Unit 4: Identify, Describe, Analyze, Compare, and Create Shapes

Content Area: **Math**
Course(s): **Math Gr. K**
Time Period: **AprMay**
Length: **25 Days**
Status: **Published**

Department of Curriculum and Instruction

Belleville Public Schools

Curriculum Guide

Mathematics: Kindergarten

Unit 4: Identify, Describe, Analyze, Compare, and Create Shapes

Belleville Board of Education

102 Passaic Avenue

Belleville, NJ 07109

Prepared by: Ms. Jessica Kutniewski

Dr. Richard Tomko, Ph.D., M.J., Superintendent of Schools

Ms. LucyAnn Demikoff, Director of Curriculum and Instruction K-12

Ms. Nicole Shanklin, Director of Elementary Education

Mr. George Droste, Director of Secondary Education

Board Approved: September 23, 2019

Enduring Understandings

Topic 12 focuses on:

- Objects have shapes. Some objects, such as a piece of paper or a photograph are two-dimensional or flat shapes. Some objects such as a ball, can, box, or jar, are three-dimensional or solid shapes.
- A circle is round and does not have any corners (vertices). A triangle has three side and three corners (vertices)
- Flat shapes called rectangles have 4 sides and 4 vertices that look the same. A rectangles look like a door. A square is a special rectangle because their sides are all the same length.
- Six-sided flat shapes are called hexagons. These shapes can be found in objects made by people or in nature.
- Sphere, cylinders, cones, and cubes are solid figures. Many everyday objects closely approximate these figures.
- Objects have shape. Some objects look like flat shapes or solid shapes, including squares, rectangles, triangles, circles, hexagon, spheres, cubes, cylinders, cones.
- The positions of objects in relation to surrounding objects can be described using words such as above, below, beside, in front of, behind, and next to.
- Good math thinkers are careful about what they write and say, so their ideas about math are clear.

Topic 13 focuses on:

- 2-D shapes can be sorted and identified by their attributes.
- Objects shaped like spheres, cones, and cylinders can roll. Objects shaped like cubes, cones, and cylinders can stack and slide.
- The flat surfaces of many solid figures have specific 2-D shapes.
- Good math thinkers know what the problem is about. They have a plan to solve it. They keep trying if

they get stuck.
- You can make 2-D shapes by putting together two or more 2-D shapes.
- When building a given 2-D shape, the shape must exhibit all of the attributes of the shape.
- 3-D shapes can be combined to make other 3-D shapes.

Unit Overview

Unit 4 will cover two topics including (T12) Identify and Describe Shapes and (T13) Analyze, Compare, and Compose Shapes.

Essential Questions

(T12): Identify and Describe Shapes

- How are objects that have solid shapes different from objects that have flat shapes?
- How do you tell the difference between a circle and a triangle?
- What makes a square a special rectangle?
- How do you know whether a shape is a rectangle?
- How are spheres, cubes, cylinders, and cones the same?
- What shapes can you use to describe objects in the environment?
- Why is it important to explain your answers?

(T13): Analyze, Compare, and Compose Shapes

- How can solid figures be named, described, compared, and composed?

Exit Skills

Topics 12 and 13 Cluster:

- Identify shapes by characteristics

- Describe the difference between 2-D and 3-D shapes

- Construct 2-D and 3-D shapes using materials

New Jersey Student Learning Standards (NJSLS)

The Math Practices, as put forth by the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM), are connected within all lessons:

MP.1 - Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

MP.2 - Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

MP.3 - Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

MP.4 - Model with mathematics.

MP.5 - Use appropriate tools strategically.

MP.6 - Attend to precision.

MP.7 - Look for and make use of structure.

