Includes Both Print & Digital Options

Pictograph

A pictograph is a way you can communicate information. It is a graph that uses pictures to represent a set of data.

Green Star Bakery Donut Sales

Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	

◯ = 10 donuts

This graph shows us that Green Star Bakery sold the most donuts on Saturday and the least amount of donuts on Thursday. The key tells us each donut picture represents 10 donuts being sold. That means half a donut picture represents 5 donuts being sold.

When you make a pictograph remember the following:
1. Give it a title.
2. Include a key so you know what each picture represents.
3. Make sure your pictures are consistent in size and shape.

Even or Odd

Numbers can be described as being even or odd.

Even Numbers | **Odd Number**

All odd numbers will have a 1,3,5,7 or 9 in the ones place. When you divide them into
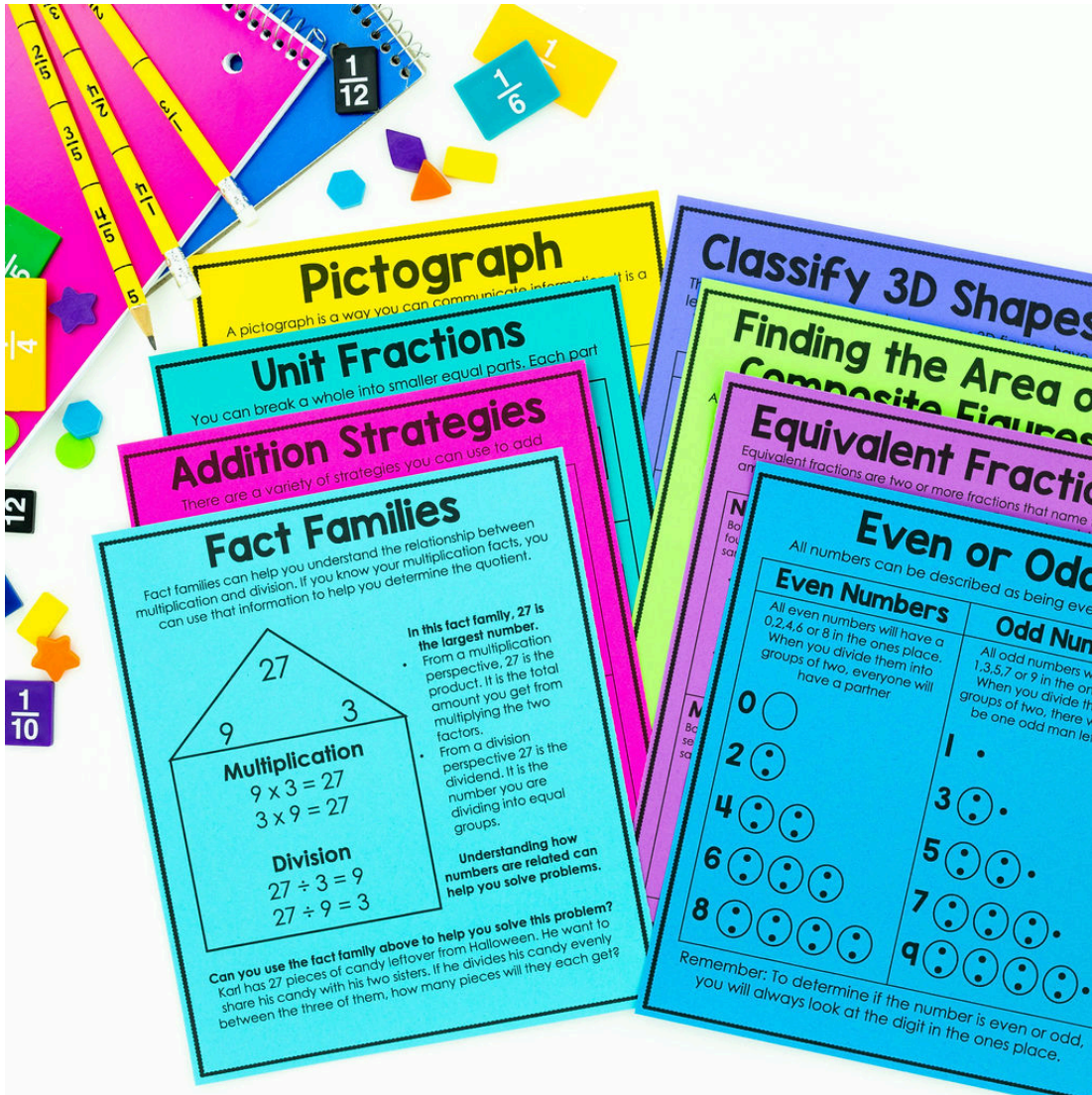
Addition Strategies

