Grade 3 | Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards (2021) Correlation to *Eureka Math²® (2027)*

Eureka Math² is a research-proven math curriculum that empowers teachers to center instructional techniques on student success. Teachers can foster more "aha!" learning moments by providing the support needed for all learners to build a more confident math mindset.

This *Eureka Math²* edition builds on a strong foundation of effective instruction. It provides teachers with guidance on delivering rigorous instruction that honors student choice and encourages confident problem-solving.

Eureka Math² carefully sequences mathematical content to maximize vertical alignment from kindergarten through high school. This kind of sequencing has proven to be essential in students' mastery of math.

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 into the teacher materials.

Accessibility

Eureka Math² incorporates Universal Design for Learning (UDL) principles so all learners can access the mathematics and take on challenging math concepts. UDL, Differentiation, and Multilingual Learner supports are built into the instructional design and are clearly identified in the *Teach* book.

The curriculum also carries a focus on readability. By eliminating unnecessary words and using 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.

Math Confidence

Eureka Math² fosters a classroom culture of learning by encouraging student-led discourse and cognitive engagement that results in confident learners. By leveraging consistent models, routines, and progressions, teachers can remove barriers and allow all students an avenue to success. Within the digital platform, each grade includes wordless videos and digital interactives that spark students' curiosity and help them make conceptual connections. Using the *Learn* books, students wonder, explore, and make sense of mathematics, which helps them develop 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.

Numerical Reasoning

3.NR.1 Use place value reasoning to represent, read, write, and compare numerical values up to 10,000 and round whole numbers up to 1,000.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.NR.1.1 Read and write multi-digit whole numbers up to 10,000 using base-ten numerals and expanded form.	3 M2 Lesson 1: Connect the composition of 1 kilogram to the composition of 1 thousand. 3 M2 Lesson 2: Estimate the weight of familiar objects and read scales when weighing objects. 3 M2 Lesson 3: Use all four operations to solve one-step word problems involving weight. 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. 3 M2 Lesson 7: Solve one-step word problems using metric units. 3 M2 Lesson 8: Read temperatures on a thermometer using number line concepts. 3 M2 Lesson 9: Round two-digit numbers to the nearest ten on the vertical number line. 3 M2 Lesson 10: Round two- and three-digit numbers to the nearest ten on the vertical number line. 3 M2 Lesson 11: Round to the nearest hundred on the vertical number line. 3 M2 Lesson 12: Estimate sums and differences by rounding. 3 M3 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 3 M6 Lesson 25: Name and count numbers greater than 1,000. 3 M6 Lesson 26: Fluently multiply and divide within 100 and add and subtract within 1,000. 4 M1 Lesson 5: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 4 M1 Lesson 6: Demonstrate that a digit represents 10 times the value of what it represents in the place to its right. 4 M1 Lesson 7: Write numbers to 1,000,000 in unit form and expanded form by using place value structure.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.NR.1.1 ***continued***	4 M1 Lesson 8: Write numbers to $1{,}000{,}000$ in standard form and word form. 4 M1 Lesson 9: Compare numbers within $1{,}000{,}000$ by using $>$, $=$, and $<$. 4 M1 Lesson 10: Name numbers by using place value understanding.
3.NR.1.2 Use place value reasoning to compare multi-digit numbers up to $10{,}000$ using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.	2 M1 Lesson 35: Compare three-digit numbers by using $>$, $=$, and $<$. 2 M1 Lesson 36: Apply place value understanding to compare by using $>$, $=$, and $<$. 2 M1 Lesson 37: Organize, count, represent, and compare a collection of objects. 2 M1 Lesson 38: Compare numbers in different forms. 4 M1 Lesson 9: Compare numbers within $1{,}000{,}000$ by using $>$, $=$, and $<$.
3.NR.1.3 Use place value understanding to round whole numbers up to $1{,}000$ to the nearest 10 or 100.	3 M2 Lesson 8: Read temperatures on a thermometer using number line concepts. 3 M2 Lesson 9: Round two-digit numbers to the nearest ten on the vertical number line. 3 M2 Lesson 10: Round two- and three-digit numbers to the nearest ten on the vertical number line. 3 M2 Lesson 11: Round to the nearest hundred on the vertical number line. 3 M2 Lesson 12: Estimate sums and differences by rounding.

