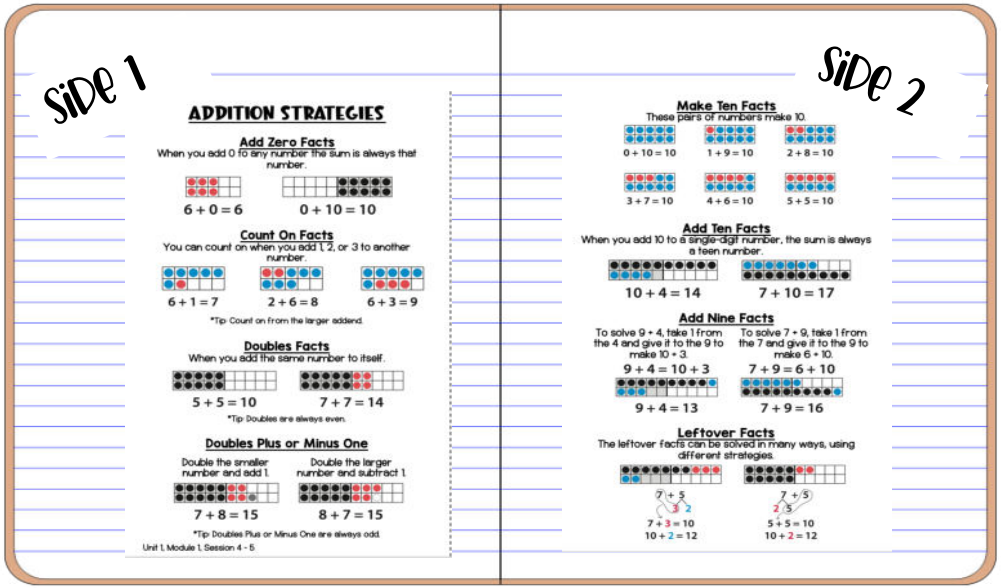
BRIDGES 3RD GRADE UNIT 2

Student Notebook/Journal Pages

TEACHER NOTES:

- This file contains student notebook pages for Bridges Grade 3 Math, Unit 2.
- These pages were designed to help differentiate based on student needs and allow students to go back and review key concepts.
- These pages are made to fit in any size notebook (composition or spiral). Simply cut on the dotted line and glue on necessary pages inside notebook.



Note: If you want to fit the whole page on a single notebook page, you will need to either print 2 copies per page OR scale the page down to 80%.

Fonts Used:

Headings: **AG ADULTISH**

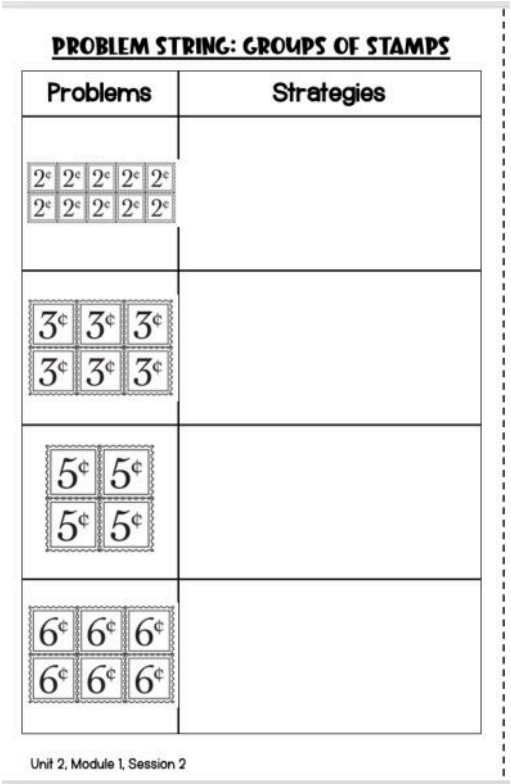
Definitions: AG Lazy Level Expert Bold

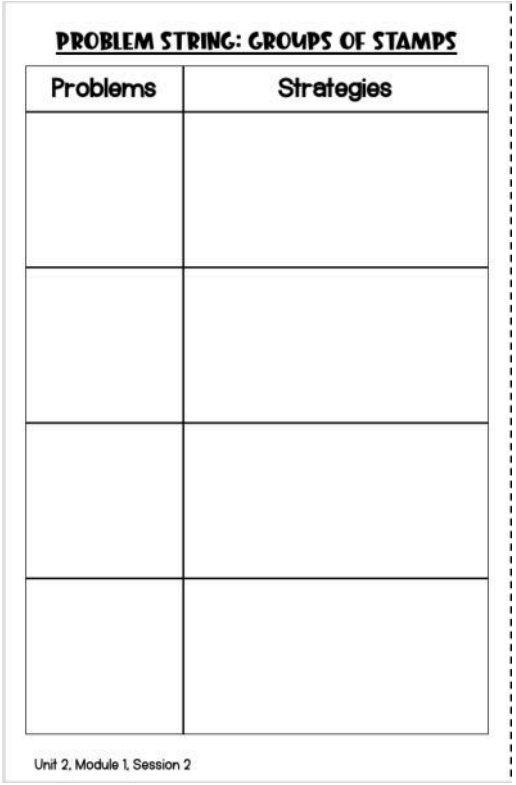
Amy Groesbeck FONTS COMMERCIAL LICENSE

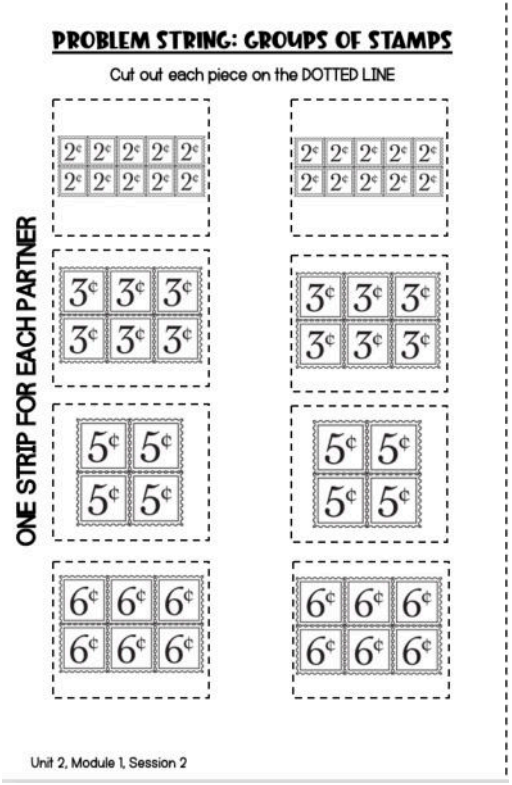
TEACHER NOTES:

For the Problem String Pages, there are TWO versions.

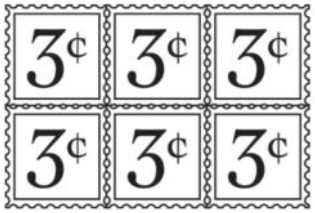
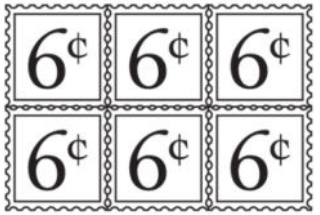
- <u>Version 1:</u> Problem string pictures are already featured on student page.
- <u>Version 2:</u> Problem string pictures are separate. Students would cut and paste as you go.



