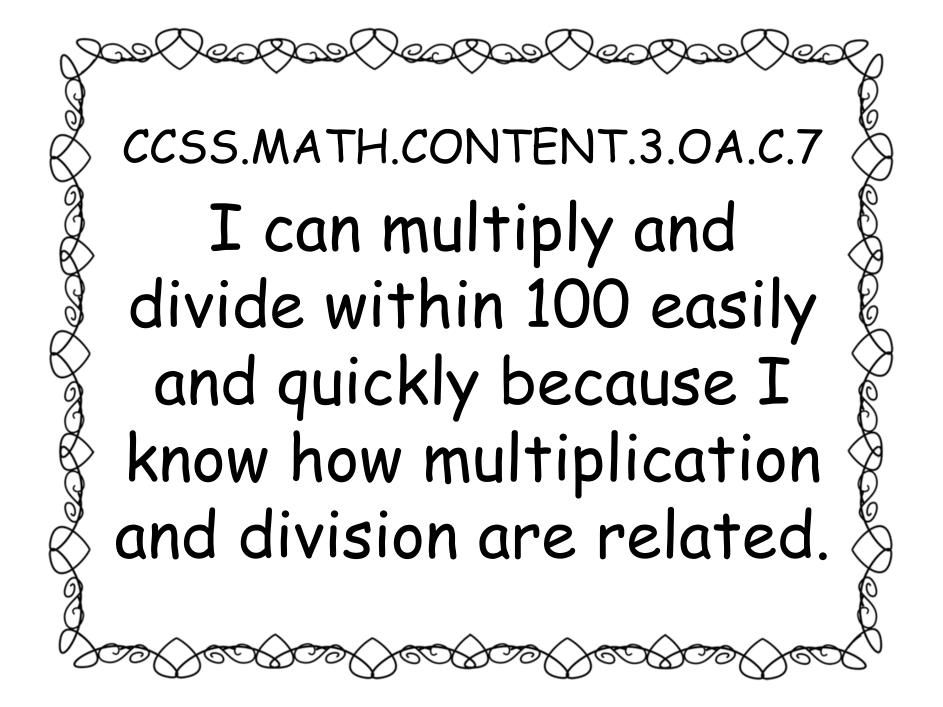
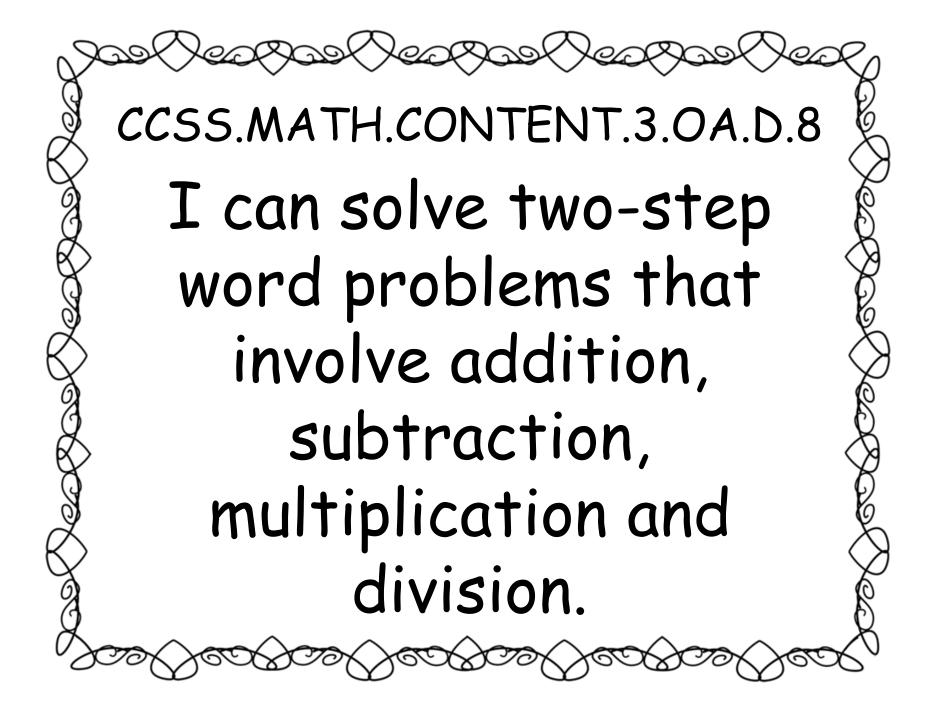
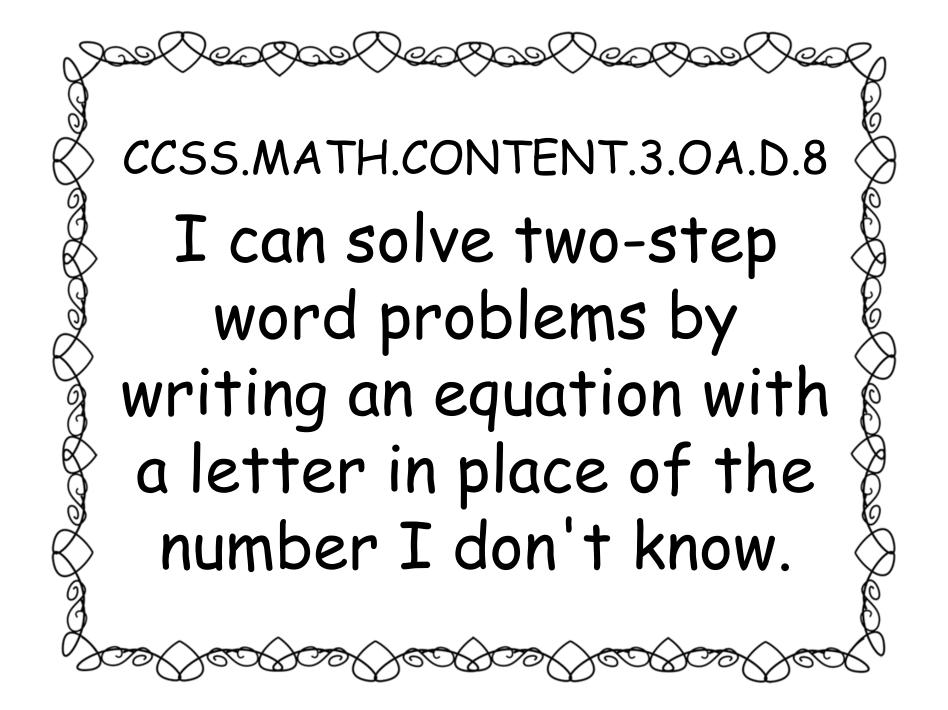
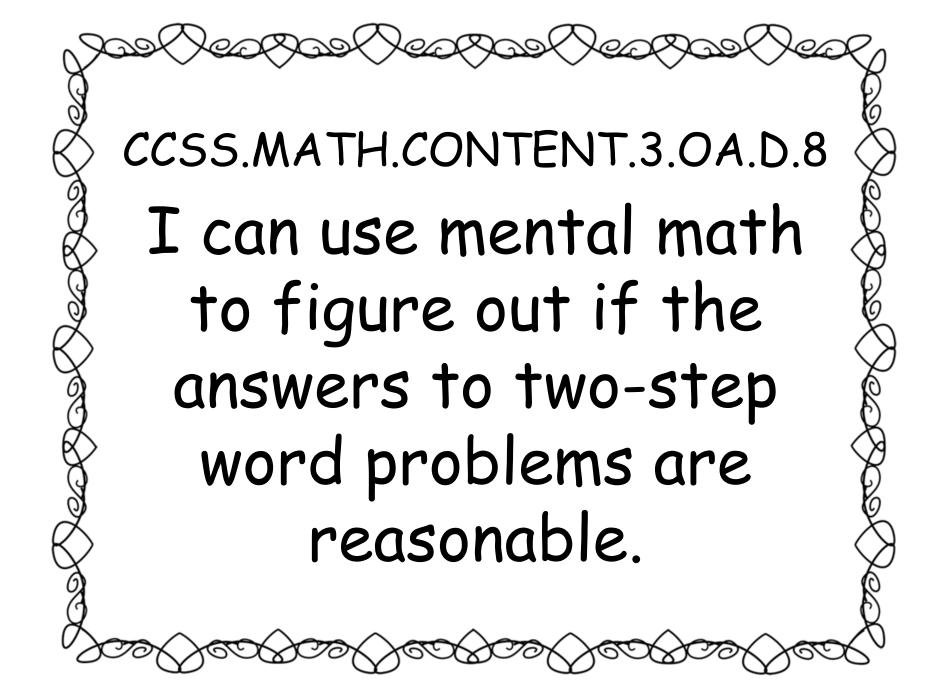


CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.OA.B.6 I can find the answer to a division problem by thinking of the missing factor in a multiplication problem. (I can figure out 32 ÷ 8 because I know that $8 \times 4 = 32.$)

