**Mathology Grade 3 Correlation (Number) – Alberta**

**Organizing Idea:**

Quantity is measured with numbers that enable counting, labelling, comparing, and operating.

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| **Guiding Question:** How can place value support organization of number?  **Learning Outcome:** Students interpret place value within 100 000. | | | | |
| **Knowledge** | **Understanding** | **Skills & Procedures** | **Grade 3 Mathology** | **Mathology Little Books** |
| For numbers in base-10, each place has 10 times the value of the place to its right.  The digits 0 to 9 indicate the number of groups in each place in a number.  The value of each place in a number is the product of the digit and its place value.  Numbers can be composed in various ways using place value.  Numbers can be rounded in contexts where an exact count is not needed.  The less than sign, <, and the greater than sign, >, are used to show the relationship between two unequal numbers.  A zero in the leftmost place of a natural number does not change the value of the number.  The dollar sign, $, is placed to the left of the dollar value in English and to the right of the dollar value in French.  The cent sign, ¢, is placed to the right of the cent value in English and in French. | Place value is the basis for the base-10 system.  Place value determines the value of a digit based on its place in a number, relative to the ones place.  Place value is used to read, write, and compare numbers. | Identify the place value of each digit in a natural number. | **Number Unit 1: Number Relationships and Place Value**  1: Representing Numbers to 10 000  3: Representing Larger Numbers | How Numbers Work |
| Relate the values of adjacent places. | **Number Unit 1: Number Relationships and Place Value**  1: Representing Numbers to 10 000  3: Representing Larger Numbers | Finding Buster  How Numbers Work |
| Determine the value of each digit in a natural number. | **Number Unit 1: Number Relationships and Place Value**  1: Representing Numbers to 10 000  3: Representing Larger Numbers | How Numbers Work |
| Express natural numbers using words and numerals. | **Number Unit 1: Number Relationships and Place Value**  1: Representing Numbers to 10 000  3: Representing Larger Numbers |  |
| Express various compositions of a natural number using place value. | **Number Unit 1: Number Relationships and Place Value**  2: Composing and Decomposing Numbers to  10 000  6: Consolidation | Finding Buster  Fantastic Journeys |
| Round natural numbers to various places. | **Number Unit 1: Number Relationships and Place Value**  4: Rounding Numbers |  |
| Compare and order natural numbers. | **Number Unit 1: Number Relationships and Place Value**  5: Comparing and Ordering Numbers | Fantastic Journeys  Finding Buster  Math Makes Me Laugh  The Street Party |
| Express the relationship between two numbers using <, >, or =. | **Number Unit 1: Number Relationships and Place Value**  5: Comparing and Ordering Numbers |  |
| Count and represent the value of a collection of nickels, dimes, and quarters as cents. | **Number Unit 6: Financial Literacy**  32: Counting Money |  |
| Count and represent the value of a collection of loonies, toonies, and bills as dollars. | **Number Unit 6: Financial Literacy**  32: Counting Money |  |
| Recognize French and English symbolic representations of monetary values. | **Number Unit 6: Financial Literacy**  32: Counting Money |  |

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| **Guiding Question:** How can processes be established for addition and subtraction?  **Learning Outcome:** Students apply strategies for addition and subtraction within 1000. | | | | |
| **Knowledge** | **Understanding** | **Skills & Procedures** | **Grade 3 Mathology** | **Mathology Little Books** |
| Recall of addition and subtraction number facts facilitates addition and subtraction strategies.  Standard algorithms for addition and subtraction are conventional procedures based on place value.   Estimation can be used to support addition and subtraction in everyday situations, including   * when an exact sum or difference is not needed * to check if an answer is reasonable | Addition and subtraction strategies can be chosen based on the nature of the numbers.  Standard algorithms for addition and subtraction may be used for any natural numbers. | Relate strategies for the addition and subtraction of two-digit numbers to strategies for the addition and subtraction of three-digit numbers. | **Number Unit 3: Addition and Subtraction**  12: Modeling Addition and Subtraction  14: Using Mental Math to Add and Subtract | Math Makes Me Laugh  Planting Seeds  The Street Party |
| Model regrouping by place value for addition and subtraction. | **Number Unit 3: Addition and Subtraction**  12: Modeling Addition and Subtraction |  |
| Explain the standard algorithms for addition and subtraction of natural numbers. | **Number Unit 3: Addition and Subtraction**  12: Modeling Addition and Subtraction | Math Makes Me Laugh  The Street Party |
| Add and subtract natural numbers using standard algorithms. | **Number Unit 3: Addition and Subtraction**  12: Modeling Addition and Subtraction  15: Creating and Solving Problems  16: Creating and Solving Problems with Larger Numbers  17: Consolidation | Math Makes Me Laugh |
| Estimate sums and differences. | **Number Unit 3: Addition and Subtraction**  13: Estimating Sum and Differences  14: Using Mental Math to Add and Subtract  15: Creating and Solving Problems  16: Creating and Solving Problems with Larger Numbers  17: Consolidation | Calla’s Jingle Dress |
| Solve problems using addition and subtraction. | **Number Unit 3: Addition and Subtraction**  15: Creating and Solving Problems  16: Creating and Solving Problems with Larger Numbers  17: Consolidation | Calla’s Jingle Dress |

