Unit 3c-Attributes Of Two-Dimensional Shapes

Content Area: **Mathematics**
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.

CSDT 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 a/b as the quantity formed by a parts of size 1/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.