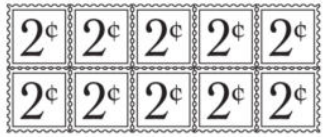
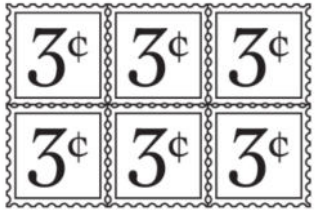
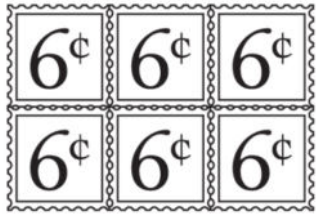




PROBLEM STRING: GROUPS OF STAMPS

Problems	Strategies
	
	
	
	

PROBLEM STRING: GROUPS OF STAMPS

Problems	Strategies
	
	
	
	

Unit 2, Module 1, Session 2

PROBLEM STRING: GROUPS OF STAMPS

Problems	Strategies

PROBLEM STRING: GROUPS OF STAMPS

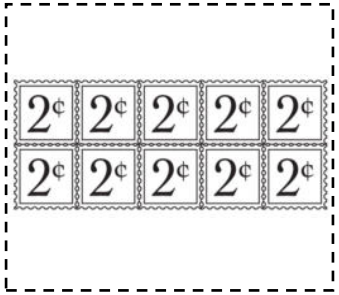
Problems	Strategies

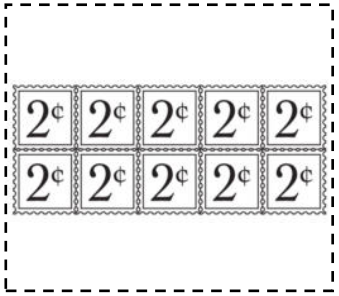
Unit 2, Module 1, Session 2

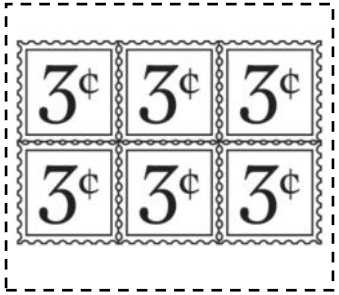
PROBLEM STRING: GROUPS OF STAMPS

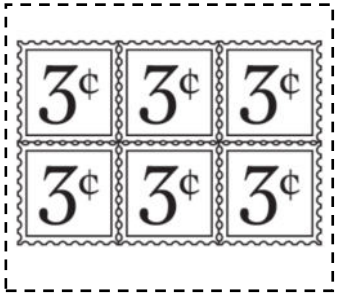
Cut out each piece on the DOTTED LINE

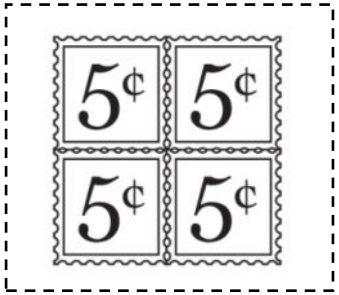
ONE STRIP FOR EACH PARTNER

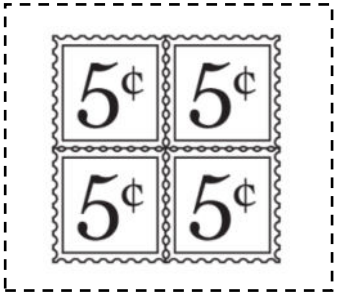


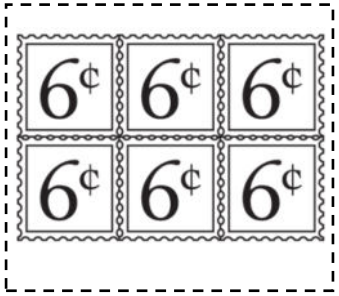


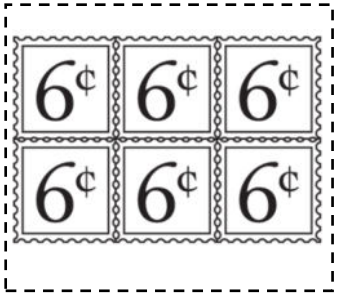








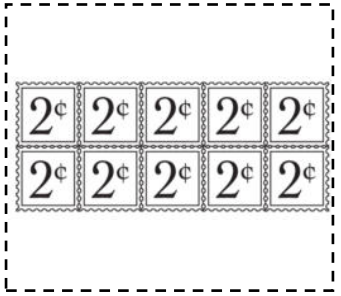


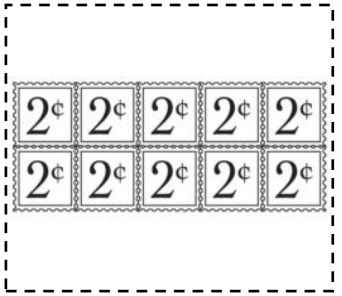


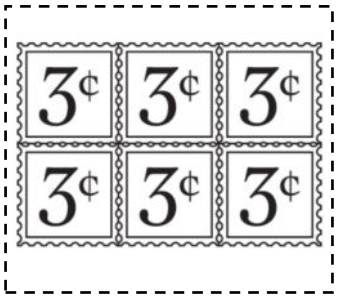
PROBLEM STRING: GROUPS OF STAMPS

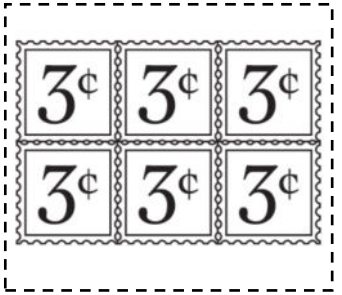
Cut out each piece on the DOTTED LINE

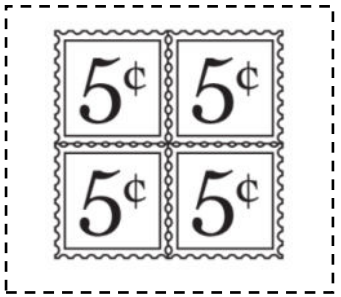
ONE STRIP FOR EACH PARTNER

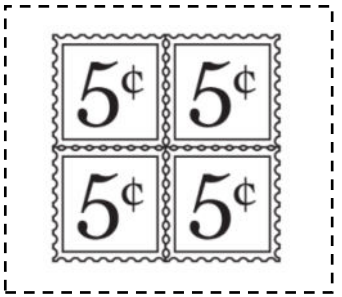


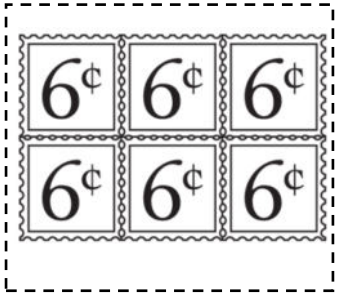


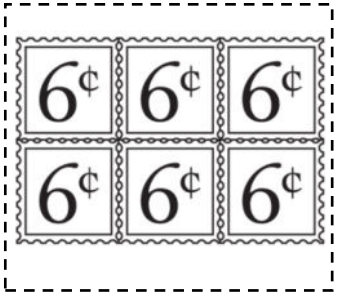






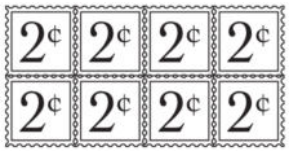
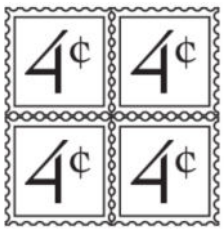
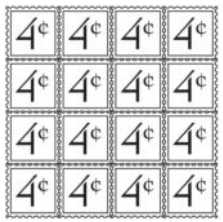






Unit 2, Module 1, Session 2

PROBLEM STRING: STAMPS & DOUBLING

Problems	Strategies
	
	
	
	
	

PROBLEM STRING: STAMPS & DOUBLING

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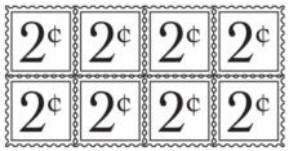	
	