MP.8 - Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

MA.K.G.A.2	Correctly name shapes regardless of their orientations or overall size.
MA.K.G.A.3	Identify shapes as two-dimensional (lying in a plane, “flat”) or three-dimensional (“solid”).
MA.K.G.B.4	Analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes, in different sizes and orientations, using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, parts (e.g., number of sides and vertices/“corners”) and other attributes (e.g., having sides of equal length).
MA.K.G.B.5	Model shapes in the world by building shapes from components (e.g., sticks and clay balls) and drawing shapes.
MA.K.G.B.6	Compose simple shapes to form larger shapes.

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.RF.K.1.A	Follow words from left to right, top to bottom, and page by page.
LA.W.K.2	Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to compose informative/explanatory texts in which they name what they are writing about and supply some information about the topic.
LA.W.K.8	With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.
LA.SL.K.1	Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about kindergarten topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.
LA.SL.K.1.A	Follow agreed-upon norms for discussions (e.g., listening to others with care and taking turns speaking about the topics and texts under discussion).
LA.SL.K.1.B	Continue a conversation through multiple exchanges.
LA.SL.K.3	Ask and answer questions in order to seek help, get information, or clarify something that is not understood.
LA.SL.K.5	Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to provide additional

detail.

Learning Objectives

After completing Unit 4, students will be able to:

Topic 12:

- Name shapes as flats or solid.
- Identify and describe circles and triangles.
- Identify and describe squares and other rectangles.
- Describe and identify hexagons.
- Describe and identify solid figures.
- Describe shapes in the environment.
- Describe positions of shapes in the environment.

Topic 13:

- Analyze and compare 2-D shapes.
- Analyze and compare 3-D shapes.
- Analyze and compare 2-D and 3-D shapes.
- Analyze, compare, and make different 2-D and 3-D shapes using math.
- Make 2-D shapes using other 2-D shapes.
- Build 2-D shapes that match given attributes.
- Use materials to build 3-D shapes.

Suggested Activities & Best Practices

- "Group Them" Building Center Activity, Pearson Realize pg. 675M

- "Along the Way" Social Studies Center Activity, Pearson Realize pg. 675M

- "Act It Out!" Movement Center Activity, Pearson Realize pg. 675M

Assessment Evidence - Checking for Understanding (CFU)

- Common Formative Assessments
- Common Summative Assessments

- District Benchmark (Benchmark)
- Do Now
- Exit Tickets
- Higher-order Questioning / Rich Discussion
- Journals
- KWL Chart
- Learning Center Activities
- Performance Task (Alternative)
- Quick Check (enVisionmath)
- Quick Write
- Quizzes (Formative)
- Rubrics
- Study Guide
- Surveys
- Teacher Observation Checklist
- Think-Pair-Share
- Turn-and-Talk / Share-out
- Unit tests (Summative)
- WIK / WINK

Primary Resources & Materials

EnVision Math Teacher Edition

PearsonRealize.com

Ancillary Resources

New Jersey Student Learning Standards for Mathematics

NJSLS Mathematics Crosswalk

IXL Learning

NCTM Illuminations

Technology Infusion



Alignment to 21st Century Skills & Technology

Mastery and infusion of **21st Century Skills & Technology** and their Alignment to the core content areas is essential to student learning. The core content areas include:

- English Language Arts;
- Mathematics;
- Science and Scientific Inquiry (Next Generation);
- Social Studies, including American History, World History, Geography, Government and Civics, and Economics;
- World languages;
- Technology;

- Visual and Performing Arts.

