



Third Grade

Daily Helpers

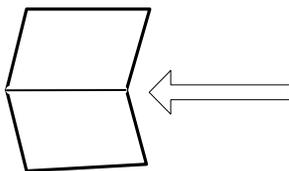
Math



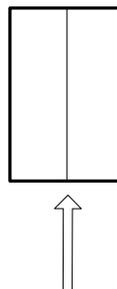
A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically



Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines.

Accordion Fold-This fold is like making a paper fan. Fold on the first line so that title is on top. Turn over and fold on next line so that title is on top again. Turn over again and fold again on the next line so that title is on top. Continue until all folds are done.

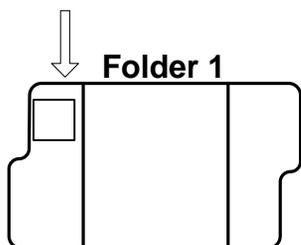
Cover Labels-Most of the booklets that are folded look nicer with a label on top instead of just a blank space. They will be referred to as “cover label.”

What are Daily Helpers?

Are you limited in wall space to put educational posters? Like most homes, you probably do not have a huge place for bulletin boards either. Well, neither do we! That’s why we decided to create Daily Helpers. Daily Helpers are made by gluing cute learning templates into colorful specially-folded file folders (folding directions are on next page). They are used alongside your child’s school program to help your child master or review the basic skills required for his/her grade. When your child is done with school for the day, the Daily Helper folds up and can be placed in a desk or book for safe keeping. It is like having many posters right in front of your child all at ONE time!! And, no holes in the wall!

With the packet, we not only list the skills needed for your child’s grade, but we give you all the templates needed to create the Daily Helper. We highly recommend that you laminate the templates before putting into the file folders so that they can be used over and over again with a dry erase marker and also so the templates will stay sturdy after lots of usage from your child. If you do not have access to a laminator, we do sell them already laminated for you. We also sell colored file folders. ***Note-for laminated templates, we recommend attaching the templates with sticky dots. They can be found in most craft or office supply stores.

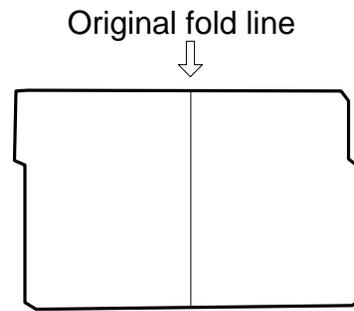
How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



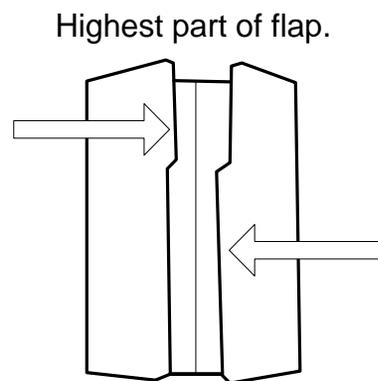
This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

Folding a Lapbook Base

Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.



For each folder, fold the left and right sides inward toward the original line to create two flaps. Crease so that the highest part of each flap is touching the original line. It is important not to let the two flaps overlap. *You may want to take a ruler and run it down each crease to make it sharper.*



Glue your folders together by putting glue (or you may staple) on the inside of the flaps. Then press the newly glued flaps together with your hands until they get a good strong hold to each other. Follow this step to add as many folders as you need for your project. Most of our lapbooks have either 2 or 3 folders.

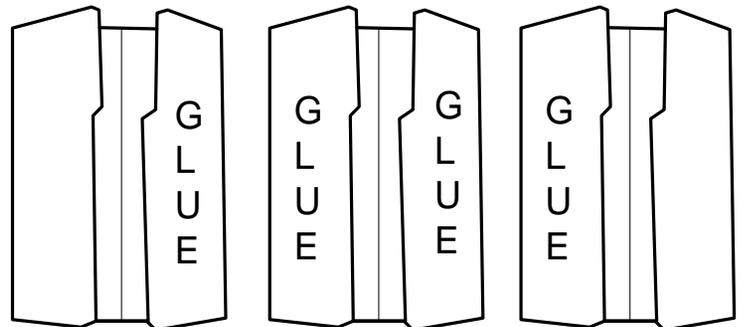


Photo of a completed lapbook base



What does your third grader need to know for math?

