

## Numeracy Gr 3 February 22

### Activity 1: Shapes Walk 2D and 3D

#### Materials Needed:

- This lesson a walk outside. Dress warmly.

#### Task Instructions:



Guiding Questions: What geometric shapes can you find outside? Are these shapes made by nature or by humans? How do the shapes found in nature influence the shapes made by humans?

Gr 3 questions: Can you find circles, squares, rectangles and triangles? How might you organize or classify them? Can you describe the lines and corners? Can you find shapes made up of two or more other shapes? Can you find 3D shapes such as spheres, cones, prisms, cubes?

- Indigenous connection: Think about some of the First Peoples art you have seen in your community. Notice that much of the art reflects things that are of value to First Peoples. In Coast Salish art, you will see geometric shapes. These shapes are often intended to reflect things in nature (mountains, trees, landmarks, water, animals). Coast Salish weaving provides an excellent example of where one might see geometric shapes in art. Squares, rectangles, diamonds and circles are prominent. On the Northwest Coast, shapes like the ovoid and U are used. Often First Peoples art relates to a story or history. The story could relate to a flock of geese that once returned. Wavy lines could reflect water on traditional territory. Animals may relate to family crests.



Mother Wolf – Harvest Moon, Maynard Johnny Jr., Acrylic on birch, 2013, 101.6 cm x 76.2 cm x 5.08 cm

#### Parent Tips:

Help your child look for different shapes and to use words to describe things like straight lines, curves, etc. You may wish to explore this website to learn about shapes in Coast Salish art:

<https://legacy.uvic.ca/gallery/salishcurriculum/>

Walking Curriculum by Gillian Judson Indigenous connections are suggestions only – created by Nadine McSpadden & Heidi Wood

Indigenous Art used for illustrations purposes from Perpetual Salish (link above)