

### DCI: Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits

#### 3.LS3.A: Inheritance of Traits

Many characteristics of organisms are inherited from their parents. (3-LS3-1)

### DCI: Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits

#### 3.LS3.A: Inheritance of Traits

Other characteristics result from individuals' interactions with the environment, which can range from diet to learning. Many characteristics involve both inheritance and environment. (3-LS3-2)

### DCI: Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits

#### 3.LS3.B: Variation of Traits

Different organisms vary in how they look and function because they have different inherited information. (3-LS3-1)

### DCI: Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits

#### 3.LS3.B: Variation of Traits

The environment also affects the traits that an organism develops. (3-LS3-2)

### Science and Engineering Practice

#### Analyzing and Interpreting Data

Analyzing data in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to introducing quantitative approaches to collecting data and conducting multiple trials of qualitative observations. When possible and feasible, digital tools should be used.

Analyze and interpret data to make sense of phenomena using logical reasoning. (3-LS3-1)

### Science and Engineering Practice

#### Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions

Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to the use of evidence in constructing explanations that specify variables that describe and predict phenomena and in designing multiple solutions to design problems.

Use evidence (e.g., observations, patterns) to support an explanation. (3-LS3-2)

### Crosscutting Concept

#### Patterns

Similarities and differences in patterns can be used to sort and classify natural phenomena. (3-LS3-1)

### Crosscutting Concept

#### Cause and Effect

Cause and effect relationships are routinely identified and used to explain change. (3-LS3-2)