

Grade 3 Math		Curricular Competencies															
<p>Big Ideas</p> <p>*Fractions are a type of number that can represent quantities.</p> <p>*Development of computational fluency in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of whole numbers requires flexible decomposing and composing.</p> <p>*Regular increases and decreases in patterns can be identified and used to make generalizations.</p> <p>*Standard units are used to describe, measure, and compare attributes of objects' shapes.</p> <p>*The likelihood of possible outcomes can be examined, compared, and interpreted.</p>		Reasoning and Analyzing					Understanding and Solving				Communicating and Representing			Connecting and Reflecting			
		Use reasoning to explore and make connections	Estimate reasonably	Develop mental math strategies and abilities to make sense of quantities	Use technology to explore mathematics	Model mathematics in contextualized experiences	Develop, demonstrate, and apply mathematical understanding through play, inquiry, and problem solving	Visualize to explore mathematical concepts	Develop and use multiple strategies to engage in problem solving	Engage in problem-solving experiences that are connected to place, story, cultural practices, and perspectives relevant to local First Peoples communities, the local community, and other cultures	Communicate mathematical thinking in many ways	Use mathematical vocabulary and language to contribute to mathematical discussions	Explain and justify mathematical ideas and decisions	Represent mathematical ideas in concrete, pictorial, and symbolic forms	Reflect on mathematical thinking	Connect mathematical concepts to each other and to other areas and personal interests	Incorporate First Peoples worldviews and perspectives to make connections to mathematical concepts
Content	number concepts to 100																
	benchmarks of 25, 50, and 100 and personal referents																
	addition and subtraction facts to 20 (introduction of computational strategies)																
	addition and subtraction to 100																
	repeating and increasing patterns																
	change in quantity using pictorial and symbolic representation																
	symbolic representation of equality and inequality																
	direct linear measurement, introducing standard metric units																
	multiple attributes of 2D shapes and 3D objects																
	pictorial representation of concrete graphs using one-to-one correspondence																
	likelihood of events using comparative language																
	financial literacy – coin combinations to 100 cents, and spending and saving																