To mentally add numbers to the 19's.

To begin to understand two digit adding using the method of carrying.

To understand basic fractions.

To understand and use Roman numbers.

To understand place value.

To understand subtraction through the 12s.

To begin to understand two digit subtracting using the method of borrowing.

To learn tricks to multiplication.

To learn to multiply using double-digits.

To learn tricks to help with memorizing multiplication facts.

To learn to multiply using double-digits.

To understand and use metric and U.S. lengths of measurement.

To add and subtract coins up to \$10.00. Make appropriate change in money concepts.

To learn area and perimeter.

To learn multiplication facts through the 9s.

To learn to work two multiplication problems in one.

To measure temperatures accurately.

To learn basic cooking measurements.

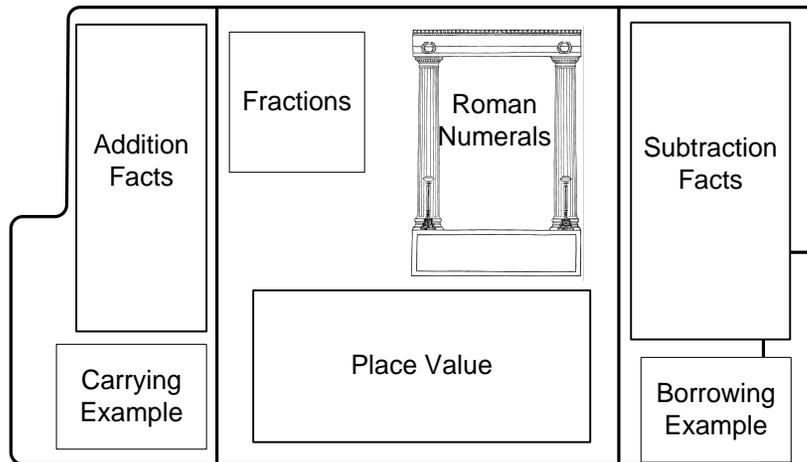
To describe locations on a grid - up four and over two. (use Battleship idea to plot coordinates.)

To use a Venn diagram to collect, organize and record data.

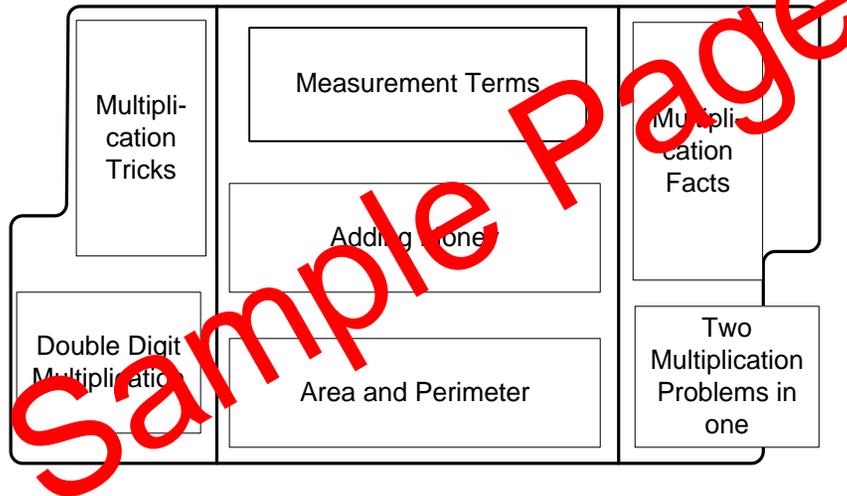
To use division facts up to the 10s.

To learn how to do long division.

Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3

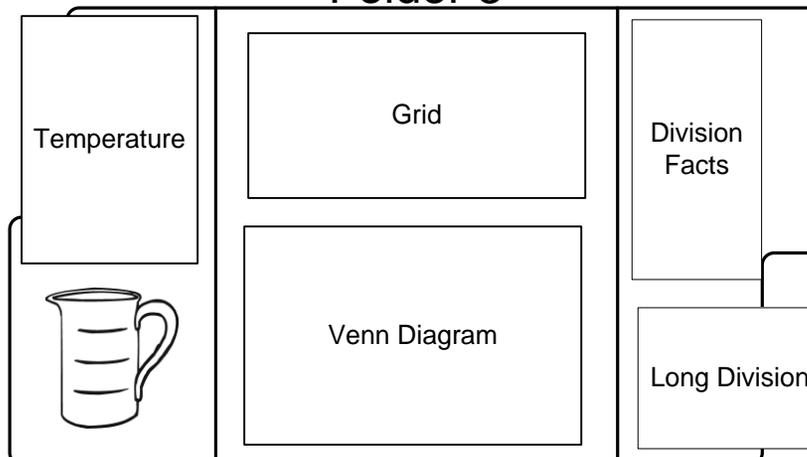
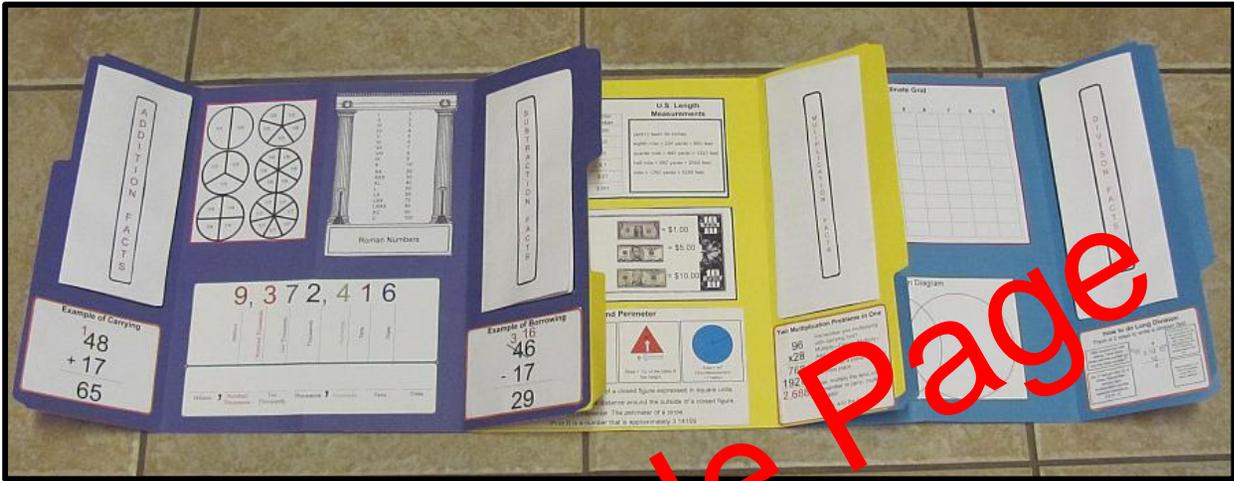


Photo of Lapbook



Sample Page

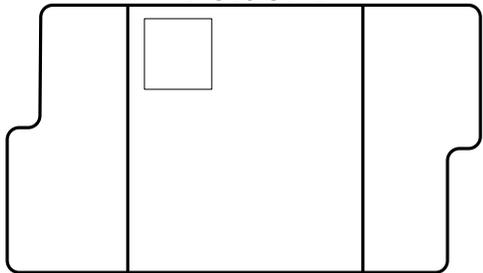
Cut out the page on the line. Glue to the front of your closed lapbook.

