Grade 3 | Maryland College and Career Ready Standards (2025) Correlation to *Eureka Math² Maryland*

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.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	3 M1 Lesson 6: Explore measurement and partitive division by modeling concretely and drawing. 3 M1 Lesson 8: Model measurement and partitive division by drawing arrays. 3 M2 Lesson 7: Solve one-step word problems using metric units. 3 M2 Lesson 22: Subtract measurements using the standard algorithm to decompose larger units once. 3 M2 Lesson 25-1: Solve two-step word problems. 3 M3 Lesson 12: Solve one-step word problems involving multiplication and division. 3 M3 Lesson 17: Identify and complete patterns with input–output tables. 3 M3 Lesson 25: Apply multiplication and division concepts to complete a multi-part task. (Optional) 3 M4 Lesson 7: Draw rows and columns to complete a rectangular array and determine its area. 3 M4 Lesson 16: Solve historical math problems involving area. 3 M4 Lesson 19: Apply area concepts to complete a multi-part task. 3 M5 Lesson 19: Compare fractions with unlike units but the same numerator by using number lines. 3 M6 Lesson 12: Reason about composing polygons by using tangrams. 3 M6 Lesson 18: Solve real-world problems involving perimeter and unknown measurements by using all four operations. 3 M6 Lesson 22: Generate categorical data and represent it by using a scaled picture graph.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	3 M1 Lesson 3: Relate multiplication to the array model. 3 M1 Lesson 7: Model measurement and partitive division by drawing equal groups. 3 M1 Lesson 14: Demonstrate the distributive property using units of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10. 3 M1 Lesson 18: Represent and solve measurement and partitive division word problems. 3 M2 Lesson 3: Use all four operations to solve one-step word problems involving weight. 3 M2 Lesson 7-2: Write numbers to $10{,}000$ in standard form, expanded form, and word form. 3 M2 Lesson 9: Round two-digit numbers to the nearest ten on the vertical number line. 3 M2 Lesson 13: Collect and represent data in a scaled bar graph and solve related problems. 3 M2 Lesson 19: Use compensation to subtract. 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 8: Use the break apart and distribute strategy to multiply with units of 7. 3 M3 Lesson 18: Create multiplication and division word problems. 3 M3 Lesson 20: Multiply by multiples of 10 by using the place value chart. 3 M4 Lesson 14: Reason to find the area of composite shapes by using grids. 3 M5 Lesson 2: Partition different wholes into fractional units concretely. 3 M5 Lesson 7: Identify and represent a whole as two parts: a unit fraction and a non-unit fraction. 3 M5 Lesson 11: Locate fractions from 0 to 1 on a number line by using fraction tiles. 3 M5 Lesson 13: Identify equivalent fractions from 0 to 1 with tape diagrams and on number lines. 3 M5 Lesson 22: Identify fractions equivalent to whole numbers by using number lines. 3 M5 Lesson 24: Generate equivalent fractions greater than 1 by using a number line. 3 M6 Lesson 7: Count coins and create money word problems. (Optional) 3 M6 Lesson 16: Solve problems to determine the perimeters of rectangles with the same area.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	3 M1 Lesson 10: Demonstrate the commutative property of multiplication using a unit of 2 and the array model. 3 M1 Lesson 16: Model the quotient as the number of groups 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 M2 Lesson 6: Use all four operations to solve one-step word problems involving liquid volume. 3 M2 Lesson 15: Use the associative property to make the next ten to add. 3 M2 Lesson 24: Subtract measurements using the standard algorithm to decompose larger units across two place values. 3 M3 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 3 M3 Lesson 6: Use the break apart and distribute strategy to divide with units of 6 and 8. 