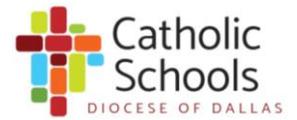


Unit Map: Grade 3 Math



Place Value	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.3 Number and operations. The student represents and compares whole numbers and understand relationships related to place value.				

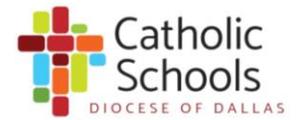
Catholic Identity: Integration of Our Faith			
3.1A	display a sense of wonder about mathematical relationships *		
3.1B	respond to the beauty, harmony, proportion, radiance, and wholeness present in mathematics *		
3.1C	show interest in how the mental processes evident within mathematics help us with the development of natural virtues *		
3.1D	exhibit appreciation for the process of discovering meanings and truths and not just arriving at an answer *		

Learning Process Standards (Tools to Know)	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.2A	determine math needed to solve problems			
3.2B	use problem-solving models			
3.2C	exhibit joy at solving difficult mathematical problems *			

Content	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
Place Value of Whole Numbers				
3.3A	compose and decompose numbers up to 100,000 as a sum of so many ten thousands, so many thousands, so many hundreds, so many tens, and so many ones using objects, pictorial models, and numbers, including expanded notation as appropriate			
3.3A.1	describe the mathematical relationships found in the base-10 place value system through the hundred thousandths place			
3.3A.2	compare and order whole numbers up to 100,000 and represent comparisons using the symbols $>$, $<$, or $=$			
3.3A.3	represent a number on a number line as being between two consecutive multiples of 10; 100; 1,000; or 10,000 and use words to describe relative size of numbers in order to round whole numbers			

Learning Process Standards (Ways to Show)	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.2D	create representations			
3.2E	analyze information			
3.2F	develop lines of inquiry to determine truth or falsehood *			

Unit Map: Grade 3 Math



Fractions	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.4 Number and operations. The student represents and explains fractional units.				

Catholic Identity: Integration of Our Faith			
3.1A	display a sense of wonder about mathematical relationships *		
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3.1C	show interest in how the mental processes evident within mathematics help us with the development of natural virtues *		
3.1D	exhibit appreciation for the process of discovering meanings and truths and not just arriving at an answer *		

Learning Process Standards (Tools to Know)	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.2A determine math needed to solve problems				
3.2B use problem-solving models				
3.2C exhibit joy at solving difficult mathematical problems *				

Content	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
Representing Fractions				
3.4A solve problems involving partitioning an object or a set of objects among two or more recipients using pictorial representations of fractions with denominators of 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8				
3.4A.1 represent fractions with denominators of 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 using concrete objects and pictorial models, including strip diagrams and number lines				
3.4A.2 determine the corresponding fraction with denominators of 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 given a specified point on a number line				

Unit Fractions – Parts of a Whole				
3.4B explain that the unit fraction $1/b$ represents the quantity formed by one part of a whole that has been partitioned into b equal parts where b is a non-zero whole number				
3.4B.1 compose and decompose a fraction a/b with a numerator greater than zero and less than or equal to b as a sum of parts $1/b$				
3.4B.2 decompose two congruent two-dimensional figures into parts with equal areas and express the area of each part as a unit fraction of the whole and recognize that equal shares of identical wholes need not have the same shape				

Comparing Fractions				
3.4C compare two fractions having the same numerator or denominator in problems by reasoning about their sizes and justifying the conclusion using symbols, words, objects, and pictorial models				
3.4C1 represent equivalent fractions with denominators of 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 using a variety of objects and pictorial models, including number lines				

Learning Process Standards (Ways to Show)	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.2D create representations				
3.2E analyze information				
3.2F develop lines of inquiry to determine truth or falsehood *				

Addition and Subtraction of Whole Numbers	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.4 Number and operations. The student develops and uses strategies and methods for whole number computations in order to solve problems with efficiency and accuracy.				

Catholic Identity: Integration of Our Faith			
3.1A	display a sense of wonder about mathematical relationships *		
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Learning Process Standards (Tools to Know)	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.2A	determine math needed to solve problems			
3.2B	use problem-solving models			
3.2C	exhibit joy at solving difficult mathematical problems *			

Content	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
Addition/Subtraction of Whole Numbers				
3.4D	solve with fluency one-step and two-step problems involving addition and subtraction within 1,000 using strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and the relationship between addition and subtraction			
3.4D.1	represent one- and two-step problems involving addition and subtraction of whole numbers to 1,000 using pictorial models, number lines, and equations			
3.4D.2	round to the nearest 10 or 100 or use compatible numbers to estimate solutions to addition and subtraction problems			
3.4D.3	represent real-world relationships using number pairs in a table and verbal descriptions			

Addition and Subtraction with Money				
3.4E	determine the value of a collection of coins and bills			

Learning Process Standards (Ways to Show)	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.2D	create representations			
3.2E	analyze information			
3.2F	develop lines of inquiry to determine truth or falsehood *			

Multiplication and Division of Whole Numbers	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
<p>3.4 Number and operations. The student develops and uses strategies and methods for whole number computations in order to solve problems with efficiency and accuracy.</p>				

