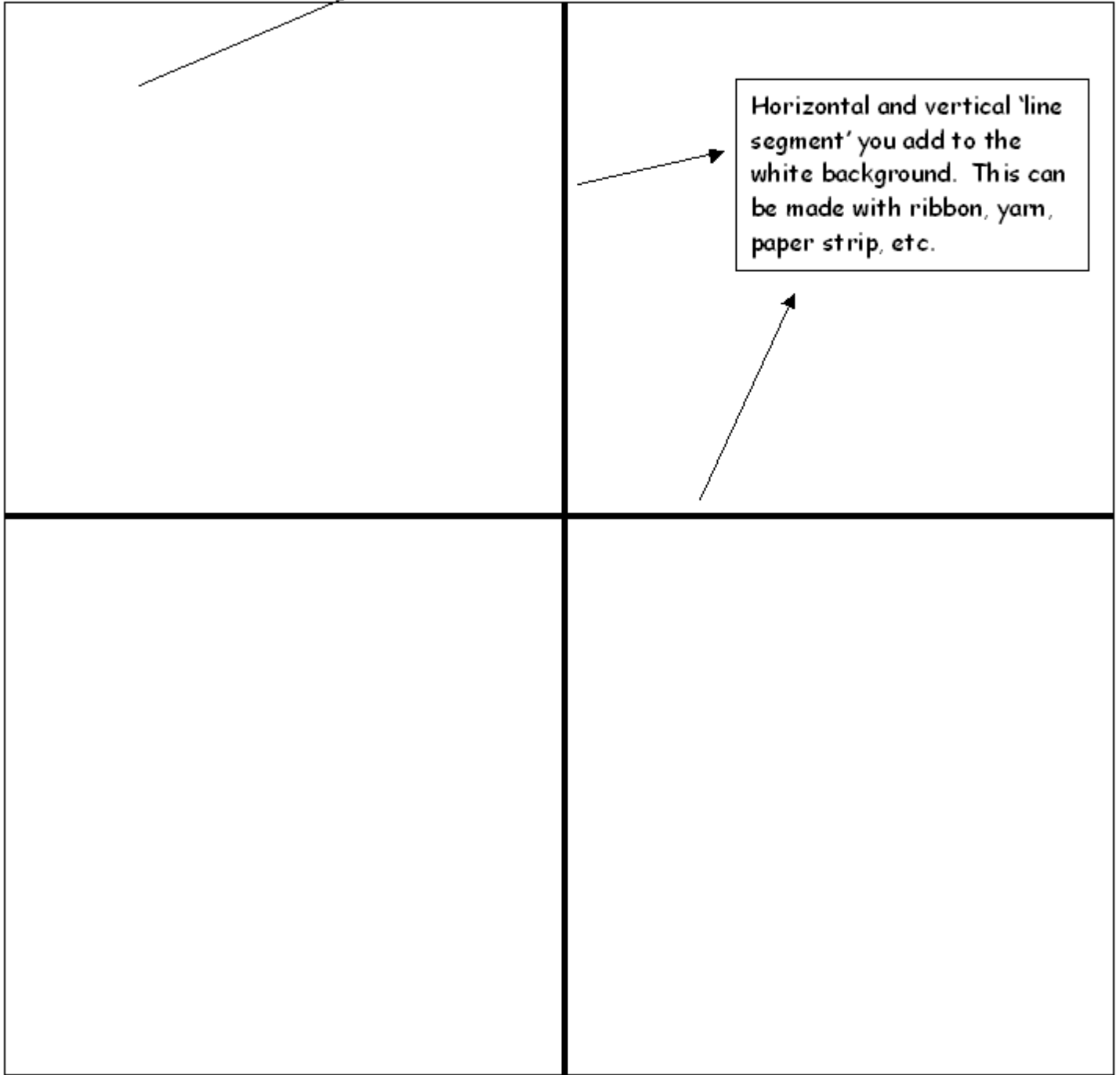


# Sample Quilt Word Board

See next page for further details

White background for the 'Quilt' Word Board. This can be of paper, cloth, or the 'white board' in the classroom.

Horizontal and vertical 'line segment' you add to the white background. This can be made with ribbon, yarn, paper strip, etc.

