

UNIT 3 GOALS:

- Order three objects by length.
- Measure the length of an object using multiples of the same object (paperclips, toothpicks, beans, cubes, etc.).
- Tell and write time in hours and half-hours.
- Compose a new shape using two-dimensional and three-dimensional shapes.
- Distinguish defining attributes of shapes.
- Partition circles and rectangles into 2 and 4 equal parts (halves, fourths, and quarters).
- Fluently add and subtract numbers within 10.
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Words to Know:

- Attributes – a characteristic of an object, such as number of corners and sides.
- Two-Dimensional Shapes- A plane, flat shape that has length and width. (Examples: circle, triangle, trapezoid, quadrilateral, rectangle, square, half-circle, quarter-circle).
- Three-Dimensional Shapes – a solid shape that has length, width, and height. (Examples: cone, cube, rectangular prism, sphere, cylinder.)
- Partition – divide into equal shares, or parts.
- Halves – parts when you partition a rectangle or circle into two equal parts.
- Fourths/Quarters – parts when you partition a rectangle or circle into four equal parts.

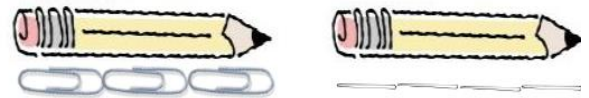


Measurement

Students will measure and order 3 objects by length:



Students will measure the length of an object using non-standard length units (ex. Using paper clips, straws, cubes):



The pencil is 3 paper clips long or 4 toothpicks long.

Time

Students will tell and write time to the hour and half-hour using analog and digital clocks:

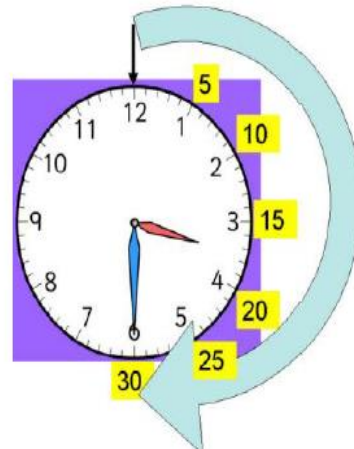
Analog Clock




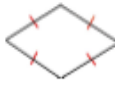








Digital Clock



Students will recognize the two half circles on the circular clock face and connect this understanding with the half hour.



2-dimensional shapes		
Trapezoid	4 straight sides and 4 corners Sides are not the same length	
Square	Is a type of rectangle and a type of rhombus	
Hexagon	6 sides and 6 corners	
Rhombus	4 straight sides of equal length and 4 corners	
Triangle	3 straight sides and 3 corners	
3-dimensional shapes		
Cube	3-dimensional shape with 6 square faces	
Sphere	3-dimensional shape with no flat faces	
Cylinder	3-dimensional shape with 2 circles or oval faces that are the same size	
Cone	3-dimensional shape with only one circle or oval face and one point	
Rectangular Prism	3-dimensional shape with 6 rectangle faces	

Shapes

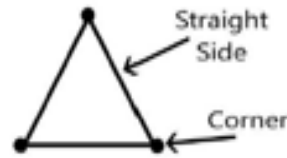
Students will identify the attributes of shapes:

Closed Shape

Open Shape

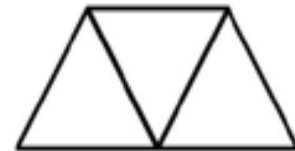


← face



Students will use more than one shape to create another shape.

For example: Use 3 triangles to make a trapezoid.



For example: Use a cone and cylinder to create a new shape.

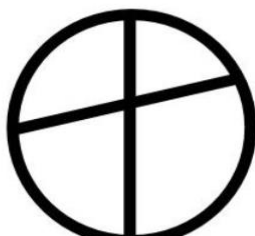
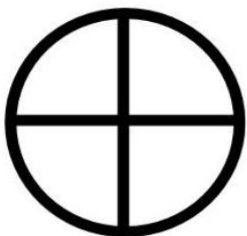


Partitioning

Students will identify if a shape is divided into equal parts:

Equal Parts

Not Equal Parts



Students will partition circles and rectangles into equal parts (halves or quarters/fourths):