Patterning and Algebraic Reasoning

3.PAR.2 Use part-whole strategies to represent and solve real-life problems involving addition and subtraction with whole numbers within 10,000.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.PAR.2.1 Fluently add and subtract within 1,000 to solve problems.	3 M2 Lesson 1: Connect the composition of 1 kilogram to the composition of 1 thousand. 3 M2 Lesson 2: Estimate the weight of familiar objects and read scales when weighing objects. 3 M2 Lesson 3: Use all four operations to solve one-step word problems involving weight. 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. 3 M2 Lesson 7: Solve one-step word problems using metric units. 3 M2 Lesson 8: Read temperatures on a thermometer using number line concepts. 3 M2 Lesson 9: Round two-digit numbers to the nearest ten on the vertical number line. 3 M2 Lesson 10: Round two- and three-digit numbers to the nearest ten on the vertical number line. 3 M2 Lesson 11: Round to the nearest hundred on the vertical number line. 3 M2 Lesson 12: Estimate sums and differences by rounding. 3 M2 Lesson 13: Collect and represent data in a scaled bar graph and solve related problems. 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.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.PAR.2.1 ***continued***	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 M2 Lesson 25: Solve two-step word problems. 3 M6 Lesson 26: Fluently multiply and divide within 100 and add and subtract within 1,000.
3.PAR.2.2 Apply part-whole strategies, properties of operations and place value understanding, to solve problems involving addition and subtraction within 10,000. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Justify solutions.	3 M2 Lesson 1: Connect the composition of 1 kilogram to the composition of 1 thousand. 3 M2 Lesson 2: Estimate the weight of familiar objects and read scales when weighing objects. 3 M2 Lesson 3: Use all four operations to solve one-step word problems involving weight. 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. 3 M2 Lesson 7: Solve one-step word problems using metric units. 3 M2 Lesson 8: Read temperatures on a thermometer using number line concepts. 3 M2 Lesson 9: Round two-digit numbers to the nearest ten on the vertical number line. 3 M2 Lesson 10: Round two- and three-digit numbers to the nearest ten on the vertical number line. 3 M2 Lesson 11: Round to the nearest hundred on the vertical number line. 3 M2 Lesson 12: Estimate sums and differences by rounding. 3 M2 Lesson 13: Collect and represent data in a scaled bar graph and solve related problems. 3 M2 Lesson 14: Use place value understanding to add and subtract like units.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.PAR.2.2 ***continued***	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 M2 Lesson 25: Solve two-step word problems. 4 M1 Lesson 21: Solve two-step word problems by using addition and subtraction. 4 M1 Lesson 22: Solve multi-step word problems by using addition and subtraction.

