

FLOYD COUNTY SCHOOLS' CURRICULUM RESOURCES

"Building a Better Future for Every Child - Every Day!" $Summer\ 2013$

Subject Content: _	Math		_Grade _	<u>3rd</u>	
		Indicates the Curriculum Map			

Weeks 1 – 3	Weeks 4 – 6
Unit/Topic Number and Operations in Base 10	Unit/Topic Operations with Algebraic Thinking
3.NBT.1: Use place value understanding to round whole numbers to the nearest 10 or 100. 3.NBT.2: Fluently add and subtract within 1,000 using strategies and algorithms based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction. IDENTIFY GAPS for Math/Literacy in this section. These topics/skills need to be taught for 2 – 3 years to avoid gaps in student learning.	 Identify Common Core Standards 3.OA.1. Interpret products of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 5 × 7 as the total number of objects in 5 groups of 7 objects each. For example, describe a context in which a total number of objects can be expressed as 5 × 7 3.OA.2. Interpret whole-number quotients of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 56 ÷ 8 as the number of objects in each share when 56 objects are partitioned equally into 8 shares, or as a number of shares when 56 objects are partitioned into equal shares of 8 objects each. For example, describe a context in which a number of shares or a number of groups can be expressed as 56 ÷ 8. 3.OA.3. Use multiplication and division within 100 to solve word problems in situations involving equal groups, arrays, and measurement quantities, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.
	 IDENTIFY GAPS for Math/Literacy in this section. These topics/skills need to be taught for 2 – 3 years to avoid gaps in student learning. Moved from 5th grade to 3rd: Students will use properties of numbers for written and mental computation.

CURRICULUM			CURRICULUM			
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	
Addition, Subtraction, Place Value	Addition, Subtraction, Place Value	Addition, Subtraction, Place Value	Interpret products of whole numbers	Quotients	Quotients	
I CAN STATEMENTS:	I CAN STATEMENTS:	I CAN STATEMENTS:	I CAN STATEMENTS: I can interpret products of	I CAN STATEMENTS:	I CAN STATEMENTS: I can use multiplication	
I can use place value understanding to round whole numbers to the nearest 10 or 100.	I can use place value understanding to round whole numbers to the nearest 10 or 100.	I can use place value understanding to round whole numbers to the nearest 10 or 100.	whole numbers (e.g. interpret 5 X 7 as 5 groups of 7 objects each.)	number quotients as the number of objects in each share (e.g. 56 /8 when 56 objects are divided equally into 8 groups.	and division within 100 to solve word problems involving equal groups, arrays, and measurement quantities.	
I can fluently add and subtract within 1,000 using strategies and algorithms based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.	I can fluently add and subtract within 1,000 using strategies and algorithms based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.	I can fluently add and subtract within 1,000 using strategies and algorithms based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.				

Critical Vocabulary	Critical Vocabulary	Critical Vocabulary	Critical Vocabulary	Critical Vocabulary Divisor	Critical Vocabulary
Compare Place Value Digits Order	Properties of Addition Rounding Estimate Sum Addends	Fact Families Difference	Multiply, whole number, digit, multiple, place value, properties of operations, associative, commutative property	Dividend Quotient Remainder	Multiply, whole number, digit, multiple, place value, properties of operations, associative, commutative property, divisor, dividend, quotient, remainder
Suggested Strategies/Activities	Suggested Strategies/Activities	Suggested Strategies/Activities	Suggested Strategies/Activities	Suggested Strategies/Activities	Suggested Strategies/Activities
Students will be given a set of numbers they will identify the underlined number place value rounding the number to the nearest 10 or 100.	Students will fluently add and subtract within 1,000 using strategies and algorithms based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction	Students will fluently add and subtract within 1,000 using strategies and algorithms based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction	Use arrays to show multiplication as repeated addition Use patterns to find the product	Use counters to show equal groups and a remainder Use repeated subtraction to divide	Use arrays to show multiplication as repeated addition Use patterns to find the product Use counters to show equal groups and a remainder Use repeated subtraction to divide

