

# Grade 3: Access Points

## Earth and Space Science

### Earth in Space and Time

#### Independent

- 1 Recognize that stars in the sky look different from each other. [SC.3.E.5.IN.1](#)
- 2 Recognize that the Sun is a star that gives off its own light. [SC.3.E.5.IN.2](#)
- 3 Recognize that the Sun is the closest star to Earth. [SC.3.E.5.IN.3](#)
- 4 Observe and describe ways to keep an object from falling due to gravity. [SC.3.E.5.IN.4](#)
- 5 Recognize that stars appear larger and closer when seen through a telescope. [SC.3.E.5.IN.5](#)

#### Supported

- 1 Recognize that all stars except the Sun appear very small. [SC.3.E.5.SU.1](#)
- 2 Recognize that the Sun gives off light. [SC.3.E.5.SU.2](#)
- 3 Recognize that the Sun is a star. [SC.3.E.5.SU.3](#)
- 4 Observe and recognize ways to stop a falling object, such as catching a ball. [SC.3.E.5.SU.4](#)
- 5 Recognize a telescope as a tool to view stars in space. [SC.3.E.5.SU.5](#)

#### Participatory

- 1 Recognize stars in the sky. [SC.3.E.5.PA.1](#)
- 2 Recognize that the Sun is bright. [SC.3.E.5.PA.2](#)
- 3 Recognize that an object can be stopped from falling. [SC.3.E.5.PA.3](#)
- 4 Match a familiar object enlarged by magnification. [SC.3.E.5.PA.](#)

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### Earth Structures

#### Independent

- 1 Identify that energy from the Sun heats objects. [SC.3.E.6.IN.1](#)

#### Supported

- 1 Recognize that many things will get hot when left in the Sun. [SC.3.E.6.SU.1](#)

#### Participatory

- 1 Distinguish between hot and cold objects. [SC.3.E.6.PA.1](#)
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## Life Science

### Organization and Development of Living Organisms

#### Independent

- 1 Identify the major parts of a plant, including seed, root, stem, leaf, and flower, and their functions. [SC.3.L.14.IN.1](#)
- 2 Identify behaviors of plants that show they are growing. [SC.3.L.14.IN.2](#)

#### Supported

- 1 Identify the major parts of a plant, such as the root, stem, leaf, and flower. [SC.3.L.14.SU.1](#)
- 2 Recognize that plants grow toward light and roots grow down in the soil. [SC.3.L.14.SU.](#)

#### Participatory

- 1 Recognize the leaf and flower of a plant. [SC.3.L.14.PA.1](#)
  - 2 Recognize that plants grow. [SC.3.L.14.PA.2](#)
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### Diversity and Evolution of Living Organisms

#### Independent

- 1 Classify animals by a similar physical characteristic, such as fur, feathers, and number of legs. [SC.3.L.15.IN.1](#)
- 2 Classify parts of plants into groups based on physical characteristics, such as classifying leaves by shape. [SC.3.L.15.IN.2](#)

#### Supported

- 1 Sort common animals by observable characteristics. [SC.3.L.15.SU.1](#)
- 2 Sort common plants by observable characteristics. [SC.3.L.15.SU.2](#)

#### Participatory

- 1 Match animals that are the same. [SC.3.L.15.PA.1](#)
- 2 Match plants that are the same. [SC.3.L.15.PA.2](#)

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## Interdependence

### Independent

- 1 Identify changes in the appearance of animals and plants throughout the year. [SC.3.L.17.IN.1](#)
- 2 Recognize that most plants make their own food. [SC.3.L.17.IN.](#)

### Supported

- 1 Recognize that the appearance of some plants in the environment changes throughout the year. [SC.3.L.17.SU.1](#)
- 2 Recognize that plants need light to grow. [SC.3.L.17.SU.2](#)

### Participatory

- 1 Recognize clothing worn by humans in different weather (seasons). [SC.3.L.17.PA.1](#)
  - 2 Recognize that plants need water. [SC.3.L.17.PA.2](#)
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## Nature of Science

## The Practice of Science

### Independent

- 1 Ask questions, explore, observe, and identify outcomes. [SC.3.N.1.IN.1](#)
- 2 Work with a group to make observations and identify results. [SC.3.N.1.IN.2](#)
- 3 Record observations to describe findings using written or visual formats, such as picture stories. [SC.3.N.1.IN.3](#)
- 4 Recognize that scientists share their knowledge and results with each other. [SC.3.N.1.IN.](#)

