# Content Correlation Chart
**Episode 12 – Thinking Inside the Box!**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Concepts</th>
<th>Grades</th>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Geometry and Spatial Sense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                | 1      | • Estimate, measure, and describe the capacity and/or mass of an object, through investigation using non-standard units | • Identify and describe common two-dimensional shapes (e.g., circles, triangles, rectangles, squares) and sort and classify them by their attributes  
• Trace and identify the two-dimensional faces of three-dimensional figures, using concrete models (e.g., "I can see squares on the cube.")  
• Identify and describe common three-dimensional figures (e.g., cubes, cones, cylinders, spheres, rectangular prisms) and sort and classify them by their attributes  
• Describe similarities and differences between an everyday object and a three-dimensional figure (e.g., "A water bottle looks like a cylinder, except the bottle gets thinner at the top.")  
• Identify and describe shapes within other shapes (e.g., shapes within a geometric design)  
• Build three-dimensional structures using concrete materials, and describe the two-dimensional shapes the structures contain |
|                | 2      | • Estimate and measure length, height, and distance, using standard units (i.e., centimetre, metre) and non-standard units  
• Estimate, measure, and record the capacity and/or mass of an object, using a variety of non-standard units | • Distinguish between the attributes of an object that are geometric properties (e.g., number of sides, number of faces) and the attributes that are not geometric properties (e.g., colour, size, texture), using a variety of tools (e.g., attribute blocks, geometric solids, connecting cubes)  
• Identify and describe various polygons (i.e., triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, heptagons, octagons) and sort and classify them by their geometric properties (i.e., number of sides or number of vertices), using concrete materials and pictorial representations  
• Identify and describe various three-dimensional |
- Create models and skeletons of prisms and pyramids, using concrete materials (e.g., cardboard; straws and modelling clay), and describe their geometric properties (i.e., number and edges)
- Build a structure using three-dimensional figures, and describe the two-dimensional shapes and three-dimensional figures in the structure (e.g., "I used a box that looks like a triangular prism to build the roof of my house.")