



Operations and Algebraic Thinking (OA)

A. Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division.

3.OA.A.1 Interpret the factors and products in whole number multiplication equations (e.g., 4×7 is 4 groups of 7 objects with a total of 28 objects or 4 strings measuring 7 inches each with a total length of 28 inches).

3.OA.A.2 Interpret the dividend, divisor, and quotient in whole number division equations (e.g., $28 \div 7$ can be interpreted as 28 objects divided into 7 equal groups with 4 objects in each group or 28 objects divided so there are 7 objects in each of the 4 equal groups).

3.OA.A.3 Multiply and divide within 100 to solve contextual problems, with the unknown in any positions, in situations involving equal groups, arrays/area, and measurement quantities using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and the relationship between multiplication and division (e.g., contexts including computations such as $3 \times ? = 24$, $6 \times 16 = ?$, $? \div 8 = 3$, or $96 \div 6 = ?$). (See Table 2 - Multiplication & Division Situations).

3.OA.A.4 Determine the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation relating three whole numbers within 100. For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations: $8 \times ? = 48$, $5 = ? \div 3$, $6 \times 6 = ?$.

B. Understand properties of multiplication and the relationship between multiplication and division. (See Table 3 - Properties of Operations)

3.OA.B.5 Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide. (Students need not use formal terms for these properties.)

Examples: If $6 \times 4 = 24$ is known, then $4 \times 6 = 24$ is also known (commutative property of multiplication). $3 \times 5 \times 2$ can be solved by $(3 \times 5) \times 2$ or $3 \times (5 \times 2)$ (associative property of multiplication). One way to find 8×7 is by using $8 \times (5 + 2) = (8 \times 5) + (8 \times 2)$. By knowing that $8 \times 5 = 40$ and $8 \times 2 = 16$, then $8 \times 7 = 40 + 16 = 56$ (distributive property of multiplication over addition).

3.OA.B.6 Understand division as an unknown-factor problem. For example, find $32 \div 8$ by finding the number that makes 32 when multiplied by 8.

C. Multiply and divide within 100.

3.OA.C.7 Fluently multiply and divide within 100, using strategies such as the properties of operations or the relationship between multiplication and division (e.g., knowing that $8 \times 5 = 40$, one knows $40 \div 5 = 8$). By the end of 3rd grade, know all products of two one-digit numbers & related division facts.

D. Solve problems involving the four operations and identify and explain patterns in arithmetic.

3.OA.D.8 Solve two-step contextual problems using the four operations. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding (See Table 1 - Addition and Subtraction Situations and Table 2 - Multiplication and Division Situations).

3.OA.D.9 Identify patterns in a multiplication chart and explain them using properties of operations. For example, in the multiplication chart, observe that 4 times a number is always even (because $4 \times 6 = (2 \times 2) \times 6 = 2 \times (2 \times 6)$, which uses the associative property of multiplication) or, for example, observe that 6 times 7 is one more group of 7 than 5 times 7 (because $6 \times 7 = (5 + 1) \times 7 = (5 \times 7) + (1 \times 7)$, which uses the distributive property of multiplication over addition). (See Table 3 - Properties of Operations)

Number and Operations in Base Ten (NBT)

A. Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic.

3.NBT.A.1 Round whole numbers to the nearest 10 or 100 using understanding of place value and use a number line to explain how the number was rounded.

3.NBT.A.2 Fluently add and subtract within 1000 using strategies and algorithms based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.

3.NBT.A.3 Multiply one-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10 in the range 10–90 (e.g., 9×80 , 5×60) using strategies based on place value and properties of operations.

3.NBT.A.4 Read and write multi-digit whole numbers (less than or equal to 100,000) using standard form, word form, and expanded form (e.g., 23,456 can be written as $20,000 + 3,000 + 400 + 50 + 6$).

Number and Operations - Fractions (NF)

A. Develop understanding of fractions as numbers.

3.NF.A.1 Understand a unit fraction, $1/b$, as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into b equal parts; understand a non-unit fraction, n/b , as the quantity formed by n parts of size $1/b$. For example, $3/4$ represents a quantity formed by 3 parts of size $1/4$.