My 3rd Grade Math Daily Helper

Belongs to:



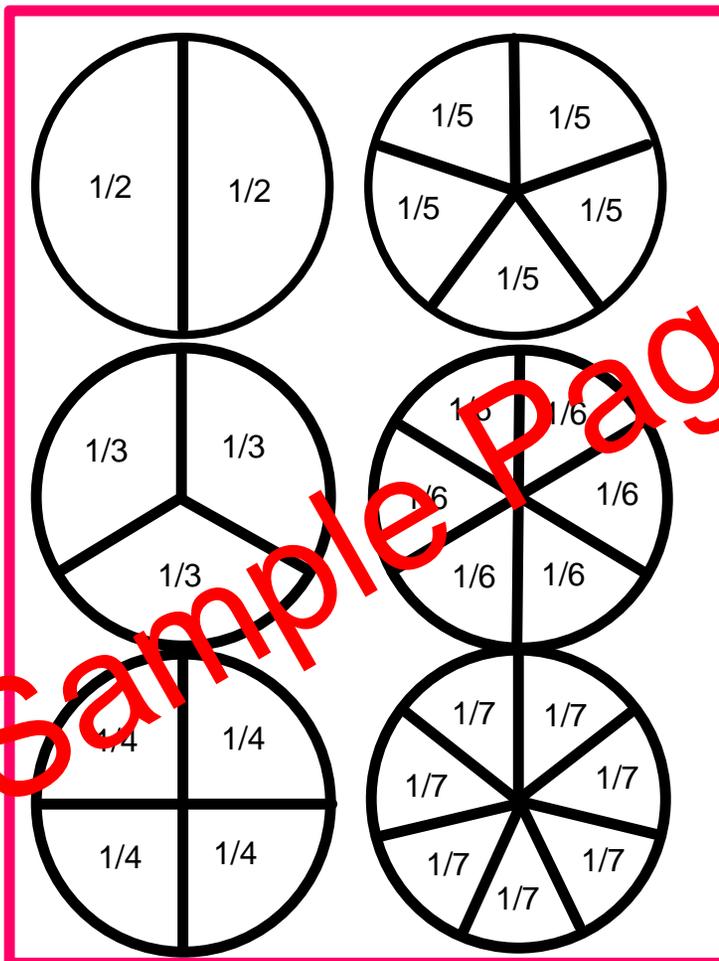
Folder 1



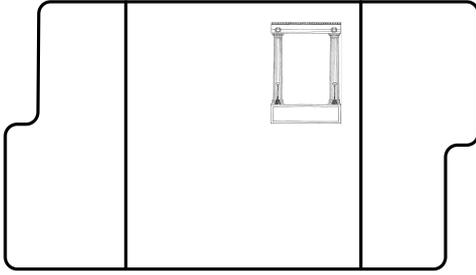
Goals: To understand the basic fractions.

Cut out booklet. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Use to learn factors.



Folder 1



Goal: To understand and use Roman numbers.

Cut out booklet. Glue into lapbook.

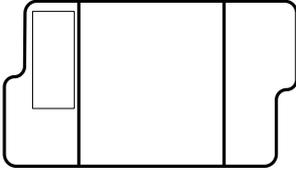
Directions: Use to practice roman numbers.

A decorative chart for Roman numbers. It features two columns of fluted columns supporting a decorative archway. The archway has two circular ornaments. The chart lists Roman numerals and their corresponding decimal values. A large red watermark 'Sample Page' is overlaid on the chart.

I	1
II	2
III	3
IV	4
V	5
VI	6
VII	7
VIII	8
IX	9
X	10
XX	20
XXX	30
XL	40
L	50
LX	60
LXX	70
LXXX	80
XC	90
C	100

Roman Numbers

Folder 2



Goal: To use tricks to help with the memorizing of multiplication facts.

Cut out booklet as one piece. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Use to help with learning multiplication.

Multiplication Tricks

2's- add the number to itself
(example $2 \times 9 = 9 + 9$)

5's- The last digit always goes
5,0,5,0,...

6's- if you multiply 6 by an even
number, they both end in the
same digit.

Example: $6 \times 2 = 12$, $6 \times 4 = 24$,
 $6 \times 6 = 36$, etc.

9's- if you add the answer's digits
together, you get 9.

Example: $9 \times 5 = 45$ and $4 + 5 = 9$.
(But not with $9 \times 11 = 99$)

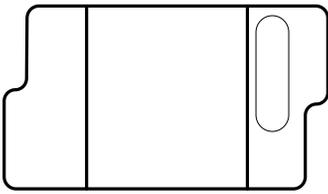
10's- put a zero after it

11's- up to 9×11 : just repeat the
digit (Example: $4 \times 11 = 44$) for
 10×11 to 18×11 : write the sum of
the digits between the digits
(Example: $15 \times 11 = 1(1+5)5 =$
 165)

12's- is $10x$ plus $2x$

Sample Page

Folder 2



Goal: To learn multiplication facts through the 9s.

