SAMPLES OF STANDARDS STUDENTS ARE LEARNING THIS NINE WEEKS:

3RD GRADE MATH

STANDARDS: 3.NBT.1, 3.MD.5, 3.MD.6, 3.0A.1, 3.OA.3, 3.OA.7

3.NBT.1

1. Round to the nearest 10.

654

A. 640
B. 653
C. 650
D. 660

Explanation:

To round to the nearest ten, look at the number in the ones place.

If the number is 5 or greater, round up. If the number is less than 5,

round down. So, in this problem, 654 rounds to **650**.

2. Round to the nearest 100.

145

A. 0
B. 200
C. 100
D. 140

Explanation:

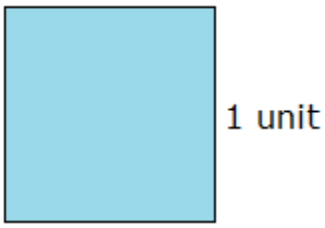
To round to the nearest hundred, look at the number in the tens place.

If the number is 5 or greater, round up. If the number is less than 5,

round down. So, in this problem, 145 rounds to **100**.

3.MD.5

3.



In the square above, the length of each side is 1 unit. Which of the following is the area of the square?

A. 1 square
B. 0 square
C. 2 square
D. 4 square

Explanation:

The area of a rectangle can be found using the formula,
Area = *length* × *width*.

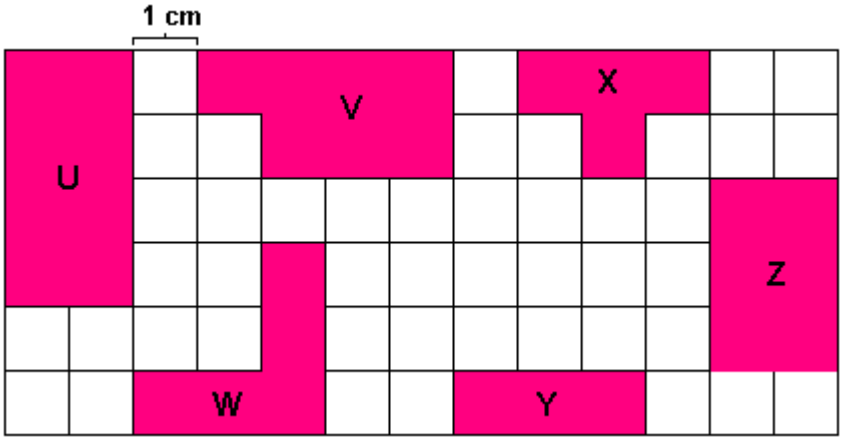
Since a square is a rectangle with equal length and width, the area of a square is *Area* = *side length* × *side length*.

This square has a side length of 1 unit, so
Area = *1 unit* × *1 unit* = **1 square unit**.

Any square with a side length of 1 unit is called a *unit square* and has an area of *one square unit*. A unit square can be used to measure the area of other shapes.

3.MD.6

4.



What is the total area of object **U** combined with object **W**?

A. 12 square

B. 15 square

C. 14 square

D. 13 square

Explanation:

Find the areas of objects **U** and **W** by counting the square centimeters within the objects. Then add them together.

(U) 8 sq. cm + (**W**) 5 sq. cm = **13 square centimeters**

3.OA.3

5. If 18 baskets are arranged in 3 equal rows, how many baskets are in each row?

A. 6
B. 5
C. 8
D. 7

Explanation:

To find how many baskets were in each row, divide.

number of baskets in all ÷ number of rows = number of baskets in each row 18 ÷ 3 = 6

3.OA.7

6. **What is the product of 9 and 6?**

Select the right answer.

A. 56

B. 54

C. 48

D. 64

3.OA.1

7.

Paul used the repeated addition below to solve a multiplication problem. Which multiplication problem did he solve?

6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6

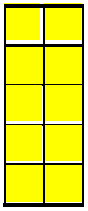
A. 6 × 6 = 36
B. 6 × 10 = 60
C. 6 × 9 = 54
D. 6 × 8 = 48

Explanation:

This addition problem is adding the number 6 nine times. Its sum equals

54 Another way to solve this is to multiply 6 times 9. **6 × 9 = 54**

8. **Use the model below to find 5 × 2.**



A. 8
B. 9
C. 15
D. 10

Explanation:

Look at the model to solve the multiplication problem. One way to solve it is to look at multiplication as repeated addition.

The model has 5 rows and 2 columns (5 × 2).

Multiplying 5 × 2 is equal to adding together

two 5's: 5 + 5 = 10

Counting the squares in the model, there are 10 squares. This shows that 5 × 2 = 10