3.NF.A.2 Understand a fraction as a number on the number line. Represent fractions on a number line.

a. Represent a fraction $1/b$ on a number line diagram by defining the interval from 0 to 1 as the whole and partitioning it into b equal parts. Recognize that each part has size $1/b$ and that the endpoint locates the number $1/b$ on the number line. For example, on a number line from 0 to 1, students can partition it into 4 equal parts and recognize that each part represents a length of $1/4$ and the first part has an endpoint at $1/4$ on the number line.

b. Represent a fraction n/b on a number line diagram by marking off n lengths $1/b$ from 0. Recognize that the resulting interval has size n/b and that its endpoint locates the number n/b on the number line. For example, $5/3$ is the distance from 0 when there are 5 iterations of $1/3$.

3.NF.A.3 Explain equivalence of fractions and compare fractions by reasoning about their size.

a. Understand two fractions as equivalent (equal) if they are the same size or the same point on a number line.

b. Recognize and generate simple equivalent fractions (e.g., $1/2 = 2/4$, $4/6 = 2/3$) & explain why the fractions are equivalent using a visual fraction model.

c. Express whole numbers as fractions and recognize fractions that are equivalent to whole numbers. For example, express 3 in the form $3 = 3/1$; recognize that $6/1 = 6$; locate $4/4$ and 1 at the same point on a number line diagram.

d. Compare two fractions with the same numerator or the same denominator by reasoning about their size. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Use the symbols $>$, $=$, or $<$ to show the relationship and justify the conclusions.

Measurement and Data (MD)

A. Solve problems involving measurement and estimation of intervals of time, liquid volumes, and masses of objects.

3.MD.A.1 Solve contextual problems in time and money.

a. Tell and write time to the nearest minute and measure time intervals in minutes. Solve contextual problems involving addition and subtraction of time intervals in minutes.

b. Solve one-step contextual problems involving amounts less than one dollar including quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies using the ¢ symbol appropriately. Solve contextual problems involving whole number dollar amounts up to \$1000 using the \$ symbol appropriately.

3.MD.A.2 Measure the mass of objects and liquid volume using standard units of grams (g), kilograms (kg), milliliters (ml), and liters (l). Estimate the mass of objects and liquid volume using benchmarks. For example, a large paper clip is about one gram, so a box of about 100 large clips is about 100 grams

B. Represent and interpret data

3.MD.B.3 Draw a pictograph and a scaled bar graph to represent a data set with several categories. Solve one- and two-step "how many more" and "how many less" problems using information presented in graphs.

3.MD.B.4 Generate measurement data by measuring lengths using rulers marked with halves and fourths of an inch. Show the data by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in appropriate units: whole numbers, halves, or quarters.

C. Geometric measurement: understand and apply concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition.

3.MD.C.5 Recognize that plane figures have an area and understand concepts of area measurement.

a. Understand that a square with side length 1 unit, called "a unit square," is said to have "one square unit" of area and can be used to measure area.

b. Understand that a plane figure which can be covered without gaps or overlaps by n unit squares is said to have an area of n square units.

3.MD.C.6 Measure areas by counting unit squares (square centimeters, square meters, square inches, square feet, and improvised units).

3.MD.C.7 Relate area of rectangles to the operations of multiplication and addition.

a. Find the area of a rectangle with whole-number side lengths by tiling it and show that the area is the same as would be found by multiplying the side lengths.

b. Multiply side lengths to find areas of rectangles with whole number side lengths in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems and represent whole-number products as rectangular areas in mathematical reasoning.

c. Use tiling to show in a concrete case that the area of a rectangle with whole number side lengths a and $(b + c)$ is the sum of $(a \times b)$ and $(a \times c)$. Use area models to represent the distributive property in mathematical reasoning. For example, in a rectangle with dimensions 4 by 6, students can decompose the rectangle into 4×3 and 4×3 to find the total area of 4×6 . (See Table 3 - Properties of Operations)

d. Recognize area as additive. Find areas of rectilinear figures by decomposing them into non-overlapping rectangles and adding the areas of the non-overlapping parts, applying this technique to solve real-world problems.

D. Geometric measurement: recognize perimeter as an attribute of plane figures and distinguish between linear and area measures.

3.MD.D.8 Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving perimeters of polygons, including finding the perimeter given the side lengths, finding an unknown side length, and exploring rectangles with the same perimeter and different areas or with the same area and different perimeters.

Geometry (G)

A. Reason about shapes and their attributes.

3.G.A.1 Understand that shapes in different categories may share attributes and that the shared attributes can define a larger category. Recognize rhombuses, rectangles, and squares as examples of quadrilaterals and recognize examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories.

3.G.A.2 Partition shapes into parts with equal areas. Recognize that equal shares of identical wholes need not have the same shape. Express the area of each part as a unit fraction of the whole.

3.G.A.3 Determine if a figure is a polygon.