## 3rd: Unit 7- Shapes, Area, and Perimeter Math Investigations Book: Perimeter, Angles, and Area Standards for Grade 3 UNIT 1= Numeration, Operations, and Problem Solving UNIT 2= Estimation, Calculation & Problem Solving <u>UNIT 3</u>= Tables, Bar Graphs, and Pictographs <u>UNIT 4</u>= Mulitiplication and Unit Division UNIT 5= Estimation and Measurement UNIT 6= Fractions and Concepts UNIT 7=Shapes, Area, and Perimeter <u>UNIT 8</u>= Problem Solving, Tables, and Graphs <u>UNIT 9</u>= Measurement, Line Plots, and Graphs 3.NBT.1 Use place value understanding to round whole numbers to the nearest 10 or 100. 3.MD.5.a A square with side length 1 unit, called "a unit square," is said to have "one square 7 unit" of area, and can be used to measure area. 3.MD.5.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.MD.6 Measure areas by counting unit squares (square cm, square m, square in, square ft, and improvised units). 3.MD.7.d Recognize area as additive. Find areas of rectilinear figures by decomposing them into non-overlapping rectangles and adding the areas of the non-overlapping parts, applying this technique to solve real world problems. 3.MD.8 Solve real world and mathematical problems involving perimeters of polygons, including finding the perimeter given the side lengths, finding an unknown side length, and exhibiting rectangles with the same perimeter and different areas or with the same area and different perimeters. 3.G.1 Understand 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.

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