Patterning and Algebraic Reasoning

3.PAR.3 Use part-whole strategies to solve real-life, mathematical problems involving multiplication and division with whole numbers within 100.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.PAR.3.1 Describe, extend, and create numeric patterns related to multiplication. Make predictions related to the patterns.	3 M2 Lesson 13: Collect and represent data in a scaled bar graph and solve related problems. 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 M3 Lesson 23: Identify patterns and apply strategies to multiply with units of 11 and 12.
3.PAR.3.2 Represent single digit multiplication and division facts using a variety of strategies. Explain the relationship between multiplication and division.	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 Lesson 19: Use the distributive property to break apart multiplication problems into known facts. 3 M1 Lesson 20: Use the distributive property to break apart division problems into known facts. 3 M1 Lesson 21: Compose and decompose arrays to create expressions with three factors. 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 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.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.PAR.3.3 Apply properties of operations (i.e., commutative property, associative property, distributive property) to multiply and divide within 100.	3 M1 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 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 5: Represent and solve multiplication word problems by using drawings and equations. 3 M1 Lesson 6: Explore measurement and partitive division by modeling concretely and drawing. 3 M1 Lesson 7: Model measurement and partitive division by drawing equal groups. 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 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 12: Demonstrate the distributive property using a unit of 4. 3 M1 Lesson 13: Demonstrate the commutative property of multiplication using a unit of 3 and the array model. 3 M1 Lesson 14: Demonstrate the distributive property using units of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10. 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 18: Represent and solve measurement and partitive division word problems. 3 M1 Lesson 19: Use the distributive property to break apart multiplication problems into known facts. 3 M1 Lesson 20: Use the distributive property to break apart division problems into known facts. 3 M1 Lesson 21: Compose and decompose arrays to create expressions with three factors. 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.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.PAR.3.4 Use the meaning of the equal sign to determine whether expressions involving addition, subtraction, and multiplication are equivalent.	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 12: Demonstrate the distributive property using a unit of 4. 3 M1 Lesson 13: Demonstrate the commutative property of multiplication using a unit of 3 and the array model. 3 M1 Lesson 14: Demonstrate the distributive property using units of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10. 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 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 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 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 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 12: Solve one-step word problems involving multiplication and division. 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.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.PAR.3.4 ***continued***	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 18: Create multiplication and division 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 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 multiplication of single-digit factors and multiples of 10. 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 M3 Lesson 25: Apply multiplication and division concepts to complete a multi-part task. 3 M4 Lesson 10: Compose large rectangles and reason about their areas. 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.PAR.3.5 Use place value reasoning and properties of operations to multiply one-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10, in the range 10–90.	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 multiplication of single-digit factors and multiples of 10. 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 M3 Lesson 25: Apply multiplication and division concepts to complete a multi-part task.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.PAR.3.6 Solve practical, relevant problems involving multiplication and division within 100 using part-whole strategies, visual representations, and/or concrete models.	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 multiplication of single-digit factors and multiples of 10. 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 M3 Lesson 25: Apply multiplication and division concepts to complete a multi-part task. 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.PAR.3.7 Use multiplication and division to solve problems involving whole numbers to 100. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Justify solutions.	3 M1 Lesson 5: Represent and solve multiplication word problems by using drawings and equations. 3 M1 Lesson 6: Explore measurement and partitive division by modeling concretely and drawing. 3 M1 Lesson 7: Model measurement and partitive division by drawing equal groups. 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 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 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 M2 Lesson 25: Solve two-step word problems. 3 M3 Lesson 2: Count by units of 6 to multiply and divide by using arrays.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.PAR.3.7 ***continued***	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. 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 12: Solve one-step word problems involving multiplication and division. 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.

Numerical Reasoning

3.NR.4 Represent fractions with denominators of 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 in multiple ways within a framework using visual models.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.NR.4.1 Describe a unit fraction and explain how multiple copies of a unit fraction form a non-unit fraction. Use parts of a whole, parts of a set, points on a number line, distances on a number line and area models.	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 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 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 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 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. 3 M5 Lesson 27: Apply fraction concepts to complete a multi-part task.
3.NR.4.2 Compare two unit fractions by flexibly using a variety of tools and strategies.	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 17: Represent fractions greater than 1 on a number line and identify fractions equivalent to whole numbers. 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.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.NR.4.2 ***continued***	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.NR.4.3 Represent fractions, including fractions greater than one, in multiple ways.	3 M5 Lesson 1: Partition a whole into equal parts and name the fractional unit. 3 M5 Lesson 2: Partition different wholes into fractional units concretely. 3 M5 Lesson 3: Partition a whole into fractional units by folding fraction strips. 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 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 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 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 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. 3 M5 Lesson 17: Represent fractions greater than 1 on a number line and identify fractions equivalent to whole numbers. 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.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.NR.4.3 ***continued***	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 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 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.NR.4.4 Recognize and generate simple equivalent fractions.	3 M5 Lesson 8: Identify and represent a whole as two non-unit fractions. 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 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 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. 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 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.

