

Grado 3 Matemáticas

Paquete de actividades para el hogar del maestro

Este Paquete de actividades para el hogar incluye un conjunto de 26 problemas prácticos que están alineados con importantes conceptos de matemáticas en los que los estudiantes ya han trabajado durante este año.

Debido a que el grado de avance varía de un salón a otro, siéntase con la libertad de seleccionar las páginas que se alineen con los temas que sus estudiantes ya han cubierto.

El Paquete de actividades para el hogar incluye instrucciones para los padres que se pueden imprimir y enviar a casa.

Este es un Paquete de actividades para el hogar. La Guía del maestro incluye los mismos conjuntos de práctica que la versión del estudiante, con respuestas como referencia.

> iMire los conceptos de Matemáticas del Grado 3 que cubre este paquete!



Grado 3 Conceptos de matemáticas cubiertos en este paquete

Concept Concepto	Practice Práctica	Fluency and Skills Practice Fluidez y práctica de destrezas	Page Página		
Understanding Multiplication Concepts Comprender conceptos de multiplicación	1	Understanding of Multiplication Models (Comprender los modelos de multiplicación)	4		
	2	Multiplying with 2, 5, and 10 (Multiplicar con 2, 5 y 10)	5		
	3	Multiplying with 0 and 1 (Multiplicar con 0 y 1)	6		
	4	Multiplying with 3 (Multiplicar con 3)	7		
Practicing Multiplication Facts	5	Multiplying with 4 (Multiplicar con 4)	8		
Practicar datos de multiplicación	6	Multiplying with 6 (Multiplicar con 6)			
	7	Multiplying with 7 (Multiplicar con 7)			
	8	Multiplying with 8 (Multiplicar con 8)	11		
	9	Multiplying with 9 (Multiplicar con 9)	12		
Using Properties of	10	Using Order to Multiply (Ordenar para multiplicar)			
Multiplication Usar las propiedades	11	Using Grouping to Multiply (Agrupar para multiplicar)			
de la multiplicación	12	Using Order and Grouping to Multiply (Ordenar y agrupar para multiplicar)			
Understanding Division Concepts	13	Understanding of Division Models (Comprender los modelos de división)	16		
Comprender los conceptos de la división	14	Understanding of How Multiplication and Division Are Connected (Comprender cómo se relacionan la multiplicación y la división)	17		
Practicing Division	15	Working with Division Facts (Trabajar con datos de división)	18		
Practicing Division Facts Practicar datos de	16	Using a Multiplication Table (Usar una tabla de multiplicar)	19		
división	17	Understanding of Patterns (Comprender los patrones)	20		



Grado 3 Conceptos de matemáticas cubiertos en este paquete (continuación)

Concept Concepto	Practice Práctica	Fluency and Skills Practice Fluidez y práctica de destrezas	Page Página
	18	Solving Problems About Equal Groups (Resolver problemas sobre grupos iguales)	21
Solving Word	19	Solving Problems About Arrays (Resolver problemas sobre matrices)	22
Problems with Multiplication and Division	20	Solving Problems About Area (Resolver problemas sobre el área)	23
Resolver problemas verbales con multiplicación y división212122		Solving Two-Step Word Problems Using Two Equations (Resolver problemas verbales de dos pasos usando dos ecuaciones)	24
		Solving Two-Step Word Problems Using One Equation (Resolver problemas verbales de dos pasos usando una ecuación)	
	23	Estimating Solutions to Word Problems (Estimar soluciones a problemas verbales)	26
Understanding Fraction Concepts	24	Describing Parts of a Whole with Fractions (Describir las partes de un entero con fracciones)	27
Comprender los conceptos de fracciones	25	Understanding of Fractions on a Number Line (Comprender fracciones en una recta numérica)	29
Telling Time Decir la hora	26	Telling Time to the Minute (Decir la hora en minutos)	31

Understanding of Multiplication Models

1 Show 3 \times 5 by drawing equal groups of 5.

Answers will vary. Possible answer shown.



