# Unit 3c-Attributes Of Two-Dimensional Shapes 

| Content Area: | Mathematics |
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| Course(s): | Math 3 |
| Time Period: | Marking Period 3 |
| Length: | MP3 Topic 15 15-1 to 15-4 |
| Status: | Published |

## Essential Questions

- How can two dimensional shapes be described, analyzed, and classified?


## Big Ideas

- From Shapes to Groups of Shapes- Students will describe attributes of shapes that are various types of quadrilaterals.
- From Finding Larger Categories to Finding Smaller Categories- Students can show that they can start with shapes in two different categories and then look for common attributes to see if the shapes also belong to a larger category. Students will also look at a group of shapes and then look for differences in attributes to see if some of the shapes belong to smaller categories.


## Technology Integration

8.1.5.AP.1: Compare and refine multiple algorithms for the same task and determine which is the most appropriate.

Activity:
Students will use technology to identify and classify shapes

## Enduring Understandings

3.G.A [M] Reason with shapes and their attributes
3.G.A. 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.

## Measurement and Data

3.MD.C.5b A plane figure which can be covered without gaps or overlaps by unit squares is said to have an area of $n$ square units.

Numbers \& Operations-Fractions
3.NF.A. 1 Understand a fraction $1 / b$ as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into $b$ equal parts; understand a fraction $\mathrm{a} / \mathrm{b}$ as the quantity formed by a parts of size $1 / \mathrm{b}$.

Geometry
3.G.A. 2 Partition shapes into parts with equal areas. Express the area of each part as a unit fraction of the whole.

## Mathematical Practices Focus

6. Attend to precision.