There are a variety of strategies you can use to add numbers together

Break Apart | **Place Value**

You break apart each addend into expanded form. This allows you to easily add the groups of numbers together

453 = 400 + 50 + 3
216 = 200 + 10 + 6
600 + 60 + 9 = 669

+ 216 = 669

You can stack the addend according to their place value and then add the two addend together

326
+ 135
461

Number Line

516 + 132 = 648

+10 +10 +10

3rd GRADE MATH POSTERS

A great tool for teaching fourth grade math...

- These math posters will help you introduce and teach key math concepts to your fourth-grade students.

- Not only will you save TONS of time not having to create your own anchor charts, but you'll also have clear and concise language and examples you can use when teaching these concepts to your students.

- Students love gluing them in their math journals so they can refer back to them during independent practice or when working at home.

TEACHERS LOVE THIS RESOURCE!
Check out what teachers have to say about this resource.

★★★★

Fantastic posters! I love the options and how informative they are. Students actively utilize the definitions during math time and it's helpful to have an immediate reference while teaching. Students relied heavily on them at first and then, after awhile, didn't need them – progress! That makes it easy and reasonable for me to switch them out as content moves along, saving wall space.
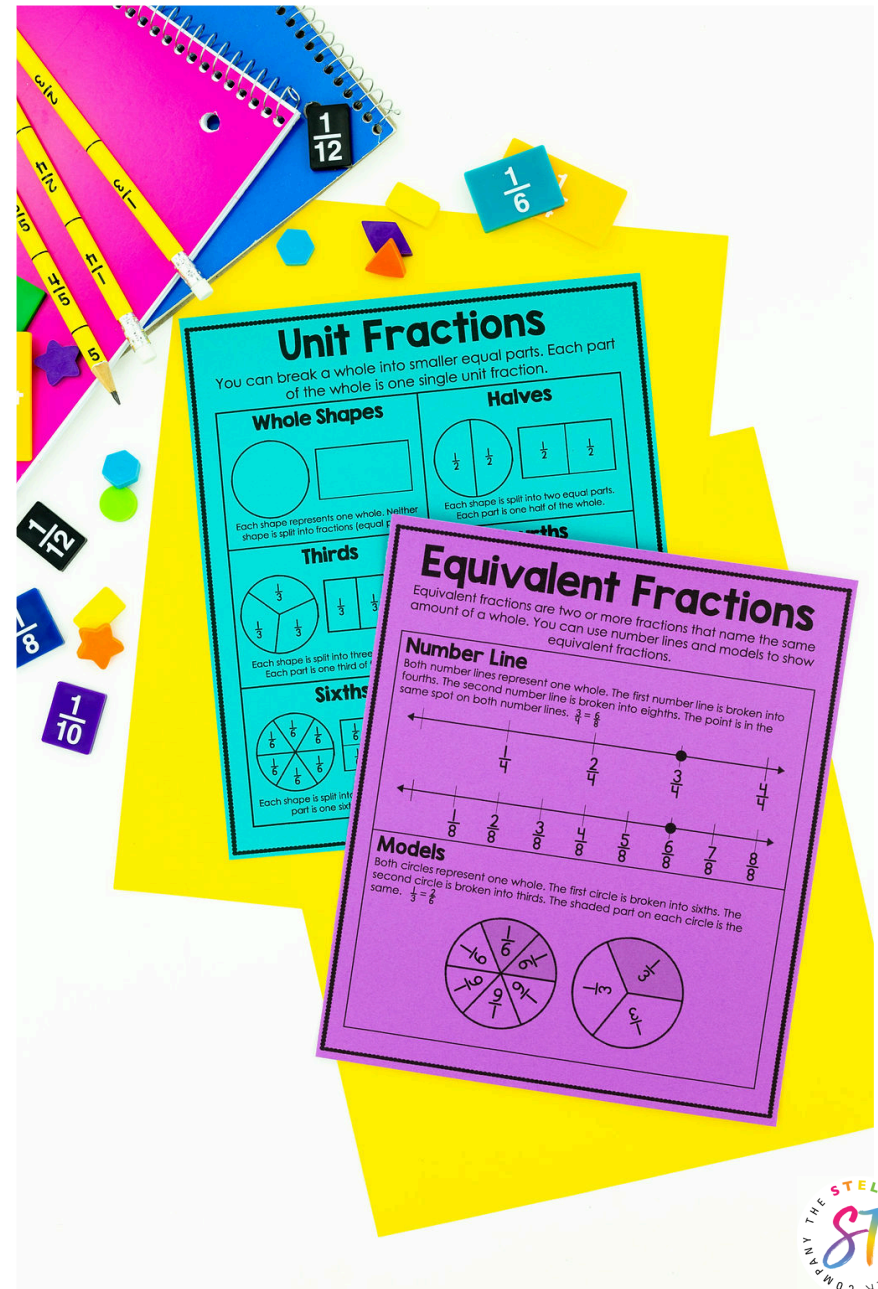*–Kristina W.*