Show 3×5 by drawing an array.

Answers will vary. Possible answer shown.

00000 00000 00000

Complete the equation. $3 \times 5 =$ _____

2 Write an equation that matches the array.



2 × 6 = 12



3 Write an equation that matches the picture.



$4 \times 3 = 12$

4 Use words to describe the drawing for problem 3.

Answers will vary. Possible answer: There are four groups of three stars. There are 12 stars in all.



i-Ready









i-Ready

1 3 × 7 = _	21	2 6 × 7 = _	42	3 8×7 = _	56
4 2 × 7 = _	14	5 9×7=_	63	6 1×7=_	7
7 7 × 0 = _	0	8 10 × 7 = _	70	9 4×7=_	28
10 5 × 7 = _	35	11 7 × 3 = _	21	12 0 × 7 = _	0
13 7 × 2 = _	14	14 7 × 10 = _	70	15 7 × 4 = _	28
16 7 × 1 = _	7	17 7 × 5 = _	35	18 7 × 7 = _	49
Answers					
14	63	35	70	0	42
7	28	14	21	56	21
28	0	70	49	35	7

The answers are mixed up at the bottom of the page. Cross out the

Multiplying with 7

answers as you complete the problems.

4 3 × 8 =	24	5 9×8	_ 72	6 1 × 8 :	8
7 0 × 8 =	0	8 10 × 8	3 = 80	9 4×8	= <u>32</u>
10 5 × 8 =	40	11 8 × 3	=	12 8×0	0
13 8 × 2 =	16	14 8 × 10) = <u>80</u>	15 8 × 4 :	= 32
16 8×7=	56	17 8×5	= <u>40</u>	18 8 × 8 :	_ 64
Answers					
64	40	48	8	0	56
72	80	24	32	16	32
24	0	80	40	56	16

Multiplying with 8 The answers are mixed up at the bottom of the page. Cross out the

answers as you complete the problems.

1 $2 \times 8 =$ **16 2** $6 \times 8 =$ **48 3** $7 \times 8 =$ **56**

Teacher Packet

4 2 × 9 =	18	5 8 × 9 =	<u> 72 </u>	6 3×9	=
7 0×9=	0	8 10×9	= <u>90</u>	9 4×9	_ 36
10 5 × 9 =	45	11 9 × 3 =	_ 27	12 9 × 8 :	= 72
13 9 × 2 =	18	14 9 × 10	_ <u>90</u>	15 9 × 4 :	_ 36
16 9×7=	63	17 9 × 5 =	_ 45	18 9 × 9 :	= <u>81</u>
Answers					
63	45	18	81	90	36
72	54	27	36	72	63
90	0	18	9	27	45

The answers are mixed up at the bottom of the page. Cross out the answers as you complete the problems.

1 $1 \times 9 = 9$ **2** $6 \times 9 = 54$ **3** $7 \times 9 = 63$

Using Order to Multiply

Write the missing numbers in the boxes to make each multiplication problem true.



Look at 6 × 5 and 5 × 6. How does the order of the factors change the product?
 Answers will vary. Possible answer: The order of the factors does not change the product.

Draw two arrays to show 4 × 7 and 7 × 4.
 Answers will vary. Arrays should show 4 rows of 7 objects and 7 rows of 4 objects.

Using Grouping to Multiply

Teacher Packet

Draw parentheses around the numbers you want to multiply first. Then find the product. Groupings may vary. Possible groupings are shown.