Balanced Assessment: Formative	Balanced Assessment: Formative	Balanced Assessment: Formative	Balanced Assessment: Formative	Balanced Assessment: Formative	Balanced Assessment: Formative
Classroom discussion, exit slips, questioning	Classroom discussion, exit slips, questioning	Classroom discussion, exit slips, questioning	Classroom discussion, exit slips, questioning	Classroom discussion, exit slips, questioning	Classroom discussion, exit slips, questioning
Summative	Summative	Summative	Summative	Summative	Summative
Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response
Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)
Resources Needed	Resources Needed	Resources Needed	Resources Needed	Resources Needed	Resources Needed
Place Value Chart, Base 10 blocks, textbook Crosswalk Coach Buckle Down	Place Value Chart, Base 10 blocks, textbook Crosswalk Coach Buckle Down	Place Value Chart, Base 10 blocks, textbook Crosswalk Coach Buckle Down	EnVision Math Series Software www.educationcity.com www.studyisland.com www.coolmath.com	EnVision Math Series Software www.educationcity.com www.studyisland.com www.coolmath.com	EnVision Math Series Software www.educationcity.com www.studyisland.com www.coolmath.com

	www.primarygames.com www.unitedstreaming.com Crosswalk Coach Buckle Down	www.primarygames.com www.unitedstreaming.com Crosswalk Coach Buckle Down	www.primarygames.com www.unitedstreaming.com Crosswalk Coach Buckle Down
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Weeks 7-9	Weeks 10-12
Unit/Topic	Unit/Topic
Operations with Algebraic Thinking	Operations and Algebraic Thinking
Identify Common Core Standards	Identify Common Core Standards
3. OA.4. Determine the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation relating three whole numbers. For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations $8 \times ? = 48, 5 = _ \div 3, 6 \times 6 = ?$	3.OA.7. Fluently multiply and divide within 100, using strategies such as the relationship between multiplication and division (e.g., knowing that $8 \times 5 = 40$, one knows $40 \div 5 = 8$) or properties of operations. By the end of Grade 3, know from memory all products of two one-digit numbers.
3.OA.5. Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide. 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 found by $3 \times 5 = 15$, then $15 \times 2 = 30$, or by $5 \times 2 = 10$, then $3 \times 10 = 30$. (Associative property of multiplication.) Knowing that $8 \times 5 = 40$ and $8 \times 2 = 16$, one can find 8×7 as $8 \times (5 + 2) = (8 \times 10^{-2})$	3.OA.8. Solve two-step word 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.
5) + $(8 \times 2) = 40 + 16 = 56$. (Distributive property.) 3.OA.6. Understand division as an unknown-factor problem. For example, find 32 ÷ 8 by finding the number that makes 32 when multiplied by 8.	3.OA.9. Identify arithmetic patterns (including patterns in the addition table or multiplication table), and explain them using properties of operations. For example, observe that 4 times a number is always even, and explain why 4 times a number can be decomposed into two equal addends
IDENTIFY GAPS for Math/Literacy in this section. These topics/skills need to be taught for 2 – 3 years to avoid gaps in student learning.	IDENTIFY GAPS for Math/Literacy in this section. These topics/skills need to be taught for 2 – 3 years to avoid gaps in student learning.
Moved from 5 th grade to 3 rd : Combine commutative and associative properties to rearrange multiplication exercises such as 4x (7x5) which can be rearranged a (4x5) x7 to simplify the multiplication.	Moved from grade 3 to 2nd: Skip –count by 5's, 10's, and 100's. Odd and even numbers to 20 are introduced.

