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

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

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

Teachability

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

Accessibility

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

Digital Engagement

The digital elements of *Eureka Math²* add to students' engagement with the math. The curriculum provides teachers with downloadable 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 and provide opportunities for students to wonder, explore, and make sense of mathematics, which contributes to the development of a strong, positive mathematical identity.

Mathematical Process Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MPS.PS.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them strategically.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical processes. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MPS.RC.1 Explain ideas using precise and contextually appropriate mathematical language, tools, and models.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical processes. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MPS.C.1 Demonstrate a deep and flexible conceptual understanding of mathematical ideas, operations, and relationships while making real-world connections.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical processes. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MPS.AJ.1 Use critical thinking skills to reason both abstractly and quantitatively.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical processes. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MPS.SP.1 Identify and apply regularity in repeated reasoning to make generalizations.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical processes. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.

Data, Probability, and Statistical Reasoning

3.DPSR.1 Collect and analyze data and communicate through multiple representations.

South Carolina College- and Career-Ready Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.DPSR.1.1 Collect and organize categorical and numerical data based on observations, surveys, experiments, and investigations with whole number values using tables, scaled picture graphs, scaled bar graphs, or dot plots. Use titles and labels. Limit scales to multiples of 1, 2, 5, and 10.	3 M2 Lesson 13: Collect and represent data in a scaled bar graph and solve related problems. 3 M4 Lesson 18: Find the area of shapes and represent area data on a line plot. 3 M6 Lesson 18-2: Identify possible outcomes of an experiment. 3 M6 Lesson 18-3: Organize outcomes to solve problems. 3 M2 Data Talk: Mama Bears
3.DPSR.1.2 Solve one-step, real-world situations using whole number data represented in tables, scaled picture graphs, scaled bar graphs, or dot plots. Limit scales to multiples of 1, 2, 5, and 10.	3 M2 Lesson 13: Collect and represent data in a scaled bar graph and solve related problems. 3 M4 Lesson 18: Find the area of shapes and represent area data on a line plot. 3 M2 Data Talk: Mama Bears

Data, Probability, and Statistical Reasoning

3.DPSR.2 Represent the probability of simple events and determine possible outcomes.

South Carolina College- and Career-Ready Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.DPSR.2.1 Identify the possible outcomes of a simple event.	3 M6 Lesson 18-2: Identify possible outcomes of an experiment. 3 M6 Lesson 18-3: Organize outcomes to solve problems.

Measurement, Geometry, and Spatial Reasoning

3.MGSR.1 Solve area and perimeter problems in real-world and mathematical situations.

South Carolina College- and Career-Ready Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.MGSR.1.1 Determine the area of squares and rectangles presented in relevant problems by covering the space with square units and counting the total number of units needed.	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 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 16: Solve historical math problems involving area.
3.MGSR.1.2 Determine the perimeter of regular and irregular triangles and quadrilaterals with known side 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 18: Solve real-world problems involving perimeter and unknown measurements by using all four operations.
3.MGSR.1.3 Determine if a real-world situation is an example of the need for finding the area or the perimeter of a figure.	3 M6 Lesson 18: Solve real-world problems involving perimeter and unknown measurements by using all four operations. 3 M6 Lesson 18-1: Recognize and solve for area and perimeter in real-world contexts.

Measurement, Geometry, and Spatial Reasoning

3.MGSR.2 Estimate and measure using units of length, liquid volume, currency, and intervals of time.

South Carolina College- and Career-Ready Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.MGSR.2.1 Determine the value of any collection of coins, not to exceed $5. Write the amount in the form of dollars and cents using the decimal notation. Limit to penny, nickel, dime, and quarter.	3 M6 Lesson 6-1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of coins. 3 M6 Lesson 7: Count coins and create money word problems.
3.MGSR.2.2 Use analog and digital clocks to tell and record time to 1-minute intervals, identifying AM and PM.	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.MGSR.2.3 Solve problems involving addition and subtraction of time intervals to determine elapsed time to the nearest half hour.	3 M6 Lesson 2-1: Solve elapsed time problems to the hour or half hour using strategies.
3.MGSR.2.4 Estimate and measure length/distance to the nearest half inch and nearest whole centimeter.	3 M2 Lesson 3-1: Connect measurement to physical units by iterating a centimeter cube. 3 M2 Lesson 3-2: Make a 10 cm ruler and measure objects. 3 M2 Lesson 3-3: Measure lengths and relate 10 cm and 1 cm. 3 M2 Lesson 3-4: Estimate and compare lengths. 3 M5 Lesson 15: Identify fractions on a ruler as numbers on a number line. 3 M6 Lesson 14: Measure side lengths in whole-number units to determine the perimeters of polygons.

