EUREKA MATH²™

GREAT MINDS™

Grade 3 | South Carolina College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics Correlation to *Eureka Math²*™

When the original *Eureka Math*® curriculum was released, it quickly became the most widely used K–5 mathematics curriculum in the country. Now, the Great Minds® teacher–writers have created *Eureka Math²*™, a groundbreaking new curriculum that helps teachers deliver exponentially better math instruction while still providing students with the same deep understanding of and fluency in math. *Eureka Math²* carefully sequences mathematical content to maximize vertical alignment—a principle tested and proven to be essential in students' mastery of math—from kindergarten through high school.

While this innovative new curriculum includes all the trademark *Eureka Math* aha moments that have been delighting students and teachers for years, it also boasts these exciting new features:

Teachability

Eureka Math² employs streamlined materials that allow teachers to plan more efficiently and focus their energy on delivering high-quality instruction that meets the individual needs of their students. Differentiation suggestions, slide decks, digital interactives, and multiple forms of assessment are just a few of the resources built right into the teacher materials.

Accessibility

Eureka Math² incorporates Universal Design for Learning principles so all learners can access the mathematics and take on challenging math concepts. Student supports are built into the instructional design and are clearly identified in the *Teach* book. Further, the curriculum carries a focus on readability. By eliminating unnecessary words and using simple, clear sentences, the *Eureka Math²* teacher–writers have created one of the most readable mathematics curricula on the market. The curriculum's readability and accessibility help all students see themselves as mathematical thinkers and doers who are fully capable of owning their mathematics learning.

Digital Engagement

The digital elements of *Eureka Math²* add to students' engagement with the math. The curriculum provides teachers with digital slides for each lesson. In addition, each grade level includes wordless videos that spark students' interest and curiosity. Students at all levels work through mathematical explorations that help lead to their own mathematical discoveries. Digital lessons and videos provide opportunities for students to wonder, explore, and make sense of mathematics, which contributes to the development of a strong, positive mathematical identity.

Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.4 Model with mathematics.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.6 Attend to precision.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.

Number Sense and Base Ten
3.NSBT Number Sense and Base Ten

South Carolina College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.NSBT.1 Use place value understanding to round whole numbers to the nearest 10 or 100.	3 M2 Topic B: Rounding to the Nearest 10 and 100
3.NSBT.2 Add and subtract whole numbers fluently to 1,000 using knowledge of place value and properties of operations.	3 M2 Lesson 12: Estimate sums and differences by rounding. 3 M2 Lesson 14: Use place value understanding to add and subtract like units. 3 M2 Lesson 15: Use the associative property to make the next ten to add. 3 M2 Lesson 16: Use compensation to add. 3 M2 Lesson 17: Use place value understanding to subtract efficiently using take from a ten. 3 M2 Lesson 18: Use place value understanding to subtract efficiently using take from a hundred. 3 M2 Lesson 19: Use compensation to subtract. 3 M2 Lesson 20: Add measurements using the standard algorithm to compose larger units once. 3 M2 Lesson 21: Add measurements using the standard algorithm to compose larger units twice. 3 M2 Lesson 22: Subtract measurements using the standard algorithm to decompose larger units once. 3 M2 Lesson 23: Subtract measurements using the standard algorithm to decompose larger units twice. 3 M2 Lesson 24: Subtract measurements using the standard algorithm to decompose larger units across two place values. 3 M6 Lesson 26: Fluently multiply and divide within 100 and add and subtract within 1,000.

