

Third Grade Math Moments

GEOMETRY And FRACTIONS

Key Definitions:

Octagon- a polygon with 8 sides and angles

Pentagon- a polygon with 5 sides and angles

Polygon- a closed figure with straight sides that are line segments

Quadrilateral: a polygon with four sides (can include square, trapezoid, rectangle,)

Rectangle- a quadrilateral with 2 pairs of parallel sides, 2 pairs of equal sides and 4 right angles.

Square- a quadrilateral with 2 pairs of parallel sides, 4 equal sides and 4 right angles.

Trapezoid- a quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides.

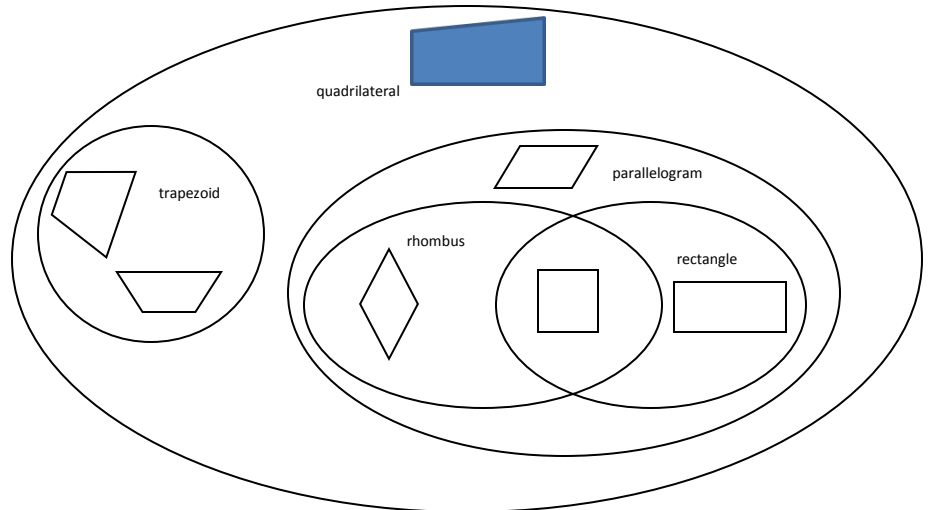
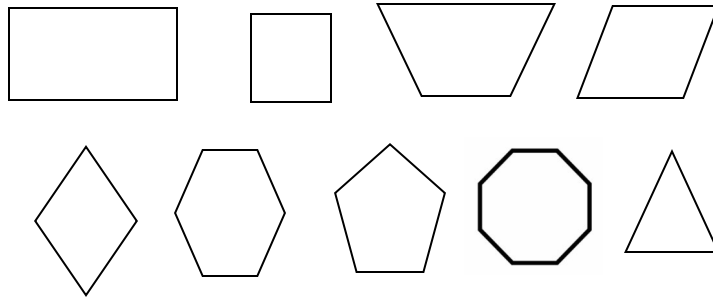
Triangle- a polygon with 3 sides and angles.

Parallel- lines that never cross, do not form angles and are always the same distance apart

Numerator- the part of a fraction above the line, which tells how many parts are being counted.

Denominator- the part of a fraction below the line, which tells how many equal parts there are in the whole or in

Students should be able to identify the following shapes and describe them by their attributes (angles, lines and sides)

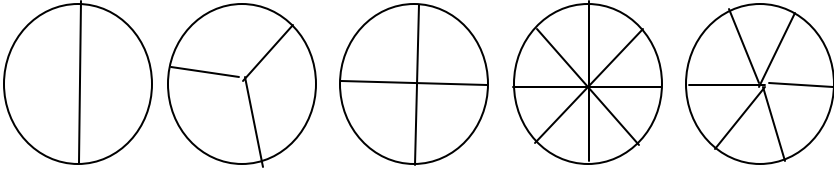


Essential Questions:

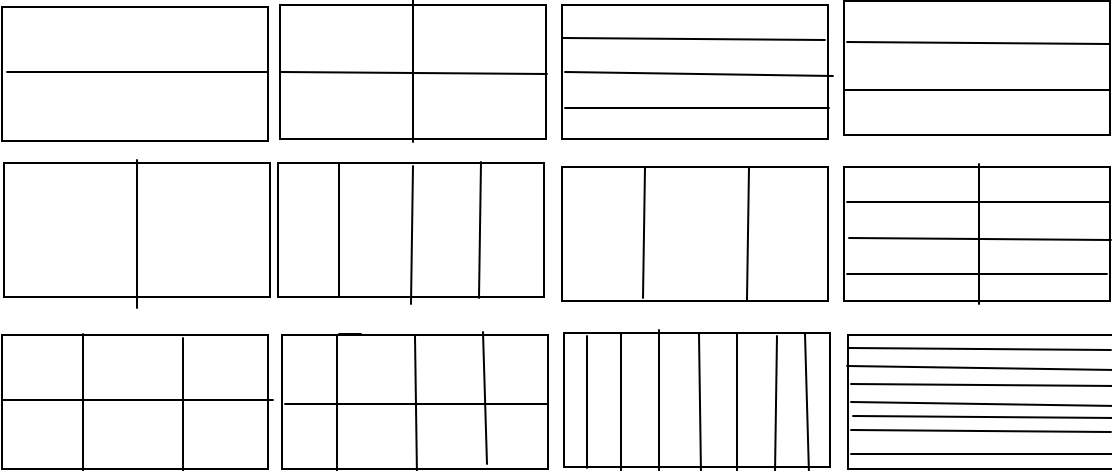
- How do we identify shapes?
- How do we find the perimeter of a shape?
- What are quadrilaterals? How are they classified?
- How can partitioning a shape into halves, thirds, fourths, sixths, or eighths in a variety of ways help me further my understanding of fractions?
- Explain why equal shares of identical wholes need not have the same shape.



How can circles be partitioned into equal shares?



How can rectangles be partitioned into equal shares?



How can other shapes be partitioned into equal shares?

