

# Unit 6

## Geometry and Measurement Word Problems

### Grade 3 Math

**Description:** Students will be presented with opportunities to practice solving word problems, as well as active exploration with geometry and perimeter. Students solve one- and two-step problems including all four operations providing an opportunity to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

### Louisiana Student Standards for Mathematics (LSSM) Instructional Outcomes

Measurement and Data	
<b>3.MD.4</b>	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.
<b>3.MD.8</b>	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.
<b>3.MD.7</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.
<b>3.MD.9</b>	Solve word problems involving pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, and bills greater than one dollar, using the dollar and cent symbols appropriately.
Geometry	
<b>3.G.1</b>	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.
Operations and Algebraic Thinking	

**3.OA.8**

Solve two-step 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 computation and estimation strategies including rounding.

**Enduring Understandings:**

- Geometry requires visualization, spatial reasoning, and geometric modeling to solve problems.
- Objects have distinct attributes that can be measured.
- Measurement describes the attributes of objects and events.

**Essential Questions:**

- How do we use geometry to help us make sense of the world?
- How does measurement keep our world organized?
- What is a precise measurement?
- Why do we measure and why do we need standardized units of measurement?
- What types of problems are solved with measurement and geometry?