### **North Penn School District**

### **Elementary Math Parent Letter**

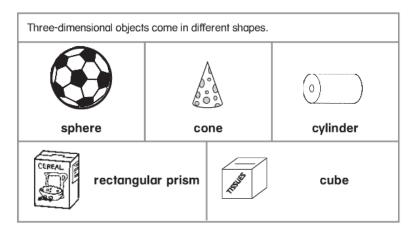
### Grade 2

### Unit 7 – Chapter 11: Geometry and Fraction Concepts

### **Examples for each lesson**

### Lesson 11.1

### Three-Dimensional Shapes Reason with shapes and their attributes.

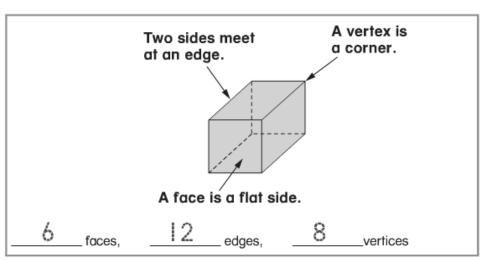


More information on this strategy is available on Animated Math Model #55.

### Lesson 11.2

## Attributes of Three-Dimensional Shapes

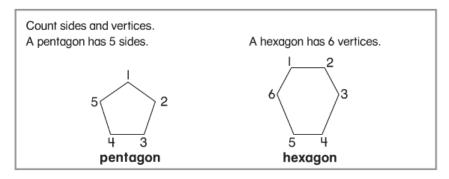
Reason with shapes and their attributes.



### Lesson 11.3

### **Two-Dimensional Shapes**

Reason with shapes and their attributes.

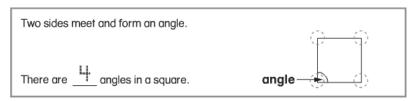


More information on this strategy is available on Animated Math Model #56.

#### Lesson 11.4

## Angles in Two-Dimensional Shapes

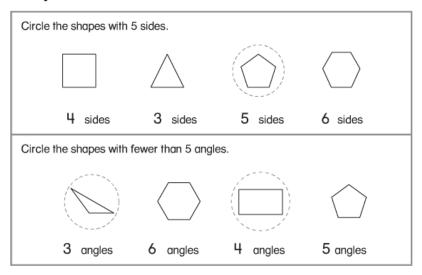
Reason with shapes and their attributes.



#### Lesson 11.5

## Sort Two-Dimensional Shapes

Reason with shapes and their attributes.

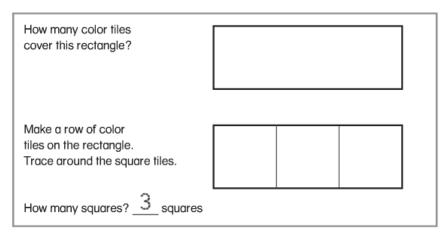


More information on this strategy is available on Animated Math Model #57.

### Lesson 11.6

## **Partition Rectangles**

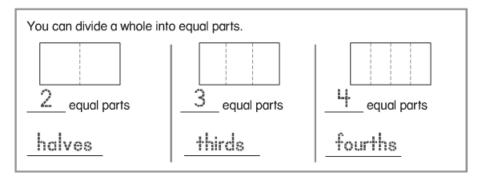
Reason with shapes and their attributes.



### Lesson 11.7

## **Equal Parts**

Reason with shapes and their attributes.



### Lesson 11.8

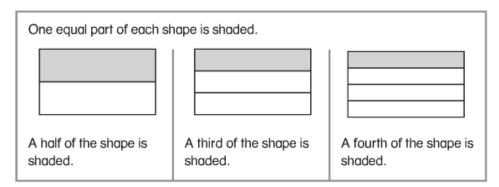
# Show Equal Parts of a Whole

Reason with shapes and their attributes.

Trace to show the equal parts.		
2 equal parts 2 halves	3 equal parts 3 thirds	4 equal parts 4 fourths

## **Describe Equal Parts**

Reason with shapes and their attributes.



### **Lesson 11.10**

# Problem Solving • Equal Shares

Reason with shapes and their attributes.

Two gardens are the same size. Each garden is divided into halves, but the gardens are divided differently. How might the gardens be divided?

### **Unlock the Problem**

what do I need to find? how the gardens are divided	What information do I need to use? There are gardens. Each garden is divided into halves		
Show how to solve the problem.			

### Vocabulary

**Angle** – a shape formed by two line segments that share the same endpoint

**Cone** – a three-dimensional shape with a circular base and a point at the top

**Cube** – a three-dimensional shape with six square faces

Cylinder – a three-dimensional shape with two circular parallel bases and a curved surface

Edge – where two faces of a three-dimensional shape meet

**Face** – a polygon that is a flat surface of a three-dimensional shape

**Fourths** – four equal parts

**Halves** – two equal parts

**Hexagon** – a polygon with six sides

Pentagon -- a polygon with five sides

**Quadrilateral** – a polygon with four sides

**Rectangular prism** – a three-dimensional shape with six faces that are rectangles

**Side** – one of the line segments that forms a polygon

**Thirds** – three equal parts

**Vertex** – the point where 2 sides of a polygon meet or 3 or more edges of a three-dimensional shape meet