	CURRICULUM			CURRICULUM		
Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	
Unknown	Operations	Unknowns & Operations	Multiplication & Division	Equations & Variables	Properties & Operations	
I CAN STATEMENTS: I can determine the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation relating three whole numbers. 8 X ? = 48	I CAN STATEMENTS: I can apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide (commutative, associative, and distributive properties)	I CAN STATEMENTS: I can understand division as an unknown factor problem. (32/8 by finding the number that makes 32 when multiplied by 8.)	I CAN STATEMENTS: I can fluently multiply and divide within 100 using strategies such as the relationship between multiplication and division.	I CAN STATEMENTS: I can solve two step word problems using the four operations and represent these equations with a variable.	I CAN STATEMENTS: I can identify arithmetic patterns and explain those using properties and operations.	
Critical Vocabulary Multiply, whole number, digit, multiple, place value, properties of operations, associative, commutative property	Critical Vocabulary Multiply, whole number, digit, multiple, place value, properties of operations, associative, commutative property	Critical Vocabulary Multiply, whole number, digit, multiple, place value, properties of operations, associative, commutative property	Critical Vocabulary Factors Product Dividend Divisor Quotient Remainder	Critical Vocabulary Equation Variable	Critical Vocabulary Pattern	

Suggested Strategies/Activities	Suggested Strategies/Activities	Suggested Strategies/Activities	Suggested Strategies/Activities	Suggested Strategies/Activities	Suggested Strategies/Activities
Use counters to show equal groups to find the unknown factor. Break apart numbers-Use Lesson 3.4 from 4 th grade book.	Model how to multiply using the properties of multiplication with counters and arrays.	Model with counters and arrays that multiplication is the inverse operation of division.	Use repeated addition To multiply Use arrays to multiply and divide	Draw a picture to find the unknown number	Use shapes or blocks to continue a repeated pattern. Use number lines to extend a pattern and to determine the rule for the pattern. Use a function table to continue a pattern and to determine the rule for the pattern.
Balanced Assessment: Formative Classroom discussion, exit slips, questioning	Balanced Assessment: Formative Classroom discussion, exit slips, questioning	Balanced Assessment: Formative Classroom discussion, exit slips, questioning	Balanced Assessment: Formative Classroom discussion, exit slips, questioning	Balanced Assessment: Formative Classroom discussion, exit slips, questioning	Balanced Assessment: Formative Classroom discussion, exit slips, questioning
Summative Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Summative Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Summative Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Summative Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Summative Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Summative Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response

Common (PLC Teams	Common (PLC Teams	Common (PLC Teams	Common (PLC Teams	Common (PLC Teams	Common (PLC Teams
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level, and/or depts)	level, and/or depts)	level, and/or depts)	level, and/or depts)	level, and/or depts)	level, and/or depts)
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Resources Needed	Resources Needed	Resources Needed	Resources Needed	Resources Needed	Resources Needed
EnVision Math Series	EnVision Math Series	EnVision Math Series	EnVision Math Series	EnVision Math Series	EnVision Math Series
Software	Software	Software	Software	Software	Software
www.educationcity.co	www.educationcity.co	www.educationcity.co	www.educationcity.co	www.educationcity.co	www.educationcity.co
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www.coolmath.com	www.coolmath.com	www.coolmath.com	www.coolmath.com	www.coolmath.com	www.coolmath.com
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Crosswalk Coach	Crosswalk Coach	Crosswalk Coach	Crosswalk Coach	Crosswalk Coach	Crosswalk Coach
Buckle Down	Buckle Down	Buckle Down	Buckle Down	Buckle Down	Buckle Down
Break apart numbers-					
Use Lesson 3.4 from 4 th					
grade book.					
1					

