



# IXL Skill Plan

Ohio Learning Standards: Grade 3



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# ESS | Earth and Space Science

## Earth's Resources

### 3.ESS.1 Earth's nonliving resources have specific properties.

**3.ESS.1.a:** Soil is composed of pieces of rock, organic material, water and air and has characteristics that can be measured and observed. Use the term "soil", not "dirt". Dirt and soil are not synonymous.

**3.ESS.1.b:** Rocks have specific characteristics that allow them to be sorted and compared. Rocks form in different ways. Air and water are also nonliving resources.

#### Classify rocks and minerals

1. Classify rocks and minerals by color, shape, and texture CTS
2. Classify rocks as igneous, sedimentary, or metamorphic 75D

#### Identify rocks and minerals

3. Identify minerals using properties JLC
4. Identify rocks using properties GW8

#### Water on Earth

5. Water on Earth LVZ

### 3.ESS.2 Earth's resources can be used for energy.

**3.ESS.2.a:** Renewable energy resources, such as wind, water or solar energy, can be replenished within a short amount of time by natural processes.

**3.ESS.2.b:** Nonrenewable energy is a finite resource, such as natural gas, coal or oil, which cannot be replenished in a short amount of time.

1. Natural resources 9J7

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### 3.ESS.3 Some of Earth's resources are limited.

**3.ESS.3.a:** Some of Earth's resources become limited due to overuse and/or contamination. Reducing resource use, decreasing waste and/or pollution, recycling and reusing can help conserve these resources.

1. Evaluate natural energy sources BNC

# PS | Physical Science

## Matter and Forms of Energy

**3.PS.1** All objects and substances in the natural world are composed of matter.

**3.PS.1.a:** Matter takes up space and has mass.

**3.PS.1.b:** Differentiating between mass and weight is not necessary at this grade level.

**3.PS.2** Matter exists in different states, each of which has different properties.

**3.PS.2.a:** The most recognizable states of matter are solids, liquids and gases.

1. Classify matter as solid, liquid, or gas EAY
2. Identify solids, liquids, and gases WF5
3. Sort solids, liquids, and gases 9Y3

**3.PS.2.b:** Shape and compressibility are properties that can distinguish between the states of matter.

1. Classify matter as solid, liquid, or gas EAY
2. Identify solids, liquids, and gases WF5
3. Sort solids, liquids, and gases 9Y3

**3.PS.2.c:** One way to change matter from one state to another is by heating or cooling.

1. Change-of-state diagrams: solid, liquid, and gas YGP
2. Heating, cooling, and changes of state 87K

**3.PS.3** Heat, electrical energy, light, sound and magnetic energy are forms of energy.

**3.PS.3.a:** There are many different forms of energy. Energy is the ability to cause motion or create change. The different forms of energy that are outlined at this grade level should be limited to familiar forms that a student is able to observe.

### Thermal energy

1. Predict heat flow ZP2
2. How is temperature related to thermal energy? 38M

### Electromagnetic energy

3. Introduction to static electricity and charged objects S2E
4. Identify magnets that attract or repel JCN
5. Label magnets that attract or repel 8NG
6. Compare strengths of magnetic forces RTM

# LS | Life Science

## Behavior, Growth and Changes

### 3.LS.1 Offspring resemble their parents and each other.

**3.LS.1.a:** Individual organisms inherit many traits from their parents indicating a reliable way to transfer information from one generation to the next.

#### Traits

1. What affects traits? Use observations to support a hypothesis 9V9
2. Match offspring to parents using inherited traits SRH
3. Identify inherited and acquired traits R2A

#### Pedigree charts

4. Read a plant pedigree chart RNY
5. Read an animal pedigree chart WFF

**3.LS.1.b:** Some behavioral traits are learned through interactions with the environment and are not inherited.

1. What affects traits? Use observations to support a hypothesis 9V9
2. Inherited and acquired traits: use evidence to support a statement BGE

### 3.LS.2 Individuals of the same kind of organism differ in their inherited traits. These differences give some individuals an advantage in surviving and/or reproducing.

**3.LS.2.a:** Plants and animals have physical features that are associated with the environments where they live.

**3.LS.2.b:** Plants and animals have certain physical or behavioral characteristics that influence their chances of surviving in particular environments.

1. Benefits of group behavior: North American caribou HXS
2. Benefits of group behavior: African wild dogs M7E
3. Benefits of group behavior: leaf-cutter ants ZM5

### 3.LS.3 Plants and animals have life cycles that are part of their adaptations for survival in their natural environments.

**3.LS.3.a:** Worldwide, organisms are growing, reproducing, dying and decaying. The details of the life cycle are different for different organisms, which affects their ability to survive and reproduce in their natural environments.

#### Animal life cycles

1. Read animal life cycle diagrams WUA
2. Construct animal life cycle diagrams S6J
3. Compare stages of an animal's life cycle 7H8
4. Compare different animals' life cycles 4N7

### **Plant life cycles**

5. Read and construct flowering plant life cycle diagrams LKD
6. How do flowering plants make new plants? 5M4