South Carolina College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.NSBT.3 Multiply one-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10 in the range 10–90, using knowledge of place value and properties of operations.	3 M3 Lesson 20: Multiply by multiples of 10 by using the place value chart. 3 M3 Lesson 21: Multiply by multiples of 10 by using place value strategies and the associative property. 3 M3 Lesson 22: Solve two-step word problems involving multiplying single-digit factors and multiples of 10.
3.NSBT.4 Read and write numbers through 999,999 in standard form and equations in expanded form.	3 M6 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 3 M6 Lesson 25: Name and count numbers greater than 1,000. 4 M1 Lesson 5: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 4 M1 Lesson 7: Write numbers to 1,000,000 in unit form and expanded form by using place value structure. 4 M1 Lesson 8: Write numbers to 1,000,000 in standard form and word form.
3.NSBT.5 Compare and order numbers through 999,999 and represent the comparison using the symbols >, =, or <.	4 M1 Lesson 9: Compare numbers within 1,000,000 by using >, =, and <.

Number Sense—Fractions

3.NSF Number Sense—Fractions

South Carolina College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.NSF.1 Develop an understanding of fractions (i.e., denominators 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10) as numbers.	*Supplemental material is necessary to address one subsection of this standard.*

South Carolina College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.NSF.1.a A fraction $\frac{1}{b}$ (called a unit fraction) is the quantity formed by one part when a whole is partitioned into b equal parts;	3 M5 Lesson 4: Partition a whole into fractional units pictorially and identify the unit fraction. 3 M5 Lesson 5: Partition a whole into fractional units and write fractions in fraction form. 3 M5 Lesson 6: Build non-unit fractions less than 1 from unit fractions concretely. 3 M5 Lesson 7: Identify and represent a whole as two parts: a unit fraction and a non-unit fraction. 3 M5 Lesson 8: Identify and represent a whole as two non-unit fractions. 3 M5 Lesson 27: Apply fraction concepts to complete a multi-part task.
3.NSF.1.b A fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ is the quantity formed by a parts of size $\frac{1}{b}$;	3 M5 Lesson 4: Partition a whole into fractional units pictorially and identify the unit fraction. 3 M5 Lesson 5: Partition a whole into fractional units and write fractions in fraction form. 3 M5 Lesson 6: Build non-unit fractions less than 1 from unit fractions concretely. 3 M5 Lesson 7: Identify and represent a whole as two parts: a unit fraction and a non-unit fraction. 3 M5 Lesson 8: Identify and represent a whole as two non-unit fractions. 3 M5 Lesson 27: Apply fraction concepts to complete a multi-part task.
3.NSF.1.c A fraction is a number that can be represented on a number line based on counts of a unit fraction;	3 M5 Lesson 11: Locate fractions from 0 to 1 on a number line by using fraction tiles. 3 M5 Lesson 12: Represent fractions from 0 to 1 on a number line. 3 M5 Lesson 15: Identify fractions on a ruler as numbers on a number line. 3 M5 Lesson 18: Compare fractions with like units by using a number line. 3 M5 Lesson 26: Create a ruler with 1-inch, half-inch, and quarter-inch intervals. 3 M5 Lesson 27: Apply fraction concepts to complete a multi-part task.
3.NSF.1.d A fraction can be represented using set, area, and linear models.	*Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.*

South Carolina College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.NSF.2 Explain fraction equivalence (i.e., denominators 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10) by demonstrating an understanding that:	*Supplemental material is necessary to address one subsection of this standard.*
3.NSF.2.a two fractions are equal if they are the same size, based on the same whole, or at the same point on a number line;	3 M5 Lesson 13: Identify equivalent fractions from 0 to 1 with tape diagrams and on number lines. 3 M5 Lesson 14: Recognize that equivalent fractions share the same location on a number line. 3 M5 Lesson 16: Measure lengths and record data on a line plot. 3 M5 Lesson 17: Represent fractions greater than 1 on a number line and identify fractions equivalent to whole numbers. 3 M5 Lesson 22: Identify fractions equivalent to whole numbers by using number lines. 3 M5 Lesson 23: Reason to find fractions equivalent to whole numbers by using patterns and number lines.
3.NSF.2.b fraction equivalence can be represented using set, area, and linear models;	3 M5 Lesson 13: Identify equivalent fractions from 0 to 1 with tape diagrams and on number lines. 3 M5 Lesson 14: Recognize that equivalent fractions share the same location on a number line. 3 M5 Lesson 16: Measure lengths and record data on a line plot. 3 M5 Lesson 17: Represent fractions greater than 1 on a number line and identify fractions equivalent to whole numbers. 3 M5 Lesson 22: Identify fractions equivalent to whole numbers by using number lines. 3 M5 Lesson 23: Reason to find fractions equivalent to whole numbers by using patterns and number lines. 3 M5 Lesson 24: Generate equivalent fractions greater than 1 by using a number line. 3 M5 Lesson 26: Create a ruler with 1-inch, half-inch, and quarter-inch intervals. *Supplemental material is necessary to address representing fraction equivalence with set models.*