CRP.K-12.CRP2.1	Career-ready individuals readily access and use the knowledge and skills acquired through experience and education to be more productive. They make connections between abstract concepts with real-world applications, and they make correct insights about when it is appropriate to apply the use of an academic skill in a workplace situation.
CRP.K-12.CRP4.1	Career-ready individuals communicate thoughts, ideas, and action plans with clarity, whether using written, verbal, and/or visual methods. They communicate in the workplace with clarity and purpose to make maximum use of their own and others' time. They are excellent writers; they master conventions, word choice, and organization, and use effective tone and presentation skills to articulate ideas. They are skilled at interacting with others; they are active listeners and speak clearly and with purpose. Career-ready individuals think about the audience for their communication and prepare accordingly to ensure the desired outcome.
CRP.K-12.CRP6.1	Career-ready individuals regularly think of ideas that solve problems in new and different ways, and they contribute those ideas in a useful and productive manner to improve their organization. They can consider unconventional ideas and suggestions as solutions to issues, tasks or problems, and they discern which ideas and suggestions will add greatest value. They seek new methods, practices, and ideas from a variety of sources and seek to apply those ideas to their own workplace. They take action on their ideas and understand how to bring innovation to an organization.
CRP.K-12.CRP8.1	Career-ready individuals readily recognize problems in the workplace, understand the nature of the problem, and devise effective plans to solve the problem. They are aware of problems when they occur and take action quickly to address the problem; they thoughtfully investigate the root cause of the problem prior to introducing solutions. They carefully consider the options to solve the problem. Once a solution is agreed upon, they follow through to ensure the problem is solved, whether through their own actions or the actions of others.
CRP.K-12.CRP11.1	Career-ready individuals find and maximize the productive value of existing and new technology to accomplish workplace tasks and solve workplace problems. They are flexible and adaptive in acquiring new technology. They are proficient with ubiquitous technology applications. They understand the inherent risks-personal and organizational-of technology applications, and they take actions to prevent or mitigate these risks.
CRP.K-12.CRP12.1	Career-ready individuals positively contribute to every team, whether formal or informal. They apply an awareness of cultural difference to avoid barriers to productive and positive interaction. They find ways to increase the engagement and contribution of all team members. They plan and facilitate effective team meetings.
CAEP.9.2.4.A.4	Explain why knowledge and skills acquired in the elementary grades lay the foundation for future academic and career success.
TECH.8.1.2.A.CS1	Understand and use technology systems.
TECH.8.1.2.A.CS2	Select and use applications effectively and productively.
TECH.8.1.2.E.1	Use digital tools and online resources to explore a problem or issue.
TECH.8.2.2.A.1	Define products produced as a result of technology or of nature.
TECH.8.2.2.A.2	Describe how designed products and systems are useful at school, home and work.

21st Century Skills/Interdisciplinary Themes

- Communication and Collaboration
- Creativity and Innovation

- Critical thinking and Problem Solving
- ICT (Information, Communications and Technology) Literacy
- Information Literacy
- Life and Career Skills
- Media Literacy

21st Century Skills

- Civic Literacy
- Environmental Literacy
- Financial, Economic, Business and Entrepreneurial Literacy
- Global Awareness
- Health Literacy

Differentiation

- Use the "Quick Check" feature on Pearson Realize (embedded in each Unit) to help determine the strategy for differentiating instruction; the "Assess and Differentiate" page will prescribe the differentiated instructional activity

Differentiations:

- Small group instruction
- Small group assignments
- Extra time to complete assignments
- Pairing oral instruction with visuals
- Repeat directions
- Use manipulatives
- Center-based instruction
- Token economy
- Study guides
- Teacher reads assessments aloud
- Scheduled breaks
- Rephrase written directions
- Multisensory approaches
- Additional time
- Preview vocabulary
- Preview content & concepts
- Story guides
- Behavior management plan
- Highlight text
- Student(s) work with assigned partner
- Visual presentation
- Assistive technology

- Auditory presentations
- Large print edition
- Dictation to scribe

Hi-Prep Differentiations:

- Alternative formative and summative assessments
- Choice boards
- Games and tournaments
- Group investigations
- Guided Reading
- Independent research and projects
- Interest groups
- Learning contracts
- Leveled rubrics
- Literature circles
- Multiple intelligence options
- Multiple texts
- Personal agendas
- Project-based learning
- Problem-based learning
- Stations/centers
- Think-Tac-Toes
- Tiered activities/assignments
- Tiered products
- Varying organizers for instructions

