
Montana Content Standards for Mathematics– Grade 3

Montana Content Standards for Mathematical Practices and Mathematics Content
Adopted November 2011

Montana Mathematics Content Standards

(Adopted November 2011)

Contents

Standards for Mathematical Practice: Grade 3 Explanations and Examples.....	3
<i>Explanations and Examples Grade 3 Arizona Department of Education: Standards and Assessment Division Third Grade Overview</i>	<i>3</i>
GRADE 3 STANDARDS	6
Operations and Algebraic Thinking (OA).....	6
Number and Operations in Base Ten (NBT)	7
Number and Operations – Fractions (NF).....	7
Measurement and Data (MD).....	7
Geometry (G)	8

Accommodation statement for publications

The OPI is committed to providing reasonable accommodations to people with disabilities. If you need a reasonable accommodation, require an alternate format, or have questions concerning accessibility, contact the OPI ADA Coordinator, 406-444-3161, opiada@mt.gov, TTY 406-444-0235.

Montana Mathematics Content Standards

(Adopted November 2011)

Standards for Mathematical Practice: Grade 3 Explanations and Examples

Standards	Explanations and Examples
<i>Students are expected to:</i>	The Standards for Mathematical Practice describe ways in which students ought to engage with the subject matter as they grow in mathematical maturity and expertise.
3.MP.1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	In third grade, students know that doing mathematics involves solving problems and discussing how they solved them. Students explain to themselves the meaning of a problem and look for ways to solve it. Third graders may use concrete objects or pictures to help them conceptualize and solve problems. They may check their thinking by asking themselves, “Does this make sense?” They listen to the strategies of others and will try different approaches. They often will use another method to check their answers.
3.MP.2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	Third graders should recognize that a number represents a specific quantity. They connect the quantity to written symbols and create a logical representation of the problem at hand, considering both the appropriate units involved and the meaning of quantities.
3.MP.3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	In third grade, students may construct arguments using concrete referents, such as objects, pictures, and drawings. They refine their mathematical communication skills as they participate in mathematical discussions involving questions like “How did you get that?” and “Why is that true?” They explain their thinking to others and respond to others’ thinking.
3.MP.4. Model with mathematics.	Students experiment with representing problem situations in multiple ways including numbers, words (mathematical language), drawing pictures, using objects, acting out, making a chart, list, or graph, creating equations, etc. Students need opportunities to connect the different representations and explain the connections. They should be able to use all of these representations as needed. Third graders should evaluate their results in the context of the situation and reflect on whether the results make sense.
3.MP.5. Use appropriate tools strategically.	Third graders consider the available tools (including estimation) when solving a mathematical problem and decide when certain tools might be helpful. For instance, they may use graph paper to find all the possible rectangles that have a given perimeter. They compile the possibilities into an organized list or a table, and determine whether they have all the possible rectangles.
3.MP.6. Attend to precision.	As third graders develop their mathematical communication skills, they try to use clear and precise language in their discussions with others and in their own reasoning. They are careful about specifying units of measure and state the meaning of the symbols they choose. For instance, when figuring out the area of a rectangle they record their answers in square units.
3.MP.7. Look for and make use of structure.	In third grade, students look closely to discover a pattern or structure. For instance, students use properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide (commutative and distributive properties).
3.MP.8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	Students in third grade should notice repetitive actions in computation and look for more shortcut methods. For example, students may use the distributive property as a strategy for using products they know to solve products that they don’t know. For example, if students are asked to find the product of 7×8 , they might decompose 7 into 5 and 2 and then multiply 5×8 and 2×8 to arrive at $40 + 16$ or 56. In addition, third graders continually evaluate their work by asking themselves, “Does this make sense?”

Explanations and Examples Grade 3 Arizona Department of Education: Standards and Assessment Division

Montana Mathematics Content Standards

(Adopted November 2011)

Third Grade Overview

Domains	Operations and Algebraic Thinking	Number & Operations in Base Ten	Number & Operations-Fractions	Measurement and Data	Geometry
Clusters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division Understand properties of multiplication and the relationship between multiplication and division Multiply and divide within 100 Solve problems involving the four operations, and identify and explain patterns in arithmetic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop understanding of fractions as numbers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solve problems involving measurement and estimation of intervals of time, liquid, volumes and masses of objects Represent and interpret data Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition Geometric measurement: recognize perimeter as an attribute of plane figures and distinguish between linear and area measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reason with shapes and their attributes
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Reason abstractly and quantitatively. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Model with mathematics. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use appropriate tools strategically. Attend to precision. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Look for and make use of structure. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning. 	

In Grade 3, instructional time should focus on four critical areas [Multiplication, division, and fractions are the most important developments]:

1. *Developing understanding of multiplication and division and strategies for multiplication and division within 100*

- Students develop an understanding of the meanings of multiplication and division of whole numbers through activities and problems involving equal-sized groups, arrays, and area models; multiplication is finding an unknown product, and division is finding an unknown factor in these situations. For equal-sized group situations, division can require finding the unknown number of groups or the unknown group size. Students use properties of operations to calculate products of whole numbers, using increasingly sophisticated strategies based on these properties to solve multiplication and division problems involving single-digit factors. By comparing a variety of solution strategies, students learn the relationship between multiplication and division.