South Carolina College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.NSF.2.c whole numbers can be written as fractions (e.g., $4 = \frac{4}{1}$ and $1 = \frac{4}{4}$);	3 M5 Lesson 8: Identify and represent a whole as two non-unit fractions. 3 M5 Lesson 17: Represent fractions greater than 1 on a number line and identify fractions equivalent to whole numbers. 3 M5 Lesson 22: Identify fractions equivalent to whole numbers by using number lines. 3 M5 Lesson 23: Reason to find fractions equivalent to whole numbers by using patterns and number lines. 3 M5 Lesson 24: Generate equivalent fractions greater than 1 by using a number line. 3 M5 Lesson 25: Express whole numbers as fractions with a denominator of 1.
3.NSF.2.d fractions with the same numerator or same denominator can be compared by reasoning about their size based on the same whole.	3 M5 Lesson 9: Compare unit fractions by reasoning about their size concretely. 3 M5 Lesson 10: Compare non-unit fractions less than 1 with the same numerator by using tape diagrams. 3 M5 Lesson 18: Compare fractions with like units by using a number line. 3 M5 Lesson 19: Compare fractions with unlike units but the same numerator by using number lines. 3 M5 Lesson 20: Compare fractions with related units by using a number line. 3 M5 Lesson 21: Compare various fractions by representing them on number lines. 3 M5 Lesson 27: Apply fraction concepts to complete a multi-part task.
3.NSF.3 Develop an understanding of mixed numbers (i.e., denominators 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10) as iterations of unit fractions on a number line.	3 M5 Lesson 15: Identify fractions on a ruler as numbers on a number line. 3 M5 Lesson 16: Measure lengths and record data on a line plot. 4 M4 Lesson 5: Rename fractions greater than 1 as mixed numbers. 4 M4 Lesson 6: Rename mixed numbers as fractions greater than 1.

Algebraic Thinking and Operations
3.ATO Algebraic Thinking and Operations

South Carolina College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.ATO.1 Use concrete objects, drawings and symbols to represent multiplication facts of two single-digit whole numbers and explain the relationship between the factors (i.e., 0–10) and the product.	3 M1 Lesson 2: Interpret equal groups as multiplication. 3 M1 Lesson 3: Relate multiplication to the array model. 3 M1 Lesson 4: Interpret the meaning of factors as number of groups or number in each group. 3 M1 Lesson 10: Demonstrate the commutative property of multiplication using a unit of 2 and the array model. 3 M1 Lesson 11: Demonstrate the commutative property of multiplication using a unit of 4 and the array model. 3 M1 Lesson 13: Demonstrate the commutative property of multiplication using a unit of 3 and the array model. 3 M3 Lesson 15: Reason about and explain patterns of multiplication and division with units of 1 and 0. 3 M3 Lesson 18: Create multiplication and division word problems.
3.ATO.2 Use concrete objects, drawings and symbols to represent division without remainders and explain the relationship among the whole number quotient (i.e., 0–10), divisor (i.e., 0–10), and dividend.	3 M1 Topic B: Conceptual Understanding of Division 3 M1 Topic D: Two Interpretations of Division 3 M3 Lesson 15: Reason about and explain patterns of multiplication and division with units of 1 and 0. 3 M3 Lesson 18: Create multiplication and division word problems.

