Grade 3 | Washington State K–12 Learning Standards for Mathematics (2026) Correlation to *Eureka Math*$^{2®}$ 2nd Edition

Eureka Math^2 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 Math*^{2} 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 Math^2 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 Math^2 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 Math^2 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 Math*^{2} 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 Math^2 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.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
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.
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
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.
4. Model with math.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
5. Use appropriate tools strategically.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
6. Attend to precision.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
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.
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.

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Data Analysis

Formulate statistical investigative questions.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.3.DA.DS.1 Generate questions to investigate topics of interest to students that can be answered with a variety of data or data sets.	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

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Data Analysis

Collect and consider data.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.3.DA.DS.2 Collect and consider data in a variety of ways including surveys, groupings, measurement, etc., and ask in what ways the data can be collected to capture as much information as necessary to inform the investigative question.	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 22: Generate categorical data and represent it by using a scaled picture graph. 3 Data Investigation: Classroom Sound Levels 3 Data Investigation: Bear Characteristics 3 Data Investigation: Spoken Languages

Data Analysis

Analyze the data.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.3.DA.DS.3 Represent data in a variety of ways including technology. Critically analyze data visualizations, including bar graphs, line plots, and scaled picture graphs with various scales. Analyze data sets with several categories by making comparisons, looking for patterns and/or making predictions and recognize the source and amount of data collected may impact the accuracy. (Priority)	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 3 Data Investigation: Bear Characteristics 3 Data Investigation: Spoken Languages

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Data Analysis

Interpret results.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.3.DA.DS.4 Interpret and communicate results, describing difference between groups, with teacher guidance. Make a statement(s) about the data collected to support the answer to the investigative question. (Priority)	3 Data Investigation: Classroom Sound Levels 3 Data Investigation: Bear Characteristics 3 Data Investigation: Spoken Languages

Data Analysis

Solve problems involving measurement and estimation.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.3.DA.MD.2 Measure and estimate liquid volumes and masses of objects using standard units of grams (g), kilograms (kg), and liters (l). Add, subtract, multiply, or divide to efficiently, flexibly, and accurately solve one-step word real world problems involving masses or volumes that are given in the same units, e.g., by using drawings (such as a beaker with a measurement scale) to represent the problem.	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.

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Data Analysis

Represent data.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.3.DA.MD.3 Create a scaled picture graph and a scaled bar graph to represent a data set with several categories. Solve one- and two-step "how many more" and "how many less" problems using information presented in scaled bar graphs.	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 word problems by creating scaled picture graphs and scaled bar graphs.
M.3.DA.MD.4 Generate measurement data by measuring lengths using rulers marked with halves and fourths of an inch. Show the data by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in appropriate units—whole numbers, halves, or quarters.	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.

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Quantity

Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.3.Q.OA.1 Interpret products of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 5×7 as the total number of objects in 5 groups of 7 objects each. *For example, describe a context in which a total number of objects can be expressed as 5×7.*	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.
M.3.Q.OA.2 Interpret whole-number quotients of whole numbers, e.g., interpret $56 \div 8$ as the number of objects in each share when 56 objects are partitioned equally into 8 shares, or as a number of shares when 56 objects are partitioned into equal shares of 8 objects each. *For example, describe a context in which a number of shares or a number of groups can be expressed as $56 \div 8$.*	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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Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.3.Q.OA.3 Use multiplication and division within 100 to efficiently, flexibly, and accurately solve real world word problems in situations involving equal groups, arrays, and measurement quantities, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem. (Priority)	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.
M.3.Q.OA.4 Determine the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation relating three whole numbers. *For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations* $8 \times ? = 48$, $5 = ? \div 3$, $6 \times 6 = ?$.	3 M1 Lesson 15: Model division as an unknown factor problem. 3 M1 Lesson 16: Model the quotient as the number of groups using units of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10. 3 M1 Lesson 17: Model the quotient as the size of each group using units of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10. 3 M3 Lesson 2: Count by units of 6 to multiply and divide by using arrays. 3 M3 Lesson 3: Count by units of 8 to multiply and divide by using arrays. 3 M3 Lesson 7: Count by units of 7 to multiply and divide by using arrays and tape diagrams.

