

PREVIEW
VERSION

Please contact

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for more

FECAE & Language goat collab

Grade 3

Science

S

CHARACTERISTICS OF LIVING THINGS



Biology



All living things share the same characteristics. A characteristic is a special quality someone or something has.

All living things can move. They need to eat, run, sleep and so much more.

All living things respond to their environment or a stimulus. A stimulus is something that causes a living thing to react. For example, your mom waking you up in the morning is a stimulus because you get up to brush your teeth.

All living things grow larger so they change as they get older. A plant turns from a seed into a flower.

All living things reproduce. Reproduce means to make more of the same species. A tree reproduces by growing apples and a cat reproduces by having kittens.

CHARACTERISTICS OF LIVING THINGS



Biology



All living things eat because they need energy from food to move, respond, grow and reproduce.

All living things need to excrete waste. Excrete means to get rid of things that are toxic or poisonous in the body.

Activity:

LABEL THE CHARACTERISTIC IN THE PHOTOS



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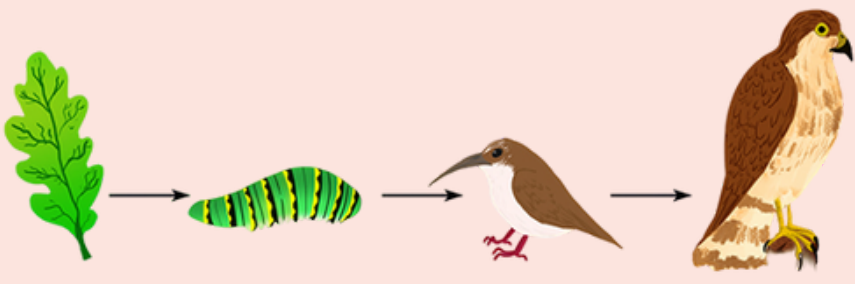


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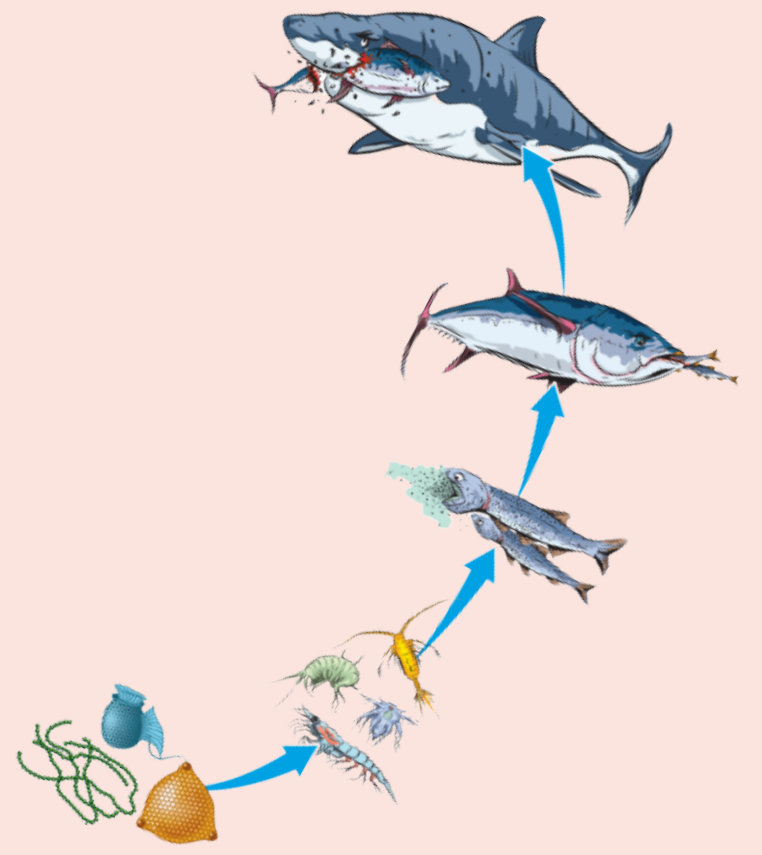
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FOOD CHAINS



Biology



All living things need to eat food, like plants or other animals, for energy. We can show how each living thing gets its food by using a food chain.