Weeks 13-15	Weeks 16-18
Unit/Topic	Unit/ Topic
Number and Operations in Base 10	Geometry
3.NBT.3: Multiply one digit whole numbers by multiples of 10 in the range10-90 using strategies based on place value and properties of operations.	3.G.1. Understand that shapes in different categories (e.g., rhombuses, rectangles, and others) may share attributes (e.g., having four sides), and that the shared attributes can define a larger category (e.g., quadrilaterals). Recognize rhombuses, rectangles, and squares as examples of quadrilaterals, and draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories.
IDENTIFY GAPS for Math/Literacy in this section. These topics/skills need to be taught for 2 – 3 years to avoid gaps in student learning.	IDENTIFY GAPS for Math/Literacy in this section. These topics/skills need to be taught for 2 – 3 years to avoid gaps in student learning.
	Identified Gap: Moved from grade 4 to Kindergarten:
	Attributes of basic three-dimensional objects (spheres, cones, cylinders, pyramids, cubes, triangular and rectangular prisms); apply these attributes to solve real-world problems.
	Moved from 4 th to 3 rd :
	Attributes of two dimensional shapes and shapes that share attributes can define larger categories.
	Moved from grade 3 to 1 st :
	Three-dimensional shapes are introduced
	Moved from 5 th grade to 2 nd :
	Faces and angles are introduced.
	Moved from 6 th grade to 3 rd :
	Area models are used in 3 rd grade and students relate
	them to multiplication to justify the area formula for a
	rectangle.

			quadrilate • Pictu not addre Moved from 7 th	netric elements (classifying erals) re and bar graphs(Venn di essed in the new standards grade to 2 nd thru 6 th grade ribe and provide examples	agrams and circle graphs :)
	CURRICULUM			CURRICULUM	
Week 13	Week 14	Week 15	Week 16	Week 17	Week 18
Multiplication	Multiplication	Multiplication	Common Attributes of Shapes	Quadrilaterals	Fractional/Equal units
I CAN STATEMENTS:	I CAN STATEMENTS:	I CAN STATEMENTS:	I CAN STATEMENTS:	I CAN STATEMENTS:	I CAN STATEMENTS:
I can 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	I can 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	I can 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	I can understand that shapes in different categories (rhombuses, rectangles, and others) share attributes.	I can recognize rhombuses, rectangles, and squares as examples as quadrilaterals.	I can classify triangles based on their angle measure and length of sides.

Critical Vocabulary	Critical Vocabulary	Critical Vocabulary	Critical Vocabulary	Critical Vocabulary	Critical Vocabulary
Multiply, whole number, digit, multiple, place value, properties of operations, associative, commutative property	Multiply, whole number, digit, multiple, place value, properties of operations, associative, commutative property	Multiply, whole number, digit, multiple, place value, properties of operations, associative, commutative property	Polygon, Side, Vertex Triangle, Quadrilateral Pentagon, Hexagon Octagon, Trapezoid Parallelogram, Rectangle, Rhombus Square, equilateral triangle isosceles triangle scalene triangle right triangle acute triangle obtuse triangle		
Strategies/Activities Have students recognize that 90 x9 can be viewed as a basic fact. Consider that 9x9=81, simply add the 0, the product of 90x9 would be 810. This is a mental math strategy.	Strategies/Activities Have students recognize that 90 x9 can be viewed as a basic fact. Consider that 9x9=81, simply add the 0, the product of 90x9 would be 810. This is a mental math strategy.	Strategies/Activities Have students recognize that 90 x9 can be viewed as a basic fact. Consider that 9x9=81, simply add the 0, the product of 90x9 would be 810. This is a mental math strategy.	Strategies/Activities Use the number of sides and angles to classify the polygons. Use the length of sides to classify triangles. Use angles and the types of lines to classify quadrilaterals. *4 th grade teaches lines, rays, and angles; however, may want to teach right angle and parallel lines to help make classification more meaningful.	Strategies/Activities Use the number of sides and angles to classify the polygons. Use the length of sides to classify triangles. Use angles and the types of lines to classify quadrilaterals.	Strategies/Activities Use the number of sides and angles to classify the polygons. Use the length of sides to classify triangles. Use angles and the types of lines to classify quadrilaterals.

