

Pearson International Primary Science

Year 3
Textbook



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Textbook



Pearson



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Welcome to Pearson International Primary Science!

This book is a key part of your journey to becoming a young scientist.

Let's take a look at some of the features.



Introduction

This introduces you to what the lesson is about.

Information

These are some of the important things you will learn in the lesson.



Topic 1 | Animal adaptations

Grouping animals

You have now met two big groups of animals. They are vertebrates and invertebrates.

Vertebrates have backbones.

There are five vertebrate groups. You looked at all of them in Year 1.

birds

mammals

reptiles

amphibians

fish

Look at the pictures of animals that are vertebrates. Point to some of their features.

Deciding whether an animal is a vertebrate or an invertebrate is the first and most important question we ask.

4

Invertebrates do not have backbones.

There are many invertebrate groups. You looked at some of them in Year 2.

insects

crustaceans

spiders

molluscs

worms

starfish

Work with a partner. Talk about some of the features of the invertebrate groups in these pictures.

Key words
features deciding

5

Questions

There are lots of questions within the lesson to get you thinking.

Key words

These are important words to know. They are highlighted in green in the lesson.

Mascots

These are helpful hints or questions from our mascots.


Grouping animals

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Key words

features
deciding

4
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Page numbers

The page numbers for each lesson exactly match the page numbers in your workbook. This means you can easily find the workbook page for every textbook lesson.



Meet the mascots!

Asha

This is Asha! She is good at science and helps others to **understand** things. Asha works **accurately** and will help you to do that too.



Marco

Meet Marco! He is **analytical**. He thinks carefully about how things in the world work. He likes **investigating** and tries to get reliable results by doing fair tests.



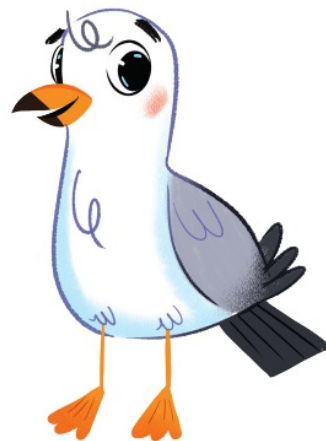
Victor the Giant Tortoise

Say hello to Victor. He is a giant tortoise from The Galapagos Islands. Victor is 120 years old! Victor is **observant** and keen to explore the world beyond his island.



Sully the Gull

Wave hello to Sully. He is a type of bird called a gull. Gulls can be found all over the world! He is **curious**. Sully can fly up high or swoop down low to question things from different viewpoints.



Zorp the alien

This is Zorp! Zorp enjoys **exploring**. Zorp knows a lot about our Solar System and likes to share knowledge.

And finally ... you!

You are a very important part of these books. We hope you enjoy exploring and investigating science, asking lots of questions and having fun!

Project skills

Using an index

When you read a story book, you read it from the start to the end.

A **reference book** is a place where you can read about science, but not from the start to the end.

You may want to find out about one thing in a very big book.

An **index** tells you which pages you need to look at.

This is part of an index:



E

ears **77, 92**

evaporation **26, 69**

eyes **77, 98**

F

fair tests **28, 69**

fish **2-4, 10, 12-13**

flexible materials **26-29**

G

giraffes **19**



Activity

Work with a partner to discuss the answers to these questions.

1. Which page tells you about **giraffes**?
2. Is information about **fish** near the start or the end of the book?
3. In what order are the words in an index?
4. What do you think the line between the numbers **26–29** means?
5. Which topic shows **six** pages to look at?
6. Suggest which page is about **sense organs**.
7. Which page can you read about a **fair test** using **evaporation**?
8. Which page can you read about a **fair test** using **flexible materials**?



I Animal adaptations

Different animals are adapted to live in different habitats.

Let's look at some of their adaptations.



There are many different types of habitat around the world.

Some animals are adapted to live in Arctic snow.

Others are adapted to live in warm, wet rainforests.

This oryx is adapted to live in a hot, dry desert. Its white body keeps it cool.

Look at the long horns on its head to fight other males. What other animals have horns?

Grouping animals

You have now met two big groups of animals. They are vertebrates and invertebrates.

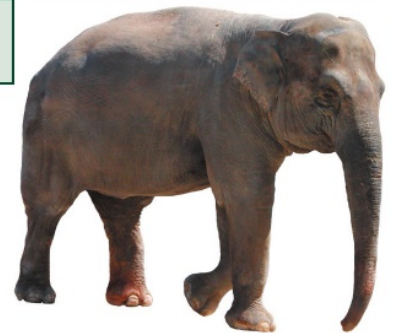
Vertebrates have backbones.

There are five vertebrate groups. You looked at all of them in Year 1.



birds

mammals



amphibians



reptiles

fish



Look at the pictures of animals that are vertebrates. Point to some of their **features**.

Deciding whether an animal is a vertebrate or an invertebrate is the first and most important question we ask.



Invertebrates do **not** have backbones.