1 $6 \times 3 \times 2$ $6 \times (3 \times 2)$ $6 \times 6 = 36$ Sample Student Work: $3 \times 2 = 6; 6 \times 6 = 36$	2 $4 \times 3 \times 3$ $4 \times (3 \times 3)$ $3 \times 3 = 9, 4 \times 9 = 36$	3 $5 \times 2 \times 8$ (5 \times 2) $\times 8$ 5 \times 2 = 10, 10 $\times 8 = 80$
4 $8 \times 2 \times 4$ 8 $\times (2 \times 4)$ 2 $\times 4 = 8, 8 \times 8 = 64$	5 2×2×7 (2×2)×7 2×2 = 4, 4×7 = 28	6 $6 \times 5 \times 2$ $6 \times (5 \times 2)$ $5 \times 2 = 10, 6 \times 10 = 60$
7 3×3×7 (3×3)×7 3×3=9,9×7=63	8 2 × 4 × 5 (2 × 4) × 5 2 × 4 = 8, 8 × 5 = 40	9 7 × 4 × 2 7 × (4 × 2) 4 × 2 = 8, 7 × 8 = 56
10 $6 \times 3 \times 3$ $6 \times (3 \times 3)$ $3 \times 3 = 9, 6 \times 9 = 54$	(3 × 3) × 10	12 $2 \times 3 \times 4$ (2 × 3) × 4 2 × 3 = 6, 6 × 4 = 24
 How did you decide which Answers will vary. Possib 	factors to group? le answer: I looked for factors th a	at were basic facts.

A Choose one problem. Tell two ways you can group the factors. Then explain which way is easier for you to solve.

Answers will vary. Possible answer: $3 \times 3 \times 10 = 90$. I can group the factors: (3×3) $\times 10$, or $3 \times (3 \times 10)$. It is easier for me to solve 9×10 because I know the 10 facts. Order and group the factors to show how you want to multiply. Then find the product. Possible orders and grouping are shown.

1 $5 \times 7 \times 2$	$2 3 \times 5 \times 3$	3 4 × 8 × 2
$5 \times 2 \times 7$	3 × 3 × 5	4 × 2 × 8
(5 × 2) × 7	(3 × 3) × 5	(4 × 2) × 8
$10 \times 7 = 70$	9 × 5 = 45	8 × 8 = 64
4 $2 \times 9 \times 5$	5 2×10×5	6 2×8×2
2 × 5 × 9	2 × 5 × 10	2 × 2 × 8
(2 × 5) × 9	(2 × 5) × 10	(2 × 2) × 8
10 × 9 = 90	10 × 10 = 100	4 × 8 = 32
7 3 × 9 × 3	8 5×2×6	9 4×5×2
3 × 3 × 9	(5 × 2) × 6	4 × 2 × 5
$(3 \times 3) \times 9$	$10 \times 6 = 60$	(4 × 2) × 5
9 × 9 = 81		8 × 5 = 40
10 2 × 9 × 2	11 $3 \times 8 \times 2$	12 $4 \times 2 \times 7$
2 × 2 × 9	3 × 2 × 8	(4 × 2) × 7
(2 × 2) × 9	(3 × 2) × 8	8 × 7 = 56
4 × 9 = 36	6 × 8 = 48	

¹³ What strategies did you use to decide how to order and group the factors?

Answers will vary. Possible answer: I looked for factors with a product that was 10 or less. I wrote those factors next to each other, and multiplied them first.

¹⁴ Why do you need to reorder factors in some problems?

Answers will vary. Possible answer: If you don't know how to multiply two factors, and more than two factors are given, you can write the factors in another order and group factors together that are easier to multiply.





\$i-Ready



\$i-Ready

Teacher Packet

Using a Multiplication Table

×	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Write the missing numbers in the boxes to make each multiplication or division problem true.