South Carolina College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.ATO.3 Solve real-world problems involving equal groups, area/array, and number line models using basic multiplication and related division facts. Represent the problem situation using an equation with a symbol for the unknown.	3 M1 Lesson 5: Represent and solve multiplication word problems by using drawings and equations. 3 M1 Lesson 8: Model measurement and partitive division by drawing arrays. 3 M1 Lesson 9: Represent and solve division word problems using drawings and equations. 3 M1 Lesson 16: Model the quotient as the number of groups using units of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10. 3 M1 Lesson 17: Model the quotient as the size of each group using units of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10. 3 M1 Lesson 18: Represent and solve measurement and partitive division word problems. 3 M1 Lesson 22: Represent and solve two-step word problems using the properties of multiplication. 3 M1 Lesson 23: Represent and solve two-step word problems using drawings and equations. 3 M3 Lesson 2: Count by units of 6 to multiply and divide by using arrays. 3 M3 Lesson 7: Count by units of 7 to multiply and divide by using arrays and tape diagrams. 3 M3 Lesson 8: Use the break apart and distribute strategy to multiply with units of 7. 3 M3 Lesson 12: Solve one-step word problems involving multiplication and division. 3 M3 Lesson 25: Apply multiplication and division concepts to complete a multi-part task.
3.ATO.4 Determine the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation relating three whole numbers when the unknown is a missing factor, product, dividend, divisor, or quotient.	3 M1 Lesson 15: Model division as an unknown factor problem. 3 M1 Lesson 16: Model the quotient as the number of groups using units of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10. 3 M1 Lesson 17: Model the quotient as the size of each group using units of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10. 3 M3 Lesson 2: Count by units of 6 to multiply and divide by using arrays. 3 M3 Lesson 3: Count by units of 8 to multiply and divide by using arrays. 3 M3 Lesson 7: Count by units of 7 to multiply and divide by using arrays and tape diagrams.

South Carolina College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.ATO.5 Apply properties of operations (i.e., Commutative Property of Multiplication, Associative Property of Multiplication, Distributive Property) as strategies to multiply and divide and explain the reasoning.	3 M1 Topic C: Properties of Multiplication 3 M1 Lesson 19: Use the distributive property to break apart multiplication problems into known facts. 3 M3 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 3 M3 Lesson 3: Count by units of 8 to multiply and divide by using arrays. 3 M3 Lesson 4: Decompose pictorial arrays to create expressions with three factors. 3 M3 Lesson 5: Use the break apart and distribute strategy to multiply with units of 6 and 8. 3 M3 Lesson 6: Use the break apart and distribute strategy to divide with units of 6 and 8. 3 M3 Lesson 8: Use the break apart and distribute strategy to multiply with units of 7. 3 M3 Lesson 9: Model the associative property as a strategy to multiply. 3 M3 Lesson 10: Use parentheses in expressions with different operations. 3 M3 Lesson 11: Use the break apart and distribute strategy to divide with units of 7. 3 M3 Lesson 14: Apply strategies and identify patterns to multiply with units of 9. 3 M3 Lesson 21: Multiply by multiples of 10 by using place value strategies and the associative property. 3 M3 Lesson 23: Identify patterns and apply strategies to multiply with units of 11 and 12. 3 M3 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
3.ATO.6 Understand division as a missing factor problem.	3 M1 Lesson 15: Model division as an unknown factor problem. 3 M1 Lesson 16: Model the quotient as the number of groups using units of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10. 3 M1 Lesson 17: Model the quotient as the size of each group using units of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10. 3 M1 Lesson 20: Use the distributive property to break apart division problems into known facts. 3 M3 Lesson 2: Count by units of 6 to multiply and divide by using arrays. 3 M3 Lesson 7: Count by units of 7 to multiply and divide by using arrays and tape diagrams.