3 M3 Lesson 11: Use the break apart and distribute strategy to divide with units of 7. 3 M4 Lesson 3: Tile polygons to find their areas. 3 M4 Lesson 6: Tile rectangles with squares to make arrays and relate the side lengths to area. 3 M4 Lesson 12: Find all possible side lengths of rectangles with a given area. 3 M5 Lesson 8-1: Identify fractions of a set. 3 M5 Lesson 9: Compare unit fractions by reasoning about their size concretely. 3 M5 Lesson 18: Compare fractions with like units by using a 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 8: Compare and classify quadrilaterals. 3 M6 Lesson 21: Create and analyze a line plot for measurement data to the nearest half unit and quarter unit. 3 M6 Lesson 26: Fluently multiply and divide within 100 and add and subtract within 1,000.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.4 Model with mathematics.	3 M1 Lesson 5: Represent and solve multiplication word problems by using drawings and equations. 3 M1 Lesson 15: Model division as an unknown factor problem. 3 M1 Lesson 17: Model the quotient as the size of each group using units of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10. 3 M2 Lesson 20: Add measurements using the standard algorithm to compose larger units once. 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 M4 Lesson 11: Decompose to find the total area of a rectangle. 3 M4 Lesson 17: Apply area concepts to a real-world context. 3 M5 Lesson 25: Express whole numbers as fractions with a denominator of 1. 3 M5 Lesson 27: Apply fraction concepts to complete a multi-part task. (Optional) 3 M6 Lesson 3: Solve time word problems where the end time is unknown. 3 M6 Lesson 6: Solve time word problems and use time data to create a line plot.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically.	3 M1 Lesson 9: Represent and solve division word problems using drawings and equations. 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 2: Estimate the weight of familiar objects and read scales when weighing objects. 3 M2 Lesson 8: Read temperatures on a thermometer using number line concepts. 3 M2 Lesson 16: Use compensation to add. 3 M2 Lesson 21: Add measurements using the standard algorithm to compose larger units twice. 3 M3 Lesson 7: Count by units of 7 to multiply and divide by using arrays and tape diagrams. 3 M3 Lesson 23: Identify patterns and apply strategies to multiply with units of 11 and 12. (Optional) 3 M3 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 3 M4 Lesson 2: Recognize area as an attribute of polygons. 3 M4 Lesson 9: Multiply side lengths to find the area of a rectangle. 3 M4 Lesson 13: Apply area understanding to real-world situations. 3 M5 Lesson 20: Compare fractions with related units by using a number line. 3 M5 Lesson 23: Reason to find fractions equivalent to whole numbers by using patterns and number lines. 3 M6 Lesson 4: Solve time word problems where the start time is unknown. 3 M6 Lesson 10: Draw polygons with specified attributes. 3 M6 Lesson 13: Decompose quadrilaterals to understand perimeter as the boundary of a shape.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.6 Attend to precision.	3 M1 Lesson 2: Interpret equal groups as multiplication. 3 M1 Lesson 4: Interpret the meaning of factors as number of groups or number in each group. 3 M1 Lesson 19: Use the distributive property to break apart multiplication problems into known facts. 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 7-4: Plot, order, and compare numbers to $10{,}000$. 3 M2 Lesson 12: Estimate sums and differences by rounding. 3 M2 Lesson 17: Use place value understanding to subtract efficiently using take from a ten. 3 M2 Lesson 23: Subtract measurements using the standard algorithm to decompose larger units twice. 3 M3 Lesson 5: Use the break apart and distribute strategy to multiply with units of 6 and 8. 3 M3 Lesson 10: Use parentheses in expressions with different operations. 