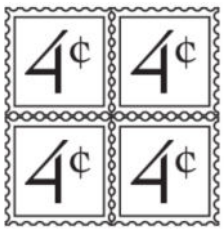	
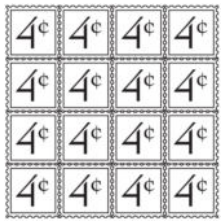	

Unit 2, Module 1, Session 4

PROBLEM STRING: STAMPS & DOUBLING

Problems	Strategies

PROBLEM STRING: STAMPS & DOUBLING

Problems	Strategies

Unit 2, Module 1, Session 4

PROBLEM STRING: STAMPS & DOUBLING

Cut out each piece on the DOTTED LINE

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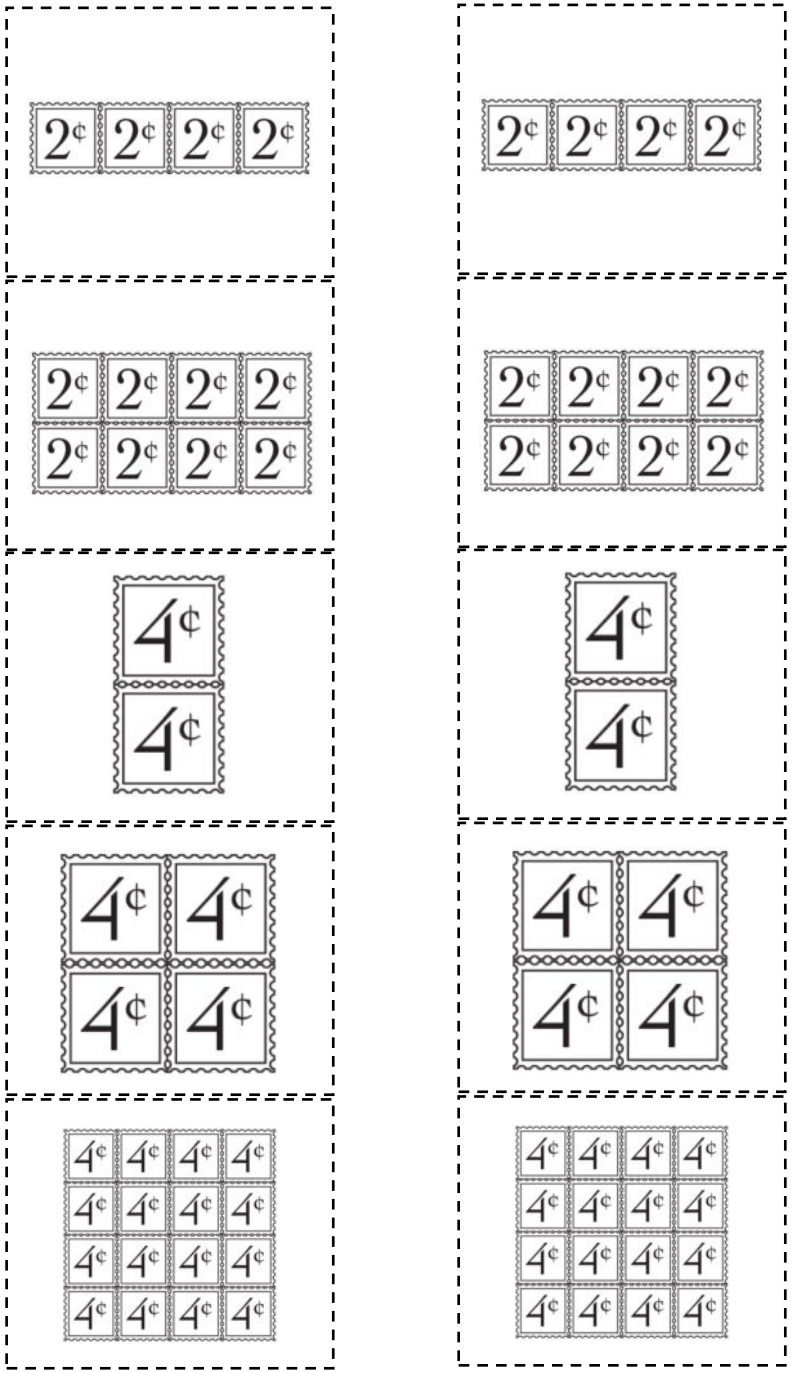

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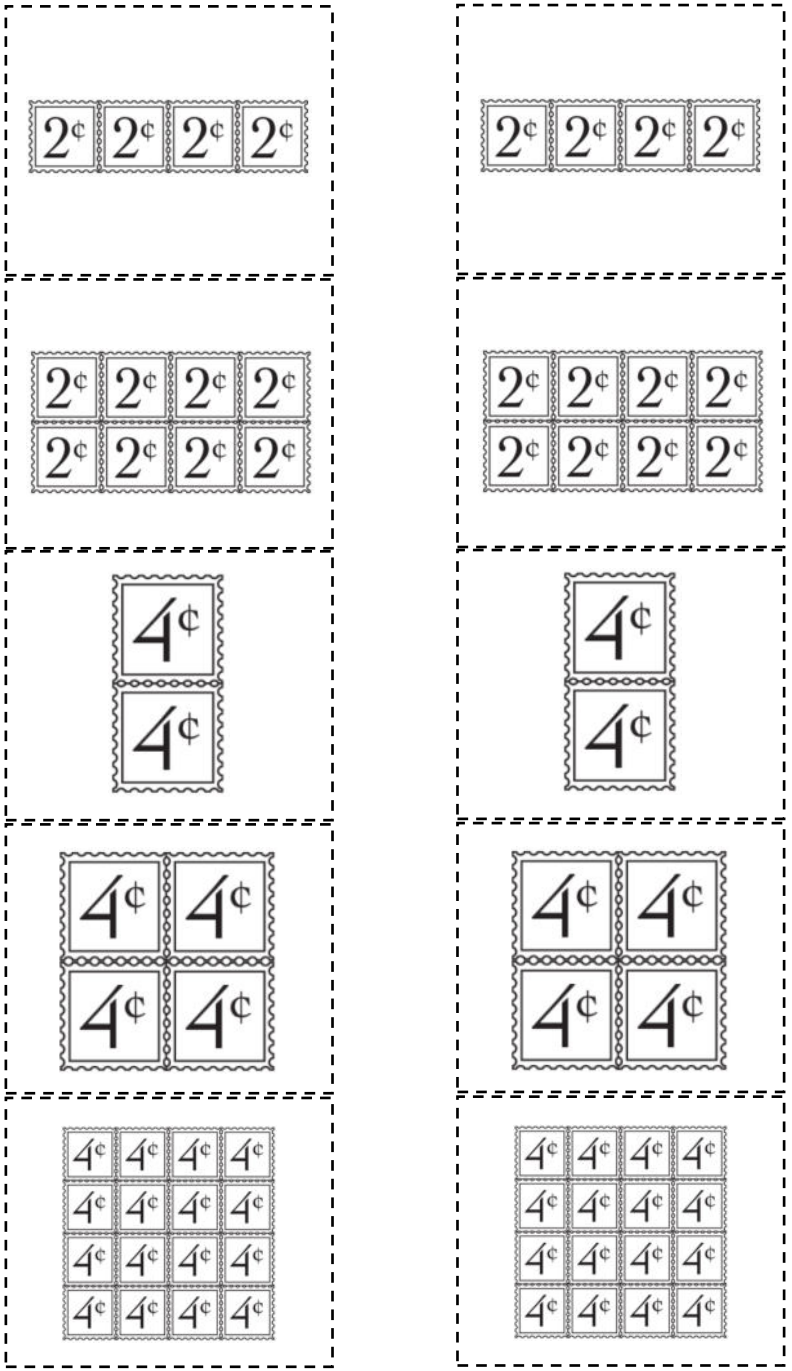
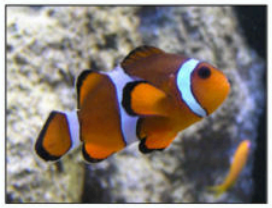


Unit 2, Module 1, Session 4

SEASCAPE: CHLOE THE CLOWNFISH

All About Clownfish



If you have ever seen the popular movie "Finding Nemo" then you are already familiar with clownfish.