★★★★

This is such an amazing resource! It covers many of the math concepts in Grade 3. It was easy to put up as an anchor chart for students to refer back to. The kids would constantly refer to them. Thank you for creating this, and saving me so much time!
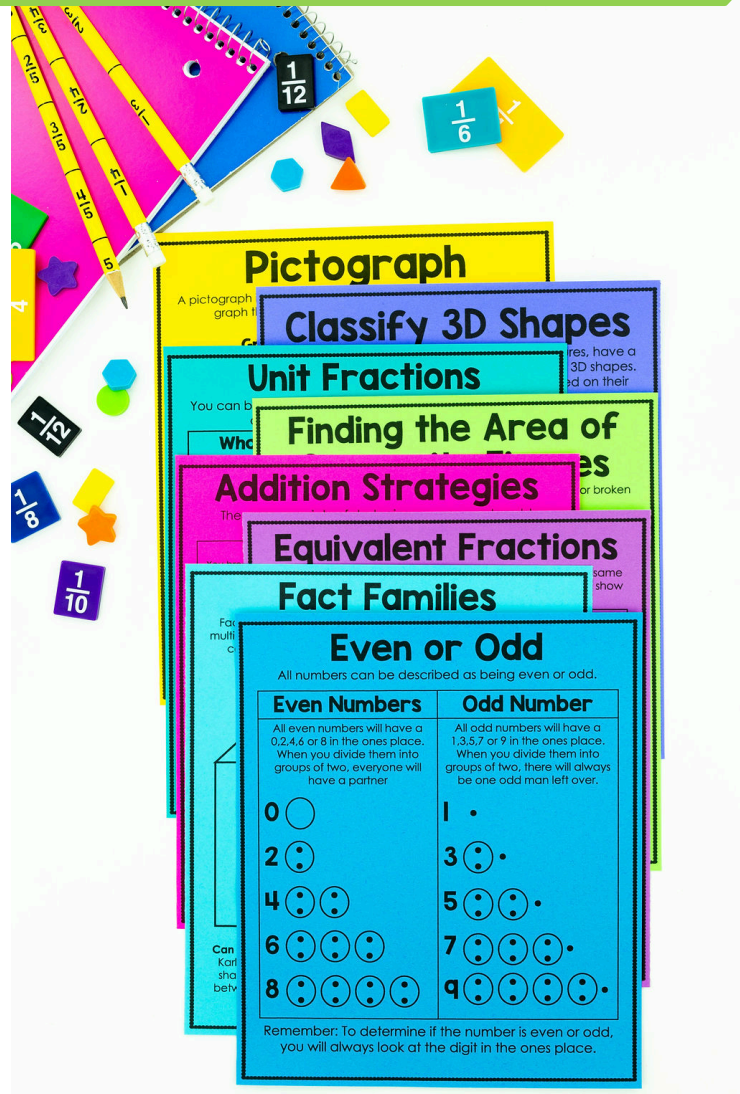*–Anna R.*