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| **Guiding Question:** How can multiplication and division provide new perspectives of number?  **Learning Outcome:** Students analyze and apply strategies for multiplication and division within 100. | | | | |
| **Knowledge** | **Understanding** | **Skills & Procedures** | **Grade 3 Mathology** | **Mathology Little Books** |
| Multiplication and division are inverse mathematical operations.  Multiplication is repeated addition.  Multiplication can be interpreted in various ways according to context, such as   * equal groups * an array * an area   Division can be interpreted in various ways according to context, such as   * equal sharing * equal grouping * repeated subtraction   The order in which two quantities are multiplied does not affect the product (commutative property).  The order in which two numbers are divided affects the quotient.  Multiplication or division by 1 results in the same number (identity property). | Quantities can be composed and decomposed through multiplication and division. | Compose a product using equal groups of objects. | **Number Unit 4: Early Multiplicative Thinking**  20: Exploring Multiplication | Planting Seeds  Sports Camp  Calla’s Jingle Dress  Grade 2  Array’s Bakery  Marbles, Alleys, Mibs, and Guli! |
| Relate multiplication to repeated addition. | **Number Unit 4: Early Multiplicative Thinking**  18: Exploring Repeated Addition  19: Repeated Addition and Multiplication  20: Exploring Multiplication  23: Consolidation | Calla’s Jingle Dress  Planting Seeds  Sports Camp |
| Relate multiplication to skip counting. | **Number Unit 4: Early Multiplicative Thinking**  18: Exploring Repeated Addition  19: Repeated Addition and Multiplication  20: Exploring Multiplication  23: Consolidation | Planting Seeds  Grade 2  Array’s Bakery  Marbles, Alleys, Mibs, and Guli! |
| Investigate multiplication by 0. | **Number Unit 5: Multiplication and Division**  25: Strategies for Multiplication |  |
| Model a quotient by partitioning a quantity into equal groups or groups of a certain size, with or without remainders. | **Number Unit 4: Early Multiplicative Thinking**  21: Repeated Subtraction and Division  22: Exploring Division  **Number Unit 5: Multiplication and Division**  28: Dividing with Remainders | Sports Camp  Grade 2  Marbles, Alleys, Mibs, and Guli! |
| Visualize and model products and quotients as arrays. | **Number Unit 4: Early Multiplicative Thinking**  20: Exploring Multiplication  21: Repeated Subtraction and Division  22: Exploring Division  23: Consolidation  **Number Unit 5: Multiplication and Division**  26: Relating Multiplication and Division  27: Strategies for Division | Grade 2  Array’s Bakery |
| Recognize interpretations of multiplication and division in various contexts. | **Number Unit 5: Multiplication and Division**  29: Solving Multiplication and Division Problems |  |
| Numbers can be multiplied or divided in parts (distributive property).  Multiplication strategies include   * repeated addition * multiplying in parts * compensation   Division strategies include   * repeated subtraction * partitioning the dividend   Products can be expressed symbolically using the multiplication sign, x, factors, and the equal sign.  Quotients can be expressed symbolically using the division sign, ÷, dividend, divisor, and the equal sign.  A missing quantity in a product or quotient can be represented in different ways, including   * a × b =  * a ×  = c *  × b = c * e ÷ f =  * e ÷  = g *  ÷ f = g   A remainder is the quantity left over after division. | Sharing and grouping situations can be interpreted as multiplication or division.  Multiplication and division strategies can be supported by addition and subtraction. | Investigate multiplication and division strategies. | **Number Unit 4: Early Multiplicative Thinking**  19: Repeated Addition and Multiplication  20: Exploring Multiplication  21: Repeated Subtraction and Division  22: Exploring Division  **Number Unit 5: Multiplication and Division**  25: Strategies for Multiplication  26: Relating Multiplication and Division  27: Strategies for Division | Sports Camp |
| Multiply and divide within 100. | **Number Unit 5: Multiplication and Division**  30: Building Fluency: The Games Room  25: Strategies for Multiplication  27: Strategies for Division |  |
| Verify a product or quotient using inverse operations. | **Number Unit 5: Multiplication and Division**  26: Relating Multiplication and Division  29: Solving Multiplication and Division Problems |  |
| Determine a missing quantity in a product or quotient in a variety of ways. | **Number Unit 5: Multiplication and Division**  26: Relating Multiplication and Division |  |
| Express multiplication and division symbolically. | **Number Unit 5: Multiplication and Division**  30: Building Fluency: The Games Room | Sports Camp |
| Explain the meaning of the remainder in various situations. | **Number Unit 5: Multiplication and Division**  28: Dividing with Remainders |  |
| Solve problems using multiplication and division in sharing or grouping situations. | **Number Unit 5: Multiplication and Division**  26: Relating Multiplication and Division  29: Solving Multiplication and Division Problems | Sports Camp |
| A multiplication table shows both multiplication and division facts.  Fact families are groups of related multiplication and division number facts. | Multiplication number facts have related division facts. | Examine patterns in multiplication and division, including patterns in multiplication tables and skip counting. | **Number Unit 5: Multiplication and Division**  30: Building Fluency: The Games Room |  |
| Recognize families of related multiplication and division number facts. | **Number Unit 5: Multiplication and Division**  26: Relating Multiplication and Division  30: Building Fluency: The Games Room  31: Consolidation |  |
| Recall multiplication number facts, with factors to 10, and related division facts. | **Number Unit 5: Multiplication and Division**  24: Multiplication and Division Fact Families  25: Strategies for Multiplication  30: Building Fluency: The Games Room |  |

