

3rd Grade Math Timeline

Macon County 2014-2015

1st 9 Weeks

| Standard | Learning Target | Resources | M |
|-----------|--|-----------|---|
| 3.NBT.A.1 | <p>I can read and write numbers to 9,999 in standard form. (K)</p> <p>I can read and write numbers to 9,999 in expanded form. (K)</p> <p>I can read and write numbers to 9,999 in word form. (K)</p> <p>I can identify the ones, tens, hundreds, and thousands places. (K)</p> <p>I can identify the value of a number in the ones, tens, hundreds, and thousands places. (K)</p> <p>I can model place value by using base ten blocks. (S)</p> <p>I can use a number line and a hundreds chart to round numbers. (S)</p> <p>I can apply my understanding of place value to round numbers to the nearest tens, hundreds, and thousands. (S)</p> | | |
| 3.NBT.A.2 | <p>*Review Time for Addition and Subtraction Strategies (regrouping, properties, and fact families, etc.)</p> <p>I can add fluently within 1,000 using strategies I already know. (K)</p> <p>I can subtract fluently within 1,000 using strategies I already know. (K)</p> | | |
| 3.OA.D.9 | I can identify patterns between numbers using an | | |

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| | <p>addition table. (K)</p> <p>I can identify patterns between numbers in addition. (K)</p> | | |
| 3.OA.A.1 | <p>I can recognize repeated addition as multiplication. (K)</p> <p>I can demonstrate multiplication as equal groups of objects. (i.e., array, grouping, number line) (R)</p> <p>I can list the matching multiplication fact represented by equal groups of objects. (R)</p> | | |

2nd 9 Weeks

| Standard | Learning Target | Resources | M |
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| 3.MD.C.5 | I know that I can use a unit square to find the area of a plane figure. (K) | | |
| 3.MD.C.6 | <p>I can label area of a plane figure in square units (cm, in., ft., km) (K)</p> <p>I can measure the area of a plane figure by counting unit squares. (S)</p> | | |
| 3.MD.7a | I can use unit squares to measure the area of a rectangle and write a multiplication sentence to represent the area of the rectangle. (K, R, S) | | |
| 3.MD.7b | I can multiply side lengths to find the area of rectangles to solve problems, and know that the product is area. (K, R, S) | | |
| 3.OA.A.1 | I can recognize factors and products in a multiplication problem. (K) | | |
| 3.OA.A.3 | I can solve multiplication word problems within 100 | | |

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| | <p>using arrays. (S)</p> <p>I can solve multiplication word problems within 100 using number lines. (S)</p> <p>I can solve multiplication word problems within 100 using equal groups (including 3x, 4x as much). (S)</p> <p>I can solve multiplication word problems within 100 using area models. (S)</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>3.OA.5</p> | <p>I can recognize that the Commutative Property of Multiplication states that two numbers can be multiplied in any order. I know that if $6 \times 4 = 24$, then $4 \times 6 = 24$. (K)</p> <p>I can create arrays using the Commutative Property of Multiplication to demonstrate that the product does not change. (S, P)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">$2 \times 3 = 6$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$3 \times 2 = 6$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">***</td> <td style="text-align: center;">**</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">***</td> <td style="text-align: center;">**</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">**</td> </tr> </table> <p>I can identify that associate means to group together. (K)</p> <p>I can use the Associative Property of Multiplication to change the grouping of three factors, placing parenthesis around two of those factors. (S)</p> <p>$2 \times 3 \times 2 =$</p> <p>$(2 \times 3) \times 2 =$</p> <p>$6 \times 2 = 12$</p> <p>I can define the Distributive Property of Multiplication to rewrite a multiplication sentence as the sum of two simpler multiplication sentences. (K)</p> <p>I can apply the Distributive Property of Multiplication to solve multiplication problems with large factors by</p> | $2 \times 3 = 6$ | $3 \times 2 = 6$ | *** | ** | *** | ** | | ** | | |
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| | <p>breaking apart one of the large factors that I can add by placing them in parentheses. Then, I can multiply each addend and add the products. (S)</p> <p>7×16</p> <p>$7 \times (10 + 6)$</p> <p>$(7 \times 10) + (7 \times 6)$</p> <p>$70 + 42 = 112$</p> | | |
| 3.OA.D.9 | <p>I can identify patterns between numbers using a multiplication table. (K)</p> <p>I can identify patterns between numbers in multiplication. (K)</p> | | |
| 3.NBT.3 | <p>I can quickly and easily multiply one digit numbers by multiples of ten. (S)</p> <p>$9 \times 80 = 720$</p> <p>$5 \times 60 = 300$</p> | | |
| 3.OA.2 | <p>I can demonstrate division by showing how one group of objects can be divided into smaller equal groups. (R)</p> | | |
| 3.OA.B.6 | <p>I can recognize multiplication as the opposite of division. (K)</p> <p>I can define "Quotient" as the answer to a division problem. (K)</p> | | |
| 3.OA.A.3 | <p>I can solve division word problems within 100 using equal groups. (S)</p> | | |
| 3.OA.4 | <p>I can apply multiplication facts to find the unknown numbers in a multiplication equation and explain my answer. (K,R,S)</p> | | |
| 3.OA.A3 | <p>I can represent an unknown part of a multiplication or division equation with different symbols. (R)</p> <p>I can solve division word problems within 100 using</p> | | |