3 M4 Lesson 1: Explore attributes of squares, rectangles, and trapezoids. 3 M4 Lesson 4: Compose rectangles to compare areas. 3 M4 Lesson 8: Determine the area of a rectangle by using side lengths. 3 M4 Lesson 18: Find the area of shapes and represent area data on a line plot. 3 M5 Lesson 1: Partition a whole into equal parts and name the fractional unit. 3 M5 Lesson 3: Partition a whole into fractional units by folding fraction strips. 3 M5 Lesson 5: Partition a whole into fractional units and write fractions in fraction form. 3 M5 Lesson 10: Compare non-unit fractions less than 1 with the same numerator by using tape diagrams.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.6 ***continued***	3 M5 Lesson 15: Identify fractions on a ruler as numbers on a number line. 3 M5 Lesson 21: Compare various fractions by representing them on number lines. 3 M6 Lesson 9: Compare and classify other polygons. 3 M6 Lesson 19: Measure the perimeter of various circles to the nearest quarter inch by using string. 3 M6 Lesson 20: Record measurement data in a line plot.
MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	3 M1 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 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 M2 Lesson 1: Connect the composition of 1 kilogram to the composition of 1 thousand. 3 M2 Lesson 4: Connect decomposition of 1 liter to the decomposition of 1 thousand. 3 M2 Lesson 7-1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 3 M2 Lesson 7-3: Compose and decompose four-digit numbers by using place value understanding. 3 M2 Lesson 11: Round to the nearest hundred on the vertical number line. 3 M2 Lesson 14: Use place value understanding to add and subtract like units. 3 M2 Lesson 18: Use place value understanding to subtract efficiently using take from a hundred. 3 M3 Lesson 4: Decompose pictorial arrays to create expressions with three factors. 3 M3 Lesson 9: Model the associative property as a strategy to multiply. 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.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.7 ***continued***	3 M3 Lesson 21: Multiply by multiples of 10 by using place value strategies and the associative property. 3 M4 Lesson 10: Compose large rectangles and reason about their areas. 3 M4 Lesson 15: Reason to find the area of composite shapes by using rectangles. 3 M5 Lesson 4: Partition a whole into fractional units pictorially and identify the unit fraction. 3 M5 Lesson 6: Build non-unit fractions less than 1 from unit fractions concretely. 3 M5 Lesson 8: Identify and represent a whole as two non-unit fractions. 3 M5 Lesson 14: Recognize that equivalent fractions share the same location on a number line. 3 M5 Lesson 17: Represent fractions greater than 1 on a number line and identify fractions equivalent to whole numbers. 3 M5 Lesson 26: Create a ruler with 1-inch, half-inch, and quarter-inch intervals. 3 M6 Lesson 1: Relate skip-counting by fives on the clock to telling time on the number line. 3 M6 Lesson 5: Solve time word problems where the change in time is unknown. 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 23: Solve problems by creating scaled picture graphs and scaled bar graphs.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	3 M1 Lesson 13: Demonstrate the commutative property of multiplication using a unit of 3 and the array model. 3 M1 Lesson 21: Compose and decompose arrays to create expressions with three factors. 3 M2 Lesson 10: Round two- and three-digit numbers to the nearest ten on the vertical number line. 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 M4 Lesson 5: Relate side lengths to the number of tiles on a side. 3 M5 Lesson 12: Represent fractions from 0 to 1 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 M6 Lesson 11: Reason about composing polygons by using tetrominoes. 3 M6 Lesson 17: Solve problems to determine the areas of rectangles with the same perimeter.