2. *Developing understanding of fractions, especially unit fractions (fractions with numerator 1)*

- Students develop an understanding of fractions, beginning with unit fractions. Students view fractions in general as being built out of unit fractions, and they use fractions along with visual fraction models to represent parts of a whole. Students understand that the size of a fractional part is relative to the size of the whole. For example, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the paint in a small bucket could be less paint than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the paint in a larger bucket; but $\frac{1}{3}$ of a ribbon is longer than $\frac{1}{5}$ of the same ribbon because when the ribbon is divided into 3 equal parts, the parts are longer than when the ribbon is divided into 5 equal parts. Students are able to use fractions to represent numbers equal to, less than, and greater than one. They solve problems that involve comparing fractions by using visual fraction models and strategies based on noticing equal numerators or denominators.

3. *Developing understanding of the structure of rectangular arrays and of area*

- Students recognize area as an attribute of two-dimensional regions. They measure the area of a shape by finding the total number of same-size units of area required to cover the shape without gaps or overlaps, a square with sides of unit length being the standard unit

Montana Mathematics Content Standards

(Adopted November 2011)

for measuring area. Students understand that rectangular arrays can be decomposed into identical rows or into identical columns. By decomposing rectangles into rectangular arrays of squares, students connect area to multiplication, and justify using multiplication to determine the area of a rectangle.

4. *Describing and analyzing two-dimensional shapes*

- Students describe, analyze, and compare properties of two-dimensional shapes. They compare and classify shapes by their sides and angles, and connect these with definitions of shapes. Students also relate their fraction work to geometry by expressing the area of part of a shape as a unit fraction of the whole.

Montana Mathematics Content Standards

(Adopted November 2011)

GRADE 3 STANDARDS

Operations and Algebraic Thinking (OA)

Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division.

- 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.1)
- Interpret whole-number quotients of whole numbers, e.g., interpret $56 \div 8$ 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 $56 \div 8$. (3.OA.2)
- 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. (3.OA.3)
- 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.4)

Understand properties of multiplication and the relationship between multiplication and division.

- 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 $8 \times (5 + 2) = (8 \times 5) + (8 \times 2) = 40 + 16 = 56$. (Distributive property.) [Students need not use formal terms for these properties.] (3.OA.5)
- Understand division as an unknown factor problem. For example, find $32 \div 8$ by finding the number that makes 32 when multiplied by 8. (3.OA.6)

Multiply and divide within 100.

- 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.7)

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

- Solve two-step word problems using the four operations within cultural contexts, including those of Montana American Indians. 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. [This standard is limited to problems posed with whole numbers and having whole-number answers; students should know how to perform operations in the conventional order when there are no parentheses to specify a particular order.] (3.OA.8)
- Identify arithmetic patterns (including patterns in the addition table or multiplication table), and explain them using properties of operations. For example, observe that four times a number is always even, and explain why four times a number can be decomposed into two equal addends. (3.OA.9)

Montana Mathematics Content Standards

(Adopted November 2011)

Number and Operations in Base Ten (NBT)

Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic. [A range of algorithms may be used.]

- Use place value understanding to round whole numbers to the nearest 10 or 100. (3.NBT.1)
- 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.2)
- 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.3)

Number and Operations – Fractions (NF)

[Grade 3 expectations in this domain are limited to fractions with denominators 2, 3, 4, 6, 8.]

Develop understanding of fractions as numbers.

- 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.1)
- Understand a fraction as a number on the number line and represent fractions on a number line diagram.
 - 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 of the part based at 0 locates the number $1/b$ on the number line.
 - Represent a fraction a/b on a number line diagram by marking off a lengths $1/b$ from 0. Recognize that the resulting interval has size a/b and that its endpoint locates the number a/b on the number line. (3.NF.2)
- Explain equivalence of fractions in special cases and compare fractions by reasoning about their size.
 - Understand two fractions as equivalent (equal) if they are the same size or the same point on a number line.
 - Recognize and generate simple equivalent fractions, e.g., $1/2 = 2/4$, $4/6 = 2/3$. Explain why the fractions are equivalent, e.g., by using a visual fraction model.
 - Express whole numbers as fractions, and recognize fractions that are equivalent to whole numbers. Examples: express 3 in the form $3 = 3/1$; recognize that $6/1 = 6$; and locate $4/4$ and 1 at the same point of a number line diagram.
 - 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 of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, or $<$, and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model. (3.NF.3)

Measurement and Data (MD)

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

- 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.1)
- Measure and estimate liquid volumes and masses of objects using standard units of grams (g), kilograms (kg), and liters (l). 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. [Excludes compound units such as cm^3 and

Montana Mathematics Content Standards

(Adopted November 2011)

finding the geometric volume of a container. Excludes multiplicative comparison problems (problems involving notions of “times as much”).] (3.MD.2)

Represent and interpret data.

- Draw a scaled picture graph and a scaled bar graph to represent a data set with several categories, within cultural contexts including those of Montana American Indians. Solve one- and two-step "how many more" and "how many less" problems using information presented in scaled bar graphs. For example, draw a bar graph in which each square in the bar graph might represent five pets. (3.MD.3)
- 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, i.e. whole numbers, halves, or quarters. (3.MD.4)

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

- Recognize area as an attribute of plane figures and understand concepts of area measurement.
 - 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.
 - 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.5)
- Measure areas by counting unit squares (square cm, square m, square in, square ft, and improvised units). (3.MD.6)
- Relate area to the operations of multiplication and addition.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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, including those of Montana American Indians. (3.MD.7)

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

- 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.8)

Geometry (G)

Reason with shapes and their attributes.

- 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. (3.G.1)

Montana Mathematics Content Standards

(Adopted November 2011)

- 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 four parts with equal area, and describe the area of each part as $\frac{1}{4}$ of the area of the shape. (3.G.2)