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Quantity

Explore and use properties of multiplication to understand the relationship between multiplication and division.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.3.Q.OA.5 Use strategies to multiply and divide by applying and extending the properties of operations.	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 6: Use the break apart and distribute strategy to divide with units of 6 and 8. 3 M3 Lesson 8: Use the break apart and distribute strategy to multiply with units of 7. 3 M3 Lesson 9: Model the associative property as a strategy to multiply. 3 M3 Lesson 10: Use parentheses in expressions with different operations. 3 M3 Lesson 11: Use the break apart and distribute strategy to divide with units of 7. 3 M3 Lesson 14: Apply strategies and identify patterns to multiply with units of 9. 3 M3 Lesson 21: Multiply by multiples of 10 by using place value strategies and the associative property. 3 M3 Lesson 23: Identify patterns and apply strategies to multiply with units of 11 and 12. 3 M3 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.

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Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.3.Q.OA.6 Demonstrate understanding of division as an unknown-factor problem.	3 M1 Lesson 15: Model division as an unknown factor problem. 3 M1 Lesson 16: Model the quotient as the number of groups using units of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10. 3 M1 Lesson 17: Model the quotient as the size of each group using units of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10. 3 M1 Lesson 20: Use the distributive property to break apart division problems into known facts. 3 M3 Lesson 2: Count by units of 6 to multiply and divide by using arrays. 3 M3 Lesson 7: Count by units of 7 to multiply and divide by using arrays and tape diagrams.

Quantity

Multiply and divide within 100.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.3.Q.OA.7 Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately multiply and divide within 100, using strategies such as the relationship between multiplication and division (e.g., knowing that $8 \times 5 = 40$, one knows $40 \div 5 = 8$) or properties of operations. (Priority)	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.

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Quantity

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

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.3.Q.OA.8 Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately solve two-step real world word problems using the four operations. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental and estimation strategies. (Priority)	3 M1 Lesson 22: Represent and solve two-step word problems using the properties of multiplication. 3 M1 Lesson 23: Represent and solve two-step word problems using drawings and equations. 3 M2 Lesson 25: Solve two-step word problems. 3 M3 Lesson 19: Solve two-step word problems involving all four operations and assess the reasonableness of solutions. 3 M3 Lesson 22: Solve two-step word problems involving multiplication of single-digit factors and multiples of 10. 3 M3 Lesson 25: Apply multiplication and division concepts to complete a multi-part task. 3 M6 Lesson 7: Count coins and create money word problems.
M.3.Q.OA.9 Identify arithmetic patterns (including patterns in the addition table or multiplication table) and explain them using properties of operations. *For example, observe 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 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.

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Quantity

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

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.3.Q.NBT.1 Use place value understanding to round whole numbers 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.
M.3.Q.NBT.2 Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately add and subtract within 1000 using strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.	3 M2 Lesson 12: Estimate sums and differences by rounding. 3 M2 Lesson 14: Use place value understanding to add and subtract like units. 3 M2 Lesson 15: Use the associative property to make the next ten to add. 3 M2 Lesson 16: Use compensation to add. 3 M2 Lesson 17: Use place value understanding to subtract efficiently using take from a ten. 3 M2 Lesson 18: Use place value understanding to subtract efficiently using take from a hundred. 3 M2 Lesson 19: Use compensation to subtract. 3 M2 Lesson 20: Add measurements using the standard algorithm to compose larger units once. 3 M2 Lesson 21: Add measurements using the standard algorithm to compose larger units twice. 3 M2 Lesson 22: Subtract measurements using the standard algorithm to decompose larger units once. 3 M2 Lesson 23: Subtract measurements using the standard algorithm to decompose larger units twice. 3 M2 Lesson 24: Subtract measurements using the standard algorithm to decompose larger units across two place values. 3 M6 Lesson 26: Fluently multiply and divide within 100 and add and subtract within 1,000.

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Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.3.Q.NBT.3 Multiply one-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10 in the range 10–90 (e.g., 9×80, 5×60) 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.