Measurement and Data Reasoning

3.MDR.5 Solve real-life, mathematical problems involving length, liquid volume, mass, and time.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.MDR.5.1 Ask questions and answer them based on gathered information, observations, and appropriate graphical displays to solve problems relevant to everyday life.	3 Data Talk: Wolves in Yellowstone 3 Data Talk: Money Talks 3 Data Talk: The Eye of the Storm 3 Data Talk: Green Power 3 Data Talk: What's in Our Trash 3 Data Talk: Mama Bears 3 Data Talk: How Our Planets Stack Up 3 Data Talk: Terrible Tornadoes 3 Data Talk: Space to Play 3 Data Talk: Sports that Draw a Crowd 3 Data Talk: Basketball Champions 3 Data Talk: How Loud is Too Loud? 3 Data Talk: Breathtaking Animals 3 Data Talk: Ellis Island 3 Data Talk: Disappearing Plants and Animals 3 Data Investigation: Classroom Sound Levels 3 Data Investigation: Bear Characteristics 3 Data Investigation: Spoken Languages 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. *Supplemental material is necessary to address the statistical investigative process.*

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.MDR.5.2 Tell and write time to the nearest minute and estimate time to the nearest fifteen minutes (quarter hour) from the analysis of an analog clock.	3 M6 Lesson 1: Relate skip-counting by fives on the clock to telling time on 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 M6 Lesson 7: Count coins and create money word problems.
3.MDR.5.3 Solve meaningful problems involving elapsed time, including intervals of time to the hour, half hour, and quarter hour where the times presented are only on the hour, half hour, or quarter hour within a.m. or p.m. only.	3 M6 Lesson 1: Relate skip-counting by fives on the clock to telling time on 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 M6 Lesson 7: Count coins and create money word problems.
3.MDR.5.4 Use rulers to measure lengths in halves and fourths (quarters) of an inch and a whole inch.	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.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.MDR.5.5 Estimate and measure liquid volumes, lengths and masses of objects using customary units. Solve problems involving mass, length, and volume given in the same unit, and reason about the relative sizes of measurement units within the customary system.	2 M5 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of coins. 2 M5 Lesson 2: Use the fewest number of coins to make a given value. 2 M5 Lesson 3: Solve one- and two-step word problems to find the total value of a group of coins. 2 M5 Lesson 4: Solve one- and two-step word problems to find the total value of a group of bills. 2 M5 Lesson 5: Use different strategies to make 1 dollar or to make change from 1 dollar. 2 M5 Lesson 6: Solve word problems by using different ways to make change from 1 dollar. 2 M5 Lesson 7: Solve word problems by using bills and coins. 2 M5 Lesson 8: Iterate an inch tile to create a unit ruler and measure to the nearest inch. 2 M5 Lesson 9: Use an inch ruler and a yardstick to estimate and measure the length of various objects. 2 M5 Lesson 10: Measure an object twice by using different length units and compare and relate measurement to unit size. 2 M5 Lesson 11: Measure to compare differences in lengths. 2 M5 Lesson 12: Identify unknown numbers on a number line by using the interval as a reference point. 2 M5 Lesson 13: Solve word problems that involve measurements and reason about estimates. 2 M5 Lesson 14: Solve addition and subtraction two-step word problems that involve length. 2 M5 Lesson 15: Use measurement data to create a line plot. 2 M5 Lesson 16: Create a line plot to represent data and ask and answer questions. 4 M3 Lesson 18: Express units of time in terms of smaller units. 4 M3 Lesson 19: Express customary measurements of weight in terms of smaller units. 4 M3 Lesson 20: Express customary measurements of liquid volume in terms of smaller units.