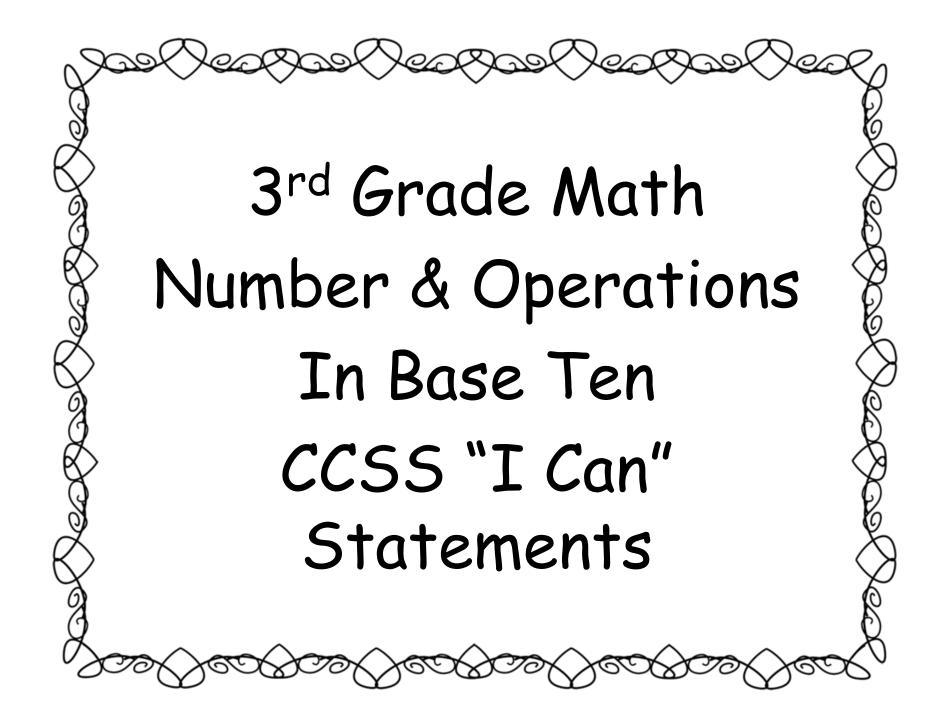


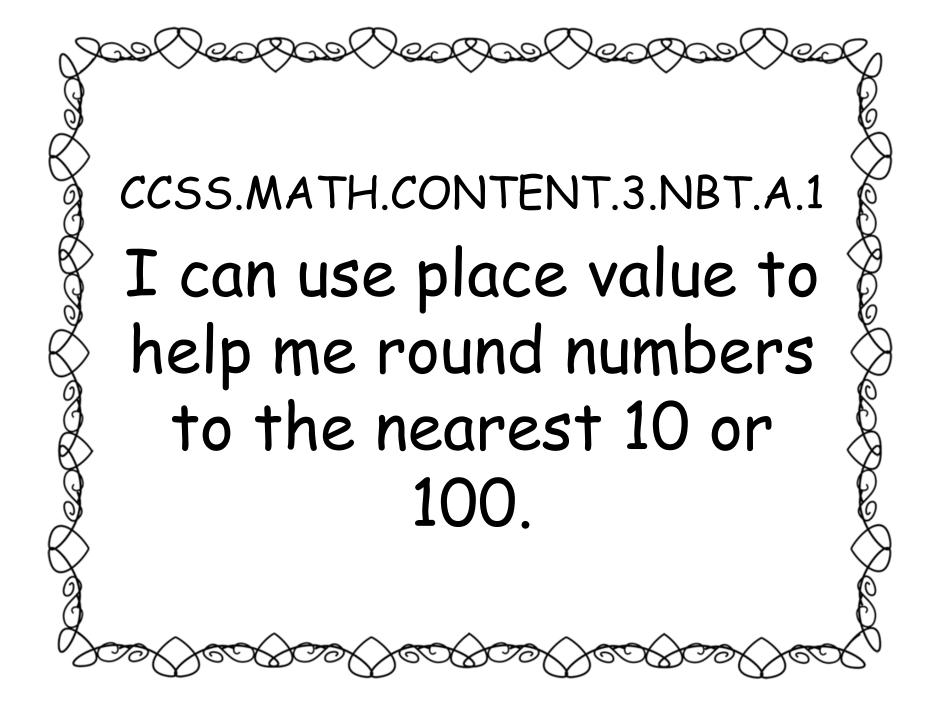


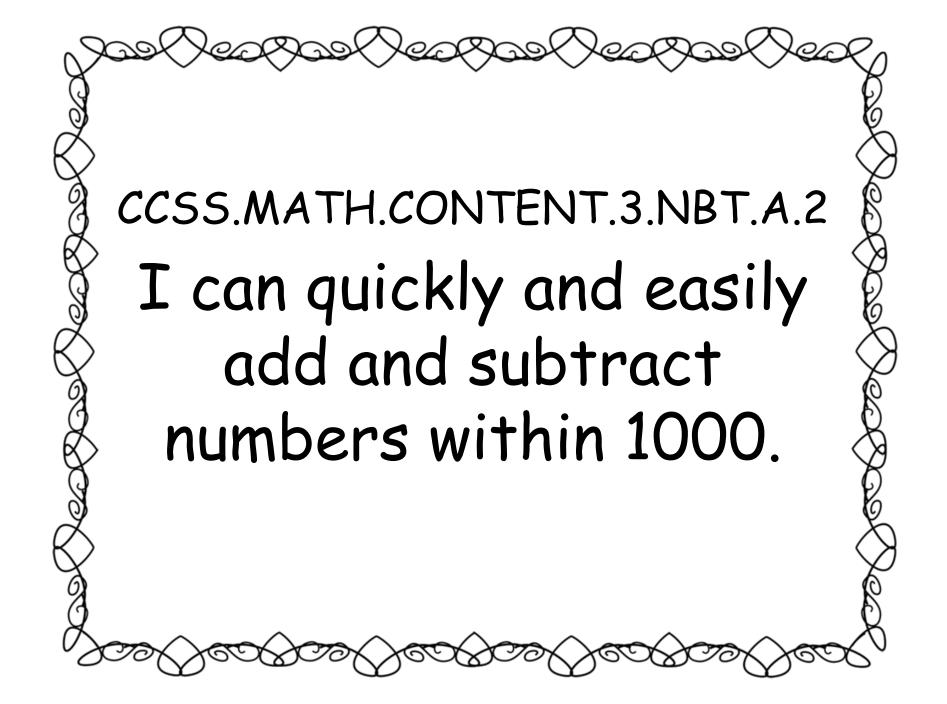


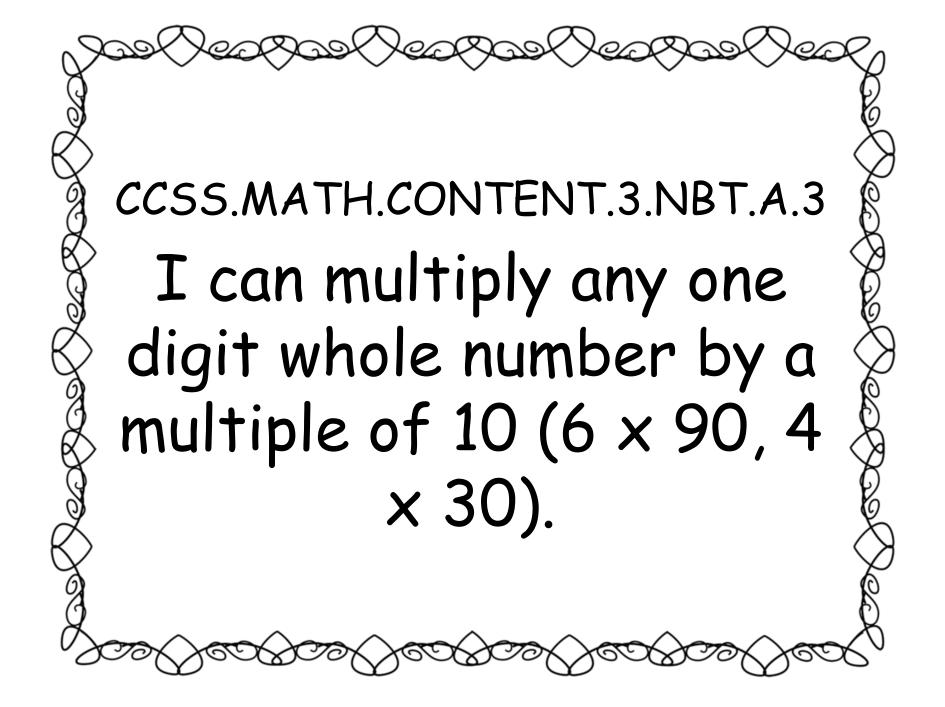


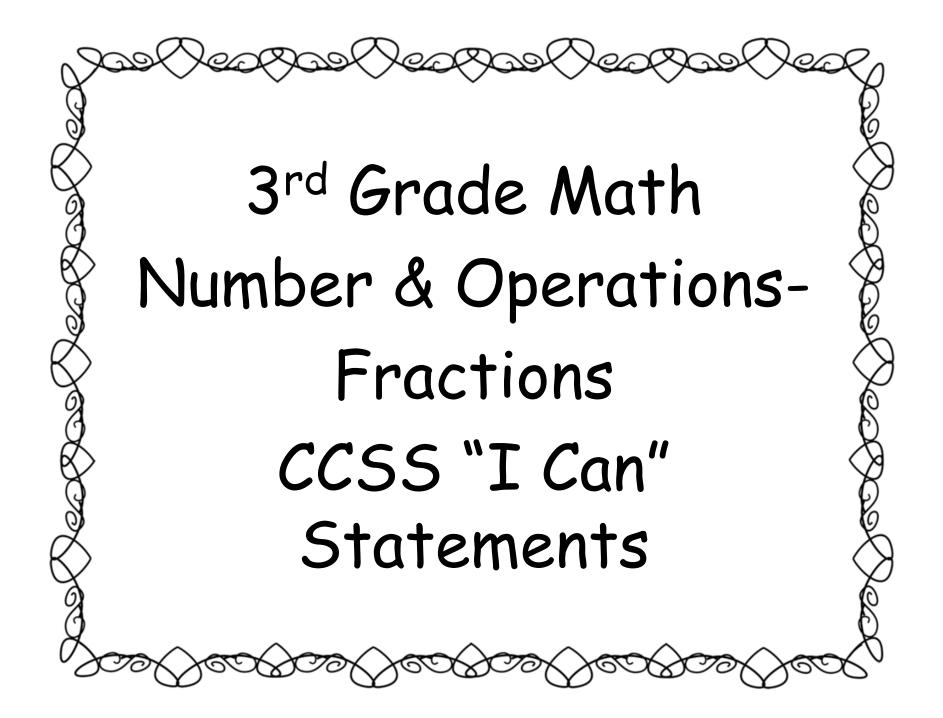
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.OA.D.9 I can find patterns in addition and multiplication tables and explain them using what I know about how numbers work.