South Carolina College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics	**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²***
3.ATO.7 Demonstrate fluency with basic multiplication and related division facts of products and dividends through 100.	3 M1 Lesson 12: Demonstrate the distributive property using a unit of 4. 3 M1 Lesson 14: Demonstrate the distributive property using units of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10. 3 M1 Topic E: Application of Multiplication and Division Concepts 3 M3 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 3 M3 Lesson 14: Apply strategies and identify patterns to multiply with units of 9. 3 M3 Lesson 17: Identify and complete patterns with input-output tables. 3 M3 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 3 M6 Lesson 26: Fluently multiply and divide within 100 and add and subtract within 1,000.
3.ATO.8 Solve two-step real-world problems using addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of whole numbers and having whole number answers. Represent these problems using equations with a letter for the unknown quantity.	3 M1 Lesson 22: Represent and solve two-step word problems using the properties of multiplication. 3 M1 Lesson 23: Represent and solve two-step word problems using drawings and equations. 3 M2 Lesson 25: Solve two-step word problems. 3 M3 Lesson 19: Solve two-step word problems by using the four operations and assess the reasonableness of solutions. 3 M3 Lesson 22: Solve two-step word problems involving multiplication of single-digit factors and multiples of 10. 3 M3 Lesson 25: Apply multiplication and division concepts to complete a multi-part task. 3 M6 Lesson 7: Count coins and create money word problems.

South Carolina College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.ATO.9 Identify a rule for an arithmetic pattern (e.g., patterns in the addition table or multiplication table).	3 M3 Lesson 13: Count by units of 9 to multiply. 3 M3 Lesson 14: Apply strategies and identify patterns to multiply with units of 9. 3 M3 Lesson 15: Reason about and explain patterns of multiplication and division with units of 1 and 0. 3 M3 Lesson 16: Identify patterns by using the multiplication table. 3 M3 Lesson 17: Identify and complete patterns with input-output tables. 3 M3 Lesson 23: Identify patterns and apply strategies to multiply with units of 11 and 12.

Geometry
3.G Geometry

South Carolina College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.G.1 Understand that shapes in different categories (e.g., rhombus, rectangle, square, and other 4-sided shapes) may share attributes (e.g., 4-sided figures) and the shared attributes can define a larger category (e.g., quadrilateral). Recognize rhombuses, rectangles, and squares as examples of quadrilaterals, and draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories.	3 M4 Lesson 1: Explore attributes of squares, rectangles, and trapezoids. 3 M4 Lesson 5: Relate side lengths to the number of tiles on a side. 3 M6 Topic B: Attributes of Two-Dimensional Figures

South Carolina College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.G.2 Partition two-dimensional shapes into 2, 3, 4, 6, or 8 parts with equal areas and express the area of each part using the same unit fraction. Recognize that equal parts of identical wholes need not have the same shape.	3 M5 Topic A: Partition a Whole into Equal Parts 3 M5 Topic B: Unit Fractions and Their Relationship to the Whole
3.G.3 Use a right angle as a benchmark to identify and sketch acute and obtuse angles.	4 M6 Lesson 2: Identify right, acute, obtuse, and straight angles. 4 M6 Lesson 3: Draw right, acute, obtuse, and straight angles.
3.G.4 Identify a three-dimensional shape (i.e., right rectangular prism, right triangular prism, pyramid) based on a given two-dimensional net and explain the relationship between the shape and the net.	*Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.*