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Number and Operation Sense

3.NOS.A Understand place value.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.NOS.A.1 Apply and extend place value understanding to whole numbers within 10,000.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
3.NOS.A.1.a Read and write whole numbers using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form.	3 M2 Lesson 7-1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 3 M2 Lesson 7-2: Write numbers to 10,000 in standard form, expanded form, and word form. 3 M2 Lesson 7-3: Compose and decompose four-digit numbers by using place value understanding.
3.NOS.A.1.b Compose and decompose whole numbers.	3 M2 Lesson 7-3: Compose and decompose four-digit numbers by using place value understanding.
3.NOS.A.1.c Estimate quantities by reasoning about their location on a number line, their relationship to benchmark numbers, and rounding to 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.
3.NOS.A.1.d Compare two whole numbers by reasoning about the values of the digits and the location of the numbers on a number line. Record the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, and $<$.	3 M2 Lesson 7-4: Plot, order, and compare numbers to 10,000.

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Number and Operation Sense

3.NOS.B Represent and interpret problems involving multiplication and division.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.NOS.B.2 Represent and interpret multiplication of two factors (0–10) as equal groups or as a composed unit that can be repeated/iterated. Explain the relationship between the factors and products.	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.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.NOS.B.3 Represent and interpret whole-number quotients (0-10) as dividing an amount into known number of groups (partitive) or as dividing an amount into groups of known size (quotative). Explain the relationship between the quotient, divisor, and dividend.	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 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.

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Number and Operation Sense

3.NOS.C Understand properties of multiplication and the relationship between multiplication and division.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.NOS.C.4 Identify and apply the Commutative Property of Multiplication, Associative Property of Multiplication, and Distributive Property of Multiplication as strategies to multiply.	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 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 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 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. (Optional) 3 M3 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.NOS.C.5 Explain and use the inverse relationship between multiplication and division to determine the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation involving three whole numbers (e.g., find $32 \div 8$ by thinking of unknown-factor problem and finding the number that equals 32 when multiplied by 8).	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 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.

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Number and Operation Sense

3.NOS.D Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.NOS.D.6 Estimate sums and differences within 1,000 using benchmark numbers and front-end estimation. Determine when an estimate is appropriate and when an exact answer is needed.	3 M2 Lesson 12: Estimate sums and differences by rounding. 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 25-1: Solve two-step word problems.
3.NOS.D.7 Fluently add and subtract within 1,000.	3 M6 Lesson 26: Fluently multiply and divide within 100 and add and subtract within 1,000.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.NOS.D.7.a Use computational strategies efficiently (e.g., decomposition, partial sums, compensation, make ten/hundred/thousand) to add and subtract.	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.NOS.D.7.b Use properties of operations, and/or the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction.	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.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.NOS.D.7.c Determine and explain when a strategy is most efficient.	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.NOS.D.8 Multiply one-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10 in the range 10–90 (e.g., 9×80, 60×5) using strategies based on 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 multiplication of single-digit factors and multiples of 10.

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Number and Operation Sense

3.NOS.E Multiply and divide within 100.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.NOS.E.9 Recall or quickly derive multiplication and division facts within 100 (e.g., factors less than or equal to 10 and quotients less than or equal to 10).	3 M6 Lesson 26: Fluently multiply and divide within 100 and add and subtract within 1,000.
3.NOS.E.9.a Skip count (2s, 5s, 10s) and apply properties of operations (0s, 1s) to derive foundational facts.	3 M1 Lesson 12: Demonstrate the distributive property using a unit of 4. 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 14: Apply strategies and identify patterns to multiply with units of 9. 3 M3 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
3.NOS.E.9.b Derive unknown facts from known facts using double facts (e.g., to solve 4×3, double 3 to get 6 and double 6 to get 12) to multiply and divide.	3 M1 Lesson 21: Compose and decompose arrays to create expressions with three factors. 3 M3 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 3 M3 Lesson 6: Use the break apart and distribute strategy to divide with units of 6 and 8. 3 M3 Lesson 11: Use the break apart and distribute strategy to divide with units of 7. 3 M3 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.NOS.E.9.c Use properties of operations (e.g., to solve 8×7, think of $(5 \times 7) + (3 \times 7)$) to multiply.	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 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 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 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
3.NOS.E.9.d Use the inverse relationship between multiplication and division (e.g., think of $4 \times ? = 28$ to solve $28 \div 4 = ?$) to multiply and divide.	3 M1 Lesson 20: Use the distributive property to break apart division problems into known facts. 3 M1 Lesson 23: Represent and solve two-step word problems using drawings and equations. 3 M3 Lesson 6: Use the break apart and distribute strategy to divide with units of 6 and 8. 3 M3 Lesson 11: Use the break apart and distribute strategy to divide with units of 7. 3 M3 Lesson 17: Identify and complete patterns with input–output tables.