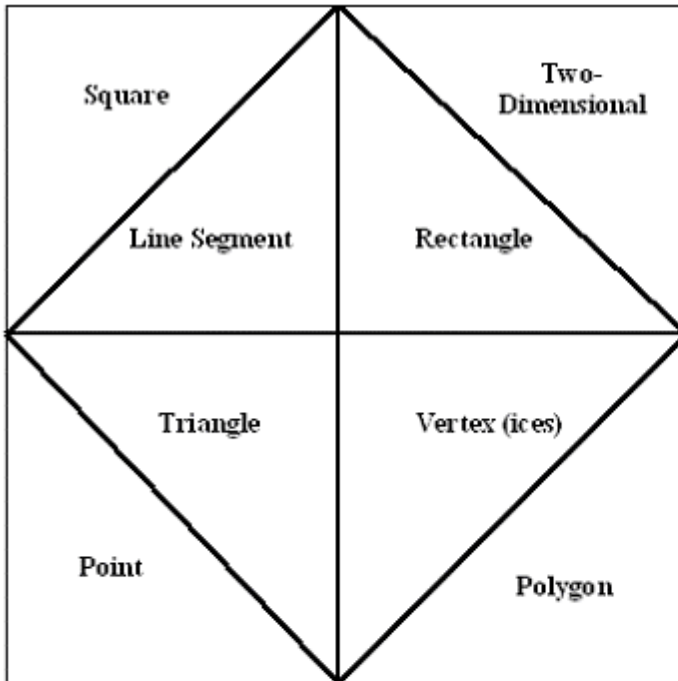


**For this unit** design a repeating pattern to use for the ‘What I Know’ block, a rotational pattern and a patchwork patterns for new geometric vocabulary, and the fourth pattern, a tessellation, will be for Social Studies words.

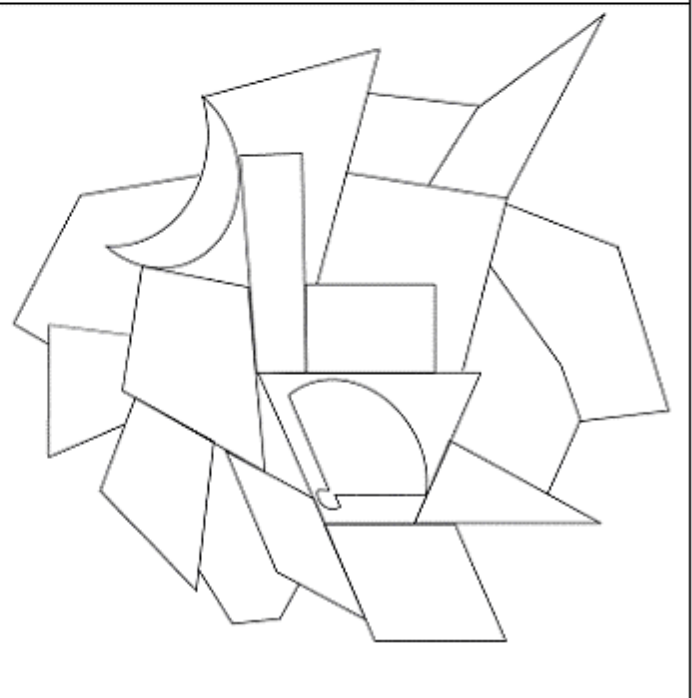
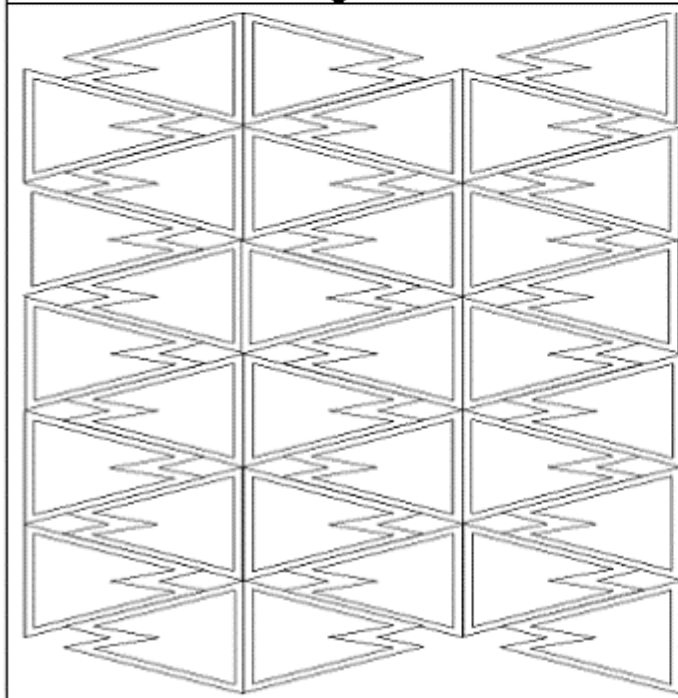
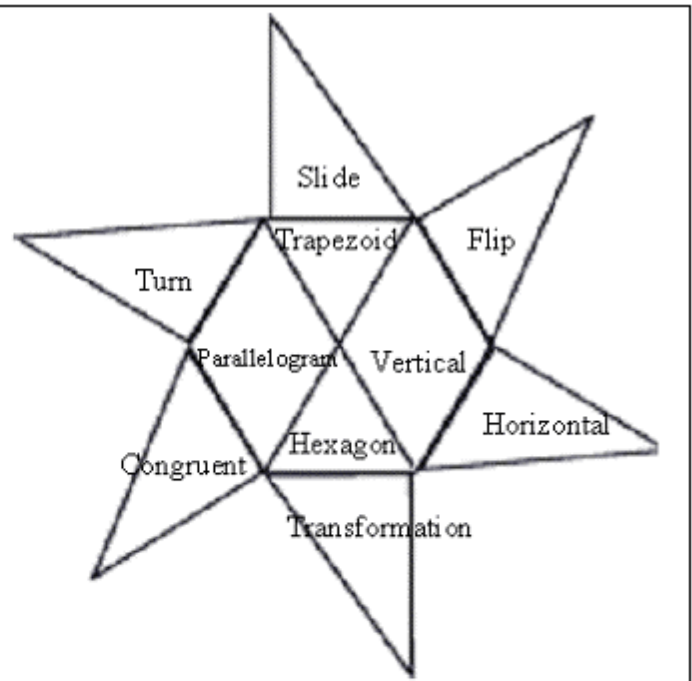
**For this lesson:** Cut out colored construction paper shapes to make the repeating and rotational patterns. Pin or tape pieces in place on a large white square background. As known words are reviewed, write one on each piece of the repeating pattern. Add new words to each piece of the rotating pattern.