$5 \times 7 = 35$	$32 \div 8 = \boxed{4}$	4 × 7 = 28	27 ÷ 3 = 9			
35 ÷ 5 = 7	8 × 4 = 32	28 ÷ 4 = 7	9 × 3 = 27			
4 × 4 = 16	9 × 6 = 54	$6 \times 6 = 36$	81 ÷ 9 = 9			
16 ÷ 4 = 4	54 ÷ 9 = 6	63 ÷ 7 = 9	40 ÷ 8 = 5			
48 ÷ 8 = 6	56 ÷ 7 = 8	45 ÷ 5 = 9	49 ÷ 7 = 7			
1 Write 3 possible answers for the equation $36 \div = $. Answers will vary. Possible answers: $36 \div 6 = 6$, $36 \div 4 = 9$, $36 \div 9 = 4$						

Understanding of Patterns

Solve. Look for patterns.

 $6 \times 10 = 60$

7 × 10 = ____

8 × 10 = <u>80</u>

9 × 10 = <u>90</u>

1 Subtract.		
10 — 1 =9	20 — 1 = 19	30 – 1 =
100 — 1 = 99	200 — 1 = 199	300 – 1 = 299
200 - 100 =100	300 — 100 = 200	400 - 100 = <u>300</u>
200 — 101 =99	300 - 101 = 199	400 - 101 =
_		
2 Multiply.		
$2 \times 10 = $	2 × 9 = <u>18</u>	
$3 \times 10 = $ <u>30</u>	$3 \times 9 = $ 27	,
$4 \times 10 = $ 40	4 × 9 = <u>36</u>	<u>j</u>
5 × 10 =50	5 × 9 =45	j

6 × 9 = <u>54</u>

7 × 9 = <u>63</u>

8 × 9 = ____

9 × 9 = <u>81</u>

Describe the patterns that you notice in the problems you just solved.
 Answers will vary.



Solving Problems About Arrays	Teacher Packet
Read and solve each problem. Show your work	•
A parking lot has 6 rows of parking spaces. There are 5 spaces in each row. How many parking spaces are in the lot?	Jack has 36 toy robots. He wants to display 9 on each shelf in his room. How many shelves will Jack need to display all of the robots?
There are <u>30</u> parking spaces.	Jack will need4 shelves.
³ There are 24 dancers. The teacher has them stand in 3 equal rows. How many dancers are in each row?	Emily is putting away plates. She puts 6 plates each in 3 stacks. How many plates does she put away?
There are8 dancers in each row.	Emily puts away <u>18</u> plates.
5 A farmer picks 54 pumpkins. She places an equal number of pumpkins in 9 wagons. How many pumpkins are in each wagon?	The school band marches in rows at the parade. There are 24 band members and they form rows with 4 members in each row. How many rows are there?
There are <u>6</u> pumpkins in each wagon.	There are <u>6</u> rows.
Choose one problem. Describe and use a strate Answers will vary. Possible answer: In problet to check my answer: 8 × 3 = 24.	



i-Ready

Solving Two-Step Word Problems Using Two Equations

Read and solve each problem by writing an equation for each step. Use letters for the unknown numbers. Show your work. Possible equations shown.

Hirami has 12 cups of flour in a bag and 6 cups of flour in a jar. He is making batches of bread that each call for 3 cups of flour. How many batches of bread can Hirami make?

12 + 6 = c 18 = c $18 \div 3 = b$ 6 = b

Hirami can make <u>6</u> batches of bread.

Becky has 6 packages of clay that each weigh 5 pounds. To make a bowl, she needs 3 pounds of clay. How many bowls can Becky make?

 $6 \times 5 = p$ 30 = p $30 \div 3 = b$ 10 = b

2 Cassi bought 50 pounds of dirt. She used 10 pounds to fill a hole in her yard. Then she filled pots with 5 pounds of soil in each pot. How many pots could she fill?

50 - 10 = d40 = d $40 \div 5 = p$ 8 = p

Cassi can fill <u>8</u> pots.

Marc has 36 pounds of apples to use to make pies. He uses 4 pounds of apples for each pie. Marc uses all of the apples to make pies, and then sells each pie for \$8. How much money does Marc collect for all the pies?

 $36 \div 4 = p$ 9 = p $9 \times 8 = m$ 72 = m

Becky can make <u>10</u> bowls.