Clownfish are small fish. As an adult they can be between 2 and 5 inches long. It is easy to recognize a clownfish because of its beautiful, bright colors. They have orange, red, yellow, black or blue bodies with white stripes.

Clownfish are also called anemonefish. Their name comes from the **sea anemone** that they live in. Most clownfish live in shallow warm waters, near **coral reefs.**

The relationship between anemone and clownfish is called **symbiosis**, which means both species help each other to live. An anemone protects clownfish from predators with its poisonous **tentacles.** Clownfish lure other fish to the anemone to help it get fish to eat. They also clean them by eating sea anemone's dead tentacles and leftover food, such as pieces of fish. Clownfish are immune to sea anemone's poison, or venom, because of a layer of mucus, or slime, that covers their bodies.

Besides dead anemone tentacles and leftover pieces of the anemone's food, clownfish also eat plankton and **algae.**

All clownfish are born male. They can change to be a female, but only to be the leading female of a group. When they change to female, they cannot change back to male.

Clownfish are such amazing fish to learn about!

SEASCAPE: CHLOE THE CLOWNFISH

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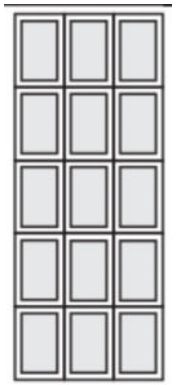
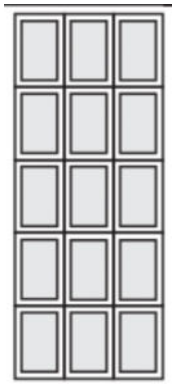
Unit 2, Module 1, Session 5 Original Source: Raise the Bar Reading

PROBLEM STRING: WATERTOWN'S WINDOW WASHER

Problems	Strategies
	
	
	

PROBLEM STRING: WATERTOWN'S WINDOW WASHER

Problems	Strategies
	
	
	

