14 UNIT 3 What are behavioral adaptations?	S4.C4.PO1 Identify adaptations of plants and animals that allow them to live in specific environments	 What are behavioral adaptations? How are instincts and learned behaviors alike? Which animals hibernate? 	I will be able to: * Define and explain hibernate and migrate * Explain the difference between instinctive and learned behaviors	Compare Contrast Behavior Learned behavior Instinct Hibernate

Lesson 6 (Pgs.131-144) O Vocabulary Cards O Science Notebooks O Inquiry Flipchart p. 17 Unit 3 Review pgs. 145- 148 (Write In)		 How do animals know what to do? Why do animals need food and shelter? Why do animals migrate? Why is food preservation important? 	 * Understand the importance of food and shelter for animals * Understand why the migration is important for certain animals 	Migrate Food Shelter Survive preservation
2ND Quarter Week 17 November 28 UNIT 4 What are ecosystems? What's in an ecosystem? Lesson 1 (Pgs.151-162) Lesson 2 (Pgs.163-166) Vocabulary Cards Science Notebooks Inquiry Flipcharts p. 19 & 20	ECOSYTEMS AND INTERACTIONS S4.C3.PO1 Identify the living and nonliving components of an ecosystem S4.C3.PO2 Examine an ecosystem to identify microscopic and macroscopic organisms	 What are ecosystems? What iving things are in your environment? What nonliving things are in your environment? 	I will be able to: * Define and explain ecosystem, population, and community * Describe aquatic environments * Describe terrestrial environments * Explain how plants and animals are dependent upon each other I will be able to: * Investigate ecosystems * Compare and contrast aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems	Lesson 1 Living Nonliving Main idea Details Environment Ecosystem Habitat Population Community Lesson 2 Set a purpose State your hypothesis Procedure Record your results Draw conclusions Analyze Extend
2 ND Quarter Week 18 December 5 UNIT 4	S4.C3.PO3 Explain the interrelationships among plants and animals in different environments: producers	What is a food chain?What are some food chains?What does a plant take in for photosynthesis?	I will be able to: * Define and explain the term food chain	Lesson 3 Sequence Producer Photosynthesis

What is a food chain? What are some food chain? Lesson 3 (Pgs.167178) Lesson 4 (Pgs.179-180) O Vocabulary Cards O Science Notebooks O Inquiry Flipcharts p. 21 & 22	(plants), consumers (animals), and decomposers (fungi, insects, and bacteria) S4.C3.PO4 Describe how plants and animals cause change in their environment S4.C3.PO5 Describe how environmental factors in the ecosystem may affect a member organism's ability to grow, reproduce, and thrive	 What does the plant produce? Where do animals get the energy they need? 	* Explain that energy moves up a food chain * Explain that food chains are made up of producers, consumers, and decomposers * Explain that animals are herbivores, carnivores, and omnivores * Explain the relationship between predators and prey I will be able to: * Investigate food chains	Consumer Decomposer Food Chain Herbivore Carnivore Omnivore Predator Prey Lesson 4 Set a purpose State your hypothesis Procedure Record your results Draw conclusions
	GA GA DOA VA DISVADIRA G	COMMUNICATION	* Explain the interdependency of plants and animals I will be able to:	Analyze Extend Cause and Effect
2 ND Quarter Week 19 December 12 UNIT 4 How do environmental changes affect living things?	S4.C3.PO1 Identify the living and nonliving components of an ecosystem S3.C1.PO2 Describe the beneficial and harmful impacts of natural events and human activities on the environment	 How do environmental changes affect living things? Can you change the environment? How can people affect the environment in positive ways? 	* Explain that ecosystems are fragile * Explain that natural events (fires, erosion, drought, flood, disease, and organisms) can affect habitats and living things	Erosion Flood Drought
Lesson 5 (Pgs.181-196) O Vocabulary Cards O Science Notebooks O Inquiry Flipchart p. 23 Unit 4 Review, pgs. 197-200 (Write In)	S4.C3.PO5 Describe how environmental factors in the ecosystem may affect a member organism's ability to grow, reproduce, and thrive			

Ganado Unified School District (SCIENCE/3RD Grade)