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| **Guiding Question:** How can fractions contribute to a sense of number?  **Learning Outcome:** Students interpret fractions in relation to one whole. | | | | |
| **Knowledge** | **Understanding** | **Skills & Procedures** | **Grade 3 Mathology** | **Mathology Little Books** |
| The same fraction can represent   * equal parts of one whole length, shape, or object * equal groups of one whole quantity * equal parts of each equal group in one whole quantity   The name of a fraction describes its composition as a number of unit fractions.  Fraction notation, (), relates the numerator, *a*, as a number of equal parts, to the denominator, *b*, as the total number of equal parts in the whole.  Equal numerators or equal denominators can facilitate the comparison of fractions.  A fraction with a numerator that is equal to its denominator is one whole.  Each fraction is associated with a point on the number line. | Fractions are numbers between natural numbers.  Fractions can represent part-to-whole relationships.  A unit fraction describes the size of the equal parts of a fraction.  The size of the parts and the total number of equal parts in the whole are inversely related. | Model fractions of a whole quantity, length, shape, or object, in various ways, limited to denominators of 12 or less. | **Number Unit 2: Fractions**  7: Exploring Equal Parts  8: Comparing Fractions 1  10: Comparing and Ordering Fractions |  |
| Visualize fractions as compositions of a unit fraction. | **Number Unit 2: Fractions**  7: Exploring Equal Parts  8: Comparing Fractions 1  9: Comparing Fractions 2 |  |
| Identify the numerator and denominator of a fraction in various representations. | **Number Unit 2: Fractions**  7: Exploring Equal Parts |  |
| Name a given fraction. | **Number Unit 2: Fractions**  7: Exploring Equal Parts |  |
| Express fractions, including one whole, symbolically, limited to denominators of 12 or less. | **Number Unit 2: Fractions**  7: Exploring Equal Parts  8: Comparing Fractions 1  9: Comparing Fractions 2 | Hockey Homework |
| Relate various representations of the same fraction, limited to denominators of 12 or less. | **Number Unit 2: Fractions**  9: Comparing Fractions 2 |  |
| Compare the same fraction of different-sized wholes. | **Number Unit 2: Fractions**  8: Comparing Fractions 1  9: Comparing Fractions 2 | Hockey Homework |
| Compare different fractions of the same whole that have the same denominator. | **Number Unit 2: Fractions**  8: Comparing Fractions 1  9: Comparing Fractions 2  10: Comparing and Ordering Fractions  11: Consolidation |  |
| Compare different fractions of the same whole that have the same numerator and different denominators. | **Number Unit 2: Fractions**  8: Comparing Fractions 1  9: Comparing Fractions 2  10: Comparing and Ordering Fractions  11: Consolidation |  |
| Express the relationship between two fractions of the same whole, using <, >, or =. | **Number Unit 2: Fractions**  8: Comparing Fractions 1  9: Comparing Fractions 2  10: Comparing and Ordering Fractions |  |
| Relate a fraction less than one to its position on the number line, limited to denominators of 12 or less. | **Number Unit 2: Fractions**  8: Comparing Fractions 1  10: Comparing and Ordering Fractions |  |
| Compare fractions to benchmarks of 0, , and 1. | **Number Unit 2: Fractions**  8: Comparing Fractions 1  10: Comparing and Ordering Fractions | Hockey Homework |