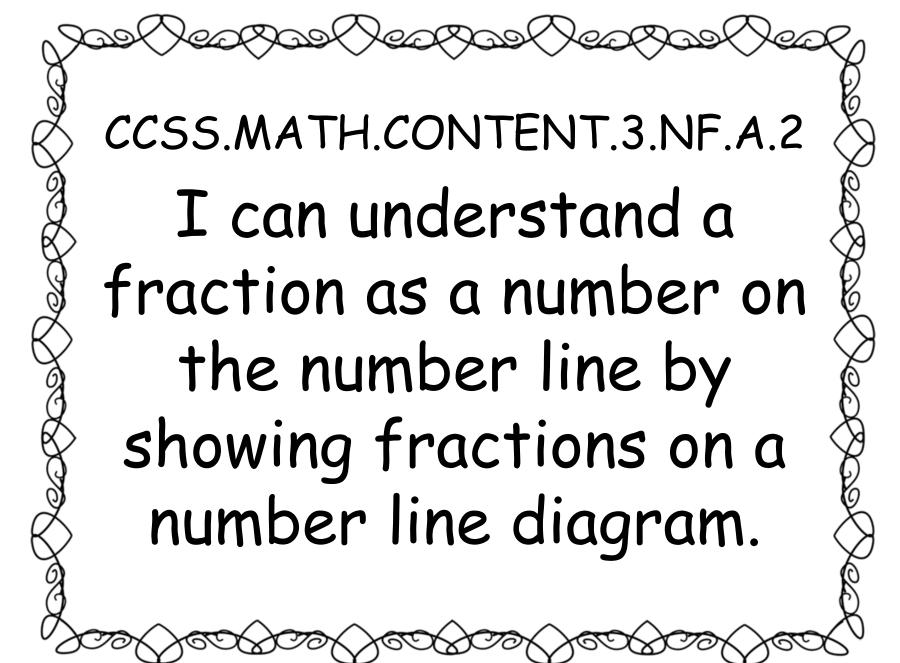




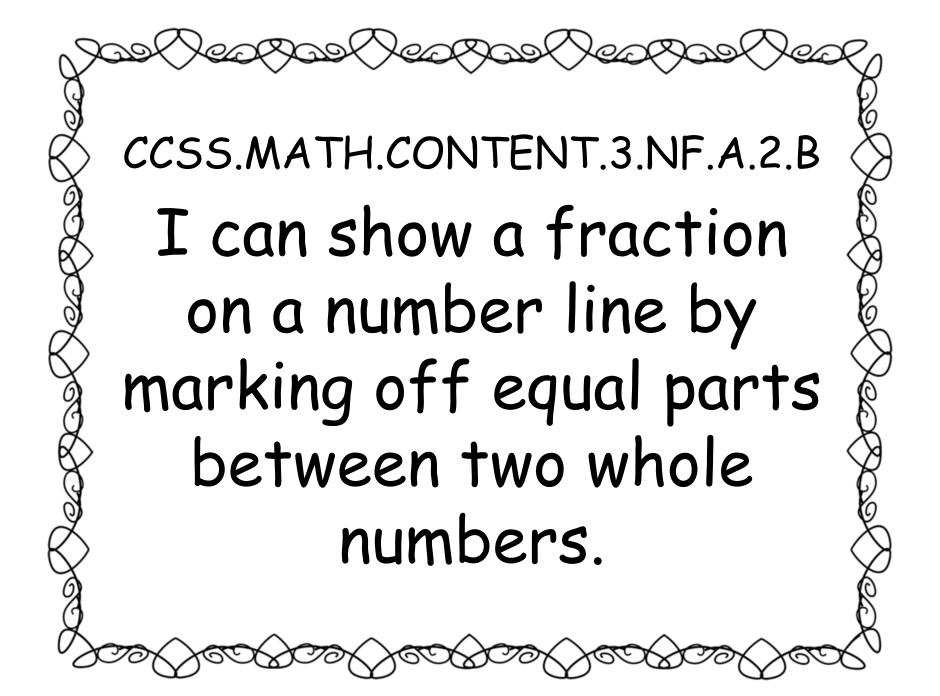


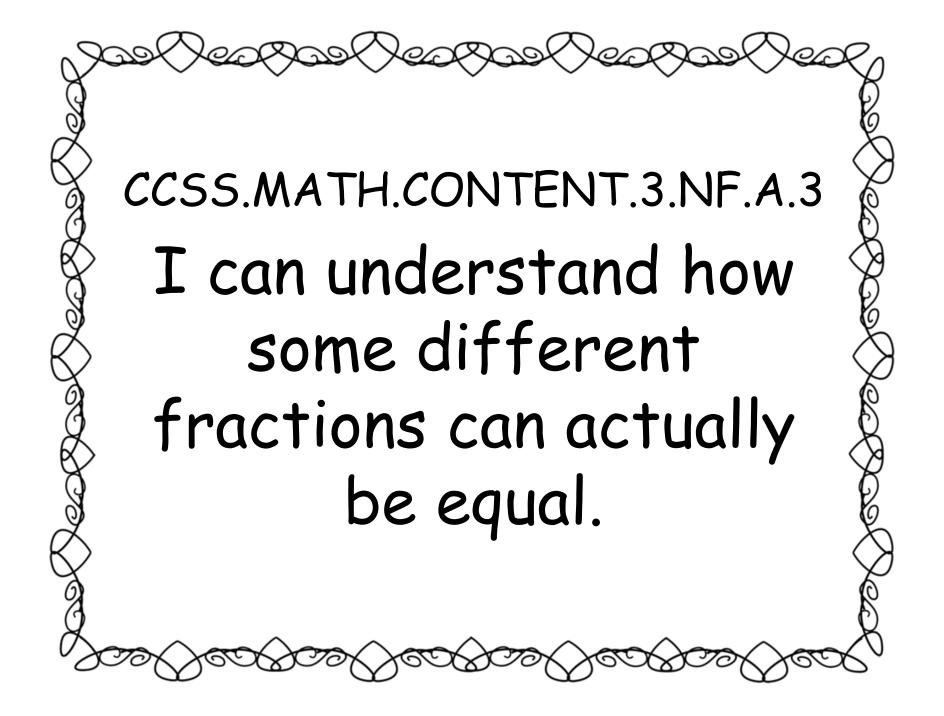


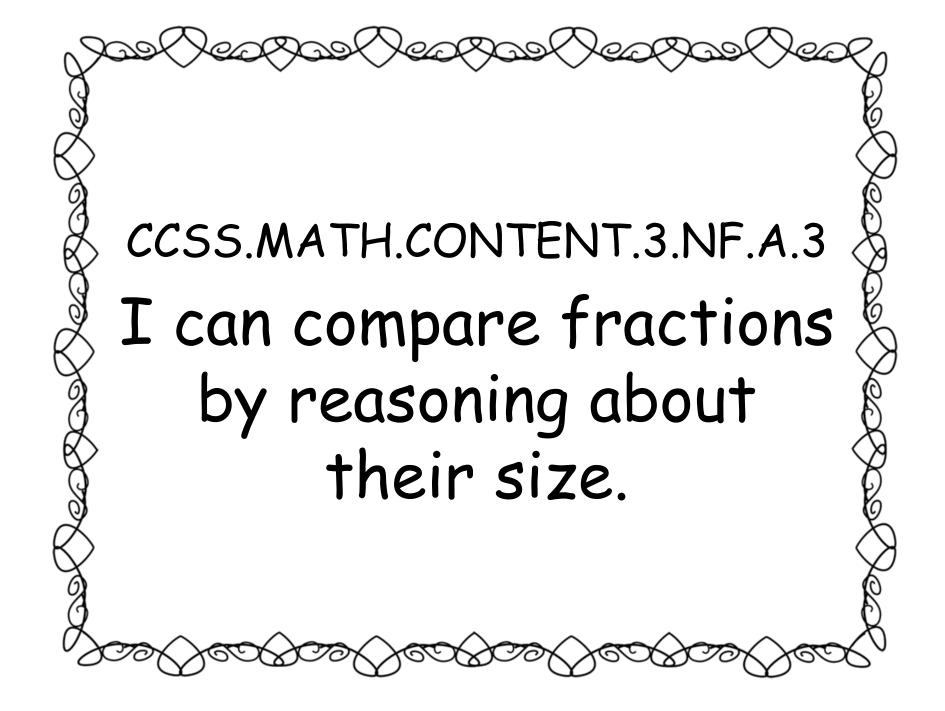
XODK XCORODK CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.NF.A.1 I can show and understand that fractions represent equal parts of a whole, where the top number is the part and the bottom number is the total number of parts in the whole.



CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.NF.A.2.A I can label fractions on a number line because I know the space between any two numbers on the number line can be thought of as a whole.

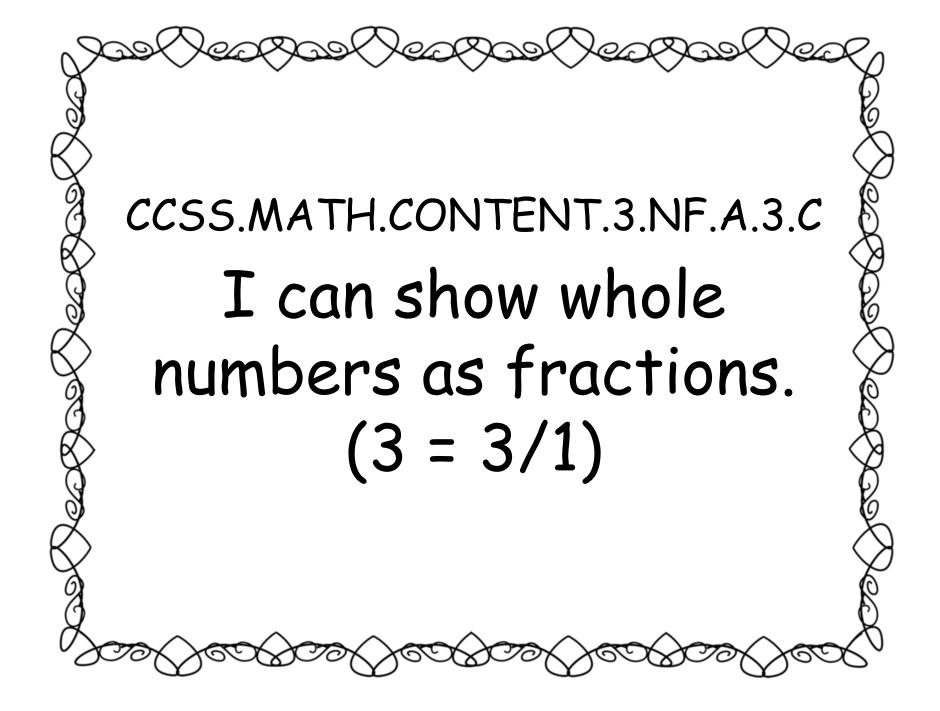


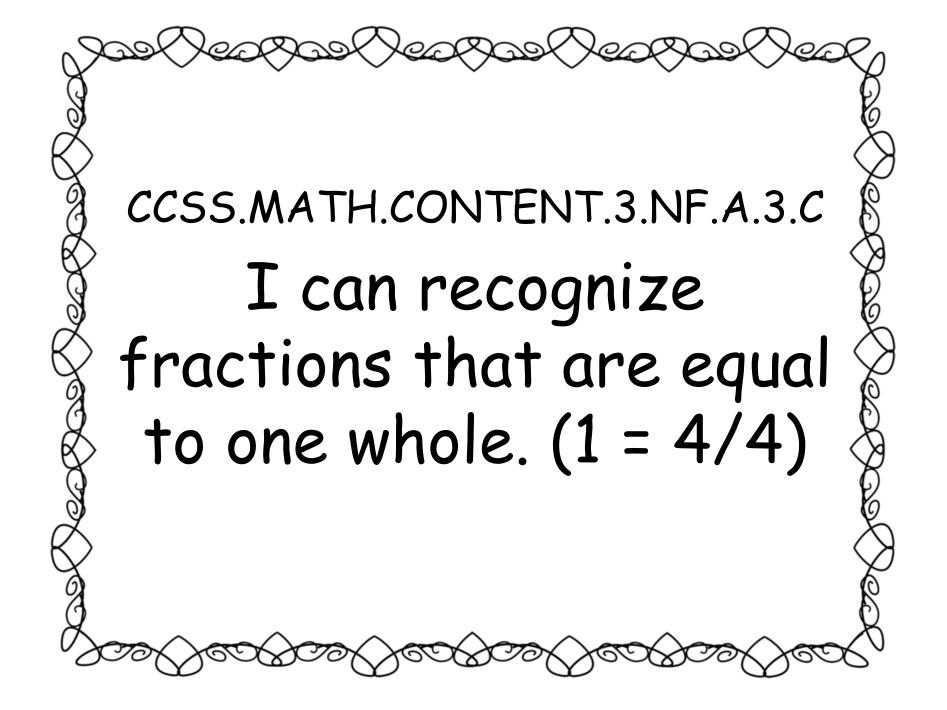




CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.NF.A.3.A I can understand two fractions as equivalent (equal) if they are the same size or at the same point on a number line.

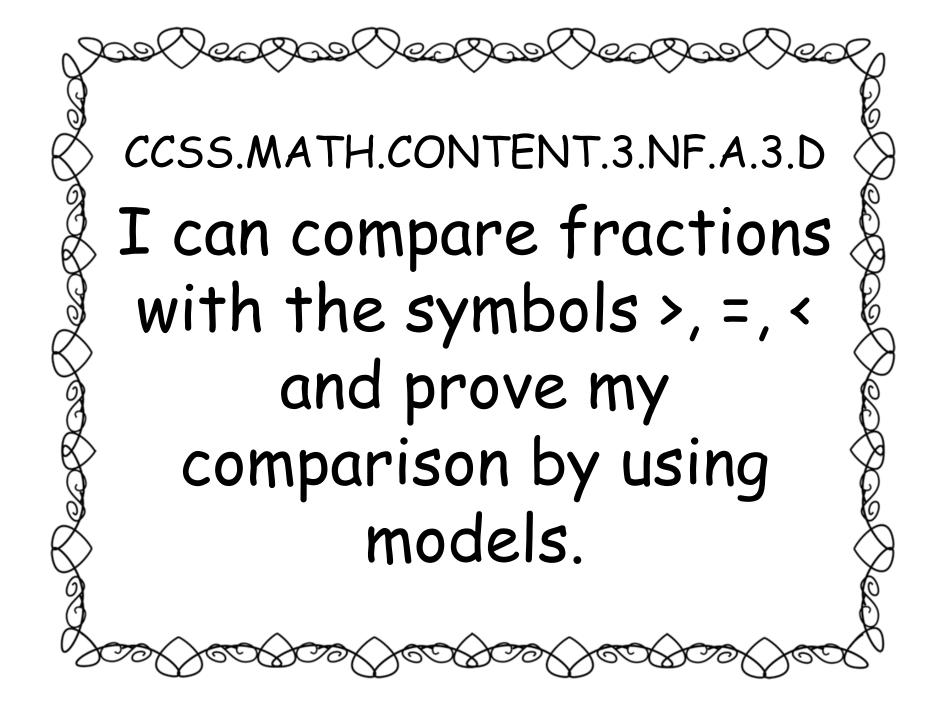
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.NF.A.3.B I can recognize and write simple equivalent (equal) fractions and explain why they are equal using words or models.