Ideas represented here are just that, ideas. Use imagination to design your own, choosing whichever block serves the purpose best. Remember there must be four different types of patterns represented: Repeating, rotating, patchwork, and tessellation. (THIS IS AN INCOMPLETE SAMPLE. THERE WILL BE MORE GEOMETRY WORDS ADDED TO THE ‘QUILT’ AS THE UNIT PROGRESSES)

**Repeating Pattern**



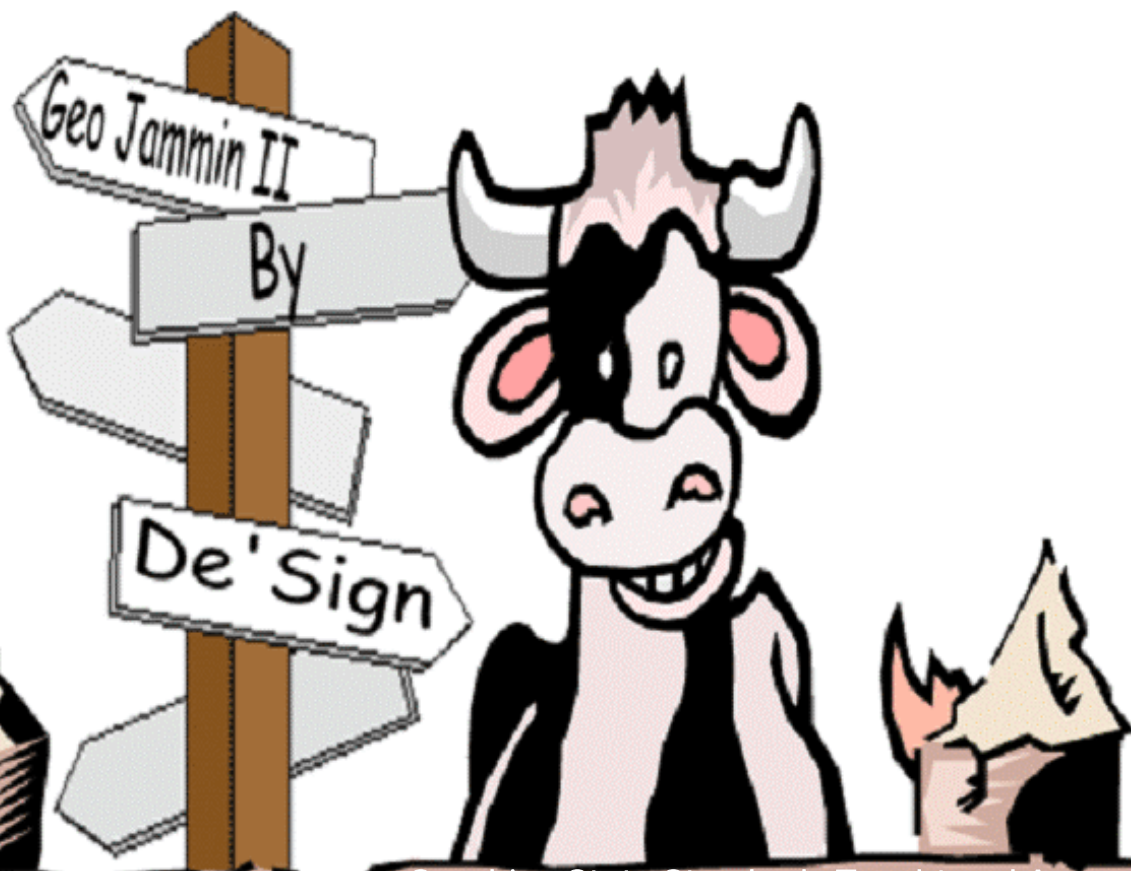
**Rotational Pattern**



**Tessellation**

**Patchwork**

# Literacy Link



## Sunshine State Standards Taught and Assessed

### Math

[MA.C.2.1.1.2.1](#) describes symmetry in two-dimensional shapes

[MA.C.2.1.1.2.2](#) determines lines of symmetry of two-dimensional shapes by using concrete materials

[MA.C.2.1.1.2.3](#) knows congruent shapes

[MA.C.2.1.1.2.4](#) identifies shapes that can be combined or separated (for example, a rectangle can be separated into two triangles)

[MA.C.2.1.1.2.5](#) predicts the reflection of a given two-dimensional shape

[MA.C.2.1.2.2.1](#) identifies and demonstrates slides, flips, and turns of simple figures using concrete materials

[MA.C.3.1.2.2.2](#) locates and identifies the coordinate point of objects on a coordinate grid (first quadrant)

[MA.D.1.1.2.2.2](#) combines two attributes in creating a pattern (for example size and color).

[MA.D.1.1.2.2.3](#) transfers patterns from one medium to another (for example, pictorial to symbolic).

[MA.D.1.1.2.2.5](#) identifies patterns in the real world (for example, repeating, rotational, tessellating, and patchwork.)

### Social Studies

[SS.A.3.1.2.2.1](#) The student knows some works of art that reflect the cultural heritage of the community or country (for example, paintings, statues).

[SS.B.2.1.3.2.1](#) The student knows ways trade helps families in different places meet their basic needs of clothing, food, and shelter.

