

Putting It All Together

Grade 3: Unit 8

Standards addressed: 3.NF.A.1, 3.NF.A.2, 3.NF.A.3, 3.G.A.1, 3.MD.B.3, 3.MD.C.7, 3.MD.D.8, 3.NBT.A.2, 3.OA.D.8, 3.OA.A.3, 3.OA.B.6, 3.OA.C.7, 3.MD.B.4, 3.OA.A.1

These slides have been created by Britnee Wright Southeast Arkansas Education Cooperative and are not official IM materials. Images and language are taken from IM Grade 3, Unit 8 by Illustrative Mathematics. Copyright 2020 by Illustrative Mathematics. All Rights Reserved, adapted and shared with permission.

Unit 8 Progression Overview Putting It All Together

Section A Lessons 1-3 3.NF.A.1, 3.NF.A.2, 3.NF.A.3

 Understand a fraction as a number and represent fractions on the number line.



→ Apply concepts of measurement and data to solve problems.

Section B

Lessons 4-7

3.G.A.1, 3.MD.B.3, 3.MD.C.7.b, 3.MD.C.7.d, 3.MD.D.8,

3.NBT.A.2. 3.OA.D.8



 Develop fluency with single-digit multiplication facts and their related division facts.



Section D Lessons 12-15 3.MD.B.4, 3.NBT.A.2, 3.OA.A.1

- → Fluently add within 1,000 using algorithms based on place value and properties of operations.
- → Fluently subtract within 1,000 using algorithms based on place value, properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction.
- → Understand multiplication in terms of equal groups.



Estimation Explorations with Fractions



Let's explore estimations with fractions.

Which One Doesn't Belong: Fractions





Warm up





Estimation Exploration: Number Line



0



| Too low | About right | Too high |
|---------|-------------|----------|
| | | |

Today we practiced our estimation skills with fractions. We looked back at several ways to represent fractions. When you were estimating the location of this point on the number line, what were some things you knew right away that would help you.

> What did you have to work a little harder to think about?

> > 127



Create Your Own Number Line



Let's create number lines.





Create Your Own Number Line

Create a long number line on the floor. Locate and label each fraction on the number line. Be prepared to explain your reasoning.

Activity

$0, 1, 2, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{6}{2}, \frac{12}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{6}{6}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{9}{8}, \frac{15}{8}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{18}{6}, \frac{2}{8}$

Make a Statement

Write 6 fraction comparison statements about the numbers on your number line. Include 2 statements for each symbol (> , = , and <).

 $0, 1, 2, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{6}{2}, \frac{12}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{6}{6}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{9}{8}, \frac{15}{8}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{18}{6}, \frac{2}{8}$

Choose 2 statements you wrote. Use numbers, pictures, or words to show that it is true.



Fractions Round Table





Activity 1

Fractions Round Table

Discuss each statement in 3 rounds with your group.

Round 1: Go around the group and state whether you agree, disagree, or are unsure about the statement and justify your choice. You will be free to change your response in the next round.

Round 2: Go around the group and state whether you agree, disagree, or are unsure about the statement you or someone else made in the first round. You will be free to change your response in the next round.

Round 3: State and circle the word to show whether you agree, disagree, or are unsure about the statement now that discussion has ended. Repeat the rounds for as many statements as you can.

| statement | round 1 | round 2 | round 3 |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| The denominator tells us the | agree | agree | agree |
| number of parts. | unsure | unsure | unsure |
| | agree | agree | agree |
| Whole numbers are fractions. | disagree unsure | disagree unsure | disagree unsure |
| | agree | agree | agree |
| Fractions are whole numbers. | disagree | disagree | disagree |
| | unsure | unsure | unsure |

Activity 1

Fractions Round Table

Discuss each statement in 3 rounds with your group.

Round 1: Go around the group and state whether you agree, disagree, or are unsure about the statement and justify your choice. You will be free to change your response in the next round.

Round 2: Go around the group and state whether you agree, disagree, or are unsure about the statement you or someone else made in the first round. You will be free to change your response in the next round.