**Mathology Grade 3 Correlation (Algebra) – Alberta**

**Organizing Idea:**

Equations express relationships between quantities.

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| **Guiding Question:** How can equality facilitate agility with number?  **Learning Outcome:** Students illustrate equality with equations. | | | | |
| **Knowledge** | **Understanding** | **Skills & Procedures** | **Grade 3 Mathology** | **Mathology Little Books** |
| An equation uses the equal sign to indicate equality between two expressions.  The left and right sides of an equation are interchangeable. | Two expressions are equal if they represent the same number. | Write equations that represent equality between a number and an expression or between two different expressions of the same number. | **Patterning Unit 2: Variables and Equations**  9: Exploring Number Sentences for Larger Numbers  10: Solving Equations Concretely | A Week of Challenges |
| Equations can be modelled using a balance.  A symbol may represent an unknown value in an equation. | Equations can include unknown values. | Model equations that include an unknown value, including with a  balance. | **Patterning Unit 2: Variables and Equations**  10: Solving Equations Concretely  11: Strategies for Solving Equations  12: Creating Equations  13: Consolidation | A Week of Challenges |
| Determine an unknown value on the left or right side of an equation, limited to equations with one operation. | **Patterning Unit 2: Variables and Equations**  10: Solving Equations Concretely  11: Strategies for Solving Equations  12: Creating Equations  13: Consolidation | A Week of Challenges |
| Solve problems using equations, limited to equations with one operation. | **Patterning Unit 2: Variables and Equations**  12: Creating Equations | A Week of Challenges |

**Mathology Grade 3 Correlation (Geometry) – Alberta**

**Organizing Idea:**

Shapes are defined and related by geometric attributes.

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| **Guiding Question:** In what ways might geometric properties refine interpretation of shape?  **Learning Outcome:** Students relate geometric properties to shape. | | | | |
| **Knowledge** | **Understanding** | **Skills & Procedures** | **Grade 3 Mathology** | **Mathology Little Books** |
| Geometric properties can describe relationships, including perpendicular, parallel, and equal.  Parallel lines or planes are always the same distance apart.  Perpendicular lines or planes intersect at a 90° (right) angle.  Right angles can be identified using various referents, such as   * the corner of a piece of paper * the angle between the hands on an analog clock at 3:00 * a capital letter L   Polygons include   * triangles * quadrilaterals * pentagons * hexagons * octagons   Regular polygons have sides of equal length and interior angles of equal measure. | Geometric properties are relationships between geometric attributes.  Geometric properties define a class of polygon. | Investigate the relationships between the sides of a polygon, including perpendicular, parallel, and equal, using referents for 90° or by measuring. | **Geometry Unit 1: 2-D Shapes**  3: Geometric Relationships |  |
| Investigate the relationships between vertices of a polygon, including equal or right angles, using direct comparison or referents for 90°. | **Geometry Unit 1: 2-D Shapes**  3: Geometric Relationships |  |
| Describe geometric properties of regular and irregular polygons. | **Geometry Unit 1: 2-D Shapes**  1: Sorting Polygons  2: What’s the Sorting Rule? | Gallery Tour  WONDERful Buildings |
| Sort polygons according to geometric properties and describe the sorting rule. | **Geometry Unit 1: 2-D Shapes**  1: Sorting Polygons  2: What’s the Sorting Rule?  5: Consolidation | WONDERful Buildings |
| Classify polygons as regular or irregular using geometric properties. | **Geometry Unit 1: 2-D Shapes**  1: Sorting Polygons  2: What’s the Sorting Rule? |  |
| Transformations include   * translations * rotations * reflections   The distance between any two vertices of a shape is maintained in the image created by a transformation. | Geometric properties do not change when a polygon undergoes a transformation. | Examine geometric properties of polygons by translating, rotating, or reflecting using hands-on materials or digital applications. | **Geometry Unit 1: 2-D Shapes**  4: Transformations | Gallery Tour |