There are many invertebrate groups. You looked at some of them in Year 2.

insects



crustaceans



spiders



molluscs



worms



starfish



Work with a partner.
Talk about some of the features of the invertebrate groups in these pictures.

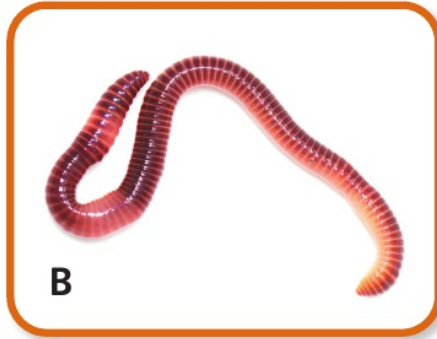
Key words

features

deciding

Identifying animals

Can you use a key to identify **all** the animal groups you have met so far?



What is the biggest difference between these six animals?

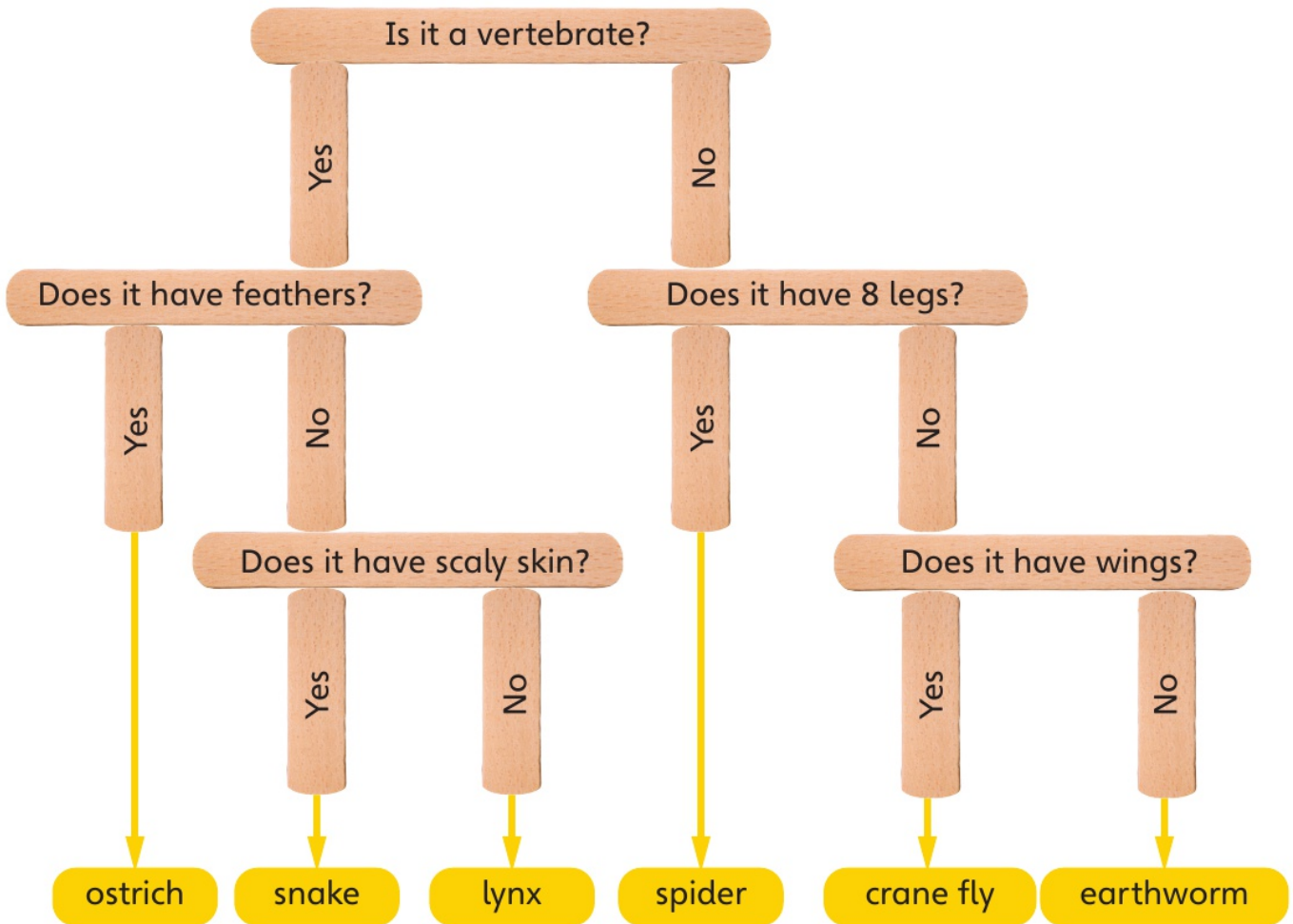
Three are vertebrates and three are invertebrates.

Can you see which they are?



Yes! And that is the first question to answer on the key.

Work through the key for animal A.
Then do the same for animals B, C, D, E and F.



You may already know what some of the animals are. Working through a key is still an important **skill** to learn.



Key words

skill