Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Indicators
Geometric shapes can be classified by attributes.	What are the attributes of a shape?	2.2.1.1 describe and classify plane and solid geometric shapes (circle, triangle, square, rectangle, sphere, pyramid, and rectangular prism) according to such attributes as the number and shape of faces, edges, and vertices.
	What are ways shapes can be sorted?	
	How are plane shapes different from solids?	2.2.3.1 make solid figures including cubes, rectangular prisms, spheres, cylinders, cones, and pyramids.
		2.2.1.2 put shapes together and take them apart to form other shapes.
	What makes a shape symmetric?	2.2.4.1 identify and model symmetry with concrete materials and drawings.
		2.2.4.2 identify the line of symmetry in figures and objects with symmetry.
	What makes shapes congruent?	2.2.5.1 identify and model congruence with concrete materials and drawings.

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A three dimensional figure can be analyzed in terms of its two-dimensional parts.	How are one, two, or three-dimensional shapes described and classified?	2.3.1.1 identify, describe, and classify polygons, including pentagons, hexagons, and octagons.
		2.3.1.2 identify, describe and classify common three-dimensional geometric objects (including cube, rectangular prism, pyramid, prism, sphere, cone, cylinder) and relate them to their two-dimensional counterparts (square, rectangle, triangle, circle).
		2.3.3.1 draw geometric figures using tools and technology.
		2.3.3.2 construct with blocks a solid to match a given picture or model.
	What makes one angle different from another?	2.3.2.1 identify right angles in geometric figures or in the environment.
	How are geometric properties used to solve problems in everyday life?	2.3.2.2 determine whether angles found in geometric figures and in the environment are greater than, equal to, or less than a right angle.
	What strategies can be used to check for symmetry?	2.3.4.2 identify, describe, and represent symmetry of geometric figures and real-world objects.
Changing the position of an object does not affect its attributes.	What strategies can be used to check for congruency?	2.3.5.1 identify, describe, and represent congruency of geometric figures and real-world objects.
	In what ways can the position of geometric figures be changed?	2.3.4.1 describe and represent slides, flips, and turns using pictures and simple objects.
		2.3.3.3 recognize a three-dimensional object from different perspectives.