★★★★

During summer school I used these to introduce each lesson. It was a great way to visually show the class what they are learning each day.
–Morning Miss Markley

INCLUDES POSTERS FOR 50 THIRD GRADE MATH SKILLS

Poster Titles Include:

- Compose and Decompose Numbers
- Place Value
- Interpreting Place Value
- Representing Numbers on a Number Line
- Comparing and Ordering Numbers
- Representing Fractions
- Fractions on a Number Line
- Unit Fractions
- Compose & Decompose Fractions
- Dividing Objects
- Equivalent Fractions
- Comparing Fractions
- Properties of Addition
- Addition Strategies
- Subtraction Strategies
- Rounding
- Compatible Numbers
- Counting Money
- Finding Products Using Arrays
- Multiplication Strategies
- Multiplication Facts
- Properties of Multiplication
- Partial Products and Box Method
- Multiplication Algorithm
- Modeling Division
- Even or Odd Numbers
- Fact Families
- Solving Problems
- Multiplication Expressions
- Finding Unknown Numbers
- Finding Unknown Numbers (table)
- Classify 2D Shapes
- Classify 3D Shapes
- Quadrilaterals
- Finding Area
- Finding the Area of Composite Figures
- Congruent Figures
- Representing Fractions on a Number Line
- Finding Perimeter
- Elapsed Time
- Liquid Volume
- Weight and Mass
- Pictographs
- Bar Graph
- Dot Plot
- Frequency Table
- Labor and Income
- Availability of Resources
- Borrowers and Lenders
- Reasons to Saves

Includes Digital Versions

I love to provide both print and digital options in my resources. This resource includes a digital version created using Google Slides.
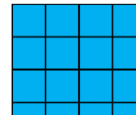
Whether you are teaching in person or virtually, you'll be able to use these math posters as part of your whole group instruction.

You can also share them with students to make it easy for them to reference them during their independent practice.
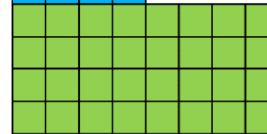
Finding the Area of Composite Figures

A composite figure is a shape that can be decomposed or broken down into smaller basic shapes.

This shape is a composite figure. If you decompose it into smaller shapes you can see it is made up of a square and a rectangle.
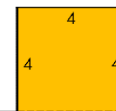
You can find the area of each smaller shape to help you find the total area.

Area of Square = 16 square units
Area of Rectangle = 32 square units
Area of Composite Figure = 16 + 32 = 48 square units

You can find the area of this shape by adding the area of the square to the area of the rectangle.

Area of Square = 4x4 = 16
Area of Rectangle = 4x12 = 48

Area of Composite Figure = 16 + 48 = 64 square units

Includes Multiple Printing Options

This resource includes multiple printing options so you can select the exact style that meets your needs.

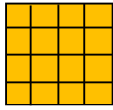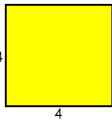You can print the posters in color or in black and white.

Finding Area
The area of a shape is the total amount of space taken up inside of the shape. Area is measured using square units.

AREA

There are different ways to find the area of a shape.

Count the Square Units	Use a Formula to Multiply
You can count the square units inside the shape.	You can multiply the length times width. You can use the formula $A = L \times W$
Area = 16 square units	Area = 4x4 = 16 square units

Created by Mrs. M's Style © 2018

Finding Area
The area of a shape is the total amount of space taken up inside of the shape. Area is measured using square units.

AREA

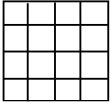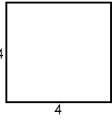There are different ways to find the area of a shape.

Count the Square Units	Use a Formula to Multiply
You can count the square units inside the shape.	You can multiply the length times width. You can use the formula $A = L \times W$
Area = 16 square units	Area = 4x4 = 16 square units

Created by Mrs. M's Style © 2018

You can print the posters in mini size, journal size, or full page

Even or Odd
All numbers can be described as being even or odd.