Geometric and Spatial Reasoning

3.GSR.6 Identify the attributes of polygons, including parallel segments, perpendicular segments, right angles, and symmetry.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.GSR.6.1 Identify perpendicular line segments, parallel line segments, and right angles, identify these in polygons, and solve problems involving parallel line segments, perpendicular line segments, and right angles.	3 M4 Lesson 1: Explore attributes of squares, rectangles, and trapezoids. 3 M6 Lesson 8: Compare and classify quadrilaterals. 3 M6 Lesson 9: Compare and classify other polygons. 3 M6 Lesson 10: Draw polygons with specified attributes. 3 M6 Lesson 11: Reason about composing polygons by using tetrominoes. 3 M6 Lesson 12: Reason about composing polygons by using tangrams. 4 M6 Lesson 4: Identify, define, and draw perpendicular lines. 4 M6 Lesson 5: Identify, define, and draw parallel lines. 4 M6 Lesson 20: Sort polygons based on a given rule.
3.GSR.6.2 Classify, compare, and contrast polygons, with a focus on quadrilaterals, based on properties. Analyze specific 3-dimensional figures to identify and describe quadrilaterals as faces of these figures.	3 M4 Lesson 1: Explore attributes of squares, rectangles, and trapezoids. 3 M6 Lesson 8: Compare and classify quadrilaterals. 3 M6 Lesson 9: Compare and classify other polygons. 3 M6 Lesson 10: Draw polygons with specified attributes. 3 M6 Lesson 11: Reason about composing polygons by using tetrominoes. 3 M6 Lesson 12: Reason about composing polygons by using tangrams.
3.GSR.6.3 Identify lines of symmetry in polygons.	4 M6 Lesson 17: Recognize, identify, and draw lines of symmetry. 4 M6 Lesson 18: Analyze and classify triangles based on side length, angle measures, or both. 4 M6 Lesson 19: Construct and classify triangles based on given attributes. 4 M6 Lesson 20: Sort polygons based on a given rule.

Geometric and Spatial Reasoning

3.GSR.7 Identify area as a measurable attribute of rectangles and determine the area of a rectangle presented in real-life, mathematical problems.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.GSR.7.1 Investigate area by covering the space of rectangles presented in realistic situations using multiple copies of the same unit, with no gaps or overlaps, and determine the total area (total number of units that covered the space).	3 M4 Lesson 1: Explore attributes of squares, rectangles, and trapezoids. 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 16: Solve historical math problems involving area.
3.GSR.7.2 Determine the area of rectangles (or shapes composed of rectangles) presented in relevant problems by tiling and counting.	3 M4 Lesson 1: Explore attributes of squares, rectangles, and trapezoids. 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 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 9: Multiply side lengths to find the area of a rectangle. 3 M4 Lesson 10: Compose large rectangles and reason about their areas. 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.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.GSR.7.2 ***continued***	3 M4 Lesson 16: Solve historical math problems involving area. 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.

Geometric and Spatial Reasoning

3.GSR.8 Determine the perimeter of a polygon presented in real-life, mathematical problems.

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.GSR.8.1 Determine the perimeter of a polygon and explain that the perimeter represents the distance around a polygon. Solve problems involving perimeters of polygons.	3 M6 Lesson 13: Decompose quadrilaterals to understand perimeter as the boundary of a shape. 3 M6 Lesson 14: Measure side lengths in whole-number units to determine the perimeters of polygons. 3 M6 Lesson 15: Recognize perimeter as an attribute of shapes and solve problems with unknown measurements. 3 M6 Lesson 16: Solve problems to determine the perimeters of rectangles with the same area. 3 M6 Lesson 17: Solve problems to determine the areas of rectangles with the same perimeter. 3 M6 Lesson 18: Solve real-world problems involving perimeter and unknown measurements by using all four operations. 3 M6 Lesson 19: Measure the perimeter of various circles to the nearest quarter inch by using string.
3.GSR.8.2 Investigate and describe how rectangles with the same perimeter can have different areas or how rectangles with the same area can have different perimeters.	3 M6 Lesson 16: Solve problems to determine the perimeters of rectangles with the same area. 3 M6 Lesson 17: Solve problems to determine the areas of rectangles with the same perimeter.