Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Indicators
Transformations are identified by the type of movement of an object or figure.	How are transformations found in designs?	2.5.4.1 identify transformations in a tessellation.
All measurements are approximations.	Why are all measurements approximations?	3.5.2.2 select and use appropriate tools and units to measure objects.
	How can problems involving two- and three-dimensional measures solved?	3.5.3.1 estimate and determine the perimeter of polygons.
		3.5.1.1 identify the appropriate measurable attribute to solve a problem.
		3.5.4.1 use an organized approach, appropriate strategies, and technology as needed to solve multi-step problems involving length, weight, time, capacity, temperature, perimeter, area, and volume.
		3.5.3.4 differentiate between and use appropriate units of measure for two- and three-dimensional objects.
Area and volume formulas are derived from linear measures.	How can the area of closed figures be estimated?	3.5.3.2 estimate and determine the area of rectangles and estimate the area within any closed figure.
	Why are formulas used in measurement?	
	What is the relationship between linear measures and area and volume?	3.5.3.3 develop and use formulas to determine the volume of rectangular prisms.

Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Indicators
Selection of standard measurement tools and units depend on the real world situation.	Why are specific units and tools used to measure different attributes?	3.6.2.1 select tools and units to measure accurately in given situations. 3.6.2.2 compare, convert, and estimate units of measure of length, time, weight, mass, capacity, and volume within the same measurement system. 3.6.2.3 compare relative sizes of both customary and metric units.
Computational estimation produce approximate results.	What determines a reasonable estimation for a given situation? What is the purpose of estimation?	6.6.7.1 use estimation and mental math to solve problems with fractions, decimals, and percents, explaining the reasoning involved.
Geometric figures can change position and maintain the same attributes on a coordinate plane.	How does the movement of a geometric figure affect its attributes?	2.6.4.1 locate, give the coordinates of, and graph plane figures that are the results of reflections and translations in all quadrants of the coordinate plane. 2.6.4.2 locate, give the coordinates of, and graph plane figures that are the results of rotations (90 degrees). 2.6.5.1 identify congruent and similar figures.