

3rd Grade Math

ELG 3.G.A: Reason with shapes and their attributes

Vertical Progression:

 1.G.A.1 Distinguish between defining attributes (e.g. triangles are closed and three-sided) versus non- defining attributes (e.g. color, orientation, overall size): build and draw shapes to possess defining
attributes.
 1.G.A.2 Compose two-dimensional shapes (rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, and quarter circles) or three-dimensional shapes (cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape.
 1.G.A.3 Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal shares, describe the shares using the words halves, fourths, and quarters, and use the phrases half of, fourth of, and quarter of. Describe the whole as two of, or four of the shares. Understand for these examples that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares.
2.G.A Reason with shapes and their attributes.
o 2.G.A.1 Recognize and draw shapes having specified attributes, such as a given number of angles or a
given number of equal faces. Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes. Sizes
 are compared directly or visually, not compared by measuring. 2.G.A.2 Partition a rectangle into rows and columns of same-size squares and count to find the total
number of them.
 2.G.A.3 Partition circles and rectangles into two, three, or four equal shares, describe the shares using the words halves, thirds, half of, a third of, etc., and describe the whole as two halves, three thirds, four fourths. Recognize that equal shares of identical wholes need not have the same shape.
3.G.A 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), & that the shared attributes can define a larger category (e.g., quadrilaterals). Recognize rhombuses, rectangles, & squares as examples of quadrilaterals, & draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories. 3.G.2 Partition shapes into parts with equal areas. Express the area of each part as a unit fraction of the whole.
4.G.A Draw and identify lines and angles, and classify shapes by properties of their lines and angles.
 4.G.A.2 Classify two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines, or the presence or absence of angles of a specified size. Recognize right triangles as a category, and identify right triangles.

Students will demonstrate command of the ELG by:

- Recognize shapes by name including rhombus, rectangle, and square.
- Describing attributes of quadrilaterals.
- Categorizing shapes based on names and/or attributes.
- Comparing and contrasting quadrilaterals based on attributes.
- Recognizing and drawing quadrilaterals, including rhombuses, rectangles, and squares.
- Recognizing and drawing quadrilaterals that are not rhombuses, rectangles or squares.
- Partitioning shapes into parts with equal areas and expressing the area of each part as a unit fraction of the whole.



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Vocabulary:

- 2-dimensional
- attribute
- circle
- denominator
- equal part
- fraction
- hexagon

- numerator
- parallel
- parallelogram
- perpendicular
- pentagon
- polygon
- quadrilateral

- rectangle
- rhombus
- semi-circle
- square
- trapezoid
- unit fraction

Sample Instructional/Assessment Tasks:

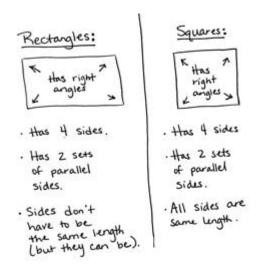
1) Standard: 3.G.A.1

Source: https://www.engageny.org/resource/grade-3-mathematics-module-7-topic-b-lesson-6

Item Prompt: Squares and Rectangles

Frankie says that all squares are rectangles, but not all rectangles are squares. Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not? Draw diagrams to support your statement.

Correct Answer:



I agree with Frankie. A square has all the same things as a rectangle. It's a rectangle with 4 equal sides. But rectangles don't always have to have equal sides.



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World of Opportunity ELG 3.G.A: Reason with shapes and their attributes

2) Standard: 3.G.1

Source: https://www.engageny.org/resource/grade-3-mathematics-module-7-topic-b-lesson-6

Item Prompt: Jeanette's Shape

Use a ruler and a right angle tool to help you draw a shape that matches the attributes of Jeanette's shape. Label your drawing to explain your thinking.

Jeanette says her shape has exactly 4 right angles and 2 sets of parallel sides. It is not a regular quadrilateral. List at least two names for the shape you drew.

Correct answer:

Students will most likely draw a rectangle. A square is a regular quadrilateral (because all side lengths are congruent and all angles are congruent), so it would not be a correct possibility. Students should label the sets of parallel sides and the right angles. In addition to rectangles students would correctly name the shape as a quadrilateral, quadrangle, polygon, or parallelogram.

3) Standard: 3.G.A.2

Source: Engage New York **Item Prompt:** Sharing Milk

Marcos has a 1-liter jar of milk to share with his mother, father, and sister. Draw a picture to show how Marcos must share the milk so that everyone gets the same amount. What fraction of the milk does each person get?

Correct Answer: One possible correct answer

father - I fourth mether - I fourth Fister - I fourth

Each person gets I fourth of the milk.