Alabama Mathematics AAS

Grade 3 (AAS)

OPERATIONS AND ALGEBRAIC THINKING	**3.1** Find the sum of equal groups of objects using repeated addition (sums up to 30). M.AAS.3.1
	3.2 Divide a group of items into smaller equal groups (limit given group to fifteen items or less; limit equal groups to two, three, four, five, ten). M.AAS.3.2
	3.7 Multiply and divide one-digit numbers using repeated addition or repeated subtraction where the products are within twenty and the factors are one, two, three, four, five, or ten using multiplication and division tools. M.AAS.3.7
	3.8 Solve one-step real-world problems using addition or subtraction without regrouping. M.AAS.3.8
	3.9 Extend numeric and non-numeric patterns of two terms. M.AAS.3.9
NUMBER AND OPERATIONS IN BASE TEN	**3.10** Use decade numbers (0, 10, 20, 30) as benchmarks to demonstrate understanding of place value for rounding numbers 0 to 34 using rounding tools (charts, number lines). M.AAS.3.10
	3.11 Add and subtract one-and two-digit numbers up to 30 (no regrouping). M.AAS.3.11
	3.12 Relate groups of ten to multiplying by ten up to 100, using objects, skip counting by tens. M.AAS.3.12
NUMBERS AND OPERATIONS – FRACTIONS	**3.13** Use models to represent unit fractions as parts of a whole (halves and fourths). M.AAS.3.13
	3.14 Use a number line to represent halves and fourths. M.AAS.3.14
	3.15 Compare fractions. M.AAS.3.15
	3.15a Use models to identify two equivalent fractions (limit to fourths and halves). M.AAS.3.15A
	3.15b Recognize two equivalent fractions (limit to fourths and halves). M.AAS.3.15B
	3.15c Use models of fourths and halves to make a whole. M.AAS.3.15C
MEASUREMENT AND DATA	**3.16** Tell time to the nearest half hour on a clock. M.AAS.3.16

	3.17	**Identify the appropriate measurement tool to measure liquid; identify the appropriate standard unit of measurement (grams, kilograms, and liters).** M.AAS.3.17
	3.18	**Use a pictograph or bar graph to answer questions about data (limit to three categories).** M.AAS.3.18
	3.19	**Measure lengths of objects using standard tools (rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks). Limit to whole numbers.** M.AAS.3.19
	3.20	**Identify a model that demonstrates area and/or recognize one square unit of area as a "unit square" to use when measuring area.** M.AAS.3.20
	3.22	**Find the area of a rectangle with side lengths of no more than one, two, three, four, or five.** M.AAS.3.22
	3.23	**Find the perimeter of a rectangle with lengths limited to one to ten units.** M.AAS.3.23
GEOMETRY	**3.24**	**Identify two-dimensional shapes by their attributes (triangle, rectangle, square, circle).** M.AAS.3.24