**Grade: 4 Unit: 8 Two-Dimensional Figures and Angles**

### **Critical Area: Understanding that geometric figures can be analyzed and classified based on their properties, such as having parallel sides, perpendicular sides, particular angle measures and symmetry.**

***Standards Addressed:*** *4.OA.5, 4. G.1, 4.G.2, 4.G.3 (Chapters 10 & 11 in Go Math)*

### **Focus Mathematical Practices:**

* MP.6 Attend to precision.
* MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.

To be completed on or about:

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| Prerequisites | Targets | Extensions |
| Prior Learning: Last year students used place value to round to nearest 10 or 100 and fluently add and subtract to 1000. | Generate a shape pattern that follows a given rule. Identify apparent features of the pattern that were not explicit in the rule itself.  Use the strategy of acting it out to solve shape pattern problems. |  |
|  | Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional figures. |  |
|  | Classify two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines (sorting and classifying quadrilaterals) or the presence or absence of angles of a specified size.  Recognize right triangles as a category and identify right triangles. |  |
|  | Recognize a line of symmetry for a two-dimensional figure as a line across the figure such that the figure can be folded along the line into matching pairs.  Identify line-symmetric figures and draw lines of symmetry. |  |
|  | Relate angles and fractional parts of a circle.  Relate degrees to fractional parts of a circle by understanding that an angle that measures 1 |  |
|  | Use the strategy of drawing a diagram to solve angle measurement problems. |  |