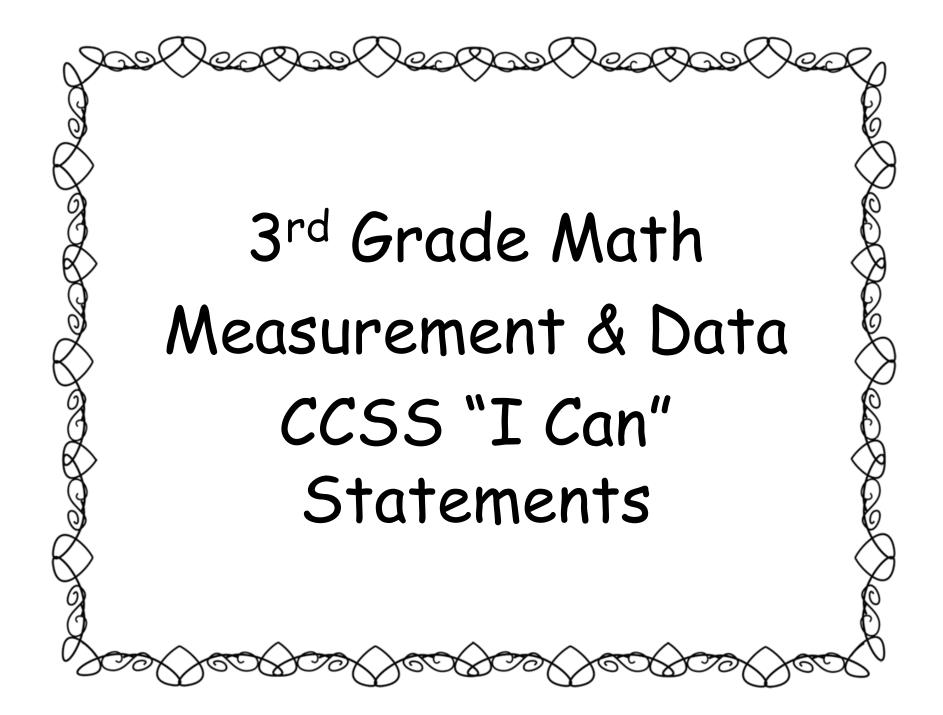


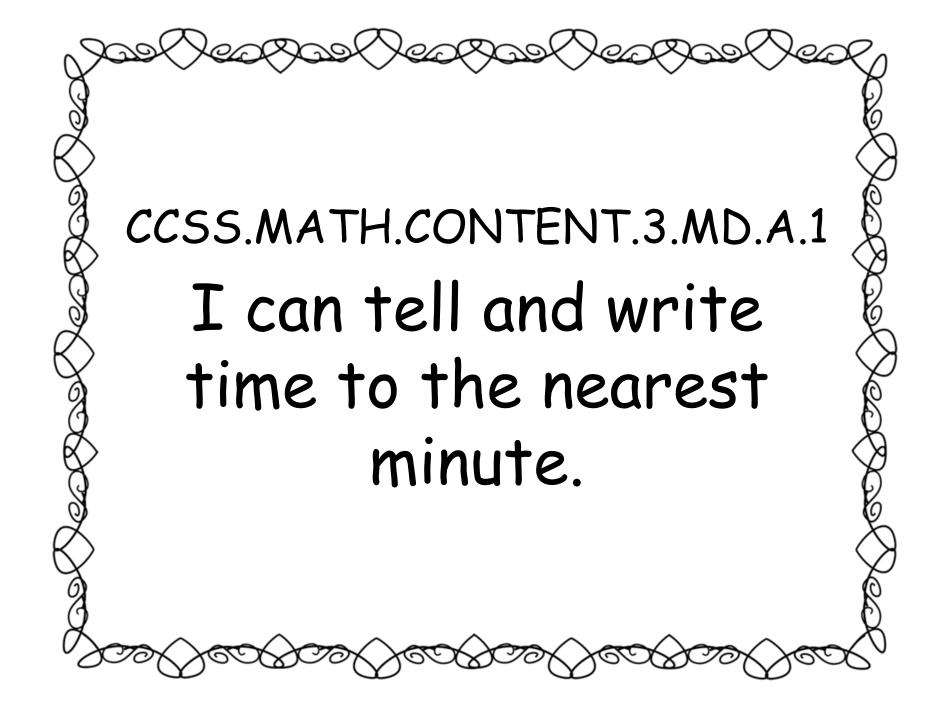


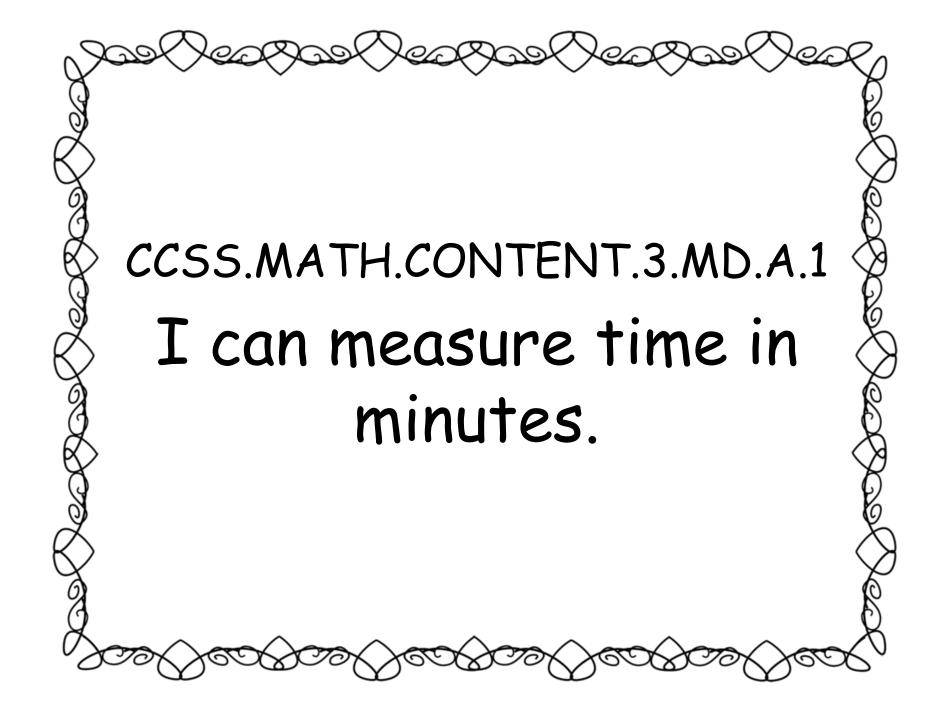
DOKXCORDOS CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.NF.A.3.D I can compare two fractions with the same numerator (top number) or the same denominator (bottom number) by reasoning about their size.

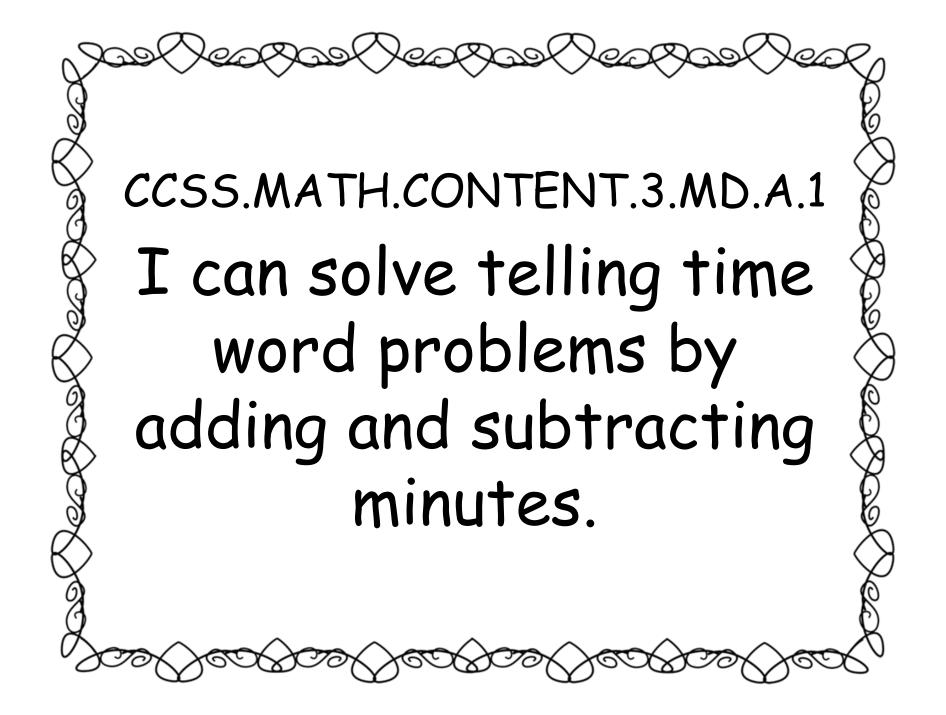
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.NF.A.3.D I can understand that comparing two fractions is only reasonable if they refer to the same whole.