### Supported

- 1 Ask literal questions, explore, observe, and share information. [SC.3.N.1.SU.1](#)
- 2 Work with a partner to make observations. [SC.3.N.1.SU.2](#)
- 3 Record observations to describe findings using dictated words and phrases and pictures. [SC.3.N.1.SU.3](#)
- 4 Recognize that people work in different kinds of jobs related to science. [SC.3.N.1.SU.4](#)

### Participatory

- 1 Explore, observe, and recognize common objects in the natural world. [SC.3.N.1.PA.1](#)
- 2 Assist with investigations with a partner. [SC.3.N.1.PA.2](#)
- 3 Recognize that people share information. [SC.3.N.1.PA.3](#)

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## The Role of Theories, Laws, Hypotheses, and Models

### Independent

- 1 Recognize meanings of words used in science, such as energy, temperature, and gravity. [SC.3.N.3.IN.1](#)
- 2 Use models to identify how things work. [SC.3.N.3.IN.2](#)
- 3 Identify that models are representations of things found in the real world. [SC.3.N.3.IN.3](#)

### Supported

- 1 Recognize meanings of words used in science, such as telescope, environment, and solid. [SC.3.N.3.SU.1](#)
- 2 Recognize that models represent real things. [SC.3.N.3.SU.](#)

### Participatory

- 1 Recognize common objects related to science by name, such as ice, animal, and plant. [SC.3.N.3.PA.1](#)
  - 2 Recognize a model of a real object. [SC.3.N.3.PA.2](#)
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## Physical Science

### Forms of Energy

#### Independent

- 1 Recognize forms of energy, such as light, heat, electrical, and energy of motion. [SC.3.P.10.IN.1](#)
- 2 Recognize examples of the use of energy, such as electrical (radio, freezer) and energy of motion (bowling, wind). [SC.3.P.10.IN.2](#)
- 3 Identify that light may come from different sources, such as the Sun or electric lamp. [SC.3.P.10.IN.3](#)

#### Supported

- 1 Recognize objects that use electricity (television) and the energy of motion (bowling ball). [SC.3.P.10.SU.1](#)
- 2 Recognize examples of sources of light, such as the Sun or a flashlight. [SC.3.P.10.SU.2](#)

#### Participatory

- 1 Recognize the change in the motion of an object. [SC.3.P.10.PA.1](#)
- 2 Distinguish light and dark. [SC.3.P.10.PA.2](#)

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## Energy Transfer and Transformations

### Independent

- 1 Identify that objects that give off light often give off heat. [SC.3.P.11.IN.1](#)
- 2 Observe and identify that heat is produced when objects are rubbed together. [SC.3.P.11.IN.2](#)

### Supported

- 1 Recognize objects that give off both heat and light, such as a light bulb. [SC.3.P.11.SU.1](#)
- 2 Observe and recognize that rubbing objects together causes heat. [SC.3.P.11.SU.2](#)

### Participatory

- 1 Recognize sources of light. [SC.3.P.11.PA.1](#)
  - 2 Recognize sources of heat. [SC.3.P.11.PA.2](#)
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## Properties of Matter

### Independent

- 1 Observe and identify the colder/hotter temperature measured on a thermometer. [SC.3.P.8.IN.1](#)
- 2 Measure the weight of solids or liquids. [SC.3.P.8.IN.2](#)
- 3 Group objects by two observable properties, such as size and shape or color and texture. [SC.3.P.8.IN.3](#)

### Supported

- 1 Recognize that a thermometer measures temperature (cold and hot). [SC.3.P.8.SU.1](#)
- 2 Sort solid objects by weight (heavy and light). [SC.3.P.8.SU.2](#)
- 3 Sort objects by an observable property, such as size, shape, color, and texture. [SC.3.P.8.SU.3](#)

### Participatory

- 1 Recognize the temperature of items, such as food, as cool or warm. [SC.3.P.8.PA.1](#)
- 2 Recognize the larger of two objects. [SC.3.P.8.PA.2](#)
- 3 Match objects by an observable property, such as size, shape, and color. [SC.3.P.8.PA.3](#)

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## Changes in Matter

### Independent

- 1 Describe changes in the state of water as a result of freezing and melting. [SC.3.P.9.IN.1](#)

### Supported

- 1 Identify that water can change from solid to liquid state by heating. [SC.3.P.9.SU.1](#)

### Participatory

- 1 Recognize that ice can change to water. [SC.3.P.9.PA.1](#)