[SS.B.2.1.4.2.1](#) The student knows ways people can conserve and replenish natural resources.

### Language Arts

[L.A.A.2.1.3.2.1](#) reads informational texts for specific purposes (including but not limited to performing a task, learning a new task, sequentially carrying out the steps of a procedure, locate information to answer a question.)



Dear Mom and Dad,

I started a unit about geometric design. It combines Math, Social Studies, and Language Arts Standards. In order to meet the targeted standards, there will be many new words I will learn. This glossary is for you. It tells you the words I am learning so you can help me practice them at home. The words are arranged in the order in which I will learn them. Words with an asterisk (\*) are the words I will have to use and understand in order to meet the standards. Other words are ones I will be exposed to and which will be helpful during the unit. Please ask me about the ones I learned today. Keep this page so we can talk about them together throughout this unit. (Harcourt Math Glossary at [http://www.harcourtschool.com/glossary/math2/index\\_2004.html](http://www.harcourtschool.com/glossary/math2/index_2004.html) provided some of the definitions and examples.)

On many days, during this unit of study, I will bring home a Literacy Link page. The Literacy Link page tells about an activity we did at school, and gives directions on how to do it at home. All we have to do is follow the directions for fun and learning together.

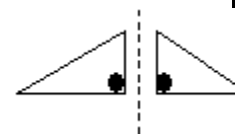
Thank you for doing these activities with me. If you don't understand some of them, don't worry; I will be able to help you!

Love,

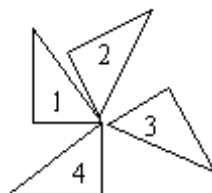
\*Slide - A movement of a figure along a surface to a new position without turning or flipping it.



