

Grade 2 Module 8

Tips for Families

Key Concepts Overview

Focus TEKS: **2.3A, 2.3B, 2.3C, 2.3D, 2.8A, 2.8B, 2.8C, 2.8D, 2.8E, 2.9G**

In Module 8, students explore two- and three-dimensional geometric shapes, identifying their attributes to sort, classify, and compare. They will study how shapes can be put together to form new shapes and how they can be partitioned, or divided, into equal fractional parts. Students will use their understanding of fraction concepts to tell time. Your student will:

- ☐ Use attributes such as the number of sides or **angles** to describe various shapes.
- ☐ Use attributes to build different **polygons** including triangles, **quadrilaterals**, **pentagons**, and hexagons.
- ☐ Use attributes to identify and draw different quadrilaterals including rectangles, rhombuses, **parallelograms**, and trapezoids.
- ☐ Use a tangram puzzle to explore how smaller shapes can be put together to form different shapes and to recognize that smaller parts make up a **whole**.
- ☐ **Partition** shapes into equal parts and describe those parts as halves, fourths, or **eighths**.
- ☐ Partition a circle into halves and quarters to make a paper clock and tell time to the half hour and **quarter** hour.
- ☐ Tell time to the nearest five minutes and relate **a.m.** and **p.m.** to time of day.

You can use the checklist above to help monitor your student's progress of the knowledge and skills in this module. Daily sample problems with solutions and thought bubbles are found in the Homework Helper pages in the Succeed Student Edition to help you support your student as they work at home.

Additional Ways to Help at Home

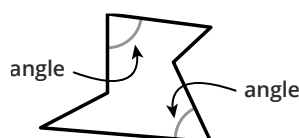
- Go on a shape hunt around town. Challenge your student to spot as many two- and three-dimensional shapes as she can and to prove she is correct by naming the attributes that define the shape. For example, she might spot a street sign and say, "I see a rectangle! It has 4 sides and 4 right angles!"
- Consider going to the library or bookstore to get *Grandfather Tang's Story*, by Ann Tompert. Read the book with your student and invite him to use his tangram pieces to make the shapes shown in the book.
- Help your student make real-world connections to math by asking questions such as, "Can you think of any objects that are made up of several smaller shapes?" (e.g., tile floors, brick walls, the sections of an orange), "When would you want to have equal shares of something?" (e.g., sharing food, such as a pizza), and "Where do you see examples of halves, fourths, or eighths?" (e.g., a blanket or towel folded in half, a newspaper folded into quarters, 1 cube in a stick of 4 linking cubes).



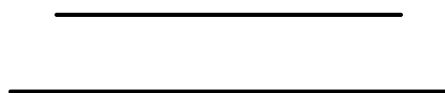
- Help your student make connections between fractions and telling time. You might ask questions such as, “Why is 15 minutes called a quarter hour?”, “How do you know that 3:45 and a quarter to 4 represent the same time?”, and “Why is it called the half hour when the minute hand points to the 6?”
- Encourage your student to be on the lookout for clocks in stores, in restaurants, or around town. Ask her to tell the time to the nearest one minute, to the nearest five minutes, to the quarter hour, or to the half hour.

Terms

Angle (*Angulo*): a shape formed by the corner of a polygon



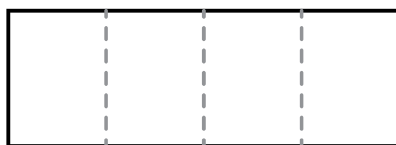
Parallel (*Paralelo*): lines or sides that go in the same direction and never touch or cross



Parallelogram (*Paralelogramo*): a polygon with 4 sides and 4 angles; opposite sides are parallel



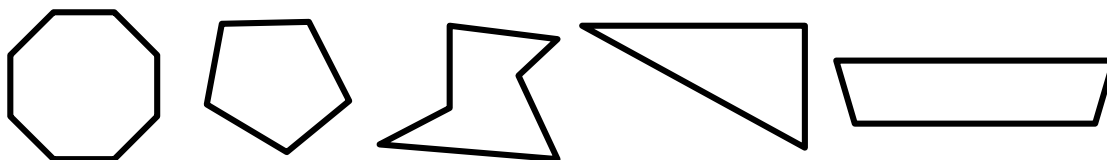
Partition (*Partición*): to divide, or split, something into parts or shares



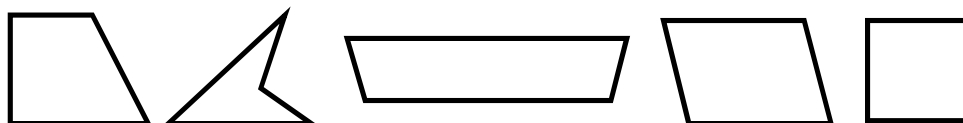
Pentagon (*Pentágono*): a polygon with 5 sides and 5 angles



Polygon (*Polígono*): a closed shape that has 3 or more straight sides



Quadrilateral (*Cuadrilátero*): a polygon with 4 sides and 4 angles



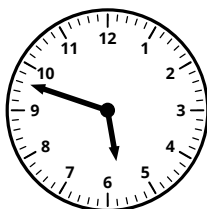
Whole: a complete shape that does not leave out any part



4 fourths, or 1 whole

Models

Analog Clock



Tangram

