Unit 5: Graphs, Data, Shapes, & their Attributes

Content Area: **Math**
Course(s): **Math Gr. 2**
Time Period: **MayJun**
Length: **27 Days**
Status: **Published**

Unit 5: Graphs, Data, Shapes, & their Attributes

Department of Curriculum and Instruction

Belleville Public Schools

Curriculum Guide

Mathematics: Grade 2

Unit 5: Graphs, Data, Shapes, & Their Attributes

Belleville Board of Education

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Board Approved: September 23, 2019

Unit Overview

Unit 5 will cover two topics including (T14) Graphs and Data and (T15) Shapes and their Attributes.

Enduring Understandings

Topic 14 focuses on:

- The lengths of objects can be organized in different ways. A line plot can be used as a visual representation of the relative lengths of objects.
- Different types of data can be displayed on a line plot. Line plots are useful for organizing large sets of data.
- Bar graphs can be used to organize and display data. The height, or length, or bars in a bar graph makes it easy to compare data.
- Picture graphs use a single symbol to show data. This makes it easy to compare two or more categories.
- Picture graphs and bar graphs are useful tools for comparing data and drawing conclusions.
- Good math thinkers know how to think about words and numbers to solve problems.

Topic 15 focuses on:

- Two-dimensional shapes can be classified and sorted based on their attributes.
- Polygons can be described by their number of sides and angles.
- Two-dimensional shapes can be defined and differentiated based on attributes. These attributes can be used to draw a specific two-dimensional shape.
- You can describe a cube by talking about its faces, edges, and vertices. Knowing these attributes helps you draw a cube.
- A rectangle can be divided into rows and columns of squares that are all the same size; you can count

or add in different ways to find the total number of squares.
- A whole can have equal shares called halves, thirds, fourths. You can show halves, thirds, and fourths of the same whole in different ways.
- You can divide a whole into equal shares in different ways. Equal shares of the same whole do not have to have the same shape.
- Good math thinkers look for things that repeat in a problem. They use what they learn from one problem to help them solve other problems.

Essential Questions

(T14): Graphs and Data

- How can line plots, bar graphs, and picture graphs be used to show data and answer questions?

(T15): Shapes and their Attributes

- How can shapes be described, compared, and broken into parts?

Exit Skills

Topics 14 and 15 Cluster:

- Represent and interpret data in various forms
- Reason with shapes and their attributes including triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes
- Partition plane figures into equal shares and use fraction terminology to describe the shares

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.2.OA.C.4	Use addition to find the total number of objects arranged in rectangular arrays with up to 5 rows and up to 5 columns; write an equation to express the total as a sum of equal addends.
MA.2.MD.A.1	Measure the length of an object by selecting and using appropriate tools such as rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks, and measuring tapes.
MA.2.MD.D.9	Generate measurement data by measuring lengths of several objects to the nearest whole unit, or by making repeated measurements of the same object. Show the measurements by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in whole-number units.
MA.2.MD.D.10	Draw a picture graph and a bar graph (with single-unit scale) to represent a data set with up to four categories. Solve simple put together, take-apart, and compare problems using information presented in a bar graph.
MA.2.G.A.1	Recognize and draw shapes having specified attributes, such as a given number of angles or a given number of equal faces. Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes.
MA.2.G.A.2	Partition a rectangle into rows and columns of same-size squares and count to find the total number of them.
MA.2.G.A.3	Partition circles and rectangles into two, three, or four equal shares, describe the shares using the words halves, thirds, half of, a third of, etc., and describe the whole as two halves, three thirds, four fourths. Recognize that equal shares of identical wholes need not have the same shape.

Interdisciplinary Connections

Math and Science Projects / STEM Connections embedded within TE, EnVision Math e.g. pg. 799

Topic 1: Comparing Objects and Data

- Have students compare thier own backpack with other backpacks in the class. Ask students why they think their own backpack works well for them.
- Discuss with students the differences and similarities among their backpacls. Ask how they could group the backpacks into different categories.
- Extension-Have students measure the height of their own backpack and compare it to the heights of other students' backpacks.

Topic 2: All About Shape

- Discuss with students how different tools have different shapes.
- Ask students if they have noticed that tools are made of shapes that help them work well for a given purpose. For example, scredrivers have a handle, a shaft, and different kinds of tips.
- Extension-Have students think about a project or chore they could do at home. Have them make a list of the

tools they would use to do that project of chore.

Learning Objectives

After completing Unit 5, students will be able to:

Topic 14:

- Measure the lengths of objects and make a line plot to organize the data.
- Measure the lengths of objects, then make a line plot to organize the data.
- Draw bar graphs and use them to solve problems.
- Draw picture graphs and use them to solve problems.
- Draw conclusions from graphs.
- Reason about data in bar graphs and picture graphs to write and solve problems.

Topic 15:

- Recognize shapes by how they look.
- Describe plane shapes by how they look.
- Draw polygon shapes.
- Draw cubes and describe how they look.
- Divide rectangles into rows and columns of equal-size squares.
- Divide circles and rectangles into halves, thirds, and fourths.
- Make equal shares that do not have the same shape.
- Use repeated reasoning to divide rectangles into rows and columns and to create designs with equal shares.

Suggested Activities & Best Practices

- Consider Extension Activity e.g. Topic 14-1, pg. 799L

- Further suggested activities embedded within each Topic

Assessment Evidence - Checking for Understanding (CFU)

- Common Formative Assessments (Formative)
- Common Summative Assessments (Summative)

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

Prodigy Game

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.
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)

- Consider Intervention Activity and/or Reteach e.g. Topic 14-1, pg. 807A

- 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. Topic 14-1, pg. 803A

- 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

- Use suggestions under Intervention Activity e.g. Topic 14-1, Error Intervention, pg. 804

- 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. Topic 14-1, pg. 807A

- 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