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3.1A	display a sense of wonder about mathematical relationships *		
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Learning Process Standards (Tools to Know)	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.2A	determine math needed to solve problems			
3.2B	use problem-solving models			
3.2C	exhibit joy at solving difficult mathematical problems *			

Content	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
Multiplication of Whole Numbers				
3.4F	solve one-step and two-step problems involving multiplication within 100 using a variety of strategies			
3.4F.1	represent multiplication facts by using a variety of approaches such as repeated addition, equal-sized groups, arrays, area models, equal jumps on a number line, and skip counting			
3.4F.2	recall facts to multiply up to 10 by 10 with automaticity and recall the corresponding division facts			
3.4F.3	use strategies and algorithms, including the standard algorithm, to multiply a two-digit number by a one-digit number.			

Division of Whole Numbers				
3.4G	solve one-step and two-step problems involving division within 100 using a variety of strategies			
3.4G.1	determine the number of objects in each group when a set of objects is partitioned into equal shares or a set of objects is shared equally			
3.4G.2	determine if a number is even or odd using divisibility rules			
3.4G.3	determine a quotient using the relationship between multiplication and division			

Representing Multiplication and Division Problems				
3.4H	represent and solve one- and two-step multiplication and division problems within 100 using arrays, strip diagrams, and equations			
3.4H.1	determine the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation relating three whole numbers when the unknown is either a missing factor or product			
3.4H.2	represent real-world relationships using number pairs in a table and verbal descriptions			

Learning Process Standards (Ways to Show)	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.2D	create representations			
3.2E	analyze information			
3.2F	develop lines of inquiry to determine truth or falsehood *			

Geometry	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.6 Geometry and Measurement. The student analyzes attributes of two-dimensional geometric figures to develop generalizations about their properties.				

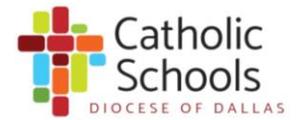
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Learning Process Standards (Tools to Know)	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.2A	determine math needed to solve problems			
3.2B	use problem-solving models			
3.2C	exhibit joy at solving difficult mathematical problems *			

Content	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
Two-Dimensional/Three-Dimensional				
3.6A	classify and sort three-dimensional solids, including cones, cylinders, spheres, triangular and rectangular prisms, pyramids, and cubes, based on attributes using formal geometric language			
3.6A.1	use attributes to recognize rhombuses, parallelograms, trapezoids, rectangles, and squares as examples of quadrilaterals and draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories			

Learning Process Standards (Ways to Show)	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.2D	create representations			
3.2E	analyze information			
3.2F	develop lines of inquiry to determine truth or falsehood *			

Unit Map: Grade 3 Math



Measurement	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.6 Geometry and Measurement. The student selects appropriate units, strategies, and tools to solve problems involving customary and metric measurement.				

Catholic Identity: Integration of Our Faith

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Learning Process Standards (Tools to Know)	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.2A	determine math needed to solve problems			
3.2B	use problem-solving models			
3.2C	exhibit joy at solving difficult mathematical problems *			

Content	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
Perimeter				
3.6B	determine the perimeter of a polygon or a missing length when given perimeter and remaining side lengths in problems			

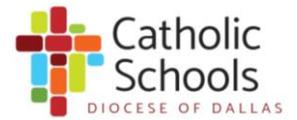
Area				
3.6C	determine the area of rectangles with whole number side lengths in problems using multiplication related to the number of rows times the number of unit squares in each row			
3.6C.1	decompose composite figures formed by rectangles into non-overlapping rectangles to determine the area of the original figure using the additive property of area			

Time				
3.6D	determine the solutions to problems involving addition and subtraction of time intervals in minutes using pictorial models or tools such as a 15-minute event plus a 30-minute event equals 45 minutes			

Liquid Capacity/Weight				
3.6E	determine liquid volume (capacity) or weight using appropriate units and tools			
3.6E.1	determine when it is appropriate to use measurements of liquid volume (capacity) or weight			

Learning Process Standards (Ways to Show)	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.2D	create representations			
3.2E	analyze information			
3.2F	develop lines of inquiry to determine truth or falsehood *			

Unit Map: Grade 3 Math



Data Analysis	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.7 Data analysis. The student solves problems by collecting, organizing, displaying, and interpreting data.				

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Learning Process Standards (Tools to Know)	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.2A determine math needed to solve problems				
3.2B use problem-solving models				
3.2C exhibit joy at solving difficult mathematical problems *				

Content	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
Using Data to Solve Problems				
3.7A solve one- and two-step problems using categorical data represented with a frequency table, dot plot, pictograph, or bar graph with scaled intervals				
3.7A.1 summarize a data set with multiple categories using a frequency table, dot plot, pictograph, or bar graph with scaled intervals				

Learning Process Standards (Ways to Show)	Unit	CHECKPOINT		
		1	2	3
3.2D create representations				
3.2E analyze information				
3.2F develop lines of inquiry to determine truth or falsehood *				