Round 3: State and circle the word to show whether you agree, disagree, or are unsure about the statement now that discussion has ended. Repeat the rounds for as many statements as you can.

| statement | round 1 | round 2 | round 3 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| The denominator tells us the number of parts. | agree | agree | agree |
| | disagree | disagree | disagree |
| | unsure | unsure | unsure |
| Whole numbers are fractions. | agree | agree | agree |
| | disagree | disagree | disagree |
| | unsure | unsure | unsure |
| Fractions are whole numbers. | agree | agree | agree |
| | disagree | disagree | disagree |
| | unsure | unsure | unsure |
| One half is always greater than one third. | agree | agree | agree |
| | disagree | disagree | disagree |
| | unsure | unsure | unsure |
| Fractions can be used to describe a length. | agree | agree | agree |
| | disagree | disagree | disagree |
| | unsure | unsure | unsure |

Lesson Synthesis

Which statement did your group have the most discussion about and why?





Warm up

Notice and Wonder: Tiny Houses









What do you wonder?

Design Your Tiny House



The inside of a converted school bus.

A gridded drawing of the school bus layout.



1. Choose the type of tiny house you will design. Be sure to consider the advantages and disadvantages of each platform and how you'll use the area.



school bus

Activity

7 ft x 14 ft

Design Your Tiny House



The inside of a converted school bus.

A gridded drawing of the school bus layout.



- 2. Create a design for your tiny house. Be sure to include:
 - different rooms
 - windows and a door
 - furniture and any other details you think are important

Activity

Ask, Revise, and Answer

1. Write:

a. one question about your tiny house design that involves area

2. Work with a partner to answer your own questions with your tiny house design. Make any revisions to your questions if needed.

b. one question about your tiny house design that involves perimeter

3. Answer your new partner's questions about their tiny house design.

What was something you noticed and something you wondered about the tiny house designs you saw today?



Lesson Synthesis



Tiny House: Cost



Let's calculate the cost of finishing a room in a tiny house.

3.NBT.A.2, 3.OA.D.8

Estimation Exploration: Cost of a Room







| Too low | About right | Too high |
|---------|-------------|----------|
| | | |

What's the Cost?

Choose a room from your tiny house to finish. Use the cost sheet to calculate the cost of finishing the room in your tiny house. Your budget is \$1,000.

| item | cost | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| flooring: tile wood laminate carpet | \$5 per square foot \$4 per square foot \$2 per square foot \$2 per square foot | | |
| paint | \$25 per gallon (up to 400 square feet) | | |
| bathroom plumbing | \$400 | | |
| toilet | \$150 | | |
| bathroom sink and faucet | \$100 | | |
| kitchen plumbing | \$250 | | |
| kitchen sink and faucet | \$200 | | |
| cabinets | \$100 per foot | | |
| shelving | \$20 per foot | | |
| dishes, cups, forks, spoons, etc. | Prices vary. Research or estimate cost. | | |
| dishwasher | \$400 | | |
| propane stove | \$200 | | |
| furniture | Prices vary. Research or estimate cost. | | |
| compact washer/dryer combination | \$200 | | |
| bed | \$200 | | |

Activity #1 Today, you calculated the cost of finishing one of the spaces in your tiny house. What were some of the choices you needed to make as you finished a space in your tiny house?





Survey the Class, Survey the School



Let's survey a large group.

Notice and Wonder: Survey Favorite Science Topic What do you notice? What do you wonder?

Create a Survey

1. Create a survey that you'll use with a large group of students.

It should include:

a. a question

b. up to 6 answer choices



Activity #2

Survey a Large Group

We are going to survey a group of students. As you survey students, what information will you need to record?

| ition: | | | | | |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | _ | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

Lesson Synthesis

Today we used a survey to create a set of data. What was the most interesting part of making a survey and surveying other students?



Graph and Answer



Let's represent our data on scaled graphs and answer questions about the data.


Draw Scaled Graphs

Represent the data from your survey in a scaled picture graph or scaled bar graph.