Unit 2, Module 2, Session 3

PROBLEM STRING: WATERTOWN'S WINDOW WASHER

Problems	Strategies

PROBLEM STRING: WATERTOWN'S WINDOW WASHER

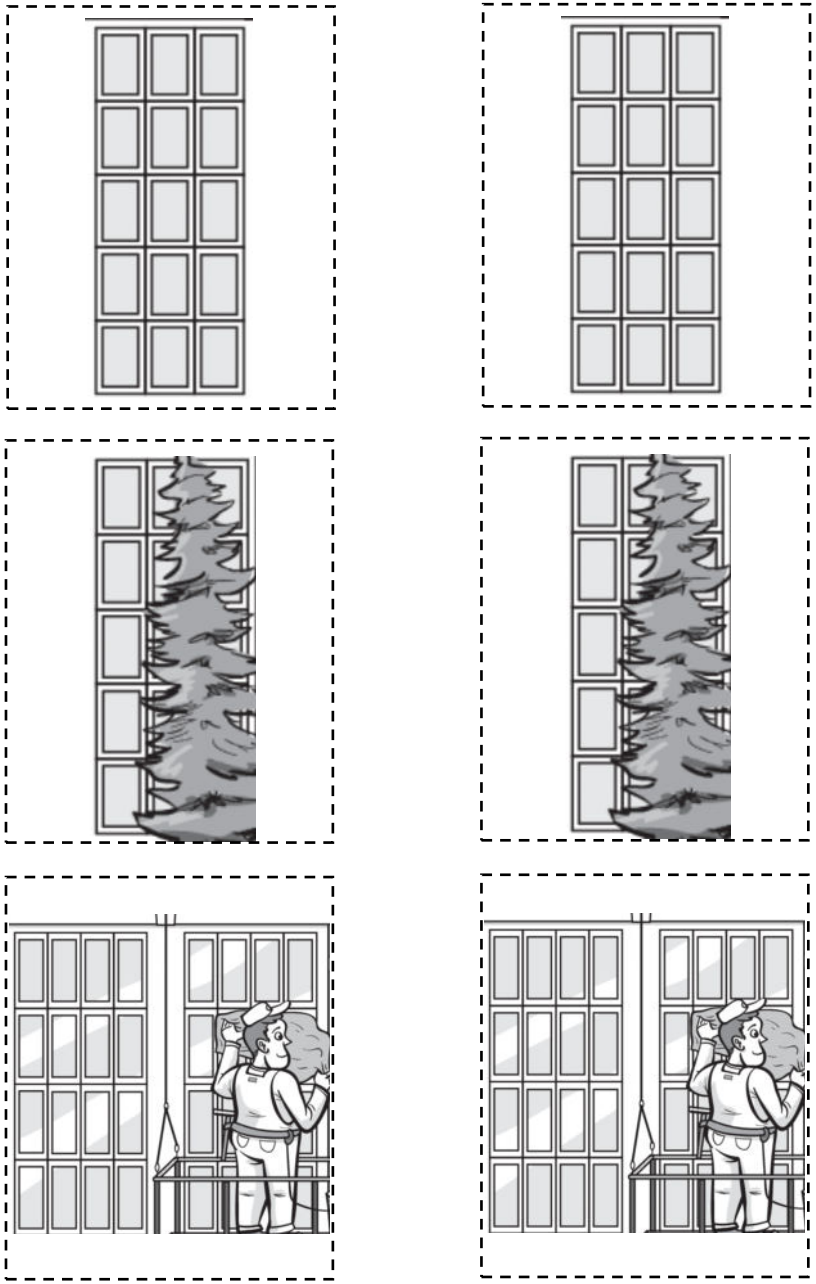
Problems	Strategies

Unit 2, Module 2, Session 3

PROBLEM STRING: WATERTOWN'S WINDOW WASHER

Cut out each piece on the DOTTED LINE

ONE STRIP FOR EACH PARTNER



PROBLEM STRING: WATERTOWN'S WINDOW WASHER

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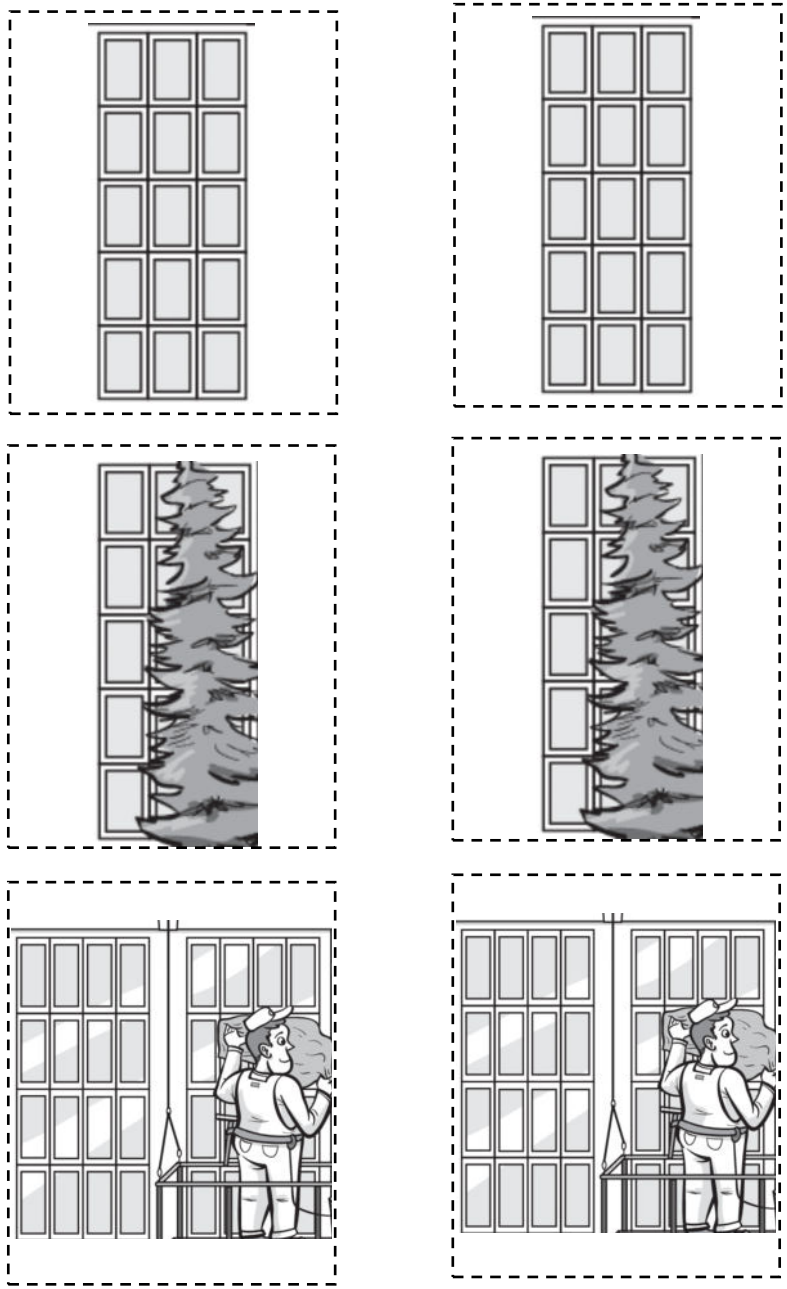
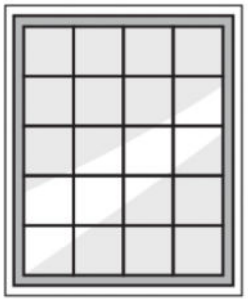
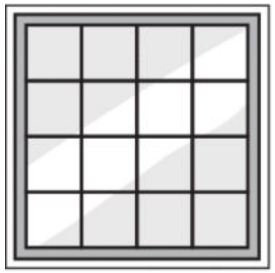
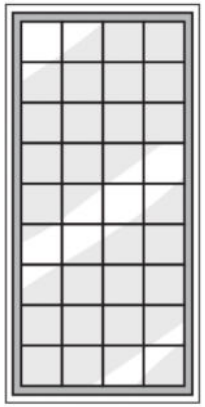
ONE STRIP FOR EACH PARTNER

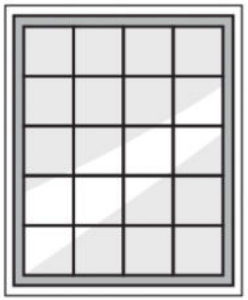
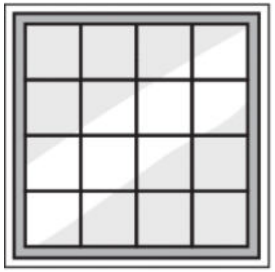
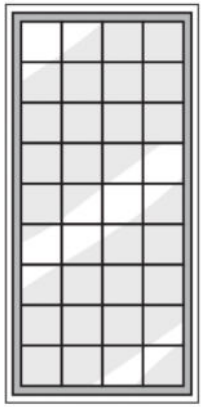


Unit 2, Module 2, Session 3

PROBLEM STRING: MORE WINDOWS FOR WALLY

Problems	Strategies
	
	
	

PROBLEM STRING: MORE WINDOWS FOR WALLY

Problems	Strategies
	
	
	