Cut out booklet as one piece. Fold the back section up and then glue down the flaps to make a pocket. Glue into lapbook. Use this pocket to store your fact cards.

Directions: Use to memorize facts.

$0 \times 0 = 0$	$1 \times 0 = 0$	$2 \times 0 = 0$	$3 \times 0 = 0$	$4 \times 0 = 0$
$0 \times 1 = 0$	$1 \times 1 = 1$	$2 \times 1 = 2$	$3 \times 1 = 3$	$4 \times 1 = 4$
$0 \times 2 = 0$	$1 \times 2 = 2$	$2 \times 2 = 4$	$3 \times 2 = 6$	$4 \times 2 = 8$
$0 \times 3 = 0$	$1 \times 3 = 3$	$2 \times 3 = 6$	$3 \times 3 = 9$	$4 \times 3 = 12$
$0 \times 4 = 0$	$1 \times 4 = 4$	$2 \times 4 = 8$	$3 \times 4 = 12$	$4 \times 4 = 16$
$0 \times 5 = 0$	$1 \times 5 = 5$	$2 \times 5 = 10$	$3 \times 5 = 15$	$4 \times 5 = 20$
$0 \times 6 = 0$	$1 \times 6 = 6$	$2 \times 6 = 12$	$3 \times 6 = 18$	$4 \times 6 = 24$
$0 \times 7 = 0$	$1 \times 7 = 7$	$2 \times 7 = 14$	$3 \times 7 = 21$	$4 \times 7 = 28$
$0 \times 8 = 0$	$1 \times 8 = 8$	$2 \times 8 = 16$	$3 \times 8 = 24$	$4 \times 8 = 32$
$0 \times 9 = 0$	$1 \times 9 = 9$	$2 \times 9 = 18$	$3 \times 9 = 27$	$4 \times 9 = 36$
$0 \times 10 = 0$	$1 \times 10 = 10$	$2 \times 10 = 20$	$3 \times 10 = 30$	$4 \times 10 = 40$
$5 \times 0 = 0$	$6 \times 0 = 0$	$7 \times 0 = 0$	$8 \times 0 = 0$	$9 \times 0 = 0$
$5 \times 1 = 5$	$6 \times 1 = 6$	$7 \times 1 = 7$	$8 \times 1 = 8$	$9 \times 1 = 9$
$5 \times 2 = 10$	$6 \times 2 = 12$	$7 \times 2 = 14$	$8 \times 2 = 16$	$9 \times 2 = 18$
$5 \times 3 = 15$	$6 \times 3 = 18$	$7 \times 3 = 21$	$8 \times 3 = 24$	$9 \times 3 = 27$
$5 \times 4 = 20$	$6 \times 4 = 24$	$7 \times 4 = 28$	$8 \times 4 = 32$	$9 \times 4 = 36$
$5 \times 5 = 25$	$6 \times 5 = 30$	$7 \times 5 = 35$	$8 \times 5 = 40$	$9 \times 5 = 45$
$5 \times 6 = 30$	$6 \times 6 = 36$	$7 \times 6 = 42$	$8 \times 6 = 48$	$9 \times 6 = 54$
$5 \times 7 = 35$	$6 \times 7 = 42$	$7 \times 7 = 49$	$8 \times 7 = 56$	$9 \times 7 = 63$
$5 \times 8 = 40$	$6 \times 8 = 48$	$7 \times 8 = 56$	$8 \times 8 = 64$	$9 \times 8 = 72$
$5 \times 9 = 45$	$6 \times 9 = 54$	$7 \times 9 = 63$	$8 \times 9 = 72$	$9 \times 9 = 81$
$5 \times 10 = 50$	$6 \times 10 = 60$	$7 \times 10 = 70$	$8 \times 10 = 80$	$9 \times 10 = 90$

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