Activity #1

Ask and Answer Questions

1. Write questions that could be answered with your bar graph by completing these sentences.

a. How many students like_____?

b. How many more students like__than __?

c. How many fewer students liked __than __
? d. How many more students liked __or
than ?

e. How many fewer students liked __ or __ than __ ?

2. Use your partner's graph to answer the questions. Show or explain your reasoning.

The answers to the questions from _____ 's graph:

a.

b.

С.

d.

e.

Today we represented the data you collected with your surveys on scaled picture graphs and scaled bar graphs. How was a scale other than 1 helpful in making your graph?







Multiplication Center Day



Let's sort multiplication facts and play a multiplication game.









Multiplication Fact Sort

Quiz your partner on their multiplication facts and sort your partner's facts into one of these columns:

1. know it right away
 2. can find it quickly
 3. don't know it yet

Multiplication expressions I'm going to practice:

Play Compare Expressions

Play Compare Expressions with 2 players.

- 1. Shuffle the cards and place them face down.
- 2. Player 1 draws two cards and determines which of the two has the greatest value.

3. Player 2 gives feedback. If correct, player 1 keeps the cards otherwise the player must return the cards.

- 4. Take turns and continue steps 2-3 until no cards are left.
- 5. The player with the most cards wins.





What did you learn about your progress with multiplication fluency during today's lesson?

There will be a few more lessons that focus on developing fluency with multiplication and division. Keep what you learned today in mind because you'll have the chance to choose some of the multiplication games that we'll play over the next few lessons.



Multiplication Games



Let's play some multiplication games.









ctivity #1

Choice Time: Multiplication Games

Choose a center to practice multiplying within 100.

- Compare Expressions
- Decide which expression has the greatest value.
- Close to 100
- Choose 2 numbers to multiply to get a product closest to 100.
- Rectangle Rumble
- Multiply numbers to create rectangular areas to fill a grid with the most squares.

Create a Multiplication Game

Use the materials your teacher provides to create a multiplication game.

Write out the directions to your game.

Be prepared to explain your game.



Lesson Synthesis

Today, we played some multiplication games and designed a multiplication game. What did you have to think about when you designed your games?



10

Multiplication and Division



Let's represent equal groups and write equal groups situations.

Which One Doesn't Belong: Multiplication and Division Which one doesn't belong? Α в 28 7 С D $24 \div 6$ 24

Warm

Find the Match

- 1. Your teacher will give you a card. Find the student with the matching card. Be prepared to explain your reasoning.
- Work with your partner to create a poster that includes:
 a. Your cards.
 - b. A diagram that your division equation could represent.c. A situation that your division equation could represent.

Show your thinking. Organize it so it can be followed by others.

Activity #2

Find the Match Gallery Walk

As you visit the posters with your partner, answer these questions:

- 1. Describe a representation you saw that was different than one of the representations you used for your poster.
- 2. Describe how one of the posters showed the relationship between multiplication and division.



Lesson Synthesis

How were we able to see the relationship between multiplication and division in some of the posters?

What were some aspects of the posters you saw that helped make the math your classmates used clear for you?

1111



Division Game Day



Let's play division games.











Warm up

Play Race to 1

Activity #1

These are 2 versions of the game Race to 1.

Choose a version of the center to play that will be fun, but challenging.

Version 1: Divide 12, 16, 18, and 24 by 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6.

Version 2: Divide 24, 36, 48, and 72 by 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 The directions are the same for both versions. Use these detailed directions to play the game with a partner.