Even Numbers	Odd Number
All even numbers will have a 0,2,4,6 or 8 in the ones place. When you divide them into groups of two, everyone will have a partner	All odd numbers will have a 1,3,5,7 or 9 in the ones place. When you divide them into groups of two, there will always be one odd man left over.
0 2 4 6 8	1 3 5 7 9

Remember: To determine if the number is even or odd, you will always look at the digit in the ones place.

A LOOK INSIDE...

Compose and Decompose Numbers

When you compose numbers you put parts together to make a whole. When you decompose numbers you break a whole into parts. You can show the breakdown of numbers in a variety of ways.
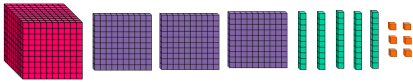
1,356 =

Expanded Form

1,000 + 300 + 50 + 6

Expanded Notation

(1 x 1,000) + (3 x 100) + (5x10) + (6x1)

Pictorial Model
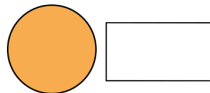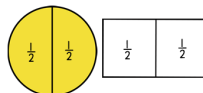
Unit Fractions

You can break a whole into smaller equal parts. Each part of the whole is one single unit fraction.

Whole Shapes

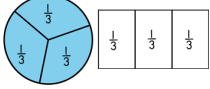Each shape represents one whole. Neither shape is split into fractions (equal parts).

Halves

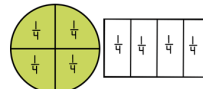$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

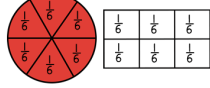Each shape is split into two equal parts. Each part is one half of the whole.

Thirds

Each shape is split into three equal parts. Each part is one third of the whole.
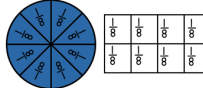
Fourths

Each shape is split into four equal parts. Each part is one fourth of the whole.

Sixths

Each shape is split into six equal parts. Each part is one sixth of the whole.

Eighths

Each shape is split into eight equal parts. Each part is one eighth of the whole.

Comparing Fractions

All fractions have value. You can compare two or more fractions using the following symbols.

Greater Than	Less Than	Equal To
>	<	=

Remember these rules when comparing fractions!

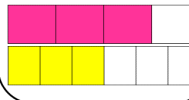| Same Numerator	Same Denominator
$\frac{3}{4} > \frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{3}{5} < \frac{4}{5}$
The smaller denominator is the greater fraction.	The larger numerator is the greater fraction.

You can draw a model to help justify your answer.

Same Numerator
Both area models are the same size. You can see that three fourths is a larger area than three sixth.

Same Denominator
Both area models are the same size. You can see that three fifths is a smaller area than four fifths.

Representing Fractions

A fraction is a part of a whole. The top number is called the **numerator** and represents the part. The bottom number is called the **denominator** and represents the whole.
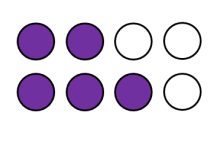You can represent fractions in a variety of ways.

Concrete Objects
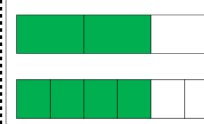$\frac{3}{4}$ of the coins are quarters

Pictorial Models
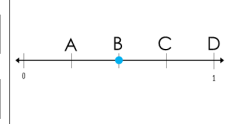$\frac{4}{6}$ of the circles are shaded

Strip Diagrams
$\frac{2}{3}$ of the strip is shaded

Number Lines
Point B represents $\frac{1}{2}$

A   B   C   D

Multiplication Facts

You can create a multiplication chart to help you easily recall multiplication facts. It is important to memorize the basic multiplication facts so you can quickly and easily solve multiplication and division problems.

	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

To use the multiplication chart, find the two numbers you want to multiply, and follow them down the chart until they meet.
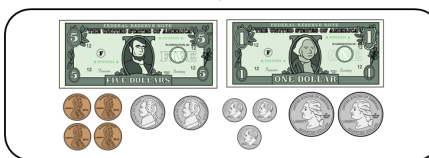
6x8 = 48

Counting Money

All bills and coins have an assigned amount. It is important to be able to identify coins and bills so you can easily find the value of any amount of money.