Relationships

Develop understanding of fractions as numbers.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.3.R.NF.1 Understand a unit fraction as the quantity formed when a whole is partitioned into equal parts and explain that a unit fraction is one of those parts; understand fractions are quantities composed of unit fractions. (Priority)	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.

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Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.3.R.NF.2 Understand a fraction as a number; and represent fractions on a number line diagram. a. Represent one part of a whole divided into equal pieces on a number line by using the segment from zero to one as the whole and dividing it into equal parts based on how many pieces the whole is split into. Understand that each part has the size of one divided by the total number of parts, and that the endpoint of the first part starting at zero marks the location of this fraction on the number line. b. Represent a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ on a number line diagram by marking off a lengths $\frac{1}{b}$ from 0. Recognize that the resulting interval has size $\frac{a}{b}$ and that its endpoint locates the number $\frac{a}{b}$ on the number line. (Priority)	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.

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Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.3.R.NF.3 Explain equivalence of fractions and compare fractions by reasoning about their size. a. Understand two fractions as equivalent (equal) if they are the same size, or the same point on a number line. b. Recognize and generate simple equivalent fractions, e.g., $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$. Explain why the fractions are equivalent, e.g., by using a visual fraction model. c. Express whole numbers as fractions, and recognize fractions that are equivalent to whole numbers. *Examples: Express 3 in the form* $3 = \frac{3}{1}$*; recognize that* $\frac{6}{1} = 6$*; locate* $\frac{4}{4}$ *and 1 at the same point of a number line diagram.* d. Compare two fractions with the same numerator or the same denominator by reasoning about their size. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with the symbols >, =, or <, and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model. (Priority)	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 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 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 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.

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Relationships

Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.3.R.MD.5 Recognize area as an attribute of plane figures and understand concepts of area measurement. a. A square with side length 1 unit, called "a unit square," is said to have "one square unit" of area, and can be used to measure area. b. A plane figure which can be covered without gaps or overlaps by n unit squares is said to have an area of n square units.	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.
M.3.R.MD.6 Measure areas by counting unit squares (square cm, square m, square in, square ft, and improvised units).	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.

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Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.3.R.MD.7 Relate area to the operations of multiplication and addition. a. Find the area of a rectangle with whole-number side lengths by tiling it, and show that the area is the same as would be found by multiplying the side lengths. b. Multiply side lengths to find areas of rectangles with whole-number side lengths in the context of solving real world and mathematical problems, and represent whole-number products as rectangular areas in mathematical reasoning. c. Use tiling to show in a concrete case that the area of a rectangle with one side split into two parts is equal to the sum of the areas of two smaller rectangles. Use area models to represent the distributive property in mathematical reasoning. d. Recognize area as additive. Find areas of figures made up of adjoining rectangles by decomposing them into non-overlapping rectangles and adding the areas, applying this technique to solve real world problems. (Priority)	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 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. 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.

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Spatial Reasoning

Reason with shapes and their attributes.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.3.SR.G.1 Demonstrate understanding 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 (e.g., quadrilaterals). Recognize rhombuses, rectangles, and squares as examples of quadrilaterals, and draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories.	3 M4 Lesson 1: Explore attributes of squares, rectangles, and trapezoids. 3 M4 Lesson 5: Relate side lengths to the number of tiles on a side. 3 M6 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.
M.3.SR.G.2 Partition shapes into parts with equal areas. Express the area of each part as a unit fraction of the whole. (Priority)	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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Spatial Reasoning

Solve problems involving measurement and estimation.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.3.SR.MD.1 Tell and write time to the nearest minute and measure time intervals in minutes. Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately solve real world word problems involving addition and subtraction of time intervals in minutes, e.g., by representing the problem on a number line diagram.	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.

Spatial Reasoning

Geometric measurement: recognize perimeter.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.3.SR.MD.8 Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately solve real world and mathematical problems involving perimeters of polygons, including finding the perimeter given the side lengths, finding an unknown side length, and exhibiting rectangles with the same perimeter and different areas or with the same area and different perimeters. (Priority)	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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