Balanced Assessment: Formative	Balanced Assessment: Formative	Balanced Assessment: Formative	Balanced Assessment: Formative	Balanced Assessment: Formative	Balanced Assessment: Formative
Classroom discussion,	Classroom discussion,	Classroom discussion,	Classroom discussion,	Classroom discussion,	Classroom discussion,
exit slips, questioning	exit slips, questioning	exit slips, questioning	exit slips, questioning	exit slips, questioning	exit slips, questioning
Summative Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Summative Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Summative Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Summative Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Summative Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Summative Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response
Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)
Resources Needed	Resources Needed	Resources Needed	Resources Needed	Resources Needed	Resources Needed
EnVision Math Series Software	EnVision Math Series Software				
www.educationcity.co	www.educationcity.co	www.educationcity.com	www.educationcity.com	www.educationcity.co	www.educationcity.co
<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>	www.studyisland.com	www.studyisland.com	<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>
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Buckle Down	Buckle Down			Buckle Down	Buckle Down

Weeks 19-21	Weeks 22-24
Unit/Topic	Unit/Topic
Geometry Cont./ Fractions	Fractions
 3.G.2 Partition shapes into parts with equal areas. Express the area of each part as a unit fraction of the whole. For example, partition a shape into 4 parts with equal area, and describe the area of each part as 1/4 of the area of the shape. 3.NF.1. Understand a fraction 1/b as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into b equal parts; understand a fraction a/b as the quantity formed by a parts of size 1/b 3.NF.2. Understand a fraction as a number on the number line; represent fractions on a number line diagram. 	 3.NF.3. Explain equivalence of fractions in special cases, 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. ½=2/4, 4/6=2/3). Explain why the fractions are equivalent, e.g., by using a visual fraction model. c. Explain equivalence of fractions, and recognize fractions that are equivalent to whole numbers. Examples: Express 3 in the form 3=3/1 locate 4/4 and 1 at the same point of 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. Record the results with the symbols >,=, or <, and justify the conclusions, e.g. by using a visual fraction model.
IDENTIFY GAPS for Math/Literacy in this section. These topics/skills need to be taught for 2 – 3 years to avoid gaps in student learning.	IDENTIFY GAPS for Math/Literacy in this section. These topics/skills need to be taught for 2 – 3 years to avoid gaps in student learning.

CURRICULUM			CURRICULUM			
Week 19	Week 20	Week 21	Week 22	Week 23	Week 24	
Equal and Whole Parts	Fractions	Fractions	Equivalent Fractions	Equivalent Fractions	Equivalent Fractions	
I CAN STATEMENTS: I can partition shapes into parts with equal areas and express the area of each part as a unit fraction of the whole. I can recognize that the equal parts (fraction) will form a whole when put together.	I can represent a fraction on a number line diagram by defining the interval from 0-1 as the whole and partition it into equal parts. I can write a decimal and a fraction for the same part of a whole.	I CAN STATEMENTS: I can represent a fraction on a number line diagram by marking off lengths .	I CAN STATEMENTS: I can understand two fractions as equivalent if they are the same size, or the same point on a number line.	I CAN STATEMENTS: I can recognize and generate simple and equivalent fractions and explain why the fractions are equivalent by using a visual fraction model.	I can compare two fractions with the same numerator or the same denominator by reasoning about their size using greater than, less than, or equal to.	
Critical Vocabulary Fraction Equal Parts Interval Numerator Denominator	Critical Vocabulary Fraction Equal Parts Interval Numerator Denominator Decimals	Critical Vocabulary Fraction Equal Parts Interval Numerator Denominator	Critical Vocabulary Numerator Denominator Equivalent Point Number Line Model Compare (Greater than, Less than, Equal to	Critical Vocabulary Numerator Denominator Equivalent Point Number Line Model Compare (Greater than, Less than, Equal to)	Critical Vocabulary Numerator Denominator Equivalent Point Number Line Model Compare (Greater than Less than, Equal to)	

