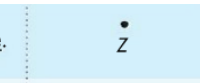
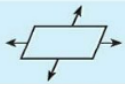
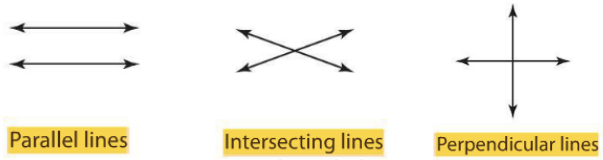
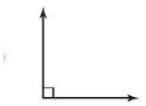
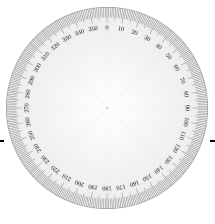
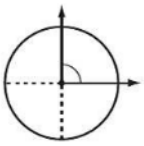
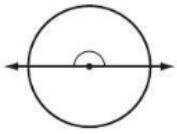
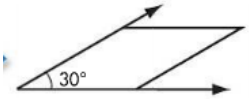
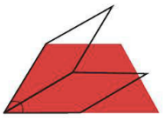
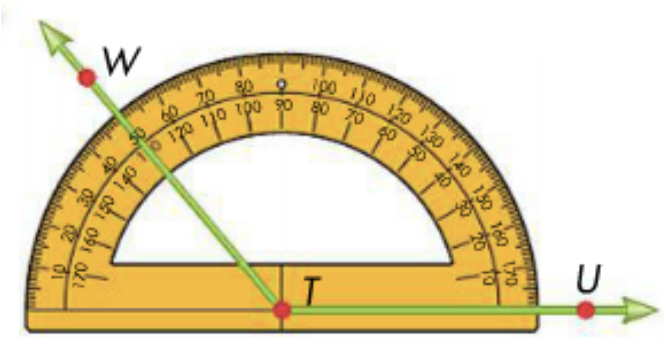
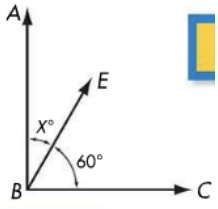
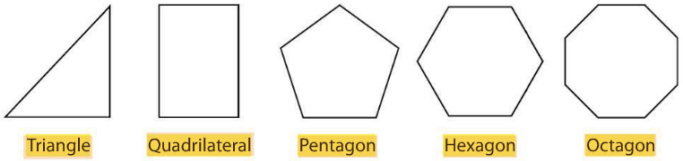
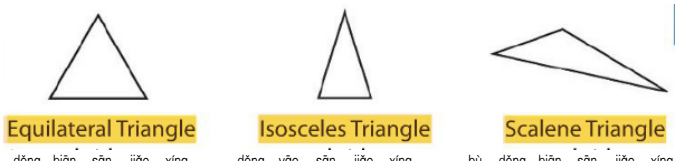
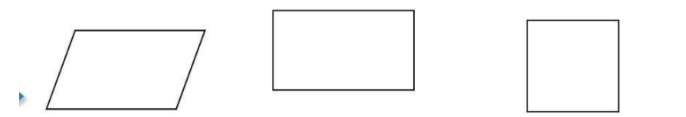
míng zì
名字_____ gū suàn kǎo shì shí jiān 估算考试时间 Estimated Test Date: April 22, 2016

dì shí liù dān yuán xué xí mù biāo
第十六单元学习目标
Topic 16 Learning Target

This chart contains a list of skills and concepts that your child will practice during this unit of study. These skills may appear on the Unit Progress Check at the end of the unit. Also, please refer to the math workbook and firstinmath.com for other ideas on working with your child on these skills.

xué xí mù biāo 学习目标 Learning Target	lì zǐ 例子 Examples and Notes	kè 课 Lesson
wǒ huì shí bié hé miáo shù diǎn xiàn hé píng miàn 我会识别和描述点，线，和平面。 I can identify and describe points, lines, and planes.	diǎn 点 — A point is an exact location in space.  xiàn 线 — A line is a straight path of points that goes on and on in two directions. píng miàn 平面 — A plane is an endless flat surface.   Parallel lines / Intersecting lines / Perpendicular lines píng xíng xiàn 平行线 / xiāng jiāo xiàn 相交线 / chuí zhí xiàn 垂直线	14-1
wǒ huì yòng jǐ hé shù yǔ lái miáo shù xiàn hé jiǎo 我会用几何术语来描述线和角。 I can use geometric terms to describe parts of lines and types of angles.	 A right angle is a square corner. zhí jiǎo 直角  An acute angle is open less than a right angle. ruì jiǎo 锐角  An obtuse angle is open more than a right angle but less than a straight angle. dùn jiǎo 钝角 A straight angle forms a straight line. píng jiǎo 平角  A line segment is a part of a line with two endpoints. xiàn duàn 线段  A ray is a part of a line that has one endpoint and continues on forever in one direction. shè xiàn 射线	14-2
wǒ huì děng fēn shù lái cè liáng jiǎo dù 我会等分数来测量角度。 I can use equivalent fractions to	  yī gè yuán xíng = 360° 一个圆形＝360°	14-3