**Mathology Grade 3 Correlation (Measurement) – Alberta**

**Organizing Idea:**

Attributes such as length, area, volume, and angle are quantified by measurement.

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| **Guiding Question:** In what ways can length be communicated?  **Learning Outcome:** Students determine length using standard units. | | | | |
| **Knowledge** | **Understanding** | **Skills & Procedures** | **Grade 3 Mathology** | **Mathology Little Books** |
| The basic unit of length in the metric system is the metre.  Metric units are named using prefixes that indicate the relationship to the basic unit, including   * milli: one thousand millimetres in one metre * centi: one hundred centimetres in one metre * deci: ten decimetres in one metre   Metric units are abbreviated for convenience, including   * m: metre * dm: decimetre * cm: centimetre * mm: millimetre   Standard measuring tools show iterations of a standard unit from an origin.  Units of length in the imperial system include inch, foot, and yard, related  in these ways:   * 12 inches in one foot * 36 inches in one yard * 3 feet in one yard   Approximate conversions between metric and imperial are useful in real-world situations, including   * centimetres are approximately 1 inch * 1 metre is approximately 3 feet * 30 centimetres are approximately 1 foot * 1 metre is approximately 1 yard | Length is measured in standard units according to the metric system and the imperial system.  Length can be expressed in various units according to context and desired precision. | Relate millimetres, centimetres, and metres. | **Measurement Unit 1: Length and Perimeter**  3: The Centimetre  4: Estimating and Measuring in Millimetres  10: Consolidation | Measurements About YOU! |
| Relate inches to feet and yards. | **Measurement Unit 1: Length and Perimeter**  7: Imperial Measures |  |
| Justify the choice of millimetres, centimetres, or metres to measure various lengths. | **Measurement Unit 1: Length and Perimeter**  9: How many Can you Make?  10: Consolidation |  |
| Measure lengths of straight lines and curves, with millimetres, centimetres, or metres. | **Measurement Unit 1: Length and Perimeter**  2: The Metre  3: The Centimetre  4: Estimating and Measuring in Millimetres  5: Metres, Centimetres, or Millimetres?  6: Measuring Length  10: Consolidation |  |
| Recognize length expressed in metric or imperial units. | **Measurement Unit 1: Length and Perimeter**  7: Imperial Measures |  |
| Approximate a measurement in inches, feet, or yards using centimetres or metres. | **Measurement Unit 1: Length and Perimeter**  7: Imperial Measures |  |
| The perimeter of a polygon is the sum of the lengths of its sides. | Length remains the same when decomposed or rearranged. | Determine perimeter of polygons. | **Measurement Unit 1: Length and Perimeter**  8: Measuring Perimeter  9: How Many Can You Make?  10: Consolidation | The Bunny Challenge |
| Determine the length of an unknown side given the perimeter of a polygon. | **Measurement Unit 1: Length and Perimeter**  8: Measuring Perimeter | The Bunny Challenge |
| A benchmark is a known length to which another length can be compared.  Length can be estimated using a personal or familiar referent. | Length can be estimated when less accuracy is required. | Identify referents for a centimetre and a metre. | **Measurement Unit 1: Length and Perimeter**  1: Estimating Length |  |
| Estimate length by comparing to a benchmark. | **Measurement Unit 1: Length and Perimeter**  1: Estimating Length |  |
| Estimate length by visualizing the iteration of a referent for a centimetre or metre. | **Measurement Unit 1: Length and Perimeter**  1: Estimating Length  10: Consolidation |  |

