



Content Correlation Chart

Episode 15 – Know When to Fold `Em

Major Concepts	Grades	Geometry and Spatial Sense
1. Making connections among geometry paperfolding 2. Creating geometric patterns (e.g., triangles, angles, polygons, lines, and symmetry) by unfolding simple origami models 3. Using unfolded models as a real context for fractions, ratios (of area) and geometric vocabulary such as parallel, congruent, and right angle	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sorting and classifying two-dimensional shapes by attributes • Recognizing symmetry • Relating shapes to other shapes, to designs, and to figures • Identify and describe common two-dimensional shapes and sort and classify them by their attributes • Trace and identify the two-dimensional faces of three-dimensional figures, using concrete models • Locate shapes in the environment that have symmetry, and describe the symmetry • Identify and describe shapes within other shapes (e.g., shapes within a design) • Describe the relative location of objects using positional language • Create symmetrical designs and pictures, using concrete materials
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinguishing between attributes that are geometric properties and attributes that are not geometric properties • Classifying two-dimensional shapes by geometric properties (number of sides and vertices) • Locating a line of symmetry • Composing and decomposing shapes • Distinguish between the attributes of an object that are geometric properties (e.g., number of sides, number of faces) and the attributes that are not geometric properties (e.g., colour, size, texture), using a variety of tools • Identify and describe various polygons (i.e., triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, heptagons, octagons) and sort and classify them by their geometric properties using concrete materials and pictorial representations • Locate the line of symmetry in a two-dimensional shape • Compose and describe pictures, designs, and patterns by combining two-dimensional shapes • Compose and decompose two-dimensional shapes
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using a reference tool to identify right angles and to compare angles with a right angle • Classifying two-dimensional shapes by geometric properties (number of sides and angles) • Relating different types of quadrilaterals • Identifying congruent shapes • Recognizing transformations • Use a reference tool to identify right angles and to describe angles as greater than, equal to, or less than a right angle • Identify and compare various polygons (i.e., triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, heptagons, octagons) and sort them by their geometric properties (i.e., number of sides; side lengths; number of interior angles; number of right angles) • Compare various angles, using concrete materials and pictorial representations, and describe angles as bigger than, smaller than, or about the same as other angles • Solve problems requiring the greatest or least number of two-dimensional shapes (e.g., pattern blocks) needed to compose a larger shape in a variety of ways (e.g., to cover an outline puzzle) • Identify congruent two-dimensional shapes by manipulating and matching concrete materials (e.g., by translating, reflecting, or rotating pattern blocks)