Unit 2, Module 2, Session 4

PROBLEM STRING: MORE WINDOWS FOR WALLY

Problems	Strategies

PROBLEM STRING: MORE WINDOWS FOR WALLY

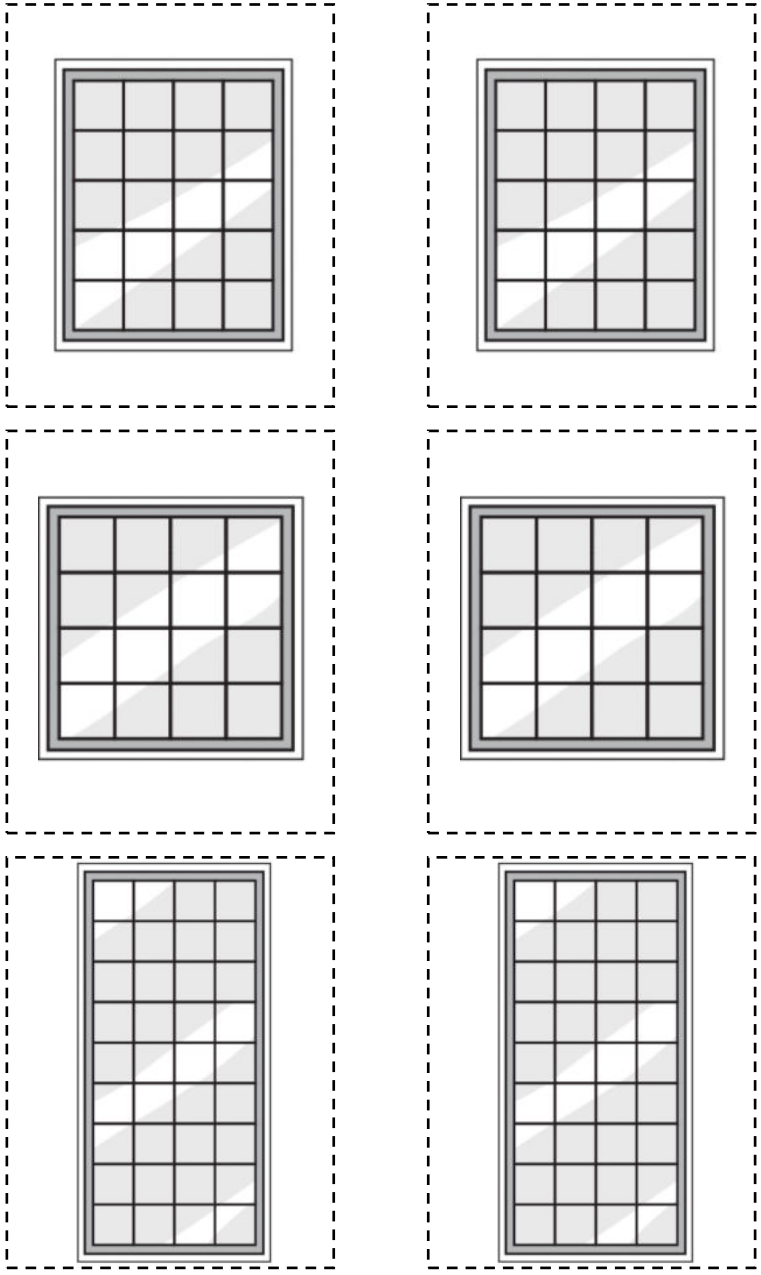
Problems	Strategies

Unit 2, Module 2, Session 4

PROBLEM STRING: MORE WINDOWS FOR WALLY

Cut out each piece on the DOTTED LINE

ONE STRIP FOR EACH PARTNER



PROBLEM STRING: MORE WINDOWS FOR WALLY

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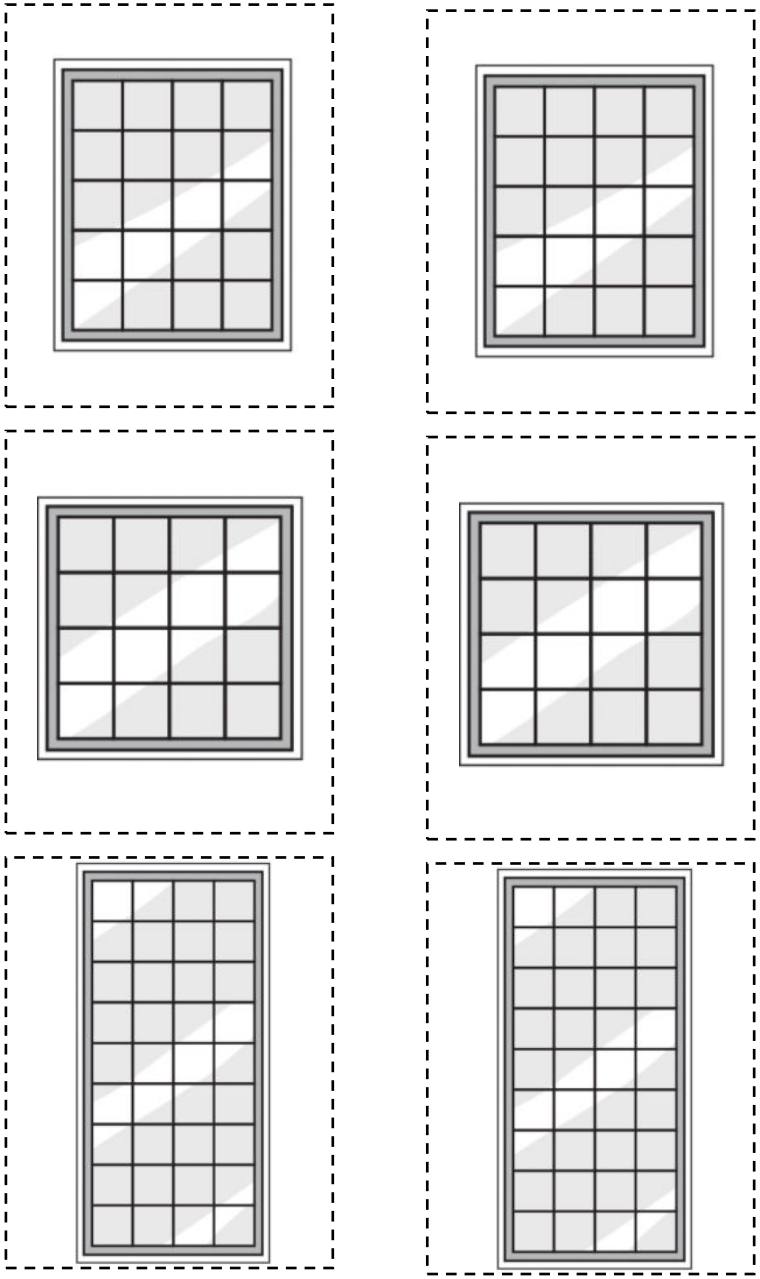
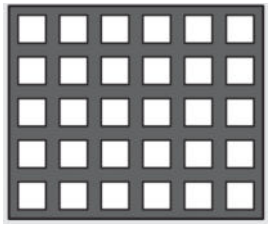
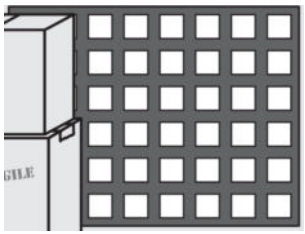
ONE STRIP FOR EACH PARTNER

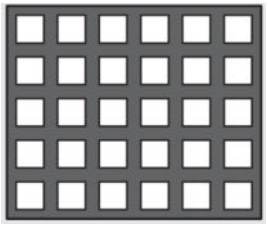
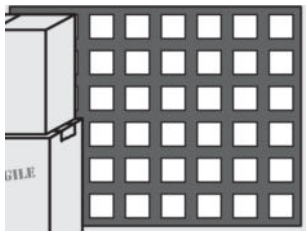


Unit 2, Module 2, Session 4

PROBLEM STRING: THE WATERTOWN POST OFFICE

Problems	Strategies
	
	
	
	

PROBLEM STRING: THE WATERTOWN POST OFFICE

Problems	Strategies
	
	
	
	

