

A STORY OF UNITS

Mathematics Curriculum



Grade 1 • MODULE 5

Identifying, Composing, and Partitioning Shapes

PROBLEM SETS

Video tutorials: http://embarc.online

Version 3

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Identifying, Composing, and Partitioning Shapes

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2. Circle the shapes that have no straight sides.



3. Circle the shapes where every corner is a square corner.







- 4. b. Draw a shape that has 3 straight sides.
- a. Draw another shape with 3 straight sides that is different from 4(a) and from the ones above.



Lesson 1:

Classify shapes based on defining attributes using examples, variants, and non-examples. 5. Which attributes, or characteristics, are the same for all of the shapes in Group A?

GROUP A	
They all	 ·
They all	·

6. Circle the shape that best fits with Group A.



7.	Draw 2 more shapes that would fit	8.	Draw 1 shape that would <u>not</u> fit in
	Group A.		Group A.



Classify shapes based on defining attributes using examples, variants, and non-examples.

Name _____

Date _____

1. Use the key to color the shapes. Write how many of each shape are in the picture. Whisper the name of the shape as you work.



- a. RED—4-sided shapes: _____ b. GREEN—3-sided shapes: _____
- c. YELLOW—5-sided shapes: _____ d. BLACK—6-sided shapes: _____

e. BLUE—shape with 0 corners: _____



Find and name two-dimensional shapes including trapezoid, rhombus, and a square as a special rectangle, based on defining attributes of sides and corners.

2. Circle the shapes that are rectangles.



3. Is the shape a rectangle? Explain your thinking.







Lesson 2:

Find and name two-dimensional shapes including trapezoid, rhombus, and a square as a special rectangle, based on defining attributes of sides and corners.



shape description cards



Lesson 2:

Find and name two-dimensional shapes including trapezoid, rhombus, and a square as a special rectangle, based on defining attributes of sides and corners.

Name

Dure

1. On the first 4 objects, color one of the flat faces red. Match each 3-dimensional shape to its name.





Lesson 3:

Find and name three-dimensional shapes including cone and rectangular prism, based on defining attributes of faces and points.

2. Write the name of each object in the correct column.





can

party hat

dice

globe

Cubes	Spheres	Cones	Rectangular Prisms	Cylinders

3. Circle the attributes that describe ALL spheres.

	have no straight sides	are round	
	can roll		can bounce
4.	Circle the attributes that describe ALL cube	S.	
	have square faces	are red	
	are hard	have 6	faces



Find and name three-dimensional shapes including cone and rectangular prism, based on defining attributes of faces and points.

cone	cube
3-dimensional shape with only one circle or oval face and one point	3-dimensional shape with 6 square faces
<u>cylinder</u>	<u>rectangular prism</u>
3-dimensional shape with 2 circle or oval faces that are the same size	3-dimensional shape with 6 rectangle faces
<u>sphere</u>	
3-dimensional shape with no flat faces	

three-dimensional shape description cards



Name	Date	
	-	

Use pattern blocks to create the following shapes. Trace or draw to record your work.

1. Use 3 triangles to make 1 trapezoid.	2. Use 4 squares to make 1 larger square.
3. Use 6 triangles to make 1 hexagon.	4. Use 1 trapezoid, 1 rhombus, and 1 triangle to make 1 hexagon.



5. Make a rectangle using the squares from the pattern blocks. Trace the squares to show the rectangle you made.

6. How many squares do you see in this rectangle?

I can find	squares in
this rectangle.	

7. Use your pattern blocks to make a picture. Trace the shapes to show what you made. Tell a partner what shapes you used. Can you find any larger shapes within your picture?



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A STORY OF UNITS	Lesson 5 Problem Set	1•5
Nama	Data	
		—
1.		
a. How many shapes were used to	make this large square?	
	There areshapes in this large square.	

b. What are the names of the 3 types of shapes used to make the large square?

2. Use 2 of your tangram pieces to make a square. Which 2 pieces did you use? Draw or trace the pieces to show how you made the square.

