



Mathematics

Third Grade

1st Nine Weeks



This academic overview can be used to monitor and support your child's at-home learning progress

Unit 1: Geometry

Student Learning Targets

- I can create two-dimensional shapes based on the number of sides and vertices.
- I can classify and sort polygons according to the number of sides and vertices.
- I can classify three-dimensional solids based on their attributes.

Questions to Check for Unit Understanding

- What are the attributes of a (triangle, quadrilateral, pentagon, hexagon, septagon, octagon, etc.)?
- What are some attributes that you can use to classify and sort polygons?
- What are some attributes that you can use to classify and sort three-dimensional solids?
- How can you classify and sort two- and three-dimensional figures?

Key Academic Vocabulary

- attributes: characteristics that describe polygons (sides, corners, vertices) and three-dimensional solids (edges, vertices, faces, flat/curved surfaces)
- classify: determine the name of a figure based on its attributes
- sort: put figures into groups based on attributes

Unit 2: Fractions

Student Learning Targets

- I can represent fractions greater than zero (denominators of 2, 3, 4, 6, 8) in many ways.
- I can determine the corresponding fraction to a point on a number line.
- I can represent equivalent fractions in a variety of ways (on a number line, with pictures or objects).
- I can explain how two fractions are equivalent when they represented by the same point on the number line or the same size whole of an area model.

Questions to Check for Unit Understanding

- What are some different ways you can represent a fraction?
- What is a strategy you use to find equivalent fractions?
- What strategy do you use to compare fractions with the same numerator or same denominator?
- Why can equal partitions of the same wholes look different?

Key Academic Vocabulary

- fraction: a numerical quantity that is not a whole number
- numerator: the digit that is above the fraction bar that represents the number of parts taken
- denominator: the digit that is below the fraction bar that represents the number of parts in the whole or set
- equivalent: equal in value

Unit 3: Place Value Concepts *students will only complete half of this unit in this nine weeks

Student Learning Targets

- I can compose and write numbers up to 100,00 in standard form, word form, expanded form and expanded notation.
- I can use $>$, $<$, and $=$ to compare and order numbers up to 100,000.

Questions to Check for Unit Understanding

- What patterns exist in place value relationships?
- What are different ways a number can be represented?
- How does knowing place value help you compare numbers, or put them in order?
- How does where a digit is in a number determine its value?

Key Academic Vocabulary

- digit: any number from 0 to 9
- place value: the numerical value that a digit has by its position in a number
- compose: to combine smaller values to form a bigger value
- decompose: to break a bigger value into smaller values
- expanded form: a way to write numbers that show the values of each digit
- expanded form: writing a number to show the value of each digit (i.e. $156 = 100 + 50 + 6$)
- expanded notation: sum of each digit multiplied by its matching place value [i.e.- $(1 \times 100) + (5 \times 10) + (6 \times 1)$]