Marc collects \$ 72 for all the pies.

5 Choose one problem. Tell how you could solve the problem in a different way.

Answers will vary. Possible answer: In problem 1, I could divide 12 and 6 each by 3, and then add the quotients: $12 \div 3 = 4$; $6 \div 3 = 2$; 4 + 2 = 6.

Solving Two-Step Word Problems Using One Equation

Read and solve each problem by writing one equation.

Show your work. Possible equations shown.

Mrs. Nelson has one \$10-bill and one \$20-bill. She wants to buy as many movie tickets as she can with this money. If movie tickets cost \$6 each, how many tickets, t, can she buy?

 $(10 + 20) \div 6 = t$ $30 \div 6 = t$ 5 = t 2 Daisy has a goal of reading 75 minutes in one week. She reads 9 minutes a day for 5 days. How many more minutes, *m*, will she have to read to reach her goal?

 $(9 \times 5) + m = 75$ 45 + m = 75m = 30

N

Mrs. Nelson can buy <u>5</u> tickets.

Daisy will have to read <u>30</u> more minutes.

3 Mr. Garcia buys 3 bags of cat food that each weigh 9 pounds and another bag of cat food that weighs 7 pounds. How many pounds, *p*, of cat food did Mr. Garcia buy?

 $(3 \times 9) + 7 = p$ 27 + 7 = p 34 = p Jackson has 48 trading cards. His sister gives him 12 more cards. Then he puts all his trading cards in 6 equal stacks. How many cards, *c*, are in each stack?

 $(48 + 12) \div 6 = c$ $60 \div 6 = c$ 10 = c

Mr. Garcia bought	34	_ pounds of	There are _	10	cards in each stack.
cat food.					

5 Choose one problem. Explain how you decided which operations to use to solve it.

Answers will vary. Possible answer: In problem 1, I needed to find the total amount of money first. Since the amounts were not equal, I added. Then I had to find the number of times the sum could be divided by 6.

Estimating Solutions to Word Problems

Read each problem. Estimate the answer by rounding to the nearest ten. Then find the actual answer. Show your work.

0	Marie has 231 toothpicks in one box and 175 toothpicks in another box. She uses 319 toothpicks to make a bridge. How many toothpicks does she have left?	Kennedy School has 124 third-grade students. Carter School has 16 fewer third-grade students than Kennedy School. How many third-grade students in all are at Kennedy School and Carter School?
	<i>Estimate</i> : There are about90 toothpicks left.	<i>Estimate:</i> There are about <u>220</u> students.
	Marie has <u>87</u> toothpicks left.	There are <u>232</u> students.
3	There are 197 oak trees in the park. There are 27 more pine trees than oak trees in the park. How many trees are there in all?	On the first day of a bus trip, Brian and his dad traveled 341 miles. On the second day, they traveled 39 fewer miles. How many miles did they travel in all after two days?
	<i>Estimate</i> : There are about <u>430</u> trees.	<i>Estimate:</i> They traveled about <u>640</u> miles.
	There are <u>421</u> trees in all.	They traveled <u>643</u> miles.
5	How does an estimate help you decide if your answer is reasonable? Answers will vary. Possible answer: If my estimate is close to the exact answer, then my exact answer is reasonable.	



∲i-Ready[™]



\$i-Ready

Understanding of Fractions on a Number Line

Set A

Write the missing labels on the number line.



Set B

Use this number line to solve problems 1–4.



Understanding of Fractions on a Number Line *continued*

Set C

Use this number line to solve problems 5–7.



Set D

Use this number line to solve problems 8–10.



Telling Time to the Minute

Write the time the clock shows.





2:39





Draw hands on the clock to show the given time.





2 Write a word problem that could use one of the times shown on one of the clocks.

Answers will vary. Possible answer: Kara leaves for school at 26 minutes before 8. What is another way to write that time?