3. Use 4 of your tangram pieces to make a trapezoid. Draw or trace the pieces to show the shapes you used.



4. Use all 7 tangram pieces to complete the puzzle.



5. With a partner, make a bird or a flower using all of your pieces. Draw or trace to show the pieces you used on the back of your paper. Experiment to see what other objects you can make with your pieces. Draw or trace to show what you created on the back of your paper.





One tangram is to be used during class.

The other tangram is to be sent home with the homework.



tangram



Lesson 5:



Name	 Date	

- Work with your partner and another pair to build a structure with your 3-dimensional shapes. You can use as many of the pieces as you choose.
- 2. Complete the chart to record the number of each shape you used to make your structure.

Cubes	
Spheres	
Rectangular Prisms	
Cylinders	
Cones	

3. Which shape did you use on the bottom of your structure? Why?

4. Is there a shape you chose not to use? Why or why not?



Name

Date

1. Are the shapes divided into equal parts? Write **Y** for yes or **N** for no. If the shape has equal parts, write how many equal parts on the line. The first one has been done for you.





Lesson 7:

Name and count shapes as parts of a whole, recognizing relative sizes of the parts.

2. Write the number of equal parts in each shape.



3. Draw one line to make this triangle into 2 equal triangles.



4. Draw one line to make this square into 2 equal parts.





Lesson 7:

Α	ST	OR	Y O	FU	NITS	

Name

Date _____

1. Are the shapes divided into halves? Write yes or no.



2. Are the shapes divided into quarters? Write yes or no.





Lesson 8:

3. Color half of each shape.



4. Color 1 fourth of each shape.









Lesson 8:

Name _____ Date _____

Label the shaded part of each picture as one half of the shape or one quarter of the shape.



3. Circle the shape that has a larger shaded part. Circle the phrase that makes the sentence true.



The larger shaded part is

(one half of / one quarter of)

the whole shape.



Lesson 9:

Color part of the shape to match its label.

Circle the phrase that would make the statement true.





Lesson 9:



2. Put the hour hand on this clock so that the clock reads 3 o'clock.





Lesson 10:

Construct a paper clock by partitioning a circle and tell time to the hour.

3. Write the time shown on each clock.





Lesson 10:

Construct a paper clock by partitioning a circle and tell time to the hour.

Name

1. Match the clocks to the times on the right.





2. Draw the minute hand so the clock shows the time written above it.





Lesson 11:

Recognize halves within a circular clock face and tell time to the half hour.

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3. Write the time shown on each clock. Complete problems like the first two examples.



4. Circle the clock that shows half past 12 o'clock.





b.



С.



Lesson 11:

Recognize halves within a circular clock face and tell time to the half hour.

Name				Date	2
Fill in	the blanks	5.			
1.	11 10 -9 8 7	12 1 2 3 4 6 5 A	B	Clock	shows half past eleven.
2.	11 10 -9 8 7	12 1 2 3 4 6 6 5 A	B	Clock	shows half past two.
3.	11 10 -9 8 7	12 1 2 3 4 6 5 A	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Clock	shows 6 o'clock.
4.	11 10 -9 -8 7	12 1 2 3 4 4 A	B	Clock	shows 9:30.
5.	11 10 -9 8 7	12 1 2 3 6 5 A	B	Clock	shows half past six.
EUR	REKA	Lesson 12:	Recognize halves within a circular o	clock face and tell time	e to the half

hour.

6. Match the clocks.





f. d. e. 4:30 6:00 12:30 12 12 12 `11 `11 10 10 10



Lesson 12:

Recognize halves within a circular clock face and tell time to the half hour.

Name

Circle the correct clock. Write the times for the other two clocks on the lines.

1. Circle the clock that shows half past 1 o'clock.





Lesson 13:

Recognize halves within a circular clock face and tell time to the half hour.

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5. Draw the minute and hour hands on the clocks.





Lesson 13:

Recognize halves within a circular clock face and tell time to the half hour.

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