South Carolina College- and Career-Ready Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.MGSR.2.5 Determine which unit of liquid volume is most appropriate to measure in real-world situations. Limit to fluid ounces, cups, pints, quarts, gallons, milliliters, and liters.	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 5-1: Measure liquid volume by using customary units.

Measurement, Geometry, and Spatial Reasoning

3.MGSR.3 Extend geometric reasoning to attributes of polygons and/or polyhedrons.

South Carolina College- and Career-Ready Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.MGSR.3.1 Describe and draw right, acute, obtuse, and straight angles. Identify these angle types in two-dimensional figures including triangles and quadrilaterals.	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 M6 Lesson 12-1: Identify and draw points, lines, line segments, rays, and angles. 3 M6 Lesson 12-2: Identify right, acute, obtuse, and straight angles. 3 M6 Lesson 12-3: Draw right, acute, obtuse, and straight angles. 3 M6 Lesson 12-6: Relate geometric figures to a real-world context.
3.MGSR.3.2 Identify, describe, and draw points, lines, line segments, rays, intersecting lines, perpendicular lines, and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional 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 M6 Lesson 12-1: Identify and draw points, lines, line segments, rays, and angles. 3 M6 Lesson 12-4: Identify, define, and draw perpendicular lines. 3 M6 Lesson 12-5: Identify, define, and draw parallel lines. 3 M6 Lesson 12-6: Relate geometric figures to a real-world context.

Numerical Reasoning

3.NR.1 Represent and compare numbers using relationships within the base ten number system.

South Carolina College- and Career-Ready Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.NR.1.1 Read, write, and represent whole numbers through the thousands period (0 to 999,999) on a number line and in standard, base ten language, word, and equations in expanded form.	3 M2 Lesson 12-2: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 3 M2 Lesson 12-3: Write numbers to 1,000,000 in unit form and expanded form by using place value structure. 3 M2 Lesson 12-4: Write numbers to 1,000,000 in standard form and word form. 3 M2 Lesson 12-5: Compare numbers within 1,000,000 by using >, =, and <. 3 M2 Lesson 12-6: Name numbers by using place value understanding. 3 M2 Lesson 12-7: Find 1, 10, and 100 thousand more than and less than a given number. 3 M6 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 3 M6 Lesson 25: Name and count numbers greater than 1,000.
3.NR.1.2 Compose and decompose 4-digit whole numbers in multiple ways using thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones.	3 M2 Lesson 12-1: Compose and decompose four-digit numbers by using place value understanding. 3 M6 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
3.NR.1.3 Compare two whole numbers up to 999,999 based on the place value of the digits using the symbols for is equal to (=), is less than (<), or is greater than (>).	3 M2 Lesson 12-5: Compare numbers within 1,000,000 by using >, =, and <. 3 M2 Lesson 12-7: Find 1, 10, and 100 thousand more than and less than a given number.

South Carolina College- and Career-Ready Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.NR.1.4 Round whole numbers from 0 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.

Numerical Reasoning

3.NR.2 Represent and compare fractions in multiple ways using part-whole relationships.

South Carolina College- and Career-Ready Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.NR.2.1 Identify unit fractions as the quantity formed by one part when a whole is partitioned into 2, 3, 4, 6, or 8 equal-sized parts. Express each part as a unit fraction of the whole.	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.NR.2.2 Represent fractions from 0 to 1 using concrete, set, area, and linear models, and write them in standard form and word form. Limit denominators to 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8.	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 5-1: Identify fractions of a set. 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 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.NR.2.3 Express whole numbers as fractions and identify fractions that are equivalent to whole numbers. Limit denominators to 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8.	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.