Suggested	Suggested	Suggested	Suggested	Suggested	Suggested
Strategies/Activities	Strategies/Activities	Strategies/Activities	Strategies/Activities	Strategies/Activities	Strategies/Activities
Have students view a ruler and explain how fractions represent markings in between whole numbers. Show that when you have a 1/2, half of that is a 1/4, and half of that is a 1/8, etc This too will illustrate a similar process for representing fractions on the number line. Have students use fraction tiles or similar pieces to illustrate how parts come together to form a whole. For example, 1/3, 1/3, and 1/3 when combined; forms a whole.	Lesson 13.1		Have students use fraction tiles, "pieces", etc, to determine equivalent fractions. Student can use this visual model to see that though the appearance is different, when compared, the amounts are equal as well as represent the same amount of/toward a whole. Example: Students will see that 3/3 using thirds, represents the same about as 6/6 using sixths. From this point; students continue, illustrating that 1/3 is 2/6, etc The fractions are equivalent (represent the same amount).		

| Balanced Assessment:
Formative |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Classroom discussion, |
| exit slips, questioning |
| Summative Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response | Summative Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response | Summative Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response | Summative Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response | Summative Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response | Summative Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response |
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| Resources Needed |
EnVision Math Series	EnVision Math Series				
Software	Software	EnVision Math Series	EnVision Math Series	EnVision Math Series	EnVision Math Series
www.educationcity.co	www.educationcity.co	Software	Software	Software	Software
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Weeks 25-27	Weeks 28-30
Unit/Topic	Unit/Topic
Measurement	Measurement and Data (Area & Perimeter)
 3.MD.2. Measure and estimate liquid volumes and masses of objects using standard units of grams (g), kilograms (kg), and liters (l).¹ Add, subtract, multiply, or divide to solve one-step word problems involving masses or volumes that are given in the same units, e.g., by using drawings (such as a beaker with a measurement scale) to represent the problem. 3.MD.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 	 3.MD.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 exhibiting rectangles with the same perimeter and different areas or with the same area and different perimeters. 3.MD.5. Recognize area as an attribute of plane figures and understand concepts of area measurement. 3.MD.6. Measure areas by counting unit squares (square cm, square m, square in, square ft, and improvised units). 3.MD.7. Relate area to the operations of multiplication and addition.
IDENTIFY GAPS for Math/Literacy in this section. These topics/skills need to be taught for 2 – 3 years to avoid gaps in student learning. Moved from 5 th grade to 3 rd grade Students will apply standard units of measure to length, weight, temperature and liquid capacity.	IDENTIFY GAPS for Math/Literacy in this section. These topics/skills need to be taught for 2 – 3 years to avoid gaps in student learning.

CURRICULUM			CURRICULUM		
Week 25	Week 26	Week 27	Week 28	Week 29	Week 30
Measurement of volume	Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division	Standard Measurement	Perimeter and Area	Perimeter and Area	Perimeter and Area
I CAN STATEMENTS: I can measure and estimate liquid volumes and masses of objects using standard units of grams, kilograms, and liters	I CAN STATEMENTS: I can add, subtract, multiply or divide to solve one-step word problems involving masses or volumes that are given in the same units.	I CAN STATEMENTS: I can generate measurement data by measuring lengths using rulers marked with halves and fourths of an inch.	I CAN STATEMENTS: I can recognize perimeter as an attribute of plane figures and understand concepts of perimeter measurement. I can measure areas by counting square units	I CAN STATEMENTS: I can relate area to the operations of multiplication and division. I can find the area of a rectangle by multiplying the side lengths. (A=LXW)	I CAN STATEMENTS: I can find the area of an irregular rectangle by incorporating addition and multiplication.
Critical Vocabulary Volume Mass Standard Unit	Critical Vocabulary Volume Mass Estimate Standard Units Product Quotient	Critical Vocabulary Data Measurement Length Ruler	Critical Vocabulary Data Measurement Length Ruler Attribute Plane figure Area perimeter Square units	Critical Vocabulary Area Length Width Regular polygons Irregular polygons Square unit	Critical Vocabulary Area Length Width Regular polygons Irregular polygons Square unit