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| | <p>numbers lines. (S)</p> <p>I can solve division word problems within 100 using arrays. (S)</p> | | |
| 3.0A.4 | I can apply division facts to find the unknown numbers in a division equation and explain my answer. (K,R,S) | | |
| 3.0A.B.6 | <p>I can solve a division problems by finding the missing factor in a multiplication problem, i.e. fact families. (S)</p> <p>$32/8=\underline{4}$ because $8\times\underline{4}=32$</p> | | |
| 3.0A.D.8 | <p>I can write an equation for a two-step word problem where the answer is the unknown. (R)</p> <p>I can write an equation for a two-step word problem where the unknown is part of the problem, not the answer. (R)</p> <p>I can determine my answer is reasonable by using estimation strategies. (R)</p> <p>I can use the order of operations correctly. (K)</p> <p>I can solve two-step word problems using addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division where the answer is the unknown. (S)</p> <p>I can solve two-step word problems using addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division where the unknown is part of the problem, not the answer. (S)</p> <p>I can choose an equation to represent a two-step word problem. (S)</p> | | |

3rd 9 Weeks

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| 3.G.A.2 | <p>I can partition or separate a whole shape into parts with equal areas. (R)</p> <p>I can describe equal parts of a shape as a unit fraction. (K)</p> | | |
| 3.NF.A.1 | <p>I can recognize each part of the whole object or set as one unit (a unit fraction). (K)</p> <p>I can recognize a fraction is partitioned into equal parts of a whole. (K)</p> <p>I can identify one whole as a whole object or a whole set. (K)</p> <p>I can demonstrate that two fractions are only equal if their wholes are equal. (All halves are not equal, depending on the size of the whole.) (R)</p> <p>I can explain the purpose of the numerator and the denominator of a fraction. (R)</p> | | |
| 3.NF.2.A | <p>I can recognize each equal segment on a number line as a unit fraction. (one unit) (K)</p> <p>I can divide a number line into any number of equal sections between two whole numbers. (K)</p> | | |
| 3.NF.2.B | <p>I can identify and label fractions between two whole numbers on a number line. (K)</p> | | |
| 3.NF.A.3.C | <p>I can write the number one as a fraction where the numerator and the denominator are the same. (K)</p> <p>$3/3 = 1$ $7/7 = 1$</p> <p>I can write a fraction as a whole number by dividing the numerator by the denominator. (K)</p> <p>$6/3 = 2$ $4/2 = 2$</p> <p>I can write any whole number as a fraction by writing</p> | | |

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| | <p>the whole number as the numerator and 1 as the denominator. (K)</p> <p>$6 = 6/1$</p> | | |
| 3.NF.A.3D | <p>I can compare two fractions only when I have the same size whole. (K)</p> <p>I can compare two fractions with the same denominator. (R)</p> <p>$4/6 \bigcirc 2/6$</p> <p>I can compare fractions using $>$, $=$, $<$. (R)</p> <p>I can compare two fractions with the same numerator. (R)</p> <p>$1/3 \bigcirc 1/2$</p> <p>I can explain why one fraction is greater than, less than, or equal to another by using a visual model. (R)</p> | | |
| 3.NF.A.3A | <p>I can identify equivalent fractions as two different fractions that represent the same part of a whole using pictures. (K)</p> | | |
| 3.NF.A.3B | <p>I can explain why fractions are equivalent using models. (R)</p> <p>I can construct simple equivalent fractions using various models (number lines, drawings, fractions tiles, etc.)</p> <p>(S, P)</p> | | |
| 3.MD.1 | <p>I can tell and write time to the nearest minute. (K, R)</p> <p>I can solve word problems by adding and subtracting time intervals in minutes. (R, S)</p> | | |

4th 9 Weeks (Before TCAP)

| Standard | Learning Target | Resources | M |
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| 3.MD.D.8 | <p>I can find the perimeter of a polygon when one side length is missing. (S)</p> <p>I can find the perimeter of a polygon given the side lengths. (S)</p> | | |
| 3.G.1 | <p>I can sort quadrilaterals by their attributes. (K, R, S)</p> <p>I can explain that shapes in different categories may share attributes. (K, R)</p> | | |
| 3.MD.D.8 | <p>I can label the perimeter of a polygon using correct units. (cm, m, in., ft.) (K)</p> <p>I can draw rectangles with the same area but different perimeters. (P)</p> <p>I can draw rectangles with the same perimeter and different areas. (P)</p> | | |
| 3.MD.2 | <p>I can measure and estimate liquid volume and masses using standard units of grams, kilograms, and liters. (S)</p> <p>I can use addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division to solve word problems involving mass and volume. (S)</p> | | |
| 3.OA.C.7 | <p>I can multiply fluently within 100 (facts through 10). (K)</p> <p>I can divide fluently within 100. (K)</p> | | |
| 3.MD.3 | <p>I can create a picture or bar graph to show data and solve problems using the information from the graphs. (K, R, S, P)</p> | | |
| 3.MD.4 | <p>I can create and use a line plot to represent data gathered from measuring the lengths of objects to the nearest whole number, half, or quarter. (R, S, P)</p> | | |