How much money is shown below?

$5 Bill	$1 Bill	Quarter	Dime	Nickel	Penny
Each five dollar bill has value of $5.00	Each one dollar bill has a value of $1.00	Each quarter has a value of $0.25	Each dime has a value of $0.10	Each nickel has a value of $0.05	Each penny has a value of $0.01
There is one five dollar bill for a total of	There is one dollar bill for a total of	There are two quarters for a total of	There are three dimes for a total of	There are two nickels for a total of	There are four pennies for a total of
$5.00	$1.00	$0.50	$0.30	$0.10	$0.04

If you add up the value of each coin and bill you get a total of $6.94.

Multiplication Expressions

An expression shows part of an equation but doesn't give an equal sign. It just shows the relationship between two numbers by providing the operation symbol.

You can create expressions to show multiplication relationships.

3
4 times as much as 3
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
4 x 3

4
3 times as much as 4
| 4 | 4 | 4 |
3 x 4

expressions

2
5 times as much as 2
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
5 x 2

5
2 times as much as 5
| 5 | 5 |
2 x 5

Solving Problems

You can solve one and two step addition and subtraction problems using a model, equation, or number line.

Ralph, Jose, and Min are collecting stamps. Ralph has 34 stamps, Jose has 55 stamps and Min has 48 stamps. How many stamps do they have in all?
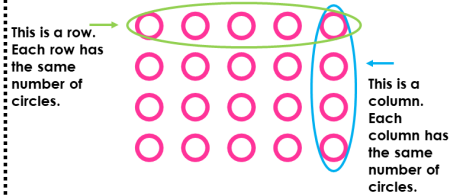
Model

Ralph   Jose   Min

Total = 137

Equation

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 34 \\ 55 \\ + \quad 48 \\ \hline 137 \end{array}$$

Number Line

+50   +5   +40   +8

34   84   89   129   137

A LOOK INSIDE...

Finding Products Using Arrays

You can use arrays to help you multiply. An array has equal rows with equal numbers in each row. It is a way to help you visualize the multiplication problem.
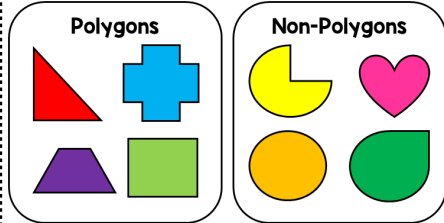
This is a row. Each row has the same number of circles.

This is a column. Each column has the same number of circles.

You can find the total of the array in different ways.

You can count the circles.	You can add up the circles in each row.
20	5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20
You can add up the circles in each column.	You can multiply the rows by the columns.
4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 20	5 x 4 = 20

Classify 2D Shapes

Two-dimensional shapes are flat figures that have a length and a width. Two-dimensional shapes can also be called a plane figure.

2-D shapes can be classified as polygons and non-polygons. A polygon is a closed plane figure with only straight sides.

Polygons   **Non-Polygons**

You can also classify 2D shapes by the numbers of sides and vertices they have.

Triangle	Quadrilateral	Pentagon	Hexagon
3 sides 3 vertices	4 sides 4 vertices	5 sides 5 vertices	6 sides 6 vertices

Weight and Mass

Weight is the weight used to describe how heavy an object is. You can use a scale to help measure the weight of an object.

Customary Units for Weight

Ounce	Pound	Ton
An ounce is the smallest unit of measurement in the customary system. A slice of bread is one ounce (oz).	There are 16 ounces in a pound. Most cans are about one pound (lb).	There are 2000 pounds in a ton. A ton is extremely heavy. Most cars weigh more than a ton.

Mass is the term used to describe the amount of matter in an object. You can use a balance to help compare the masses of two objects.

Metric Units for Mass

Gram		Kilogram
A gram is the smallest unit of measurement in the customary system. A paperclip is about one gram (g).	There is no unit of measurement in between a gram or kilogram. A regular size banana has a mass of about 100 grams.	There are 1000 grams in a kilogram. A large book has the same mass as a kilogram.

Finding Unknown Numbers

You can use a table to display numbers that represent a real-world relationship. The table can help you identify unknown numbers.