Unit 2, Module 2, Session 5

PROBLEM STRING: THE WATERTOWN POST OFFICE

Problems	Strategies

PROBLEM STRING: THE WATERTOWN POST OFFICE

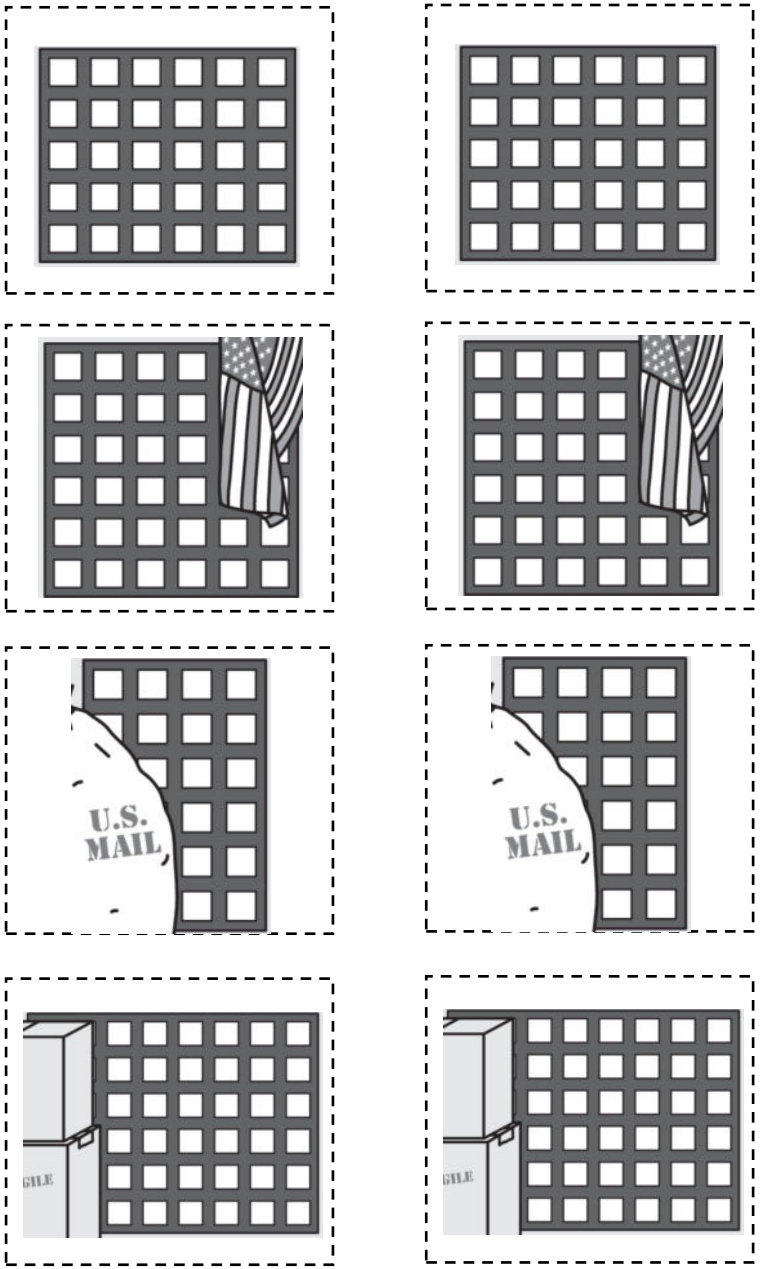
Problems	Strategies

Unit 2, Module 2, Session 5

PROBLEM STRING: THE WATERTOWN POST OFFICE

Cut out each piece on the DOTTED LINE

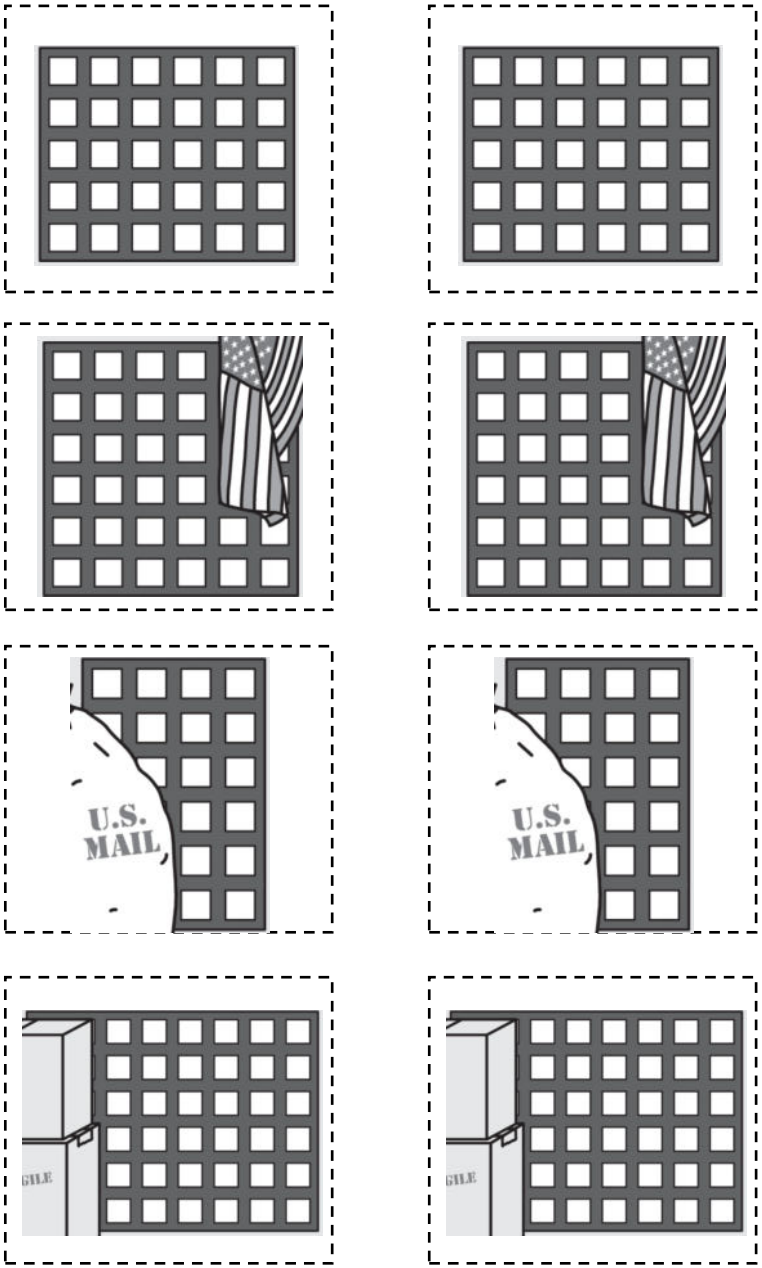
ONE STRIP FOR EACH PARTNER



PROBLEM STRING: THE WATERTOWN POST OFFICE

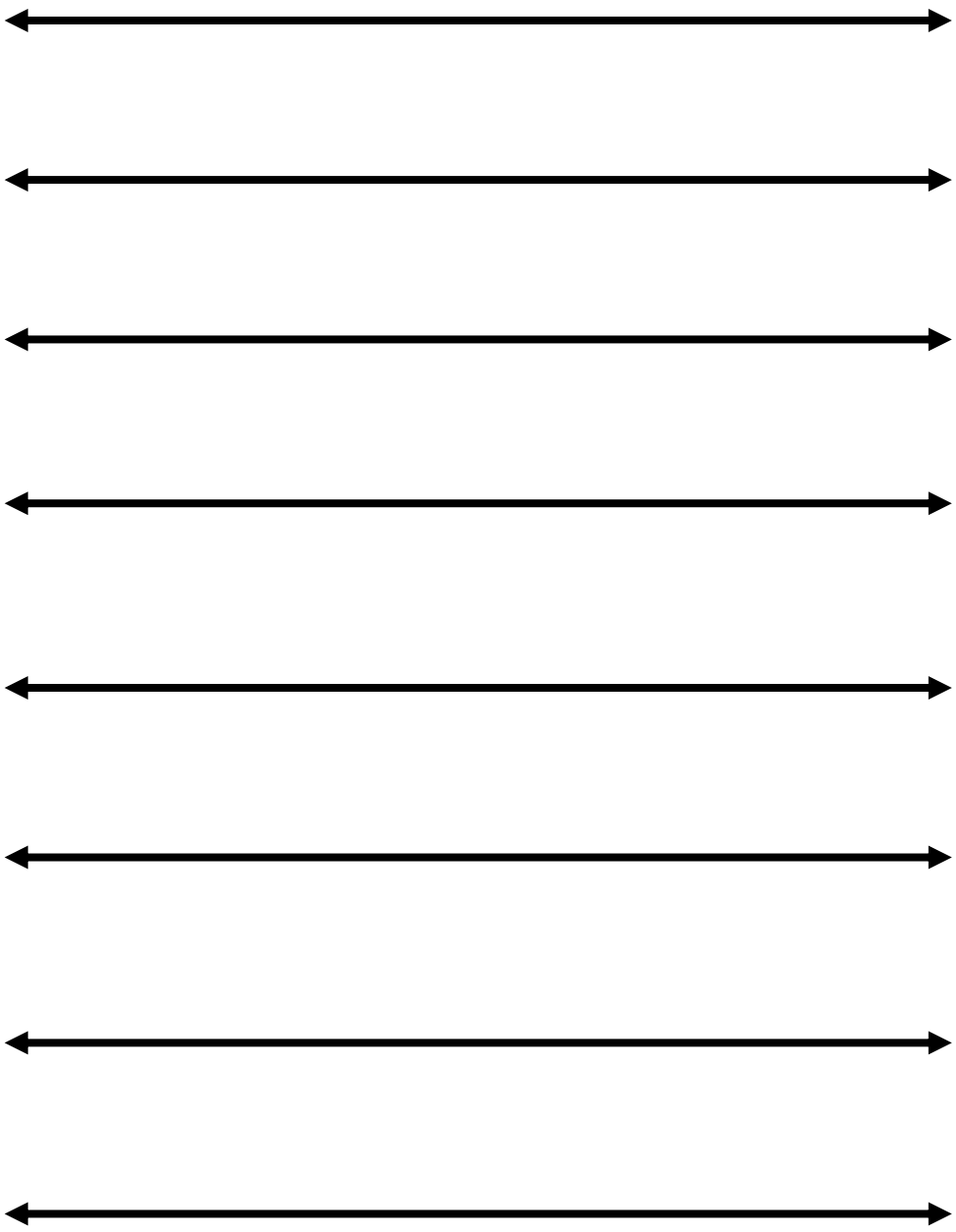
Cut out each piece on the DOTTED LINE

ONE STRIP FOR EACH PARTNER

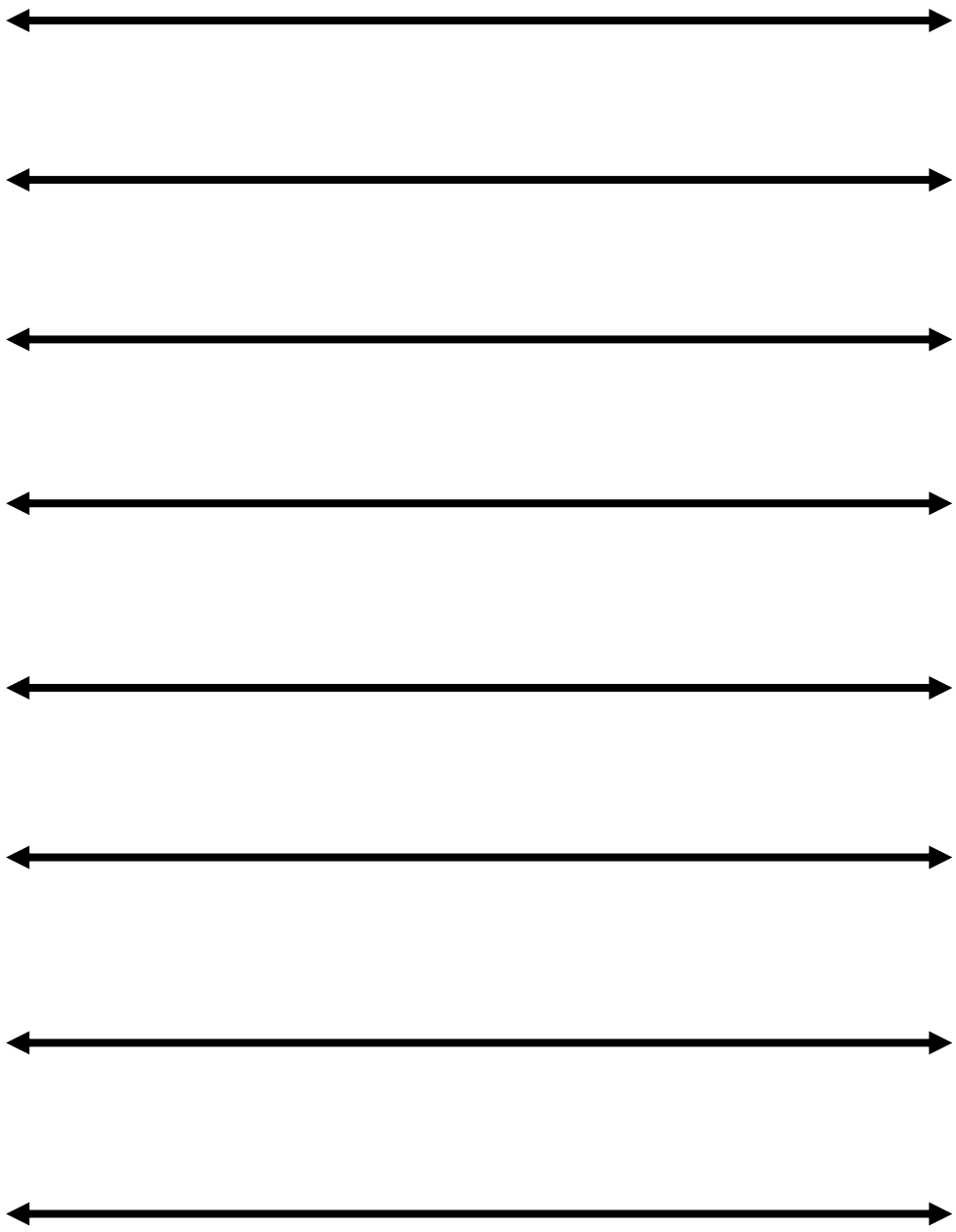


Unit 2, Module 2, Session 5

PROBLEM STRINGS: DOUBLING



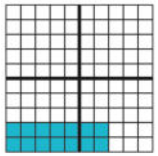
PROBLEM STRING: DOUBLING



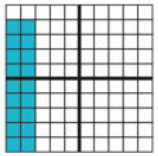
MULTIPLICATION STRATEGIES

Doubles Facts

To multiply any number by 2, double it.



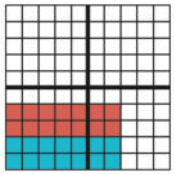
$7 + 7 = 14$
$2 \times 7 = 14$



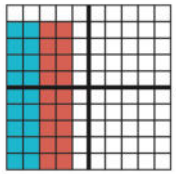
$9 + 9 = 18$
$9 \times 2 = 18$

Double-Double Facts

To multiply any number by 4, double the number and then double that product.



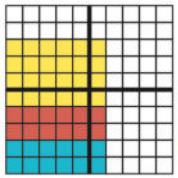
4×7
$2 \times 7 = 14$
$2 \times 14 = 28$
$4 \times 7 = 28$



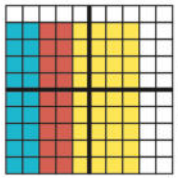
9×4
$9 \times 2 = 18$
$18 \times 2 = 36$
$9 \times 4 = 36$

Doubles-Double-Double Facts

To multiply any number by 8, double the number. Then double the product and finally, double that product.



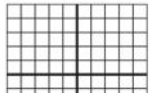
8×6
$2 \times 6 = 12$
$2 \times 12 = 24$
$2 \times 24 = 48$
$8 \times 6 = 48$



9×8
$9 \times 2 = 18$
$18 \times 2 = 36$
$36 \times 2 = 72$
$9 \times 8 = 72$

Doubles Plus One Set Facts

To multiply any number by 3, double it and then add one more set of that number.