South Carolina College- and Career-Ready Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.NR.2.4 Compose fractions between the whole numbers 0 and 5 using unit fractions. Record the composition as a mixed number or fraction greater than 1. Limit denominators to 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8.	3 M5 Lesson 4: Partition a whole into fractional units pictorially and identify the unit fraction. 3 M5 Lesson 5: Partition a whole into fractional units and write fractions in fraction form. 3 M5 Lesson 6: Build non-unit fractions less than 1 from unit fractions concretely. 3 M5 Lesson 7: Identify and represent a whole as two parts: a unit fraction and a non-unit fraction. 3 M5 Lesson 8: Identify and represent a whole as two non-unit fractions. 3 M5 Lesson 27: Apply fraction concepts to complete a multi-part task.
3.NR.2.5 Recognize two fractions are equivalent based on the same size whole. Limit denominators to 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8, and fractions should be limited to fractions between 0 and 1.	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 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.NR.2.6 Compare two fractions with the same numerator or same denominator based on the same size whole by reasoning about their size. Use the symbols for is equal to (=), is less than (<), or is greater than (>). Limit denominators to 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8, and fractions should be limited to fractions between 0 and 1.	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.

Patterns, Algebra, and Functional Reasoning

3.PAFR.1 Use multiple representations to reason and solve problems involving operational properties of whole numbers.

South Carolina College- and Career-Ready Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.PAFR.1.1 Use a strategy to compute sums and differences up to 1,000.	3 M2 Lesson 12: Estimate sums and differences by rounding. 3 M2 Lesson 14: Use place value understanding to add and subtract like units. 3 M2 Lesson 15: Use the associative property to make the next ten to add. 3 M2 Lesson 16: Use compensation to add. 3 M2 Lesson 17: Use place value understanding to subtract efficiently using take from a ten. 3 M2 Lesson 18: Use place value understanding to subtract efficiently using take from a hundred. 3 M2 Lesson 19: Use compensation to subtract. 3 M2 Lesson 20: Add measurements using the standard algorithm to compose larger units once. 3 M2 Lesson 21: Add measurements using the standard algorithm to compose larger units twice. 3 M2 Lesson 22: Subtract measurements using the standard algorithm to decompose larger units once. 3 M2 Lesson 23: Subtract measurements using the standard algorithm to decompose larger units twice. 3 M2 Lesson 24: Subtract measurements using the standard algorithm to decompose larger units across two place values. 3 M6 Lesson 26: Fluently multiply and divide within 100 and add and subtract within 1,000.

South Carolina College- and Career-Ready Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.PAFR.1.2 Multiply whole numbers (factors 0–10) and divide whole numbers (divisors 1–10) using a model and write a corresponding equation.	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 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 13: Demonstrate the commutative property of multiplication using a unit of 3 and the array model. 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 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. 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 M6 Lesson 26: Fluently multiply and divide within 100 and add and subtract within 1,000.

South Carolina College- and Career-Ready Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.PAFR.1.3 Multiply two whole numbers from 0 to 10 and divide using related facts flexibly and accurately.	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 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 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 17: Identify and complete patterns with input–output tables. 3 M3 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.

Patterns, Algebra, and Functional Reasoning

3.PAFR.2 Use reasoning to represent and solve algebraic and numerical situations.

South Carolina College- and Career-Ready Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.PAFR.2.1 Determine the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division real-world situation relating three whole numbers when the unknown is a missing factor, product, dividend, divisor, or quotient.	3 M1 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 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 9: Represent and solve division word problems using drawings and equations. 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 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 3 M3 Lesson 12: Solve one-step word problems involving multiplication and division. 3 M3 Lesson 18: Create multiplication and division word problems. 3 M3 Lesson 19: Solve two-step word problems involving all four operations and assess the reasonableness of solutions. 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.PAFR.2.2 Solve one- and two-step real-world situations using addition and subtraction up to 1,000.	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 12: Estimate sums and differences by rounding. 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 M6 Lesson 7: Count coins and create money word problems.

South Carolina College- and Career-Ready Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3.PAFR.2.3 Identify, create, and extend numerical patterns to determine the next three terms in an addition or subtraction sequence.	3 M3 Lesson 13: Count by units of 9 to multiply. 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.
3.PAFR.2.4 Recognize that a whole number is a multiple of each of its factors 1–10.	3 M3 Lesson 16: Identify patterns by using the multiplication table. 3 M3 Lesson 25-1: Determine whether a whole number is a multiple of another number. 3 M3 Lesson 25-2: Recognize that a number is a multiple of each of its factors.