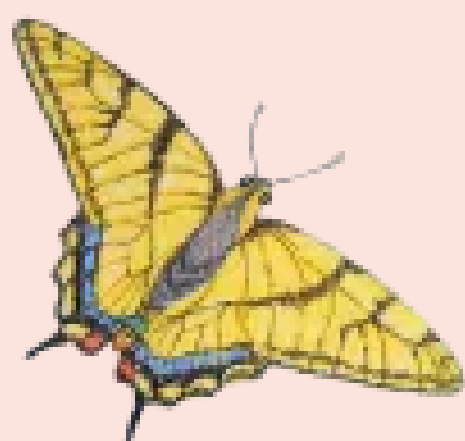
The first thing in the food chain is a producer. A producer is something that can make its own food from sunlight. Plants, trees, algae and grass are all producers.



All the other animals that come after the producer are called consumers. A consumer is an animal which eats other animals for energy. We can use arrows between each living thing in a food chain to show how energy moves from one thing to the next.



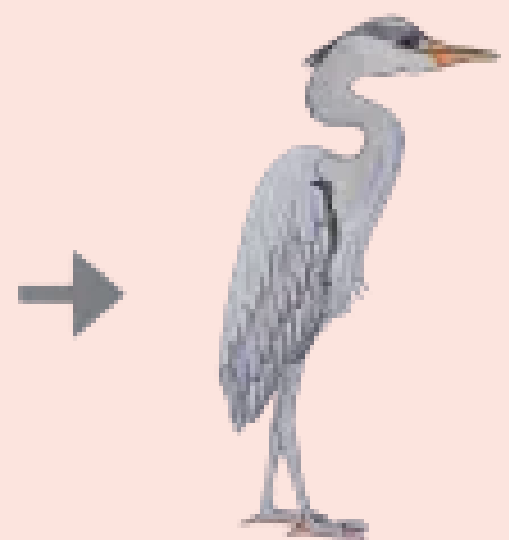
flower



butterfly

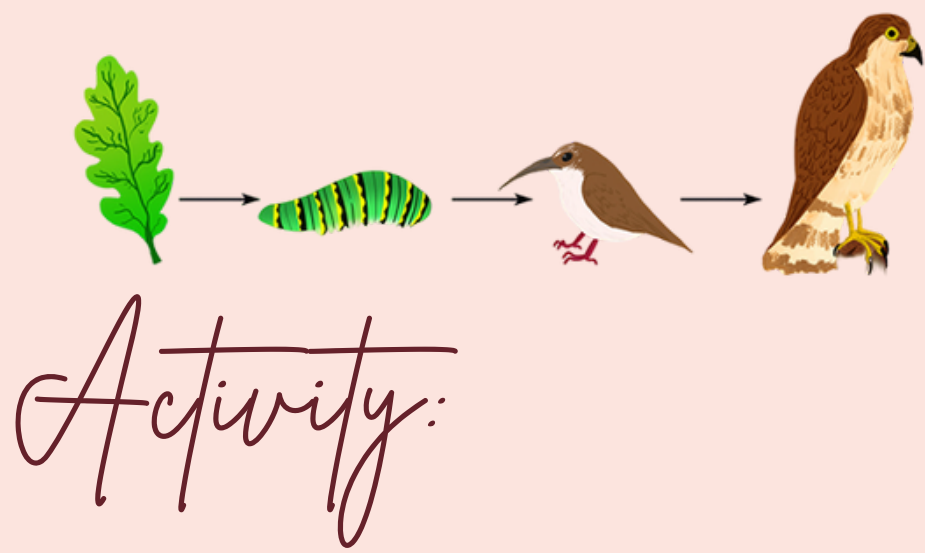


frog

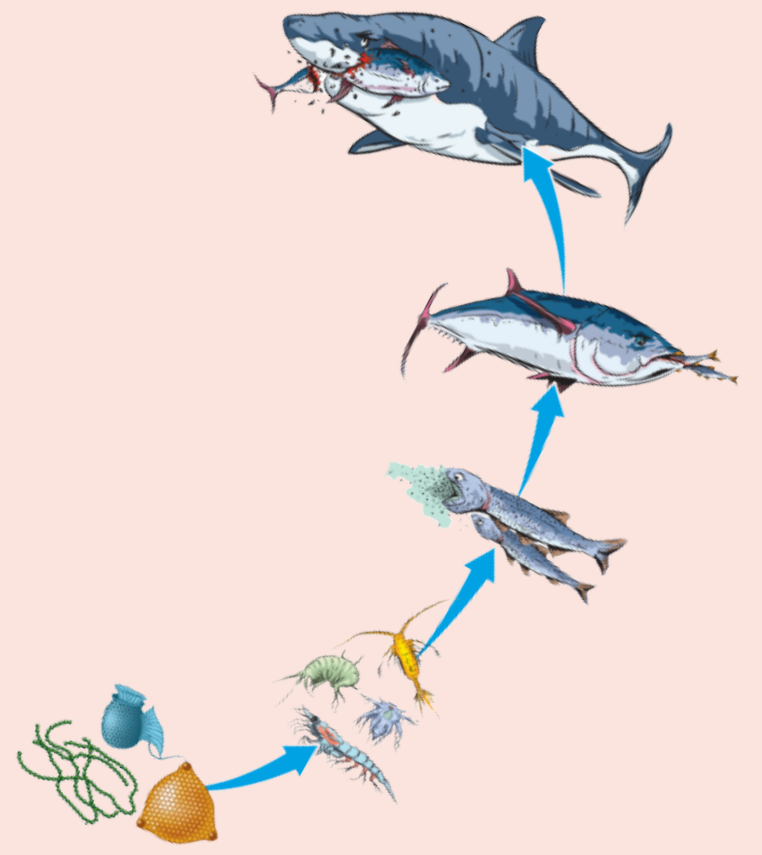


heron

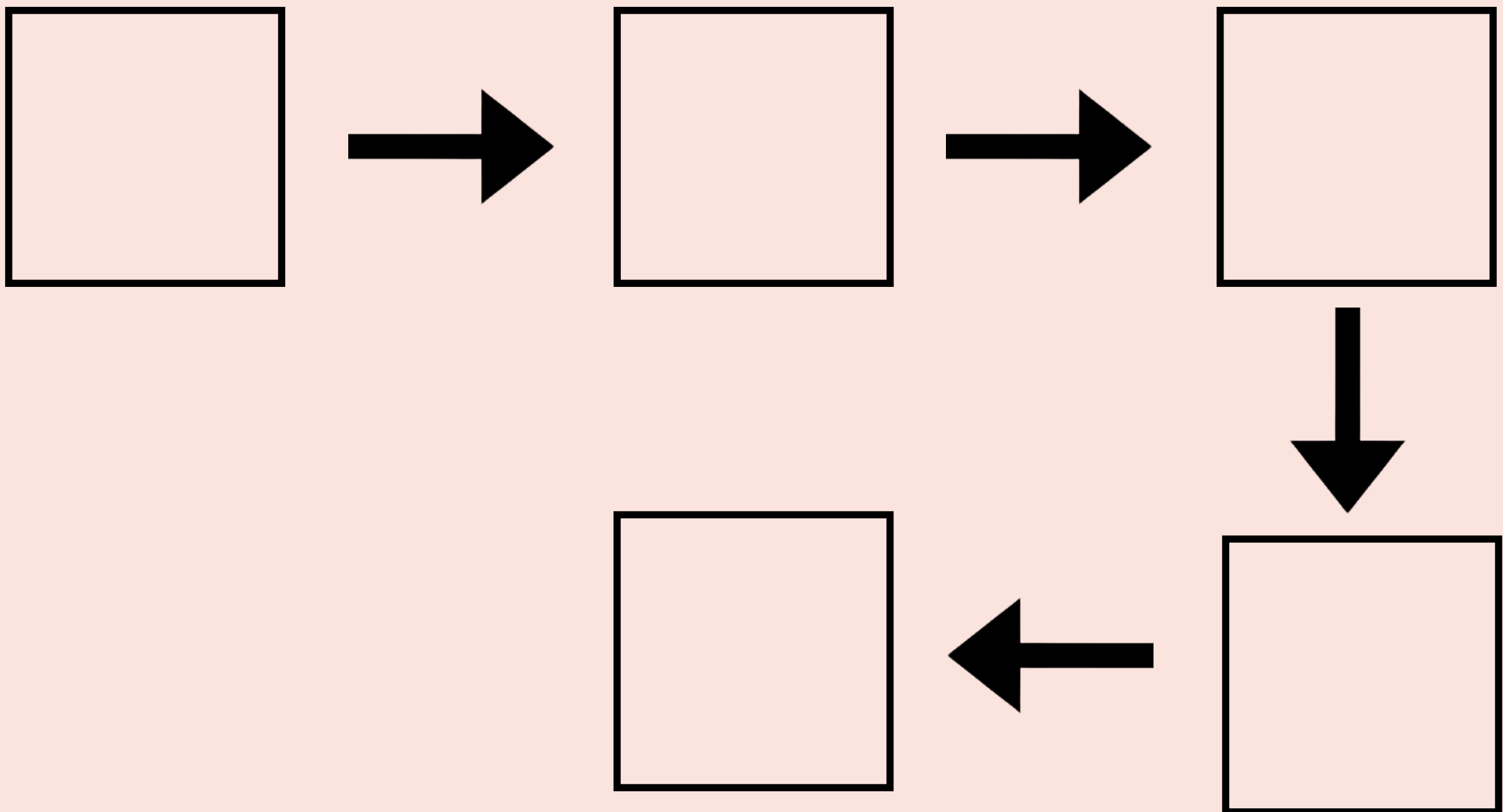
FOOD CHAINS



Biology



MAKE A FOOD CHAIN FROM THE LIVING THINGS BELOW



TYPES OF ANIMALS

Biology

There are many different types of animals and we can classify or organize them into groups like mammals or reptiles. But there are more ways to classify an animal by what it looks like.



Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone in their skeleton. Examples of vertebrates are dogs, elephants and parrots. Humans are vertebrates too because we have a backbone called a spine.