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Number and Operation Sense

3.NOS.F Develop understanding of fractions as numbers.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.NOS.F.10 Recognize and explain that a fraction represents a part of a whole.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
3.NOS.F.10.a Partition shapes into parts with equal areas and express the area of each part using a unit fraction.	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.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.NOS.F.10.b Explain that a fraction $\frac{1}{d}$ represents one part of a whole that is divided into d equal parts, and that a fraction $\frac{c}{d}$ represents c parts of size $\frac{1}{d}$.	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. (Optional)
3.NOS.F.11 Explain a fraction of a set $\frac{c}{d}$ as the quantity formed by c items as part of the given set of d objects.	3 M5 Lesson 8-1: Identify fractions of a set.
3.NOS.F.12 Represent a fraction as a number on the number line.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
3.NOS.F.12.a Represent a fraction $\frac{1}{d}$ on a number line by defining the interval from 0 to 1 as the whole and partitioning it into d equal lengths. Recognize that each length measures $\frac{1}{d}$ and that the endpoints of the length starting at 0 represents the number $\frac{1}{d}$ on the number line.	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.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.NOS.F.12.b Represent a fraction $\frac{c}{d}$ on a number line by marking off c lengths of $\frac{1}{d}$ from 0. Recognize that the resulting interval has size $\frac{c}{d}$ and that the endpoint of the length locates the number $\frac{c}{d}$ on the number line.	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. (Optional)
3.NOS.F.13 Explain equivalence of fractions and compare fractions by reasoning about their size, recognizing that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole.	3 M5 Lesson 9: Compare unit fractions by reasoning about their size concretely.
3.NOS.F.13.a Represent two fractions as equivalent if they are the same size, or they represent the same point on the 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 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.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.NOS.F.13.b Identify and generate equivalent fractions, (e.g., $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}, \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$.) and explain why the fractions are equivalent using concrete materials, drawings, number lines, or equations.	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.
3.NOS.F.13.c Express whole numbers as fractions, and identify fractions that are equivalent to whole numbers, (e.g., express 3 in the form $3 = \frac{3}{1}$; recognize that $6 = \frac{6}{1}$; locate $\frac{4}{4}$ and 1 at the same point on a number line).	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.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.NOS.F.13.d Compare two fractions with the same numerator or the same denominator by reasoning about their size. Record the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, or $<$, and justify the conclusions (e.g., by using concrete materials, drawings, number lines, and/or equations).	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. (Optional)

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Algebraic Thinking

3.AT.A Solve problems involving the four operations and identify and explain patterns in arithmetic.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.AT.A.1 Use multiplication and division within 100 to solve one-step problems in context involving equal groups, arrays, and area by using concrete materials, drawings, and/or equations.	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. (Optional)

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.AT.A.2 Use the four operations to solve two-step problems in context (within number limits for each operation as stated in 3.NOS.B and 3.NOS.D).	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 25-1: Solve two-step word problems. 3 M6 Lesson 7: Count coins and create money word problems. (Optional)
3.AT.A.2.a Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity.	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. (Optional)
3.AT.A.2.b Assess the reasonableness of answers in terms of context, using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding, front-end estimation, and benchmark numbers.	3 M2 Lesson 12: Estimate sums and differences by rounding. 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 25-1: Solve two-step word problems. 3 M3 Lesson 19: Solve two-step word problems involving all four operations and assess the reasonableness of solutions.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.AT.A.3 Identify arithmetic patterns and explain them using properties of operations (e.g., observe the pattern that 4 times a number is always even and explain why 4 times a number can be decomposed into two equal addends).	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. (Optional)

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Geometric Reasoning and Measurement

3.GR.A Solve problems involving measurement and estimation of intervals of time, liquid, and masses of objects.

Maryland College & Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.GR.A.1 Measure the length of an object to the nearest half and quarter unit by using appropriate tools (e.g., rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks, and measuring tapes).	3 M5 Lesson 16: Measure lengths and record data on a line plot.
3.GR.A.2 Solve problems in context that involve addition and subtraction of time intervals in minutes (e.g., represent and solve using a number line).	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.GR.A.3 Measure and estimate liquid volumes and masses of objects using standard units of liters (l), grams (g), and kilograms (kg).	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.