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| **Guiding Question:** How can angles broaden an understanding of space?  **Learning Outcome:** Students interpret angles. | | | | |
| **Knowledge** | **Understanding** | **Skills & Procedures** | **Grade 3 Mathology** | **Mathology Little Books** |
| Angle defines the space in   * corners * bends * turns or rotations * intersections * slopes   The arms of an angle can be line segments or rays.  The end point of a line segment or ray is called a vertex. | An angle is the union of two arms with a common vertex.  An angle can be interpreted as the motion of a length rotated about a  vertex. | Recognize various angles in surroundings. | **Geometry Unit 2: Angles**  6: Investigating Angles  8: Consolidation |  |
| Recognize situations in which an angle can be perceived as motion. | **Geometry Unit 2: Angles**  6: Investigating Angles |  |
| Superimposing is the process of placing one angle over another to  compare angles.  A referent is a personal or familiar representation of a known angle. | Two angles can be compared directly or indirectly. | Compare two angles directly by superimposing. | **Geometry Unit 2: Angles**  7: Comparing Angles |  |
| Compare two angles indirectly by superimposing a third angle. | **Geometry Unit 2: Angles**  7: Comparing Angles |  |
| Estimate which of two angles is greater. | **Geometry Unit 2: Angles**  7: Comparing Angles |  |
| Identify referents for 90°. | **Geometry Unit 2: Angles**  6: Investigating Angles  7: Comparing Angles |  |
| Identify 90° angles in the environment using a referent. | **Geometry Unit 2: Angles**  6: Investigating Angles  7: Comparing Angles |  |

**Mathology Grade 3 Correlation (Patterns) – Alberta**

**Organizing Idea:**

Awareness of patterns supports problem solving in various situations.

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| **Guiding Question:** How can diverse representations of patterns contribute to interpretation of change?  **Learning Outcome:** Students analyze patterns in numerical sequences. | | | | |
| **Knowledge** | **Understanding** | **Skills & Procedures** | **Grade 3 Mathology** | **Mathology Little Books** |
| Ordinal numbers can indicate position in a sequence.  Finite sequences, such as a countdown, have a definite end.  Infinite sequences, such as the natural numbers, never end. | A sequence is a list of terms arranged in a certain order.  Sequences may be finite or infinite. | Recognize familiar numerical sequences, including the sequence of even or odd numbers. | **Patterning Unit 1: Increasing and Decreasing Patterns**  2: Numerical Sequences | Namir’s Marvellous Masterpieces  How Numbers Work  The Best Surprise |
| Describe position in a sequence using ordinal numbers. | **Patterning Unit 1: Increasing and Decreasing Patterns**  1: Describing and Extending Patterns  3: Representing Patterns  4. Creating Patterns  5: Identifying Errors and Missing Terms  8: Consolidation |  |
| Differentiate between finite and infinite sequences. | **Patterning Unit 1: Increasing and Decreasing Patterns**  2: Numerical Sequences |  |
| Numerical sequences can be constructed using addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division. | A sequence can progress according to a pattern. | Recognize skip-counting sequences in various representations, including rows or columns of a multiplication table. | **Patterning Unit 1: Increasing and Decreasing Patterns**  4: Creating Patterns  7: Exploring Multiplicative Patterns  8: Consolidation | Namir’s Marvellous Masterpieces |
| Determine any missing term in a skip-counting sequence using multiplication. | **Patterning Unit 1: Increasing and Decreasing Patterns**  5: Identifying Errors and Missing Terms  7: Exploring Multiplicative Patterns |  |
| Describe the change from term to term in a numerical sequence using mathematical operations. | **Patterning Unit 1: Increasing and Decreasing Patterns**  1: Describing and Extending Patterns  3: Representing Patterns  4: Creating Patterns  5: Identifying Errors and Missing Terms  6: Solving Problems  7: Exploring Multiplicative Patterns  8: Consolidation | Namir’s Marvellous Masterpieces  The Best Surprise |

**Mathology Grade 3 Correlation (Time) – Alberta**

**Organizing Idea:**

Duration is described and quantified by time.

