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LESSON 32

Partitioning Shapes

CCLS: 2.G.3

PART 1 Introduction

You can **partition** shapes. To partition means you divide shapes into equal shares, or parts. Each share is the same size.

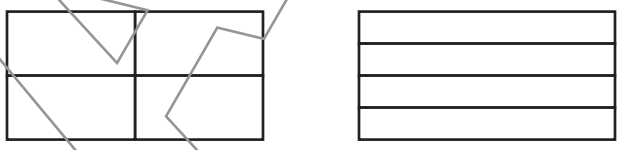
When put together, the equal parts of a shape make the entire **whole.** Some equal parts have special names.

You can remember the word *partition* by thinking that the word *part* is a *part* of the whole word: *partition.*

Half 2 equal parts = 1 whole 2 halves make a whole.	
Third 3 equal parts = 1 whole 3 thirds make a whole.	
Fourth 4 equal parts = 1 whole 4 fourths make a whole.	

Sometimes equal shares of the same wholes have different shapes.

These rectangles both show 4 equal shares. Each rectangle is divided into 4 equal parts. Each equal share is one-fourth of the whole rectangle.



Think About It

When have you had to make equal shares of something? How did you make each part equal?

_____

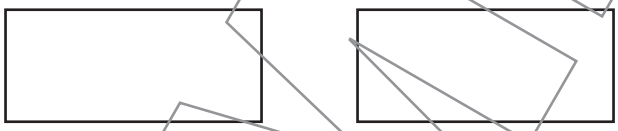
_____

_____

PART 2 Focused Instruction

Partition a rectangle into equal parts. Equal parts are the same size.

➤ Mrs. Turner is decorating a bulletin board. She wants to partition it into thirds. How can she divide it?



Think about what *thirds* means.

How many equal parts will there be? _____

Draw lines to partition the first rectangle into this number of equal parts.

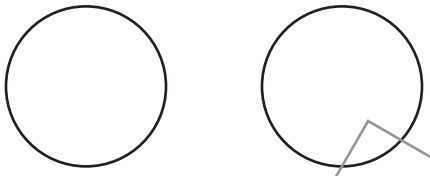
Draw lines to partition the second rectangle into this number of equal parts in a different way.

How many equal parts did you make in each rectangle? _____

Do the equal parts in the first rectangle look the same as the equal parts in the second rectangle? _____

Shapes can be partitioned into different numbers of equal parts. Use special words to name different numbers of equal parts.

➤ How can the circle be partitioned into equal parts in different ways?



Draw a line to divide the circle on the left into 2 equal parts.

Each part of the circle is called a _____.

The whole circle is made up of 2 _____.

Draw lines to divide the circle on the right into 4 equal parts.

Each part of the circle is called a _____.

The whole circle is made up of 4 _____.

Are halves equal parts? _____

Are fourths equal parts? _____

Do the halves and the fourths of the circle have the same shape? _____

Use what you know about partitioning shapes to answer these questions.

1 How many equal parts does a circle divided into thirds have?

_____

2 How many halves are in a whole? _____

Solve the following problems.

1 Gisa wants to cut this piece of paper into halves.

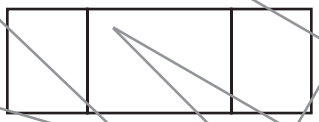
Part A How many equal parts will Gisa have after she cuts the paper?

Answer _____ equal parts

Part B Draw a line on the piece of paper to partition it into halves.

There are two ways to partition the paper correctly.

2 Fia divided this rectangle into 3 parts as shown.



Part A Did Fia correctly show thirds in this rectangle? Explain your answer.

Does this rectangle show 3 equal parts?

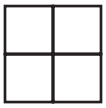
_____

_____

Part B Divide Fia's rectangle into thirds.

Solve the following problems.

1 Which figures show thirds? Circle the **two** correct answers.

A 

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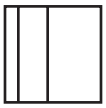
C 

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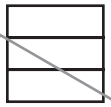
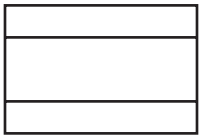
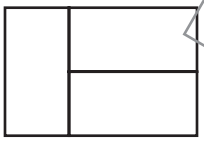
E 

F 

2 Which rectangle is not divided into thirds?

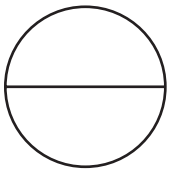
A 

B 

C 

D 

3 Atil divided this circle as shown here.



What part did he divide it into?

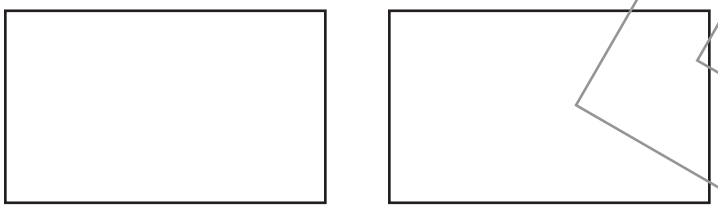
Answer _____

4 Write the word from the box that matches each circle.

A	_____
B	_____
C	_____
D	_____

halves
thirds
fourths
whole

5 These rectangles are the same size.



Part A Divide both rectangles into fourths. Show two different ways to partition the rectangles.

Part B How many fourths make up a whole rectangle? Explain how you know.