

DAWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL
Course Outline for the year 2011-2012
Science
Class-III

Book:

Low Siew Hsien. Denise L J Yhernandez Let's Learn Science (Standard 3); science, EPB Pan Pacific.

SYLLABUS AIMS AND ASSESSMENT:

Aims:

These are not listed in order of priority. The aims are to:

1. Provide, through well designed studies of experimental and practical science, a worthwhile educational experience for all students, whether or not they go on to study science beyond this level and, in particular, to enable them to acquire sufficient understanding and knowledge to
 - 1.1 Become confident citizens in a technological world, able to take or develop an informed interest in matters of scientific import;
 - 1.2 Recognise the usefulness, and limitations, of scientific method and to appreciate its applicability in other disciplines and in everyday life;
2. Develop abilities and skills that
 - 2.1 Are relevant to the study and practice of science;
 - 2.2 Are useful in everyday life;
 - 2.3 Encourage efficient and safe practice;
 - 2.4 Encourage effective communication.

Monthly Syllabus:

August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parts of a flower
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life cycle of animals
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature and its measurements • Forms of energy
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision for Mid Term Exams
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MID TERM EXAMS
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food chains and webs
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine habitat and forms of pollutants
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separation of mixtures and Dissolving substances • Simple machines
April/ May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision For Final Exams • FINAL EXAMS

Syllabus Content:

1. August;

Parts of a flower

Chap No., Pg No.(6-15)

Contents	Learning Out Come	Activities
a. Classifying plants b. Flowering and non flowering plants c. Parts of a flower.	Students should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classify plants as flowering and non flowering plants. • Name some flowering and non flowering plants. • Sate means by which flowering and non flowering plants reproduce. • A plants has four whorls: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Calyx ii. Petals iii. Stamen (male part) iv. Pistil (Female part) 	1. Drawing and label the flowering parts of the flower. (Text bk pg# 15) 2. To identify the male and female parts of a flower. (wk bk pg# 13 and 14)

DAWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL
Course Outline for the year 2011-2012
Science
Class-III

Teaching aids:

A hand lens, a pen knife and a flower, pictorial chart paper of flower and co-ordination of gardening teacher.

2. September:

Life cycle of animals

Chap No., Pg No.(16-36)

Contents	Learning Out Come	Activities
a. Life cycle of butterfly b. Life cycle of mosquito c. Life cycle of frog	Students should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All living thing go through life cycle which is consist of different stages. • Butterfly goes through four stages. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Eggs II. Larva III. Caterpillar IV. Pupa • Mosquito has a four staged life cycle. • Wrigglers and pupae breathe through breathing tubes. • Mosquito spends three stages of their life cycle in water. • Frog lay eggs in water. • A transparent jelly like substance protects them. • The eggs hatch into tadpoles. They have tails and breathe through gills. • Tadpole becomes adult frog. 	1. To find out where butterflies come from. (wk bk pg# 17 1nd 18) 2. To study the life cycle of a mosquito. (wk bk pg#19) 3. Compare the life cycle of a butterfly with that of a mosquito. (wk bk pg#20)

Teaching aids:

A toilet paper tube, an ice cream pop stick, drawing paper, a piece aluminum wire, markers and crayons, scissors and glue.

4. October:

Temperature and its measurements

Chap No., Pg No.(81-93)

Forms of energy

Chap No., Pg No.(94-103)

Contents	Learning Out Come	Activities
a. Temperature b. Thermometer c. Heat travels d. Uses of heat energy e. Energy conservation f. Waste heat	Students should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw and identify the parts of thermometer. • Explain the temperature of body in terms of hotness and coldness. • Measure the temperature of body using a laboratory thermometer. • Identify the different types of thermometer and their uses. • Explain that heat energy travels from a higher to a lower temperature. • Discuss the conversion of energy from one form to another. • Understand that thermometers use liquids that respond uniformly to temperature change. 	1. To find out the sense of touch tells the correct temperature. (wk bk pg# 47 and 48) 2. To draw a laboratory thermometer and label its parts. (wk bk pg# 49 and 50) 3. To know how to read temperature. (wk bk pg# 51 and 52) 4. To learn how to read a thermometer. (wk bk pg# 53 to 55) 5. To find out that heat travels from an object of higher temperature to an object of lower temperature. (wk bk pg# 59 and 60) 6. To show that energy is converted from one form to another. (wk bk pg# 63 and 64)

DAWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL
Course Outline for the year 2011-2012
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Class-III

Teaching aids:

beakers, ice water, warm water, laboratory thermometers, stop watch, switch, nichrome wire, thermocole sheets, dry cells, dry cell holder, wires with crocodile clips and small piece of papers.

November:

Revision for Mid Term Exams

December:

Mid Term Exams

4. January:

Food chains and webs Chap No.4, Pg No.(37-54)

Contents	Learning Out Come	Activities
4.1 What animals eat a. Herbivores b. Carnivores c. Omnivores 4.2 Food chains 4.3 Food webs 4.4 Importance of living thing in food webs	Students should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine what are a herbivore a carnivore and an omnivore. Construct simple food webs with at least four links. Discuss the importance of food webs. Living thing in a food web depend on one another for survival. 	1. Sorting organism. (wk bk pg# 26 and 27) 2. Food chains in different habitats. (wk bk pg# 28) 3. Food webs (wk bk pg# 29) 4. Constructing food webs to show the relationships among organism. (wk bk pg# 30 and 31)

Teaching Aids:

Charts and flash cards

February:

Marine habitat and forms of pollutants Chap No. 5 Pg No. (55-71)

Contents	Learning outcomes	Activities
5.1 The Beach 5.2 On the rocks 5.3 In the Sea 5.4 Sea Birds 5.5 The Sea Resources 5.6 Sea pollution 5.7 Effects of Sea Pollution	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain that the sea supports living organisms in and around it. Classify plants and animals as those that live on the beach and those that live in the sea. Explain how pollutants adversely effect marine live. 	1. Making waves. (wk bk pg no # 34 and 35) 2.(a) Do a research on the effects of water pollution. (wk bk pg # 39) 2.(b) To design a poster to show the harmful effects of oil spills.

Teaching Aids:

Sand, a pail, water, a transparent water tank.

March:

Separation of Mixtures and Dissolving Substances Chapter no. 10(pg.no.113-128)

Simple Machines Chapter (pg.no.129-150)

DAWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL
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Teaching aids:

Contents	Learning Outcomes	Activities
10.1 Separation of Mixture 10.2 Separation by filtration and heating 10.3 Separation by chromatography 10.4 Factors affecting dissolving time Simple machines 11.1 Levers 11.2 Small effort ,big load 11.3 Big effort ,small load 11.4 Classes of levers 11.5 Levers in our body 11.6 Inclined planes	Students should be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate a mixture of at least two substances using an appropriate method • Determine how the dissolving time of a solid is affected by temperature • Discuss how the dissolving time of a solid is affected by its particle size <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how a simple machine makes work easier • Demonstrate the use of a simple machine • Apply the use of an inclined machine to their daily lives 	1. Activity 10. Filtration(work bk.pg.no.77- 78) 2. Activity 10.3 What affects dissolving time?(work bk.pg.no.81-85) 3. Activity 10.4 How much salt can dissolve (work bk. pg.no. 86-87) 1. Activity 11.1 Levers (88-89) 2. Activity 11.2 Factors of affecting the effort to move the load (90-93) 3. Activity11.4 classification of levers(98) 4. Activity11.5 how do inclined planes help us?(99-101)

A funnel , conical flask , filter paper ,beakers stirrers , water ,sugar , salt ,stop watch , an alcohol lamp.

A wooden plank (abt. 2m) , a support (a rock or a boulder) ,a meter ruler ,four 10gm masses , a 50gm mass , a 100gm mass ,two 200gm masses , a wooden wedge or block , spring balance , a wooden block with a hook.

April:

Revision for Final Term Exams

May:

Final Term Exams