xué xí mù biāo 学习目标 Learning Target	lì zǐ 例子 Examples and Notes	kè 课 Lesson
find angle measures.	 zhí jiǎo = $\frac{1}{4}$ gè yuán xíng =360° ÷4 =90°  píng jiǎo = $\frac{1}{2}$ gè yuán xíng =360° ÷2 =180°  $\frac{1}{6}$ gè yuán xíng =360° ÷6 =40°	
wǒ huì děng fēn shù lái cè liáng jiǎo dù。 I can use equivalent fractions to find angle measures.	 wǒ zhè gè líng xíng de jiǎo =30°  2 × 30° = 60° zhè gè tī xíng dì jiǎo = liǎng gè líng xíng dì jiǎo =30° x2 = 60°	14-4
wǒ huì cè liáng jiǎo，huà chū jiǎo。 I can measure and draw angles.	 W T U $\angle WTU = 135°$	14-5
wǒ huì yòng jiā jiǎn fǎ lái zhǎo dào wèi zhī dì jiǎo dù。 I can find unknown angle measures by adding and subtracting.	 A E X° 60° B C $\angle ABC = 90°$ $\angle EBC = 60°$ $X° = ? X° = 90° - 60° = 30°$	14-6

xué xí mù biāo 学习目标 Learning Target	lì zǐ 例子 Examples and Notes	kè 课 Lesson
wǒ huì shí bié duō biān xíng 我会识别多边形。 I can identify polygons.	 Triangle Quadrilateral Pentagon Hexagon Octagon sān jiǎo xíng 三角形 sì biān xíng 四边形 wǔ biān xíng 五边形 liù biān xíng 六边形 bā biān xíng 八边形	14-7
wǒ huì shí bié hé fēn lèi sān jiǎo xíng 我会识别和分类三角形。 I can identify and classify triangles.	 Equilateral Triangle Isosceles Triangle Scalene Triangle děng biān sān jiǎo xíng 等边三角形 děng yāo sān jiǎo xíng 等腰三角形 bù děng biān sān jiǎo xíng 不等边三角形  A right triangle has one right angle. An acute triangle has three acute angles. All of its angles measure less than a right angle. An obtuse triangle has one obtuse angle. One angle has a measure greater than a right angle. zhí jiǎo sān jiǎo xíng 直角三角形 ruì jiǎo sān jiǎo xíng 锐角三角形 dùn jiǎo sān jiǎo xíng 钝角三角形	14-8
wǒ huì shí bié sì biān xíng 我会识别四边形。 I can identify quadrilaterals.	 A parallelogram has 2 pairs of parallel sides. A rectangle has 4 right angles. It is also a parallelogram. A square has 4 right angles and all sides are the same length. It is a parallelogram, rectangle, and rhombus. píng xíng sì biān xíng 平行四边形 cháng fāng xíng 长方形 zhèng fāng xíng 正方形 yǒu liǎng zǔ biān píng xíng 有两组边平行 yǒu sì gè zhí jiǎo 有四个直角 sì gè zhí jiǎo děng biān 四个直角等边  líng xíng 菱形 tī xíng 梯形 děng biān 等边 zhǐ yǒu yī zǔ biān píng xíng 只有一组边平行	14-9

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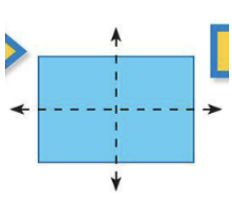
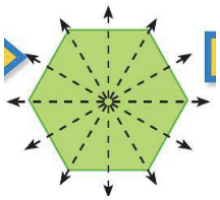
wǒ huì duàn dìng yī gè xíng zhuàng yǒu 我会断定一个形状有 méi yǒu duì chēng xiàn rú guǒ 没有对称线，如果 yǒu yǒu jǐ tiáo duì chēng xiàn 有，有几条对称线。 I can determine if a plane figure has line symmetry and, if so, how many lines of symmetry it has.	 yǒu tiáo duì chēng xiàn 有 2 条对称线  yǒu hěn duō tiáo duì chēng xiàn 有很多条对称线  méi yǒu duì chēng xiàn 没有对称线	14-10

guān jiàn cí huì 关键词汇 Key Vocabulary

diǎn
点：point

xiàn
线：line

xiàn duàn
线段：line segment

shè xiàn
射线：array

jiǎo
角：angle

chuí zhí
垂直：perpendicular

xiāng jiāo
相交：intersecting

píng xíng
平行：parallel

zhí jiǎo
直角：right angle

ruì jiǎo
锐角：acute angle

dùn jiǎo
钝角：obtuse angle

píng jiǎo
平角：straight angle

yuán xíng
圆形：circle

dù
度：degree

cè liáng
测量：measure

duō biān xíng
多边形：polygon

biān
边：side

dǐng diǎn
顶点：vertex；vertices

děng biān
等边:equal sides

děng yāo
等腰: isosceles

bù děng biān
不等边: scalene

duì chēng xiàn
对称线：line symmetry