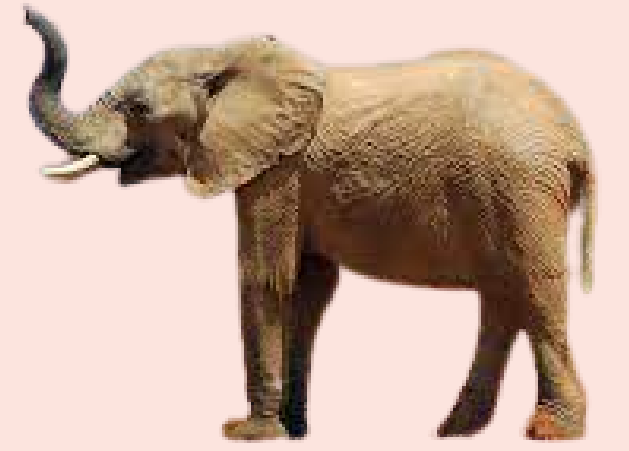
Invertebrates are animals without backbones. For example, many insects like beetles, spiders and worms are invertebrates because they do not have a backbone. Jellyfishes are invertebrates as well. But because invertebrates do not have a backbone, they have an exoskeleton. An exoskeleton is a hard, thin shell on the outside of the animal. It is important for protection.



TYPES OF ANIMALS



Biology



Activity:

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

What are invertebrates?

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What are vertebrates?

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What do invertebrates have that vertebrates do not?

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Name 3 examples of vertebrates and invertebrates:

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EROSION

Chemistry



There are huge mountains and there are tiny pebbles. in the world. The small rocks are made when big rocks break into many pieces by erosion. Erosion is the action of breaking down rocks into smaller pieces.

Water and wind can break rocks into smaller pieces. In rivers, water can carry rocks and they hit each other. Rainfall can enter the rock and freeze. When it freezes, it can expand or take up more space, making the cracks bigger. Wind can carry dust or tiny rocks and it can hit other boulders or large rocks.

High temperatures can also break rocks into smaller pieces. If it gets very hot, the rock can expand or take up more space and then crack.

Living things can break rocks into smaller pieces. The roots of trees can force itself into the cracks in the rock. Small animals can burrow or dig into the cracks in the rock and make the cracks bigger.



EROSION

Chemistry



Activity:

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

What is erosion?

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How does water erode rocks?

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How do plants and animals erode rocks?

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How does heat erode rocks?

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