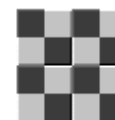
\*Flip - A move that involves turning a figure over from side to side across a line.



\*Turn - To rotate a figure on one point.



\*Repeating pattern - To make the same pattern over and over again. Sample 1



Sample 2






\*Rotating (or Rotational) pattern - a pattern where the parts turn about a center at a common angle to make a circular fashion.



\*Congruent - Figures that have the same size and shape. These triangles are congruent.



Transformation - the movement of a figure; a slide, a flip, or a turn.

Vertical - the direction from top to bottom. 

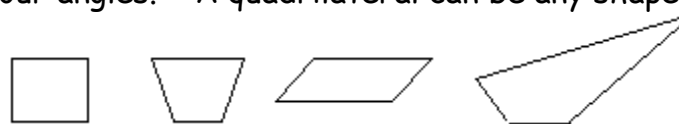
Horizontal - the direction from left to right. 

\*Cultural - that which has to do with the set of shared attitudes, values, goals, practices or way of doing things.

\*Heritage - something we get from someone that came before us; like a tradition; a handing down of information, beliefs, and customs by word of mouth or by example from one generation to another without written instruction.

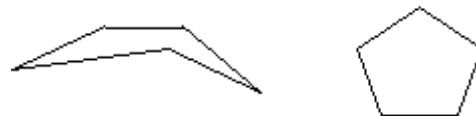
Quadrilateral - a polygon with four sides and four angles. A quadrilateral can be any shape.

These are all quadrilaterals:



Pentagon - a polygon with five sides and five angles. A pentagon can be any shape.

These are pentagons:

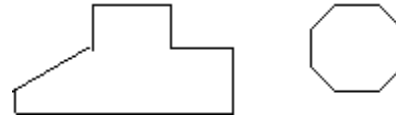




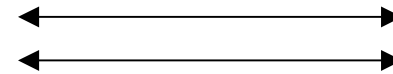
Hexagon - a polygon with six sides and six angles. A hexagon can be any shape. These are hexagons:



Octagon - a polygon with eight sides and eight angles. This is one example. An octagon can be any shape. These are octagons:



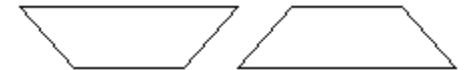
Parallel - Lines that never cross and are always the same distance apart.



Parallelogram - a quadrilateral with **two** pairs of parallel and equal sides (Students do not need to be able to recite the definition, but must be able to recognize a parallelogram.) Each of these is a parallelogram:



Trapezoid - a quadrilateral with only one pair of parallel sides. Each of these is a trapezoid:



Tangram - a seven piece Chinese puzzle. All pieces put together make one large square. This is a tangram. Can you name the different shapes of the tangram puzzle?

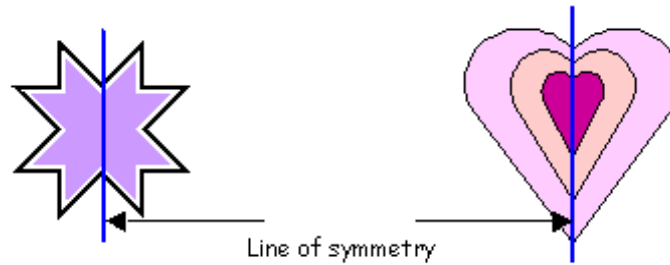


\*Symmetry - When one half of a figure is the mirror image of the other half. The halves are exactly opposite. Fold in the middle and the colors and designs on each half match exactly.



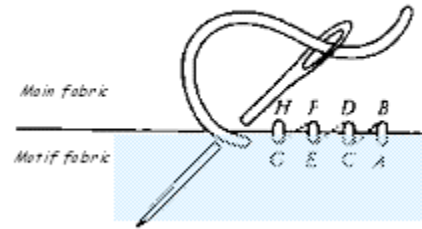


\*Line of Symmetry - The line that divides a design so the two parts are congruent. Each half is the mirror image of the other.



Appliqué - To decorate material by stitching cut pieces of one fabric to the surface of another.

## Appliquéing



The schematics for Tack Stitch are from Laurene Sinema's book, *Appliqué, Appliqué, Appliqué*.  
Sinema, Laurene. *Appliqué, Appliqué, Appliqué*. The Quilt Digest Press, 1992, 223 pages.

Motif - The decoration or shape made by cutting pieces of one material and that is applied to the surface of another with stitches.