	I				
Suggested Strategies/Activities Have students locate the amount of liquid contained within bottled water with regard to standard units of measure. Explain to students that this amount of liquid is the volume of the container. Challenge students by asking "how large would a container have to be if 3 students combined his/her water to form one container to be used among a larger group", etc	Suggested Strategies/Activities Use a ruler to measure objects to the nearest half inch and ¼ inch. Use a ruler to measure objects using the metric units.	Suggested Strategies/Activities Use a ruler to measure objects to the nearest half inch and ¼ inch. Use a ruler to measure objects using the metric units.	Suggested Strategies/Activities Use grid paper to find the area of irregular polygons. Use the formula A=L x W to find the area of regular polygons.	Suggested Strategies/Activities Use grid paper to find the area of irregular polygons. Use the formula A=L x W to find the area of regular polygons. *4 th grade Lesson 3.4, 3.5	Suggested Strategies/Activities Use grid paper to find the area of irregular polygons. Use the formula A=L x W to find the area of regular polygons. *4 th grade lesson 14.3 14.2
Balanced Assessment: Formative	Balanced Assessment: Formative	Balanced Assessment: Formative	Balanced Assessment: Formative	Balanced Assessment: Formative	Balanced Assessment Formative
Classroom discussion,	Classroom discussion,	Classroom discussion,	Classroom discussion,	Classroom discussion,	Classroom discussion,
exit slips, questioning	exit slips, questioning	exit slips, questioning	exit slips, questioning	exit slips, questioning	exit slips, questioning
Summative	Summative	Summative	Summative	Summative	Summative
Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response

Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the commor assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)
Resources Needed					
EnVision Math Series	EnVision Math Series	EnVision Math Series	EnVision Math Series	EnVision Math Series	EnVision Math Series
Software	Software	Software	Software	Software	Software
www.educationcity.co	www.educationcity.co	www.educationcity.co	www.educationcity.co	www.educationcity.co	www.educationcity.co
<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>
www.studyisland.com	www.studyisland.com	www.studyisland.com	www.studyisland.com	www.studyisland.com	www.studyisland.com
www.coolmath.com	www.coolmath.com	www.coolmath.com	www.coolmath.com	www.coolmath.com	www.coolmath.com
www.primarygames.co	www.primarygames.co	www.primarygames.co	www.primarygames.co	www.primarygames.co	www.primarygames.co
<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>
www.unitedstreaming.c	www.unitedstreaming.c	www.unitedstreaming.c	www.unitedstreaming.c	www.unitedstreaming.c	www.unitedstreaming.
<u>om</u>	<u>om</u>	<u>om</u>	<u>om</u>	<u>om</u>	<u>om</u>
Crosswalk Coach					
Buckle Down					

Weeks 31-33	Weeks 34-36
Unit/Topic	Unit/Topic
Measurement (Time & Graphs)	Numbers and Operations Extension
 3.MD.1. Tell and write time to the nearest minute and measure time intervals in minutes. Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of time intervals in minutes, e.g., by representing the problem on a number line diagram. 3.MD.3 Draw a scaled picture graph 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 scaled bar graphs. 	 3.OA.7. Fluently multiply and divide within 100, using strategies such as the relationship between multiplication and division (e.g., knowing that 8 × 5 = 40, one knows 40 ÷ 5 = 8) or properties of operations. By the end of Grade 3, know from memory all products of two one-digit numbers. 3.OA.8. Solve two-step word 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.
IDENTIFY GAPS for Math/Literacy in this section. These topics/skills need to be taught for 2 – 3 years to avoid gaps in student learning. Moved from 3 rd grade to 1 st grade	3.OA.9. Identify arithmetic patterns (including patterns in the addition table or multiplication table), and explain them using properties of operations. For example, observe that 4 times a number is always even, and explain why 4 times a number can be decomposed into two equal addends *Step up to 4 th grade Common Core
Time to the nearest half hour.	IDENTIFY GAPS for Math/Literacy in this section. These topics/skills need to be taught for 2 – 3 years to avoid gaps in student learning.

