

# Grade 3 (AAS)

## OPERATIONS AND ALGEBRAIC THINKING

- 3.1** Find the sum of equal groups of objects using repeated addition (sums up to 30). [M.AAS.3.1](#)

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- 3.2** Divide a group of items into smaller equal groups (limit given group to fifteen items or less; limit equal groups to two, three, four, five, ten). [M.AAS.3.2](#)

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- 3.7** Multiply and divide one-digit numbers using repeated addition or repeated subtraction where the products are within twenty and the factors are one, two, three, four, five, or ten using multiplication and division tools. [M.AAS.3.7](#)

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- 3.8** Solve one-step real-world problems using addition or subtraction without regrouping. [M.AAS.3.8](#)

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- 3.9** Extend numeric and non-numeric patterns of two terms. [M.AAS.3.9](#)

## NUMBER AND OPERATIONS IN BASE TEN

- 3.10** Use decade numbers (0, 10, 20, 30) as benchmarks to demonstrate understanding of place value for rounding numbers 0 to 34 using rounding tools (charts, number lines). [M.AAS.3.10](#)

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- 3.11** Add and subtract one- and two-digit numbers up to 30 (no regrouping). [M.AAS.3.11](#)

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- 3.12** Relate groups of ten to multiplying by ten up to 100, using objects, skip counting by tens. [M.AAS.3.12](#)

## NUMBERS AND OPERATIONS – FRACTIONS

- 3.13** Use models to represent unit fractions as parts of a whole (halves and fourths). [M.AAS.3.13](#)

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- 3.14** Use a number line to represent halves and fourths. [M.AAS.3.14](#)

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- 3.15** Compare fractions. [M.AAS.3.15](#)

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- 3.15a** Use models to identify two equivalent fractions (limit to fourths and halves). [M.AAS.3.15A](#)

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- 3.15b** Recognize two equivalent fractions (limit to fourths and halves). [M.AAS.3.15B](#)

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- 3.15c** Use models of fourths and halves to make a whole. [M.AAS.3.15C](#)

## MEASUREMENT AND DATA

- 3.16** Tell time to the nearest half hour on a clock. [M.AAS.3.16](#)

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**3.17** Identify the appropriate measurement tool to measure liquid; identify the appropriate standard unit of measurement (grams, kilograms, and liters).

M.AAS.3.17

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**3.18** Use a pictograph or bar graph to answer questions about data (limit to three categories). M.AAS.3.18

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**3.19** Measure lengths of objects using standard tools (rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks). Limit to whole numbers. M.AAS.3.19

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**3.20** Identify a model that demonstrates area and/or recognize one square unit of area as a “unit square” to use when measuring area. M.AAS.3.20

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**3.22** Find the area of a rectangle with side lengths of no more than one, two, three, four, or five. M.AAS.3.22

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**3.23** Find the perimeter of a rectangle with lengths limited to one to ten units. M.AAS.3.23

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## GEOMETRY

**3.24** Identify two-dimensional shapes by their attributes (triangle, rectangle, square, circle). M.AAS.3.24