Timeline & Resources	AZ College and Career Readiness Standard	Essential Question (HESS Matrix)	Learning Goal	Vocabulary (Content/Academic)
		EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE	E	
3rd Quarter Week 20 January 2 UNIT 5 What are some landforms? Lesson 1(Pgs.203-214) Vocabulary Cards Science Notebooks Inquiry Flipchart p. 25	CHANGES TO EARTH'S SURFACE S6.C1.PO1 Identify the layers of the Earth: crust, mantle, and core (inner/outer)	 What are some landforms? What landforms are near your home? 	I will be able to: * Define and explain landforms * Identify landforms (mountains, hills, valleys, and plains) * Compare different landforms * Describe the main features of the core, mantle, and crust	Signal words Landform Valley Canyon Mountains Plain Plateau
3rd Quarter Week 21 January 9 UNIT 5 How does Earth's surface change slowly? Lesson 2(Pgs.215-226)	S3.C1.PO2 Describe the beneficial and harmful impacts of natural events and human activities on the environment S6.C1.PO2 Describe the different types of rocks and how they are formed: metamorphic, igneous, and sedimentary	How does Earth's surface change slowly?	I will be able to: * Define and explain weathering and erosion * Describe the effects of weathering and erosion * Explain how weathering of rocks forms soil	Main Idea Weathering Erosion Glacier Rocks Thaw Melt Soil Delta

 Vocabulary Cards Science Notebooks Inquiry Flipchart p. 26 				Root freeze
3rd Quarter Week 22 January 16 UNIT 5 How can we model erosion? Lesson 3(Pgs.227-228) Vocabulary Cards Science Notebooks Inquiry Flipchart p. 28	S1.C1.PO1 Formulate relevant questions about the properties of objects, organisms, and events of the environment using observations and prior knowledge S1.C1.PO2 Predict results of an investigation based on observed patterns, not random guessing S1.C2.PO3 Conduct simple investigations in life, physical, and Earth and space sciences S1.C3.PO4 Generate questions for possible future investigations based on the conclusions of the investigations. S1.C4.PO1 Communicate investigations and explanations using evidence and appropriate terminology.	 How can we model erosion? What does the sand represent? What does the ice cube represent? How does glacier affect the land it moves over? What force causes a glacier to move downhill? 	I will be able to: * Explain how water is a factor in weathering	Set a purpose State your hypothesis Procedure Record your results Draw conclusions Analyze Extend
3 rd Quarter Week 23 January 23 UNIT 5	S3.C1.PO2 Describe the beneficial and harmful impacts of natural events and human activities on the environment	How does Earth's surface change quickly?What causes earthquakes?	I will be able to: * Explain how fires, landslides, and floods affect living things	Sequence Earthquake Volcano Flood

How does Earth's surface change quickly? Lesson 4(Pgs.229-242) O Vocabulary Cards O Science Notebooks O Inquiry Flipchart p. 29 Unit 5 Review, pgs. 243-246 (Write In)		How do people prepare for a disaster?	Describe how volcanoes, earthquakes, floods, and landslides affect earth's surface Explain what causes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions	Forest fire Magma Mudslide Lava Crust
3rd Quarter Week 24 January 30 UNIT 6 What are some natural resources? Lesson 1(pgs.249-262) O Vocabulary Cards O Science Notebooks O Inquiry Flipchart p. 30	S6.C1.PO6 Describe ways humans use Earth materials	 What are some Natural resources? What resources do you use? How do we use them? Where does it come from? What is pollution? 	I will be able to: * Define and explain natural resources, renewable resources, reusable resources, nonrenewable resources * Identify water, air, plants, animals, soils, and fossil fuels as natural resources * Explain ways to protect resources including reusing, recycling, and reducing	Compare and Contrast Natural Resource Renewable Resource Nonrenewable Resource Fossil Fuels Conservation Pollution Reduce Reuse Recycle
3 rd Quarter Week 25 February 6 UNIT 6 How can we conserve resources? Lesson 2(pgs.263-264)	S1.C1.PO1 Formulate relevant questions about the properties of objects, organisms, and events of the environment using observations and prior knowledge S1.C1.PO2 Predict results of an	How can we conserve resources?	I will be able to: * Compare the amount of paper used by students * Display data gathered using a graph * Explain why recycling and reusing are important	Set a purpose State your hypothesis Procedure Record your results Draw conclusions Analyze Extend

