



Correlation of *Core Knowledge® Sequence* & Colorado Grade Level Expectations

Core Knowledge® Content (Science-Grade 3)	Colorado Grade Level Expectations (Grade 3-Science)
I. Introduction to Classification of Animals	
▪	3.3.D identify characteristics of plants and animals that allow them to live in specific environments, also covered in Grade 1: Science: Living Things and Their Environments
II. The Human Body	
A. The Muscular System	
▪	3.3.E recognize that the human body is made up of systems with structures and functions that are related and serve different functions in growth and survival, also covered in Grade 1: Science: The Human Body: Body Systems, Grade 2: Science: The Human Body, and in subsequent grade levels
B. The Skeletal System	
▪	3.3.E recognize that the human body is made up of systems with structures and functions that are related and serve different functions in growth and survival, also covered in Grade 1: Science: The Human Body: Body Systems, Grade 2: Science: The Human Body, and in subsequent grade levels
C. The Nervous System	
▪	3.3.E recognize that the human body is made up of systems with structures and functions that are related and serve different functions in growth and survival, also covered in Grade 1: Science: The Human Body: Body Systems, Grade 2: Science: The Human Body, and in subsequent grade levels
D. Vision: How the Eye Works	
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E. Hearing: How the Ear Works	
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III. Light and Optics	
▪	3.2.E predict which materials will reflect, which will absorb, and which will transmit light (e.g. glass, clear plastic, paper)
IV. Sound	
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▪	3.2.G predict the pitch of a sound compared to the size of the instrument
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V. Ecology	
▪	3.3.B recognize that all organisms cause and respond to changes in their environment 3.3.D identify characteristics of plants and animals that allow them to live in specific environments
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▪	3.3.C describe and draw food chains
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VI. Astronomy	
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▪	3.4.A recognize that the sun is a principle source of Earth's heat and light and is a major factor in weather systems 3.6.B know that a model of something is different from the real thing, but can be used to learn something about the real thing
▪	3.4.A recognize that the sun is a principle source of Earth's heat and light and is a major factor in weather systems 3.4.F know that every 24 hours, the Earth makes a full rotation on its axis which cause the day and night cycle
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VII. Science Biographies	
▪	3.5.A list some major inventions in the 19 th century and compare them to the major inventions in the 20 th century
Grade level or other area Grade Level Expectations are covered in the <i>Core Knowledge Sequence</i>	Standards not directly covered in the <i>Core Knowledge Sequence</i>, but can be covered in other areas
This can be covered in many other areas, see note to teachers above	3.1.1.A predict what is missing and what will come next in sequences of objects and events and test his/her predictions
This can be covered in many other areas, see note to teachers above	3.1.1.B seek evidence to support ideas by asking, "How does it work?" "How do we know?" "Why?"
This can be covered in many other areas, see note to teachers above	3.1.1.C predict the outcome of a simple investigation and compare the result to the prediction
This can be covered in many other areas, see note to teachers above	3.1.1.D select and explore the use and accuracy of a variety of measuring devices
Grade 3: Mathematics: Numbers and Number Sense	3.1.1.E demonstrate alternate ways to display data
This can be covered in many other areas, see note to teachers above	3.1.1.F search for information from multiple sources
This can be covered in many other areas, see note to teachers above	3.1.1.G explain and discuss various influences affecting observations and interpretations
This can be covered in many other areas, see note to teachers above	3.1.1.H use numerical data in describing and comparing objects, events, and measurements
This can be covered in many other areas, see note to teachers above	3.1.1.I seek evidence to support opinions, statements, and conclusions
Grade 3: Mathematics: Measurement	3.2.A measure common physical properties of objects (e.g. length, mass, volume, temperature)
Grade 6: Science: Heat, Energy, and Heat Transfer	3.2.B investigate that heat can be produced in many ways (e.g. burning, rubbing, mixing one substance with another)
Grade 6: Science: Heat, Energy, and Heat Transfer	3.2.C identify and consider a variety of methods that produce heat by friction (e.g. rubbing hands together, rubbing pieces of metal together, shaking sand in a can)
Grade 1: Science: Introduction to Magnetism, Grade 2: Science: Magnetism, Grade 4: Science: Electricity	3.2.D identify characteristics of conductive materials and of insulative materials

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Grade 2: Science: Simple Machines	3.2.F identify simple machines (e.g. lever, pulley, incline plane, wedge, gears)
Grade 4: Chemistry: Properties of Matter	3.2.H investigate the properties of oil and water and why they do not mix (simple introduction to density)
Grade 2: Science: Cycles of Nature: Life Cycles	3.3.A describe how plants and animals have life cycles (e.g. birth, growth, reproduction, and death)
Grade 4: Science: Meteorology	3.4.B describe natural processes that change the Earth's surface (e.g. erosion, weathering)
Grade 2: Science: Cycles in Nature: The Water Cycle, Grade 4: Science: Meteorology	3.4.C collect and record weather condition data (e.g. temperature, amount of cloud cover, rainfall)
Grade 2: Science: Cycles in Nature: The Water Cycle, Grade 4: Science: Meteorology	3.4.D draw a picture illustrating how water cycles in nature
Grade 1: Science: Oceans, Grade 2: Science: Cycles in Nature: The Water Cycle	3.4.E identify and describe the states water can be found on Earth (glaciers, oceans, clouds)
This can be covered in many other areas, see note to teachers above	3.5.B know that people have always invented new ways to solve problems and get work done; these new inventions affect all aspects of life
This can be covered in many other areas, see note to teachers above	3.5.C invent a new device and communicate the problem, design, and solution
This can be covered in many other areas, see note to teachers above	3.6.A know that it is important to keep accurate records and descriptions to provide information and clues on causes of discrepancies in repeated experiments