Version 1 and Version 2

 Roll the number cube.
 Choose a number to divide by the number you rolled. (If you roll a 5 roll again.)
 Write the division expression and the quotient in the correct column.
 Take turns rolling the number cube and dividing.
 First player to 1 wins

Play Race to 1

Version 1

Activity #1

Version 1 example

You rolled the number 2. You chose 16.

| start number | 16 | | |
|---------------------|------|--|--|
| division expression | 16÷2 | | |
| quotient | 8 | | |

| start number | 12 | 16 | 18 | 24 |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|
| livision expression | | | | |
| quotient | | | | |
| livision expression | | | | |
| quotient | | | | |
| livision expression | | | | |
| quotient | | | | |
| livision expression | | | | |
| quotient | | | | |
| livision expression | | | | |
| quotient | | | | |
| livision expression | | | | |
| quotient | | | | |
| livision expression | | | | |
| quotient | | | | |
| livision expression | | | | |
| quotient | | | | |
| livision expression | | | | |
| quotient | | | | |

Play Race to 1

Version 2

Activity #1

Version 2 example

You rolled the number 4. You chose 24.

start number24division expression $24 \div 4$ quotient6

| start number | 24 | 36 | 48 | 72 |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|
| livision expression | | | | |
| quotient | | | | |
| livision expression | | | | |
| quotient | | | | |
| livision expression | | | | |
| quotient | | | | |
| livision expression | | | | |
| quotient | | | | |
| livision expression | | | | |
| quotient | | | | |
| livision expression | | | | |
| quotient | | | | |
| livision expression | | | | |
| quotient | | | | |
| livision expression | | | | |
| quotient | | | | |
| ivision expression | | | | |
| quotient | | | | |

Choice Time: Division Games

Choose a center to practice dividing within 100.

- Compare expressions
- Decide which expression has the greatest value.
- Close to 100
- Choose 2 numbers to divide to get a product closest to 100 and find the related quotient.



Lesson Synthesis

Today, we played some division games to practice dividing within 100. How have you made progress in your division fluency this year?



12

Notice and Wonder



Let's create a Notice and Wonder.


Design Your Notice and Wonder

1. Find an image that would encourage your classmates to notice and wonder about equal groups.

2. Fill in the possible things students might notice and wonder about your image.

Students may notice:

Students may wonder:



Facilitate Your Notice and Wonder

1. Display your image for your classmates.

- 2. Ask them, "What do you notice? What do you wonder?"
- 3. Give them a minute to discuss together.
- 4. Have them share what they notice and wonder.
- 5. Record their ideas.



What were the most important things about your image you had to consider as you created your Notice and Wonder? Why were these things important?



How Many Do You See?



Let's create a How Many Do You See.

145



Activity #1

Design Your How Many Do You See

1. Draw a dot image that would encourage your classmates to count equal groups.

2. Fill in possible ways students might see the dots in your image.

Ways students might see the dots:



Facilitate Your How Many Do You See

- 1. Ask your classmates, "How many do you see? How do you see them?"
- 2. Flash your image.
- 3. Give 30 seconds quiet think time.
- 4. Display your image.
- 5. Give them a minute to discuss together.
- 6. Have them share how many they saw and how they saw them.
- 7. Record their ideas.



What were the most important things about your image you had to consider as you created your How Many Do You See? Why were these things important?



Estimation Exploration

Let's create an Estimation Exploration.



Estimation Exploration: Fractional Measurement







| Too low | About right | Too high |
|---------|-------------|----------|
| | | |

Warmup

Design Your Estimation Exploration

1. Find an object or an image that would encourage your classmates to estimate a length using halves or fourths of an inch.

2. Fill in the possible estimates students might make for the length you are asking them to estimate.

Record an estimate that is:

| Too low | About right | Too high |
|---------|-------------|----------|
| | | |

3. Measure the length you are estimating to make sure your estimates make sense. If needed, revise your estimates.



Facilitate Your Estimation Exploration

- 1. Display your image for your classmates.
- 2. Ask them, "What is an estimate that's too high? Too low? About right?"
- 3. Give them a minute of quiet think time.
- 4. Give them a minute to discuss together.
- 5. Have them share estimates.
- 6. Record their ideas.



What were the most important things about the length you wanted your classmates to estimate that you had to consider as you created your Estimation Exploration? Why were these things important?



Number Talk

15



Let's create a Number Talk.

















What were the most important things about your expressions you had to consider as you created your Number Talk? Why were these things important?



Lesson Synthesis