Standards for Mathematical Practice
Explanations and Examples for Grade Three

MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
In third grade, mathematically proficient students know that doing mathematics involves solving problems and discussing how they solved them. Students explain to themselves the meaning of a problem and look for ways to solve it. Students may use concrete objects, pictures, or drawings to help them conceptualize and solve problems, such as "Jim purchased 5 packages of muffins. Each package contained 3 muffins. How many muffins did Jim purchase?" or "Describe another situation where there would be 5 groups of 3 or 5 × 3." Students may check their thinking by asking themselves, "Does this make sense?" Students listen to other students' strategies and are able to make connections between various methods for a given problem.

MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
Students recognize that a number represents a specific quantity. They connect the quantity to written symbols and create a logical representation of the problem at hand, considering both the appropriate units involved and the meaning of quantities. For example, students apply their understanding of the meaning of the equal sign as "the same as" to interpret an equation with an unknown. When given

- 4 × ? = 40, they might think:
- 4 groups of some number is the same as 40
- 4 times some number is the same as 40
- I know that 4 groups of 10 is 40 so the unknown number is 10
- The missing factor is 10 because 4 times10 equals 40.

Teachers might ask, "How do you know" or "What is the relationship between the quantities?" to reinforce students' reasoning and understanding.

MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
Students may construct arguments using concrete referents, such as objects, pictures, and drawings. They refine their mathematical communication skills as they participate in mathematical discussions that the teacher facilities by asking questions such as "How did you get that?" and "Why is that true?" Students explain their thinking to others and respond to

others' thinking. For example, after investigating patterns on the 100s chart, students might explain why the pattern makes sense.

MP.4 Model with mathematics.
Students represent problem situations in multiple ways using numbers, words (mathematical language), drawing pictures, and objects. They might also represent a problem by acting it out or by creating charts, lists, graphs, or equations. For example, students use various contexts and a variety of models (e.g., circles, squares, rectangles, fraction bars, and number lines) to represent and develop understanding of fractions. Students use models to represent both equations and story problems and can explain their thinking. They evaluate their results in the context of the situation and reflect on whether the results make sense. Students should be encouraged to answer questions, such as "What math drawing or diagram could you make and label to represent the problem?" or "What are some ways to represent the quantities?"

MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically.
Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools (including drawings or estimation) when solving a mathematical problem and decide when certain tools might be helpful. For instance, they may use graph paper to find all the possible rectangles that have a given perimeter. They compile the possibilities into an organized list or a table and determine whether they have all the possible rectangles. Students should be encouraged to answer questions such as, "Why was it helpful to use…?"

MP.6 Attend to precision.
Students develop mathematical communication skills as they use clear and precise language in their discussions with others and in their own reasoning. They are careful to specify units of measure and to state the meaning of the symbols they choose. For instance, when calculating the area of a rectangle they record the answer in square units.

MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.
Students look closely to discover a pattern or structure. For instance, students use properties of operations (e.g., commutative and distributive properties) as strategies to multiply and divide. Teachers might ask, "What do you notice when…?" or "How do you know if something is a pattern?"

MP.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.
Students notice repetitive actions in computations and they look for "shortcut" methods. For instance, students may use the distributive property as a strategy to work with products of numbers they do know to solve products they do not know. For example, to find the product of 7 × 8, students might decompose 7 into 5 and 2 and then multiply 5 × 8 and 2 × 8 to arrive at 40 + 16 or 56. Third grade students continually evaluate their work by asking themselves, "Does this make sense?" Students should be encouraged to answer questions, such as "What is happening in this situation?" or "What predictions or generalizations can this pattern support?"

(Adapted from Arizona Department of Education [Arizona] 2012 and North Carolina 96 Department of Public Instruction [N. Carolina] 2011)