

Grade 3 Math		Curricular Competencies												
		Reasoning and Analyzing			Understanding and Solving			Communicating and Representing			Connecting and Reflecting			
Big Ideas	*Number represents and describes quantity: Parts of wholes can be represented by fractions.	Estimate reasonably	Develop mental math strategies and abilities to make sense of quantities	Use reasoning and logic to explore and make connections	Use multiple strategies to engage in problem solving (e.g., visual, oral, role-play, experimental, written, symbolic)	Develop, construct, and apply mathematical understanding through role-play, inquiry, and problem solving	Engage in problem-solving experiences that are connected to place, story, and cultural practices relevant to the local community	Communicate in many ways (concretely, pictorially, symbolically, and by using spoken or written language to express, describe, explain, and apply mathematical ideas)	Describe, create, and interpret relationships through concrete, pictorial, and symbolic representations	Use technology appropriately to explore mathematics, solve problems, record, communicate, and represent thinking	Visualize and describe mathematical concepts	Connect mathematical concepts to each other and make mathematical connections to the real world (e.g., in daily activities, local and traditional practices, the environment, popular media and news events, cross-curricular integration)	Share and reflect upon mathematical thinking	Draw upon local First Peoples knowledge and/or expertise of local Elders to make connections to mathematical topics and concepts
	*Developing computational fluency comes from a strong sense of number: Flexible decomposing and composing are used when adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing whole numbers.													
	*We use patterns to represent identified regularities and to form generalizations: The regular change in increasing and decreasing patterns can be identified.													
	*We can describe, measure, and compare spatial relationships: Standard units are used to measure attributes of objects' shapes.													
	*Analyzing data and chance help us to compare and interpret: The likelihood of possible outcomes can be examined.													
	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														