**Mathology Grade 1 Correlation – Alberta**

**Master 38**

**Geometry Cluster 4: Symmetry**

**Organizing Idea:**

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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. | Investigate symmetry of two-dimensional shapes by folding and matching. | **Geometry Cluster 4: Symmetry**  19: Finding Lines of Symmetry  20: Symmetry in 2-D Shapes  21: Creating Symmetrical Designs  22: Consolidation | The Tailor Shop |

Geometry: Shapes are defined and related by geometric attributes.