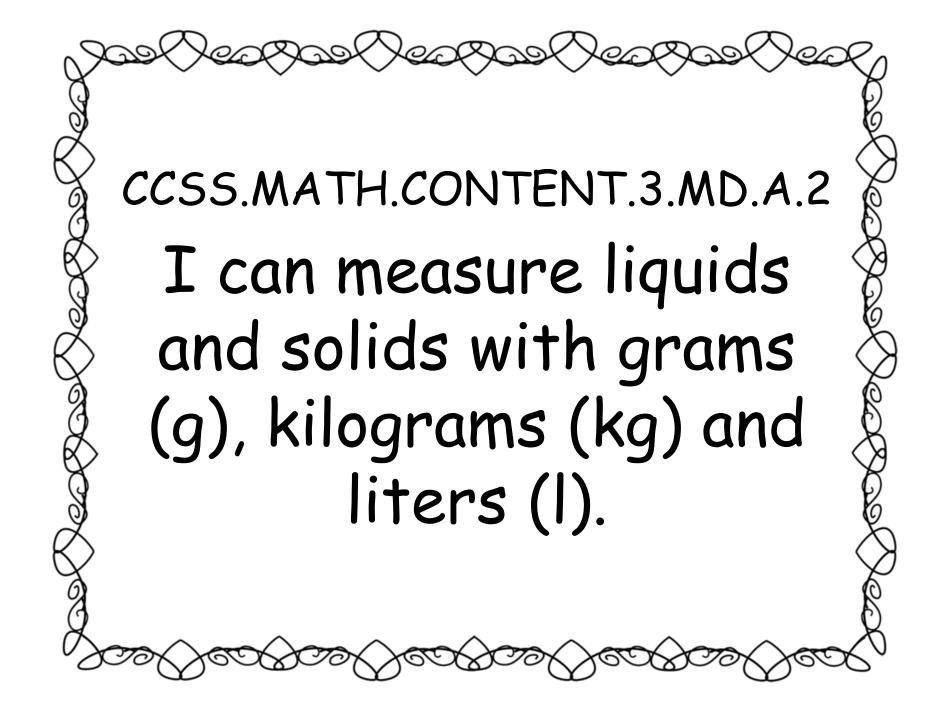




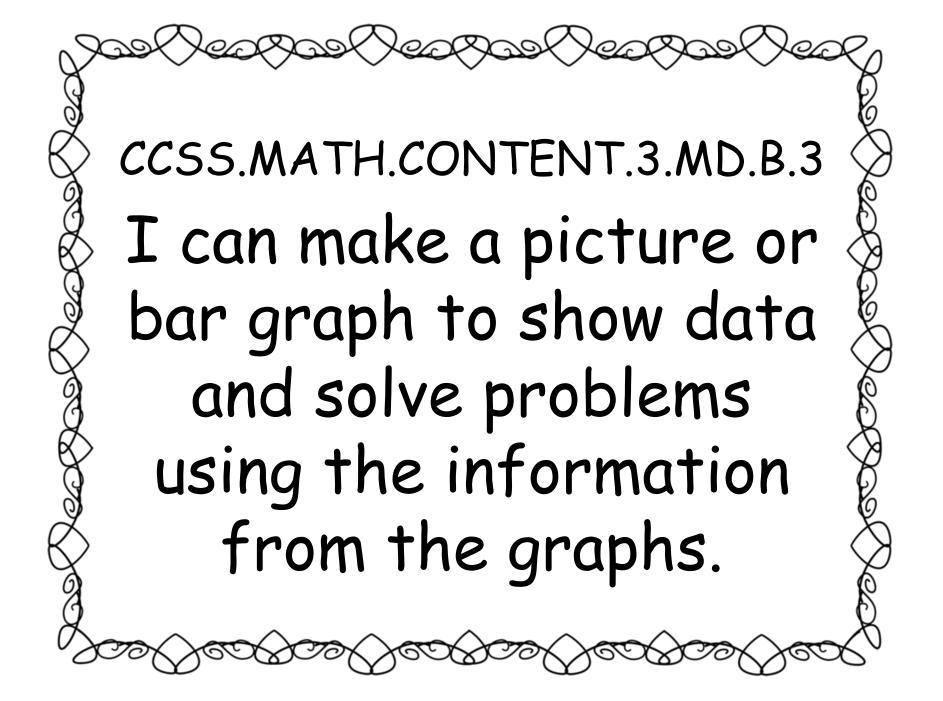




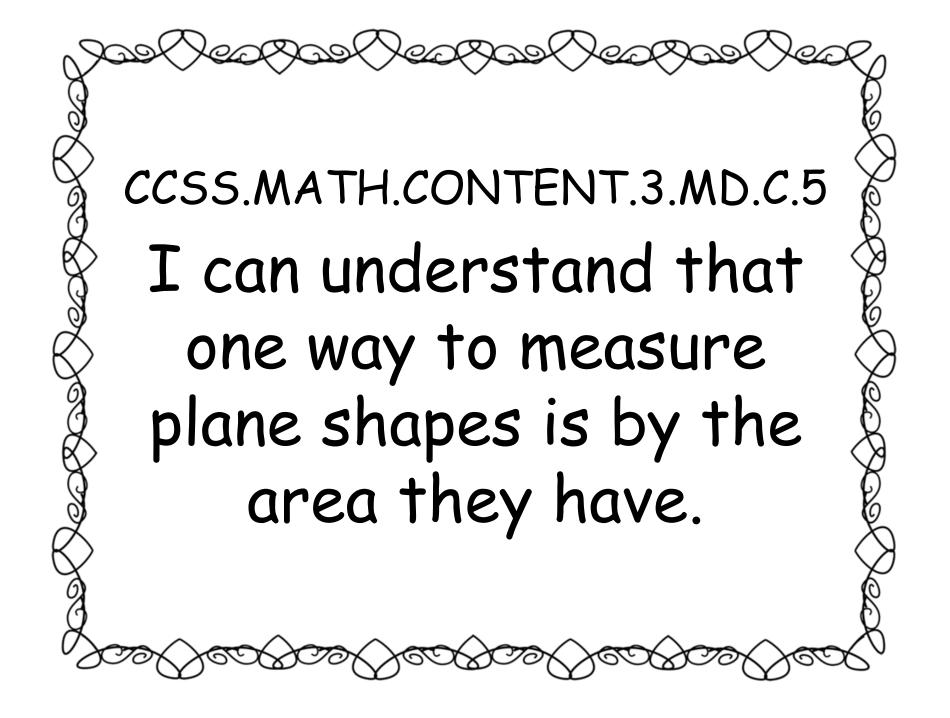


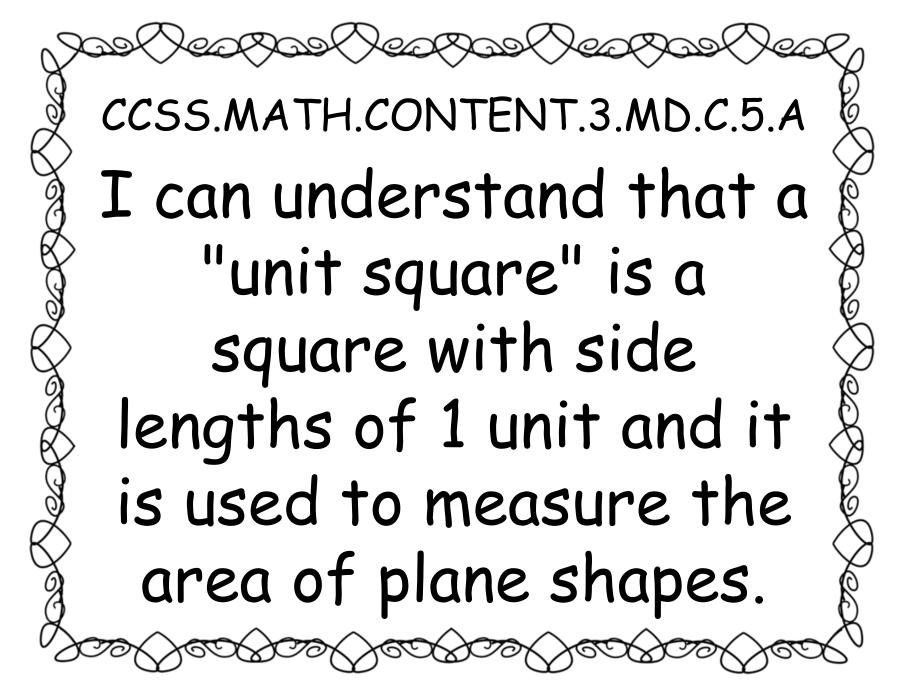


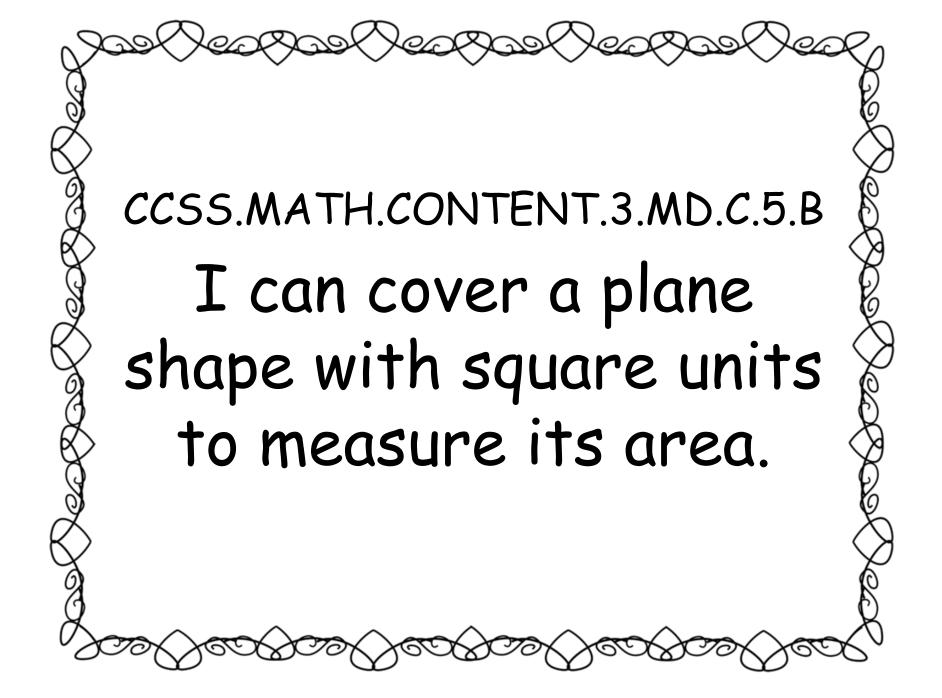
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.A.2 I can use addition. subtraction, multiplication and division to solve word problems about mass or volume.