 Vocabulary Cards Science Notebooks Inquiry Flipchart 31 	investigation based on observed patterns, not random guessing S1.C2.PO3 Conduct simple investigations in life, physical, and Earth and space sciences S1.C3.PO4 Generate questions for possible future investigations based on the conclusions of the investigations. S!.C3.PO1 Organize data using the following methods with appropriate labels: bar graph, pictograph, or tally charts S1.C4.PO1 Communicate investigations and explanations using evidence and appropriate terminology.	THINKING CARR CA		
3rd Quarter Week 26 February 13 UNIT 6 What is soil? Lesson 3(pgs.265-282) O Vocabulary Cards O Science Notebooks O Inquiry Flipchart p. 32	S6.C1.PO6 Describe ways humans use Earth materials	 What is soil? Why is soil important to people and animals? How does soil form? What do plants get from soil? 	I will be able to: * Define and explain soil * Explain how soil is formed by weathering of rocks and decomposing plant and animal remains * Describe and compare types of soil (sand, silt, and clay) * Explain why soil is important for plant growth	Compare and Contrast Soil Humus Sand Silt Clay Nutrients Bedrock Loam Compost Plants

Unit 6 Review, pgs. 283-286 (Write In)				
3rd Quarter Week 27 February 20 UNIT 7 What is the water cycle? Lesson 1(pgs.289-302) O Vocabulary Cards O Science Notebooks O Inquiry Flipchart p. 34	WATER AND WEATHER S6.C1.PO6 Describe ways humans use Earth materials S3.C1.PO2 Describe the beneficial and harmful impacts of natural events and human activities on the environment	 What is the water cycle? What are the three forms of water? What causes water to change state? What gives water the energy it needs to move around the world in the water cycle? 	I will be able to: * Describe and compare sources of water on Earth * Explain that the sun is the source of energy that drives the water cycle * Describe the processes in the water cycle	Compare and Contrast Salt Water Fresh Water Evaporation Condensation Precipitation Water Cycle Solid Liquid Gas
3rd Quarter Week 28 February 27 UNIT 7 What is weather? Lessons 2(Pgs.303-314) O Vocabulary Cards O Science Notebooks O Inquiry Flipcharts p. 35	S3.C1.PO2 Describe the beneficial and harmful impacts of natural events and human activities on the environment	 What is weather? How could the weather in a city be measured? What types of clouds might you see in the atmosphere? What tools can you use to measure the heat, rain, and wind? What items do you wear to protect you from the weather? What are the differences in a blizzard, thunderstorm, tornado, and hurricane? 	I will be able to: * Define and explain weather * Describe the types of severe weather * Describe the types of tools to use to measure the weather *	Headings Atmosphere Oxygen Weather Temperature Hurricane Thunderstorms Tornadoes Blizzard Thermometer Rain gauge Wind vane Wind meter Degree Celsius Fahrenheit
3 rd Quarter	S3.C1.PO2 Describe the		I will be able to:	Set a purpose

Week 29 March 6

UNIT 7 How can we measure weather?

Lessons 3(pgs.315-318)

- Vocabulary Cards
- Science Notebooks
- o Inquiry Flipcharts p. 36

Unit 7 Review, pgs. 319-322 (Write-In)

beneficial and harmful impacts of natural events and human activities on the environment

S1.C1.PO2 Predict results of an investigation based on observed patterns, not random guessing

S1.C2.PO3 Conduct simple investigations in life, physical, and Earth and space sciences

S1.C3.PO4 Generate questions for possible future investigations based on the conclusions of the investigations.

S1.C3.PO1 Organize data using the following methods with appropriate labels: bar graph, pictograph, or tally charts

S1.C4.PO1 Communicate investigations and explanations using evidence and appropriate terminology.

- How can we measure weather?
- What types of clouds might you see in the atmosphere?
- Which tool will you use to measure the air temperature, wind directions, and rainfall?
- How did the weather change over three-week period?
- How did you use all of your collected data to make your weather prediction?