Recipe for Lemonade

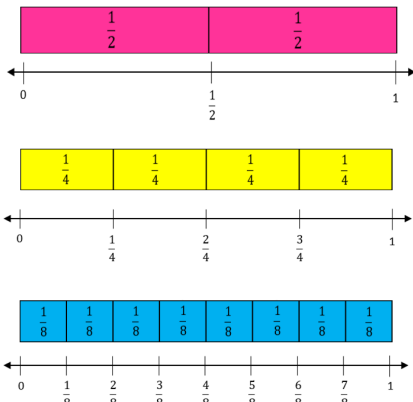| # of scoops	1	2	3	4
cups of water	3	6	9	?

This table shows the relationship between the cups of water and the number of scoops of lemonade powder needed to make lemonade. If you have one scoop of powder, you need to mix it with 3 cups of water.

How many cups of water is needed for 4 scoops of powder?
To do this you need to find the relationship between the numbers on the table. Look for patterns to help you find the answer.

Option 1:
Find the pattern in the bottom row. The bottom row increases by 3.
9 + 3 = 12
12 cups of water are needed for 4 scoops of lemonade.

Option 2:
Find the pattern between the top and bottom row. The bottom row is 3 times as much as the top row.
4 x 3 = 12
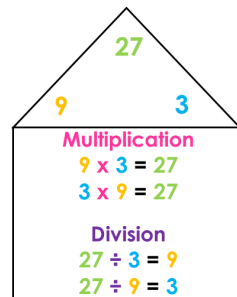**12 cups of water are needed for 4 scoops of lemonade.**

Representing Fractions on a Number Line

You can use fractions to represent distances less than one whole on a number line. You can divide the space between zero and one into a variety of fractions.

Fact Families

Fact families can help you understand the relationship between multiplication and division. If you know your multiplication facts, you can use that information to help you determine the quotient.

In this fact family, 27 is the largest number.
- From a multiplication perspective, 27 is the product. It is the total amount you get from multiplying the two factors.
- From a division perspective 27 is the dividend. It is the number you are dividing into equal groups.

Multiplication
9 x 3 = 27
3 x 9 = 27

Division
27 ÷ 3 = 9
27 ÷ 9 = 3

Understanding how numbers are related can help you solve problems.

Can you use the fact family above to help you solve this problem?
Karl has 27 pieces of candy leftover from Halloween. He want to share his candy with his two sisters. If he divides his candy evenly between the three of them, how many pieces will they each get?
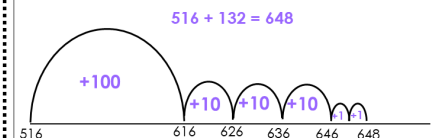
Addition Strategies

There are a variety of strategies you can use to add numbers together.

Break Apart
You break apart each addend into expanded from. This allows you to easily add the groups of numbers together.

453 = 400 + 50 + 3
+ 216 = 200 + 10 + 6
600 + 60 + 9 = 669

453 + 216 = 669

Place Value
You can stack the addends according to their place value and then add the two addends together.
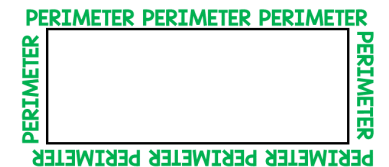
326
+ 135
461

Number Line
You can use an open number line to help you solve any addition problem. One addend gets placed on the number line and the other addended is broken up into expanded form and added to the number.

516 + 132 = 648

+100   +10 +10 +10
516   616 626 636 646 648

Finding Perimeter

The perimeter of the shape is the measurement of the distance around the shape. To find the perimeter you need to add the length of ALL the sides.

PERIMETER PERIMETER PERIMETER

You can use your understanding of perimeter to help you solve a variety of problems.

If the measurement of each side is given you can add them up to find the perimeter.
2
6   6
2
Perimeter = 6 + 2 + 6 + 2 = 16 units

If you are given the perimeter you can use it to find the length of an unknown side.
3   3
4   4
?
Perimeter = 17 units
4 + 3 + 3 + 4 = 14
17 − 14 = 3
? = 3

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Click HERE to listen!