**Mathology Grade 1 Correlation – Alberta**

**Master 1**

**Geometry Cluster 1: 2-D Shapes**

**Organizing Idea:**

Geometry: Shapes are defined and related by geometric attributes.

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| **Guiding Question:** In what ways can shape be characterized?  **Learning Outcome:** Students interpret shape in two and three dimensions. | | | | |
| **Knowledge** | **Understanding** | **Skills & Procedures** | **Grade 1 Mathology** | **Mathology Little Books** |
| Familiar two-dimensional shapes include   * squares * circles * rectangles * triangles   Familiar three-dimensional shapes include   * cubes * prisms * cylinders * spheres * pyramids * cones   A composite shape is composed of two or more shapes.  A line of symmetry indicates the division between the matching halves of a symmetrical shape. | A shape can be modelled in various sizes and orientations.  A shape is symmetrical if it can be decomposed into matching halves. | Identify familiar shapes in various sizes and orientations. | **Geometry Cluster 1: 2-D Shapes**  2: Identifying Triangles  3: Identifying Rectangles  4: Visualizing Shapes | Memory Book  What Was Here?  Kindergarten  The Castle Wall |
| Model two-dimensional shapes. | **Geometry Cluster 1: 2-D Shapes**  5: Constructing 2-D Shapes |  |
| Sort shapes according to one attribute and describe the sorting rule. | **Geometry Cluster 1: 2-D Shapes**  1: Sorting Shapes  6: Sorting Rules  7: Consolidation | What Was Here? |
| Compose and decompose two- or three-dimensional composite shapes. | **Geometry Cluster 1: 2-D Shapes**  5: Constructing 2-D Shapes | The Tailor Shop |