SELF & BOCIAL

A WARENESS

CNB

- * Compare changes in weather over time
- * Display recorded data

State your hypothesis Procedure Record your results Draw conclusions Analyze Extend

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Timeline & Resources	AZ College and Career Readiness Standard	Essential Question (HESS Matrix)	Learning Goal	Vocabulary (Content/Academic)
4th Quarter Week 30 March 20 UNIT 8 How do Earth and the moon move? How can we model the moon's phases? Lesson 1(pgs.325-340) Lesson 2(pgs.341-344)	EARTH AND ITS MOON No performance objectives at this grade level	 How do earth and the moon move? What season is it? How is winter different in different location of the world? What creates the tides to go high or low? What are the four main moon phases? How can we model the moon's phases? Why does the moon appear to change when viewed from Earth? Would the moon look the same if you were looking at it from the Sun? During a full moon, is the whole moon lit? 	I will be able to: * Explain how Earth's rotation is responsible for day and night cycle and the seasons * Describe the various phases of the moon * Explain how the moon causes the tides I will be able to: * Explain how the motion of the Earth causes cycles in nature * Describe the orbits of Earth and the moon	Lesson 1 Sequence Axis Rotation Revolution Tides Lesson 2 Set a purpose State your hypothesis Procedure Record your results Draw conclusions Analyze Extend
		PHYSICAL SCIENCE		<u> </u>
4 TH Quarter Week 31 March 27	MATTER	• What are some physical properties?	I will be able to:	Compare and Contrast Matter

UNIT 9 What are some physical properties? Lesson 1(pgs.351-364) Vocabulary Cards Science Notebooks Inquiry Flipchart p. 41 4TH Quarter Week 32 April 3 UNIT 9 What are the states of matter? Lesson 2(Pgs.365-376) Vocabulary Cards Science Notebooks Inquiry Flipchart p. 42	S5.C1: Properties of Objects and Materials-Classify objects and materials by their observable properties S5.C2: Position and Motion of Objects-understand spatial relationships and the way objects move	 What is matter? How can you measure the amount of space an object takes up? What is texture? How can you categorize objects? How can you measure the mass of sand, water, or other materials? How can you measure the amount of space an object takes up? How do you measure how warm or cold something is? What is a metallurgist? What are the states of matter? How does heat affect frozen item? How does freezing affect heated item? How does cooling affect water? How can heating affect water? 	* Describe some physical properties of matter * Measure and compare the mass, volume, and temperature of solids and liquids * Name a hard object that can be change I will be able to: * Observe a change in state * Identify properties of solids, liquids, and gases * Describe evaporation and condensation	Physical property Mass Volume Temperature Cause and Effect Solid Liquid Gas Evaporation Condensation
4 ^{тн} Quarter Week 33 April 10	S1.C1.PO1 Formulate relevant questions about the properties of objects, organisms, and events of the environment using	• What physical properties can we observe?	I will be able to: * Estimate and measure the mass and volume of	Set a purpose State your hypothesis Procedure Record your results

What physical properties can we observe? Lesson 3(Pgs.377-378) Vocabulary Cards Science Notebooks Inquiry Flipchart p. 43	observations and prior knowledge S1.C1.PO2 Predict results of an investigation based on observed patterns, not random guessing S1.C2.PO3 Conduct simple investigations in life, physical, and Earth and space sciences S1.C3.PO4 Generate questions for possible future investigations based on the conclusions of the investigations. S!.C3.PO1 Organize data using the following methods with appropriate labels: bar graph, pictograph, or tally charts S1.C4.PO1 Communicate investigations and explanations using evidence and appropriate terminology.	 How can you estimate the masses of the objects and water to place them in order? How can you estimate the volumes of the objects and water to place them in order? When would you have to use a measuring cup to find the volume of a solid? 	different solids and liquids	Draw conclusions Analyze Extend
4 TH Quarter Week 34 April 17 UNIT 9 What ae some changes to matter? Lesson 4(Pgs.379-392) O Vocabulary Cards	S5.C2: Position and Motion of Objects-understand spatial relationships and the way objects move	 What are some changes to matter? How is a mixture a physical change? What are some of the things that are mixtures? How does an egg change when you cook it? 	I will be able to: * Explain how physical changes and chemical changes differ * Drawing picture of before and after a physical change in a matter	Compare and Contrast Physical Change Mixture Solution Dissolve Chemical Change