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| **Guiding Question:** How can duration be communicated?  **Learning Outcome:** Students tell time using clocks. | | | | |
| **Knowledge** | **Understanding** | **Skills & Procedures** | **Grade 3 Mathology** | **Mathology Little Books** |
| Clocks relate seconds to minutes and hours according to a base-60 system.  The basic unit of time is the second.  One second is  of a minute.  One minute is  of an hour.  Analog and digital clocks represent time of day.  Time of day can be expressed as a duration relative to 12:00 in two 12-hour cycles.  Time of day can be expressed as a duration relative to 0:00 in one 24-hour cycle in some contexts, including French-language contexts. | Clocks are standard measuring tools used to communicate time. | Investigate relationships between seconds, minutes, and hours using an analog clock. | **Measurement Unit 2: Time**  11: Relationship Among Units of Time |  |
| Relate minutes past the hour to minutes until the next hour. | **Measurement Unit 2: Time**  12: Telling Time in One- and Five-Minute Intervals |  |
| Describe time of day as a.m. or p.m. relative to 12-hour cycles of day and night. | **Measurement Unit 2: Time**  12: Telling Time in One- and Five-Minute Intervals  13: Telling Time on a 24-Hour Clock |  |
| Tell time using analog and digital clocks. | **Measurement Unit 2: Time**  12: Telling Time in One- and Five-Minute Intervals  14: Consolidation |  |
| Express time of day in relation to one 24-hour cycle. | **Measurement Unit 2: Time**  13: Telling Time on a 24-Hour Clock  14: Consolidation |  |

**Mathology Grade 3 Correlation (Statistics) – Alberta**

**Organizing Idea:**

The science of collecting, analyzing, visualizing, and interpreting data can inform understanding and decision making.

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| **Guiding Question:** How can representation support communication?  **Learning Outcome:** Students interpret and explain representations of data. | | | | |
| **Knowledge** | **Understanding** | **Skills & Procedures** | **Grade 3 Mathology** | **Mathology Little Books** |
| Statistical questions are questions that can be answered by collecting data. | Representation connects data to a statistical question. | Formulate statistical questions for investigation. | **Data Unit 1: Data Management**  3: Collecting Data | Welcome to The Nature Park |
| Predict the answer to a statistical question. | **Data Unit 1: Data Management**  3: Collecting Data |  |
| First-hand data is collected by the person using the data.  Second-hand data is data collected by others from sources such as websites and social media. | Representation expresses data specific to a unique time and place.  Representation tells a story about data. | Collect data using digital or non-digital tools and resources. | **Data Unit 1: Data Management**  3: Collecting Data | Welcome to The Nature Park |
| Represent first-hand and second-hand data in a dot plot or bar graph with one-to-one correspondence. | **Data Unit 1: Data Management**  4: Drawing Bar Graphs  5: Drawing Dot Plots  7: Consolidation |  |
| Describe the story that a representation tells about a collection of data in relation to a statistical question. | **Data Unit 1: Data Management**  1: Interpreting Bar Graphs  2: Interpreting Dot Plots | Welcome to The Nature Park |
| Examine First Nations, Métis, or Inuit representations of data. | **Data Unit 1: Data Management**  6: First Nations, Métis, or Inuit Representations of Data |  |
| Consider possible answers to a statistical question based on the data collected. | **Data Unit 1: Data Management**  3: Collecting Data |  |

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Description automatically generatedMathology Grade 3 Correlation (Financial Literacy) – Alberta**

**Organizing Idea:**

Informed financial decision making contributes to the well-being of individuals, groups, and communities.

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| **Guiding Question:** In what ways can money management be supported?  **Learning Outcome:** Students describe strategies that support responsible money management. | | | | |
| **Knowledge** | **Understanding** | **Skills & Procedures** | **Grade 3 Mathology** | **Mathology Little Books** |
| Good money habits allow individuals  to appreciate the value of money and the importance of managing it.  Responsible spending can be supported through strategies, such as   * buying needed items first * buying items that are affordable * taking time when making   purchases   * not purchasing more than is   needed  Saving means not spending in order to keep money aside for unexpected expenses and to pay for purchases, activities, and future plans or goals.  Responsible saving can be supported through strategies, such as   * considering needs and wants * setting financial goals * establishing a savings account * putting earned money aside on a regular basis   Responsible money management can  allow individuals to help others in need through donation. | Individuals can develop good habits early in life to make responsible money decisions now and in the future.  Saving is essential for personal short-term and long-term goals.  Donating money can have a significant impact on the well-being of others. | Discuss the importance of responsible spending and saving. | **Number Unit 6: Financial Literacy**  33: Good Money Habits  35: Consolidation |  |
| Identify possible short-term and long-term saving goals. | **Number Unit 6: Financial Literacy**  34: Short-Term and Long-Term Savings Goals  35: Consolidation |  |