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Maryland College & Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.GR.A.4 Add, subtract, multiply, or divide to solve one-step problems in measurement contexts involving masses or volumes that are given in the same units.	3 M2 Lesson 1: Connect the composition of 1 kilogram to the composition of 1 thousand. 3 M2 Lesson 3: Use all four operations to solve one-step word problems involving weight. 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.

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Geometric Reasoning and Measurement

3.GR.B Reason with shapes and their attributes.

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3.GR.B.5 Explain that shapes in different categories (e.g., rhombuses, rectangles, and others) may share attributes (e.g., having four sides), and that the shared attributes can define a larger category of shapes (e.g., quadrilaterals).	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 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.

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Geometric Reasoning and Measurement

3.GR.C Understand concepts of area and perimeter.

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3.GR.C.6 Identify area as an attribute of a two-dimensional figure and measure area of rectangular space by counting square units (non-standard equal-sized units, square centimeters, square meters, square inches, square feet).	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 the area. 3 M4 Lesson 7: Draw rows and columns to complete a rectangular array and determine its 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.
3.GR.C.7 Relate area to multiplication and addition.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.GR.C.7.a Determine the area of a rectangle with whole-number side lengths by tiling and connecting the visual representation to multiplication of the side lengths to solve problems in context.	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 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.GR.C.7.b Use tiling and area models to show that the area of a rectangle with whole number side lengths b and $c + d$ is the sum of $b \times c$ and $b \times d$, representing the Distributive Property of Multiplication.	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 13: Apply area understanding to real-world situations.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.GR.C.7.c Determine the area of composite rectilinear figures by decomposing them into non-overlapping rectangles and adding the areas.	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 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.GR.C.8 Identify perimeter as an attribute of two-dimensional figures and measure the distance around the outside of a figure by counting units or adding lengths.	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 19: Measure the perimeter of various circles to the nearest quarter inch by using string.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.GR.C.9 Solve problems in contexts involving perimeters of polygons, including finding the perimeter given the side lengths, finding an unknown side length, and finding rectangles with the same perimeter and different areas or with the same area and different perimeters.	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.

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Reasoning with Data and Statistics

3.DS.A Represent and interpret data.

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3.DS.A.1 Ask and answer questions by collecting, organizing and summarizing data, recognizing the importance of context when analyzing data.	3 M2 Lesson 13: Collect and represent data in a scaled bar graph and solve related problems. 3 M6 Lesson 23: Solve problems by creating scaled picture graphs and scaled bar graphs.
3.DS.A.1.a Create a scaled data visualization (e.g., picture graph, bar graph for categorical data; line plot with fraction units of halves and fourths for numerical data) to display collected or given data.	3 M2 Lesson 13: Collect and represent data in a scaled bar graph and solve related problems. 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 M6 Lesson 22: Generate categorical data and represent it by using a scaled picture graph. 3 M6 Lesson 23: Solve word problems by creating scaled picture graphs and scaled bar graphs. 3 Data Investigation: Classroom Sound Levels

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
3.DS.A.1.b Summarize data presented in scaled data visualizations (e.g., picture graph, bar graph for categorical data; line plot for numerical data) by describing the story the data is telling.	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 M6 Lesson 22: Generate categorical data and represent it by using a scaled picture graph. 3 M6 Lesson 23: Solve word problems by creating scaled picture graphs and scaled bar graphs. 3 Data Talk: Disappearing Plants and Animals 3 Data Talk: Mama Bears 3 Data Talk: Sports that Draw a Crowd
3.DS.A.1.c Identify patterns in the data and evaluate whether these patterns might apply to different contexts or situations.	3 M6 Lesson 21: Create and analyze a line plot for measurement data to the nearest half unit and quarter unit. 3 Data Investigation: Classroom Sound Levels 3 Data Talk: Disappearing Plants and Animals 3 Data Talk: Mama Bears 3 Data Talk: Sports that Draw a Crowd

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