 Science Notebooks Inquiry Flipchart p. 44 		How can you tell a chemical change has happened?		
4 TH Quarter Week 35 April 24 UNIT 9 What changes can we observe? Lesson 5(Pgs.393-394) Vocabulary Cards Science Notebooks Inquiry Flipchart p. 45 Unit 9 Review, pgs. 397-400 (Write In)	S1.C1.PO1 Formulate relevant questions about the properties of objects, organisms, and events of the environment using observations and prior knowledge S1.C1.PO2 Predict results of an investigation based on observed patterns, not random guessing S1.C2.PO3 Conduct simple investigations in life, physical, and Earth and space sciences S1.C3.PO4 Generate questions for possible future investigations based on the conclusions of the investigations. S1.C3.PO1 Organize data using the following methods with appropriate labels: bar graph, pictograph, or tally charts S1.C4.PO1 Communicate investigations and explanations using evidence and appropriate terminology.	 What changes can we observe? Why do you think you use equal amounts of water and vinegar and equal amounts of baking soda? What are some of the safety requirements to wear when doing an experiment? 	I will be able to: * Explain the difference between a chemical and physical change * Identify when a physical or chemical change has occurred.	Set a purpose State your hypothesis Procedure Record your results Draw conclusions Analyze Extend
4 ^{тн} Quarter Week 36 May 1	SIMPLE AND COMPOUND MACHINES	 What are simple machines? How do levers work? 	I will be able to: * Explain the scientific meaning of work	Cause and Effect Work Simple Machine Lever

UNIT 10 What are simple machines? Lesson 1(Pgs.403-416) O Vocabulary Cards O Science Notebooks O Inquiry Flipchart p. 47	S5.C1: Properties of Objects and Materials-Classify objects and materials by their observable properties S5.C2: Position and Motion of Objects-understand spatial relationships and the way objects move	 What are the parts of a lever? Where do we use circular motion to make work easier? What are the parts of a circular motion machine? Where can you find pulleys? What are the parts of a pulley? How important is building with a crane? 	 * Define and explain simple machine * Identify levers, pulleys, and wheel-and-axles and how they are used * Identify simple machines that are used at school, home, and work 	Fulcrum Wheel-and-axle Pulley
4 TH Quarter Week 37 May 8 UNIT 10 What are some other simple machines? Lesson 2(Pgs.417-428) O Vocabulary Cards O Science Notebooks O Inquiry Flipchart p. 49	S5.C1: Properties of Objects and Materials-Classify objects and materials by their observable properties S5.C2: Position and Motion of Objects-understand spatial relationships and the way objects move	 What are some other simple machines? How do these simple machines work? Where can you use an incline plane? Why is a screw a simple machine? How can simple machines work together? How many machines can you identify? 	I will be able to: * Explain how inclined planes, wedges, and screws are related * Describe uses of these simple machines * Define and explain compound machine * Recognize simple and compound machines found in the students' environments	Compare Inclined plane Wedge Screw Compound machine
4 TH Quarter Week 38 May 15 UNIT 10 How do simple machines affect work? Lesson 3(Pgs.429-432)	S1.C1.PO1 Formulate relevant questions about the properties of objects, organisms, and events of the environment using observations and prior knowledge S1.C1.PO2 Predict results of an investigation based on observed	 How do simple machines affect work? How can you use a spring scale? Why are ramps built at different lengths? What do machine engineers do? 	I will be able to: * Explain how simple machines affect the amount of force needed to move an object	Set a purpose State your hypothesis Procedure Record your results Draw conclusions Analyze Extend

 Vocabulary Cards Science Notebooks Inquiry Flipchart p. 50 Unit 10 Review, pgs. 433-436 	s1.C2.PO3 Conduct simple investigations in life, physical, and Earth and space sciences S1.C3.PO4 Generate questions for possible future investigations based on the conclusions of the investigations. S1.C4.PO1 Communicate investigations and explanations using evidence and appropriate terminology.	THENKING		
4 ^{тн} Quarter UNIT 10 Week 39 May 22		week the CUMMULATIVE TE SCIENCE FUSION Assessmen	ST will be given to the students. at Guide (Pgs. AG113-152)	

SELF M SOCIAL AWARENESS