CURRICULUM		CURRICULUM			
Week 31	Week 32	Week 33	Week 34	Week 35	Week 36
I CAN STATEMENTS: I can tell and write time to the nearest minute and measure the time intervals in minutes. Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction involving addition and subtraction of time intervals in minutes.	Time Graphs I CAN STATEMENTS: I can tell and write time to the nearest minute and measure the time intervals in minutes. Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction involving addition and subtraction of time intervals in minutes.	I CAN STATEMENTS: I can draw a picture and bar graph to represent data. I can solve word problems using information presented in a graph.	I CAN STATEMENTS: I can multiply using arrays, breaking apart and expanded algorithm. I can multiply 2 and 3 digit numbers by 1 digit.	I CAN STATEMENTS: I can multiply 2 and 3 digit numbers by 1 digit. I can estimate quotients. I can divide 2 digit numbers.	I CAN STATEMENTS: I can divide 2 digit numbers. I can divide with remainders. I can solve multiple step problems.
Critical Vocabulary Intervals Minutes Hour	I can draw a picture and bar graph to represent data. Critical Vocabulary Intervals Minutes Hour Bar Graph Picture Graph Data	Critical Vocabulary Bar Graph Picture Graph Data	Critical Vocabulary Digits Multiply Factor Product	Critical Vocabulary Digits Multiply Factor Product Divide Quotient Estimate	Critical Vocabulary Divide Quotient Remainder

Suggested Strategies/Activities Judy Clocks	Suggested Strategies/Activities Judy Clocks	Suggested Strategies/Activities Judy Clocks	Suggested Strategies/Activities	Suggested Strategies/Activities	Suggested Strategies/Activities
,	Conduct Data Collection (Survey) and graph results	Conduct Data Collection (Survey) and graph results	Lessons 18.2, 18.3, 18.4, 18.5 18.6	Lessons 18.2, 18.3, 18.4, 18.5 18.6 19.1, 19.2, 19.3 19.4, 19.5, 19.	Lessons 19.1, 19.2, 19.3 19.4, 19.5, 19.
Balanced Assessment: Formative					
Classroom discussion,					
exit slips, questioning					
Summative	Summative	Summative	Summative	Summative	Summative
Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response	Multiple choice end of topic exam, open response
Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the common assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)	Common (PLC Teams will design the commor assessments, i.e., grade level, and/or depts)
Resources Needed					
EnVision Math Series	Fullisian Math Cariss	Fullision Math Couls	Fullision Math Couls	Fullision Math Couls	Fullision Math Carias
Software	EnVision Math Series Software	EnVision Math Series Software	EnVision Math Series	EnVision Math Series	EnVision Math Series
www.educationcity.co	www.educationcity.co	www.educationcity.co	Software www.educationcity.co	Software www.educationcity.co	Software www.educationcity.co
<u>m</u> www.studyisland.com					
www.stuuyisianu.com	<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>

www.coolmath.com www.primarygames.co m	www.studyisland.com www.coolmath.com www.primarygames.co	www.studyisland.com www.coolmath.com www.primarygames.co	www.studyisland.com www.coolmath.com www.primarygames.co	www.studyisland.com www.coolmath.com www.primarygames.co	www.studyisland.com www.coolmath.com www.primarygames.co
www.unitedstreaming.c	<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>m</u>
<u>om</u>	www.unitedstreaming.c	www.unitedstreaming.c	www.unitedstreaming.c	www.unitedstreaming.c	www.unitedstreaming.
Crosswalk Coach	<u>om</u>	<u>om</u>	<u>om</u>	<u>om</u>	<u>om</u>
Buckle Down	Crosswalk Coach				
	Buckle Down				