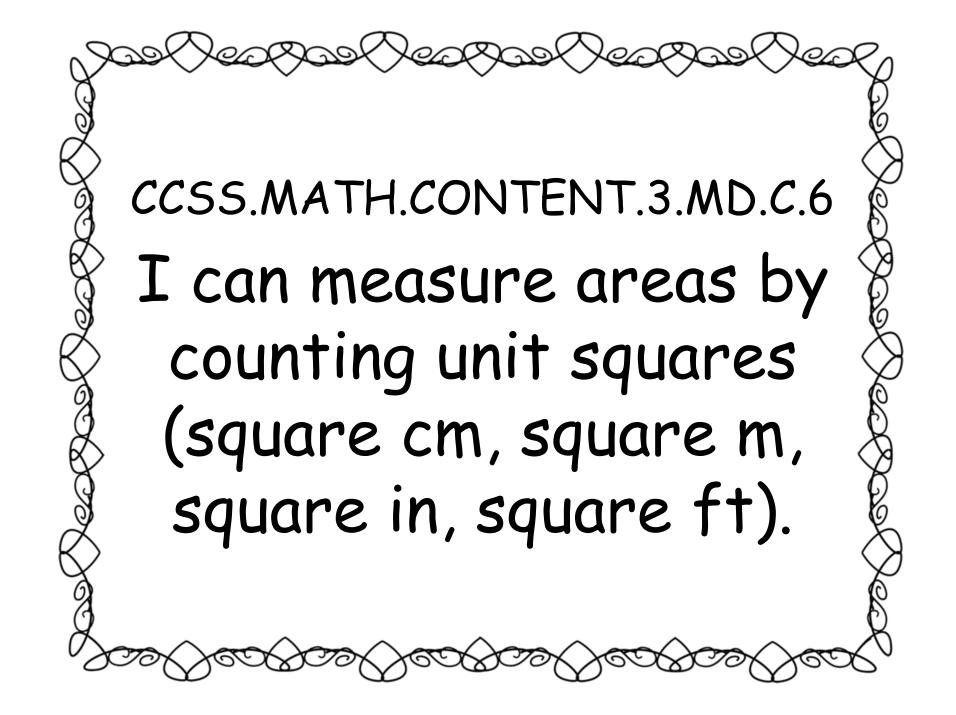


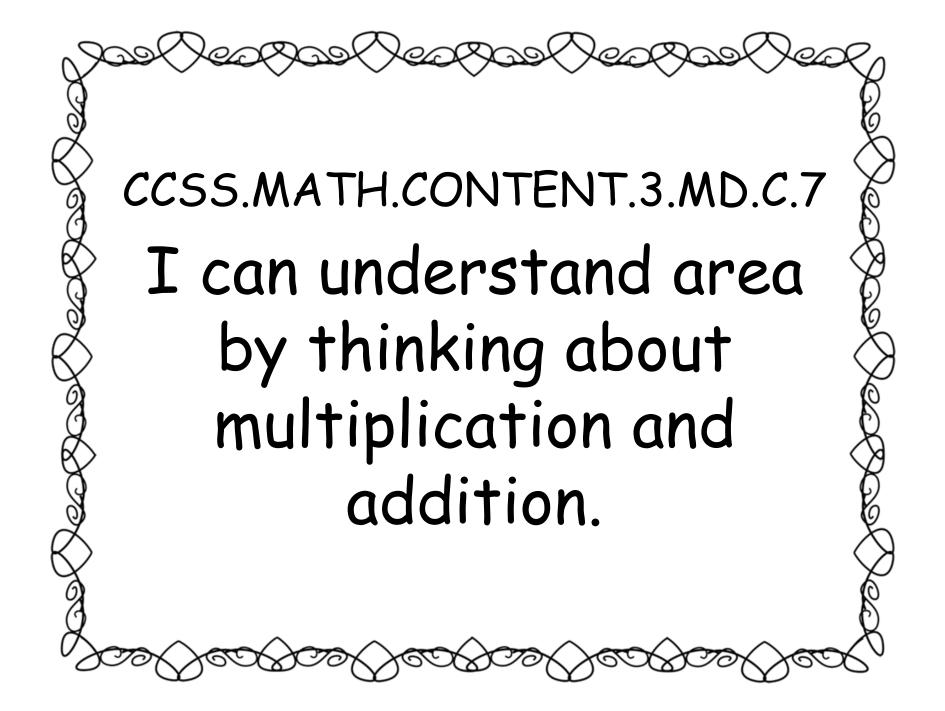
BOSK KOBOSK KOB CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.B.4 I can create a line plot from measurement data, where the measured objects have been measured to the nearest whole number, half or quarter.

