Third Grade Newsletter

December 2022

Important Dates

Monday 12/12 - Friday 12/16 - Scholastic Book Fair

Thursday 12/15 - Book Fair Family Night and Spelling Bee

Friday 12/16 - Thursday 12/22 - Holiday Shop

Tuesday 12/20 - Winter Concert Assembly

Thursday 12/22 - Field trip to Mt. Airy Bowling Lanes

Friday 12/23 - 2 hour 45 minute early dismissal , Holiday Shirt/Sweater day

Monday 2/26 - Monday 1/2 Winter Break

Tuesday 1/3 - Schools Reopen

Reminders

Please make sure your child brings a jacket or sweatshirt to school. The days are getting cooler and they will be outside for recess on most days.

Please check your child's pencil pouch for needed supplies. We're especially running low on pencils.

We are always thankful for donations of tissues, paper towels, and sandwich and gallon size storage bags.

What are we learning?

Math

This month in math we will be finishing up our addition and subtraction unit and will move on to Unit 3, Equal Partitioning and Naming Fractions. During Unit 3, your children will develop an understanding of fractions, beginning with unit fractions. They will view fractions as being built out of unit fractions, and use fractions along with visual fraction models to represent parts of a whole. Your children will understand a fraction as a number on a number line and represent fractions on a number line. Please see the attached Parent Letter for more details and examples.

Science

In science we will continue our Forces and Interactions unit, culminating with a field trip to the bowling alley!

Humanities

In Humanities, we will be learning about how Carroll County got its name and about some of the interesting places in our county. We will be working with non-fiction texts and writing. Finally, we will be continuing to practice writing detailed sentences and correct paragraph form.

This year, students will be typing responses on assessments. Any and all typing practice is great. There are some typing programs you can find on CLEVER for your child to work through.

Stay in Touch!

Please reach out to your child's teacher with any questions or concerns!

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THIRD GRADE MATHEMATICS – Unit 3

Dear Parents,

During Unit 3, your children will develop an understanding of fractions, beginning with unit fractions. They will view fractions as being built out of unit fractions, and use fractions along with visual fraction models to represent parts of a whole. Your children will understand a fraction as a number on a number line and represent fractions on a number line.

UNIT FRACTIONS AND MEASUREMENT

Students need to:

- Understand a fraction 1/b as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into b equal parts; understand a fraction a/b as the quantity formed by a parts of size 1/b.
- Partition shapes into parts with equal area. Express the area of each part as a unit fraction of the whole. For example, partition a shape into 4 parts with equal area, and describe the area of each part as ¼ of the area of the shape.
- Understand a fraction as a number on the number line; represent fractions on a number line diagram.
- Represent a fraction 1/b on a number line diagram by defining the interval from 0 to 1 as the whole and partitioning it into b equal parts. Recognize that each part has size 1/b and that the endpoint of the part based at 0 locates the number 1/b on the number line.
- Represent a fraction a/b on a number line diagram by marking off a lengths 1/b from 0. Recognize that the resulting interval has size a/b and that its endpoint locates the number a/b on the number line.

The importance of specifying the whole

Without specifying the whole it is not reasonable to ask what fraction is represented by the shaded area. If the left square is the whole, the shaded area represents the fraction $\frac{3}{2}$; if the entire rectangle is the whole, the shaded area represents $\frac{3}{4}$.

KEY VOCABULARY

Fraction: A number that represents one or more equal parts of a whole
Unit fraction: A fraction in which its numerator is 1 and its denominator is a whole number
Numerator: The number of parts one selects from the whole
Denominator: The number of parts the "whole" is partitioned into
Halves: either of two equal parts into which a whole can be partitioned
Fourths: one or more of four equal parts into which a whole can be partitioned
Sixths: one or more of six equal parts into which a whole can be partitioned
Eighths: one or more of eight equal parts into which a whole can be partitioned
Tenths: one or more of ten equal parts into which a whole can be partitioned
Thirds: one or more of three equal parts into which a whole can be partitioned
Unit interval: on a number line, it is the whole that is the interval from 0 to 1, as measured by length

WAYS PARENTS CAN HELP

- Involve your child in cooking activities. Have them select the appropriate measuring spoons and cups for the recipe. If ingredients need to be doubled or halved, ask them to figure out what the new quantity would be for the recipe.
- When food items need to be cut or shared equally by your family or a group of people, have your child consider how many parts there will be and what fractional part each person will get.
- Divide a large pile of objects (cereal, plastic animals, blocks, etc.) equally into 4 piles to illustrate one-fourth. Recombine the group to divide into other fractions.
- Fold a piece of paper into halves, and then into halves again with your child. Open it up to show the division of fourths. Fold the paper again into fourths then make another fold to show eighths.
- Count the rooms in your house and make up some fraction facts about them. One-half of the rooms have windows; one-third of them have pillows; etc.
- While in the car, mark the passing of time with fractions. "We are one-third of the way there." "It will take us 20 minutes to get to the library." "In how many minutes will we be half-way there?"

BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND EXAMPLES FOR PARENTS

Understand a fraction 1/b as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into b equal parts…

NOTE: For CCPS videos, you **may** need to download the video to view it.

Unit Fractions

3rd Grade Math

Math Memo

Unit 3.3

Fractions

Maryland College & Career Readiness Standards

3.NF.1 Understand a fraction 1/b as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into "b" equal parts; understand a fraction a/b as the quantity formed by a parts of size 1/b.

3.G.2 Partition shapes into parts with equal area. Express the area of each part as a unit fraction of the whole. For example, partition a shape into 4 parts with equal area, and describe the area of each part as 1/4 of the area of the shape.

What is a fraction?

A fraction is a part of a whole quantity or number.

Partitioning...

Dividing the whole into equal parts.

Numerator

The top number in a fraction.

It tells how many equal parts of a whole are being considered.

Example:

$\frac{3}{4}$ ← Numerator

$\frac{3}{4}$ ← Denominator

Denominator

The bottom number in a fraction.

It tells how many equal parts are in the whole.

Fractional Parts:

- Halves ~ 2 equal parts ($\frac{1}{2}$)
- Thirds ~ 3 equal parts ($\frac{1}{3}$)
- Fourths ~ 4 equal parts ($\frac{1}{4}$)
- Fifths ~ 5 equal parts ($\frac{1}{5}$)
- Sixths ~ 6 equal parts ($\frac{1}{6}$)
- Eighths ~ 8 equal parts ($\frac{1}{8}$)

3rd Grade Math

Math Memo

Unit 3.3

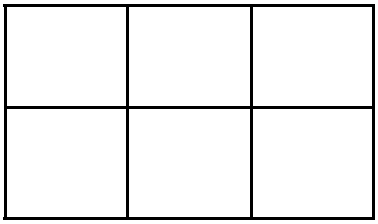
Fractions Models

Maryland College & Career Readiness Standard

3.NF.1 Understand a fraction 1/b as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into "b" equal parts; understand a fraction a/b as the quantity formed by a parts of size 1/b.

Area Model

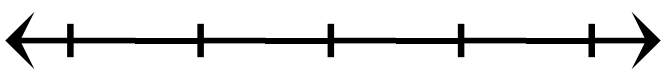
Area models represent a fraction as part of a rectangular whole partitioned into equal sized parts. Be sure to label each part and shade the "used" or "unused" parts.



Number Line

Represent fractions on an open number line by partitioning the whole into a certain number of equal parts with tick marks.

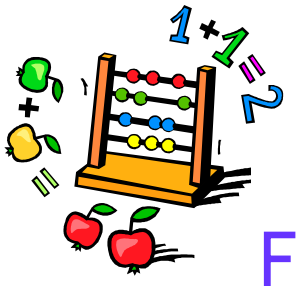
Remember to start with 0 (zero) and don't forget to LABEL!!!



3rd Grade Math

Math Memo

Unit 3.3



Fractions Greater Than 1

Maryland College & Career Readiness Standard

3.NF.1 Understand a fraction 1/b as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into "b" equal parts; understand a fraction a/b as the quantity formed by a parts of size 1/b.

Students apply their knowledge of unit fractions to build an understanding that fractions can be greater than 1 whole. You may recognize fractions over one whole as an improper fraction.

PROPER FRACTION

Numerator is smaller than the denominator.

Example:

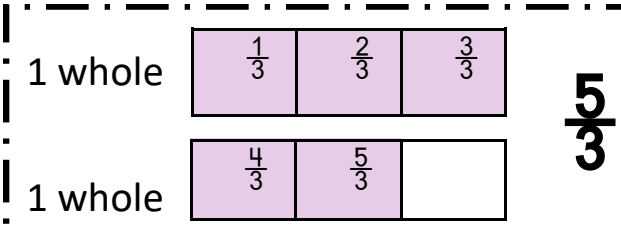
$\frac{3}{4}$

IMPROPER FRACTION

Numerator is greater than the denominator.

Example:

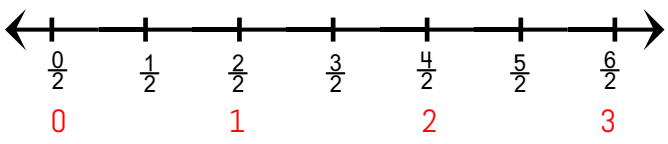
$\frac{5}{3}$



$\frac{5}{3}$

Each whole is partitioned into thirds, therefore the denominator is 3.

The numerator is 5 because there are 5 parts shaded in all.



The number line contains 3 wholes, each partitioned into halves. Therefore the denominator is 2.

The numerator is 3 because three halves are considered (one more half than one whole).

$\frac{3}{2}$