Unit 4b-Analyze, Compare, And Create Shapes

Content Area: **Math**
Course(s): **Math K**
Time Period: **Marking Period 4**
Length: **MP4 Topic 13 13-1 to 13-7**
Status: **Published**

Essential Questions

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

Big Ideas

- **Comparison and Relationships:** Numbers, expressions, measures, and objects can be compared and related to other numbers, expressions, measures and objects in different ways.
- **Geometric Figures:** Two- and three-dimensional objects with or without curved surfaces can be described, classified, and analyzed by their attributes. An object's location in space can be described quantitatively.
- **Practices, Processes, and Proficiencies:** Mathematics content and processes can be applied to solve problems.

CSDT Technology Integration

8.2.2.NT.2: Brainstorm how to build a product, improve a designed product, fix a product that has stopped working, or solve a simple problem.

Activity: Students will discuss how to create a building using various 3D shapes.

CSDT Technology Connection

8.2.2.ITH.3: Identify how technology impacts or improves life.

Diversity Lesson

Objective: Using shapes, students will create their own unique flag to represent themselves.

Activity: Students will be given shapes to cut out. Students will use the shapes to create new shapes. These

new shapes will represent themselves on their own personal flag. Students will share their flags and explain their meaning.

Enduring Understandings

Geometry

K.G.A.3 (M) Identify shapes as two-dimensional (lying in a plane, “flat”) or three-dimensional (“solid”).

K.G.B.4 (M) 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's/ “corners”) and other attributes (e.g., having sides of equal length).

K.G.B.5 (M) Model shapes in the world by building shapes from components (e.g., sticks and clay bails) and drawing shapes.

K.G.B.6 (M) Compose simple shapes to form larger shapes. For example, “Can you join these two triangles with full sides touching to make a rectangle?”