Measurement and Data Analysis
3.MDA Measurement and Data Analysis

South Carolina College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.MDA.1 Use analog and digital clocks to determine and record time to the nearest minute, using *a.m.* and *p.m.*; measure time intervals in minutes; and solve problems involving addition and subtraction of time intervals within 60 minutes.	3 M6 Lesson 1: Relate skip-counting by fives on the clock to telling time to the number line. 3 M6 Lesson 2: Count by fives and ones on the number line as a strategy for telling time to the nearest minute on the clock. 3 M6 Lesson 3: Solve time word problems where the end time is unknown. 3 M6 Lesson 4: Solve time word problems where the start time is unknown. 3 M6 Lesson 5: Solve time word problems where the change in time is unknown. 3 M6 Lesson 6: Solve time word problems and use time data to create a line plot.
3.MDA.2 Estimate and measure liquid volumes (capacity) in customary units (i.e., c., pt., qt., gal.) and metric units (i.e., mL, L) to the nearest whole unit.	3 M2 Lesson 4: Connect decomposition of 1 liter to the decomposition of 1 thousand. 3 M2 Lesson 5: Estimate and measure liquid volume using a vertical number line and connect composition of 1 liter to composition of 1 thousand. 3 M2 Lesson 6: Use all four operations to solve one-step word problems involving liquid volume. *Supplemental material is necessary to address estimating and measuring liquid volumes in customary units.*
3.MDA.3 Collect, organize, classify, and interpret data with multiple categories and draw a scaled picture graph and a scaled bar graph to represent the data.	3 M2 Lesson 13: Collect and represent data in a scaled bar graph and solve related problems. 3 M6 Lesson 22: Generate categorical data and represent it by using a scaled picture graph. 3 M6 Lesson 23: Solve problems by creating scaled picture graphs and scaled bar graphs.

South Carolina College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.MDA.4 Generate data by measuring length to the nearest inch, half-inch and quarter-inch and organize the data in a line plot using a horizontal scale marked off in appropriate units.	3 M5 Lesson 16: Measure lengths and record data on a line plot. 3 M6 Lesson 20: Record measurement data in a line plot. 3 M6 Lesson 21: Create and analyze a line plot for measurement data to the nearest half unit and quarter unit.
3.MDA.5 Understand the concept of area measurement.	3 M4 Topic A: Foundations for Understanding Area 3 M4 Lesson 16: Solve historical math problems involving area.
3.MDA.5.a Recognize area as an attribute of plane figures;	3 M4 Topic A: Foundations for Understanding Area 3 M4 Lesson 16: Solve historical math problems involving area.
3.MDA.5.b Measure area by building arrays and counting standard unit squares;	3 M4 Lesson 2: Recognize area as an attribute of polygons. 3 M4 Lesson 3: Tile polygons to find their areas. 3 M4 Lesson 4: Compose rectangles to compare areas. 3 M4 Lesson 5: Relate side lengths to the number of tiles on a side. 3 M4 Lesson 6: Tile rectangles with squares to make arrays and relate the side lengths to the area. 3 M4 Lesson 7: Draw rows and columns to complete a rectangular array and determine its area. 3 M4 Lesson 8: Determine the area of a rectangle by using side lengths. 3 M4 Lesson 12: Find all possible side lengths of rectangles with a given area. 3 M4 Lesson 16: Solve historical math problems involving area. 3 M4 Lesson 18: Find the area of shapes and represent area data on a line plot.

South Carolina College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.MDA.5.c Determine the area of a rectilinear polygon and relate to multiplication and addition.	3 M4 Lesson 8: Determine the area of a rectangle by using side lengths. 3 M4 Lesson 9: Multiply side lengths to find the area of a rectangle. 3 M4 Lesson 11: Decompose to find the total area of a rectangle. 3 M4 Lesson 12: Find all possible side lengths of rectangles with a given area. 3 M4 Lesson 13: Apply area understanding to real-world situations. 3 M4 Lesson 14: Reason to find the area of composite shapes by using grids. 3 M4 Lesson 15: Reason to find the area of composite shapes by using rectangles. 3 M4 Lesson 17: Apply area concepts to a real-world context. 3 M4 Lesson 18: Find the area of shapes and represent area data on a line plot. 3 M4 Lesson 19: Apply area concepts to complete a multi-part task.
3.MDA.6 Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving perimeters of polygons, including finding the perimeter given the side lengths, finding an unknown side length, and exhibiting rectangles with the same perimeter and different areas or with the same area and different perimeters.	3 M6 Topic C: Problem Solving with Perimeter 3 M6 Lesson 19: Measure the perimeter of various circles to the nearest quarter inch by using string.