

**Meeting the California Science Standards with the Life Lab Science Program Curriculum**

**CALIFORNIA SCIENCE STANDARDS -- GRADE THREE**  
**Grd. No. Sct. California Science Standard Description**

**LIFE LAB SCIENCE PROGRAM**  
**Grd. Units/Modules**

<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Energy and matter have multiple forms and can be changed from one form to another.</b>		
3	1	a. Energy comes from the sun to the Earth in the form of light.	4 4 5	Food Webs Ecosystems Energy and Change
3	1	b. sources of stored energy take many forms, such as food, fuel, and batteries.	2 4 5	Change Around Us/Invest. Food Chains Food Webs Energy and Change
3	1	c. machines and living things convert stored energy to motion and heat.	4	Food Webs
3	1	d. energy can be carried from one place to another by waves, by electric current, and by moving objects.	N/A	
3	1	e. matter has three forms: solid, liquid and gas.	N/A	
3	1	f. evaporation and melting are changes that occur when the objects are heated.	2 2 4	Change Around Us/Investigating Water Change Around Us/Conserving Resources Water Interactions
3	1	g. when two or more substances are combined a new substance may be formed that can have properties that are different from those of the original materials.	N/A	
3	1	h. all matter is made of small particles called atoms, too small to see with our eyes.	N/A	
3	1	i. Science experiments show that there are over 100 different types of atoms which are displayed on the Periodic Table of the Elements.	N/A	

<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Light has a source and travels in a direction. As a basis for understanding this concept, students know:</b>		
3	2	a. sunlight can be blocked to create shadows.	1 4	Earth is Home/Observing Earth's Cycles Light Interactions
3	2	b. light is reflected from mirrors and other surfaces.	4 5	Light Interactions Energy and Change
3	2	c. the color of light striking an object affects how our eyes see it.	4	Light Interactions
3	2	d. we see objects when light from an object enters our eye.	4	Light Interactions

<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Adaptations in physical structure or behavior may improve an organism's chance for survival.</b>		
3	3	Adaptations in physical structure or behavior may improve an organism's chance for survival.	3	How Things Work/Garden Animals
3	3	a. Plants and animals have structures that serve different functions in growth, survival, and reproduction.	1 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4	Earth is Home/Exploring Soil How Things Work How Things Work/Sensory Explorations How Things Work/Seeds How Things Work/Plants How Things Work/Garden Animals How Things Work/Habitats Light Interactions Food Webs
3	3	b. examples of diverse life forms in different environments, such as oceans, deserts, tundra, forests, grasslands, and wetlands.	3 3 3 3 4	How Things Work/Weather and Climate How Things Work/Plants How Things Work/Garden Animals How Things Work/Habitats Ecosystems

3	3	c.	living things cause changes in the environment where they live; some of these changes are detrimental to the organism or other organisms, whereas others are beneficial.	3 3 3 3 3 4 4	How Things Work/Seeds How Things Work/Tools How Things Work/Plants How Things Work/Habitats How Things Work/Habitats Ecosystems Sustainable Systems
3	3	d.	when the environment changes, some organisms survive and reproduce, and others die or move to new locations.	4 5 5	Ecosystems Changes Adaptations
3	3	e.	some organisms that once lived on Earth have completely disappeared; some resembled others that are alive today.	N/A	

<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Objects in the sky move in regular and predictable patterns.</b>			
3	4	a.	the patterns of stars stay the same, although they appear to move across the sky nightly, and different stars can be seen in different seasons.	N/A	
3	4	b.	how the moon's appearance changes during the lunar cycle.	1 5	Earth is Home/Observing Earth's Cycles Seasonal Change
3	4	c.	The number of stars that can be seen through telescopes is dramatically greater than can be seen by the unaided eye.	N/A	
3	4	d.	the Earth is one of several planets that orbit the sun, and the moon orbits the Earth.	1 5	Earth is Home/Observing Earth's Cycles Seasonal Change
3	4	e.	the position of the sun in the sky changes during the course of the day and from season to season.	1 5	Earth is Home/Observing Earth's Cycles Seasonal Change

<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Scientific progress is made by asking meaningful questions and conducting careful investigations. Students should develop their own questions and investigations. Students will:</b>			
3	5	a.	repeat observations to improve accuracy, and know that the results seldom turn out exactly the same.	N/A	
3	5	b.	differentiate evidence from opinion, and know that scientists rely on conclusions when they are backed by observations that can be confirmed.	N/A	
3	5	c.	use numerical data in describing and comparing objects, events and measurements.	4 5	Nutrient Interactions Changes
3	5	d.	predict the outcome of a simple investigation, and compare the result to the prediction.	1 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4	Earth is Home/Exploring Plant Life Change Around Us/Investigating Water Change Around Us/Conserving Resources How Things Work/Seeds How Things Work/Weather and Climate How Things Work/Plants How Things Work/Garden Animals Nutrient Interactions
3	5	e.	collect data in an investigation and analyze them to develop a logical conclusion.	1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4	Earth is Home/Investigating Seeds Change Around Us/Investigating Air Change Around Us/Investigating Resources Change Around Us/Conserving Resources How Things Work/Plants How Things Work/Garden Animals How Things Work/Habitats Nutrient Interactions