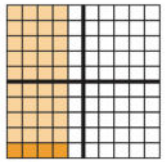


$3 \times 7 = (2 \times 7) + 7$
$= 14 + 7$
$= 21$

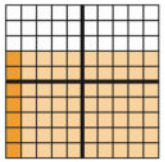
$9 \times 3 = (9 \times 2) + 9$
$= 18 + 9$
$= 27$

Tens Facts

To multiply any number by 10, think of the number that is equal to that many tens.



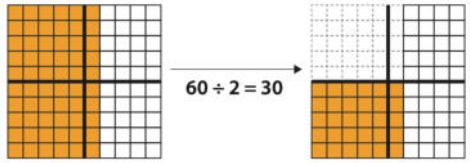
$10 \times 4 = 40$
10 times 4 is the same as 4 tens.
We call that number 40.



$7 \times 10 = 70$
7 times 10 is the same as 7 tens.
We call that number 70.

Half-Ten Facts

To multiply any number by 5, multiply it by 10 and then divide the result in half.

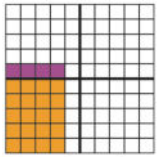


$10 \times 6 = 60$

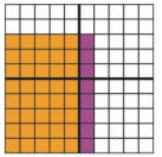
$5 \times 6 = 30$

Half-Tens Plus One Set

To multiply any number by 6, multiply it by 5 and then add one more set of that number.



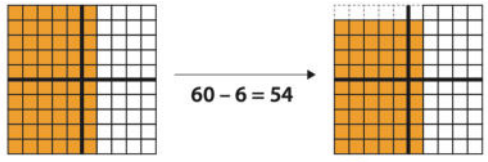
$6 \times 4 = (5 \times 4) + 4$
$= 20 + 4$
$= 24$



$8 \times 6 = (8 \times 5) + 8$
$= 40 + 8$
$= 48$

Tens Minus One Set Facts

To multiply any number by 9, multiply it by 10 and then subtract one set of that number



$10 \times 6 = 60$

$9 \times 6 = 54$

PROBLEM STRING: CATS & LEGS

Problems	Strategies
One cat has 4 legs. How many legs do 2 cats have? _____	
How many legs do 4 cats have ? _____	
How many legs do 8 cats have? _____	
How many legs do 10 cats have? _____	
How many legs do 9 cats have? _____	

PROBLEM STRING: CATS & LEGS

Problems	Strategies
One cat has 4 legs. How many legs do 2 cats have? _____	
How many legs do 4 cats have ? _____	
How many legs do 8 cats have? _____	
How many legs do 10 cats have? _____	
How many legs do 9 cats have? _____	

Unit 2, Module 3, Session 2