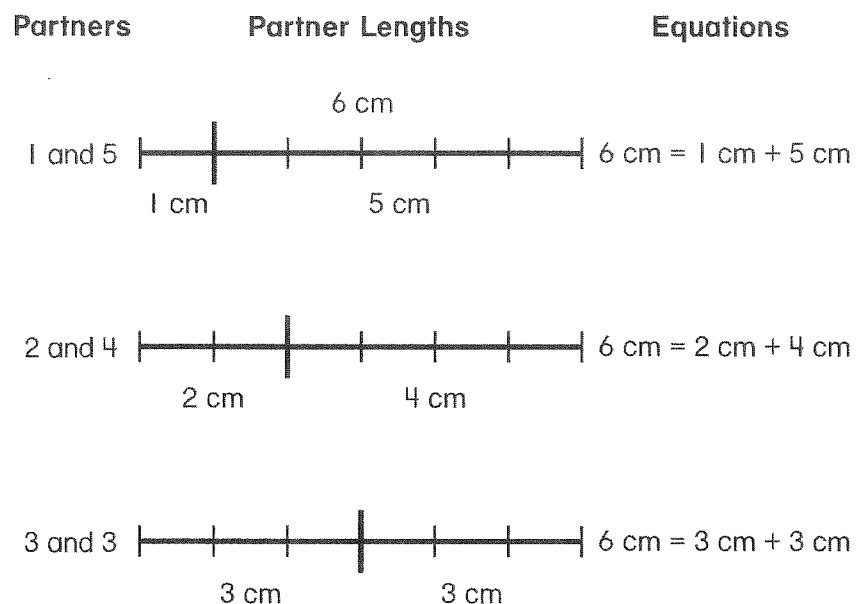Dear Family:

Your child is working on a geometry and measurement unit. In this unit, children will use centimeter rulers to measure line segments and draw shapes.

You can help your child link geometry concepts learned in school with the real world. Encourage your child to find examples of different shapes (triangles, quadrilaterals including rectangles and squares, pentagons, and hexagons) in your home or neighborhood. This will help your child enjoy and understand geometry.

In Lesson 1 of this unit, your child will be asked to find the partner lengths of a line segment. An example is shown below.
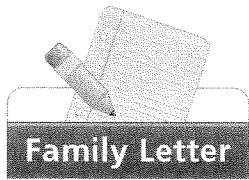
Partners	Partner Lengths	Equations

6 cm

1 and 5   1 cm   5 cm   6 cm = 1 cm + 5 cm

2 and 4   2 cm   4 cm   6 cm = 2 cm + 4 cm

3 and 3   3 cm   3 cm   6 cm = 3 cm + 3 cm

If you have any questions or comments, please call or write to me. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Your child's teacher

Family Letter

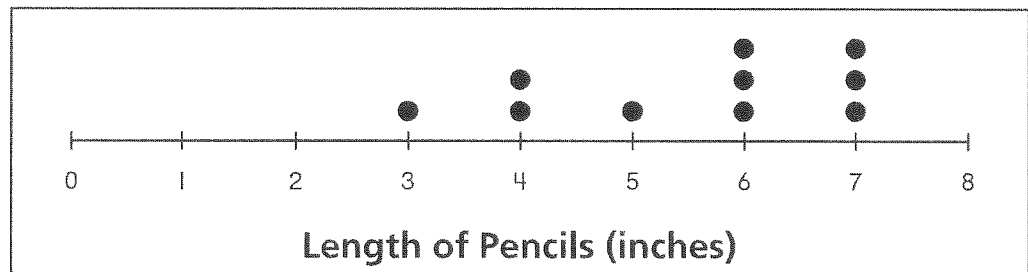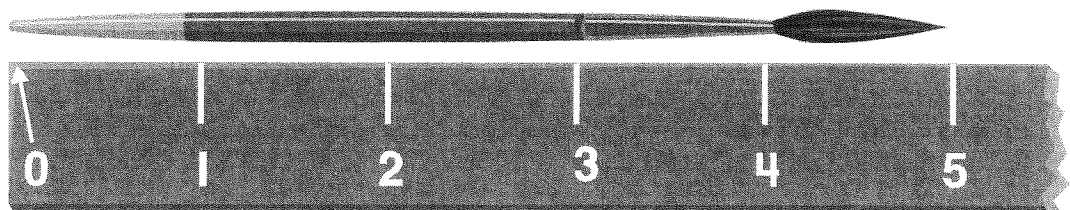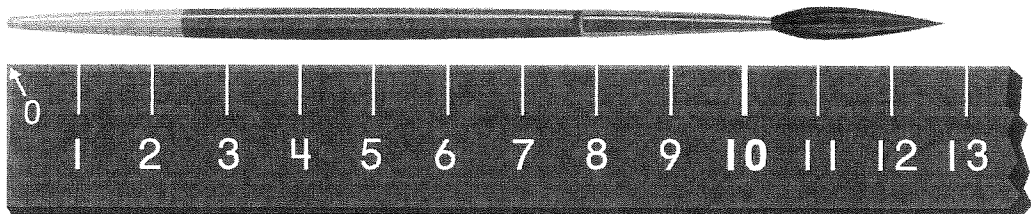Dear Family:

In this unit, your child will be collecting measurement data and using that data to make line plots. A *line plot* is a display that uses a number line and dots (or other marks) to represent data. For this reason, line plots are sometimes called *dot plots*.

Your child will be asked to bring one or two pencils to school. The length of each pencil should be more than 1 inch and less than 8 inches. Children will work in small groups. They will measure each pencil brought in by the members of their group and then make a line plot similar to the one shown below.

Length of Pencils (inches)

In this unit, your child will also be given several experiences that will help build understanding that the smaller the unit used to measure a given length or distance, the more of those units will be needed.

So, for example, since centimeters are shorter than inches, when the paintbrush below is measured in both centimeters and inches, the number of centimeters is more than the number of inches.

Sincerely,
Your child's teacher