Lo-Prep Differentiations

- Choice of books or activities
- Cubing activities
- Exploration by interest
- Flexible grouping
- Goal-setting with students
- Jigsaw
- Mini workshops to re-teach or extend skills
- Open-ended activities
- Think-Pair-Share
- Reading buddies
- Varied journal prompts
- Varied supplemental materials

Special Education Learning (IEP's & 504's)

- 3D Triangle Intervention Activity, pg. 23A, Pearson Realize

- Use suggestions under Technology Center section in Pearson Realize to target students with disabilities

- Use the Pacer Center Action Information Sheet for research-based ideas on accommodations and modifications

- Allow for open-note/open-book assessments
- Check classwork frequently for understanding
- Conduct preview of content, concepts, and vocabulary
- Consider behavior management plan
- Implement accommodations/modifications as dictated in the student's IEP/504 plan
- Modified test content/format
- Modified written assignments
- Multi-sensory presentation
- Pre-annotate text
- Preferential seating
- Promote pair work
- Provide extended time on various assignments
- Provide printed/online copies of lesson notes
- Secure attention before providing instruction/directions
- Use assistive technology

English Language Learning (ELL)

- Use Teaching Tool 48 as a graphic organizer to help students connect a visual to the vocabulary term

- Use Teaching Tool 49 to connect students' understanding of vocabulary terms with actual meanings

- Use suggestions under English Language Learners section in Pearson Realize to target beginning, intermediate, and advanced learners e.g. 685A

- Use suggestions under Technology Center section in Pearson Realize to target ELLs

- Allow for multiple student revisions
- Allow for open-note / open-book assessments
- Allow multiple forms of student products (projects, models, slide-shows, etc.) to demonstrate student learning
- Ask and give information using key words
- Demonstrate listening comprehension by responding to questions
- Develop basic sight vocabulary
- Differentiate assessments to reflect selected objectives
- Express ideas in single words

- Leverage computer spell checker
- Modify reading assignments to correlate with lexile level
- Peer tutoring / Peer note-taking
- Speak using content area vocabulary in context
- Teacher-created Study Guide
- Use prior experiences to understanding meanings
- Use videos, illustrations, pictures, and drawings to explain or clarify

At Risk

- Decrease the amount of work represented or required by assigning the "Do You Understand?" and the "Do You Know How?" sections of each lesson

- Use suggestions under Technology Center section in Pearson Realize to target at-risk students

- Allow for multiple student revisions
- Allow for open-note / open-book assessments
- Allow multiple forms of student products (projects, models, slide-shows, etc.) to demonstrate student learning
- Allow students to select from given assignment choices
- Differentiate assessments to reflect selected objectives
- Mark students' correct and acceptable work, not the mistakes
- Peer tutoring / Peer note-taking
- Promote student collaboration on in-class / outside class assignments
- Reduce lengthy outside reading assignments
- Teach key aspects of a topic - eliminate non-essential information
- Teacher-created Study Guide
- Use authentic assessments with real-life problem-solving
- Use videos, illustrations, pictures, and drawings to explain or clarify

Talented and Gifted Learning (T&G)

- Use suggestions under Extension for Early Finishers section in Pearson Realize to target advanced learners

- Use suggestions under Advanced Activity Centers to target advanced learners e.g. Advanced Activity Center, Problem-solving Reading Mat, pg. 689A

- Administer Unit Assessment to determine level of proficiency
- Allow gifted children to create and publish a class newspaper to distribute
- Allow students to work at a faster pace
- Complete activities aligned with above grade-level text using Benchmark results
- Consider parental input about the education of their gifted children

- Create a blog or social media page about a topic of interest
- Create a plan to solve an issue presented in the class or in a text
- Debate issues with research to support arguments
- Involve students in academic contests
- Promote advanced problem-solving
- Remember that gifted children may not excel in all areas
- Set individual goals
- Utilize exploratory connections to higher-grade concepts
- Utilize project-based learning for greater depth of knowledge