Grade: 3 **Subject:** Mathematics	**Unit 4: Figures, Angles, and Triangles**
Big Idea/Rationale	• Classifying quadrilaterals and identifying parallel sides and perpendicular sides in figures. Lines of symmetry and congruent figures are introduced. Students decompose and compose figures and classify triangles according to lengths of sides and measures of angles. Students estimate the measures of angles using benchmark angles, discover that the sum of the angle sin a triangle is 180 degrees, and find the measure of a third angle in a triangle given the measure of two other angles.
Enduring Understanding (Mastery Objective)	Students will understand that: • Triangles and quadrilaterals are determined based on number of corresponding sides and angles. • The list of quadrilaterals includes: square, rectangle, rhombus, parallelogram, and diamond. • Some shapes can be reflected across one or more lines passing through the shape so the shape folds onto itself exactly.
Essential Questions (Instructional Objective)	• How can you describe triangles and quadrilaterals? • What are the different types of quadrilaterals? • How can you create a figure with a line of symmetry?
Content (Subject Matter)	• Draw lines of symmetry. • Identify congruent halves of figures and congruent figures. • Label and name figures using letters. • Understand the relationship between the diagonals of quadrilaterals and the triangles they form. Understanding what an angle is and name angles by size. • Describe and name polygons. Understand the relationship between quadrilaterals and triangles. • Estimate angle measures by comparing them to angles with known measures. Discover that the sum of the measures of the angles in any triangle is 180 degrees. • Given the measures of two angles in a triangle, find the measure of the third angle.
Skills/ Benchmarks (CCSS Standards)	• **3.G.A.1:** Understand that shapes in different categories (e.g., rhombus, rectangle, and others), and that the shared attributes can define a larger category (e.g., quadrilaterals). Recognize rhombuses, rectangles, and squares as examples of quadrilaterals, and draw rectangles, and square as example of quadrilaterals, and draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories.

	• **Mathematical Practices**
Materials and Resources	• Math Expressions, Student Journals, Manipulatives, Math themed literature, BrainPop, IXL Mathematics