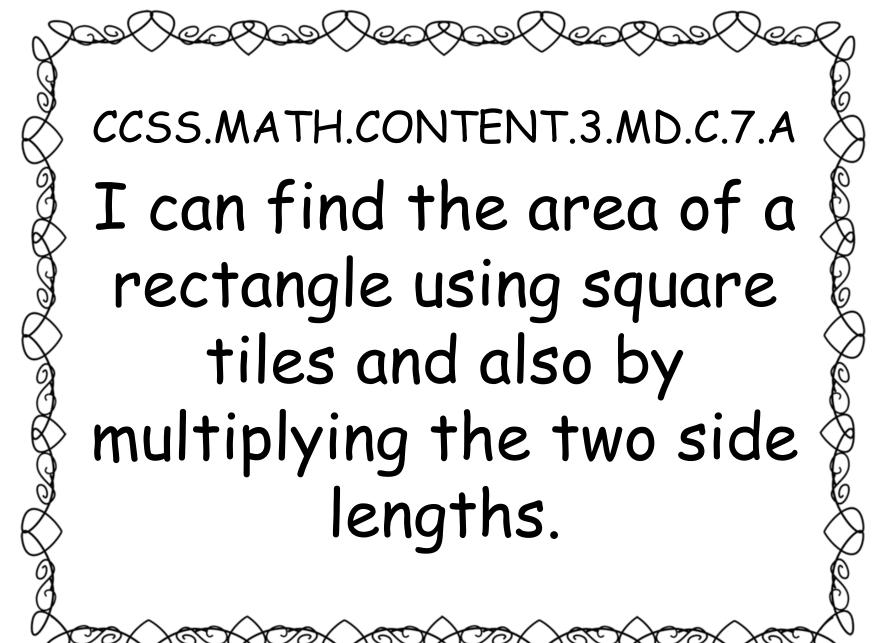


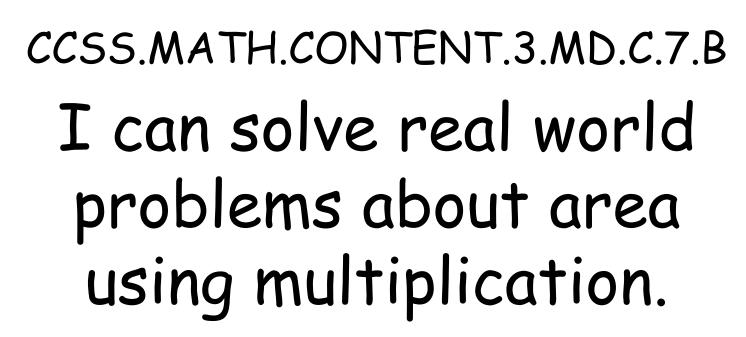


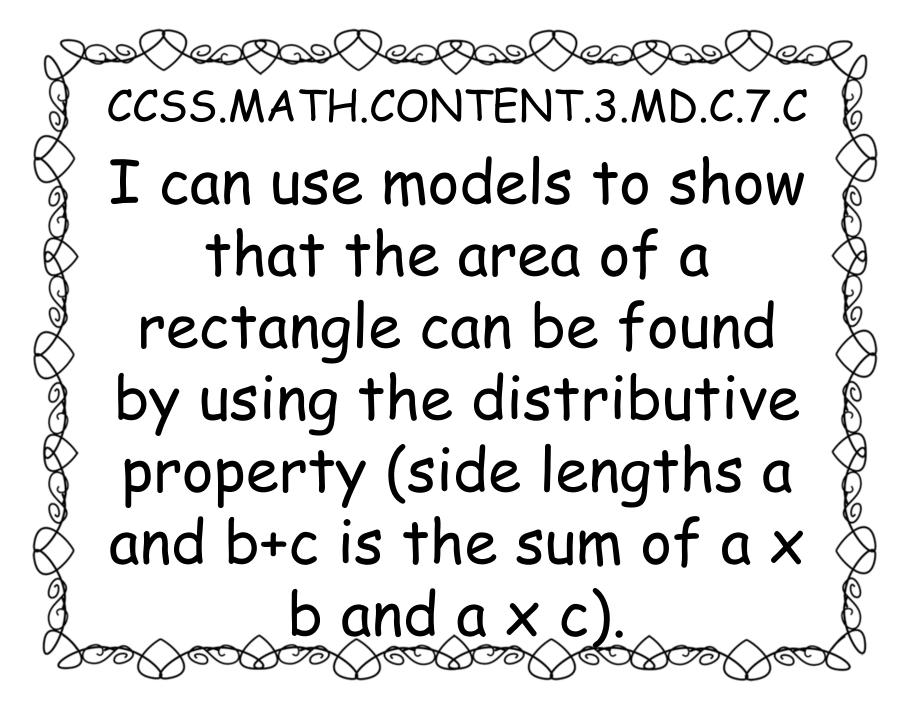




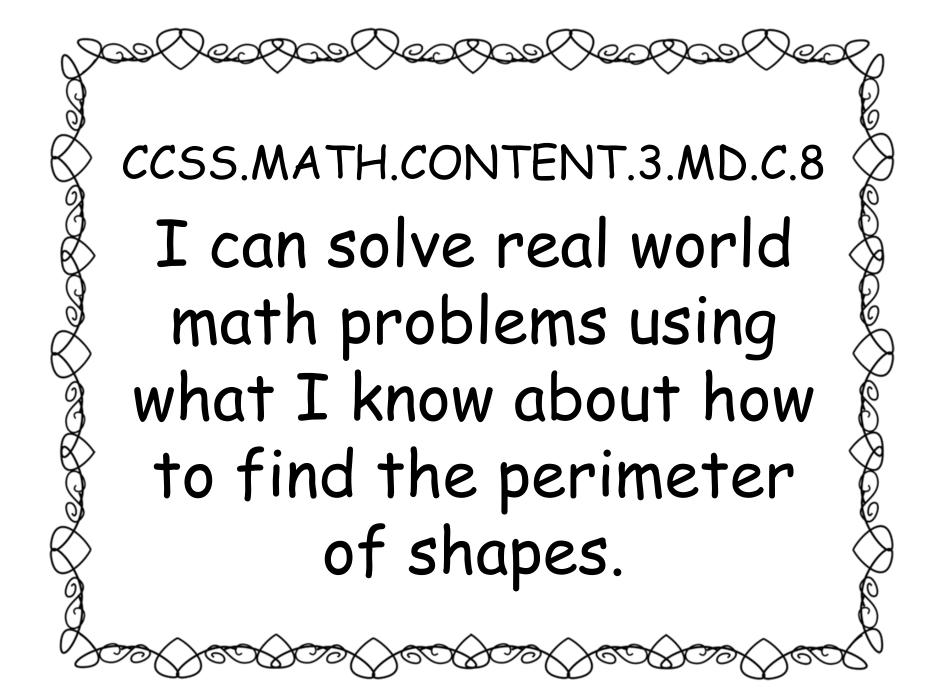


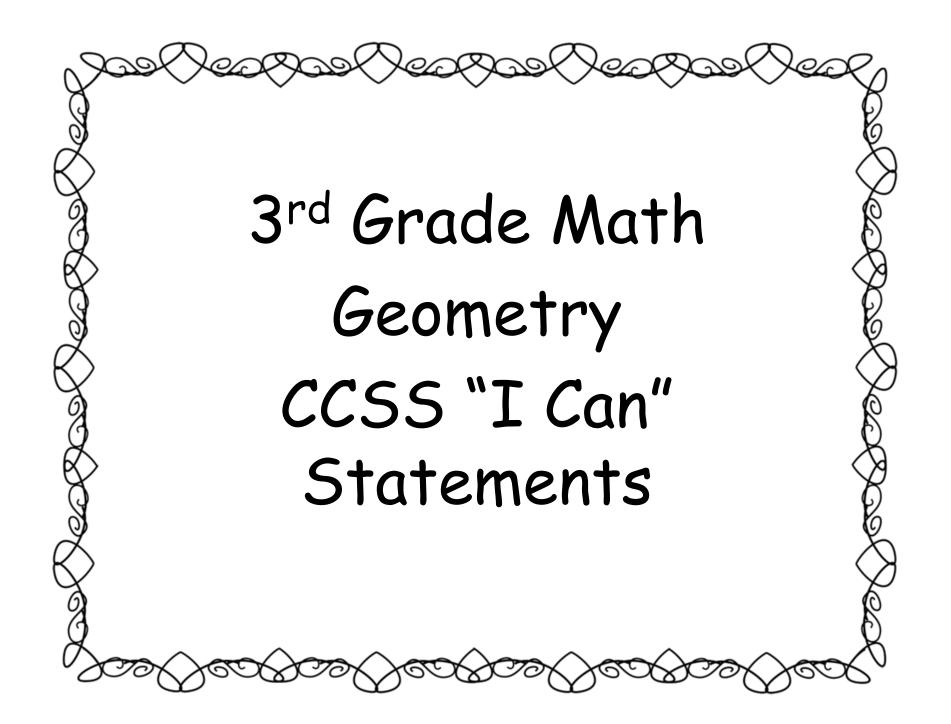


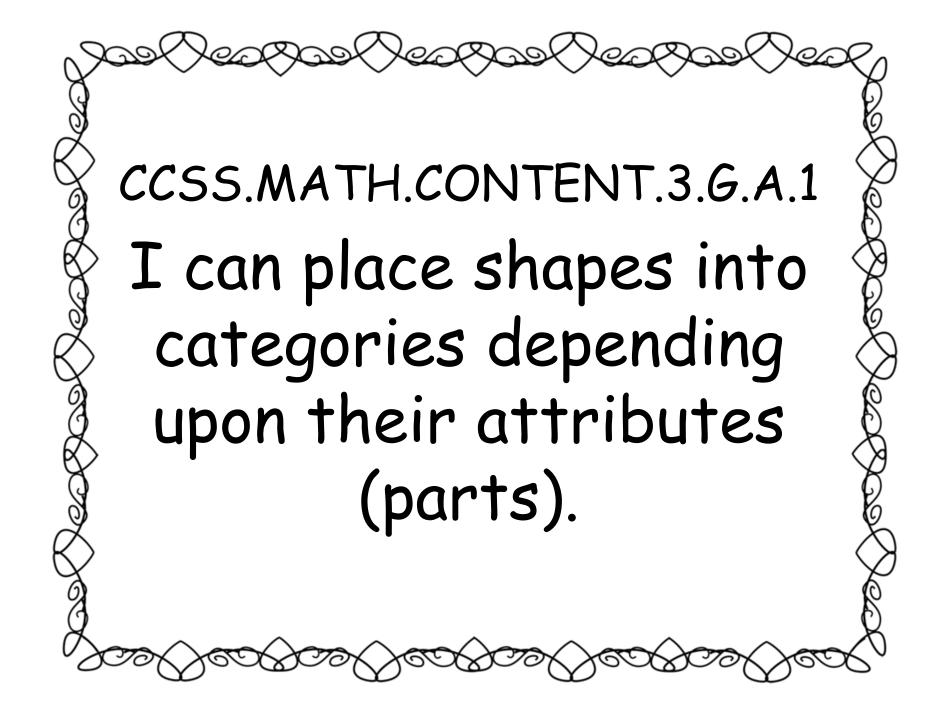


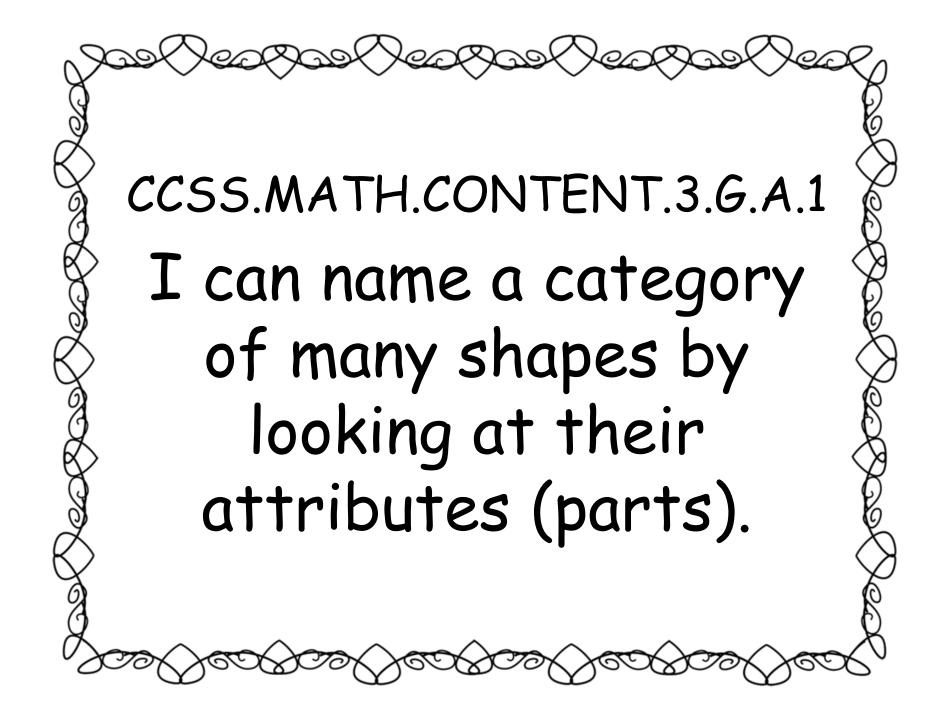


CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.C.7.D I can find the area of a shape by breaking it down into smaller shapes and then adding those areas to find the total area.









CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.G.A.1 I can recognize and draw quadrilaterals (shapes with four sides) including rhombuses, rectangles and squares. $\infty \land \infty$

